ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY IN THE PLACE DU CARROUSEL, TUILERIES.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

THE Allied armies in the Crimea have lost the venerable and illustrious soldier who shared their glory and their sufferings; and who they hoped would be spared to lead them to victory. But Lord Raglan was neither to achieve the crowning triumph which the world yet expects, nor to die the hero's death, at the head of his gallant army. Had he fallen by the bullets of the foe, in the moment of victory, all Europe, and not only his native land, would have rung with his name and fame. Even while lamenting his fate, the universal voice of applause, mingled with sorrow, would have taught younger soldiers to envy his death, as the splendid and befitting termination of a career of glory. But this was not to be. The aged hero was removed from his labours by an enemy that commits more ravages than the sword—an enemy that no valour can resist beyond the appointed hour; and had ceased to exist at a time when all England and France were putting up prayers for his recovery from an indisposition which was believed to be temporary, and indulging the hope that the noble and patient heart, which had borne the brunt and peril of the early hour, would be rewarded ere it ceased to beat by the consummation of previous victories ere the evening or the noon. But though the death of Lord Raglan lacked the characteristics that he himself, like any other soldier, would have chosen, had he been permitted to fix either its time or its manner, it was none the less honourable or noble, and none the less incurred in the fearless discharge of duty, and the cause of his country. There may have been more brilliant, as there have been more successful, generals; but history will confirm the opinion of his grateful contemporaries, that there never was a braver, a gentler, or more heroic spirit in the service of any nation. Though the impatience of ignorant criticism at home may at times have done him injustice; though folly, if not malevolence, may have launched its shafts against his venerable head, and perhaps caused him an amount of annoyance and vexation sufficient to shorten his days, or, at least, to embitter them with a sense of injury, he stood as brave amid English calumny as he did amid the rifle-bullets of the Russians. No word of complaint ever escaped his lips, or his pen. His placid serenity in circumstances that might have tried the temper of the best and wisest of men, had something in it ineffably touching and heroic. But the voice of envy and of ignorance has ceased. There is not a tongue in Great Britain or France to deny his virtue and his glory. Opinions differ as to the amount of his genius; but there is no difference as regards his unsullied honour, his matchless bravery, his stoical endurance, his enlightened patriotism, and his possession of every quality that adorns the character of the gentleman and the soldier no less than of the Christian. A rare thing in a general—and what his great master, Wellington, never acquired—he knew how to inspire affection, as well as respect and obedience. He was a fine specimen of an English gentleman in every quality for which English gentlemen are distinguished, and leaves a memory—

That will smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

The war is yet young;—but it is instructive to observe what havoc Death has already made amongst the foremost men who have been concerned in it; not the Death which flies on the rifle, and hovers in a thousand shapes over the field of slaughter—but the Death still surer and more insidious—which works in the overwrought brain or the over-agitated heart. Russia has lost her Czar in the struggle, and France and England the two great generals that originally commanded their armies. And not one of these pre-eminent three died, as might have been anticipated, in the fray which the guilty ambition of the one provoked, and the duty of the other two compelled them to direct. All three yielded their breath on the bed of sickness, with frames weakened by anxiety and care, and the weight of a too-enormous responsibility. When the mind reflects upon these things, it asks itself what mighty head shall be next laid low? and what directing energy, now so potent in influencing the destinies of humanity, shall be next removed from amongst us—to be of no more account than the breath of yesterday, or the leaves of the last autumn? The death of the great and guilty Czar Nicholas taught the world a lesson of humility; that of the good Lord Raglan will teach a lesson equally impressive—a lesson as old as history, but as new as this morning and which will continue to "point the moral" and "adorn the tale" till the end of Time.

It would be as vain as it would be impertinent on the part of a public journal to attempt to offer condolences to the bereaved family of the deceased; but, for the sake of the English nation the journalist may point with pride to the proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament on Tuesday night, when the services of Lord Raglan were so feelingly and so unanimously recognised by his brave companions in arms, by the chiefs of political parties, and by the most illustrious and independent members of both branches of the legislature. If we have any fault to find with these proceedings, it is that the provision proposed is not more liberal. Lord Raglan was not wealthy, and at the call of duty gave up not only the repose which his age and long services entitled him to claim, but, as remarked by the Earl of Derby, in an eloquent tribute to his memory, "sacrificed, with a noble disinterestedness at the first call of the Government, prospects at home which might have secured to him considerable pecuniary advantage, and contributed in a large degree to the well-being of his family." But on this point it is needless to dwell. An allowance which has been deemed sufficient has been made for his widow, and his heirs for two generations; and the country, so far from begrudging it, would, if we mistake not, have gladly ratified it, had it been twice as liberal.

In one hope, very generally expressed in both Houses of Parliament, the nation will participate, unclouded by the slightest doubt of its realization;—the hope that the General who is to succeed Lord Raglan will know, as he did, how to cement by kindly feeling and cordial co-operation, the auspicious friendship subsisting between the Allied armies in the East, and the still more auspicious alliance between the French and English nations. Among the many merits of Lord Raglan it is not the least that he taught the English and French soldiers to love and respect each other. For this, also, his name will be long cherished in the grateful remembrance of two powerful nations. Such a man has not lived in vain. It is the boast and the privilege of England that we have yet many

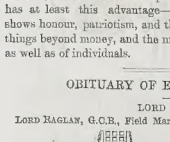
THE LATE LORD RAGLAN, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA

like him—prepared to do as he did, with purity of heart and entireness of devotion. The war as it proceeds will bring them forth to the admiration and love of their countrymen, and prove to ourselves—where the truth most needs enforcement—that we are not, after all, a nation of mere shopkeepers. If war have many evils it has at least this advantage—it exalts the heroic virtues, and shows honour, patriotism, and the love of truth and justice, to be things beyond money, and the most precious possessions of states as well as of individuals.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD RAGLAN.

LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., Field Marshal in the Army, and Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea, has fallen a victim to an attack of dysentery, at a most critical period of his military endeavours. His Lordship (so well known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset), the youngest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Admiral the Honourable Edward Boscawen, was born 30th September, 1788, and



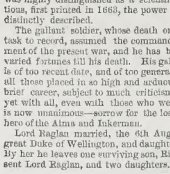
had not consequently completed his sixty-seventh year. Early in life he saw much service in the Peninsular War, and had a cross and five clasps for his distinguished conduct as Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, at Fuentes d'Onoro, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse. He was also present at Waterloo, and there lost an arm. For many years previous to his appointment as Master-General of the Ordnance, he acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and performed the duties of that important office with the greatest satisfaction to the public. He was raised to the peerage in 1852, when he assumed the title of "Raglan," from an ancient inheritance of his family, acquired by Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester, K.G., in marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Herbert, daughter and heiress of William Earl of Huntingdon. The Castle of Raglan, in Monmouthshire, stoutly maintained for King Charles I. by Henry, the fifth Earl of Worcester, was amongst the very last places in England from whose battlements the Royal banner waved. The fifth Earl's son, Edward, Marquis of Worcester, from whom Lord Raglan was sixth in descent, was highly distinguished as a scientific discoverer; and in his work on inventions, first printed in 1663, the power and application of the steam-engine are distinctly described.

The gallant soldier, whose death on the field of duty it is our melancholy task to record, assumed the command of the British army at the commencement of the present war, and he has been its indefatigable leader amid all its varied fortunes till his death. His gallant course in our actual armed struggle is of too recent date, and of too general knowledge, to need detail. Like all those placed in so high and arduous a position, he was, during his but too brief career, subject to much criticism—to much that was hasty and unfair: yet with all, even with those who were over-ready to scrutinise, the feeling is now unanimous—sorrow for the loss and reverence for the memory of the hero of the Alma and Inkerman.

Lord Raglan married, the 6th August, 1814, Emily Harriet, niece of the great Duke of Wellington, and daughter of William, late Earl of Mornington. By her he leaves one surviving son, Richard William FitzRoy, second and present Lord Raglan, and two daughters.

THE EARL OF CALEDON.

JAMES DU PRE ALEXANDER, third Earl of Caledon, Viscount Caledon, and Baron Caledon, was the only son of Dupre, the second Earl, by his wife, Lady Catherine Yorke, second daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, and was born 27th July, 1812. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and was with his battalion during the rebellion in Canada. He was elected M.P. for the county of Tyrone in 1837. In 1839, while serving with the army in North America, he succeeded to the Earldom and other family honours, on the death of his father. In 1841 he was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland. His Lordship married, the 4th September, 1845, the Lady Anne Gunnston,



youngest daughter of the late Earl of Verulam, by whom he leaves a youthful family of two sons and a daughter; his eldest child, Lord Alexander, just nine years of age, succeeding to the Earldom and extensive family estates. The late Earl was Colonel of the Tyrone Militia.

SIR JOHN POWER, BART.

THIS much-respected and public-spirited Baronet—one of the most honoured citizens of the city of Dublin—died at his seat, Roebuck House, at the advanced age of eighty-four, on the 26th ult. His remains were conveyed to their last resting-place, in the vaults of Marlborough-street Cathedral, on the 28th ult., attended by a most numerous cortege of clergy, gentry, and people of all classes. Sir John was created a Baronet in August, 1841. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County and City of Dublin, and also in the Commission of the Peace. By Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Brenan, Esq., he leaves six surviving daughters, and one son, the present Sir James Power, second Baronet, who resides at Edermine House, in the county of Wexford, and long sat in Parliament for that shire. Sir James is married to Jane, daughter and coheir of John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall, co. Wexford—a descendant of the great house of Shrewsbury.

THE HON. CRAVEN FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, M.P.

THIS gentleman, who died on the 1st inst., at Frankfort, was the youngest son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl Berkeley, by his wife, Miss Mary Cole: he was born in May, 1805, and married, first, the 16th September, 1830, Miss Augusta Jones, daughter of the late Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., and widow of the Hon. G. H. Talbot (father of Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard). This first wife died in 1841; and he married, secondly, in 1847, Miss Charlotte, daughter of the late General Denzil Onslow, and widow of George Newton, Esq., M.P. Hon-pain Mr. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley was formerly in the 1st Life Guards: he was Member of Parliament for Cheltenham from 1832 to 1847, and also in the present Parliament. He leaves issue an only daughter, born in 1843.

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, known as a writer, traveller, lecturer, and politician, died on the 30th ult. at his residence, Stanhope-lodge, St. John's Wood. Mr. Buckingham was born at Falmouth, in 1786, and began life as a sailor. After commanding several vessels, he flung up his employment rather than act against his principles in conveying slavery, and he retired from the sea service. He then went to India, and, as a newspaper editor, criticised boldly and sharply the conduct of the Government there. This drew upon him the wrath of the ruling power: his journal was stopped, and he was forced to leave the country. He retaliated for this bitterly and justly. The agitation he raised against the system of managing public affairs in India brought on all the reforms of the Company's administration that have since had the sanction of Parliament. Eventually Mr. Buckingham became reconciled to the East India Company; which, in compensation for its former acknowledged severity, accorded him a pension. As a traveller in the East Mr. Buckingham certainly attained his fairest and highest eminence. His published works of travels in Palestine among the Arab tribes, and in Mesopotamia, have become standard books of utility and interest. Mr. Buckingham tried to establish two literary papers in London, the *Sphynx* and the *Athenæum*. These, in his hands, both failed; but the latter, at a reduced price, subsequently got into circulation. He also endeavoured to found a Club, on a large and extensive plan, but this met with much unfair opposition, and did not thrive. As a politician, Mr. Buckingham represented the borough of Sheffield in Parliament for six years, from the time of the passing of the Reform Bill. He also lectured, with great effect, for the Anti-Corn-law League. His various lectures on other subjects proved generally popular. Latterly, Mr. Buckingham had a pension from the Civil List of £200 a year. On the whole, however, Mr. Buckingham's career was not so fortunate as it should have been. He was a man of great natural ability, energetic, industrious, and independent: but the very variety of his avocations proved a check to their prosperity. His manifold struggles led to unprofitable results, and he never reached a position commensurate with his worth and reputation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

An event of the most painful importance to the literary, the dramatic, and the *grand monde* is now the subject of universal and personal interest and regret. This is the death of Mdme. Emile de Girardin, wife of one of the most remarkable men of the age as *publiciste* and politician; and herself a woman whose genius, beauty, and great qualities of head and heart, placed her in the foremost rank of modern celebrities. Delphine Gay, Madame de Girardin, was the daughter of the well-known Mdme. Sophie Gay, and at an early age became herself remarkable for her poetic talents, her wit, and her beauty. She formed one of the chief attractions in the *salon* of her mother; and among her friends and the admirers of her genius ranked Hortense, the mother of the present Emperor. The *Presse* publishes a most affectionate letter addressed to her by the ex-Queen in reply to the announcement of her marriage. In her earlier works, "Judith" and "Cléopâtre," Mdme. de Girardin adopted the high classic style of tragedy. Both of these were produced at the Théâtre Français, played by Mdlle. Rachel, and have taken rank among the standard tragedies of France. Later she produced "Lady Tartufe"—a comedy of modern manners, of whose European reputation we have no need to remind our readers; "C'est la Faute du Mari;" "La Joie fait Peur," a single act, where the attention of the audience hangs suspended in breathless, tearful interest over—what? an incident hardly in itself sufficiently important to bear the name, since the *dénouement* is known from the commencement of the piece; and, lastly, "Le Chapeau de l'Horloger," a little piece, so sparkling with gaiety, wit, and broad humour, that peals of laughter greet every scene, Madame de Girardin also wrote a series of *feuilletons* under the signature of the "Vicomte de Launay," where the peculiar touch-and-go wit of the best French school of that class shone pre-eminent; "La Canne de M. de Balzac," "Marguerite, ou Deux Amours," and some other specimens in prose and verse, all remarkable in their various styles. It is more than rare, it is almost unique, to find in the history of literature a writer, more especially a woman, whose productions take in the whole range of class, style, and character like those of this remarkable woman: heroism and frivolity; deep passion and keen wit, sombre melancholy and broad humour, wisdom and folly, the most dashing sketches and the finest and most delicately-finished delineations, tears and laughter, alternately pass through the brain, and flow from her pen with equal felicity and facility. Her conversational powers were fully on a par with her genius as a writer. How often has it been our lot to listen delighted to alternate bursts of fine eloquence and of childish gaiety, to the greatest dissertations and to the quaintest and most comical remarks on the most trivial subjects! Her quickness of repartee never failed her; and, when she met with a kindred spirit, it was a perfect *feu d'artifice* of brilliancy. A devoted wife to the man whose name she was so proud to bear; a true, earnest, unswerving friend; an honest and courageous spirit in all circumstances; a judicious and liberal encourager of merit and talent, she held a position in Parisian society which she leaves, and which will, in all probability, long remain, empty. Her funeral, which took place on Monday, was the rendezvous of all that the nation boasts of worth and wit. Jules Janin pronounced a valedictory discourse over the grave, which was succeeded by one from the Abbé Mitraud, the author of a celebrated book, "La Nature des Sociétés Humaines;" and tears and regrets, the most merited and the most sincere, bore a last testimony to the memory of this very memorable woman, thus taken away in the prime of her talent, her celebrity, and her prosperity, by an illness which, though of long standing, but lately manifested the fatal character which distinguished it, and, during this period, caused the most intense sufferings.

The absence of the Empress prevents anything more than small *réunions* at the Court; and, indeed, the arrival of the heat, coming most happily and opportunely, is likely to put a stop to indoor gaieties.

Agriculturists begin to recover their spirits a little, though there seems to be no doubt that the safety of the vines and the lowland crops, which have been most injuriously affected by the inundations, is seriously compromised. Potatoes are, however, incomparably finer and more abundant than they have been for many years past, and promise, in some degree, to repair the loss of other produce.

It is said that a project exists on the part of a sort of company here to purchase or hire twenty of the most admired (by the company) pictures in the Exposition des Beaux-Arts, belonging to private individuals, and to exhibit them during two years in all the principal towns of Europe and America. Among these are named the "Jeanne d'Arc" and the "Vénus Anadyomène," of Ingres; "L'Evêque de Liége" and the "Convulsionnaires de Tanger," of Delacroix; "La Défaite des Cimbres," and "Les Singes," of Decamps; others of French artists; one of a Belgian, and one—we believe the "Order of Release"—of Millais. Six yet remain to be chosen to complete the number.

At the Grand Opera the new work of the Duke Ernest de Saxe-Coburg is under rehearsal. Roger is to play the principal part.

Mdlle. Rachel, attended by her three sisters, her brother, her father, and a small troupe, is, it appears, to start this month for London, where she will give a certain number of representations, after which, *quoi qu'il advienne*, she proposes proceeding to America, where may much luck attend her.

Mdlle. Ristori—"La Ristori"—has, if possible, a greater success in *Marie Stuart* than in her former rôles. At the first representation M. de Lamartine was so much affected by the grand scene between *Marie Stuart* and *Elizabeth*, in the third act, as to be obliged to leave his box.

Mdlle. Georges made her third, and she declares last, reappearance on Thursday night at the Odéon, in her great part of *Cléopâtre* in "Rodogune." We have already noted the two first of these *reapparitions*; the third resembled them.

It is rumoured that Madame George Sand has placed in the hands of Buloz, who is now in Paris, the *livret* of an opera in three acts.

Madame Rose Chéri is in a position that, for the moment, compels her to resign her rôle of the *Baronne* in "Le Demi Monde;" Madame Plessy is about to reappear at the Théâtre Français, in "Tartufe" and "La Ligne Droite." A comedy by Regnier and Paul Foucher, entitled "La Joconde," has been unanimously accepted at this theatre, and will be the first new piece in which the celebrated actress will perform. Regnier himself, Bressant, Geffroy, Got, and Madame Madeleine Brohan will take the other parts.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Legislative Session was opened on Monday by a speech from the Emperor to the members of the Senate and the Corps Législatif, who were assembled in the Salle des Maréchaux, at the Tuileries:—

Messieurs les Sénateurs,
Messieurs les Députés,—

The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily the Conferences at Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not like to examine the question before you.

One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favour the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe. In that situation the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made? Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace, and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation. We resolved ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river. We demanded, in the interests of Austria and of Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North. We demanded, in the interest of humanity and justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan. In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea—a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object. Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Conferences. Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed. Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider, for the future, as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities. To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course. The admirable devotion of the Army and Navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle. The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me. Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000 fr. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honour and its rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence; and, a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them: but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandon the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a Recruitment Bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore. So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world. Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can temper it and restore it to the rank which is its due. Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations.

RUSSO-CARLIST INTRIGUES IN SPAIN.

Private accounts from the north of Spain still speak of the apprehensions of the Government about Catalonia, and the desperate efforts making by Russian agents to get up an outbreak in that part of the Spanish territory. Cabrera, who is said still to be in the country, is, it appears, most anxious to raise the standard of insurrection on the theatre of his former deeds of ferocity, and believes in the favourable issue of the attempt; while Elio, whom a point of honour rather than any confidence in success, immediate or ormond, forces to the mountain, is very far from being so sanguine. A small number of the French Legitimists are most impatient for the commencement, and, on a recent occasion, an interview took place in London for that purpose, at which a Russian agent of high position is said to have been present, and to have promised every assistance his Government could give. The correspondence between the parties is said to be in the hands of the Spanish and French Governments. The latter is much praised for the frank and loyal exertions it makes to prevent the renewal of civil war in the Peninsula, and its agents continue to exercise the greatest vigilance in the departments close to the frontier. Within the last two or three days 370 Carlist refugees have been arrested by the French police, and transferred to the interior.

A letter from Madrid says—"There is not the least doubt that the Russian Government has supplied the Carlists with funds for the purpose of creating disturbances in Spain."

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 19th ult. arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The only political news of any importance relate to the proceedings of the Know-Nothing Convention of Philadelphia. The Northern party having been defeated had organised a separate meeting, and issued an address to the people. They affirm the following principles:—

1. The unconditional restoration of the Missouri prohibition, by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States.

2. The undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise by settlers in the territories.

3. A modification of the naturalisation laws in a national sense, spiritual freedom, and free Bible schools.

4. The intervention of the Legislature to put a stop to the importation of paupers and convicts on the American shores, and the representation at home and abroad of America by Americans.

In the regular convention a proposition to admit American Catholics to fellowship had been defeated after a warm debate.

The United States revenue cutter *Washington* had intercepted a vessel leaving the harbour of New York, with nearly sixty persons on board, enlisted, as it is alleged, for the Crimea. The fact was reported to the United States district attorney, but he referred the informant to the city authorities.

The accounts given of the growing crops continue to be of the most favourable character. The present yield of wheat and corn throughout the Union will be probably greater than in any previous season.

AUSTRALIA.

The Black Ball royal mail-ship *Lightning* (Capt. Enright) arrived in the Mersey on Saturday morning from Melbourne, with the usual mails, 260 passengers, and 69,060 ounces of gold. A nugget weighing 85 lb., found at the Forest Creek diggings, was also on board. The *Lightning* left Melbourne on the 11th April, in company with the *Briton*, for London, and the *Gipsy Queen*, for Liverpool. The commission appointed to inquire into the grievances existing on the gold-fields have published their report:—They advise the abolition of the licence fee, and the substitution of an export duty. The receipts of gold by escort at Melbourne for the quarter ending March 31, show a decrease of 5785 ounces when compared with the corresponding period of 1854. The shipments from Melbourne for the same time were 119,372 less than in 1854. Several new and apparently productive gold-mines have been discovered near Melbourne and Geelong respectively. A magnificent mass of pure gold weighing 84 lb., from Castlemaine, and one of 40 lb. from Ballarat, had arrived at Melbourne by escort. Trade at Melbourne was improving. Gold at Melbourne was in increased demand, and quoted £3 16s. 6d. per ounce. In the labour market the demand for agricultural servants was on the increase, and wages had consequently an upward tendency.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr. Willes, of the Home Circuit, was sworn in as one of Her Majesty's Judges, on Tuesday, in the room of Mr. Justice Maule, retired, before the Lord Chancellor, at the House of Lords, in his private room. The new Judge had the reputation of being one of the ablest and soundest lawyers at the English bar. He is the son of the late Dr. Willes, of Cork, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Willes will be the second Irishman who, within the last few years, has been elevated to the English Bench, the other being Mr. Baron Martin, son-in-law of Chief Baron Pollock.

SANATORY IMPROVEMENTS.—Orders have been issued by the Board of Health to the Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolitan District to construct an extensive range of earthenware drains throughout various overcrowded parts of the east end of London. The workmen have already commenced extensive operations in New and Old Nicholl-street, Bethnal-green, Turk-street, Virginia-row, Teap-street, Waterloo-town, and other places, where the poor inhabitants have hitherto been without drainage, although heavy sewer rates have been rigorously exacted for many years.

ROBBERY OF PLATE AT SIR FREDERICK THESIGER'S, M.P.—A robbery of plate took place this week at the residence of Sir Frederick Thesiger, M.P., No. 1, Bryanston-square, Marylebone, consisting of 39 silver table-spoons, 19 silver dessert table-spoons, 20 table dessert-forks, &c.—crest, a dove with an olive branch.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read a Royal Message, which stated in the following terms her Majesty's most gracious intention to confer some signal mark of her favour upon the widow and successor of Lord Raglan, in consideration of his great and brilliant services:—

VICTORIA REGINA.—Her Majesty, taking into consideration the great and brilliant services performed by the late Barony James Henry Lord Raglan, Field Marshal in her Majesty's Army, and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces at the seat of war in the East, in the course of the hostilities which have taken place in the Crimea, and being desirous, in recognition of these and his other distinguished merits, to confer some signal marks of her favour upon his widow, Emily Harriet Lady Raglan, and upon his son and successor to the title, Richard Henry Lord Raglan, and the next surviving heir male of the body of the said Richard Henry Lord Raglan, recommends the House of Lords to concur in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose. V. R.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

Lord ST. LEONARDS called attention to the ticket-of-leave system. He considered the experiment a failure, and thought the system would produce great mischief if not carried out more efficiently.

Earl GRANVILLE, admitting that there was some grounds for alarm, thought that the evils of the system, which, in his opinion, had succeeded better than could have been expected, were exaggerated. He, however, promised that the most serious attention of Government should be directed to the subject.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that in computing the number of persons out on tickets-of-leave, proper allowance was not made for the changes in the law.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE observed that the condition of the Army ought to be raised as much as possible, and deprecated the enlistment of ticket-of-leave men.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

THE SUNDAY TRADING BILL.

Lord R. GROSVENOR stated, in reply to a question from Lord Goderich, that though he did not like to be bullied out of a measure which in his conscience he believed to interfere with no man's opinion, religious or otherwise, still as there was little hope of passing the bill at that late period of the Session, he did not think it advisable to keep up the present excitement with regard to the Sunday Trading bill, and he would move that the order of the day for its further progress be discharged.

Mr. OTWAY congratulated the noble Lord on the withdrawal of the bill: and he asked the right honourable the Secretary of State, whose vacillation had caused the excitement, whether he intended to liberate the 100 persons taken into custody yesterday?

Sir G. GREY denied that he had vacillated at all. He was not responsible for the bill, and it was his duty to prevent rioting in the park. There were only seventy-one persons taken into custody, and he certainly did not mean to interfere with the usual course of justice on the rioters.

In answer to other questions from Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. FOX, and others, Sir G. GREY rose again, and stated that he had received a report from the Police Commissioners, and no report had reached him that the police had exceeded their duty. The first inquiry as to their conduct would be made when the rioters were brought before the police magistrates; if it then appeared that a further investigation was necessary that inquiry would be gone into. The interference with the soldiers in the park had been referred to, but he might state that the officers of the regiment of the Guards to whom the soldiers in question had belonged had thanked the police for their conduct on the occasion.

Mr. G. VERNON bore testimony to the general good humour and forbearance shown by the police during the hours that he was in the park.

After some discussion from Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wilkinson, and others, the subject dropped.

THE KAFFIR MEDALS.

In reply to Mr. De Vere, Mr. PEEL explained that the medals for the Kaffir War were in course of preparation, and would very soon be distributed.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

In answer to Mr. Deedes, Lord PALMERSTON stated that despatches from the Commander-in-Chief relating to the affair of the 18th had been received this afternoon, and would appear in the evening's *Gazette*.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Scottish Education Bill.

On the 4th clause, some discussion took place on the mode of examining schoolmasters. Mr E. LOCKHART moved a new clause, to limit the examination of the inspectors to the literary qualifications of schoolmasters only, intending at a future stage to continue the superintendence of the Established Church in the examination of religious qualifications. The LORD ADVOCATE opposed both amendments, not so much on their own account as because of their facilitating the future amendment continuing the power to the Established Church. On a division on the first of these amendments, the Government was beaten by a majority of 93 to 84, on the second the numbers were equal, 87 to 87, when the Chairman gave the casting vote in favour of the amendment, to leave the whole clause open to future discussion.

The other clauses were agreed to, after a lengthened discussion, after which the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Thursday.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON'S EDUCATION BILL.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved that the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on his Education Bill be discharged. One reason for his doing this was the evident unwillingness of the House to go on debating a question which it was not intended to pass this Session. But another reason was the disadvantage to which this bill was exposed in being discussed at intervals so wide apart—the first debate having taken place in May, the second in June, and the third would be in July. But he hoped that in the course of next session this important question would be settled on the principles of his bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he considered the education given in this country as superior in its quality to that given in most of the Continental States of Europe, yet what he proposed therein was to afford a broader universal their present system of education rather than to adopt a wholly new system. He might add that the educational system of the New England States of America, though suited to that country, would hardly answer here. He thought, therefore, England had better take her own course. With regard to the Committee of Council, he intimated that the President of Council should be recognised as the Minister for Education, and that an educational committee of the Council, holding the rank of Privy Councillor, should have a seat in that House. The details of course must be left for the consideration of the Cabinet, but he might state that when the names of Privy Councillors were added to meet the views of large towns, the Government would be prepared to buy a scheme for the regulation of the educational department before the House. He also withdrew his bill.

Mr. M. GIBSON, after massing on the ultimate necessity of adopting the secular principle in any system of national education, consented to follow the example set him, and withdrew his own measure, known as the Free Schools Bill.

Mr. Grogan, Mr. Vernon, Lord J. Manners, and other members having briefly spoken, the motion was agreed to, and the three Education Bills withdrawn for the present session.

The orders of the day for all three bills were then discharged.

The Partnership Amendment Bill went into committee *pro formâ*, for the purpose of moving amendments. The same step was taken with the Limited Liability Bill, to be recommitted on Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LORD RAGLAN'S SERVICES.

After the Clerk had read her Majesty's most gracious Message informing their Lordships of her intention to confer a signal mark of her favour on the widow and heir of the late Lord Raglan,

Lord PANMURE rose to move an Address in answer to her Majesty's Message, and, in doing this, reminded the House of the distinguished services and glorious career of the soldier whose memory they were now called on to honour. In his death it might be truly said that all England had to lament the loss of an intrepid soldier, a great commander, an accomplished gentleman, and a noble and distinguished citizen. Lord Panmure concluded by moving his Address, which was a mere echo of the Message.

Lord DERBY was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing his concurrence in the graceful tribute which Lord Panmure had paid to the memory of the gallant commander whose career had shed additional lustre on the annals of the noble house from which he sprang. Of his military qualities it would become him Lord Derby to speak, but he would assert that few men placed in the position recently filled by Lord Raglan would have so completely overcome the difficulties and embarrassments of a divided command, and thus secured the feelings of mutual confidence and goodwill which happily existed between the Allied armies. In conclusion, he begged most cordially to support the Address.

Lord HARDINGE, after an intimacy of fifty-six years, was anxious to bear testimony to the great merits of Lord Raglan, whose powers and abilities he was convinced were much higher than they were commonly supposed to be.

The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Cardigan in turn declared their conviction that Lord Raglan had evinced great tact and capacity in a most difficult position, and were followed by Lord Galloway, the Duke of Cantire, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Granville, and Lord Brougham, who all gave in the highest terms of Lord Raglan's merits.

The motion was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House discussed, in Committee, the remaining clauses of the Metropolis Local Management Bill and the early clauses of the Passengers' Act Amendment Bill.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Order of the Bath would be conferred without reference to the projected Order of Merit; and that, in the cases of recommendations for the Order of the Bath in which death should intercept it, the names of the parties would be published, with a record of the recommendation and of the reason why the order was not actually conferred.

LORD RAGLAN'S SERVICES.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, and the Message of her Majesty with reference to the family of the late Lord Raglan having been read,

Lord PALMERSTON, premising that he had to perform one of the most painful duties that could devolve upon the humblest subject of the Crown—one, however, which would secure the sympathy of the House—said it was his intention to propose, in furtherance of her Majesty's wishes, that a pension of £1000 a year should be granted to Lady Raglan, and £2000 a year to the present Lord Raglan, with remainder to his son. It was unnecessary, he observed, to expatiate upon the merits of the late Lord Raglan, whose whole life had been devoted to the service of his country, and who left at his person a visible token of his readiness to expose his life upon the field of battle. When the command of the army now in the Crimea was offered to him, he might have declined it on the plea of advancing age and important duties at home, but, with the spirit of a soldier, he did not hesitate an instant in making every personal sacrifice to the call of duty to his country and his Sovereign. The noble and gallant Lord had in this command to contend with the greatest difficulties; and, although he had the satisfaction at last of seeing himself at the head of one of the most magnificent armies that had ever quitted the British shore, it must have caused a severe pang to a heart like his to find that his brilliant hopes could not be realised. In addition to his gallantry, his other qualifications eminently fitted him for the situation in which he was placed. The gentleness of his nature, his conciliatory disposition, and his consideration for the feelings of others contributed to knit in the bonds of companionship two armies which had hitherto known each other only as opponents in the field of battle. He moved resolutions to give effect to his proposition.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, who, in an elegant tribute to the late Lord, observed that his qualities were remarkable, and that it might be doubted whether they could be supplied by any of his successors in command.

Sir Dr. L. EVANS added his warm, cordial, and most earnest concurrence, and was followed by Admiral Walcott and Lord J. Russell.

Mr. M. GIBSON took this constitutional opportunity, he said, to make some inquiry of the Government in reference to the policy they were now pursuing in the East. He cordially concurred in the motion, and thought Lord Raglan had been unfairly dealt with. Adverting to the circular of Count Buol, he wished, as Lord J. Russell had admitted that circular to be correct as regarded him, to have some explanation from Lord John. He adverted likewise to the excesses committed at Kertch.

Lord PALMERSTON said he differed from Mr. Gibson as to the fitness of this occasion to enter upon such a discussion. He would not be led by any taunts or challenges of Mr. Gibson or his friends to mix up with a subject which ought to receive the undivided attention of the House the acrimony or party.

The resolutions were then agreed to *nem. con.*

Upon the Speaker resuming the chair,

Mr. GIBSON again asked Lord J. Russell to explain to the House whether the views he now entertained were the same as those he had expressed when Ambassador at Vienna?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he should defer his answer until the question of the policy of the Government was formally before the House. In the mean while, all he should say was, that Mr. Gibson had totally misrepresented what he had said.

Mr. RICH rose to move a resolution on the subject of Army promotion, and was proceeding in his speech when the House was counted out, shortly after half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

The second reading of the Truck Act Amendment Bill was fixed for to-day, but on the order being called it was discharged.

The House went into committee on the Mortmain Bill, and the various clauses were agreed to with some verbal amendments.

The Burial of Poor Persons Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The Dwelling-houses (Scotland) Bill and the Stock in Trade Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Coal-mines Inspection Bill passed through Committee.

The Endowed Schools (Ireland) Bill also passed through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

The Queenborough, &c., Commissions Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Dissenters' Marriages Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Duchy of Lancaster Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

INCREASE OF PAY TO THE ARMY.

Lord PANMURE, in reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, said that since he had announced the intention of the Government to grant to the soldier engaged in field operations an increased pay of one shilling a day, to be invested for him in the Savings-bank, he had been informed by high military authorities that unless the soldier got such an addition into his own hands the plan would not be likely to succeed. In the face of such representations he did not think it would be prudent to resort at once to so large an expenditure of the public money at the risk of failure in effecting the object which he had in view. On the other hand, he thought that the payment of the additional shilling a day into the hands of the soldiers would endanger the discipline and general subordination of the Army. Instead, then, of carrying out the plan he had submitted, he proposed to pay into the hands of the soldier as an extra field allowance —precisely as they paid an extra field allowance to the officers—sixpence a day. In respect to the other sixpence, he proposed that the soldier should have the benefit of the arrangement which existed in the Navy, by which he would be enabled to allot the whole or any part of such sixpence to his family or relatives. He proposed that in the event of such sixpence not being allotted by the soldier, the commanding officer should have the power, under certain circumstances, of stopping this money, but that it should be invested for the soldier's benefit, and not be forfeited unless the soldier was condemned by court-martial. The noble Lord then referred to other arrangements that would be made, all tending to the advantage of the soldier.

The Earl of Ellenborough and the Duke of Cambridge severally expressed their opinion of those arrangements.

The bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the early sitting the House was occupied in Committee with the consideration of the Nuisance Removal Bill. Fifteen clauses of which were agreed to.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to Mr. Ewart, stated that the quantity of coal supplied from Hernösand and other places on the south coast of the Black Sea was quite sufficient for the entire consumption of the English and French navies

THE LATE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE-PARK.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. R. Phillimore, stated he was not aware that there was occasion for any special inquiry into the conduct of the police in Hyde-park on Sunday last. From all he had heard their general conduct had been quite proper; though there might have been specific cases in which they exceeded their duty. Complaints of that character would of course be investigated upon complaint being made.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions from several individuals complaining of the violence of the police towards themselves and others; and praying for inquiry. The hon. gentleman was about commenting upon the allegations of one of these petitions, when Mr. WALPOLE spoke to order, observing that the petition did not come within the class which could be properly discussed upon its presentation.

Mr. DUNCOMBE contended that he was in order.

The SPEAKER, however, decided that the hon. member was out of order. The petition did not relate to a grievance which required an immediate remedy.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE nevertheless persisted, when

Lord PALMERSTON rose to order, and he in his turn was called to order by Mr. T. Duncombe.

The SPEAKER, on being again called upon, held that it would be disorderly in Mr. Duncombe to discuss the petition.

Mr. DUNCOMBE said he would then move that the House do adjourn, which would put the discussion in order. He was quite sure that if the House did not attend to those petitions, they would regret the proceeding before many days were over. The hon. member was proceeding to read cases, to prove that the allegations in the petitions were well founded, when

Lord PALMERSTON spoke to order, observing that the question before the House was, that the House do now adjourn. The hon. gentleman was certainly not speaking to that question.

Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the course taken by Mr. Duncombe, upon the question of adjournment, was consistent with the practice of the House.

The SPEAKER, having stated the question, expressed his opinion that, unless hon. members kept to the question, the authority of the rules by which the House was governed would be broken down

Mr. WILLIAMS having made a few observations,

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE again rose, and being received with cries of "Spoke, spoke!" said he was in that House in the discharge of his public duty, and had accordingly no wish to break down the rules by which its proceedings were governed. He had been requested to present those petitions and to make those statements, all of which could be proved before a Select Committee, for which he would move, for the sake of the peace and tranquillity of the town on Sunday next. If the statements he had made were incorrect, the Home Secretary could refute them; but he was prepared to prove them. Having read some letters from parties describing the violence of the police, the hon. gentleman repeated that something must be done before Sunday next, if the Government wished the peace to be preserved. The people would be satisfied with a Committee of Inquiry, but such a Committee would not remain content if the matters were to be hushed up. The bill had been withdrawn; but after what had occurred in the House on Tuesday night, he was determined to go to Hyde park on Sunday next, unless inquiry were granted, in great numbers, and to go armed. If they had been armed last Sunday there would certainly have been loss of life. In conclusion, he asserted that either inquiry must be granted or the Park must be closed on Sunday.

Sir G. GREY complained of the sweeping allegations made against the police, and admitted the right of the public to go to the Parks, but certainly not to act in such a way as was calculated to alarm any class of her Majesty's subjects.

After a few words from Mr Roebuck, Lord Ebrington, and Mr. V. Scully, the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the subject dropped.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon this bill; and the 14th clause, which involved the question of compensation for retrospective improvement, was under discussion during the remainder of the night.

NEWSPAPERS UNDER THE NEW ACT.—The shops of the various newsvenders of the metropolis and the General Post-office presented curious scenes of confusion on the occasion of the first double delivery of the journals. We hear of the sacrifice of a vast number of the weekly papers at St. Martin's-le-Grand, at least they could be delivered only on conditions which rendered their disposal on the better fate. In thousands of instances the postal directions to fold the papers so as to show the stamp had been disregarded, and the postal charges of 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per copy were made. In other cases the papers and supplements (unstamped) were found, at the last hour, to be above the bulk carried by the penny postage stamp. Many of the newsvenders declare that they can only "hope" that their subscribers will not be disappointed. The papers were not collected early almost all the week, upon the official waiters

JOHN LAMB, the well-known agricultural correspondent of the *Northern Whig*, in communicating observations made in his spring tour, states that about thirty-two years ago we had quite as late a spring as the recent one, and that the harvest was one of the most abundant he ever witnessed.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB SCHOONER MATCH.

In the year 1853 the Royal Thames Yacht-club instituted an annual schooner match in the Thames, and the prize in that year was won by the *Rosalind*. In the year 1854 there were not sufficient vessels entered to make up a match. This year the 26th of June was fixed upon for the match, and the following vessels entered:—

Station.	Name.	Owner.	Time
1.	Dawn	T. Brodwood, Esq.	7
2.	Shark	W. Carling, Esq.	7
3.	Mayfly	G. P. Holden, Esq.	7
4.	Wildfire	Sir Percy Shelley	7

The course was from Blackwall, near Greenwich, round the Mouse Light, and back. Ten guns allowed for tonnage. The prize was a very handsome silver-gilt vase, value £100, made by Messrs. Garrard. The *Dawn* did not start. The morning of the match was rather gloomy, and there had been a fresh breeze, which, however, died off, and when the vessels started there was a very light breeze from the N.N.W., and one hour ebb. The vessels were stationed off Rosherville pier, the *Shark* being next to the Kent shore. The *Mayfly* made a very good start, and was the first to get off, followed by the *Shark*, the *Wildfire* some little distance astern. As soon, however, as the vessels got the sails fairly on them the *Shark* took the lead. At 1.45 the *Shark* passed the Nore, the breeze again freshened, and the jib topsails were taken in, the *Shark* being now about three-quarters of a mile ahead of the *Mayfly*, and the *Mayfly* about a mile ahead of the *Wildfire*. The vessels rounded the Mouse as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Shark	2 24 15	Wildfire	2 40 20
Mayfly	2 34 15		

The leading vessel having thus run twenty-nine miles in two hours and a half. The wind at this time was very light, and of course made the time between the vessels greater than it would otherwise have been; the sun shone out brightly, and the sea was perfectly smooth. The wind continued variable both in strength and direction, and the vessels made occasional tacks towards the Essex shore, making, however, much more progress than appeared to the impatient spectators; and the flag off Rosherville was finally passed as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Shark	5 43 0	Wildfire	7 8 30
Mayfly	5 43 30		

The distance, with tacks, being about sixty miles, and having been performed by the *Shark* in 6h. 49m. The owner of the *Shark* was immediately summoned on board the Club steamer, and the vase was presented to him by the Vice-Commodore, R. Green, Esq., who on this occasion officiated, the Commodore being unavoidably absent. The *Princess of Wales*—a fine large vessel, with a very attentive captain and civil crew was engaged for the members of the Club and their friends, who mustered to the number of about 250, ladies included. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were on board the steamer, and on this occasion there was an ample supply of excellent provisions.

GRAND FETE AT RYDE.—INAUGURATION OF THE WATERWORKS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Isle of Wight, for its salubrity appropriately styled the "British Madura," has of late years been brought more prominently into notice for its regattas, as well as from its having been selected as the frequent abode of our gracious Sovereign and the Royal family. The journey thither from the metropolis occupies but a trifle more than half a dozen hours; yet, within memory, it took as many days. The fashionable towns on its seaboard have each its peculiar class of visitors: those upon the northern side of the island—Cowes and Ryde—are selected by general visitors; while its southern coast has become the resort of the lavish and costly resident.

The crossing of the Solent from the Hampshire coast to Ryde in a steamer occupies about twenty minutes. Ryde, at the beginning of the present century, was composed of a few houses, whose few inhabitants gained their livelihood by agricultural and fishing pursuits, and frequently obtained a profitable market for their produce amongst the numerous shipping which frequented Spithead and the Motherbank; but early in the present century several villas were built, and the place became a fashionable resort.

In 1814 a company obtained an Act of Parliament to erect a pier, which laid the foundation of all the subsequent progress of the town; but, up to 1829, the streets were neither paved, drained, lighted, nor watched. In that year an Act of Parliament was obtained to effect those objects; but it was not, however, until 1838 that gas was introduced. In 1849 the cholera made fearful ravages amongst the poorer inhabitants. In 1851 another epidemic arose the sanitarians—which made great havoc among the children. Then arose a loud demand for the Public Health Act, but the opposition to it was obstinate and successful. The town was still without water. An amalgamation took place between the more moderate of both parties, who took steps in 1853, for a new Act, which received the royal assent in July, 1854; and in September a new Board was elected, who, in less than twelve months, have completed works for an efficient water supply, the inauguration of which took place on the 28th ult.—the 17th anniversary of her Majesty's coronation.

The day throughout the island was celebrated as a general holiday, which had the effect of concentrating at Ryde hundreds of persons who did not avail themselves of the number of excursion trips which were offered by steamers to Weymouth, Brighton, &c.

The inauguration ceremony commenced with a procession formed in front of the Town-hall and Market-place, when we they started at noon for Ashey-down, by the side of which were erected the reservoir and the engine-house for filling the same from the wells at Blackgang. The procession in the order we now describe, was drawn by grey gons, each containing the children of the various schools in the town. The waggons were dec with evergreens, and flags bearing various appropriate Scriptural mott and selections. There was likewise a profu e display of banners decorations, painted by Mr. A. Fowler, marine artist.

Then followed about thirty carriages containing the Commissioners of Ryde and other inhabitants. The cortège reach d Ashey Down, a distance of about three miles, about two o'clock. The school-children then halted and passed through the works; the engine was set in motion, and the water was pumped up into the reservoir; but, owing to some mishap

FETE AT RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—INAUGURATION OF THE WATERWORKS.

with the jointings of the pipes, it was considered impracticable to turn the water on into the town, and the water playing from the fountain fronting the Town-hall was omitted. The workmen were then provided with an excellent dinner in a marquee adjacent to the engine-house. Mr. Benjamin Barrow presided; and after dinner appropriate toasts were drunk. The school children were then regaled with tea and cake on the Down; and during the afternoon the band performed a selection of music, and quadrille parties and country dances were enjoyed on the green, where there could not be less than five or six thousand persons. At half-past five the procession re-formed and returned in similar order to the Town-hall, where it dispersed. At seven p.m. the Commissioners and inhabitants, to the number of eighty, sat down to a banquet at the York Hotel; Mr. Barlow in the chair.

Messrs. Easton and Amos were the engineers of the works, and Messrs. Bennett and Holdesworth, the contractors, at the sum of £13,419; but, after compensating the owners of the old works, and other incidentals, the sum to be expended will be about £17,000. The money is borrowed for a term of forty years, at an interest of 5 per cent.

Our Artist's Illustration of this delightful Fête in commemoration of the establishment of a great public benefit, shows the gay scene at Ashe Down, with the magnificent panoramic view of the town of Ryde, Spithead, with the two line-of-battle ships, *Neptune* and *Royal George*, the towns of Portsmouth and Gosport, and Portsdownhill in the distance. The Engine-house is seen on the side or foot of the Down.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB SCHOONER MATCH.—"THE SHARK" ROUNDING "THE MOUSE" LIGHT-SHIP.

LAUNCH OF A WAR-STEAMER AT LIMEHOUSE DOCKYARD.

LAUNCH OF THE WAR-STEAMER "VICTORIA."

ON Saturday last this fine vessel, the first ship-of-war built for an Australian colony, was launched at Limehouse Dockyard, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The event was one of no slight significance and interest; for the *Victoria* may be regarded as the foundation of a new naval power in the Southern Seas, British in its origin and its character, and indicative of that noble spirit of self-reliance which forms one of the noblest features of the national character.

The *Victoria* was ordered by the Government of the colony of Victoria, through Mr. Barnard, agent for the Crown Colonies, with the approbation of the Secretary of State, and will be paid for by a vote of the Legislative Assembly. She is a screw steamer, of 1850 tons, built of mahogany on the diagonal principle, by Messrs. Young, Son, and Magnay, under the superintendence of Commander Lockyer, R.N.—who has also arranged her fittings from drawings by Mr. Oliver Lang, of her Majesty's Dockyard, Pembroke, admitted to be one of the most skilful naval architects of the day. Her length between perpendiculars is 166 feet; breadth or beam, 27 feet 2 inches; and depth of hold, 16 feet. Her armament is to consist of one 32-pounder (56 cwt.) gun on a pivot, and two medium 32-pounder (25 cwt.) broadside guns; but, if necessary, she can carry two pivot and six broadside guns of the same calibre. She is to be rigged as a three-masted schooner, so as to be able to make a passage under sail alone. Berths are to be provided for 150 men, which may be increased to 200, on her lower and fore platform decks.

There will be cabins and a mess-room for eight officers, and a dispensary before the engine-room, on the lower deck. The galley will cook for 200 people, and a distilling apparatus will be fitted for the supply of water, in addition to tanks in the forehold, capable of containing 4000 gallons. On the fore platform deck will be sail-bins capable of stowing the whole of the sails, awnings, &c., and bins to hold a week's dry provisions. At the forepart of this deck are the gunners', carpenters', and boatswain's store-rooms; the bulkheads and sail-bins having bars of galvanised iron instead of solid wood work, to allow a free circulation of air. The cabin deck aloft will be divided into a ward-room and two other cabins, the side or sleeping cabins to make up fifteen beds. There will be a steward's pantry, bath-room, &c., the fittings to be of bird's-eye maple and mahogany, and so arranged as to ensure the greatest possible amount of ventilation. Under the cabin decks are to be a spirit-room, store-room for the ward-room, afterhold magazines, shell-room and store-room for the captain. The engines are to be nominally of 150-horse power, but capable of working up to 600-horse power, from the factory of Messrs. G. Rennie and Sons, and fitted with Maudslay's feathering-screw.

The services for which the *Victoria* will generally be available are those of a Government tender, to convey the Governor and other official authorities from port to port, transport troops or prisoners, assist merchant vessels in distress, and, indeed, any work that a Government steamer can be called upon to perform. Being completely equipped as a sloop of war, she can at any moment be put upon a war footing, and her armament will be supplied from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

Amongst the company present at the launch were the Earl Talbot and Lady Constance Talbot, Mr. Ingham, M.P., Mr. Cayley, M.P., Mr. Baldock, M.P., and Mrs. Baldock, Mrs. and the Misses Monk, Admiral Sir

FETE IN BRADLEY WOODS, DEVON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Samuel Pym, Admiral Scott, Mr. Barnard (Agent General for the Crown Colonies), Mr. Forster (late M.P. for Berwick), Sir William Davison, Col. Matheson, Sir George and Lady Carroll, &c.

The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Lady Constance Talbot, who, with well-directed aim, flung the bottle, and its contents streamed over the bows; at the same moment the dog-shores were struck away, and the good ship *Victoria* glided gently and gracefully into the water. The helm was put to starboard, and answered with remarkable readiness and ease. She then swung round to the tide and was moored. The lines of the *Victoria* seem to the non-nautical eye perfect; her proportions beautiful; and, we have no doubt, when she is copper-ed, has her engines and screw fitted, and is fully armed and equipped, she will prove herself, what she is designed to be, in all respects a crack man-of-war.

After the launch a party of some 300 ladies and gentlemen were entertained at a cold collation on the premises of the builders, over which Mr. George Frederick Young presided.

Lord John Russell, as Minister for the Colonies, had been invited; but the noble Lord expressed his regret that he was unable to attend.

The entertainment was a splendid one, and provided by Mr. Bathoe, of the London Tavern; Mr. Higgs acting as toastmaster.

RURAL FETE IN BRADLEY WOODS, DEVON.

On Thursday and Friday (last week) the town of Newton Abbott was the scene of great excitement, from the great influx of visitors from all parts of the kingdom, to join in the Fête held in Bradley Woods (the property of the Rev. F. S. Wall), in aid of the funds of the Teignmouth and Dawlish Infirmary. The entertainment was projected by the mechanics of the engine-fitting department of the Newton Railway Station, in gratitude for the benefits they had derived from those institutions. The project was taken up with warmth by their worthy master, Mr. Gooch; and finally became patronised by the most distinguished names in the county. The preparations for the Fête were commenced on the previous Monday, when trees were planted through every street of the town; triumphal arches were erected; and a variety of tasteful arrangements made for the festivities.

On Thursday morning an excursion train arrived from Swindon, and their band, with appropriate banners, formed in procession, and marched through the town playing lively airs on the winding road to the "Warren" —a beautiful spot for such a purpose, of about twelve acres—completely surrounded by woods, and some of the most inviting scenery in Devon. The accompanying Sketch of the scene is from the Summer-house looking towards the river Teign, and shows the Fête in the distance.

It is gratifying to add that the Fête passed off as agreeably as could be anticipated, with a fair share to the funds of the institution. The Model department contained many excellent models: conspicuous among which were those of Mr. Bickell's oscillating marine engine; a beam-engine; a miniature engine (lever), with boiler, &c., under a glass-case; Miner Rae's portable engine; Bennet's engine, and Brunel's model of Windsor Castle. There was also a beautifully-finished model of Saltash-bridge published in the flower-room. The engines were kept in motion by a five-horse-power portable engine in the rear of the building. The management of this department was ably carried out by Mr. Bullwell.

Amongst the attractions were a Flower Show (admission free), archery, a quoit party, and excellent performances of instrumental and vocal music, by the 10th Hussars band, the brass band of Swindon, Torquay Choral Society, &c. In short, there were amusements for all tastes—from the last great marvels of science, the galvanic battery and electric telegraph, to the old-fashioned rustic sports, such as delighted our ancestors ages before intelligence was conveyed with the rapidity of thought. We should not omit to mention that to Mr. Meaden, the secretary, is especial praise due for his very efficient aid in getting up the Fête.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, July 8.—8th Sunday after Trinity
MONDAY, 9.—Fire Insurances Cease
TUESDAY, 10.—London Bridge burnt, 1212.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter
THURSDAY, 12.—Erasmus died, 1536
FRIDAY, 13.—Parliament held at Nottingham, 1334.
SATURDAY, 14.—Bastille destroyed, 1789

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1855.

Sunday	M.	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	F.	Saturday
M	M	M	M	M	M	A
h m h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 39 9 1	9 23	10 8	10 51	11 33	0 14	0 56

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Under the Management of Mr. Charles Kean.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented KING OF VIII., preceded by AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—The SPANISH DANCERS Every Evening with, on Monday, MONEY. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, THE BUSY BODY. Buckstone's ADVENTURE with a POLISH PRINCESS every Evening.

SIGNOR SACCO, having been much requested to exhibit the ... to the Public, which is now open ... ENT SLIGHT

ADAM and EVE. This great Original Work, by JOSEPH VAN LERIUS, is now on VIEW at 74 Lower Mall, opposite Hammersmith Church. Open Eleven to Six daily.—Admission, One Shilling

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The DIORAMA illustrating Events of the WAR is now Exhibiting Daily at Three, and Eight. The Lectures by Mr. Stocqueler. Admission, 1s., and 6d.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Colossal Picture of SEBASTOPOL, painted by a privalled Band, Grand Spectacle of the Siege of Sebastopol, with ... as are exhibited by a party of our wounded soldiers from the Crimea. For the ... the day

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL AND MOST INTERESTING MUSEUM, 4, Coventry-street ... Hours only 1 day, from Half-past 11 till 5, and 6 till ...

MONTI'S LECTURES on ANCIENT and MODERN ... The LAST of the SERIES, that was to be delivered on WEDNESDAY ... Public by the express desire of the Subscribers, has been POSTPONED ... WEDNESDAY, JULY the 11th.—Tickets to be had at Messrs. Cobaught's, Hall-and Ease

GRAND ORGAN ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square. Lectures "On the Genius of the Great Composers," ... Children and Schools, half-price.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS will shortly close their twenty-first ANNUAL EXHIBITION, now open at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

MUSICAL UNION. H. R. H. Prince Albert, Patron.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, TUESDAY, JULY 10, last Matinée. Quartet No. 85, in E flat, by Dussek; A. Op. 69 Piano and Violoncello, Beethoven, Quartet in D Minor Op. 44, Mendelssohn. Piano Pianoforte, Mozart. A Recitation, Romeo, Shapes, Bill and Pistol. Pianist: C. Halle. Members are requested to bring their Tickets. Admission for Visitors to be obtained at the ... J. ELLA, Director

JOHN B. GOUGH'S FAREWELL ORATIONS. The Committee of ... have the honour to announce that ... will be delivered in EXETER-HALL previous to Mr. Gough's departure for America on MONDAY, the 16th; THURSDAY, the 19th; MONDAY, the 23rd; and MONDAY, the 30th JULY. The doors open each evening at Seven o'clock.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for July, 1s., contains two large appropriate engravings of Rosenhain's Horse and Steam ... BERRY, 26, Cornhill, Editor's office ... Lane, E.C.; and all ...

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION ILLUSTRATIONS of the effect of ... by J. H. Pepper. ... Lecture by Professor ... Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from ... Prince Consort.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the FUNDS of the GENERAL ... Under the especial Patronage of ... Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT. President—The Right Hon. Lord Wrottesley, M.A., F.R.S. Vice-Presidents—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties. F. F. LUDLAM, Esq., Chairman of the Committee.

HENRY RUSSELL has the pleasure to inform the Public that he will Perform ... of COLLARD and COLLARD'S magnificent Semi-grand PIANOS at his forthcoming and at all future ENTERTAINMENTS.

Next week will be ready, bound in cloth, gilt,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
VOL. XXVI.—from JANUARY to JUNE, 1855
Containing upwards of 600 SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS; including a large Number of scenes of the War, from Original Sketches, by the Artists of this Journal, at the seat of operations, as well as by Naval and Military Correspondents. Office, 198, Strand.

WE have great pleasure in publicly tendering our thanks to Messrs. Petter and Galpin, Printers, of Playhouse-yard, for their exertions in electrotyping the Engravings in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which enables us to supply the large extra demand for our Journal consequent on the Enlargement and Reduction of Price.

198, Strand, July 5, 1855.

*** The Engraved Title-page and Index to Vol. XXVI. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be given with the Number for next Week. Two Sheets. Price Fivepence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

"FORTUNE played false to valour." Such, in General Pelissier's phrase, is the solution of the fatal problem of the 18th; and, upon an examination of the despatches sent home by himself and by the now-departed hero whose later hours were embittered by the recollections of that day, such solution may be accepted. This—Lord Raglan's last fight—was eminently characterised by his "antique chivalry."

From the despatch of the French General it is clear that a single misconception on the part of General Meyran, at the beginning of the affair, paved the way for the series of disasters which followed. That gallant leader had been ordered to await a certain signal from his chief—a star rocket. Only too eager for the onset, the eyes of the fiery soldier saw, in a shell which exploded near the Lancaster Battery (the site whence Pelissier watched the fray) the signal which he desired, and he refused to believe himself in mistake. He rushed to the attack, assailed at a disadvantage, and fell, amid numbers of his brave men—as did General Brunet, who supported him. The terrible reception which the French were encountering made it evident to Lord Raglan that a diversion was the only thing to save them, and instead of abiding in safety the issue of the affray—as, according to arrangements, it is clear that he might have done (for the storming the Redan, which is commanded by the Malakoff, would have been useless unless the latter were reduced)—he sent our columns upon the Redan in order to relieve the French. The slaughter was fearful—and, indeed, so desperate an attack could scarcely have produced any other result. Regarded as a single operation, on the part of the English army, the affair cannot but be considered as deplorable; but, if we take a nobler view of the field, and look at the armies of France and England as constituting one grand body, we may say that loss—ay, heavy loss—has been distributed among the ranks; but that the army did its duty, and its constituents and components valiantly supported each other, and the field was strewn with the corses of brothers-in-arms who had died in the united discharge of duty.

England, too, had her laurel, bloodstained and barren as it was, that day. The daring exploit of Major-General Eyre and his men, who stormed a suburb, and maintained themselves there for seventeen hours, unaided, until night enabled them to evacuate what, from failures elsewhere, had become a useless acquisition, will not be forgotten in the annals of the siege.

The English army mourns its leader, and the despatch of the French General appraises us that in the ranks of our allies the fullest sympathy is shown for our loss. And the sentiment which General Pelissier attributes to his own men, may, we are assured, be taken as that of the English forces, namely, that they have lost not one atom of courage or of hope, and that they are only eager for the day when they may make the enemy pay dearly for the carnage of the 18th of June. The changes in the command of our force are not calculated to diminish the confidence of our men, but the reverse. The fortunes of our arms will now be in a great measure entrusted to Indian Generals, of whom it is no light praise to say that they are worthy confederates of the African Generals of France. The name of Simpson is better known in Asia than in Europe; but we doubt not that many weeks will not have elapsed before the name of the gallant associate of Napier in the East will be a household word. Young blood is also coming up to the command, and we may trust that in a struggle which especially demands the fiery energy of youth a struggle in which we have to rout those who are almost unrivalled behind walls and ramparts, and who eschew the field—we may derive from the aggressive spirit of our younger soldiers the advantages which it were less reasonable to expect from the cautious tactics of veterans. We are certain that the best part of the army will exult in the elevation of the "Indians," and that certain prejudices, of which too much has been heard in other times, have long since vanished. England has always been proud of her Asiatic heroes, and rejoices to see them again in the van of battle.

That the Baltic fleet is not idle, may be gathered from the various communications constantly received, though of the exact value of its operations and even of their scene we wait to be more precisely informed. Some of the statements forwarded home are contradictory, but the bombardment and destruction of Nystadt are certified. The fishing for, and capture of, numbers of infernal machines has afforded occupation to our sailors, and the process of rendering these inventions harmless is carried on in wholesale fashion. While alluding to this subject, it may be observed that the Government has decided upon not risking the large sum of money requisite for carrying out Lord Dundonald's annihilating invention. The people have not learned to repose so much confidence in administrative wisdom as at once to give up their belief that the gallant veteran's idea is a practical one, and it will be an annihilating day for others than foes abroad should another nation adopt Lord Dundonald's plan with success.

A spirited summary of the Viennese negotiations, and a yet more spirited intimation to the Court of Austria, will be found in the speech with which the Emperor of the French opened the sitting of the Legislative Chambers on Monday last. The Emperor, abandoning the ordinary platitudes, and even the ordinary dignified hauteur, of speeches from the Throne, actually argues the case of the relative position of the Allies and the inactive Power. He, we are glad to say, indulges in none of that humiliating hesitation which was shown in our own Parliament as to the rightful position of France and England. He makes no question of the right of these countries to increase their demands upon Russia in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and the sacrifices already made. Sir James Graham will have new reason for speaking ill of France the next time he meets his constituents. This time he will do it decorously, and will call the Emperor by no uncivil names; but surely he will be lachrymose when apprising his supporters that we are allied with a Power which actually considers that the blood of thousands and the expenditure of millions enables us to ask more of those who caused that sacrifice than what we asked before firing a shot. Peelite ethics are sadly outraged in the Imperial address. But the Emperor proceeds to say that our propositions (free navigation of the Danube, a better constitution for the Principalities, guarantees for the Christian subjects of the Porte, and the limitation of the Russian fleet in the Euxine) may be called "magnanimous, from their disinterestedness," and few English readers but will agree with him. But, his Majesty adds, these propositions, approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and even by Russia, "evaporated" in the Conferences, and he observes, with caustic contempt, "*we still wait* for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, if the negotiations failed."

Apparently believing, from the disbanding of Austrian troops, and from certain other reasons, traditional and of the present day, that the "young and spirited" Monarch of Austria is still likely to keep the Allies waiting, the Emperor asks France for 140,000 men and £30,000,000 in money. And as England is inviting her youth to the battle-field by increasing the pay of the soldier in presence of the enemy, and as there is as much war-money ready for the service as the Government can desire, it is not improbable that Austria may not only discover that the Allies can do without her, but that certain troublesome "nationalities" may, ere long, make her regret that she has, treacherously, tried to do without the Allies.

THE renewal last Sunday of the popular commotions in Hyde-park suggests a twofold inquiry—one with reference to the conduct of the police, and the other on the whole subject of what is called "Sabbath" legislation. Generally the police of the metropolis is a well-behaved and excellent body; but there are occasions—and this is one of them—in which injudicious orders given by their superiors lead to popular indignation on the one hand, and to the abuse of authority on the other. We gather, not only from the multitude of letters and communications which reach us, but from the statements before the police magistrate and the general concurrence of testimony, that the behaviour of the police on Sunday was violent in the extreme; that they goaded the public into opposition and ill-humour; and that, excited, perhaps, by the *esprit de corps*, as strong in policemen as it is in soldiers, they indiscriminately attacked every person, peaceable or not, who happened to come in their way, not always sparing the well-dressed and apparently respectable, but venting their fury in preference upon those whom they considered to belong to the "lower orders," and in numberless instances upon women and children. There were a great number of foreigners in the Park, drawn thither by curiosity, who were loud in their expression of wonder at the patience exhibited by the English multitude, and in the assertion of their opinion that similar outrages in any city of the Continent would have led to a sanguinary if not fatal collision, or a general insurrection of the people. Happily, such was not the case, but for this result the honour is due to the multitude, and by no means to the police; and we trust that a searching inquiry will be instituted by the Home-office into the conduct of every member of the force employed in the Park on Sunday last—from Mr. Commissioner Mayne, the prime cause of the evil, down to the lowest constable engaged in the task of breaking the peace, which it was his business to preserve. Had the Commissioner exhibited proper judgment or discretion, the display of feeling on the part of the crowd would have taken a good-humoured turn and the Sunday would have escaped the desecration of assault and battery, and the effusion of blood. The feeling created against the police is not confined to those whom the wealthy sometimes call "the populace," but extends to all ranks and classes of the people. Let us hope that a better feeling may be speedily restored, and that no circumstances may occur to fan the existing embers of discontent into a blaze, which may be dangerous, and is certain to be disagreeable.

With regard to the question of "Sabbath" legislation, it is satisfactory to see that Lord Robert Grosvenor has had the good sense to withdraw his obnoxious bill. It is a pity that his Lordship and his coadjutors did not long ago yield to reason and justice what they have yielded at the eleventh hour to the overwhelming torrent of popular displeasure; but there is too much cause for satisfaction in the abandonment of the measure to permit of dissatisfaction with the manner in which it has been got rid of. It appears, however, that the popular mind is not wholly appeased; and that, seeing the effect of a determined resistance, an effort will be made to obtain the repeal of the vexatious Sunday Beer Bill, which was smuggled through the House last Session. Such a bill never could have been carried if the press and the public had not been so engrossed by the war as to have little or no attention to bestow upon any other subject. The promoters of the Sabbatarian movement—quite as zealous in their way as the advocates of the Maine Liquor Law, or any other piece of democratic tyranny—watched their opportunity, and stole the people's Sunday liberty when the watch-dogs of the press were asleep, or otherwise occupied. The repeal of that measure would receive the hearty good feeling between the various classes of society which has lately been placed in jeopardy; though it would have been much better if the Act had never been passed. Let those who are still in favour of attempting to make people pious by Act of Parliament reflect upon the peculiar circumstances of this great metropolis;—a point which has never yet

been sufficiently taken into account. The restrictive legislation which might fall harmless or inoperative upon a small village or quiet country town, from the middle of which the green fields may be reached in five minutes, becomes oppressive when applied to the toiling people of such a mighty wilderness of bricks and mortar as London. The population of this great city and suburbs amounts to two millions and a half—a population greater than that of some of the kingdoms of Europe; not spread, as with them, over hundreds of thousands of square miles, but concentrated in one small spot. To the health and comfort of such a population air and exercise are as absolutely the necessaries of life as meat and drink. And if air and exercise be conceded—and who will deny them why not needful refreshment? We cannot legislate for London on the same footing as for Little Pedlington. The workers and toilers of the Little Pedlingtons of the provinces exist in totally different social circumstances. They can inhale fresh air any day and every day; they can sit at their doors on the Sunday without being deprived of it; not so the Londoner, who must travel to seek it, and can only find time and opportunity for such travel on one day of the week. But all legislation on the subject is worse than a mistake. It is a social crime which inflicts hardship and injury on unoffending millions; and, while it leaves liberty to the rich and powerful, presses with its whole weight upon the poor and the weak.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty received intelligence of the death of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, by telegraph, on Saturday last, about twelve o'clock. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove to Great Stanhope-street, to leave an autograph letter of condolence from the Queen, and to make inquiries after Lady Raglan and the family. In the course of the afternoon Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen.

On Tuesday his Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend, on a visit to the Queen. His Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Count de Flanders. In attendance on the King and the Princess were, Madame la Marquise d'Yve de Bavay, Madame de Bocve, Colonel de Meerbeke, Captain Burnell, and Sir Robert Carswell. The King had quitted Ostend at six o'clock in the morning, crossed to Dover, travelled by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway to London, and on arriving, soon after two o'clock p.m., at the Bricklayers' Arms station, was there met by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was on his way from the same terminus to Earlswood, near Redhill, to open the Asylum for Idiots. The King of the Belgians and the illustrious party accompanying his Majesty proceeded in four of the Queen's carriages from the station to Buckingham Palace, where they were received at the grand entrance by the Queen. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Count de Flanders, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Wellington, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

On Wednesday the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Count de Flanders, paid visits to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at their respective residences. His Majesty received visits at Buckingham Palace from the Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duchess of Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Princess de Salerno.

On Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious visitors, drove out in the Parks, in open landaus and four.

JUVENILE BALL AT GLOUCESTER-HOUSE.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a juvenile ball on Friday evening at Gloucester-house. Her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, were present at the *fête*, which was also attended by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge. The general invitations were extended to about eighty or leading members of the aristocracy with their youthful families. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received her visitors in the lower drawing-room, opening out of which was the ball-room, where a dais had been erected for her Majesty, with raised seats for the royal members of the Royal family. The Queen arrived at half-past nine o'clock. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, and seven of the Royal children. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal were not of the company. Her Majesty took her departure shortly before midnight, but it was after one o'clock before the party had separated.

His Highness the Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte left town on Saturday last for Paris, to be present at the opening of the Senate on Monday

The nuptials of the Lady Catherine Howard, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow, with the Hon. Arthur Petre, second son of Lord and Lady Petre, took place on Wednesday, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spanish-place, Manchester-square. The marriage of the Hon. Edward Stuart Wortley, eldest son of Lord Wharncliffe, and Lady Susan Lascelles, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Harewood, was solemnised on the same day, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

LORD RAGLAN. ORDER FROM THE HORSE GUARDS.

The following Order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—

Horse Guards, July 1, 1855.

The General Commanding in Chief has received her Majesty's most gracious commands to express to the Army the deep regret with which her Majesty has to deplore the loss of a most devoted and able officer, by the death of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be conveyed to the Army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honorable testimony of her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her Army.

Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, he took part, nearly fifty years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest Commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

During a long peace his life was most usefully employed in those unrewarded attentions to the interest and welfare of the Army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

When war broke out last year he was selected by his Sovereign to take the command of the Army proceeding to the East: he never hesitated, he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field

At the head of those troops whose arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life: by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantages of the ground, or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services

In the midst of a winter's campaign, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired.

The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognised by her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their Commander by the deep regrets with which they now mourn his loss.

Her Majesty is confident that the talents and virtues which distinguished Lord Raglan throughout the whole of his valuable life will for ever endear his memory to the British Army.

By command of the Right Hon General Viscount Hardinge, Commanding in Chief.

G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday states that General Pelissier had addressed the following despatch to the Minister of War:

Crimea, July 3, 4 P.M.

The last duties have just been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies with all the pomp which circumstances permitted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

The following despatch has been received from General Simpson:—

"CRIMEA, July 4, 1855, 6.30 p.m.—Nothing of importance has occurred since my last. The French works on the right are going on well. The health of General Eyre is re-established."

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following despatch from Gen. Pelissier:—

"CRIMEA, July 4, 10.30 p.m.—Nothing new. The health of the army is improving.

General La Marmora telegraphs on the 30th of June that the cases of cholera were only twelve in the whole of his forces.

The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna states, from the Crimea, that Prince Gortschakoff has sent for 24,000 men more, and that he has reinforced General Liprandi's corps with another division.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.

From a correspondence between General de Berg and Admiral Dundas, which appears in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, we learn that the Russian General justifies the cold-blooded atrocity of the Russian officer at Hango, on the alleged ground that the party sent by the *Cossack* displayed the pretended flag of truce to cover hostile purposes. General de Berg says:—

The hostile and by no means parliamentary character of this mission is moreover proved. 1. By the loaded arms seized. Three muskets show by their exploded caps that the crew of the boat made use of them in the struggle. 2. By the care observed in providing the cutter with 360 cartridges, and a chest full of incendiary articles, which is actually in our possession.

INSURRECTION IN CATALONIA.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, July 5.

The *Cid* brings news from Barcelona up to noon yesterday. Catalonia is in insurrection. Assassinations continue at Barcelona.

Zapatero, the Captain-General of the Province, has shut himself in the citadel, with the troops who remain faithful. The National Guards refused to march. Government has sent parties to mediate, who are received with cries of "Vive Espartero!"

The pretext for the insurrection is the question relating to salaries.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

The Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of the Religious Worship Bill, which had come down from a Select Committee, to whom it was referred. The bill had been originally introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and it then proposed to repeal the penal laws which prohibited the meeting of more than twenty persons in any private house for religious worship. Believing that serious evils might arise from passing the bill in that shape, he (the Earl of Derby) moved to have the whole subject referred to a Select Committee. The result was the present measure, which proposed to repeal the penal enactments in the case of any congregation assembled by a layman of the Church of England for religious worship, on condition that the permission of the clergyman of the district had been obtained for such religious meeting.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY objected to the bill in its altered shape, and argued in favour of the measure as it originally stood.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY urged the propriety of postponing legislation upon this subject until next Session

A discussion of considerable length followed, which ended by the withdrawal of the bill.

Several of the bills on the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered for Cheltenham, in the room of the Hon. Craven Berkeley, deceased; and a new writ was ordered for Evesham, in the room of the Hon. Grenville Berkeley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CRIMEA.

Sir E. PERRY asked the President of the Board of Control whether accounts had been received at the India House that the Guzerat Irregular Horse, the Nizam's Irregular Cavalry, and some regiments of Bengal Irregular Cavalry, had volunteered for the Crimea; and whether he could inform the House what is the total amount of Irregular Cavalry that had so volunteered

Mr. V. SMITH said that such offer had been made, as well as offers from Infantry, but it had not yet been determined whether their services should be accepted.

THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

In answer to Sir J. Shelley—

Sir G. GREY said he should be happy to order an inquiry into any cases of misconduct on the part of the police which might be brought before him, but it must not be understood that in such an inquiry it was to be assumed that the police had exceeded their duty. He had received a large number of letters from persons quite unknown to him, complaining of the conduct of the police, while others had stated that the police had acted with moderation.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought that such an inquiry as that proposed by the Home Secretary would be a perfect mockery. He (Mr. Duncombe) suggested that a commission, consisting of members of that House should be appointed to enter on an investigation, and that the inquiry should be open to the public. If the right hon. gentleman would accede to this request, more would be heard of the matter. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say that the people from the east end of London intending visiting Hyde park next Sunday, and that they would have with them the means of self-defence (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

Sir G. GREY said he had promised no specific form of inquiry, although it should be full, searching, and satisfactory. He was not at present prepared to say what would be the form of the inquiry, but he would inform the House of it, and would state the names of the gentlemen to whom the duty would be entrusted. He had only to add, that if the people from the east end of London, or elsewhere, went to Hyde-park next Sunday quietly to enjoy themselves, the police would protect them; but if they went there with weapons, and with a determination to commit a riot, they would find the police determined to discharge their duty for the protection of the public, whatever might be the charge made against them (Loud cheers).

Mr. FOX said, that when the proposed tribunal was constituted he could promise that a large number of highly respectable people would come forward and prove that the police acted with great and unprovoked fury on the last and preceding Sunday

Mr. R. SLANEY contended that the police were not the only persons who acted with unprovoked fury on the occasions referred to. The populace gave them a vast amount of provocation.

After some remarks from Mr. BOWYER in deprecation of the conduct of the police,

Mr. BENTINCK said that, if there was any serious demonstration next Sunday, he considered it would be in a great degree attributable to the statements of the hon. member for Finsbury

Mr. G. DUNDAS recommended a few six-pounders to tranquilise the mob next Sunday. He hoped the Home Secretary would take the most energetic measures for the prevention of the public peace against such *canaille* as appeared in the parks on the last two Sundays.

Mr. ROEBUCK complained that the suggestion of Mr. George Dundas to bring six-pounders against the people of London was unworthy of an English gentleman (Hear, hear). He also called the

Mr. DUNDAS said he only meant by what he had said that the Government should have the military in readiness. He regretted that he had been betrayed into expressions so improper.

Mr F. PEEL, in reply to Mr. Stafford, read some extracts from the report of Dr. Hall, in order to show that the statements of an army surgeon, published in the *Times* newspaper, were very superficial and regarded the medical arrangements in the hospitals in the Crimea. He thought as the *Times* professed to have the name of the writer that it would be advantageous to give it up so that a proper inquiry might be entered upon.

Mr. WATSON complained that no rewards had ever been conferred on the medical officers who perilled their lives in attendance upon the wounded in the hospitals in the East

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply

Colonel DUNNE moved an address for copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and certain magistrates of Oldham on the subject of a prosecution before the said magistrates of a man named Taylor for having on his premises unlicensed [illegible] from which neglect the death of an individual resulted. The gallant officer in order to show the importance of the subject, said that it appeared by the returns, that since the year 1845, the list of killed and wounded from untested machinery was no less than 12,000. Such a frightful amount of casualties demanded the immediate attention of Parliament.

Lord PALMERSTON said that, as far as he was concerned, he had no objection to the production of the correspondence; but, as an amendment to go into Committee of Supply, he must vote against it. He was not satisfied with the decision of the magistrates, but no imputation attached to them

Mr. J. [illegible] defended the decision of the magistrates.

After some discussion, Col DUNNE withdrew his motion on the understanding that the papers would be produced

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.—LORD J. RUSSELL'S EXPLANATION.

Mr M. GIBSON asked for explanations from the Government relative to the opposition of her Majesty's Ministers to the views of their colleague, the late British Plenipotentiary at the Vienna Conferences, in reference to the plan proposed by Austria to be submitted to Russia for the purpose of putting "an end to Russian preponderance in the Black Sea," as stated in the circular addressed by Count Buol to the diplomatic agents at Austria, dated Vienna, May 25. It appeared to him that, assuming Count Buol's statement to be correct, Lord J. Russell, when he was calling upon the House to combine the war, must have known that proposals had been made likely to lead to a peaceful solution of the question at issue. If this were so, the House should be informed of the fact.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he had never unravelled the difficulties of a contest with Russia, and was of opinion that the war could not terminate in a treaty between that Power and the Allies, but rather in a general treaty, in which all the Great Powers of Europe must take part, and give their security for maintaining the integrity of Turkey. In this view of the case he thought it of the highest importance to secure the co-operation of Austria, to which Government he attributed no bad faith whatever. He thought the proposition emanating from Count Buol combined with one by which there should be a counterpoise to any force which Russia might have in the Black Sea, did afford a basis for a treaty of peace. That proposition was, that a treaty should be entered into between the Powers France, England, and Austria, guaranteeing the integrity and independence of Turkey. He was not authorised to agree to this, but he told Count Buol that he would communicate them to his Government. Those propositions were deliberately considered by the British Government, which came to the conclusion that they did not offer a safe basis for a peace. The French Government came to the same conclusion—Austria still declaring that she thought the Third Point admitted of more than one solution, and that she was not, therefore, bound to go to war with Russia. He was of a different opinion, although Austria had declared that her proposition should be made an *ultimatum* to Russia. If he had left office on the decision of the Government he would be assuming as a Plenipotentiary a course of conduct which could not be justified by such a position, while on the other hand, as a Minister of the Crown, he felt it his duty not to embarrass a Government placed in the difficult circumstances which surrounded that of his noble friend. On the contrary, he felt that he ought to support his Government, and he was open to the censure of those who entertained a different opinion.

Mr. COBDEN said he had never heard a speech that filled him with more grief than that of the noble Lord; for he could not help thinking that he had not dealt with fairness or candour towards the country, nor with a proper spirit in not resigning. Such a course of proceeding on the part of the noble Lord was calculated to destroy all confidence in public men. He was of opinion that a change of Ministry would give the only chance of an honest party in the House and in the country.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the conduct of his noble colleague. It was a novel proposition indeed to say that a Minister should resign from a Government because he thought terms of peace might have been accepted when his colleagues were of a different opinion. The Government of France and that of England, each for reasons of their own, thought it not advisable to accept the propositions of Austria.

Mr. ROEBUCK denounced the conduct of Lord J. Russell, and charged him with being guilty of a dereliction of duty as a Minister of the Crown. He then proceeded to animadvert upon the conduct of the Government generally in the management of the war.

Lord C. HAMILTON and Mr. DISRAELI severally addressed the House in a similar tone of condemnation of the Government generally, and of Lord J. Russell in particular

Sir G. GREY replied, and defended the conduct of every member of the Government throughout the whole proceedings.

The subject then dropped.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, but the CHAIRMAN immediately reported progress

The orders of the day were then disposed of.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CHOLERA has swept off another victim, the noblest yet, from our band of heroes in the Crimea. Not in the battle-field, where with a calm indifference to danger, remarkable even among the daring men who surrounded him, he ever seemed to ignore the very idea of peril—not in his own English home, surrounded by the relatives who were wont to look up to him as among the noblest of even their line—but pressed upon by the consciousness of infinite responsibility, by the sense of recent failure, his last moments saddened by the memory of old companions so lately swept away in battle, by disease, within the walls of a Tartar homestead, with his staff officers and aide-de-camps striving to catch the last words of command from his closing lips, Lord Raglan has passed away. Always hopeful and high-spirited, even when things looked blackest, disease had hitherto fled from the brave old man, but the failure of the 18th seems to have wrought a change in his demeanour. The *Times* Special Correspondent tells us that one result of that day was that "Lord Raglan became less sanguine and more perturbed than he has been for some time past." These sickening fits of depression, a deceitful rally, which gave false hopes of his recovery, he sank beneath it. There is an end now of criticism on his qualities as a General, and to discussions as to how far he fell short of being a Marlborough or a Wellington. We remember but now only as one of the proud position, made himself universally loved; as one who, in the words used by Lord Granville in the House of Lords on Tuesday, "enjoyed not only an English but a European reputation as one of the bravest and gentlest—one of the most chivalrous, and one of the best men who ever sacrificed his life in his country's cause"

We heard a good deal last year of certain explosive machines, invented, it was said, by the celebrated Professor Jacobi, which had been sent over to Dover, and which were to be used to the confusion and destruction of Cronstadt and Sveaborg. The British mind, so "practical," is not prone to believe in scientific inventions for warlike purposes, more especially if the inventor is a mere *savant*—a professor—not a Lieutenant of Artillery or a Captain of Engineers; these latter were usually pooh-poohed in a very magnificent style. However, the existence of these subaqueous engines of destruction was proved to be a fact by one of our steamers, which had approached nearer than usual to the walls of Cronstadt on a reconnoitring expedition, running over and exploding two of them. No serious mischief was done, though the shock must have been pretty severe, as a good deal of crockery was broken, and cannon-shot were jerked out of their racks. Apparently these infernal machines were too small to have any serious effect on so solid a mass as the hull of a large ship; but if hereafter they are constructed, as they easily may be, three or four times larger, the ship that runs over one may not escape so easily as the *Merlin* did. They have certainly been used without skill, for the boats of the fleet which have been set to work at dredging for them have fished up upwards of seventy. One of these exploded on the quarter-deck of the *Rosamond*, in the very midst of a group of officers, including Admiral Seymour, who was commanding it. By a kind of [illegible] good luck no one was killed, and only one or two more or less scratch upon it. It is said that the cause of the explosion was that Admiral Seymour, perceiving a suspicious looking knob on one side of the machine, said, "I shouldn't wonder if that was the lock of it," tapping it at the same time just with his cane. So it was; but the lock was rather easier than that of a ship's musket, so the apparatus exploded, very nearly blowing the Admiral's head off. If true, this specimen of marine recklessness nearly equals that of Captain Lushington's sailors before Sebastopol, who would persist in jumping upon the ramparts of their batteries to watch where their shot went.

One might fancy that the glorious weather we have enjoyed for the last ten days would be destruction to the theatres. Certainly, if a man were compelled to shut himself up, confined and squeezed on a particularly uncomfortable seat, in an atmosphere redolent of gas and the breathing of a thousand or two perspiring Christians, during four hours of a bright, warm, summer evening, he would look upon it as a piece of tyranny which no enjoyment offered to his eyes or ears would compensate for. Being free to do as he likes, he thinks otherwise, pays his money, and crowds the Opera and most of the theatres. Covent Garden is well filled nightly; and, in spite of the drain of a most expensive company, even more at Lumley's, I believe, than that of last year, it is understood that the management is doing well. As for the cheap opera at Drury Lane, the house is crammed every night. It had need to be so, indeed, if it is to pay at all, considering the unprecedented lowness of the prices. Of course, with a shilling pit and a sixpenny gallery, there must be many things wanting to make this a first-rate Opera. That "can't be done at the money," but it is not too much to say that we never have had in England any musical entertainment nearly so good even at double the cost. Madame Gassier is the great hit of the company, and is, indeed, a most charming singer. Her *Rosina*, in the "Barbière," was almost perfection. At the Olympic the "School for Scandal" has been played on two benefit nights, to enable Mr. Wigan to show which he did most successfully—that which few of the present generation of playgoers have seen—namely, how the part of *Joseph Surface* ought to be played. The audiences at the Adelphi seem to forget (how on earth do they manage it?) that it is not in that not roomy theatre. Astley's is the most successful of the transformations. What may be called an "Allied Drama" (England and France in the days of chivalry, with its exciting list of *dramatis personæ*—first brigand, second and third [illegible] *Francis I.*, &c.) is a very deserved success. Generally, I like the play better than the scenes in the arena; but the exceeding gracefulness of a lady who calls herself Mdlle Caroline almost makes me alter my opinion. Her attitudes are really beautiful, and quite equal to those of the very best female equestrians who ever exhibited themselves in the Champs Elysées, at Franconi's or the Hippodrome.

THE BURNING OF KERTCH.—SKETCHED FROM THE DECK OF THE TRANSPORT "TRENT."—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART OF THE INTERIOR OF THE MAMELON.

THE INTERIOR OF THE MAMELON ON THE 9TH OF JUNE.

THE above Sketch of the interior of the Russian battery as it appeared on the day after the desperate battle in which it was taken by the French is from the pencil of an officer who visited the spot during the brief armistice which took place on that day. In the following letter he describes what he saw:—

In order that the thousands who see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be better able to form an idea of the struggle in which the army before Sebastopol is engaged, I send you a rough Sketch representing part of the interior of the Mamelon, stormed and taken by our gallant allies the French, on the evening of the 7th of June. I drew each figure and object as it really appeared on the morning of the 9th inst., at the moment a flag of truce was hoisted for the purpose of burying the dead, and before anything had been moved, or the crowd as is usual on these occasions assembled.

On the parapet I have tried to represent the body of a young sergeant of the 6th Regiment of the Line, shot through the head, and firmly retaining in death his grasp of a small tricolor flag with which he had encouraged and led on his comrades. In the centre the bodies of one Lieutenant and six privates of the 6th Regiment; on the right, holding on to the top of a gabion, a private of the 50th Regiment, shot in the act of scaling the parapet. In the foreground, a Zouave prostrate on the body of his fallen foe, two Chasseurs de Vincennes, three soldiers of the 7th Regiment, and five Russians, in a mass together, shot and bayoneted; a corporal of the 50th, with a "Croix d'Honneur" on his breast, close to which he had received his death wound. And on the left of the Sketch, a Chasseur Indigène, with two bayonet wounds in his breast, and two French soldiers crushed by rocks hurled down upon them by the enemy in his stubborn resistance; a dismounted and spiked Russian gun, Russian and French soldiers' caps, muskets, and bayonets, spades, pickaxes, round-shot, fragments of shell, and grape-shot.

THE BURNING OF KERTCH.

THE latest news from Kertch is that the town was completely destroyed by fire on the 14th ult. When the Allies first took possession of the place a number of magazines and other buildings belonging to the Russian Government were burned; but there was no intention to destroy the dwellings of the inhabitants, although many of these had been greatly injured by the soldiery. The following is a description of the place as it appeared a few days after the Russians had fled:—

As we approached the town long columns of grey smoke were visible rising from the corn-stores, and working parties could be made out on shore engaged in removing various articles which could be turned to the account of the Allies. The Austrian flag floated before one house, probably that of the Imperial Consul; but the more significant standards of France and England were waving at either end of the quay, and fluttered from numerous boats glancing over the water. Explosions now and then shook the air from distant parts of the town, where the Government buildings were in course of being levelled. The quays were guarded by a few sailors with drawn cutlasses, stationed here and there, and with difficulty holding their own against refractory merchantmen. In every direction, wherever the eye turned, up or down the streets, men could be seen hurrying away with bundles under their arms, with furniture on their backs, or staggering under the influence of drink and bedding down to the line of boats which were lying at the sea wall, laden to the thwarts with plunder. This kind of work is called "looting," from our Indian reminiscences. The fate of nearl every house or good condition was soon apparent. The windows were broken, the doors smashed open, and men went in and out like bees in a hive. All the smaller and more valuable articles had been removed, either by the Turks or by the Tartars, but big arm-chairs, pictures of the Saints with metallic glories round their heads, large feather beds, card-tables, and books in unknown tongues and type, seemed to possess a strange infatuation for Jack, and to move him as irresistibly as horseflesh. There were plenty of Tartars in the streets, dressed in black sheepskin cap or white turban, with handsome jackets, and wide breeches of dark silk or fine stuff, and gaudy sashes round their waists. These fellows are of the true Calmuck type—with bullet head, forehead villanously low; dark, piggish, roguish, twinkling, eyes; obtuse obstinate noses, straight lips, and globular chin. Unlike most people, they improve in looks as they grow old; for their beards, which only attain amplitude in age, then give a grizly dignity and patriarchal air to their faces. Groups of men, in long lank frock-coats, long waistcoats, trousers tucked into their boots, or falling down over slipshod feet, sat on the doorsteps, in sepoy and attire the very image of a congregation of seedy Pucsyites, if such a thing could be imagined. Most of these men wore caps instead of hats, their clothing was of sober snuffy hues, to match their faces, which were sombre, and dirty, and sallow. Their looks were dejected and miserable, and as an Englishman or a Frenchman came near they made haste to rise and salute his mightiness with uncovered head and obsequious noddings and gesticulations. These were the remnants of the Russian population; but there were among them Jews, who might have stepped on any stage amid rounds of applause, in garb and face and aspect so truly *Shylock*-like were they—cringing, wily, and spiteful, as though they had just been kicked across the Rialto; and there was also a sprinkling of Armenians and Greeks: they were all lean and unhappy alike, and very sorry specimens of Muscovite *bourgeoisie*. Tartar women, scantily covered, were washing clothes in the sea, like tamed Hecates—withered, angular, squalid, and ugly in face and form. The Russian fair, not much more tastily clad, might be seen flitting about with an air of awkward coquetry, mingled with apprehension and dislike of the intruders, their heads covered with shawls, and their bodies with bright Manchester patterns. The boys, like boys all over the world, were merry and mischievous. They hung out of the rigging of the vessels near, pelted the street dogs, "chevied" the cats and pigeons, and rioted in the gutted houses and amid the open storehouses in the highest possible spirits, or fed ravenously on dried fish and "goodies" of various kinds, which they picked up in old drawers and boxes in the houses torn open by the "looters." The houses were well supplied with poultry, nor were pigs, rabbits, cats, dogs, and other domestic animals, deficient. Each mansion was complete in itself, they were like those in the older streets of Bologne, and the interiors were furnished somewhat in the same fashion plenty of mirrors, and hard, inflexible, highly-varnished, unsubstantial furniture, no carpets, lots of windows (doubled, by-the-by, to keep out the cold) and doors, and long corridors; the windows and doors were, however, handsomely mounted with brasswork; and locks, bolts, and hinges, of great solidity, of the same metal, were exclusively used in the better rooms. The Russian stove, as a matter of course, was found in each apartment. Spacious vaults underneath the houses were often used as storehouses for corn, and the piles of empty and broken bottles marked the locality of the wine-cellar. Icehouses were attached to many residences, and their contents were very welcome to the ships. The Government officers and *employés* of all kinds seemed to have lived along the waterside, but from that line of houses several fine wide long streets strike off at right angles towards the country. The market-place is a large piece of ground of an oval shape, surrounded by a piazza and shops and magazines of an inferior class. Most of them were shut and fastened up, but butchers displayed some good English-looking beef, and the sounds of English revelry were very distinct from the interior of a wine-shop at the end of an arcade, where some sailors were drinking Russian champagne at 3s. a bottle and smoking cheap and nasty cigars of native manufacture.

The Sketch on page 8 represents the burning of the Government buildings, stores, &c., as seen from the deck of the *Trent*.

THE SIDON" STEAMER SHELLING KERTCH.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF RUSSIA.—I never know of more than six in St. Petersburg; three in Russian, two in German, and one in French. The Russian are the *Police Gazette*, filled with official announcements and trading advertisements; the *Invalide*, a naval and military journal, formerly edited by Baron Korff; and the *Northern Bee*, which enjoys a certain reputation for the violence with which it attacks whatever is offensive to the law of authority; its editor was Mr. Bulgarin. The French *Journal de St. Petersbourg* usually contains, besides the ordinary official statements of promotions, &c., a few meagre extracts from English, French, and German papers; it consists of a small sheet of four pages, not much larger than the *London Gazette*, with occasionally an extra half-sheet when circumstances permit. Of the two *German Zeitungs*, I know nothing further than that one is published under the auspices of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.—*Notes on a Nine Years' Residence in Russia.*

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20, 1855.

On the sides of a pleasant town overlooking the Black Sea, at no great distance from the mouth of the Bosphorus, the Camp of the Turkish Contingent, under General Vivian's command, has been pitched. Rows of white and glistening tents extend in sharp and dazzling lines in the midst of a green landscape. Stray patches of barley grow scantily upon a somewhat parched and arid ground. A Turkish village, with its little minaret darting out of a grove of trees, nestles in a quiet nook; and pretty woods of oak afford shelter to the horses of officers and sutlers, after they have braved the noontide heat and the rays of a perpendicular sun.

The Camp of the Turkish Contingent is six miles distant from Buyukdere, and about fifteen miles distant from Constantinople. I reached the last-named capital without accident by the good ship *Thalor*, and found but little change in the outward aspect of the place. A few large buildings of a modern shape appear to me to have been erected during my three months' absence. I did not recollect, at least, the presence of a finished building of modern French aspect and mongrel architecture amongst the groves of the old Seraglio. The ridge walls of St. Sophia overlook this new edifice, and give it a dwarfish appearance. The minarets of Sultana Achmet, deprived of their come summit by the gale of the 14th November, shone melancholy by the side of the ornamented dome; the deep blue water of the Bosphorus rushed calmly, though rapidly, by, and innumerable caiques gracefully glide, as of old, upon the placid surface.

A change appeared to have been made in the Golden Horn, where, instead of confused masses of shipping lying in picturesque groups, and swinging in the changing eddies, long rows of vessels are anchored stem and stern, gaining security for themselves, and leaving room for new comers. The persevering efforts of Admiral Grey and Captain Powell are doubtless the cause of this change.

From the Golden Horn to Buyukdere, in a pair-oared caique is a journey which is performed by most of those who visit Constantinople. The caiquedjis, as usual, quarrel for an extra fare, as London cabmen do; but I landed at Buyukdere in safety. General Vivian's quarters there are beautifully situated in a palace overlooking Becos Bay. His presence is fenced round by the numerous protections usual amongst Eastern nations. There were double sentries everywhere, much clattering of flint-locks as I went in; and curiosity insatiable apparently, since it seems not yet to have been satisfied by our eighteen months' occupation.

We had been informed that the road to Camp was a bad one, though daily improving under the care and arduous labours of the engineers, but we were scarcely prepared for one so full of accidents as this was. We could see as we first entered it the painful efforts of a body of Turkish artillery to surmount the obvious difficulties which they had to meet. The tail of the little column had not entered very difficult ground as we passed by it, but the overloaded packhorses, toiling under a hot sun, seemed to give no promise of lively exertion. Here and there, indeed, parties of them sat down to smoke their chibouques under the shade of a projecting rock or shrub, covering their brown and weather-beaten faces with their pocket-handkerchiefs. As we proceeded further we saw a detachment of artillery at a dead stand. The six horses harnessed to a gun were panting and exhausted, the gun itself was kept from rolling down by large stones, and there were several more chances in favour of a retrograde movement than there were for a forward one. The officer of the detachment, a fat and mustachioed fellow, was removing with a handkerchief from his face the profuse perspiration caused by his exertions. He went round amongst his men, giving them some words of explanation, and, then suddenly setting up a shout which was joined in every key by the men around him, they frightened the wretched horses into a momentary and desperate state of activity, which expended itself after the gun had proceeded six yards. Our horses, unaccustomed to this noise, which we were also unprepared for, gave unmistakable signs of their alarm by starting off, and jumping over all manner of obstacles without stopping until the object of their terror had been left far behind them. As we advanced, more symptoms of the badness of the roads were visible, and an ammunition-waggon had evidently right of the road with its horses and drivers together. It did not appear that any one had been hurt, fortunately. The horses were quietly standing by, and the men, who had perhaps made an ineffectual attempt to improve their position, had given up all idea of removing, and sat quietly by the horses. This specimen of the toil and danger attending the movement of artillery to Camp proved to my satisfaction that, in a hilly country with bad roads, it is difficult to move artillery at a greater speed than three miles per diem

It was a beautiful vale along the sides of which the Turkish artillery was toiling. Long ridges jutted out into the hollows, and gave the scene a pleasing freshness by their verdure. Here a mound of blue and friable clay appeared to crop out a yellow and more tenacious soil, whilst, in places, hard and confused masses of red stone glistened in the sunshine and announced the presence of iron in large quantities. The little streams in the bottom had deposits like chalybeate springs, in the midst of which yellow streaks, announcing copper, were also visible. In truth, the country is neither more nor less than a grand mineral depôt. The Turks, however, are averse to conceding rights of mining to foreigners, and the result is, that their mineral treasures are unused. A little copper is extracted at Buyukdere, and that is all. From the summit of the hills the most noble view extended over the undulating ground overhanging the Bosphorus, whose winding course could be traced for miles, bearing on its limpid current the giant steamer of the West, the graceful caique of the East. On the other side the country opened out, and was dotted with the tents of the Contingent, who, to the number of about 4000, had already encamped on the vicinity of the Black Sea. A short ride took us to the Camp, which we were enabled to visit at leisure. Some of the officers had already installed themselves in a style of Indian splendour. Double tents, with flies to keep out the sun, the ground internally excavated, were not uncommon. Hens cackled round one of them, and, with a Maltese goat which grazed close by, gave promise, at least, of a tolerable breakfast. Little bins, labelled St. Julien, Chamberlin, Meursault, adorned one at least of the tents, and proved that, if camp life were tedious, leisure hours might be whiled away in the enjoyment of luxuries. With some exceptions, there was considerable confidence felt and expressed by the officers as to the *avenir* of the Turkish Contingent; and one sanguine Major was heard to say, with a boastful intonation not unknown in the Sister Isle, that he loved the Turks though much of them—and that he was confident, too, he could change even their religion, if he liked, in a week. Without joining in the sanguine hopes of the rollicking Major, it was evident that the men placed under the command of General Vivian were old soldiers, and that, if our Englishmen could but understand one word they said, the most perfect friendship and cordiality would exist between them. On parade, however, it was obvious that, at first, considerable obstacles must be got over. The interpreter could not give the British word of command its equivalent signification in Turkish; and, when the simple operation of "left shoulder forward" was to be performed, the result did not answer expectation, although vigorous endeavours had been made by a few shouts, much telegraphic motion of the arms, hands, and legs, to obtain the desired result. All these inconveniences may, however, be overcome, but it will require great care and not a little patience to obtain a satisfactory result. Much, no doubt, may be expected from regular pay, food, and clothing—attentions to which the Turkish soldiers are by no means accustomed. The siege of Silistria has shown how well the Ottoman will fight when led by British officers. These troops will fight when they are brought face to face with the enemy. But the real difficulty lies not there, but in bringing Turks to obedience of daily orders issued by men whom they have not hitherto been accustomed to reverence.

In the cool of the evening we returned from our journey to the Camp of the Contingent. The air was cool, and rippled the waters of the Bosphorus. Innumerable fireflies darted about the hedges; and it was by the light of these microscopic jack-o'-lanterns, and the glimmering of the stars, that we re-entered Buyukdere.

Since the affair of the 18th ult., of which an ample account will be found in another part of this week's publication, "nothing of importance," to use the Russian Commander's phrase, "has occurred before Sebastopol." The recent repulse does not appear to have had any effect on the spirits of the besiegers, who are said to be as "all full of confidence, and as certain as ever of the speedy fall of Sebastopol." The French troops were allowed a few days' rest after the repulse, but had not suspended their works. They were pushing forward their approaches to the Malakoff Tower, so as to be exposed as little as possible to the fire of the enemy when the grand assault takes place. A strong battery of 30 guns has been erected on the point of Kamiesch Bay, with a view to keep off the Russian men-of-war which inflicted so much loss on the 18th. An order of the day, issued by the French General, has changed the names of the White Works and Mamelon Vert: the latter being called the Brancione Redoubt, and the former the Lavarande Redoubt, from the names of the two brave Generals who were killed in them respectively.

The Russians on their side have erected a lunette, between the Central Bastion and the South Fort, and make attacks on the flank of the Allies nearly every night, by which proceeding operations in the trenches have become a service of danger. The Russian forces which have been concentrated in Nikolajeff, and the detachments which have been sent by way of Perekop to Simpheropol, and the high ground about Kamiesch and Mekenzie, have caused the Allies to refrain from any demonstration on the right flank of the Chernaya. An important movement has, however, taken place in the position of a portion of the Allied army. General Bosquet, who, on the orders of General Pelissier, had gone on the 16th, two days before the late attack, to take the command of the troops remaining on the left, received notice on the 20th to descend to the high ground, where he is once more charged with the important attacks on the right. Omer Pasha and the Sardinian army, who had advanced in the direction of Ain Fador, in going up the valley of the Tchoubou, to the north of the Chernaya, have fallen back, leaving a force to close and occupy Baidar, and General della Marmora will with his troops unite, by Tchorgoun, their left to the right of the French divisions encamped on the left bank of the Tchernaya, two leagues in advance of Balaclava.

The condition of the troops before Sebastopol is described as being exceedingly disastrous. According to the accounts of the prisoners who have arrived at Constantinople, there are at this moment 15,000 wounded in the place, and owing to their being so closely invested they cannot be sent away. Cholera is also making terrible ravages among them. The head physician in Sebastopol says, in a letter written from that city:—

Never in the annals of science have such ghastly wounds been seen as those which were caused by the thousands of 65lb. cannon-balls and 200lb. shells which were showered upon us in the bombardment, which commenced on the 9th of April. 300 amputations have taken place besides numerous other minor operations on the first day; and a large bath-room, in which ten surgeons were constantly employed in applying bandages, was filled with wounded four times in success on.

Letters from Eupatoria announce that it was expected the Russians intended to attack the lines if measures have been taken to repulse the enemy, and it is safe. It is rumoured that a corps of 30,000 men has arrived at Perekop to reinforce the Russian army. Since we occupy the Tchernaya it is not possible for tiny corps to open a way for themselves as far as Sebastopol, as they were in the habit of doing. Liprodi, no movement of his indicates his intention to assume the offensive. General Bosquet is closely observing, and prepared to resist, and perhaps to attack him should the occasion present itself.

There is nothing new from the Sea of Azoff. On the 18th ult. the English steamer *Ripon* arrived at Constantinople with 203 inhabitants of Kertch, including men, women, old persons, and children. This part of the population of Kertch have been quartered at the English Embassy. Hadji Pasha has also arrived at Constantinople. The expense of their subsistence is provisionally at the charge of the English Government.

A letter from Vienna of the 20th ult., in the *German Journal* of Frankfort, says:—

The last letters from the Crimea speak of the probability of an expedit on of the fleets against Odessa. An important squadron was, in fact, already preparing to quit the Allied fleets before Sebastopol, and troops amounting to 25,000 men had embarked in it. The besieging army had not, however, been inconvenienced by their departure, as it had received reinforcements. According to the statement of deserters, yesterday's attack by the Russians in the affair of the 18th were enormous, and the garrison contemplated a renewal of the attack with terror.

A report by General Pelissier, regarding the attack on the 18th, appears in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday. He states that the check was attributable to causes which were too long to be mentioned in a telegraphic despatch, and that the principal cause was want of combination in the attack. He is of opinion that, notwithstanding the great difficulties of the ground, the obstacles accumulated by the enemy, and the knowledge of our plans possessed by the Russians and their state of preparation to meet and resist them, had the attack been general and instantaneous along the whole of the line, and had there been "suddenness and *ensemble*" in the efforts of the troops, the object would have been attained. The following despatch from General Eyre gives some additional particulars relating to the melancholy affair:—

Camp before Sebastopol, June 18, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B., commanding the division, that, agreeably to his instructions, I moved yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock a.m., with my brigade, consisting of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th, and 44th Regiments—total strength about 2000 bayonets—and proceeded down the ravine on our left, by the French Picket-house, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and of making a demonstration on that side.

In attacking the first of these ambuscades we were anticipated by the French, who covertly took them on their left flank as we advanced in front, and made several prisoners. Beyond this the French had no instructions to co-operate with us. I, therefore, immediately pushed on an advanced guard, under Major Fielden, 44th Regiment, composed of marksmen from each regiment, supporting it on the right by the 44th and 38th Regiments, and on the left by the 18th Regiment, keeping at first the 9th and 28th Regiments in reserve.

The enemy, whose strength I could not estimate, occupied a strong position, their right rested on a mamelon, their left on a cemetery. These points were occupied by marksmen.

The intervening ground was intersected, and the road barricaded with stone walls, which our men were obliged to pull down, under fire, before they could advance.

In rear of this position, towards the fortress, the enemy occupied several houses, and there were bodies of the enemy in rear, in reserve, but of what strength I could not say. This position, under the fire of the guns of the fortress, was strong, and we could not expect to carry it and retain it without sustaining a considerable loss, and which, I regret to state, we have experienced both in officers and men; but it is gratifying to feel that they all most ably performed their duty on this occasion. The 18th Regiment pushed on, and occupied some houses immediately under the Garden-wall. [illegible]

The 44th occupied the houses on the right, from whence they kept up a fire on the enemy's embrasures. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth moved on with his regiment (the 38th), and, after taking possession of some houses in front, endeavoured to turn the flank of a battery which annoyed us in front. The parties were afterwards withdrawn from time to time reinforced or relieved by the 9th Regiment, the 28th Regiment being drawn up in line in rear to support the whole.

Having driven the enemy from these points I continued to occupy them, with the view to ascertain the practicability of the attack on the right being successful, and until it was decided what portion of the ground should be retained for siege operations.

I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, on this occasion. They attacked the enemy, in the first instance, with the utmost gallantry, holding their ground until, in the evening, although exposed all day to a concentrated fire from the guns of the fortress, in addition to which I believe the enemy brought up some fieldguns and kept constantly firing shells. The losses occasioned were considerable: the total being 51 officers, 44 sergeants, and 487 rank and file killed or wounded.

At about five o'clock in the evening, after giving orders for the removal of the wounded to the rear, the gradual withdrawal of the parties from the front—the ground being too far in advance to be permanently occupied for siege operations—I gave over the command of the brigade to Lieut.-Colonel Adams, 28th Regiment, having received a wound in the head in the early part of the day, which prevented me latterly from attending properly to my duties. The enemy did not attempt to molest the troops on retiring. The conduct of all was so exemplary during this trying day, that I can scarcely with justice particularise individuals. I beg, however, to thank the officers commanding corps for the assistance they afforded me, viz., Lieut.-Colonel Horton, commanding 9th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Edwards, commanding the 18th Royal Irish; Lieut.-Colonel Adams, commanding the 28th Regiment; Colonel the Hon. A. Spencer, commanding the 44th Regiment, who was wounded; and to Lieut.-Colonel Stavely, who succeeded to the command of the regiment on Colonel Spencer being obliged to quit the field; Lieut.-Colonel Lowth, commanding the 38th Regiment, who was also wounded, and to Lieut.-Colonel Sparks, who succeeded him in the command of the regiment; and Major Fielden, 44th, commanding the advanced guard.

I received, also, the utmost assistance from my Brigade-Major, Captain Fausett, 44th Regiment; and also on this, as on many other occasions, from my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Roberts, 18th Regiment, who was also selected to Brevet-Major Stuart Wortley, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, who kindly volunteered to act on my staff.

I beg, likewise, to report the judicious arrangements of the Medical Department on this occasion, and especially to thank Assistant-Surgeon John Gibbons, 44th Regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon Reeves, 38th Regiment, for their zealous and humane exertions in the field, while exposed to a most galling fire.

I have, &c., (Signed) WM. EYRE, Major-General

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED FROM 15TH TO 17TH JUNE, 1855, INCLUSIVE

3d Battalion 1st Foot: Lance Corporal J. Connors. Private Michael Brennan. 18th: Private Francis Dignan. 2nd Battn. or Rifle Brigade: Privates William Cooper, William M'Quire, Charles Heritage. 41st Foot: Private Denis Keefe. 49th: Privates Joseph Burns, Thomas Donaghy.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES WOUNDED FROM THE 15TH TO THE 17TH JUNE, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

20th Foot.—Captain J. C. Vaughan, severely (since dead).

49th Foot: Sergeant Michael M'Kew, dangerously. Private Thomas Vyse, severely. 23rd, Private David Devine, severely. 28th, Sergeant C. B. Fuller, slightly. Private Joseph Cooney, severely; Joseph Keighley, severely. 30th: Private James Smith, slightly. Private Patrick Donnelly. 33rd: Privates Aaron Richards, John Keenon. 38th: Privates Daniel Hoban, severely; George Hall, slightly. 47th: Private William Bailey, slightly. 50th: Sergeant Henry Suppers and Misters. Lance-Corporals Stephen Daft, severely. Private William Small, dangerously. 2nd Battalion or Foot: Sergeant John Wilson Gurnin, severely. Privates John Head, Owen Melvin, severely. Daniel Lawler, Patrick Ryan, slightly. 3rd: Corporals Henry Sappers and Misters. Lance-Corporals Stephen Daft, severely. Private William Small, dangerously. 2nd Battalion or Foot: Sergeant John Wilson Gurnin, severely. Privates John Head, Owen Melvin, severely. Daniel Lawler, Patrick Ryan, slightly. 3rd: Corporals Henry Anthony Hawes, dangerously. 44th: Private Alexander Chambers, severely. 97th: Privates James Avery, severely. Thomas Anderson, slightly. 2nd: Private James Lawdson, slightly. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal Charles Wickens, slightly. Private William Carter, severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates William Deasey, George Cable, Henry Heywood, severely; Septimus Hinds, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunners Daniel Cleary, Alexander Loggie, severely. 3rd Foot: Privates Wilson Haynes, Charles Laxton, dangerously. 7th: Private Isaac Edwards, Samuel Greer, Thomas Boyland, slightly; Thomas Jones, severely.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED FROM 15TH TO 17TH JUNE, 1855, INCLUSIVE

17th Foot. Private George Turner. Royal Artillery: Gunner Robert Scott.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES WOUNDED FROM 15TH TO 17TH JUNE, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

Royal Artillery: Captain C. G. Arbuthnot, slightly. Lieutenant, H. P. Tillard, slightly. 17th Foot: Corporal Ell Hemmings, slightly. Privates Patrick Kennedy, Thomas Walsh (since dead), severely. 18th: Colour-Sergeant Joseph Hamilton. Sergeants Edward Ashfield, slightly. Corporal Henry Steele. Bombardiers Thomas Moffat. Wm. Sweeney, Edward Aspinall, slightly. Bombardier Thomas Barnes, slightly. Gunners Thomas Holland, severely, Joseph Evans, Wm. Moriley, Wm. Sheppard, slightly; Francis Hill, Wm. Irwin, Daniel Ferguson, James M'Heath, Wm. Hubble, Robert Doggett, severely.

DEPARTMENT OF CASUALTIES ON JUNE 18, 1855.

SECOND DIVISION.—2 men killed; 1 officer, 20 men, wounded. Grand total, 33

THIRD DIVISION.—6 officers, 75 men, killed; 17 officers, 307 men, wounded. Grand total, 405 men missing.

FOURTH DIVISION 4 officers, 25 men, killed; 12 officers, 127 men, wounded; 37 men missing. Grand total, 205

LIGHT DIVISION 3 officers, 32 men, killed; 24 officers, 288 men, wounded, 2 officers, 37 men, missing. Grand total, [illegible]

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—2 men killed, 9 men wounded. Grand total, 10.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—1 officer, 2 men, wounded. Grand total, 43

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Royal Sappers and Miners.—6 officers, 9 men, killed, 3 officers 7 men, wounded, 3 men missing. Grand total, 28

CAVALRY.—1st Dragoons, 1 officer, 1 killed, 68 officers, 103 men, wounded officers, 130 men, missing. Grand total 1443

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1855.

THIRD DIVISION.—18th Foot: Lieutenant J. W. Mountain. 38th: Lieut. and Adjt. G. S. Hughes. 44th: Captain Frederick Smith. 47th Foot: Captain Bowes Fenwick. 97th: Lieut. F. W. Goodlet.

FOURTH DIVISION STAFF.—Major-General the Hon. C. Campbell, Bart. 17th Foot: Captain J. L. Crofter. 57th Foot: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Shadforth: Lieutenant C. Ashwell. 23rd Foot: Lieut. T. W. Wm. Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Jones. 30th Foot: Lieut. Thomas Sparkes, slightly. 34th Foot: Captains John Shillito, John Hobhouse. F. Hart: Lieutenant H. D'Art.

LIGHT DIVISION, 2ND BRIGADE.—Captain E. F. Forman

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Captain William Jones, Lieutenants James Murray, T. Evans.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS WOUNDED ON 18TH OF JUNE, 1855.

SECOND DIVISION 41st Foot: Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Spurgin, severely.

THIRD DIVISION.—Staff: Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] Assistant Quartermaster-General, severely. 8th Foot: Colonel H. C. Cobbe, severely. Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Major Douglas, slightly. 18th: Major J. Clarke Kennedy, slightly. Captains John Cornick, severely; [illegible] Adjutant, slightly. M. J. Haynes, dangerously. J. G. Wilkinson, severely. Lieutenants W. O. Bryen Taylor, slight. G. W. Keane, severely. Fairlie Fearnley, severely. Hon. Arthur Gresham, slightly. 28th: Captains H. H. C. Godley, severely; A. G. R. Macalpin, severely. J. D. Malcolm, severely. Lieutenant C. B. H. Leathes, severely. Ensigns [illegible] severely; Lakeard H. Daniel, severely. Lieutenants [illegible] Ensigns [illegible] Johnson, severely. Captain G. H. Norman, severely. 38th: Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Lowth, severely. Captains Rowes Fenwick (since dead), Hon. C. Agar, severely. Lieutenants [illegible] W. H. Mansfield, dangerously. F. W. Caulfield, mortally (since dead). Lieutenants J. Logan, severely; T. O. Haworth, severely.

FOURTH DIVISION.—28th Foot: Staff-Captain A. Snodgrass, severely. 90th: Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Kenealy, slightly. Lieutenant J. F. O'Neill, slightly. Ensigns J. S. Heaney, slightly. Hart Lieutenant John G. Ensign, slightly. 57th: Captain and Brevet-Major A. R. Clarke, severely. Captains G. H. Normand, severely. F. F. Lee, severely; C. W. St. Clair, severely. Lieutenants C. Venables, severely. A. F. A. Sadler, severely.

FIRST BRIGADE RIFLE BRIGADE.—Lieutenant C. A. P. Bodleau, severely.

LIGHT DIVISION.—7th Foot: Major A. J. [illegible] severely. Captain [illegible] Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. C. Hobson, dangerously, since dead. Lieutenants A. F. F. Jones, severely. Hon. R. Fitzclarence, dangerously. C. Mallan, severely. Louis C. Browne, slightly. G. H. Wallis, slightly. W. L. L. G. Wright, slightly. 23rd: Lieut.-Colonel D. Lysaght, severely. 33rd: Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. Jocelyn, severely. G. F. Mundy, slightly. Captains J. E. T. Quale, dangerously; T. Wickham, severely; Lieutenant J. F. Rowes, severely. 34th: Artillery Captain W. J. Williams, slightly. Royal Engineers: Major and Brevet-Major H. Harman, severely. F. Peel, slightly. H. D. Ali, dangerously since dead. Lieutenants [illegible] severely. 88th: Captains [illegible] severely. [illegible] Lieutenant and Adjutant [illegible] severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieutenant-Colonel A. Woodford, severely. Captain [illegible] severely. Lieutenant [illegible] severely. Artillery:

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 4th inst. states that "the town of Nystadt, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed." When this took place is not mentioned, but it must have been very recently. The naval force in the Baltic is now considerably strengthened, so that we may expect to hear of so work before long.

On the 27th ult. the squadron under Admiral Plumridge, consisting of line-of-battle ships, several gun-boats and mortar-vessels, was seen about half-way between Nargen Island and Dagsort, *en route* to join the Commander-in-Chief; and on the same day the *Tartar*, with two mortar-vessels, also passed up the Gulf.

On the 21st ult. the *Amphion*, 36, screw-frigate, Captain Key, while employed in reconnoitring the fortifications at Sveaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The tents were immediately despatched in all directions to sound, and, while so employed, one of the nearest forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. Captain Key, however, with nothing disabled, returned the compliment with such energy and precision, that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY [illegible]

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
June 29	30.015	80·2	52·3	66·0	+ 4·5	84	E.N.E.	0.00
" 30	29.746	75·0	57·5	64·7	+ 3·0	77	E. & S. & W.	0.00
July 1	[illegible]	77·0	52·0	62·4	+ 0·6	89	[illegible] W.	0.00
" 2	30.147	73·3	58·6	64·2	+ 2·3	91	[illegible] W.	0.00
" 3	30.147	76·5	57·8	65·2	+ 3·1	75	N.	0.00
" 4	[illegible]	75·2	50·4	64·9	+ 2·7	88	[illegible]	0.11
" 5	29.80	77·0	42·2	58·5	— 3·8	87	[illegible]	0.00

NOTE.—The [illegible] above the average and the sum below the average.

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the lowest reading being [illegible] in. on June 30th; and the Highest, 30.17 in., on July 2nd. The mean for the week at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.00 inches.

The *mean temperature of the week* was [illegible]°—being 1.9° above its average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 38°—being the difference between the highest reading, on June 28th, and the lowest, on July 5th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 22.1°.

The weather has been fine and hot during the week. *Rain* fell to the depth of one-tenth of an inch only, and this was partial.

For the month of June the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 30.020 inches, and the range during the month 1.110 inches. The highest temperature of the air by day was 84·0° on the 6th, and the lowest by night was 36·8°; the range of temperature during the month was therefore 47.2°. The mean of all the highest readings by day was 69.8°, and of all the lowest by night was 47.8: the mean daily range of temperature during the month was therefore 21.7°. The mean temperature of the air for the month was 56·9°, being 2·9° *below* its average value. The mean temperature of the dew point was 52.3°. The mean degree of humidity was 80, (complete saturation being represented by 100). And the fall of rain during the month was 0.7 inch.

Lewisham, July 6, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending last Saturday the births of 1232 children were registered within the metropolitan districts; of whom 678 were boys, and 554 were girls. The number of deaths registered within the week was 1273: of whom 669 were males, and 604 females. In the twenty-sixth week of the ten preceding years the average number of deaths was 1025; this number increased in proportion to the corresponding population becomes 1125—a number less than died by 148—thus indicating a high mortality as still prevalent. The number of deaths from diarrhœa in the last four weeks were 16, 17, 26, and 31 respectively. This is a tendency to increase, though the numbers are still inconsiderable.

THE GROSVENOR RIOTS.—The mob congregated before Marlborough-street Court on Tuesday having exhibited indications of renewing attacks on the Police-court and police, Mr. Hardwick gave directions to the force of constables to be in attendance in the garden at the back of the premises—a precaution which in all probability saved the neighbourhood from precipitation of a renewed riot. Mr. Hardwick also directed that those who were unable to pay their fines were placed in the prison van, the gaoler (Welch) and his assistants were pelted with large stones, and would have been roughly handled but for the presence of mind of Welch in taking the prison van, at a later period of the evening, was not brought in front, as usual, but taken into the mews at the back, and the prisoners delivered into it. The mob were excluded from the mews by the police closing on, and were thus prevented from attempting a rescue, which it is believed was planned, and only defeated by the alteration in the arrangements. For which the mob were evidently not prepared. Thus disappointed, themselves baffled, rushed round to the front of the Court, and began to smash the windows. The police, who had not up to this time made their presence apparent, were formed into two bodies in the Court, and suddenly sallied out into the street by the two doors, and with strict injunctions not to use their truncheons. The sight of the police had a most instantaneous effect on the rioters, who dispersed in all directions, tumbling over each other, and blocking up some of the thoroughfares in their blind eagerness to get away. As soon as the police had retired to their old post, the mob returned, and committed various wanton acts of mischief, breaking more windows at the Police-court and in the adjacent houses. In the course of the afternoon information was brought to the Court that Lord R. Grosvenor's residence in Park-lane was besieged by a mob, and that additional police force had been sent for to protect the place.

THE HYDE-PARK PRISONERS.—A dense crowd of persons assembled before the Police-court, Marlborough-street, at an early hour last Monday morning, to learn the result of the complaints against those seventy persons taken into custody on Sunday, in Hyde-park, for various malfeasants, and general disorderly conduct. When Mr. Hardwick, the presiding magistrate, made his appearance in the street, for the purpose of entering upon the bench, the mob began some to cheer and some to hoot. Several persons cried out "Act with justice!" and one person flung a stone, which, however, missed the magistrate, and struck a person near him. Mr. Hardwick having entered the court was in the act of passing one of the windows, when a stone was flung from the street, which broke a pane of glass, but did no further damage. Mr. Hardwick, who bore these attacks with unruffled temper, intimated to the inspector that if the persons outside persevered in their disorderly conduct he would procure the assistance of the military. This had the effect to cause the street and avenues of the court to be cleared. A pause of three hours took place in consequence of the doubt which existed as to the Home-office allowing the charge to be heard in the court, the power being vested in the Home-office of removing charges to Bow-street, to be heard there. This power has been several times exercised with reference to cases arising within the jurisdiction of the court, and always with great inconvenience to all parties—prosecutors, witnesses, and prisoners. About two o'clock a serious conflict happened between the police and the continually-increasing mob. The newly-manufactured road offered facilities to the mob to revenge themselves on the police, and of this they availed themselves when the information was conveyed to them that the prisoners were still locked up. The police drew their truncheons upon their assailants, and drove them back with tremendous force into the narrow streets and courts in the neighbourhood of the court. The conflict was short, sharp, and decisive. The police were the victors; and after a short time succeeded in conveying several of their opponents to Vine-street station, to be added to the number with whom the magistrate had to deal. An additional body of police then made their appearance in front of the court, and began to clear away the mob that had assembled, while they were received with yells, groans, and other marks of disapprobation. The police freely used their truncheons, and at last drove the people back and after that almost none to remain in front of the court. Another long delay again took place, during which time communications passed between the magistrate and the police, while on the outside of the court the crowd again began to collect, but were again dispersed by the police. Throughout the whole of the second series of conflicts was kept up between the police and the crowd. After a good deal of discussion between Mr. Hardwick and Mr. Ballantine, who appeared on behalf of a number of the prisoners, it was arranged that they should go out on their own recognizances to appear next day. On Tuesday the cases were resumed. The offences were thus classified:—for being concerned in throwing stones; ten for assaults upon the police; five for being riotous and obstructing the police; three for attempting to pick pockets. The other prisoners were unconditionally discharged at a late hour on Tuesday night. Mr. Clarkson, on the part of the Government, intimated the withdrawal of the charges against persons charged simply with riot. The others were [illegible] with throwing stones at the police. A gentleman [illegible] was a sample of the whole. [illegible] sentenced him to the [illegible] shilling each, or in default [illegible] similar punishment. Some of the [illegible] against the prisoners, but pended the [illegible] excitement.

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XXIV.)

THERE is a considerable increase in the number of Silent Members as the Session draws near to its close; and, indeed, the large majority of the House may be said to consist of members who by their silence give consent to almost any measure that may be proposed to them. It is this portion of the Parliamentary year that needs to be watched more than all the preceding part of the Session, for it is when their labours approach their termination that the two Houses proceed to legislate in haste, and afford grounds for that "repentance at leisure" which is seldom productive of much benefit. It was at the fag end of a Session that the obnoxious Beer Bill was passed into law, and till the fag end of the Session has been delayed the consideration of the propriety of repealing the measure. Everything that is now done must, of necessity, be done in a hurry, and may possibly, therefore, be done badly; though the time lost in talking at the commencement of the Session, and, indeed, almost up to the present moment, would have sufficed to give to the consideration of every legislative question the fullest deliberation that the subject could have required. The most wholesome reform that could possibly be effected in Parliament would be a curtailment of the length of the speeches, and this can only be effected by a determination on the part of the press to refrain from reporting the long harangues of a garrulous Legislature. Perhaps, however, a still more effective method of checking the evil would be to report the speeches literally as they are spoken, and the probability is that even the best of parliamentary talkers would be inclined to limit his remarks when he found himself responsible for every word he may have uttered.

Notwithstanding the determination of the Government to sacrifice a number of useful measures, for want of time to carry them, the House of Commons can still afford to throw an evening away; and, accordingly, on Tuesday last there was a "count-out," in consequence of the small attendance of members. The difficulty really is, to get a sufficient attendance to do any business at all; for, it being understood that there is no time for talking, and as talking is the chief object that some of our most active members of Parliament have in view, the chances are that many of the cleverest men will absent themselves from the House—while those who go to listen to them will also keep away from it. Thus it happens that most of the weightiest business of the Session is done in the thinnest Houses, and, indeed, there is often difficulty in keeping a House together for the passing of those measures which are either necessary, or which the Ministers are anxious to carry.

Perhaps no legislative proposal was ever abandoned amidst less regret or more satisfaction than attended the withdrawal of the Sunday Trading Bill. It is to be lamented, however, that the author of the measure did not attend to the voice of public opinion before it made itself heard in Hyde-park in the shape of some rather formidable murmurs from a very mixed multitude. The majority had no other object than to protest against the obnoxious bill; but the crowd contained some of those elements which are always at hand to take advantage of confusion, and endeavour to produce a collision between the people and the authorities. That the vast majority of the meeting had any tumultuous or illegal design is clearly untrue; but the pickpockets and other criminal classes were sufficiently represented to cause an infusion of the lawless element, which only wanted the opportunity to produce all the evils of a very dangerous riot. It is the fashion to abuse the police when they are engaged in an unpopular duty, and they have accordingly come in for some very severe censure, which, notwithstanding some individual cases of misconduct, the body, as a whole, does not appear to have merited. The worst part of the matter is that the Legislature has shown a readiness to yield to something very like intimidation after having declined to yield to reason and argument. It is, however, for the masses to show their own good sense by abstaining from any further demonstration, for it must be admitted that the rich man has as much right to take his sunday airing in the Park, and the wealthy or well-to-do tradesman ought to be as able to enjoy his ride in his brougham or one horse chaise, as the shopkeeper to go out on his cart, or the workman to take his walk with or without his wife and family. The people who were annoyed on Sunday last in Hyde-park were not the sort of people who wished to interfere with the Sunday arrangements of the poor; and, indeed, the sunday frequenters of the Parks, whatever class they belong to, are not the kind of persons who would place any limit on the reasonable enjoyments of the humbler classes of society. Any further attempt to hoot and annoy the promenaders in Hyde-park will amount to an act of tyranny on the part of those who maintain the right of every class to a liberty of action, which the recently-proposed Sunday Trading Bill would, it is supposed, have restricted. It is not fair to discourage the police by making general attacks on the force whenever it is engaged in a matter with which the people have no sympathy; and it would be a dangerous thing, indeed, if the police were to set itself up as a judge of the cause in support of which its services may be required. It is much better to hold those responsible by whom the orders are given, and visit with censure those only who have exceeded their duty which has been assigned to them. If any members of the police force have been guilty of the acts of violence laid to their charge, they will be individually liable to punishment for the offences they have committed; but it is neither wise nor just to foment a cry against the whole police force, which has outlived its early unpopularity, and had on the whole begun to gain the confidence of all classes of society.

It is in question which must afford a subject for legislation next year, and, indeed, it is hardly safe to defer so long the consideration of what is to be done with those criminals who, under the authority of "tickets of leave," are let loose to plunder the community. The evil alluded to is connected somewhat closely with the Sabbatarian movements of the present day, for tickets of leave are easily obtainable by those who are aptest in the exercise of religious cant, and who are, to a certain extent, the representatives of the Sabbatarian party among criminals. These persons, having experienced the facility with which they may escape punishment by the outward assumption of sanctimony, are unrestrained by any fear of the penal consequences of crime, for nothing is easier than religious hypocrisy, and they know that nothing is more effectual in obtaining indulgence and a commutation of punishment. Religious cant has become a portion of the stock in trade of rogues of every degree, from the principal partner in a bank down to the participator in a burglary. The danger now is, or soon will be, that we shall fall into the opposite extreme, and shall begin to treat with undue contempt those decent observances of outward forms which have been brought into discredit by the rascality of those who have assumed them for dishonest purposes

A good opportunity for a practical piece of Administrative Reform has occurred by the removal of Viscount Canning from the Post-office to the Governor-Generalship of India. His Lordship is far above the average of aristocratic place-holders, and he will make as good a Governor General as many that have preceded him; but there is little doubt that Mr. Rowland Hill, the Secretary of the Post-office, would make quite as good a Postmaster-General as the noble Lord who has just left, and a much better one if of the department then any one else that could be nominated to the appointment. If the Government should seriously desire to putting the right man in the right place, Mr. Rowland Hill will be the new Postmaster-General.

CANNON'S GUNS.—We have been assured that the telegraph has brought orders to send off to the Crimea some of the guns invented by our countryman, Cavalli, which carry with effect to a distance of 5000 yards. These guns, however, cannot be ready for embarkation before a fortnight or three weeks. It would be advisable in the meantime to shoot the guns for the Lords, were it only to demonstrate our superiority in that branch of the art of war.—*Times Paper.*

THE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE-PARK.

SUNDAY, June the 24th, was a great day for the large family of the masses. It is not often that the Masses air themselves in Hyde park [illegible] any time, but hitherto it has had no attraction [illegible] which they can call their own. The Masses are chiefly denizens of [illegible] lane, Whitechapel, Lambeth, the East, [illegible] inhabiting the hot, airless courts, and fœtid alleys [illegible] sleeping, eating, and drinking generally in the [illegible] loathe—to smell, is to avoid. Now the masses [illegible] their means will not allow them to be so—but they are great strollers; and it has been their wont time out of mind to wander away on the sundry to Hampstead and Highgate, Wandsworth, Putney, Fulham, Hounslow, and other green and pleasant places around London: but since the [illegible] cheerful Beer Bill became the law of the land they have abandoned much of their Sunday rambling, because gaseous ginger beer and flaccid ditch-water are not calculated to make glad the heart of man after a walk of five or ten miles this sultry summer-time. So they keep to their doorways and windows in their courts, and smoke great quantities of tobacco, and talk bad politics, and reckon up how many of their friends and kindred have died of disease and wounds in the Crimea, and wonder who is to blame for nearly all the misery which they hear has befallen the gallant fellows they cheered on their way to the war some few months ago. And then some one inquires the meaning of this new Sunday Act that is to shut up the shaving-shop and the tobacconist, the tatur-shop, and the milkman's, and perhaps Aaron Moses the butcher's

"THE DEMONSTRATION" IN HYDE-PARK—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

THE LATE MR. JOHN BLACK.—FROM A PAINTING BY WORTHINGTON.

WE briefly announced in our last Number, the death, in his seventy-second year, of the well-known John Black, the "father" of the London Press; and whose Portrait we this week present to our readers. Mr. Black was born in 1783, near Dunse, in Berwickshire. He was the son of a labouring cottier, resident four miles from that town. He lost his father in his infancy, and had the additional misfortune to lose his mother when he was only twelve years of age. But even before that early period he gave signs of his future ability. He was educated at the parochial school of Dunse, and had to walk four miles in, and four miles out, daily—a habit or necessity which made him a pedestrian for the remainder of his days

He was noted among his schoolfellows, and by the good people of Dunse, as a remarkably clever boy; and it was the dearest wish of his mother—and a characteristic trait of the Scottish maternal character—that the clever child should be educated for the Church. Every poor woman in Scotland who is blessed with a son more than usually proficient in his studies forms a devout wish "to see her bairn in the pulpit." But in Black's case the dream was not to be realised. How he fared between the ages of twelve and fourteen is not known; but at the latter period, according to his own statement, he was engaged as an errand-boy in a factor's office in his native town. Finding that sphere too limited for his energies or ambition, he went to Edinburgh in his 15th year, and succeeded, after many hard struggles

With self and with temptation strong,
And Pride that sought to lead him wrong,

in finding employment at a stationer's. He subsequently obtained admission to the offices of two, if not of three, Writers to the Signet, in Edinburgh. Here he made the best use of his time—taught himself the classics, and became an excellent Latin, and still better Greek scholar. He also devoted his attention to the modern languages, and learned German from an Austrian musician employed in the theatre, and Italian from another foreign musician—teaching them his English (such as it was) in return. He also acquired French, though he never spoke it with much purity.

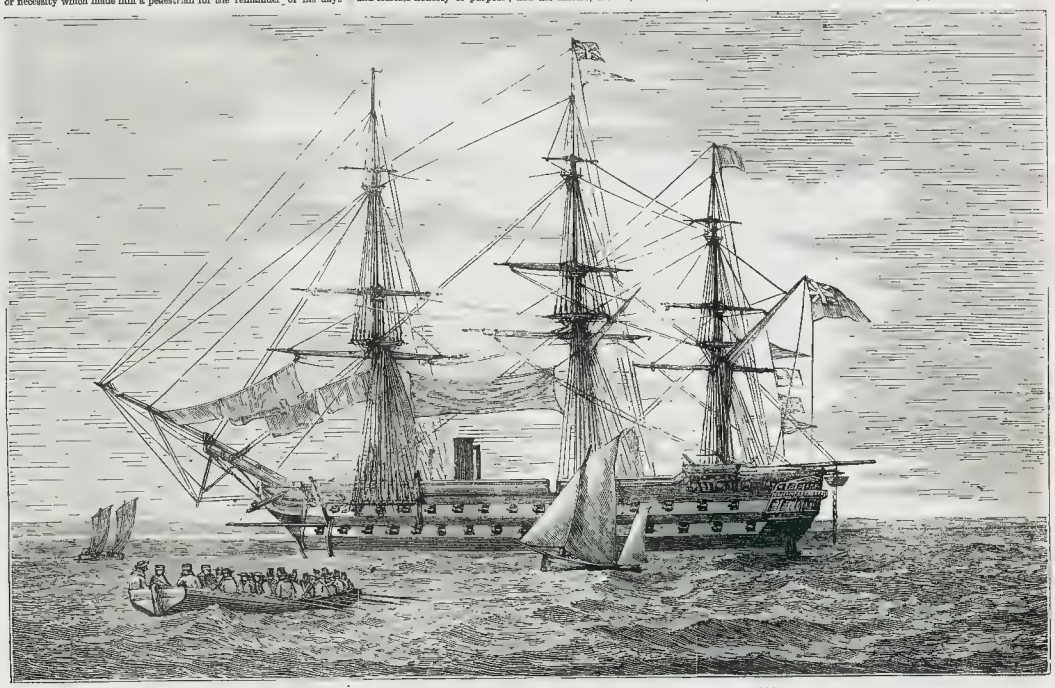
He continued in Edinburgh in these various employments till twenty-seven years of age, when ambition prompted him to seek his fortune in London. He walked the whole distance, and arrived, not penniless, but, by his own account, with no more than three halfpence! He brought letters of introduction to Mr. Perry the proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; one from the late Mr. Gibson, afterwards Sir Junes Gibson Craig. He was fortunate enough to please Mr. Perry, an admirable judge both of genius and of character, and was forthwith engaged on that journal—his employment being to translate the foreign journals, and to take his "turn" as a reporter in the gallery. Mr. Perry shortly before this time had lost the valuable services of Mr. Campbell, afterwards Attorney-General, and now the Lord Chief Justice of England, and of Mr. (afterwards Serjeant) Spankie. On Mr. Black's engagement, Mr. Charles Proby was managing conductor under Perry; and Mr. Lambert, the printer and publisher. Peter Pinnerty, some of the older Colliers and Dowlings, Mr. Coulson, and a majority of Scotch and Irish young men of talent and promise were Black's contemporary reporters before his promotion to the conduct of the paper. Black was considered to be a very rapid reporter; but Mr. Proby used to say that his principal merit consisted in the celerity with which he made his way from the House of Commons to the Strand, which he always did in company with a huge dog, his constant companion. Black worried the overseer by delaying to the last moment his "copy," and by loud radical comments on the subject-matter of debate in the reporters' room. His animal spirits were overflowing, and his love of "argumentation" when young excessive. He used to be called the "Professor of Logic" and the "Flying Scotchman."

Mr. Black was appointed principal editor of the *Morning Chronicle* about two years before Mr. Perry's death, which occurred in 1821. He held the office without interruption from that period until 1844, nearly one-third of a century. He was necessarily brought into social and political intercourse during that time with some of the principal men of his day. And it is but doing scanty justice to his memory to say that no one knew him who did not love him for the guilelessness of his disposition, and admire him, not only for the vast range of his learning, but for his sterling and fearless honesty of purpose; and his sincere, earnest, and successful advocacy of Liberal principles, at a time when to be, or appear to be Liberal, was to be accused of disaffection; and when the soldiers of the cause gained more hard blows than glory in its support.

Mr. Black was an editor of the old school, and lived at his workshop in the higher story of the then office, in Norfolk-street, Strand. He was twice married—first under circumstances of which little is known. His second wife, who died two or three years before him, was Miss Cromeck, sister of the artist of that name, residing in Newman-street, Oxford-

(Continued on next page.)

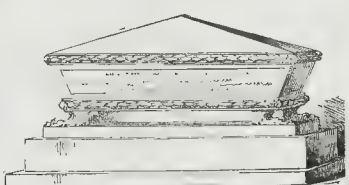
NEW CHURCH OF ST. JUDE, MILDMAY-PARK, NEWINGTON-GREEN.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE BALTIC FLEET.—"THE EXMOUTH," 91—FLAG OF REAR-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.—(SEE PAGE 26.)

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT LIVERPOOL.

ON Friday last the 3rd Regiment of Lancashire Militia, which has been some time stationed at Preston—to which place and the neighbouring towns the principal portion of the men belong—embarked on board the *Lord Raglan* transport, at Liverpool. The regiment, which numbers about 800 men, is to proceed to Gibraltar, to garrison that place, in lieu of the regiment of the Line ordered for active service. The regiment is under the command of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., whose wife and family accompany him. The embarkation took place under the superintendence of Captain Bevis, the Admiralty Agent, and Colonels De Rinzy and Swann; a portion of the landing stage being reserved for the purpose. The Cunard steam-tenders *Jackall* and *Satellite*, and the barges *Monkey* and *Badger*, were engaged to take the troops from the stage to the *Lord Raglan*, which lay anchored in the stream. The Mayor (J. A. Tobin, Esq.), and Messrs. J. B. Lloyd, F. Bold, J. A. Picton, Parker, and other members of the municipal body, were present to witness the embarkation, which was conducted with the greatest order and precision, and amidst loud and hearty cheering—the bands of the Artillery, Militia, and the 3rd Lancashire playing "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Auld Laug Syne," "Partant pour la Syrie," &c. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose son is an officer in the regiment, was also present. The 3rd Lancashire are for the most part small men, but young and active; they are armed with the old fashioned musket and bayonet. Sixty-two soldiers' wives and [illegible] children accompany the regiment. On the previous evening Colonel Patten, and the officers of the 3rd Lancashire, were entertained to dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, by Edward Felder, Esq., and John Cooper, Esq., of Preston. A large number of gentlemen, well known in the county, were present.



MONUMENT TO CHARLES HENRY SYDNEY RAITT, 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY, AT MALTA.

MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT RAITT.

THIS memorial has just been raised to Lieutenant Charles Raitt, 90th Regiment, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Raitt, late of the 80th Regiment. The young officer was on his way to join his regiment before Sebastopol, but was taken ill of fever at Malta, where he died; and his brother officers, Captains Vaughan and Tinling, have erected this monument to his memory. It must be highly consoling to his family, by whom his loss is severely felt, that one so young should be so honoured in death, but he merited such honour, for he was steady and truthful, and religious in the best sense. Lieutenant Raitt's family are distinguished in our military annals. Colonel George Raitt, Barrack-master at Bristol, served in Egypt and Spain. Major Raitt, of the 2nd, or Queen's, was present at the sieges of Ghusnee and Kelat, under Lord Keane; and his other cousin, Captain Bowler, who died on his passage to England, was in the campaign, under Lord Gough, in the Punjaub: all those officers received medals for their services.

The following is the inscription on the Monument:—

Sacred to the memory of Charles Henry Sydney Raitt, Lieutenant 90th Light Infantry, who died at Malta, 29th April, 1855, aged eighteen years. This monument is erected by his brother officers of the depôt at Malta as a token of their regard and esteem.

street, and where Black temporarily lodged. Mrs. Black was herself a remarkable woman—something like *Meg Merrilies* in person. The garret [illegible] of the couple were a frequent source of amusement to their friend [illegible]'s rooms, including the bed-room, were so encumbered with books, both [illegible] and on the floor—the gleanings of nearly half a century—that it was difficult to walk through them. At one time the pair were obliged to creep into bed at the end, the bedside being piled up with dusty volumes of divinity and politics, and defying entrance in any other way; for it was one of the editor's peculiarities that he would not have his books [illegible] or dusted by any hand but his own.

[illegible] executors sold the *Morning Chronicle* in 1823 to the late Mr. Clement for £40,000, Mr. Black continuing its sole editor, and exclusively providing the leading articles. [illegible] Mr. Clement sold the copyright and [illegible] to Sir John Easthope, Mr. Simon McGillivray, and Mr. James Duncan, in 1834, for £[illegible]0,000; Mr. Black being continued as editor.

It is not correct that, up to the period when the *Chronicle* passed into the hands of Sir John Easthope and his co-proprietors, Mr. Black, single-handed, wrote all the leaders. The fact is, that his value as an editor did not consist entirely in his varied knowledge and sound practical common sense, but, to a large degree, in his power of making friends. He had a very wide circle of political and literary [illegible], and personally knew every leading Liberal of his time. Every eminent man in the wide world of British and Irish politics sought his aid, and he kept the secrets entrusted to him with scrupulous fidelity. However loquacious on other matters, he never professionally betrayed his contributors. The late Duke of Sussex was an active purveyor for him, especially during the illness of George III. and the Regency. His other frequent writers were Sheridan, Adair, D. Kinnaird, General Palmer, Mr. E. Dubois, the Rev. Mr. Colton, Lord Holland (very often), the late John Allen, Porson, Jekyll, "Tommy Hill" (facetiously reported to have been older than the Monument, the Great Fire of 1666 having destroyed his baptismal register!), Horace Smith, and other worthies now no more. To these especially, and as more eminent political writers, may be added the names of Albany Fonblanque, James Mill, David Ricardo, C. P. Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham), Mr. McCulloch (one of his most steady and attached friends), and Mr. Senior. These gentlemen wrote chiefly on subjects of political economy. Mr. Chadwick, of course, provided Mr. Black with ample materials on the Poor-laws. Mr. Francis Place, though a Charing-cross tailor, supplied Mr. Black, as also did Mr. Hume, with invaluable material in the discussion of the Repeal and Alteration of the Combination Laws, and the Export of Machinery, in 1824-5. Many members of the Upper House also favoured Mr. Black with contributions, especially the "Jockey of Norfolk"—called the first Protestant Duke—the late Lords Erskine, Moira, Lauderdale, Durham, and Essex. Among the deceased commoners we have omitted honourable mention of the late Charles Buller, who in 1830, then a student in Mr. Coulson's chambers, first used his pen for Black in lively and brief articles. The supposed ghost of Junius also haunted the Editor's room. Sir Philip Francis *was* the author of the "Historical Questions" which appeared in the *Chronicle*; and Proby, the sub-editor, was struck by the similitude of the handwriting to the facsimiles of the Letters of Junius in the *Public Ledger*. Sir Philip long occasionally communicated both with Mr. Perry and Mr. Black.

Some of the living—voluntary and able contributors—will not, we are sure, be offended if on this occasion we [illegible] their names. Lord Brougham's handwriting was well known [illegible], and for fully a quarter of a century afterwards. The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the member for Coventry, was [illegible] valued correspondent. [illegible] Black [illegible] to the compositors. Mr. Doyle (then [illegible], now the manager of the *Chronicle*), under the [illegible] the right honourable member [illegible] into Black's room in despair: "Sir, I wish the gentleman of the hieroglyphics would write legibly; the men can't make out his signs." Black would reply, "The asses! let them try again; no man writes a finer hand or a more rocket leader."

Mr. Joseph Parkes was a constant contributor from 1824 to later years; and we believe that gentleman penned in Birmingham most of the leading articles in the *Chronicle* on Tithes during the public agitation of that question and the Commutation Act. The same hand kept up a constant cannonade in Black's leaders on Municipal and Parliamentary and Law Reform, preceding 1831, and subsequently to the later settlement of those questions. Colonel Thompson had also his *entrée* to Black's private room, and early launched the Corn Law question, years before the Manchester League and Sir Robert Peel "settled" it. Old Colonel Jones, in the *Morning Chronicle* as well as in the *Times*, in 1830, 31, and 32, discharged his rifle shots into the ranks of the corruptionists of that day. Tom Moore deposited with Black occasional prose leaders on Irish party subjects. He also contributed poetry both to the *Chronicle* and the *Times*. Black's old friend and schoolfellow, Mr. Thomas Young, now living, was another invaluable friend of both journals, especially in the crisis of the Reform Acts, writing numerous articles for the *Chronicle*; and also keeping the press *au courant* in such information as Lord Melbourne (to whom Mr. Young was then Private Secretary) considered important for the right direction of public opinion. Sir Robert Peel, with all his prudery, did not think it inconsistent with his dignity to send a "communication" now and then, with "Sir Robert Peel's compliments." He also had communications from Windsor in subsequent reigns. George III. was more than suspected by Mr. Black of the perpetration of a leading article, the subject being himself, but the proof in this case was presumptive, not positive, though [illegible]y to Mr. Black. Nor was Black's useful connection confined only to noblemen and gentlemen. He had a powerful corps of female contributors, amongst whom were the late Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Marcet, Lady Caroline Lamb, and, subsequently, a living lady of singular talent and force of mind, wife of an eminent historian. By this aristocratic list it will be seen that the public press is *not* quite so vulgar a vocation as some fashionable persons would represent it. Nor is this communication with the press monopolised by the Liberals. We know that Conservatives, of all orders, in and out of Parliament, are glad to avail themselves of the leading columns of the press; and that a living noble Lord of that party is now a ready and frequent penman.

This notice of Mr. Black's career would be incomplete if we did not mention that he was twice engaged in what are misnamed "affairs of honour,"—the first time with a colleague on the press, for provocation arising out of a personal squabble or argumentation on politics; and the second time with Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of an article in the *Chronicle*, which, however, Mr. Black did not write. Both these [illegible] were happily bloodless, and it is to be hoped that the Black and Roebuck duel will continue to be, as it now is, the last affair of the kind connected with politics, or the ill-feeling arising out of them.

Mr. Black retired from the management of the *Morning Chronicle* in 1844, under circumstances which excited some regret among the Liberal party, but on which it is not necessary for us to dwell. These circumstances compelled him to sell his valuable and unique library—one of the [illegible]—and the collection of which had been his only "hobby," and the great charm of his life. With the proceeds, added to a sum contributed by the proprietors of the paper which he had so long and so ably served, and other moneys raised for him among the leaders of the Liberal party, he, by the advice of his friends, bought himself a small annuity. Among the individual subscribers to this fund, the largest in amount was his attached friend and former colleague, Mr. Walter Coulson, who, with a generosity as rare as it was noble, bestowed upon his less fortunate fellow-labourer a portion of that wealth with which his own genius and professional exertions had been rewarded. Lord Melbourne and Lord Campbell also contributed the sum of £100 each. The annuity thus purchased was amply sufficient for the simple tastes and moderate wants of Mr. Black; and from 1844 to his decease his years were passed in the calm and rational enjoyment of a well-earned repose. Mr. Coulson, it should be added, gave his friend a cottage, at a nominal rent, and a piece of land to cultivate. Here the ancient editor read Greek, walked with his canine friends, fed pigs, weeded his garden, and heard afar off the roar of that great world which he had quitted for ever. It was here, at Birling, near Town Malling, that the philosopher died, bequeathing to his friend, Mr. Coulson, his books and papers. It is not supposed that he has left any materials that can be turned to literary account, though few were so well qualified as he was to write a contemporary history of men and Literature. Mr. Black's remains were placed beside those of his late wife, in the old churchyard of Birling, in Kent; Mr. Coulson and Mr. Parkes attending as chief mourners.

During his early struggles in London, Mr. Black worked for the booksellers, but never compiled or wrote an original work. His translations were as follow: "Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain," &c., from the French of A. de Humboldt, 4 vols, 8vo, 1811-12; "Travels through Norway and Lapland," from the German of Leopold, with Notes, and a Life of the Author by Professor Jamieson, 4to, 1813; "Memoirs of Goldoni, the celebrated Italian Dramatist," written by Himself, from the French, 2 vols., 8vo, 1813; and a "Course of Lectures on the Dramatic Arts and Literature," translated from the German of Schlegel, 2 vols., 8vo, 1815.

Mr. Black was a great favourite with the late Lord Melbourne when the latter was Prime Minister. His Lordship esteemed him not only for his great learning, his wonderful memory, his apt illustration of every topic of discourse by an apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote—derived from the most recondite source—but for his simplicity and *bonhomie*. John Black was a modern Diogenes in everything but the ill-nature. On one occasion Lord Melbourne said to him—"Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am." The Editor opened his eyes with astonishment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister." Mr. Black was about to apologise; but the Premier continued, "Everybody else takes especial care to remember it; but I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for places and favours. Now, Mr. Black," added his Lordship, "you never ask me for anything, and I wish you would; for, seriously, I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything: I am Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; I like my business, and I live happily on my income." "Then, by G——," said the Peer, "I envy you; and you're the only man I ever did!"

It should be noted among the characteristics of this excellent man that he had a keen eye for the discovery of youthful genius—a warm heart to appreciate—a sound head to advise—and a liberal hand to reward it. It was Mr. Black who was among the first to discover the extraordinary gifts of the young Charles Dickens, when twenty years ago he was a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, and who did his utmost to encourage and elicit it. Many other instances might be mentioned; and the writer of this faint tribute to his memory, could he cite the names of other living authors (which it is not necessary to do), might append to it the statement, that to Mr. Black's literary friendship and kind encouragement, bestowed upon them when support was most needed, they owe their first footing on the ladder of fortune.

The Portrait which we have engraved is copied from a painting by the late Mr. Worthington, painted and engraved for Mr. Joseph Parkes.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JUDE, MILDMAY PARK, NEWINGTON GREEN.

This Church was consecrated with the accustomed ceremony on Wednesday, by the Bishop of London, when an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by his Lordship from the last two verses in the Epistle of St. James. The collection at the offertory amounted to about £200. The evening sermon, by the Rev. John Sandys, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Ball's-pond, was from the 84th Psalm, first two verses.

The edifice is in the Transition style from Decorated to Perpendicular, the early part of the fifteenth century. In plan it is cruciform, consisting of a nave and transepts, with an apsidal chancel. The tower, connecting itself with the western angle of the south transept, is surmounted with a crocketed spire, rising to an altitude of 110 feet. It is built with Kentish rag-stone and fine stone dressings. Accommodation is provided for 1072 persons. The galleries are in the transepts and at the west end of the nave, the interior being otherwise free and unencumbered, and the general design being that of affording distinct hearing and vision throughout.

The total amount of expenditure upon this Church will not exceed £5000.

A parsonage-house is in course of erection at the west end of the Church; and schools and teachers' residences are to be added on the north side of the same. The whole is in accordance with the designs and under the direction of Mr. A. D. Gough, architect, of Lancaster-place, Strand. Messrs. Dove, Brothers, of Islington, are the builders.

The site was presented by Messrs. Sandoz and Brown; and more than half the amount required for the erection of the church has been contributed by Mr. Frederick Sandoz, Mr. Thomas Bedggood, and the London Diocesan Church Building Society.

Her Majesty's Church Commissioners also made a small grant in aid; and the residue was by voluntary contributions.

The Reverend Thomas Pitman, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and late curate of St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, Herts, has been appointed the incumbent of the church.

THE SUNDAY BEER BILL.

The Committee, appointed to inquire into the working of Colonel Wilson Patten's Beer Bill, assembled on Thursday. Mr. Smith, secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society; Mr. Child, the solicitor to the trade; Rev. Mr. Baylee, Secretary to the Lord's Day Observance Society; Alderman Wire, and several other persons interested in the movement, were present. Mr. H. Berkeley presided, and there were also present Sir J. Pakington, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Massey, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. K. Seymer, Mr. Scholefield, &c.

Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate at Bow-street, said he had never had occasion to decide upon what was a *bonâ fide* traveller, but he had considered the decisions of other magistrates. He thought a man ought not to be considered a *bonâ fide* traveller who merely went out to Hampstead, or Highgate, or Greenwich for pleasure. He thought it should be shown that there was an absolute necessity for travelling, and he did not think the Legislature ever intended to embrace such persons as went out for pleasure.

The Chairman: Would you consider a person a traveller who was ordered to go to Dover for his health?

Mr. Hall: Yes, if he was ordered to leave London immediately.

The Chairman: Do you not think that an Act which leads to so many conflicting decisions on the part of magistrates must interfere very considerably with the convenience and comforts of the public?

Mr. Hall: The magistrates put a very large interpretation upon it, and he did not think the comforts of the people were affected. At present the Act was almost inoperative, and he thought it very desirable that such an alteration should be made as would lead to a harmony of decision [illegible] magistrates. He did not think the Act affected the working classes so much as it did the more wealthy classes who went out of [illegible]. As far as he was concerned he would have all distinctions [illegible] classes done away with. He thought persons who went out on Sundays might without difficulty take their provisions with them.

The Chairman: What! carry about knapsacks on their backs on their day of recreation like common soldiers?

Mr. Hall: Not exactly that, but I think it would be better that they should suffer some inconvenience than that the public-houses should be kept open all day on Sunday.

Examination continued: From the various circumstances that had come to his knowledge, more labouring men remained at home on Sunday evenings than was formerly the case. He knew that liquors were sold in coffee-houses, but he was not prepared to say that these houses were used by the young and dissolute. Coffee-rooms were less coffee-houses than they used to be. He could not bring himself to believe that a man going out of town on pleasure, and returning the same day, was a traveller. He did not see how a traveller was to be defined by time or distance. If one man went to Hampton Court, for instance, for pleasure, while another was summoned there in consequence of the death of a relative, he should say that one was a traveller, and the other not. He did not know upon whom the onus of proof would lie in such a case, whether upon the publican or upon the police. He did not see how the words *bonâ fide* which preceded the word traveller increased the difficulty. He thought it would be well to expunge the words *bonâ fide* traveller, and to rely entirely upon the limitation of hours. It was impossible that any good could result from retaining those words, in consequence of the conflicting decisions. He did not think that if a man went to Richmond within the prohibited hours on Sundays, and put up his family at an hotel, he would be entitled to refreshments at any time of the day. He believed persons did, to obtain refreshments, and he had no doubt that the poorer classes felt it as a grievance that public-houses were shut against them, while larger hotels were open to the wealthier classes. Closing public-houses at ten o'clock on Sundays had, no doubt, diminished drunkenness. The poorer classes commonly took their tea at five o'clock on Sundays, frequently earlier; and it was undoubtedly a hardship that, when out of London on a Sunday, they were unable to obtain admission to places where refreshments could be obtained. He did not think that there had been any complaints in London as to the closing of public-houses at ten o'clock on Sunday evenings. He thought it would be injurious to the community to allow public-houses to remain open any later. He should be glad to see public-houses compelled to shut up at twelve o'clock every night. He did not know that any phrase could be used which would accurately define what a *bonâ-fide* traveller was. He would give the magistrate a large discretion, and he thought the justices of the peace throughout the country might safely be trusted. There was at Hampstead a celebrated inn called Jack Straw's Castle, and one Sunday afternoon three persons arrived there within the prohibited hours. One arrived in a brougham, another on an omnibus, and a third walked. The magistrate held that they were all travellers. Another magistrate held that a man walking from the East-end of London to Hyde-park was a traveller, whereas other magistrates held that it was necessary for a man to go out of town from necessity to constitute him a traveller. If he were asked by the Home-office to draw up a clause defining what a *bonâ fide* traveller was, he should decline the duty; he should be unable to do it. He thought that at present the weekly [illegible] of drunkenness was as great as it was before the passing of the Act. He attributed the increased drunkenness on Tuesdays and Wednesdays to the fact that men drank heavily on Mondays because they had been unable to obtain drink on Sundays.

THE CASE OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND CO.

Mr. Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and Mr. Bates, were again brought up at Bow street on Wednesday, before Mr. Jardine. The excitement, though not so great as at the previous examination, was still very great; the lobbies leading to the court were densely crowded. At a quarter past twelve the doors of the court were opened, and, after a terrific rush for a few moments, the court was filled to suffocation. The prisoners seemed to have suffered very little during their imprisonment.

Mr. Bodkin said it would be remembered, when this case was last before the magistrate, Dr. Griffith had charged the prisoners with making away with securities of a large amount. The evidence of Dr. Griffith was quite sufficient with respect to Strahan. He had hoped to be able to have adduced evidence to bring the case home technically to the prisoners. But he had to state that difficulties had arisen in a quarter which was least expected. He should, therefore, be under the necessity of again asking for a further remand, in order to obtain the evidence required, and that the apparent opposition might be explained. The learned counsel then said, all the evidence he should offer was to the effect that in April last the bank was in difficulties, and that securities to the amount of many thousand pounds, which had been lodged with the firm, had been disposed of. The case, so far as regarded Strahan, he thought, was complete, after the admissions he himself had made. With respect to Mr. Bates, although it was asserted that he was in France at the time of the transaction, he should produce evidence of a nature to prove that he was cognisant of all the proceedings of the bank. The learned counsel then called

Richard Pelley, clerk in Messrs. Overend and Gurney's, of Lombard-street, money-dealers. The witness produced a letter signed by J. D. Paul, and addressed to — Young. The letter was to the effect that the Messrs. Overend would lend as much money as the securities sent would recover. He was not acquainted with the handwriting of Sir J. D. Paul.

John Young said he resided at 6, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury. He was a solicitor. In April last he negotiated a loan for Messrs. Strahan with Overend and Gurney. He communicated with Sir J. D. Paul, who wished him to raise £30,000. Sir John brought him securities, consisting of Dutch and Danish Bonds. Mr. Pelly was the person he saw at Overend's. Sir John Paul remained at his office while he went to Overend's. On his return he communicated to him what had taken place between himself and Mr. Pelly. Mr. Pelly at first objected to lend £30,000, but they were willing to advance £27,000. Sir John agreed to that proposition. The first application for the money took place on Saturday, the 27th. He went over to Messrs. Overend's, but, Mr. Chapman being absent, nothing could be done. On the Monday following Sir John returned with the securities. He did not know whether he had them with him on the Saturday. On the Monday he saw, at Messrs. Overend and Gurney's, Mr. Pelly and Mr. Chapman, and on that day the £27,000 was advanced to Sir John. He (witness) signed the document, which has the amount of securities endorsed upon it, now produced. The securities were in the possession of Messrs. Overend, who informed Sir John that only £27,000 could be advanced. Sir John expressed his wish to take the smaller sum. Mr. Chapman wanted to know the name of the borrower, but he (witness) told Mr. Chapman that he could not give the name of the borrower. He said Mr. Chapman's request was reasonable, and he returned to Sir John, who wrote the note, which he (witness) took to Messrs. Overend, and showed it to Mr. Pelly; and then the £27,000 was advanced. The advance was by an open note or cheque, not crossed, to Messrs. Barclay. The note was cashed, and he (witness) handed Sir John twenty-seven £1000 notes.

Mr. Bois, a clerk to Messrs. Overend, remembered the advance of £27,000 to Sir John Paul. The securities were brought in a box. On the back of the "borrowed note" he wrote the description of the securities, which at present were there. He produced one of each bond; they consisted of Dutch, Danish, Upper Canada Five per Cents, and Brazilian. He produced one Dutch and one Danish.

John Huls, 3, Bartholomew-lane, stockbroker, said the handwriting of the "bought note" was that of Mr. Fitzgerald. He effected a purchase of 30,000 Dutch florins for Dr. Griffith, on order of Messrs. Strahan, on the 27th of June, 1849. Mr. Fitzgerald is not a clerk, but he assisted him in his business. He had no entries for orders in his book, only the name of the purchaser appeared there. It was not the custom to enter the names of the parties commissioning them to purchase stock. On the 15th of April, 1851, he purchased £1000 Danish Five per Cents for Messrs. Strahan. The bought note was signed by Mr. Cresswaller. The different purchases made for Messrs. Strahan amounted to £2000 stock. The name of the purchaser given them by Messrs. Strahan was Dr. Griffith. Another purchase was made on the 4th of June of 5000 Dutch bonds. This also was for Dr. Griffith.

Mr. Bodkin (to the magistrate): To this last, Sir, is attached the note in the handwriting of Mr. Bates.

Examination continued: The clerk of Messrs. [illegible] order for the purchase. As a rule, a clerk [illegible] Strahan's. Sometimes the instructions were in writing [illegible] bally. He could only find the two written notes [illegible] lieved the notes to be in the handwriting of Mr. Bates.

The notes were here read; they were for the purchase of stock. One of them ordered 30,000 Dutch florins for Dr. Griffith.

By Mr. Parry: He knew Mr. Parry was a partner in the bank. They purchased stock to the amount of hundreds of thousands daily.

John Fitzgerald had been in the habit of assisting Mr. Huls in his business. The handwriting on the bought notes, viz., first, dated 15th April, 1851; the second, 7th June, 1849; and the third, the 4th June, 1848, was [illegible]. He did not remember any conversation with Messrs. Strahan. He called at the bank in the morning for instructions, which were [illegible].

At the conclusion of this witness's evidence the learned counsel said he did not intend carrying the case further that day. He therefore had to apply for another remand.

Mr. Ballantine, for Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and Mr. Strahan, said he did not intend to offer any opposition to the course proposed to be pursued by the counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Parry said, with respect to the evidence produced to-day, there was nothing at all to criminate Mr. Bates. The only connection he had with the transaction was that on one occasion he enclosed a "bought note" to Dr. Griffith. Mr. Bates stood in a very different position when compared with the other two gentlemen, and they wished the circumstance to be fully known. True it was that Mr. Bates participated in the partnership, and therefore was, in a measure, responsible for its debts and liabilities, but the participation in the partnership was in this light, that he drew £1000 a year in the shape of salary from the bank; but this was all he did. He did not receive any further sum, neither did he receive any of the profits of the bank. He should be able to prove in evidence that Mr. Bates, in regard to this matter, stood merely as a manager or head-clerk would do in any other banking house. [illegible] at the time the transaction took place, Mr. Bates was in France, and therefore he could not in any way be acquainted with the proceedings going on in London. If it was required he would put in the passport and some other documents to prove the truth of what he asserted, and under these circumstances he hoped the worthy magistrate would admit his client to bail.

Mr. Bodkin said he did not like to contradict the statements of his learned friend. He had been instructed, and no doubt he believed in the truth of those instructions. But he (Mr. Bodkin) must oppose the application, as he had other cases to bring forward which would involve Mr. Bates in prior transactions. He also thought that the application of Mr. Parry was at variance with the usual mode of proceeding in cases such as the present.

Mr. Parry differed from his learned friend: it had been done in hundreds of cases.

Mr. Jardine said that, on general principles, he did not think he ought to make any distinction by admitting Mr. Bates to bail. He was sure Mr. Bodkin had the best grounds for what he s[illegible]l, and therefore he must refuse the application.

Mr. Bodkin then made an application that the witnesses who had given their evidence to-day, and also the rev. gentleman who was examined on a previous occasion, should have their depositions read over to them and signed, in order that their attendance might be dispensed with until they were required to give evidence in another place. Mr. Jardine said he had no objection to that course being adopted. The case was then adjourned for a week.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The will of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Somerset Manners was proved under £15,000 personalty. His landed property and railway shares he bequeathed to his nieces, Lady Stuart Wortley and Lady Norman; appointing his two nephews, Lord John Manners and Lord George Manners, residuary legatees and executors. The Right Hon. Sir R[illegible] Harry Inglis, Bart., personalty, £40,000. The Right Hon. Frances Baroness Bassett, £70,000. Viscount Boyne, £[illegible]000 personalty. Major-General Sir Henry Pynn, K.C.B., Portuguese service, late of St. James's, Westminster, £8000 personalty in England. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier-General Thomas Fox Strangways, in the C[illegible] Royal Fusiliers, at [illegible], £12,000 [illegible]

CASTLE DONINGTON PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, LEICESTERSHIRE.—These newly-erected schools were opened on Tuesday last, the 3rd inst., when an [illegible] sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Canon of Chester. [illegible] has been defrayed by local subscriptions raised by a committee, consisting of the Vicar, the Rev. John George Bourne, and some of the principal inhabitants of the place, aided by a grant from the Privy Council. A meeting was held in the schools in the evening, when a very large assemblage testified to their interest in this very popular work of the promoting of education.

NEW WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.—The report of Mr. Page, the engineer, as to the present condition and progress of the new Westminster-bridge, was presented to Parliament on Tuesday. He details the progress made since June last, and thinks the new bridge will be completed about December, 1857, or before Midsummer, 1858. Mr. Page adds that, from constant observations, he finds the old bridge undisturbed in its position.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING is generally an rather a "deadly lively" state in the month of July, and the present year is no exception to the rule. Goodwood may bring better things with it, but Fandango is scratched for the Cup, and Mr. Popham has announced that Will Daycell is not likely to try his lot in it under 8st. 11lb. It also seems very dubious whether Oulston, with such high St. Leger hopes before him, will throw down the gauntlet to Kettle, who only gives him 12lb. for his two years. Although he has the finest turf in the world at their door, Wild Dayrell's legs will always be a source of anxiety, as they are hardly suited to the gigantic top they have to support, and we doubt much whether there will ever be any 1000 guinea match between him and Oulston. Baronemo, who will represent the foreigner in the Goodwood Cup of this year, is said to be a most moderate-looking animal. Lord Anglesey has purchased the victorious Irish three-year-old, Sultan, for 1000 guineas; but he has, unfortunately, no St. Leger engagement. The Jockey Club have sustained a third loss within the last four months by the death of the Saint of Caledon. His Lordship was always a keen sportsman; but his racing was only on a limited scale, and he delighted, especially, in the blood of Simoom Wanota, which was one of his best horses, passed into Lord Clifden's hands; while Skylock, after being beat a head by Flatcatcher, for the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, was sold to the "B. B." Company, who were then in their zenith, for 2000 guineas, and ran third to Surplice for the Derby. His Lordship (who was only forty-three) never won any of the three great events of the year; but Chieftiyer, Aaron Smith, Katty Darling, &c., all did him good service, under Wadlow's training, and Marlow and Crouch's riding

The race meetings of the week commence with Harrogate on Monday and Tuesday, while Lancaster, which has this year shrunk to a mere shadow, is also fixed for Monday, and promises (so we hear) a Queen's Plate struggle between Rataplan and Acrobat, Carlow stands for Tuesday, Mansfield for Wednesday and Thursday, Maidstone for Wednesday, Ipswich for Thursday and Friday, and Odiham for Friday. The great interest of the week is centred in Liverpool, which claims, as of yore, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The Lancashire Oaks is the principal event on the first of these days, and March-onese (7 lb. extra) Blooming Heather, Dame Judith, and Ellermire, are amongst its forty. Early Morn, Filly, Artillery, Lady Filly, and Heir of Lynne, also figure in the Mersey Stakes, for which Dramatist is, we are told, not likely to start. On Thursday the Cup ought to be the great feature, but it is said that Mr. Topham has not handicapped the horses himself, and the result is that there are only seventeen acceptances, of which Cock Pheasant, Shoreham, and Bianca seem alone to be backed The Eglinton Biennial includes Rotherham, Corebus, Cock of the Noria, &c.; and Dervish is in the Derby Handicap. On Friday the Great Lancashire Produce Stakes has a very strong entry, including among others four of Lord Derby's, as well as Brother to Ormoco and two dark things of Admiral Harcourt, out of Hilerdale and her dam. Corebus looks as if the St. Leger on that day must be his, as Cavalier, Vandal, and Claret are not names of dread; Rotherham is pretty certain to keep his stable, and Dervish's tetrick will find less difficulty with Morgan la Faye and Paletôt in the 200 sovs. Produce Stakes. Dirk's trainer declared that he could not run down the hill at the Derby, and it will now be seen if he can run up. A sale will take place at Liverpool, on the morning of the Cup race, of several of the Marquis of Westminster's blood yearlings; and on Monday the Gratwicke yearlings, including an own Brother to Stiltingbourne, will be sold at Tattersall's. Tuesday next will also be a day of mark to nunnators, as the Derby, Oaks, and Doncaster St. Leger for 1857 all close on it

The yachting arrangements for the week commence with the Thames Yacht-club, which gives a prize on Monday for yachts under fifteen tons, to sail from Erith to Sea Reach and back. On Tuesday the Royal Mersey Yacht-club gives a £100 Challenge Cup, and the Richmond Amateur Regatta is fixed for Saturday.

Fishermen have of late found the weather too bright for trout-fishing, but considerable execution has been done among the pike. One Cumberland gentleman last week caught a pike of 32½ inches in length, and weighing 16lb., in Talkin Tarn, and on the next day caught four more pike at one haul with the "jack," equalling in aggregate weight their gigantic monarch.

The cricket matches are now at their height, and commence for the week on Monday at Lord's, where the Gentlemen of Kent and Surrey have to meet the Gentlemen of England. On Thursday the Marylebone Club, with two players, play their return match at Kennington Oval with the Surrey Club and County, who are also allowed two players. All England also play in the park of the Earl of Stamford on Monday, and at Melton Mowbray on Thursday, while the "United All England" have to meet twenty Coventry players and two given bowlers, at Coventry, on the former of these days.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Beeska, 1. Testy, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Maid of the Mill, 1. Perse, 2.
July Stakes.—Spudie, 1. Grape colt, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Spudie, 1. Contentee, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Samaritan, 1. Legatee, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Stuntsway, 1. Contentee, 2.
Midsummer Stakes.—Paguator, 1. Wildair, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Blast, 1. Pumpkin Maid, 2.
Town Plate.—Parts walked over

THURSDAY

£70 Handicap Plate.—Spitaway, 1. Georgy, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Fyaway, 1. Fairy filly, 2
£50 Plate.—Stuntsway, 1. Perse, 2

CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY

Corby Castle Stakes.—Heir of Lynne, 1. Wellington, 2.
Tally-ho Stakes.—Tom Perkins, 1. Phœnix, 2.
Cumberland Plate.—Rataplan, 1. Courtenay, 2.
Prince of Wales Stakes.—Assyer, 1. Blarney, 2

WEDNESDAY.

Speculation Plate.—Florida, 1. Goodfellah, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—Holy Richardson, 1. Little Jack, 2.
Lottery Stakes.—Assyer, 1. Blarney, 2.
Travellers' Stakes.—Small Parcel, 1. Chisel, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Rataplan walked over

WORCESTER RACES.—THURSDAY

Trial Stakes.—Octavia, 1. Postulant, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Stork, 1. Fisherman, 2
Worcestershire Stakes.—Dervish, 1. Cathedral, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Hothorpe, 1. Virtuous, 2
Witley Handicap.—Blossom, 1. Eclogist, 2.

FRIDAY

Railway Stakes.—Cockspeir, 1. Liberty, 2.
Mile field Stakes.—Vine, 1. Chere Petite, 2
Viking Stakes.—Maid of Calle, 1. Octavia, 2
Feathers Handicap.—Octavia, 1. Master Sinister, 2

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Prebendal Stall:* The Rev. H. Drury to Shipton, in the Cathedral of Salisbury. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. F. Hayden to Hemsdon, Northamptonshire. The Rev. J. Patteson to Christ Church, Spitalfields; the Rev. W. Ramsden to Sudbrook, near Lincoln; the Rev. W. Sharpe to Mureham-le-Fen, near Boston, Lincolnshire; the Rev. W. Whitelock to Hanim-on-the-Forest, Cumberland; the Rev. W. Williams to Llanbary, near Cowbridge. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Wilkinson to Birkhale, Northumberland. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. G. Lancaster to Grindleton, near Clitheroe; the Rev. L. J. Masters to St. Nicholas in Deeping Fen, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. Moore to Rochester, near Uttoxeter; the Rev. J. R. Storry to St. Thomas's, Lambeth; the Rev. Dr. Sadler to St. Andrew's, Holborn, Wardven

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, Nutford-place, Regent's-park, was consecrated on Tuesday; when the peal of six bells, tenor, 8 cwt., key B (cast by Warner and Son's patent process), was opened during the early peal of bells in the parish. At half past one o'clock six members of the Cumberland Society rung the whole extent of Kent, Treble, Bob, Minor in a masterly style.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. Irwin Lloyd, M.A., late Curate of St. Peter's-church, De Beauvoir-town, Islington, who has resigned his curacy, received on Thursday last a gratifying testimonial of respect from his school children, who presented him with a handsome silver tea service, the eighth testimonial received by him in the course of a six years ministry.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. CROLY.—On Friday (last week) there was a public boat of Dr. Croly, which has been executed by subscription of the members of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and several private friends, presented to the rev. gentleman, at a dejeuner given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, to nearly 200 guests. The boat (a characteristic likeness, by Holmes) was presented by the Lord Mayor. Dr. Croly acknowledged the gift in an eloquent address; and the company were addressed upon the occasion by Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., and other gentlemen.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A new exhibition of photographs and sun-portraits of eminent individuals has been arranged at the gallery of Mr. Mayall, the eminent photographer, of Argyll-place, Regent-street. The collection contains specimens of every branch of photography, and each style of its application. Views, panoramas, fine-art pictures, stereoscopic objects, &c., show the capabilities of the process, while its more immediate value is displayed by a great number of portraits, many of which are of life-size. The latter are mostly upon paper, which exhibits a new treatment of the photographic art.

On Sunday the town of Kinsale was the scene of a rather serious riot between a number of men of the West and South Cork Regiments of Militia.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg mentions a curious whim of the present Czar. He has ordered that the Russian vessels which were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and to save, from memory, the Russian vessels which were destroyed for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the enemy.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The money purchases of Stock having increased, and the transactions for the Account having been larger than for some time past, the Consol-market has ruled very steady this week, and prices have had an upward tendency. The firmness may, however, in part, be attributed to the immense influx of gold, the distribution of the assets of the South Sea Company, and an official intimation that the new French Loan of £36,000,000 will, as we have already stated, be raised in small sums from the bulk of the people. This information sets aside all idea of any portion of the loan being taken in this country; yet we find that an active demand for gold has sprung up within the last few days, and it is possible that some large amounts will merely be forwarded to Paris Here, however, the supply of unemployed capital continues to increase to rather an inconvenient extent, and a large portion of it would, no doubt, be employed in the Consol-markets, were events in the Crimea of a more favourable nature.

The fourth of the month passed off well, and we learn that the number of protested bills was comparatively small. There has been no increase in the demand for money for commercial purposes; and the best bills, short-dated, are readily taken in Lombard-street at 3 per cent per annum.

We understand that Government is about to cancel the period fixed for the repayment of the loan granted for the West India Islands, and that the interest will be reduced from £4 to £3 5s. per annum

The imported gold since we last wrote have been little short of £300,000; and the exports of gold and silver have exceeded £700,000, the bulk of the shipments of silver being directed to India. The next packet will carry out nearly £200,000 in gold to Egypt and Turkey.

On Monday the Stock-markets are dull; but we anticipate, on Tuesday, rather more extensive, and the quotations ruled higher:—Bank Stock, 211½ to 211; the Three per Cents Reduced were 91¾ ⅞; New Three per Cents, 92¼ ⅜; and Consols for Account, 91 to 90¾. India Bonds realised 98s.; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 20s. pm. The Continental markets are dull; but we anticipate, on Tuesday, rather more extensive, and the quotations ruled higher:—Bank Stock, 211½ to 211; the Three per Cents Reduced were 91¾ ⅞; Consols, for Acc., 91¼; and the New Three per Cents, 92¼ ⅜ to 92¼; Long Annuities, 1860, 9 1-16-16; Ditto, 1885, 16 to 16⅛. India Bonds—Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 20s. pm. A few transactions took place in Exchequer Bonds, 101 to 101. There was considerable firmness in the market on Wednesday:—Bank stock reached 212; the Three per Cents Reduced were 91¾ ⅞; the New Three per Cents, 92¼ ⅜; Long Annuities, 16 1-16; Consols for Account, 91¼; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 20s. pm.; and India Bonds, 98s. to 100s. pm.

On Thursday the market was flat, and the quotations fluctuated:—The Three per Cents were done at 91¾ ⅞ to 91¾; the New Three per Cents, 92¼ ⅜; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 92¼; Bank Stock, 212½; Long Annuities, 1885, 16 15-16; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 20s.; India Bonds, 98s. 99s. pm.

Most Foreign Bonds have been in moderate request, and we have very little change to notice in their quotations:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100¾ to 100½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Turkish Six per Cents, 89; Russian Imperial-and-Had per Cents, 89; Dutch Two-and-a-Half's, 63¾ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 94; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 74; and Sardinian Five per Cents, 86¾.

All Joint-stock Bank Shares have been very firm and prices have had an upward tendency:—London Joints have marked 54½; Colonial, 193; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 32½; London Chartered of Australia, 10½ ex div.; London Joint Stock, 34; National Provincial of England, 79 ex div.; Oriental, 23¾. Miscellaneous Securities have realised the following rates:—Canada Bonds, 120¾ ex div.; Crystal Palace, 3; Ditto, Preference, 2¾; East and West India Docks, 123; Commercial Docks, 122; General Steam, 3; Grand Junction, 104; Ditto, New, 3¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 6¾; Netherlands Land, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 62½; Ditto, New, 12½; South Australian Land, 26¾ ex div. Canal Shares have been almost nominal:—Coventry, 209; Derby, 24; Loughborough, 97½; Stafford and Worcester, 423; Stourbridge, 285. In Water-works and Insurance Companies there is more scarcely any business was been passing:—Hungerford-bridge Shares have realised, 6 12; Vauxhall, 21¾ ex div.; Wanrion, 1; Ditto Guarantees of £—.—

There has been a better feeling in the demand for most Railway Shares, and prices have risen on the week. The sales for the week amount to about £1,750,000. During the present year they have been £ 469,414, against £ 1,737,693 in 1854. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 61½; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 101; Great Western, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and Brighton, 101; London and North-Western, 91½; London and South-Western, 88½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26; Midland, 72½; Norfolk, 80½; North-Eastern Berwick, 74½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 98½; Ditto, York, 53½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; South-Eastern, 61¾; South Wales, 30; Vale of Neath, 26¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 105; Ditto, No. 2, 98¾; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 1; Ditto, New, 5 per Cent Stock, 4¾; Great Northern Five per Cent, 118¾; Great Western, Birmingham Stock, 75; London and Brighton, Five per Cent Stock, 119; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, 14; Midland Consolidated Stock, 140; North-British, Berwick Four per Cent, 95¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 107.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2¼; Eastern of France, 3⅜; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 11⅜; Great Central of France, 14⅜; Great Luxembourg Shares, 4; Great Western of Canada Shares, 22 ex div.; Ditto, New, 10½, payable on 73, 103½; Paris and Lyons, 49¾. Paris and Rouen, 46¾; Royal Swedish, 1½; Semlin and Mo.—97.

Most Mining Shares have been to-really firm: Cobre Copper have realised 61½; Fortuna, 1½; United Mexican, 4; Llanharan, 3

Friday Evening

The fluctuations in all national Securities to-day have been trifling. The leading prices for the Three per Cents, ex div., have ranged 91¾ ⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced, 92¼ ⅜, and the New Three per Cents, 92¼ ⅜. Bank Stock, 211½; India Bonds, 98s. to 99s.; Exchequer Bills, 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 101. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have been flat.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Monday.—The recent arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by inland carriage, have been very moderate. From foreign ports the show of samples was small. However, the demand for most kinds was but a sluggish state; but we have no change to report in the value of any description. The imports into London consist of 3300 quarters. Good sheep qualities sold in rather quantities, at full quotations. Less generally, but not quite, extreme prices. Feeding sorts remained former terms. The show of barley was very small, and a good clearance was effected, at extreme rates. We had a moderate inquiry for malt, at last week's quotations. The oat trade was firm, and prime heavy samples were the turn higher. Linseed, peas, and beans were firm.

Arrivals this Week. English—Wheat, 1620; barley, 9941 malt, 1030; oats, 10 flour, 1440; linseed, 40. Foreign—Wheat, 2240; oats, 12,400; flour, 2070 sacks.

Mark-lane Express and Agricultural Journal (Monday).—Wheat and Kent, red, 82s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 84s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 78s. to 82s.; ditto, white, 82s. to 86s.; Irish, 78s. to 82s.; foreign, 74s. to 84s.; malting, ditto, 82s. to 86s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 74s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Irish, and Scotch, 24s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 27s. to 29s.; Irish beans, 32s. to 43s.; grey peas, 37s. to 40s.; maple, 40s. to 43s.; white, 42s. to 45s.; boilers, 42s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 70s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 50s. per 280 lbs.; American flour, 38s. to 44s. per barrel.

Seeds. There has been a moderate inquiry for linseed at full quotations. In other seeds, as well as cakes, very little is doing.

Linseed. Baltic, crushing, 42s. to 70s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s. to 72s. per quarter; foreign, 24s. per quarter. Cakes, 6l. 10s. per ton. Rapeseed, English, 40s. to 50s.; foreign, 38s. to 45s. per quarter. Hempseed, 34s. to 35s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 6l. to 6l. 10s.; foreign, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton; rapeseed, 10s. to 20s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d. to 8½d. per four-pound loaf

Imported Weekly Averages for wheat, 75s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 3d.; oats, 28s. 8d.; rye, 47s. 6d.; beans, 45s. 6d.; peas, 43s. 8d.

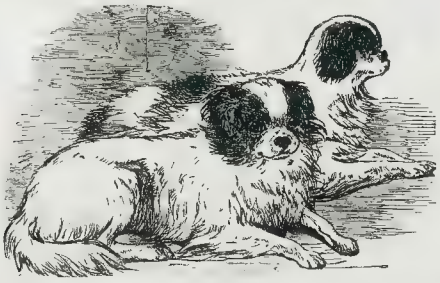
English Gross Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 84,791; barley, 8893; oats, 11,734; rye, 126; beans, 1070; peas, 254 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for nearly all kinds of tea has fallen off, and, in some instances, we have a downward movement. Congou is a trifle dearer. Common, 10½d. to 11d.; fine, 11½d. to 12½d.; good, 13d. to 13½d.; fine, 14d. to 15d.; finest, 15½d. to 16d.; common Congou, 10½d. to 11d.; fine, 11½d. to 12½d.; good, 13d. to 13½d.; fine, 14d. to 15d.; finest, 15½d. to 16d.; prime Souchong, 14d. to 15d.; fine, 15½d. to 16d.; finest, 16½d. to 17d.; common Pekoe, 11½d. to 12

PRACTISING ON BOARD H.M. GUN-BOAT "STARLING."—(SEE PAGE 14.)

CAPTAIN COLLINSONS ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

H.M.S. "ENTERPRISE" IN WINTER-QUARTERS, CAMDEN BAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



JAPANESE LAPDOGS, BROUGHT BY "THE ENTERPRISE."

SLEDGE PARTY OF ESQUIMAUX

SKIN BOATS USED BY THE NATIVES OF POINT BARROW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CAPTAIN COLLINSON'S RESEARCHES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

ALTHOUGH the prior discovery of Prince of Wales Strait, by Captain M'Clure, in 1850, and that of Dr. Rae on Victoria Island, have deprived Captain Collinson's voyage in the *Enterprise* of much of its interest, yet that vessel penetrated farthest to the eastward; she approached nearest to the spot reached by the *Hecla* in 1819; she was successfully extricated from the ice; and one important consequence has been the exploration of the whole fishery through Behring Strait to the Mackenzie River, on the northern shores of the eastern continent. These results, together with the general details of the expedition, were communicated to the Geographical Society, at its last meeting for the season, on the 25th ult., when also a collection of geological specimens, brought by Captain Collinson from the Arctic regions, was exhibited on the table.

The *Enterprise* sailed from Plymouth on the 20th January, 1850; she reached Magellan Strait on the 10th of April, and met the *Gorgon* and *Investigator* at Fortescue Bay on the 17th. The vessels soon parted company, and never again met. The *Enterprise* was sixty-six days on the passage to the Sandwich Islands, and rounded Point Barrow on the 21st August, in a sea comparatively clear of ice; but on the next day the vessel was stopped by the pack, which proved to be impervious. Progress to the eastward being impracticable, Captain Collinson determined to attempt the opening northward, seen by Captain Kellett in the previous year, and eventually reached 73 deg 37 min. north latitude, when it became necessary to return to the south till the next season. On this voyage the title of the Pacific Ocean to its characteristic name was well demonstrated, for in sailing from 32 deg. S. lat. to 73 deg. N. lat., over a distance of 11,000 miles, there was no occasion to reef topsails.

Captain Collinson determined on wintering at Hong-Kong, leaving two officers at the Russian settlements of Michaelovski, in Norton Sound, to learn the Esquimaux language, and make inquiries among the natives. On the way to Hong-Kong the *Enterprise* touched at the Russian settlements of Sitka, where Captain Collinson obtained information about the course of the Youcon River, previously supposed to form part of the Colville, but now known to fall into Norton Sound.

The *Enterprise* proceeded from Hong-Kong on April 9, 1851; entered the ice at Cape Thadseus on June 1, reached Port Clarence on July 3, and sailed thence on the 10th, meeting with plenty of ice, but no obstruction as far as Wainwright Inlet, where the vessel was beset, and carried round Point Barrow in the same position, imminent danger of being wrecked. On the 31st she reached Tangier Point, and continued to proceed slowly along the coast against light easterly winds, with occasional rainy squalls from the S.W. The natives came on board twice with venison and geese, which they eagerly bartered. The sea, though shoal, abounds with fish, and sometimes barely wide enough for the ship; but she proceeded without detention to Point Manning, where her progress was threatened, but a passage was found, and the effect of the Mackenzie River speedily became evident, the ice in some places permitting the vessel to stand off fifty miles from the main, at which distance no soundings were obtained with 180 fathoms. Light winds and surface-currents detained the ship a week opposite Herschel Island. At length the Mackenzie was passed, and Cape Bathurst reached on August 26th, and Cape Parry on the same day. Land was soon seen to the northward, and, hauling towards it, the ship reached a strait, which was followed, when, on the 30th, traces of Captain M'Clure were discovered. The northern entrance of the strait was reached in 73 deg. 30 min. N. lat., and 114 deg. 35 min. W. long., only 55 miles distant from Parry's farthest on Melville Island; but unbroken ice barred the ship from further progress in that direction. Without any indication of the course followed by the *Investigator*, Captain Collinson pursued the same track to the western coast of Baring Land till he reached Point Kellett, where he found that Captain M'Clure had left Prince of Wales Strait only thirteen days before he entered it. Captain Collinson advanced to Point Maskell, but was then driven back, and finally passed his first winter at the south entrance of Prince of Wales Strait. A party of about forty Esquimaux were found hunting in the neighbourhood, and remained there till November, when they moved southward. The same party returned in the following May, the interval being probably spent by them in catching seals on the shore of Dolphin and Union Straits. During the winter a party from the *Enterprise* reached Cape Providence (Melville Island), only ten days after Capt. M'Clure left it, and saw his sleigh tracks; but other tracks appeared more recent, and the howling of dogs indicated the presence of Esquimaux, whom they were not prepared to meet; the party, therefore, turned back, being ill-provided with arms and ammunition. Captain Collinson got to sea again on August 5, and ascertained the Parry Islands to be an archipelago. He then proceeded through the Dolphin and Union Strait, and, reaching Cambridge Bay on September 26, was frozen in on the 30th. Here natives were met who had never seen white men. In the spring Captain Collinson started with the intention of rounding the eastern coast, but Sir James Ross in 1849, but the ice frustrated the endeavour within 160 miles of the object, at an island in 70 deg. 35 min. N., with no land visible northwards. On August 16, the ice disappeared, leaving Dease Strait free, and the route eastward through Peel Inlet appeared quite as feasible as the westward route; but, from some mismanagement at Woolwich, the coals proved to be eighteen tons short of the proper quantity, and there was, therefore, no alternative but to keep along a coast where driftwood could be found. On August 8 Point Barrow was reached, and on the 11th communication was once more reopened with the civilised world, after an interval of 1126 days.

A portrait of the Commander of the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 742. We now engrave a few Illustrations of the Expedition.

First is a Sketch of the *Enterprise* in her winter quarters on the north coast of America in 1853-54. The ship is represented banked up with snow for the winter. The snow-houses on the right contain billiard-rooms, &c., for the accommodation of men in these dreary regions

Next is a group of Japanese dogs brought home by the *Enterprise*. They were presented to Admiral Sir J. Stirling by the Emperor of Japan upon his late visit to that island

The third Illustration portrays a group of the Esquimaux of Point Barrow a travelling party halting to rest; and showing the tails worn by the men and boys.

In the lower Illustration are represented the two different kinds of boats used by the Esquimaux in the neighbourhood of Behring Strait. The large boat (*oomiak*) is principally used for luggage and the capture of the whale; the smaller boat is used by the men for all the purposes of a light boat, for catching seals, birds, &c.

SIR JOHN BOWRING'S MISSION TO SIAM.—Sir John Bowring is said to have succeeded beyond all expectation in negotiating a treaty with the Siamese Government, which promises to open the resources of that rich country to the enterprising European trader. Sir John Bowring arrived at Bangkok on the 3rd of April. The Commission to determine the points of the treaty was signed on the 5th. The Commissioners held their first meeting on the 9th, and the treaty was formally signed on the 18th. Every endeavour was made by the King to induce Sir John to submit to the humiliating etiquette of the Siamese Court; but he insisted that he had come at the request of his Majesty, and knew of no other formalities than those observed when M. Montigny, the French Ambassador, was received. Sir John's determination gained the point, and both he and his suite entered the Royal presence with their shoes and swords, and sat on chairs at the durbar, the highest Siamese nobles being all the while prostrate on the ground.

ROBBERY IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—A robbery was committed on Saturday night in the gallery of the Palais de l'Industrie, in the English department. Messrs. W. Davis and Son are the sufferers, three cases having been broken open, and nineteen watches, of which sixteen are gold, stolen from it. The value of them is said to be about £500. The articles were all safe on Saturday night, at six o'clock, after the departure of the public, the French police, and our London detectives. The robbery was discovered at eight o'clock next morning, by one of the night guardians belonging to the administration, who immediately informed his superior officer. Either some one must have secreted himself in the Building, or the act was committed by persons employed during the night.

BRIGANDAGE IN SPAIN.—The stage coach, del Norte, which reached Aranda from Madrid, on the 26th March, was stopped at half-past six a.m., by a band of six men, at a short distance from Burgos. The bandits told the travellers to be without any apprehension, as they only intended to possess themselves of the horses, of which they took in need. Accordingly, after taking the six horses from the carriage, they rode off without committing any other outrage. Strict orders were given by them to the guard not to leave the spot before twelve o'clock, and to proceed to Burgos; the guard could not be forced if he did not comply with the injunction. Lord Howden, the English Ambassador was one of the passengers.—*Messager de Bayonne.*

BRIGANDAGE IN THE ROMAN STATES.—A letter from Bologna, in the *Piemonte* of Turin, of the 23rd ult., says that all the roads of the Romagna are infested with bands of robbers, and mentions the following fact to show the terror which they inspire:—Count Massari, a rich landed proprietor at Bologna, has several large estates in different parts of the country, under the administration of separate stewards, who have always considerable sums in hand. About a fortnight ago they all received threatening letters, bidding them, on pain of death, deposit specified sums in places pointed out. On the receipt of these letters all the stewards left their posts at once, and now refuse to return to them, and it appears no one is inclined to accept their places.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

War Department, July 2, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosure, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, June 19.

My Lord,—I informed your Lordship on the 16th that new batteries had been completed, and that, in consequence, the Allies would be enabled to resume the offensive against Sebastopol with the utmost vigour.

Accordingly, on the 17th, at daylight, a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries on the English and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day; and the effect produced appeared so satisfactory, that it was determined that the French should attack the Malakoff works next morning, and that the English should assail the Redan as soon after as I might consider it desirable.

It was at first proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours, for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night, and of opening embrasures through the abattis that covered the Redan; but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General Pelissier that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at three o'clock the following morning.

The French, therefore, commenced their operations as day broke, and as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire, they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works, which had been silenced during the night, and were manned by them. I was induced at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan

It had been arranged that detachments from the Light, Second, and Fourth Divisions, which I placed for the occasion under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Redan between the flanking batteries; that the centre should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work; the first and last preceding the centre column

The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and by sailors carrying ladders, and the ever-carrying woolbags; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to reach the ditch. The centre column, consisting of the 34th, met a fire of grape, combined with musketry, from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and Fourth Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, which I have already received, though not entirely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth of the 57th, who commanded the centre party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right column

I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Campbell had commanded the Fourth Division from the period of the battle of Inkerman, the arrival of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Dacres having left me at liberty to avail myself of the present opportunity to inform your Lordship that Lieut.-General Pennefather, who was then labouring under illness, is now in so bad a state of health as to be under the necessity of withdrawing from the army. I shall deeply regret his departure, entertaining the highest opinion of him, and knowing his devotion to her Majesty's service.

I request to mention the following officers of the Royal Navy, who particularly distinguished themselves on the 18th:—Captain Peel, who commanded the whole of the sailors employed, and is severely wounded; Messrs Wood (severely wounded) and Daniel, who have been through the whole siege; Lieuts. Tymon and Dalyell, who are both severely wounded; and Mr. Parsons, mate, who is wounded; Lieutenants Cave and Kidd, both wounded, the latter mortally; and Mr. Kennedy, mate.

I enclose a list of casualties from the 18th to the 21st inst.

I have, &c.,
The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAN

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL LYONS.

Admiralty, July 2

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, June 19

SIR,—The enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Lushington, who commands the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, has just reached me in time to be transmitted for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by this day's post.

Their Lordships will readily perceive that the gallantry which has distinguished the Naval Brigade throughout the war was never more distinguished than on the occasion of the attack on the Malakoff Tower and Redan; and on a future early occasion it will be my pleasing duty to bring under their Lordships' notice the conduct of those engaged during the late bombardment and attack.

I regret to find the name of Lieutenant Thomas O. Kidd, of the *Albion*, amongst the killed yesterday: he was a zealous and gallant young officer, and had served a long time with the Naval Brigade

Amongst the wounded is Captain Peel, of the *Leander*, whose chivalrous gallantry and cheerful readiness for every duty under his presence with the brigade invaluable, and I hope that Captain Lushington may not long be deprived of his services.

I am pleased to find amongst the wounded Lieut. William R. Urnston, of the *Queen*; Lieut. J. Cave, of the *Diamond*, Lieut. Osborne W. Dalyell, of the *Leander*, Mr. George Parsons, mate, of the *Dauntless*; and Mr. H. E. Wood, midshipman, of the *Queen*, Aide-de-Camp to Captain Peel.

I am, Sir, (Signed) EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London

Camp, Naval Brigade, June 18.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on Sunday, at three a.m., we opened fire as before on the different forts of Sebastopol, which was very soon returned, and with the utmost order and regularity in contact with the enemy's fire. Towards two p.m. the fire became very slack, and their batteries appeared much shaken.

The fire continued all day, and the Commander of the Forces having intimated to me his acceptance of my proposal to carry the ladders in case of an assault being made on the town and batteries, I told off four parties of sixty men each to accompany the four columns ordered for this service; and Captain Peel having volunteered his services on this occasion, I placed them under his command, and I beg to enclose a list of the officers under him. I regret to say that the assault, which took place at three a.m., was not successful; but our severe loss shows too plainly that the seamen and officers of the Naval Brigade did their duty nobly, and that the ladders were at their places in spite of the most murderous fire I have witnessed.

Captain Peel led one party in the most gallant style, and Lieutenant Cave led the other. The other two columns did not advance, and consequently the ladder parties, although exposed to a severe fire, as indeed was every one, did not suffer much.

Captain Peel was shot through the arm, but was enabled to continue his duty until the affair was over. I have to regret as well that Lieutenants Urmston, Cave, and Dalyell, Messrs. Parsons, mate; and Wood, midshipman, were all wounded.

Lieut. Kidd and nine seamen were killed, and forty-one seamen wounded, and a non-commissioned officer, three men, I trust, will be got in to-night after dark. The party under Lieut. Cave, with the loss of Lieut. Kidd and five seamen killed, Lieut. Cave and seven seamen wounded, equally performed the duty assigned. A heavy fire was kept up from our batteries with admirable precision, until the Commander-in-Chief ordered it to be slackened

I have also to report the bursting of one of the 95 cwt. 68-pounders, which caused the death of four men, and wounded three.

The enemy's line-of-battle ships did not fire, but the steamers did. I have the honour to return a list of casualties in the last two days, and to inform you our sick list is forty-nine, and all doing well.

Every officer and man engaged in this arduous service has done his duty most gallantly, and I only await your permission to recommend those whose conduct I have particularly noticed. I have &c.,

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON

A LIST OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO SCALING-LADDER PARTIES ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1855.

Captain William Peel, in command, severely wounded; Mr. H. E. Wood, Midshipman, A.D.C., severely wounded; Mr. R. St. J. Daniels, Midshipman. No. 1 party, Lieut. Urmston, severely wounded; Lieut. Dalyell, severely wounded; Mr. Parsons, Mate, severely wounded. No. 2 party Lieut. Hardinge, Lieut. Thompson; Mr. Barrett, Acting Mate. No. 3 party: Lieut. Cave, severely wounded; Lieut. Kidd, killed; Mr. Kennedy, Mate. No. 4 party. Lieut. D'Arth, Lieut. Raby; Mr. Armstrong, Acting Mate.

Before Sebastopol, June 23.

My Lord,—I informed your Lordship in my despatch of the 19th instant, that I would make a more special report upon the movements of the Third Division, as soon as I should receive the reports of Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, and the Major-Generals commanding brigades under him

The 1st Brigade, under Major-General Barnard, proceeded down the Woronzow road, and was placed in position on the height of the ravine, ready to cooperate with the columns of attack on the right, whilst the 2nd Brigade, under Major-General Eyre, moved down the ravine which separates the left of the English from the right of the French advanced works, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and making a demonstration at the head of the Dockyard Creek

This service was performed with the utmost gallantry, and, notwithstanding that they were exposed to a most galling fire, the troops maintained themselves in the position they had taken up during the day, and, at the evening withdrew unmolested, leaving a post at the Cemetery, which had been one of the objects of the attack in the morning. The action having from circumstances become a most serious one, I beg, as the most satisfactory way of making your Lordship acquainted with the particulars, to lay a copy of the Major-General's letter before your Lordship, and to solicit your attention to the names of those officers he particularly notices, and at the same time to his own distinguished conduct.

Your Lordship will see with concern that the loss sustained by this brigade is very considerable, and that Major-General Eyre is himself wounded; but I have every reason to hope that the injury he has received is not very severe, and will not incapacitate him from the discharge of his duty with the same energy and devotion as he has already applied himself to its performance during the protracted operations before Sebastopol

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, to whose able assistance I referred in my former despatch, has specially brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of Colonel Yea, who was unfortunately killed, and pays a just tribute to the great merits of this deeply lamented officer; of Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, of the 33rd, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, of the 34th, and of the Queen Guard, of the 34th—all of whom are wounded; of Major General Codrington, who commanded the Light Division; of Captain Brackett, of the Rifle Brigade, who has lost a leg; and of Captain Forman, of the Rifle Brigade, who fell upon the occasion; and Major-General Bentinck continues the able manner in which the Light Division; of Captain Brackett, of the Rifle Brigade, who has lost a leg; and of Captain Forman, of the Rifle Brigade, who fell upon the occasion; and Major-General Bentinck continues the able manner in which the 4th Division; of Captain Travers, of the 7th Foot; Major Macdonell, of the Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Knox, of the Rifle Brigade, who is wounded; and Lieutenant Thomson, of the 33rd

Lieutenant-General Sir R. England speaks highly of Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th Regiment, who commanded in the trenches of the left attack, and is severely wounded; and Lieutenant-General Bentinck eulogises the conduct of Colonel Lord de Vesci, of the 21st Foot, who assumed the command of the left column after the death of Major-General Sir J. Campbell; of Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, who succeeded to the command of the 57th Regiment, on the death of Colonel Shadworth; of Lieut.-Colonel Cole, commanding 17th; and of Captain Archer (who was killed), Gordon, McKinstry, and O'Connor, and Lieut. Thompson, of the 17th Regiment; and Lieutenant Shadwell Clerke, of the 21st Regiment; and Colour-Sergeant Colcliffe and Sergeant Pratt, of the 17th; and Captain the Hon. J. Stuart, and Lieutenants Bolles... (who is severely wounded) and Saunders, of the Rifle Brigade

Major-General R. Jones reports most favourably of the services of the following officers of Engineers:—Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, Lieut.-Colonel Tylden, Lieutenant Donnelly, Lieutenant Fisher; and he deeply laments the loss of Captain Jesse, Lieutenant Graves, and Lieutenant Murray, who fell upon the occasion.

I must express my obligations to Lieut.-General Sir R. England, Lieut.-General Bentinck, Lieut.-General Bentinck, and Major-General Codrington, for the able manner in which they conducted their duties; and I avail myself of the present opportunity to inform your Lordship that Lieut.-General Pennefather, who was then labouring under illness, is now in so bad a state of health as to be under the necessity of withdrawing from the army. I shall deeply regret his departure, entertaining the highest opinion of him, and knowing his devotion to her Majesty's service.

I request to mention the following officers of the Royal Navy, who particularly distinguished themselves on the 18th:—Captain Peel, who commanded the whole of the sailors employed, and is severely wounded; Messrs Wood (severely wounded) and Daniel, who have been through the whole siege; Lieuts. Tymon and Dalyell, who are both severely wounded; and Mr. Parsons, mate, who is wounded; Lieutenants Cave and Kidd, both wounded, the latter mortally; and Mr. Kennedy, mate.

I enclose a list of casualties from the 18th to the 21st inst.

I have, &c.,
The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAN

War Department, July 4.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

Before Sebastopol, June 19.

My Lord,—I informed your Lordship on the 16th that new batteries had been completed, and that, in consequence, the Allies would be enabled to resume the offensive against Sebastopol with the utmost vigour.

Accordingly, on the 17th, at daylight, a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries on the English and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day; and the effect produced appeared so satisfactory, that it was determined that the French should attack the Malakoff works next morning, and that the English should assail the Redan as soon after as I might consider it desirable.

It was at first proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours, for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night, and of opening embrasures through the abattis that covered the Redan; but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General Pelissier that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at three o'clock the following morning.

The French, therefore, commenced their operations as day broke, and as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire, they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works, which had been silenced during the night, and were manned by them. I was induced at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan

It had been arranged that detachments from the Light, Second, and Fourth Divisions, which I placed for the occasion under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Redan between the flanking batteries; that the centre should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work; the first and last preceding the centre column

The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and by sailors carrying ladders, and the ever-carrying woolbags; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to reach the ditch. The centre column, consisting of the 34th, met a fire of grape, combined with musketry, from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and Fourth Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, which I have already received, though not entirely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth of the 57th, who commanded the centre party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right column

I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Campbell had commanded the Fourth Division from the period of the battle of Inkerman, the arrival of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Dacres having left me at liberty to avail myself of the present opportunity to inform your Lordship that Lieut.-General Pennefather, who was then labouring under illness, is now in so bad a state of health as to be under the necessity of withdrawing from the army. I shall deeply regret his departure, entertaining the highest opinion of him, and knowing his devotion to her Majesty's service.

I request to mention the following officers of the Royal Navy, who particularly distinguished themselves on the 18th:—Captain Peel, who commanded the whole of the sailors employed, and is severely wounded; Messrs Wood (severely wounded) and Daniel, who have been through the whole siege; Lieuts. Tymon and Dalyell, who are both severely wounded; and Mr. Parsons, mate, who is wounded; Lieutenants Cave and Kidd, both wounded, the latter mortally; and Mr. Kennedy, mate.

I enclose a list of casualties from the 18th to the 21st inst.

I have, &c.,
The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAN

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL LYONS.

Admiralty, July 2

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, June 19

SIR,—The enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Lushington, who commands the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, has just reached me in time to be transmitted for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by this day's post.

Their Lordships will readily perceive that the gallantry which has distinguished the Naval Brigade throughout the war was never more distinguished than on the occasion of the attack on the Malakoff Tower and Redan; and on a future early occasion it will be my pleasing duty to bring under their Lordships' notice the conduct of those engaged during the late bombardment and attack.

I regret to find the name of Lieutenant Thomas O. Kidd, of the *Albion*, amongst the killed yesterday: he was a zealous and gallant young officer, and had served a long time with the Naval Brigade

Amongst the wounded is Captain Peel, of the *Leander*, whose chivalrous gallantry and cheerful readiness for every duty under his presence with the brigade invaluable, and I hope that Captain Lushington may not long be deprived of his services.

I am pleased to find amongst the wounded Lieut. William R. Urnston, of the *Queen*; Lieut. J. Cave, of the *Diamond*, Lieut. Osborne W. Dalyell, of the *Leander*, Mr. George Parsons, mate, of the *Dauntless*; and Mr. H. E. Wood, midshipman, of the *Queen*, Aide-de-Camp to Captain Peel.

I am, Sir, (Signed) EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London

Camp, Naval Brigade, June 18.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on Sunday, at three a.m., we opened fire as before on the different forts of Sebastopol, which was very soon returned, and with the utmost order and regularity in contact with the enemy's fire. Towards two p.m. the fire became very slack, and their batteries appeared much shaken.

The fire continued all day, and the Commander of the Forces having intimated to me his acceptance of my proposal to carry the ladders in case of an assault being made on the town and batteries, I told off four parties of sixty men each to accompany the four columns ordered for this service; and Captain Peel having volunteered his services on this occasion, I placed them under his command, and I beg to enclose a list of the officers under him. I regret to say that the assault, which took place at three a.m., was not successful; but our severe loss shows too plainly that the seamen and officers of the Naval Brigade did their duty nobly, and that the ladders were at their places in spite of the most murderous fire I have witnessed.

Captain Peel led one party in the most gallant style, and Lieutenant Cave led the other. The other two columns did not advance, and consequently the ladder parties, although exposed to a severe fire, as indeed was every one, did not suffer much.

Captain Peel was shot through the arm, but was enabled to continue his duty until the affair was over. I have to regret as well that Lieutenants Urmston, Cave, and Dalyell, Messrs. Parsons, mate; and Wood, midshipman, were all wounded.

Lieut. Kidd and nine seamen were killed, and forty-one seamen wounded, and a non-commissioned officer, three men, I trust, will be got in to-night after dark. The party under Lieut. Cave, with the loss of Lieut. Kidd and five seamen killed, Lieut. Cave and seven seamen wounded, equally performed the duty assigned. A heavy fire was kept up from our batteries with admirable precision, until the Commander-in-Chief ordered it to be slackened

I have also to report the bursting of one of the 95 cwt. 68-pounders, which caused the death of four men, and wounded three.

The enemy's line-of-battle ships did not fire, but the steamers did. I have the honour to return a list of casualties in the last two days, and to inform you our sick list is forty-nine, and all doing well.

Every officer and man engaged in this arduous service has done his duty most gallantly, and I only await your permission to recommend those whose conduct I have particularly noticed. I have &c.,

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON

A LIST OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO SCALING-LADDER PARTIES ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1855.

Captain William Peel, in command, severely wounded; Mr. H. E. Wood, Midshipman, A.D.C., severely wounded; Mr. R. St. J. Daniels, Midshipman. No. 1 party, Lieut. Urmston, severely wounded; Lieut. Dalyell, severely wounded; Mr. Parsons, Mate, severely wounded. No. 2 party Lieut. Hardinge, Lieut. Thompson; Mr. Barrett, Acting Mate. No. 3 party: Lieut. Cave, severely wounded; Lieut. Kidd, killed; Mr. Kennedy, Mate. No. 4 party. Lieut. D'Arth, Lieut. Raby; Mr. Armstrong, Acting Mate.

Before Sebastopol, June 23.

My Lord,—I informed your Lordship in my despatch of the 19th instant, that I would make a more special report upon the movements of the Third Division, as soon as I should receive the reports of Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, and the Major-Generals commanding brigades under him

The 1st Brigade, under Major-General Barnard, proceeded down the Woronzow road, and was placed in position on the height of the ravine, ready to cooperate with the columns of attack on the right, whilst the 2nd Brigade, under Major-General Eyre, moved down the ravine which separates the left of the English from the right of the French advanced works, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and making a demonstration at the head of the Dockyard Creek

This service was performed with the utmost gallantry, and, notwithstanding that they were exposed to a most galling fire, the troops maintained themselves in the position they had taken up during the day, and, at the evening withdrew unmolested, leaving a post at the Cemetery, which had been one of the objects of the attack in the morning. The action having from circumstances become a most serious one, I beg, as the most satisfactory way of making your Lordship acquainted with the particulars, to lay a copy of the Major-General's letter before your Lordship, and to solicit your attention to the names of those officers he particularly notices, and at the same time to his own distinguished conduct.

Your Lordship will see with concern that the loss sustained by this brigade is very considerable, and that Major-General Eyre is himself wounded; but I have every reason to hope that the injury he has received is not very severe, and will not incapacitate him from the discharge of his duty with the same energy and devotion as he has already applied himself to its performance during the protracted operations before Sebastopol

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, to whose able assistance I referred in my former despatch, has specially brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of Colonel Yea, who was unfortunately killed, and pays a just tribute to the great merits of this deeply lamented officer; of Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, of the 33rd, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, of the 34th, and of the Queen Guard, of the 34th—all of whom are wounded; of Major General Codrington, who commanded the Light Division; of Captain Brackett, of the Rifle Brigade, who has lost a leg; and of Captain Forman, of the Rifle Brigade, who fell upon the occasion; and Major-General Bentinck continues the able manner in which the 4th Division; of Captain Travers, of the 7th Foot; Major Macdonell, of the Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Knox, of the Rifle Brigade, who is wounded; and Lieutenant Thomson, of the 33rd

Lieutenant-General Sir R. England speaks highly of Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th Regiment, who commanded in the trenches of the left attack, and is severely wounded; and Lieutenant-General Bentinck eulogises the conduct of Colonel Lord de Vesci, of the 21st Foot, who assumed the command of the left column after the death of Major-General Sir J. Campbell; of Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, who succeeded to the command of the 57th Regiment, on the death of Colonel Shadworth; of Lieut.-Colonel Cole, commanding 17th; and of Captain Archer (who was killed), Gordon, McKinstry, and O'Connor, and Lieut. Thompson, of the 17th Regiment; and Lieutenant Shadwell Clerke, of the 21st Regiment; and Colour-Sergeant Colcliffe and Sergeant Pratt, of the 17th; and Captain the Hon. J. Stuart, and Lieutenants Bolles... (who is severely wounded) and Saunders, of the Rifle Brigade

Major-General R. Jones reports most favourably of the services of the following officers of Engineers:—Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, Lieut.-Colonel Tylden, Lieutenant Donnelly, Lieutenant Fisher; and he deeply laments the loss of Captain Jesse, Lieutenant Graves, and Lieutenant Murray, who fell upon the occasion.

I must express my obligations to Lieut.-General Sir R. England, Lieut.-General Bentinck, Lieut.-General Bentinck, and Major-General Codrington, for the able manner in which they conducted their duties; and I avail myself of the present opportunity to inform your Lordship that Lieut.-General Pennefather, who was then labouring under illness, is now in so bad a state of health as to be under the necessity of withdrawing from the army. I shall deeply regret his departure, entertaining the highest opinion of him, and knowing his devotion to her Majesty's service.

I request to mention the following officers of the Royal Navy, who particularly distinguished themselves on the 18th:—Captain Peel, who commanded the whole of the sailors employed, and is severely wounded; Messrs Wood (severely wounded) and Daniel, who have been through the whole siege; Lieuts. Tymon and Dalyell, who are both severely wounded; and Mr. Parsons, mate, who is wounded; Lieutenants Cave and Kidd, both wounded, the latter mortally; and Mr. Kennedy, mate.

I enclose a list of casualties from the 18th to the 21st inst.

I have, &c.,
The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAN

NIGHTLY ATTACK ON THE SEA DEFENCES OF SEBASTOPOL.

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, June 19.

SIR,—On our return from Kertch, on the 16th inst., Vice-Admiral Brust and I were informed by the Commanders of the land forces that they intended to reopen the fire of the batteries on the following morning, and on the 18th inst. to make further approaches towards Sebastopol and endeavour to obtain possession of the enemy's positions of the Malakoff and Redan; and their Excellencies also informed us that they had ascertained that the nightly fire of our steamers had produced considerable effect.

On hearing this, my colleague and I at once determined to repeat the operation on the two intervening nights; and, accordingly, on the 18th instant, the paddle-steamers and sloops named in the margin,* accompanied by several French steamers, discharged a heavy fire on the town and sea defences, whilst the *Danube* (Lieut. R. P. Cator) and the launches of the *Royal Albert*, under the command of Lieutenants George W. Watson, and Edmund Wilmot, poured in a shower of rockets, and happily without any casualty.

During the night of the 17th inst., the *Princess Royal*, and the steam-frigates and sloops named in the second marginal note,† and accompanied by a division of French steamers and the launches as before, renewed the firing; and on this occasion I am sorry to observe there was some loss, the *Princess Royal* having had one man killed and two wounded; the *Sidon* two men killed and eleven wounded; and Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*, was so severely wounded in the leg by a shell, that I have been obliged to send him to Therapia Hospital.

These Lordships will readily believe that a strong desire prevailed throughout the fleet to go under fire; but as only one ship of the line could do so with advantage, I thought it right that it should be the *Princess Royal*, commanded by Lord Clarence Paget, who, having planned the course of the night's work, and his ability, was naturally the best acquainted with it.

Returns of the casualties are herewith transmitted.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND LYONS.

Rear-Admiral and Commander in-Chief.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "PRINCESS ROYAL," ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1855.

James Courtis, 2nd class ordinary, aged 27, killed. Thomas Davis, 2nd class ordinary, aged 21, wounded severely, [illegible] Thomas Sutch, 2nd class ordinary, aged 21, Royal Marine Artillery, aged 27, wound slightly contused. Alfred C. Hillell, gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, aged 30, wounded severely, lacerated wound of left hand

(Signed) A. C. MACLEOD, Surgeon.
C. PAGET, Captain.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "SIDON," ON THE NIGHT OF THE 17TH JUNE, WHEN ENGAGED WITH THE SEA DEFENCES OF SEBASTOPOL.

Killed.—William Toddicell, saiIor's mate.

Wounded.—William Bayley, boy, 1st class, severely; thigh amputated (since death); Richard Hicks, boy, 1st class, severely; Miles Haler, A.B., severely; Daniel Jones, private R.M., severely; William Kalynack, A.B., slightly; John Parker, stoker, slightly; James Lennox, Scalawah's mate, slightly; James M'Allen, stoker, slightly; John Bay [illegible] Thomas Garnett, boy, 1st class, slightly; Western Beaman, capt. in foretop, severely; Smith, private R.M., slightly.

(Signed) W. R. DALTON, Surgeon.
GEORGE GOLDSMITH, Captain.

RETURN OF WOUNDED ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "MIRANDA," DURING THE NIGHT ATTACK UPON THE FORTS OF SEBASTOPOL, JUNE 18, 1855.

Edmund M. Lyons, aged 25, Captain, very severely wounded by a piece of shell in calf of left leg, which is much lacerated.

(Signed) JOHN A. CORBETT, M.D., Surgeon.
JOHN F. C. MACKENZIE, Sen. Lieut., Com. Officer.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

Admiralty, July 3, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Baltic station.

PROCEEDINGS OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR IN NARVA BAY.

Duke of Wellington, at anchor, Tolbuchin Lighthouse, W.S.W. five miles, June 21

SIR,—In my letter of the 18th instant, No. 196, I reported, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I had directed Rear-Admiral Seymour to proceed with her Majesty's ships *Exmouth* and *Blenheim*, and with the gun-boats *Pincher* and *Snap*, to examine the coast in the Bay of Narva: and I have now the honour to transmit the enclosed letter which I received from the Rear-Admiral, reporting his proceedings

I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction at the spirited and judicious manner in which he took occasion to occupy the attention of the troops, which were strongly posted in the neighbourhood, and my sense of the zealous efforts of the officers and men under his orders, particularly those in the two gun-boats, which appear to have been well handled under a smart fire from the enemy's batteries.

I have, &c., (Signed) R. S. DUNDAS.
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AT NARVA.

Her Majesty's ship *Exmouth*, off Seskar, June 19, 1855.

SIR,—In obedience to your directions of the 14th instant, I quitted Seskar anchorage at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 16th, anchoring at 7 p.m. under East Tyters Island, off a village situate on its S.S.E. extremity, with a view of obtaining information respecting the River Narva; but only succeeded in learning that a considerable body of troops were about Narva and its vicinity.

Quitting East Tyters, on the evening of Sunday, the 17th, Narva Lighthouse was made out yesterday, at 2 30 a.m., with the broad extent of sandy beach that borders the bay.

On nearing the entrance of the river, which is narrow, and has a bar on which the breaking shoal water was visible, a considerable number of troops, including a party of cavalry, were seen in active movement, and a large caisson or conveyance of timber was hoisted out and sunk in the entrance of the river, and became the means of communication with either side: a few wood vessels and river craft only were visible inside the river, the banks of which are of sand, thickly timbered, and well adapted for defence by troops. An earth battery of twelve guns flat on the east side of the river's entrance, and one of ten guns near the lighthouse, with another in its rear, seen from the masthead, apparently to command the river; and two other guns were placed in position on the right extremity of the lighthouse battery.

An opportunity was afforded to try the practical efficiency of the gun-boats, *Pincher* and *Snap*, under the immediate charge of Captain Hall, of the *Blenheim*. who, with good judgment, added one of his man-deck 68-pounders to the armament of the former, and until this and equally weather interfered, their practice was good, and their constant change of position rendered them difficult objects to hit, though the fort guns were well served, rang hot shot, which frequently passed near and over them.

On the weather clearing the gun-boats opened fire, and the *Blenheim* and *Exmouth* likewise took an opportunity of a couple of hours' practice, covering the gun-boats with good effect, which were ably manœuvred by Lieutenant C. A. C. De Crespigny, in command of the *Snap*, and Lieutenant Stewart, in command of the *Pincher*, in the former of which I had placed Lieutenant Travers, R.M., with ten gunners of the Royal Marine Artillery of the '*Exmouth*, who did good service. Mr Harper, assistant-surgeon of this ship, was likewise on board the *Snap*, labouring unmastered for that service.

As it was evident from the first that no serious attempt could be made on the enemy's position, and as a large expenditure of ammunition would have been useless, I considered that enough had now been done to occupy the attention of the troops in the neighbourhood, and no advantage appearing to offer itself for a longer continuance in Narva Bay, the signal was made to discontinue firing, and I proceeded, in compliance with your orders, to rejoin your flag

I enclose a return of a casualty which, I regret to learn, occurred to Captain Searle, R.M., of the *Bernheim*, the effects of which, I trust, will not prove serious.

I have, &c., (Signed) M. SEYMOUR, Rear-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral the Hon R. S. Dundas, C.B

RETURN OF WOUNDED AT THE ATTACK ON THE FORTS AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RIVER NARVA

H.M.S. *Blenheim*, June 18th, 1855.—Royal Marines: Captain William R. Searle, contusion left side of chest from splinter.

(Signed) ROBERT POTTINGER, Surgeon.
Approved, WM. H. HALL.

* Tribune, Captain Hon. J. R. Drummond; Highflyer, Captain John Moore; Terrible Captain J. M'Leverty; Miranda, Captain E. M. Lyons; Niger, Commander H. W. Rice Arrow, Lieutenant W. K. Jolliffe; Viper, Lieutenant H. W. Combe; Snake, Lieutenant H. F. M'Killop; Weser, Lieutenant J. E. Commerell

† Sidon, Captain G. Goldsmith; Highflyer, Captain John Moore; Miranda, Captain E. M Lyons; Viper, Lieutenant H. W. Combe; Snake, Lieutenant H. J. N Killop

GOSSIP FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—The tone of recent advices from St. Petersburg is not favourable to the prospect of early peace. This alteration is believed to be attributable to a secret understanding with Austria, which has given Russia more confidence in contending with the Western Powers, and in the possible success of her constant intrigues to break up their alliance. The recent announcement from Russia that the Synod had addressed the Emperor in favour of peace is said to have been merely a stratagem to cover the more aggressive views which had just then received a new stimulus from the covert estimation of active sympathy from Austria and Prussia—that sympathy being, it is alleged, in course of exercise at this moment by the transmission through German territory of large supplies of [illegible] war.—*Times City Article.*

WAR OBITUARY.

AGAR (Captain the Hon. Charles Welbore Herbert), of the 44th, who fell in the assault of the 18th June, was the youngest son of the present Earl of Normanton, by the Lady Diana, his wife, daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke. He was, consequently, sixth in lineal descent from John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, the tenth Earl of Pembroke's wife having been daughter of Charles, third Duke. Captain Agar was born 12th Nov., 1824.

ALT (Lieutenant Henry Daniel) closed his brief military career of one year in the assault of the 18th.

ASHWIN (Lieutenant James Collis), of the 57th, entered the Army 11th March, 1853, and obtained his Lieutenancy 19th August, 1854. He was killed on the 18th June.

BENNETT (Lieutenant Valentine), of the 33rd, killed on the 18th, was third son of the late Valentine Bennett, Esq., of Thomastown, in the King's County, J.P. and D.L., by Elizabeth Helen, his wife, daughter of the late George Ryan, Esq., of Inch, county Tipperary. The gallant officer is deeply lamented: he was brave and enterprising, and so anxious for active service that, some time ago, he applied, when invalided, to be returned from the hospital to his regiment, in front of Sebastopol, before his medical attendants deemed him capable of leaving.

CAMPBELL (Major-General Sir John), Bart., fell in the fierce action of the 18th of June. The gallant officer was son and heir of the late eminently distinguished soldier, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the first Burmese war; and served as Aide-de-Camp to his father throughout that campaign. In 1840 he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 38th Foot, in 1854 went out with his regiment to the Crimea, and shortly after was appointed to the command of a brigade and made Major-General. Just previously to his death he had given up the command of the Fourth Division on the arrival of General Bentinck. Sir John was born April 14, 1807, and married, July 21, 1841, Helen-Margaret, only child of the late Colonel John Crow, H.E.I.C.S., by whom he leaves several children; the eldest son being now Sir Archibald Ava Campbell, third Baronet, born January 1, 1844. The family from which Sir John Campbell descended was a branch of the great house of Argyll, springing more immediately from that of Breadalbane.

CAULFIELD (Captain Francis William Thomas), of the 44th, was eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Caulfield, of Bloomfield, co. Westmeath, High Sheriff of Roscommon, 1838, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel William Caulfield, of Benown, whose father, the Venerable Archdeacon John Caulfield, was great-grandson of William, fifth Lord Charlemont. Captain Caulfield was born in 1826; entered the Army 17th Jan., 1845; was made Lieutenant 19th April, 1849; and obtained his company 20th Dec., 1854. Of his four youngest brothers, three are in the East India Company's military service.

DAVIES (Lieutenant Owen Gwyn Saunders), of the 33th, one of the gallant officers slain on the 18th, was second son of David Arthur Saunders Davies, Esq., of Penrhos, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, by Elizabeth Maria, his wife, only daughter of Colonel Owen Philipps, of Williamston, co. Pembroke. He was born 14th May, 1834, and had been in the Army since Dec., 1851.

DAWSON (Captain George Frederick), R.E., who fell in the trenches before Sebastopol, June 7th, was grandson of John, first Earl of Portarlington, and last surviving son of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Westmeath. His elder brother, Henry William Dawson, was killed, December 22, 1849, on board H.M.S. *Orion*, by the accidental discharge of a gun. Captain Dawson was born June 1st, 1827; and married, in August last, Lilla, youngest daughter of John James King, Esq., of Coates House, Sussex.

ESTCOURT, (Major-General James Bucknall), Adjutant-General of the Forces in the Crimea, died of cholera, before Sebastopol, on the 23rd ult. He was the second son of the late Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq., D.C.L., of Estcourt, county Gloucester, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of James Sutton, Esq., of New-park, in Wiltshire; and was born July 12th, 1802. From [illegible] to June, 1837, he served in the expedition to the river Euphrates, and for his exertions on that occasion was promoted to the Brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Last year he went out with the Staff of Lord Raglan, and participated in the glory and danger of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman.

HOBSON (Lieutenant and Adjutant), of the 7th Fusiliers, joined from the 30th Foot little more than a year since, and was wounded at the Alma. His death occurred on the 18th, in the attack on the Redan. He was son of the late Aldermen Hobson, of Waterford, and brother of W. Hobson, Esq., of the Customs, Limerick.

LYONS (Captain Edmund Mowbray), R.N., died, after a short but glorious career, of a wound received in a night attack before Sebastopol, on the 17th ult. The most promising officer, the second son of the gallant Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea, Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., entered the Royal Naval College in 1839, passed his examination in 1838, and obtained his first commission in 1841. He subsequently served on the Mediterranean Station in the *Hogue*, the *Rodney*, the *Queen*, the *Argo*, the *Tyne*, and the *Syren*. Last year he had the great credit for the operations in the White Sea, and very recently added much to his fame by his exploits in the Sea of Azoff. Captain Lyons was in his 36th year. His sister is married to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

MEURANT (Lieutenant John William), of the 18th, fell on the 18th. He had been nearly four years in the Army, having joined 22nd Aug., 1851.

SEADFORTH (Lieutenant Colonel Thomas), of the 57th Regiment, obtained his Ensigncy April 1825, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1854, in succession to Colone. Goldie. Lord Raglan thought very highly of Colonel Shadforth, and more than once complimented him as well on the efficiency of his regiment, as upon the great anxiety he constantly manifested in providing for the comforts of his men. He fell in the struggle of the 18th.

SEYFFER (Captain John), of the 34th, who fell on the 18th, had been nearly fourteen years in the Army, his first Commission bearing date 13th October, 1841. He was second son of the Rev. George Shuffner, Prebendary of Chichester, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Johnson, of Winslow, and grandson of George Shiffner, Esq., who was created a Baronet 16th December, 1818.

WEBB (Lieut. Edward Henry), of the 88th Regt., fell in the attack upon the Quarries before Sebastopol, on the 6th ult. He was second son of Richard Webb, Esq., of Donnington Hall, co. Hereford, by Frances, his wife, third daughter of John George Hammersley, Esq., Prebendary of Durham.

YEA (Colonel Lacy-Walter-Giles), of the 7th Regt., entered the Army in 1[illegible] and commanded, as Lieutenant-Colonel, the Royal Fusiliers throughout the Crimean campaign. It will not be forgotten how terribly his corps suffered at the Alma. He was made Colonel in December, and had lately been commanding the First Brigade of the Light Division. Colonel Yea was born 4th May, 1808, the eldest son of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart., of Pyrland Hall, co. Somerset, by Anne-Heckstetter, his wife, youngest daughter of David Robert Michel, Esq., of Dewlish. Colonel Yea fell in the attack on the 18th.

THE NEW DANISH CONSTITUTION. The King takes the oath to respect the constitution. Ministers are responsible. The budget to be laid before the Diet, and voted in the normal manner. Alterations in the budget may be made every two years. The King appoints the President. The Assembly has not the right of initiative. The Assembly is convoked every second year, and cannot be dissolved more than twice during that period. Differences between the General Diet of the kingdom and the provincial representative bodies to be settled by the King and his Privy Council of State. The General Diet is composed in accordance with the Royal ordinance of the 28th of July, with the addition of thirty members, of whom seventeen are to be elected as the representatives of the kingdom of Denmark (Denmark Proper), eight for the Duchy of Schleswig, and five for Holstein. Every member must be at least twenty-five years of age, and be in possession of property of at least 1200 dollars annual income, or paying taxes to the amount of 200 dollars yearly. The General Diet has no competency to discuss or alter the existing relations of the Duchy of Holstein to the Germanic Confederation, and all votes of money with regard to these relations are to be settled each time in a special manner.—*Letter from Copenhagen.*

MANCHESTER PRODUCTIONS AT THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—For some weeks past the Manchester productions have been frequently visited, with great interest, by some of the principal French and Belgian manufacturers, and by members of the juries. Of these latter, one who is himself a manufacturer of white calicoes, admitted in my hearing, to your representative, that, had you an entry into France for some of them, with a duty of 30 per cent at the prices quoted on the goods exhibited (he referred at the time to some plain white drills, imitation linen), such goods would be able to support even so heavy a duty. These and the other drills (though some of the principal manufacturers, I understand, refused to contribute their goods), as well as the fustians and velvets, have attracted great attention among practical men; and the finishes of the various cloths, especially of the plain calicoes, have been much remarked and admired; the French makers being unable apparently to get beyond one finish, of a hard and what would be in the English market a very unacceptable sort. Indeed, I have noticed some of the French manufacturers bring round their finishers, and go with them into the matter in the minutest way, evidently trying to pick up the art. In this, and in many other practical details, our Exhibition will, no doubt teach them many things, and awaken them as to the necessity of progress; which, however, in such over-protected industries, is not very likely to cure of itself. I may mention that the jury for the cotton industries, though only just constituted and in the first part of its examinations and researches, has already decided that a gold medal of the first class should be awarded to Manchester for the excellence and cheapness of its products. You will be pleased also to know that it is a Manchester spinner who has been named president of that jury—your well-known and highly-respected townsman Mr. Bazley.—*Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Newcastle has sailed for the Crimea.

A recent bill enables the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster to sell and purchase land on behalf of the Queen and her heirs in right of the Duchy of Lancaster

The official journal of Berlin announces that the King of Prussia was slightly indisposed on the 26th ult., and obliged to take to his bed for a few hours, but that he was able to get up in the evening.

The *Presse* of Vienna mentions a rumour to the effect that Lord Westmoreland is likely not to return to Vienna, and that the Honourable Mr Elliot, a near relative by marriage of Lord John Russell, is to succeed him

The Prussian Conservative Association of Koenigsberg has been dissolved, in consequence of Prince Frederick William having expressed his astonishment at such an association remaining in existence under present circumstances.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 24th ult. states that the health of the King continues to be satisfactory, although he is still confined to his bed, and suffers from pain in the shoulder and hip.

Sir James Graham is at Netherby. The Right Hon. Baronet's health is not good. It is said that he will not again appear in the House of Commons this Session.

A writer in the *Dublin Evening Mail* states that the adventurous lady alluded to by the special correspondent of the *Times* as having paid a visit to the Mameluke Tower was the wife of Lord George Paget.

The diligence in which Lord Howden was proceeding to Paris was stopped for six hours by the Carlists, near Burgos.

Diplomatic relations with Sardinia are about to be completed by the Porte, in consideration of the assistance which King Victor Emanuel has given to the cause of Turkey and her allies

It is said that Rear-Admiral Berkeley, C.B., is about to vacate his seat at the Admiralty Board.

The Duchess of Wurtemberg, eldest sister of Prince Metternich, and widow of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wurtemberg, has just died at Hietzing, near Vienna, at the age of eighty-four.

Lord Elcho, M.P., having been appointed a juror in the Fine Arts Department of the Paris Universal Exhibition, and his presence in that capacity required at Paris, has paired off for the remainder of the Session.

The *Memorial des Pyrénées* states that the Countess de Montijo the mother of the Empress, is shortly expected at the Eaux-Bonnes

Lieut.-General James Ferguson, for some time past in command of the troops at Malta, will succeed Sir Robert Gardiner as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

The Hanoverian Court are making preparations to go in a few weeks to Norderney, on the coast, for the purpose of sea-bathing

Clark Mills has given such satisfaction in an equestrian statue of Jackson, recently erected in front of the White-house, Washington, that he has been ordered by Congress to make a similar work of Washington for 50,000 dollars.

The Count of Flanders has met with an enthusiastic reception at Ghent. The *Indépendance Belge* contrives to occupy very nearly a page with a report of his proceedings. A visit to the Zoological Gardens, and the race-course, and a banquet given by the city, are the chief features of the narrative.

The *Ost-Deutsche-Post* announces that M. de Prokesh-Osten is to return immediately to his post of President of the Germanic Diet.

Alderman Rose has declined to fill the office of Sheriff, to which he was elected on Monday last; therefore a fresh election will be necessary.

M. Moleurs, the Dutch Minister Plenipotentiary, died on the 25th ult., at St. Petersburg, of cholera.

The Berlin sculptor, Heidel, has just completed four colossal statues of Galileo, Cartesius, Ottai von Guerite, and Newton, for the Mineralogical Museum.

Messrs. Mayer and Flatau, of Brussels and Leipzig, advertise a brochure in octavo, price 2 francs 50 centimes—"The Party of Peace in the English Parliament: speeches delivered to the House of Commons by Messrs Gladstone, Cobden, Bright, Sidney Herbert, and Sir James Graham."

The Rev. Alexander Ronald Grant, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

A colossal statue of Berzelius, the chemist, has just been cast and exhibited at the famous foundry in Munich.

At the last meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Mr. Hankey stated that the returns under the Income-tax Act of the profits derived from business alone in the City amount to £13,000,000 a year, equal to more than half of the entire revenue of the Emperor of Russia.

M. Roger has accepted a short engagement at the Paris Opera, to sing the principal part in the opera of H.R.H. the Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to be brought out on the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in August.

Mdlle. Rachel, having removed the embargo lately laid upon her movements, intends, it is said, to go to America with her whole family, on a large theatrical speculation. On her way from Paris she is to act for a few nights in London, under the auspices of Mr. Mitchell.

Government has agreed to give a further sum of £10,000 towards the completion of the Art Galleries on the Mound in Edinburgh, upon the understanding that the Board of Trustees shall also give an additional sum to finish the building and approaches. The amount already expended is £40,000, of which £26,000 was received from Government

It appears that the "din of war" does not prevent musical affairs from prospering at Constantinople, although Turkish opinions do not quite agree with those entertained west of the Bosphorus. The last novelty is a cantata by Nedjib Bey, the Sultan's composer, which is described as enjoying in Stamboul a popularity it could hardly hope for anywhere else.

Two supplementary credits, one of 100,000*l.*, the other of 140,000*l.*, are granted to the French Minister of State for completing the subvention of the Opera.

The Norwich Chamber of Commerce, School of Art, Literary Institution, and Museum, are to be accommodated with rooms in the New Free Library now building, and which is to be extended accordingly

The cholera having broken out at Warsaw, the Governor has issued a proclamation permitting smoking in the streets, which was hitherto prohibited.

The *Milan Gazette* publishes a pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Milan against the new ecclesiastical law just promulgated in the canton of Ticino.

On Saturday morning a violent thunderstorm burst over Dublin. For several minutes lightning flashed and rain fell in torrents. Three deaths from the lightning have been reported to the police.

Oldham is to have a new Lyceum—a handsome building in the Italian style, to be erected at a cost of £5000. A large gathering of people took place to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation last week. Of the sum named as necessary for the payment of costs, more than £3000 is already in hand.

A Grand National Archery Meeting is to be held at Shrewsbury on the 2nd and 3rd of August next

There are in the metropolis, north of the Thames, 36 turnpikes and 79 side bars. The debt on three districts is £21,236 16s. 9d.

The electric telegraph between Odessa and St. Petersburg was opened on the 19th June.

A company of players, who will make their first appearance on July 8, are engaged at the Palais Royal, to perform in the Provençale *patois*.

The declared value of the exports from the twelve principal ports of the United Kingdom last year was £98,866,072. From the port of London the value was £22,330,272; and from Liverpool, £46,719,177.

The *Parma Gazette* of the 23rd ult. contains a decree interdicting gambling-houses under severe penalties

The chorus at the Opéra Comique, Paris, includes a man who has seen active fighting in the Crimea.

A London Steam-packet Company is about to ply steamers on Southampton Water between the Isle of Wight and Southampton.

The local journals of Scinde continue to agitate the question of the establishment of a direct line of steam communication between the port of Kurrachee (one of the termini of the Scinde Railway) and Suez or Aden.

It is said that the Bank of England have in contemplation the opening of a branch establishment in the West-end.

The harvest is going on with such rapidity in the department of Vaucluse that in a very few days not an ear of corn will be left standing. All the farmers agree in saying that the crop will be as abundant one; the ears are heavy, and will yield more than last year.

"OLD SCHOOLFELLOWS." PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

"OUTPOST MONTENEGRO."—BY CARL HAAG.—EXHIBITION OF THE OLD SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

"OLD SCHOOLFELLOWS."

BY A. RANKELEY. FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

In the North Room of the Royal Academy—in the room primarily set apart for architectural drawings—is a well told and carefully-finished picture, in oil colours, by Mr. A. Rankeley, entitled "Old Schoolfellows," with this motto from the Book of Proverbs:—"A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity."

The scene is a sick-chamber, and the incident is the effect which the visit of a brother in health has on the frame of a brother—a great sufferer—and on that ministering angel, a sister, who stands a moved spectator at the meeting. It is from every-day life, but it is not told by Mr. Rankeley in an every-day manner. He is true to nature, and true to the acquirements of his art.

Mr. Rankeley is not a prolific painter. He seldom sends more than one picture to the Royal Academy Exhibition, but that is sure to be a work of art which painter and critic will alike desire to see. This year he has not been used well by the Hanging Committee. The effect of his single contribution is seriously hurt by the water-colour drawings which surround it.

Mr. Rankeley's subjects are generally of a serious kind. Thus, in 1849, he exhibited "Innocence and Guilt;" in 1850, "A Sunday school" and "Contentment;" in 1851, "The Pharisee and Publican;" in 1852, "Eugene Aram;" in 1853, "Dr. Watts Visiting Some of his Little Friends;" and, in 1854, "Home Revisited." His "Old Schoolfellows," of the present Exhibition, belongs to this thoughtful and solemn series.

THE SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In the room in which the Royal Academy is from year to year still obliged to exhibit the skill of the sculptors of this country we find one hundred and forty-eight works of art of almost every variety of excellence and

MODEL OF ARMED SCIENCE.—BY J. BELL.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

subject—portrait statues larger than life alone excepted. We will not say, that the Exhibition, as a whole is very creditable to our English school of Sculpture; but we may safely state that it contains examples that will fully sustain the reputation of the school. We have nothing, it is true, like the mourning "Achilles" of Bankes; the "John Howard" of the elder Bacon; the "St. Michael" of Flaxman; the bust of "Dr. Johnson," by Nollekins; the "James Watt," "John Rennie" the "Sir Walter Scott," or the "Sleeping Children" of Chantrey; the "Eve" of Bally; or the "Mrs. Warren" of the elder Westmacott.

As we look round the room, there is much on which the eye may rest and remain pleased. Of that very pleasing "Group of Children," by Mr. Munro (deservedly placed in the centre of the apartment) we have already given an Engraving. Of its supporters, the most meritorious are Mr. Marshall's three contributions, "The Mother's Prayer," "Ariel," and "Ajax Praying for Light." "The Mother's Prayer" we have engraved in our present Number. It is a touching and well-balanced group—something between Flaxman and Chantrey.

Mr. Baily has in all three works, but one alone recals his earlier successes. This is entitled "Adam Consoling Eve after the Evil Dream." With many beauties, and much skill in its general treatment, it too often reminds us of Mr. Baily's other works, and more particularly of Academy studies, scarcely suggestive of Adam and Eve.

Of the elder Westmacott there is no example. The younger one contributes "A Sketch for an Enriched Salver in Gold and Ivory," of which the groups of children, with the foliage, are ingeniously tortured into letters; with two busts, of average excellence; and "A Study" (1547). Why is this really able artist so afraid of his own strength?

The admirers of Mr. M'Dowell have reason to regret that the Exhibition contains only one example of his art—a bust, in marble, of the late Lord Beaumont. It is, however, a well-caught likeness, and a piece of delicate execution with the chisel.

The same complaint may be made by the admirers of Mr. Foley who might look with safety, it was thought, for something more than a Bust (1409) and a Model for a Statuette (1425).

Mr. Weekes has been only one degree more industrious than Mr. Foley. He has two marble busts in his usual style, and a "Marble Statue (pos-

"THE QUEEN OF THE WATERS TUNING HER HARP TO CELEBRATE THE ALLIANCE OF THE WESTERN POWERS." (SCULPTURE.) BY J. GEEFS.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

humous) of the Infant Son of George Beaufoy, Esq.," prettily conceived and delicately chiselled

Mr. Bell, to whom the citizens of London have entrusted the Guildhall monument to the Duke of Wellington, exhibits a small sketch of the model, together with a figure of "Armed Science," a commission from Colonel Adair for the Mess-room at Woolwich. There is promise about the Wellington and in the "Armed Science" (engraved in our present paper), a repose and strength appropriate to the subject.

We are glad to see from Mr. Theed's model of a bust that the long-talked-about monument to Sir James Mackintosh is really in hand, and in good hands.

The present war has already had an influence on Art; and Mr. Geefs has sought to embody "The Queen of the Waters Tuning her Harp to Celebrate the Alliance of the Western Powers." This we have engraved. An allegory is always in want of some explanatory assistance; and, though Mr. Geefs has told his story as well as allegory, perhaps, will enable him to tell it, we fear that the Queen of the Waters may, without any ingenuity or unfairness, be considered as a lady of more times than one. As a piece of delicate modelling there is much to admire in Mr. Geefs' figure. There is great ease in the composition.

The busts are of the same degree of merit that has characterised every Exhibition since the death of Chantrey, in 1841. A few are of more than ordinary excellence. There is a good head of Faraday; and one still better of Mr. M'Culloch, the author of the "Commercial Dictionary;" Mr. Munro contributes a thoughtful likeness of Mr. Gladstone, on, perhaps, too large a scale of treatment. There are not many busts in marble, and the few in that material are not particularly remarkable for their delicacy of chiselling: without exquisite carving, a bust is only half complete.

"OUTPOST MONTENEGRO."

BY CARL HAAG, FROM THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

Two men, whose names when pronounced are very much alike—Haghe and Haag—are among the most distinguished contributors to our two Water-Colour Societies. Louis Haghe confines the exhibition of his pictorial labours to Pall-mall West, as Carl Haag confines his contributions to the Gallery in Pall-mall East. Louis Haghe delights in interiors, in which it is difficult to tell which most to admire the still life and the upholstery, or the human beings that give animation and story to whatever he attempts to carry out. Carl Haag deals more closely with human beings

"THE MOTHER'S PRAYER." (SCULPTURE.)—BY W. C. MARSHALL, R.A.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

and would appear to leave to others the praise of excelling in those leading accessories in which Mr. Louis Haghe is so great a master. With all who comprehend art both men are deservedly favourites.

It is with Carl Haag alone that we have this week to deal. He has not been idle, contributing in all thirteen highly-finished drawings to the old Exhibition in Pall-mall East. His scenes are not in England, and, except in one instance—his large picture of the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred Returning to Balmoral from a Day's Salmon-spearing—he has sought his subjects in countries that give a pleasing variety to the Exhibition in which they are seen. The Montenegrins have supplied five characteristic drawings—viz. (20) "On Guard—Montenegro;" (39) "Out-post—Montenegro;" (240) "A Peasant Girl—Montenegro;" (290) "A Montenegrin Lady;" (293) "A Montenegrin Princess." One of these ("The Out post") we have engraved in our present paper. It is something more than a costume drawing. It has the impress of a race; and as a piece of colour is marvellous

Not less excellent are Mr. Haag's subjects not purely Montenegrin. Thus we have the "Head of an Armenian" (199); and (330) the "Head of a Turk"—both satisfactory in their general treatment. As good, and in the same way, are his "Venetian Lady" (76); and his "Dalmatian Peasant" (85). He is equally at home in the Highlands, among the Macgregors and Macdonalds as he is in Montenegro with the Montenegrins; or in Dalmatia, among the Morlacks.

MUSIC.

THE performance of "Don Pasquale" at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Thursday (last week) excited great interest, from the circumstance that the four characters were sustained by the unrivalled quartet for whom the opera was originally written, and by whom it was performed at the Théâtre Italien, and afterwards at Her Majesty's Theatre—namely, Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache. These great artists are now reunited at Covent Garden. The performance of Donizetti's pretty opera was as lively and delightful as ever. Grisi never acted or sang more beautifully or with greater animation; Mario was the youthful lover in perfection; Tamburini covered the defects of his voice by his consummate skill as an artist, and acted with the gaiety and gentlemanly ease which have always characterised him in genteel comedy; while Lablache absolutely revelled in his rich and exuberant humour. The crowded audience expressed their satisfaction by roars of laughter and thunders of applause.

Mdlle. Ney, who was unable to obtain an extension of her leave of absence from Dresden, made her farewell appearance in the "Trovatore" on Friday. There was an immense house, and the fair prima donna's reception was warmer than ever. She is engaged, we understand, for the whole of next season

The rehearsals of the "Etoile du Nord" go on with great activity under the superintendence of the illustrious composer, who expresses himself highly satisfied with the performers. The opera, it is expected, will be produced next week.

THE scheme of low prices at the DRURY LANE OPERA appears to be working much better than we at first expected. We were led to conclude that rates of admission on a scale even lower than what had been usual at our minor theatres could never suffice to meet the expenditure of a great musical establishment, even supposing the house to be crowded every night. Of all theatres an opera-house must be the most expensive. The terms demanded and obtained by eminent foreign singers—and the taste of the general public will not now-a-days be satisfied with mediocrity—have risen to a great height; and it is necessary, moreover, to have a complete and efficient orchestra, a large and well-trained chorus, and a whole host of supernumeraries, to give effect to scenic tableaux and spectacles. We could only anticipate, therefore, an entertainment corresponding in quality to the very humble price paid for it. But we have been agreeably disappointed. Mr. Smith's calculations must have been sound, for his profits have enabled him not merely to keep his entertainments up to their original mark, but to rise above it. His present vocal company is stronger than it ever has been before; and his orchestra, chorus, and all the various accessories of the stage, are not unworthy of a great metropolitan theatre. Another thing on which we have been agreeably disposed is the character of the audience. We looked for the noisy rabble of a suburban theatre—forgetting that a noisy rabble is not now to be met with, even in a suburban theatre—but in the far north, the far south, and the far east, the playgoing public are as well able to appreciate and enjoy the music of Shakspeare and the great dramatists as the denizens of Oxford street and the Strand; and perhaps even better, if we may judge from the rapt attention and fresh enthusiasm manifested by those distant lovers of the drama

The performance of "La Donna del Lago," at Drury Lane is greatly in advance of Mr. Smith's previous efforts. Its effect does not rest upon the brightness of one or two stars shining amid the surrounding obscurity, but upon the consistency and satisfactory character of the whole representation. We have seen this splendid opera in great theatres, here and elsewhere, and have seldom derived from it greater pleasure. The cast is excellent; some of the parts being admirably, and the others respectably, performed. The prima donna, Lucy Escott, is a charming *Elena*. She is a young American lady, who has gathered laurels in Italy, and well deserves to wear them. She is handsome and graceful; is gifted by nature with a lovely soprano voice, which has been highly cultivated by the appliances of Italian art; and, as an actress, has energy and feeling. She has been received with enthusiasm, and has apparently a brilliant career before her. We have never seen *Malcolm Graeme* so satisfactorily personated as by Miss Huddart. With her tall, well-developed figure and graceful Highland attire, she looks the youthful lover admirably, and her rich contralto voice seems made for the music of the part. Signor Flavio, an excellent tenor, is *King James*; Signor Armandi, a still better, is *Roderic Dhu*; and Mr. Hamilton Braham, as *Douglas*, acts and sings with energy and effect. The concerted and choral music is well executed; and the scenery and spectacle are rich and beautiful. If Mr. Smith but this still remains to be seen—is able, generously, to provide such entertainments, and on such terms, the result will produce no small changes in theatrical management

HENRY RUSSELL, the celebrated vocalist and composer, is about to exhibit a new panorama of his travels through the United States and Canada. The panorama, painted by Mr. Chambers, will be introduced to the public about the middle of August. In the course of the entertainment Mr. Russell will introduce several new compositions in addition to many of those songs which have earned for him a world-wide reputation.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone's benefit has given occasion for the revival of Mrs Centlivre's "Busy Body," reduced to three acts, in which Mr. Buckstone performs the part of *Marplot* with admirable unction, and Miss Reynolds looks that of *Miranda* most charmingly. We have also the Spanish dancers again, who prove as attractive as ever, though they have ceased to be wonders. We have outlived surprise, but we can still admire the grace that has survived the marvel. A new piece of merely personal interest, called "Mr. Buckstone's Adventures with a Polish Princess," is simply intended for a trifle. This imaginary voyage had its birth in a managerial dream, or whim. The conductor visits Moscow and Petersburg, and is entrapped into a marriage with a Polish lady, in order to save her estates from the grasp of a Russian baron. He nearly gets shot in an attempt at flight, but is saved by suddenly awaking and finding himself luckily in the presence of an applauding audience. The little drama was amusing, and decidedly successful.

On Wednesday, as announced, the "Author's Night" took place for the benefit of Mr. Saunders. There was a fair, though not overflowing house. The storm scene, however, was not introduced; so far our expectations were disappointed. Probably so important an addition could not be ventured for one evening The applause was frequent; and the ovations of the first night were repeated.

The next star at this theatre will be Miss Edith Heraud, who is announced to make her first appearance here in a new and original five-act play on Monday fortnight.

MISS REYNOLDS has announced for her benefit, on Wednesday next, Sheridan Knowles's very popular play of "Love;" and the farces of "As Like as Two Peas" and "Only a Halfpenny;" with the Spanish Dancers in a new ballet; performances which can scarcely fail to prove attractive.

Mr. Addison Dodge, the "New England Vocalist," is about to lecture through Massachusetts in opposition to Abolitionism! Mr Dodge has been south several times, and has satisfied that the slaves are better off there than the lower classes of his own State, and that ignorance is the foundation on which Abolitionism is based

THE REVENUE.—FINANCIAL REFORM.

THE usually quarterly and annual returns of the Revenue were published on the 1st inst., and as we now watch every such return with great interest, and even anxiety, to ascertain the effects of the war on the national resources, the proof which they supply that these are not merely unimpaired, but are increasing, is dwelt on with gratitude and exultation. Last year, to the end of June, the revenue amounted to £54,470,806; this year, to the same period, it has amounted to £62,212,394—a net increase of £7,741,588. But our readers are aware that in 1854 the taxes on malt, on income, &c., were increased; and that on April 21, in the present year, the taxes on sugar, coffee, tea, spirits, and income were further increased, and some portion of the increase in the quarter, as well as the increase in the year, ought to come into the present accounts. It is, however, well known to all conversant with our system of finance, that the taxes on malt and spirits, and on income, are not collected from the day, and some of them not for many months after, they are imposed. Thus we can only know accurately, the real gain or loss of the Revenue when we are in formed exactly how much the new taxes yield, and on this point we are not yet informed, either as to the taxes imposed in the year, or in the portion of the quarter which has elapsed since April 21st. We believe, however, that the increase on the year, though large, hardly comes up to the expectations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The net increase on the quarter is £1,005,575, and the total revenue for the quarter is £16,079,662. It is impossible to say, however, how much of the new taxes imposed in April have been collected, and we should only deceive our readers were we to institute a minute comparison of the gain. A rough calculation shows that, as the Chancellor expected to gain £5,300,000 in the year by taxes imposed in April, and as little more than a sixth part of the year has since elapsed, that the increase in the quarter should be about £900,000, whereas it is upwards of £1,000,000, giving us reason to conclude that a considerable portion of the taxes really due in the previous quarter had only been collected in the present quarter. The later the period, however, in which the increase takes place the more satisfactory it is, and we can but congratulate the public on a large increase in the revenue in the summer quarter of 1855 over the summer quarter of 1854—more than commensurate to the increased taxation.

There are two circumstances to be noticed which serve to explain the less productiveness of the Revenue than may have been calculated on, and justify a better opinion of the increasing resources of the country than the returns superficially examined imply; and both are connected with the Customs. The increase in this branch of the revenue in the year is £968,426, which arises from an increase in the consumption of nearly all the articles subject to Customs duty, except corn and flour. There has been no decrease in the consumption of these, but when grown at home they are subject to no duty; and, in consequence of the excellent harvest last year, upwards of 1,600,000 quarters more home-grown wheat have been sold in our markets since last October than was sold in the same period last year. In the year ending with June, 1855, the quantity of grain and flour, as grain, imported, was upwards of 4,000,000 quarters less than in the year ending with June, 1854. Now, as every quarter imported is subjected to 1s. duty, the consequence was that the Customs revenue in the year was diminished £200,000 by our own agricultural prosperity. The farmers got a slightly increased price for their produce; and, when prices are naturally very high, it becomes worthy of consideration whether the 1s. duty, imposed only for a statistical purpose, should not be abolished. The falling off in this branch of the Customs revenue was coincident with an increase of national wealth; and, accordingly, most of the other Customs duties levied on articles such as cocoa, coffee, sugar, tea, with which none of our own produce comes into competition, have much increased. Thus in the year 1854, ended with December, there were taken into consumption 560,000 lb. of cocoa, nearly 500,000 lb. of cocoa, 750,000 cwt. of sugar, 3,100,000 lb. of tea, 200,000 loads of timber, and nearly 800,000 lb. more tobacco, than in the year ending December, 1853. The increase then going on has in most articles continued this year. Thus, to the end of May, the date of our latest official returns, the consumption of cocoa had increased 45,000 lb.; of sugar, 278,000 cwt.; of tallow, 80,000 cwt.; of tea, 370,000 lb. In some other articles there is a decline, but not sufficient to counterbalance the increase. At the same time, the total increase of the Customs revenue in the quarter is scarcely adequate to the increase made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Customs duties in April. The *Daily News* has explained this by stating that in the month of April, just before the new duties came into operation, 640,000 cwt. of sugar more than the average were entered for consumption, and escaped the new duties; while in May, and probably the same fact held good in June upwards of 300,000 qrs. less were entered than the monthly average. The inference is that some persons either sagaciously guessed that there would be an increase in the duty on sugar, or were improperly informed of it, and they managed to intercept upwards of £90,000, which ought fairly to have gone to the Customs' revenue of the quarter. Both from what ought to have been paid on the quarter now ended, but was, as it were smuggled away from it, and from the decline in the Customs revenue in consequence of the prosperity of the agricultural interest, there arises a conviction that the resources of the country, in the second year of the war are increasing.

We must, at the same time, request our readers to recollect that all the resources of the country spring from the industry of the people, and that it is the especial duty of statesmen to employ them with the utmost care, and husband them with the greatest frugality. The finances of a State are its blood. Money is not only "the sinews of war," it is the great fountain of power, the source of vigour and energy, and as it is properly employed, so will the State be well-ordered and flourishing. We no more say that the finances of a State are all in all, than that the blood is all the life of man, and the nerves, and brain, and muscles, and bones nothing; but that the body may be in health, the blood must be continually renewed, and continually oxygenated, and must be equally diffused to every part. A deficiency of arterial blood is disease, and congestion is death. A family is not actually fed, and clothed, and lodged, and educated by its income being duly and equitably apportioned according to its means to each of its several wants, but unless this be primarily done, necessary work never can be successfully accomplished. This being done, the family will be on the whole well-ordered, ready to meet all the common exigencies of life, and all its duties may be fairly performed. It is so with a State. Its revenue is not all in all; but, just in proportion as this is equitably collected, and justly distributed, all the duties of the State may be, and without it they cannot be, properly performed. In the Decalogue respect for property is inculcated as the next important duty to respect for life. First, "Thou shalt not murder;" and next, "Thou shalt not steal." At present there is amongst us a great want of respect for property, much of which may undoubtedly be traced to the carelessness and disregard of the property of the people—amounting to downright dishonesty—which pervades all the financial departments of the State. Taxes are unfairly and wastefully collected, and equally wastefully expended. They come light, and they go light; though what is often sport to men in office is death to the people. We require to have the sacredness belonging to property diffused through the national finances; not merely that those who receive for services shall have a vested right in their rewards, but that those who pay taxes shall have their vested right in their property respected. In levying taxes the State forgets that it trespasses on property and is only justified by overwhelming necessity. We believe, accordingly, that a financial reform must be the basis of all other reforms, and are glad, therefore, to learn that it is in contemplation to form a Financial Reform Association in the metropolis, which shall have for its great object to promote the judicious use and the careful husbandry of the national finances, not to stint the public service, but to make it efficient and provide it liberally, and at the same time to lighten the burdens on industry.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Union Screw Collier Company's steam-ship *Norman*, left Southampton on Monday, for the Crimea, having on board 55 horses and 40 men of the 5th Dragoon Guards. Independently of the ordinary ship's stores, the *Norman* takes out 300 small casks of sugar, and 100 ditto of rice.

AN order has been received from Government to have the steam transports *Conduc* and *Indiana* in readiness by Saturday (to-day), to take on board horses and troops. These fine vessels are now lying in the Southampton docks undergoing a complete overhauling.

THE French mortar-vessels have commenced the route to the Baltic. The steam despatch boat *Colibri* and the mortar vessel *La Tromba* have left Cherbourg to join the northern fleet.

ORDERS have been forwarded to India for the embarkation of the 14th Light Dragoons, quartered at Jubtee, Bombay Presidency, for Suez, from whence the regiment will proceed overland to Alexandria.

NEW MILITIA BARRACKS AT BRIGHTON.—The innkeepers of Brighton having, through a deputation, complained of the inconvenience to which they have been subject by the long continuance of the system of billeting, the Government have determined to build a barracks for the regiment, capable of accommodating 1000 men. Several sites in the neighbourhood of Brighton have been inspected, but it is stated that the one which appeared, from locality and price, to be the best adapted for the purpose, is situated on Ditchling hill, about two miles from Brighton.

ANGLO-ROYAL VISIT TO CHATHAM.—Intimation has been forwarded to Colonel Eden, the Commandant of the Garrison, of her Majesty's intended visit to Chatham, for the special purpose of distributing the Crimean medals. It is not yet determined where such an interesting ceremony will take place, but it supposed either on the Lines or in the spacious gardens of Fort Pitt.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS. On Monday 35 invalids, who came home in the *Indiana*, arrived at the Strood station of the South-Eastern Railway, under the charge of Dr. Palatiano. A party from the Garrison were in attendance. This vessel took home invalids, 6 of whom were left at Portsmouth, being too ill to proceed. Of the 35 who arrived, 6 came from Egypt, 3 from Scutari, and 26 from Malta. Of the 35 men, 11 were sent into hospital on their arrival, and proceeded to St. Mary's Barracks. Dr. Palatiano is the first foreign medical man who has arrived in charge of invalids. About 100 more Indian invalids arrived in the afternoon at Gravesend.

THE newly-launched screw steam-transport *Transit* was handed over by Mr. Mare to the Government on Saturday last. Being in commission, she hoisted her pennant and shipped some of her crew, and hauled from the East India Docks into the river with a view of proceeding direct to Chatham. Captain Johnson, R.N., and late of the *Driver*, is commissioned to the *Transit*. Mr. Watts, surveyor of the Admiralty, and other naval gentlemen, on the part of the Government, held an inspection of the ship, and expressed themselves highly gratified at the excellent arrangements of everything connected with this splendid vessel; indeed so perfect has everything been in the *Transit* for the accommodation and conveyance of troops that the Government Inspector declared that there never was a transport better adapted for the purpose. Stalls for 100 horses have been fitted up between decks. Her pumps are capable of discharging two tons each of water per minute. Her condensing apparatus will be enabled to distil 200 gallons of salt water into fresh in every hour. Her hospital, cots, and provisions, &c., are also fitted up on the most improved plan. Never has there been a ship better ventilated

THE BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION.—On Sunday last the newly-raised men for this legion were inspected by their Commander, the Baron Stutterheim, accompanied by the Brigadiers Kinloch and Wooldridge, at their Encampment at shornelife. About 900 men were paraded, two-thirds of them the rifle corps of the Legion. They appeared in excellent order, and looked the sort of stuff of which good soldiers are made. The word of command was given in German. The Baron and staff rode slowly down the front and back again up the rear lines, minutely looking at every man. In the ranks of this legion are many men of superior education, who have held the position of officers in the Austrian and Prussian armies. They are in the ranks at present, but many have been made "under officers," and will no doubt get commissions if they distinguish themselves. In one of the smart sergeants may be recognised the Captain of a rifle corps in the service of Kossuth in Hungary an war, and has been of late years a teacher of languages. Another private enlisted in the legion after a short sojourn at that aristocratic and even Royally-honoured establishment, Birmingham's Ship Hotel, where he occupied the apartments once tenanted by the Emperor of France, and like a gentleman, as he undoubtedly was and is, paid his bill out of a well-filled purse before proceeding in a carriage to the Camp at Shornelife.

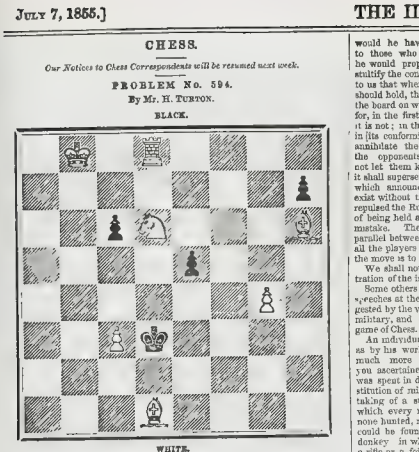
DEPARTURE OF GUARDS FOR THE CRIMEA.—On Monday afternoon a large detachment of the Coldstream Guards arrived at the London-bridge railway-station, from Croydon. The men were all in heavy marching order. They proceeded from the railway-station to St. James's Park, where they were minutely inspected by the Adjutant-General of the forces. They all wore the improved accoutrements, cross-belts with frog for bayonet sheath, and pouch for percussion caps; their kits were also of the modified weight. The men are all smart, active fellows, principally volunteers from different militia regiments. Having been put through several evolutions, they were marched off to the South-Western Railway, where a train was in readiness to carry the men on to Aldershot, whence they proceed to the East. 200 of the Grenadier Guards, 250 of the Scots Fusiliers, and 250 of the Coldstream Guards are under orders to embark for the Crimea during the present month Twenty more wounded, returned from the service companies of the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, several without arms and legs, were yesterday inspected by the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General, at the Horse Guards, previous to receiving compensation and pensions adequate to their injuries.

MR. EDMOND O'FLAHERTY.—The cause of Richardson *v.* Gregory was tried at the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Friday and Saturday last, and created great interest. The action was brought upon two bills of exchange for £500 and £300—the first purporting to be drawn by the defendant upon Lord Dunkellin, and accepted by Lord Dunkellin; and the second purporting to be drawn by the defendant and accepted by Mr Edmond O'Flaherty, formerly a Member of Parliament, and an Irish Commissioner of Income-tax. Both these bills, with checks, had been received by the plaintiff in discharge of sums due from Mr Edmond O'Flaherty, who has left the country. The defence was that the signatures of Mr. Gregory and Lord Dunkellin were forgeries. On Saturday the jury returned a verdict that both the defendants and Lord Dunkellin's name were forgeries on each of the bills

CHESS.

Our Notices to Chess Correspondents will be resumed next week.

PROBLEM No. 594.
By Mr. H. TURTON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, mates in five moves.

MEETING OF THE NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION AT LEAMINGTON

(From our Correspondent)

THE town of Leamington, one of the most beautiful and agreeable places of fashionable retirement of which we can boast, has just been awakened from the dreamy trance of its summer repose, and has caught from an unwonted cause a few days of fervid and intense, although noiseless excitement. This interval of festivity, occurring at what is termed the dull season of this brilliant Spa, is quite unlike the gaieties which year after year, during certain months, it closes on almost a portion of its distinctive character The occasion to which we refer tells a story, and leaves some trace and remembrance behind. It was what in one sense might be called "a sporting event," but the sport is the quietest, the most intellectual, and the most disciplining of all sports; and after we have stated what actually took place, we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to offer a few remarks on the inherent capabilities of the pursuit which assembled so many remarkable and able men at the shortest notice in an English country town, and show, or we are much mistaken, that the beautiful and refined amusement which assembled them may be made to subserve (at least an ancillary degree) a great and important purpose towards which the experiment of applying it has never yet been attempted on a large scale or with adequate combination.

The meeting in question was the annual assembly of the Northern and Midland Chess Association, and it was held this year under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton. But the increasing interest which this "silent sister" is inspiring was shown in the fact that on this occasion visitors eminent for their knowledge of Chess and their skill and genius in actual play, came from all parts of the United Kingdom—some even from the Continent—to attend the festival of this agreeable association. The public hall of Leamington was engaged for the assembly. more than three hundred tickets of admission were sold and this conveys but an inadequate idea of the numbers present; for, while many had an official right to attend, hospitality multiplied its own welcome guests. Many ladies honoured the festive conclave with their presence, and the chief hotels were thronged with visitors

Mr Staunton, and with him many players whose names are well known in its *Pages*, represented the amateurs of the three kingdoms:—and Messrs de Riviere, of France; Lowenthal and Falkbeer, of Austria: Horwitz, of Prussia, and Signor Tassilari, of Italy, were among the most interesting of the foreign representatives

There was play, of course, and we shall probably find space for some of the chief games A number of matches were arranged, few of which, however, could be decided in so short a time; but play was not the most interesting characteristic of the meeting. During the brief interval, bright and in so great a crowd, with many of the players fatigued by travelling and excited by their ulterior engagements, good Chess conflicts were not to be expected as the main objects. It was rather a Chess celebration than a Chess battle-ground; an opportunity of making personal acquaintance, or of renewing it; the fixing of future combats, and the interchange of remarks and of views, respecting the present state and possible amelioration of the laws and customs of the game. These more general purposes, which it is not practicable to advance except by means of meetings such as that of Leamington, and which cannot be decided by any isolated player, however eminent, furnished the most valuable business of the week. Mr. Staunton has long meditated how certain universally-felt anomalies and defects which it is a pity to leave unremedied in the usages and rules of a game otherwise so perfect (and even now incomparable) might be removed; and on Friday (June 29) Lord Lyttelton called on the Rev. J. B. Smith to read Mr. Staunton's Digest of the Treatises written on the Laws of Chess by Messrs. Von Heydebrand, Von Jenisch, and Staunton. All three—and it would be hard to find in any art a more authoritative triumvirate—are agreed in making certain important recommendations. To these suggestions Mr. Staunton adds one of his own, which speaks for itself the adoption of *a universal nomenclature and notation*. Such discussions as these, which excited the keen interest of those present, show the utility of bringing together as often as possible the largest number possible of eminent players

Among the adepts present on this occasion, not only were the three kingdoms, as we have said, with France and Germany and Italy represented, but it was curious to note how the various more intellectual callings and classes assisted by proxy. The Universities were prominent. The Church of England stood in formidable strength. Lord Lyttelton's Vice-President at the class-banquet was Dr. Kennedy, the Head Master of Shrewsbury School. The Navy and Army were present in the persons of Admiral Bigland, Colonel Gilman, and other veterans of distinction.

We cannot pretend to enter here into the thousand details of the week's occurrences; but this we may say, that, as a social celebration in connection with the most scientific of all recreations, few more successful meetings could have been desired by the most devoted of amateurs

Of the two chief matches—that in which Messrs Staunton, Wyvill, and Captain Kennedy, consulted against MM. Lowenthal, Falkbeer, and De Riviere, and that in which the best players of Oxford confronted the leading men of Manchester neither was decided

Of the other consultation matches, two only were finished. In one of these the Club of Leamington defeated that of Birmingham and Edgbaston, and Nottingham was victorious over Kidderminster. In the last contest an occurrence happened which incidentally illustrates the necessity for enlarging and improving the Rules of Chess. The Kidderminster players made a move which was announced in writing by the gentleman who acted as their secretary as a different move. Thus it stood on the Kidderminster chess-board as it was made, and on their adversaries' as it was erroneously represented. Which was to stand—the actual move made, or the wrong report of it? The players of Kidderminster contended for the move made, their opponents for that announced. The decision of the difference involved the issue of the game. We might pause here and ask, were there but this one anomaly, or open question, left in the regulations effecting not the least interesting form of Chess encounter, would it not abundantly justify Mr. Staunton's persevering efforts to induce some "ecumenical" revision of the Chess code? In the instance before us, no distinct law being applicable, the question was referred to the arbitration of three members of the meeting. They decided that the move must hold as reported to the adversaries of those who had the responsibility of making it. We ourselves think otherwise, but whether the decision be correct or incorrect, it is sure at least to provoke discussion. Instead of elevating it, and, therefore, permanently, even in this suspended aspect an additional argument for new decisions on the true principles of Chess—we do not say for new principles. Our own protest against the particular decision of the Committee is itself a proof of our position. That decision was, of course, binding on those who appealed to it—beyond that court it is of no force. In opposition to it, Mr. Staunton asked, suppose the wrong move had been made, and the report instead of the move had been right, what would have followed then, especially if some subsequent steps had been taken before the discovery was perceived? He was asked in turn, would he have allowed such a mistake to pass without evil consequence to those who committed it? and he replied that he would not, that he would propose a fine as a penalty, but not such a penalty as would nullify the contest in progress. We think this sound and rational. It appears to us that where the question is whether a move, or the announcement of it, should hold, the move deserves preference, especially where, as in this case, the board on which it is made is open to the inspection of the by-standers, for, in the first place, the move is part of the game, but the announcement of it is not; in the second place, the only value of the report of a move consists in its conformity with the move, and if you destroy this conformity you annihilate the report. The purpose of the announcement is to let the opponents know the move made. A wrong announcement does not let them know this, therefore it should be punished, but to insist that it shall supersede the true move is to defeat the very and the only purpose for which announcements are intended at all; it is to say that the shadow can exist without the substance, that if it had been announced that we had not repulsed the Russians at Inkermann, then that announcement would be worthy of being held as a defeat, instead of being treated as a punishable or censurable mistake. The parallel we know is not exact, but it is more exact than a parallel between a game by correspondence and a consultation game, in which all the players are in the same room, and in which the only reason for writing the move is to avoid the noise of calling them out.

We shall not, however, argue the point here; we refer to it as a mere illustration of the inconveniences which Mr Staunton wants to remedy

Some others were mentioned by Lord Lyttelton, in his able and thoughtful speech at the banquet; and we shall conclude with a few reflections suggested by the views which he Lordship and some of the other speakers—naval, military, and clerical—unfolded with respect to the social influence of the game of Chess.

An individual, it will be granted, may be known by his amusements, as well as by his work, and between the first and the second there is, besides, a much more important connexion than is generally supposed. If you ascertained that every spare moment at Mr. So-and-So's command was spent in drinking, this would furnish some indication of his general constitution of mind, and even of his probable efficiency in any specific undertaking of a sustained order. If a whole nation, for example, existed in which every manly sport was held in abhorrence—in which none wrestled, none hunted, none would row a boat, or throw the bar—in which no jockey could be found who would mount any more formidable courser than a donkey in which the generality of the men would shudder at the sight of a rifle or a foil you might, without temerity (no matter how wealthy or how renowned the nation had hitherto been) pronounce what fate was reserved for them in the first serious international disagreement which they might fail to avoid. On the other hand, if all their tastes were low and besotted, though still sturdy and bold, their progress in freedom and enlightenment, in the application of science to the pursuits of industry, and the accumulation of wealth in the difficult arts by which peace is illumined and war impanoplied—in fine, their whole civil condition at home as a community, no less than their influence abroad as a member of the comity of empires, would be very easy to conjecture. We might enlarge indefinitely on this suggestive theme, and history is at hand to shew the double lesson in the case of famous individuals and of famous nations, that in their recreations, the tastes which marked the period antecedent to their rise were very different from those which heralded their decline and fall. It is not our present business to write a general essay on the subject, and we shall, therefore, be satisfied to state simply what we might very fully demonstrate (but what practically, we think, requires no further proof), that the amusements of a people both serve to shew their character and tend to form it: indicate it as it is, and affect it as it will be. Were it given to any individuals of the community to imbue the rest with whatever tastes they pleased in everything relating to pastime, nothing could well exceed the stupendous responsibility which would devolve upon such individuals. As that people played we say, so would they work. Were all their diversions light, the rest would infallibly come right too. Indeed, in this respect, the time of diversion is even more important on the long run, than the time of labour: for if all be well when left to yourself, there is little danger for you under the goad of duty and of necessity. Tastes are made when a person is consulting his own disposition; and they are often so made that when he has to consult his business they must be unmade or controlled, and what is thus true of a man's tastes is equally true of his capabilities. Every one seeks to chase himself in his choice of amusements. It depends on the manner in which he does here please himself whether he shall or shall not incur the penalty of covering him in almost everything else. We break away from the temptation of this subject to dwell on the recreations of a purely practical nature the truth of which we are quite certain will not be contested

In the first place, Chess (though it was justly recommended by Franklin as a powerful educational agency, and as allowed by all who know it to merit that remarkable designation) does not itself require any special education to enable a person either to play it or to enjoy it. It might, for all that its intrinsic character contains, be eminently and thoroughly a people's game, if the people, as such, only knew it. To the probable results we will make in a moment a rapid passing allusion. Meantime we lay stress on the fact stated, viz., that the learned and the unlearned might fairly meet each other over the Chess-board. If, historically speaking, it has in a far greater degree been the game of the learned (and generally, indeed, the game of the few), that is a fact into the causes of which it might be interesting to inquire; but which, we apprehend, leaves what we say of the game, in its intrinsic character, wholly unimpugned. In truth, where the nature of the game drives any person away, it never is because he is unlearned, though a frequently because he is stupid and unlearned does not mean stupid—there have been many learned persons who have been stupid enough, and there are thousands of the unlearned who are full of ability. We are aware of the existence of other moral sources of possible prejudice against Chess; but they affect all classes alike, and we need not recapitulate them. Sufficient to say that, while learning and the want of it respectively make class characteristics, cleverness and dullness do not; and that no peculiar degree of learning or of scholarship is more requisite to play or to enjoy Chess than to play any other game, whether elegant or rude. It is certain naturalities which are necessary; and these Chess of itself will exercise and strengthen. If a person's position or lot has precluded him, during a part of his life, from other exercise for them, and has refused him a more real field, that is no reason for excluding him from this. On the contrary, to be denied the usual and regular means of improving those particular powers which it is well known that the game heavenly fosters and invigorates, is to need it much, to need it in very different and far greater degree. To all it is an advantage—to him an advantage not to be otherwise supplied. But, happily, it is exceedingly accessible

In the second place, although there are many recreations whose votaries are more numerous than those of Chess, there is not one (and this point which will not be contradicted)—there is, we say, not one whose habitual cultivators are seen to become such "fanatics" for their own favourite game. They generally register the remembrance of their first introduction to it as an epoch in their lives, wonder how they "got on" without it, talk of it and think of it as pure *treasure-trove*; and, in short, seldom escape moving the sunshine and provoking the good-humoured banter of their friends, by their boundless and enthusiastic, yet settled and sustained, devotion to this enchanting pastime. Everybody does not love Chess—but everybody who knows it does; almost each player indulging regularly and periodically in a rave about it. Of no other game that we can recite or that ever existed is this equally true? You will find certain persons as fond of other amusements as any Chess-player, perhaps, is fond of Chess, but you will not find any amusement with which its adepts as *a body* are so notoriously and so deeply absorbed. There is no limit to the conceivable whims of individuals, and, accordingly, individuals are constantly observed to evince all manner of eccentric transports for strange crotchets and amazing caprices, with which nobody else, even after investigating them, can bring themselves to sympathise. Now, the cause of the game of Chess is exactly and literally the contrary; the charm of it proceeds not only from the oddly constituted brain of some "mover" who can nowhere find a "second," but makes itself felt round all the diversities of human tastes. The mystery it is uninteresting because to many it is unknown, but none knows it who does not allow its wonderfully engrossing tendency. Among those who positively dislike any other games which could be mentioned, are always a portion of those who have studied them. Chess alone can reckon with general and practical exactitude the number of its admirers by the simple process of reckoning the number of its students. These last can in no other contrivance for the diversion of mankind, be so safely accounted as all enthusiasts It seems, therefore, a natural and legitimate inference, that to make the game widely popular it needs only but to make it widely known; that the million would take in it the delight which the few have ever taken, provided only you once brought it to the acquaintance of the million

Now it so happens that the very class for whom Sunday beer bills are intended, for whom all sorts of legislative and even social machinery are put in action, possess far less leisure than any other class, and most limit their recreations to a much narrower range of the twenty-four hours.

There is one great want amid the many advantages of Chess that, like reading and listening to lectures, it includes no bodily exertion. Passing that by, we may boldly say among sedentary recreations, none is comparable to it for a moment; and as it is a rather time-exacting game, of once any large portion of the gin-drinking, bar-haunting class proceeds a grade or two beyond the mere elementary knowledge, a step or two beyond the moves, their limited hours of amusement would slip away unnoticed, and the whole margin of their leisure would be stolen from debauchery, redeemed by a sort of salutary cheat, from vice and demoralisation.

To all, the game is more of an amusement than some books, to that class it would be more so than almost any. Besides, the attention is more riveted. Chess will do, and has been known to do, what even physical intoxication cannot effect, it makes the player unconscious of acute bodily pain. We have not space at present to pursue our object; we will, therefore, merely add that it is a cheap game, that it is a sober game, that it is the least gambling and yet the most absorbing of games, that it is domestic and peregrinate alike, that it can be played alone, that it can be played with a friend ten thousand miles away, and yet allow the players to cultivate their homes, that it is a bond which no distance can sever, and yet a peaceful and sedentary attraction to one's own circle

*** In our next we propose to give one or two of the best games played, and to present a notice of the banquet which terminated this most interesting and successful assemblage

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Duke of Northumberland has bought the Camuccini collection of pictures for £18,000. This is the largest sum given in England by a single individual for a single collection since Charles the First bought the gallery of the Duke of Mantua, and the Duke of Buckingham imitated his master's example by purchasing the noble collection formed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens. The Camuccini collection is a well-known gallery. It has been formed over a long series of years, with great opportunities and rare good taste.

Once more Mr. Ruskin. He is a critic a third time, in a supplement to a third edition of his Notes on what he is pleased to call some of the Principal Pictures Exhibited in the Rooms of the Royal Academy. He has discovered a promising genius in Miss J. M. Boyce, replies to our contemporary the *Globe*, has another fling at David Roberts, insults newspaper critics on art, has a glowing and overdone eulogium on Mr. Leslie's 'Rape of the Lock" in last year's Academy, and winds up with an expression of wonder at Mr. Leslie's extreme rashness in attempting a work of criticism on historical or sacred painting. Mr. Leslie will no doubt wonder in the same degree at Mr. Ruskin's extreme rashness in his sixpenny pamphlet of Notes on Some of the Principal Pictures.

Antiquaries and authors—nay, all who are in any way interested in the preservation and consultation of the records (the first in the world, in point of importance)—are crying out against the present mismanagement of the Public Record Office. What are the circumstances? Until the last three years our records were consigned to gloomy apartments over gunpowder-magazines—to a damp chapter-house—a rat-frequented riding-school—the below-water vaults of Somerset-house—a tenement of Chancery-lane, surrounded by low buildings very often on fire—crazy cellars in Downing-street, and badly-tiled garrets about the Abbey and purlieus of Westminster. When this, after some ten years of agitation, was made known to Government, a vote of Parliament was obtained, and, under the careful eye of Mr. Pemetherne, the present Record Repository of Chancery-lane was begun. There was a hope that in the new repository the records of this great kingdom would be securely lodged and readily accessible; and that, by consulting them, future Hallams and Macaulays would correct and enlarge our knowledge of the history of England, and of the manners and customs of our forefathers. But this expectation has been set aside. The Keeper of the Records informs us that the present building is "wholly inadequate" to contain all the records under his charge. But why is this, Sir John Romilly? let us ask. What are Public Records? and what have you been about? Will our readers believe that the War-office and the Treasury have prevailed on Sir John Romilly to fill and choke up his new building with one hundred and fifty tons, filling one hundred and thirteen van-loads of militia accounts and vouchers relating—not to the Wars of the Roses or the Civil War (when our printed materials were either none or very scant)—but to a period when George III. was King, and our fathers served in the Middlesex Light Horse or the Surrey Heavy Dragoons. Sir John Romilly has actually filled his shelves with three thousand nine hundred and thirty volumes of Army Pay Lists, of which the most antique dates no further back than the year 1798! He is also about to accept a mass of papers relating to Friendly Societies, and other useless materials, fit only for the mill or the butterman. As he cannot destroy, he must keep. Is it for such papers as these, let us ask, that our Pipe Rolls and Close Rolls, our Fœdera and Chamber Papers, must still remain in their insecure and almost inaccessible repositories? Is it for such rubbish that we have erected a building at an expense already of something like £50,000?

The leading art-attraction of the week has been an exhibition at Christie and Manson's of one hundred and forty sketches from the facile and faithful pencil of Mr. John F. Lewis. When the sale was first announced, we were led to believe that the collection was one in which Mr. Lewis might have a pecuniary interest. This, however, from the slight, the too slight, character of the bulk of the drawings, is evidently not the case. "A Child at Sorrento" (admirable for expression) and "A Girl in a Mantilla" are among the leading attractions of the collection.

The French Government has just set us a good example. The Emperor and M. Taschereau have printed and published the first volume of the books in the Imperial Library relating to France and the French. We wish Lord Palmerston and Mr. Panizzi could be induced to print and publish a similar volume of books in the British Museum relating to England and the English. There are shortcomings, and of course errors, in M. Taschereau's first volume; but it is still a national work, and of universal importance. M. Taschereau has too much good sense to go in quest of unattainable perfection, or to defer a work of immense utility because he feels he can not complete it to his own satisfaction. Mr. Panizzi has rather too fine a sense of the absolute necessities of a working catalogue of books.

Two men at one time intimately connected with newspaper literature have within the last ten days been taken from among us—John Black and James Silk Buckingham. Mr. Black was for very many years the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and Mr Buckingham was the originator and first editor of the *Athenæum*. There was little in common between them. Mr. Black was a ripe scholar, a well-read man, and nothing of an adventurer; Mr. Buckingham was indifferently read, and was, we fear, something of an adventurer. Few who have been connected with the London press but can readily recall John Black his good-humoured smile, his pleasant stories, and his constant attendant, a large Northumberland dog called Cato, which he used to lug along from book-stall to book-stall, or run with to and from Blackheath and London at all hours of the night Mr. Buckingham was busy with his autobiography at the time of his death; unfortunately, Mr. Black has not left his. Black had much to tell both from books and men. He was the intimate friend of Bentham and Mill, of Stothard and Allan Cunningham, of Perry, and of many who still survive to think of him with tenderness. Cobbett called him Dr. Black, and delighted to speak of him as a Scotch philosopher. He was a great talker, and talked well.

The monument to Samuel Phillips of the *Times* has been entrusted to Mr. Digby Wyatt, who, with the fine feeling of a true artist for a true author, is working at it only as a labour of love. It is to be erected over his grave in Sydenham churchyard.

Lord Stanhope has selected a most admirable and appropriate subject for his last Prize Essay at Oxford in English History: it is that of the (character of Lord Clarendon—first as a statesman, and secondly as an historian.

A letter from Acapulco confirms the discovery of gold in that district, and states that the first party left for the mines on the 13th May

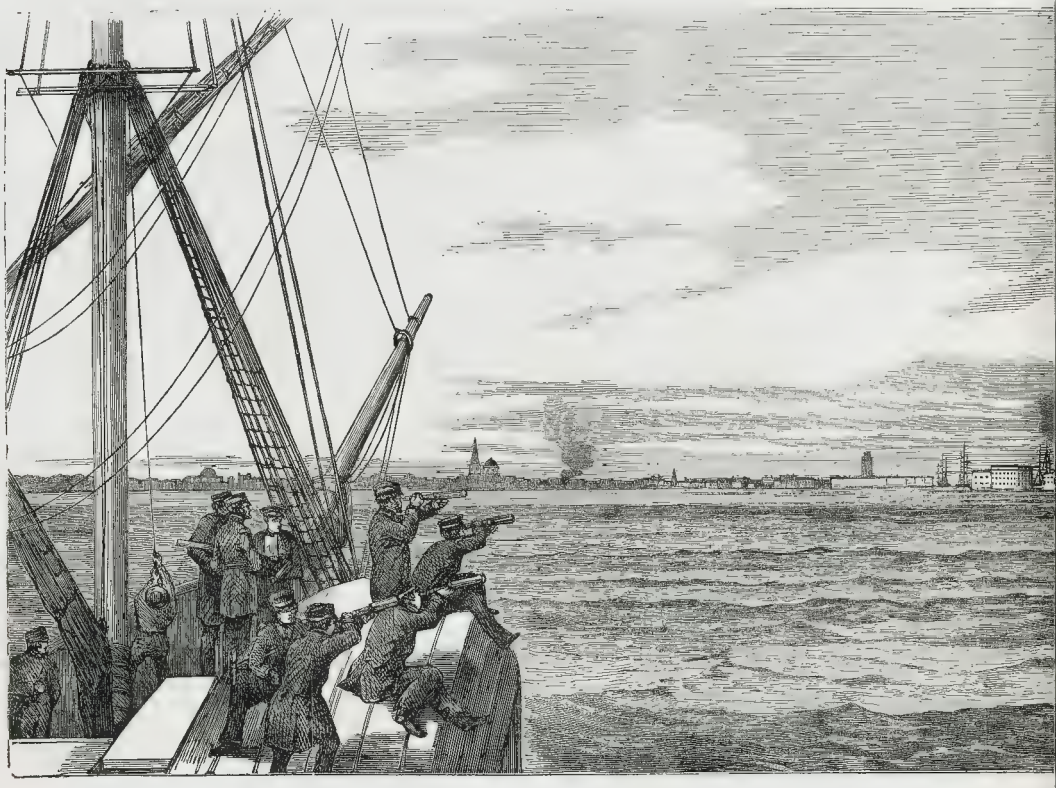
A Mahometan sailor was drowned by falling from a ship at Greenwich the other night. His brother seamen lighted a fire on the wharf for the purpose of performing the funeral rites, after the Indian custom, by burning the body; but this was prevented, and it was interred in the cemetery

CRONSTAD

ELEVEN RUSSIAN BLOCK-SHIPS: FOUR LINERS, FIVE FRIGATES, TWO CORVETTES.

RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT FIRING THE FIRST SHO

CRONSTADT,



"THE DRAGON,"

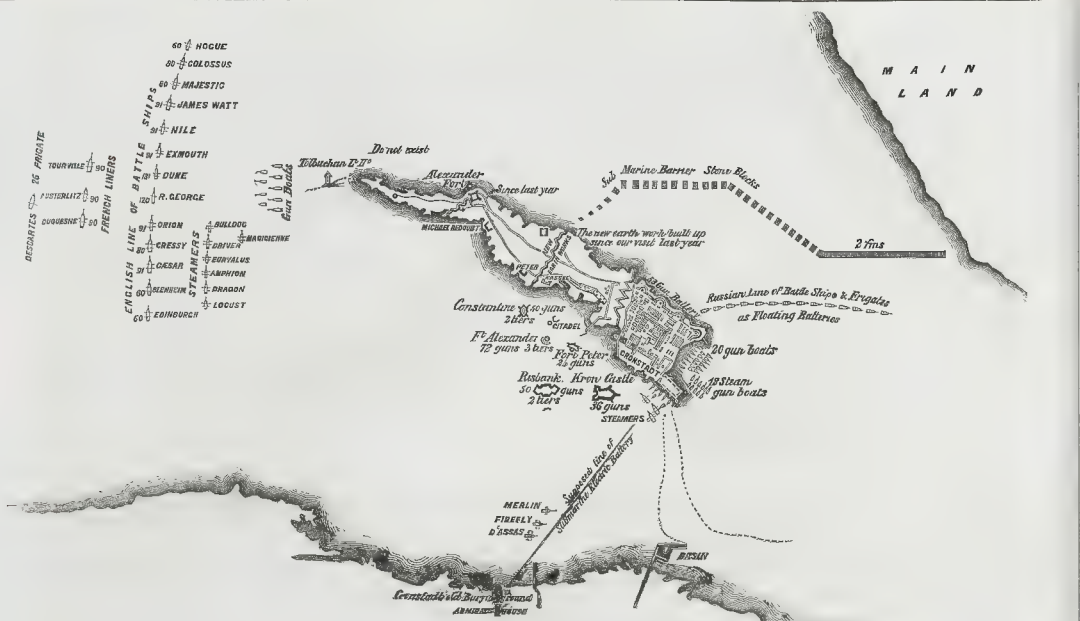
FORT ALEXANDER. FO

THE NORTH.

AG OFF CRONSTADT. H.M.S. "MERLIN," WITH THE FRENCH ADMIRAL PRINAUD ON BOARD. H.M.S. "FIREFLY. "D ASSAS" FRENCH STEAMER.

HE SOUTH-WEST.

O THREE-DECKERS. H.M.S. "MERLIN," CAPTAIN SULIVAN. PORT RISBANK PETERHOFF.



PLAN OF THE POSITION OF THE ALLIED FLEETS BEFORE CRONSTADT.

RECONNOITRING OFF CRONSTADT.—THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

LAST Saturday week the Admirals and Masters of the Fleet, in the *Merlin* and *Dragon*—the two vessels represented in the Engraving in pages 24-25—proceeded to reconnoitre to the north-eastward of Cronstadt. They approached so near the block-ships that a gun boat at anchor between two of them fired two shots at the *Merlin*, which fell about 150 yards from her. The Russians are evidently aware that this is their weakest point, and, as it can only be strengthened by shipping, it presents the most favourable point for attack. The *Vulture*, *Pelter*, and *Snap* were ordered o prepare to render immediate assistance if required. The enemy tried the range of their guns four or five times, when, finding it was not sufficiently extensive, they ceased firing and allowed the English steamers to proceed with their work without further interference. At 7.30 p.m. the *Merlin* and *Dragon* returned to their former anchorage.

In part of our last week's impression we mentioned that 46 infernal machines had been taken up by our vessels. The particulars of the capture are given in recent letters from the Baltic. It appears that these instruments of destruction are placed in pairs, connected together by a rope (in the centre of which a float is attached), at a distance below the surface of the water varying from nine to twelve feet. Their apex points downwards, and they are moored by means of large stones at the bottom of the sea. Through holes bored in the centre of the stones a stout rope passes, which is firmly secured to a ring screwed into the apex of the machines. On the 21st ult., about noon, each vessel commenced sweeping for the infernal machines, and before night gathered in a capital harvest of them. The way in which the sweeping is done is this:—Two boats take between them a long rope, which is sunk to the depth of ten or twelve feet by means of weights, and held suspended at that depth by lines attached to small casks, which float on the surface at intervals of forty or fifty yards; the boats then separate as far as the rope will allow, and pull in parallel lines until one of the casks stops behind, which tells them, as a float tells the angler, that they have caught something; the two boats then approach each other, keeping the rope taut, then haul it in carefully, and up comes the machine. The *Exmouth* found the first, the *Nile* the second; and then the catching became so numerous that, in some instances, two at a time were hauled up. They were at first supposed to be only the buoys to the machine; but, unfortunately, Admiral Seymour proved them to be the machine itself in a most unpleasant manner. He was examining one on the poop of the *Exmouth*, and, incautiously tapping a little bit of iron which projected from its side, saying, "this must be the way they are exploded," when bang! the thing went off, and everybody round was scattered on the deck. Admiral Seymour was so injured in the eyes that for some time it was thought he would lose the sight of both, but he soon recovered and no fear is entertained now of either. Lieut. Lewis, R.M., was severely wounded in the knee-joint, and badly burnt in the hands and arms; the signalman, who washolding the machine in his hands, was severely burnt down the front of the body and legs; and Mr. Petrs, Flag-Lieutenant, had his whiskers burnt off and his face singed, and every one near was more or less burnt. It was a wonderful escape for them all. Each machine consists of a cone of galvanised iron, sixteen inches in diameter at the base and twenty inches from base to apex: it is divided into three chambers, the one near the base being largest and containing air causes it to float with the base uppermost. In the centre of this chamber is another, which holds a tube with a fuse in it, and an apparatus for firing it. This consists of two little iron rods, which move in guides, and are kept projected over the side of the base by springs, which press them outwards. When anything pushes either of these rods inwards it strikes against a lever, which moves like a pendulum, in the fuse tube, and the lower end of the lever breaks or bends a small leaden tube, containing a combustible compound, which is set on fire by coming in contact with some sulphuric acid held in a capillary tube, which is broken at the same time, and so fires the fuse, which communicates with the powder contained in the chamber at the apex of the cone, and which holds about 9 lb or 10 lb. At the extreme apex is a brass ring, to which is attached a rope and some pieces of granite, which moors them about nine or ten feet below the surface, so that the only vessels they could hurt, the gun boats, float quietly over them; and now we know what they are, they have been disarmed of all their dread. But they prove dangerous playthings: the Commander-in-Chief was examining one of the fuse-tubes that was supposed to be spent, for it was full of mud and water, when he accidentally touched the lever, and it exploded in his hands, scattering the mud into the faces of all present, and literally throwing dirt into their eyes, but doing no hurt.

The accompanying Views are from the Sketches by Mr. Carmichael, referred to in the letter from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 23.

THE REPULSE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE.

BAD ARRANGEMENTS.

The original plan of attack contemplated a joint English and French assault of the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redan and forming the grand key to the whole network of redoubts and batteries in front of the place, would, if taken, have at once rendered the former untenable, and place the whole town and harbour at the mercy of the captors. For reasons, however, which nobody can understand, this very sensible and apparently most practicable design was abandoned, and the plan was changed into one of a simultaneous attack of the two great works—the Malakoff being undertaken by the French and the Redan by ourselves. The first manifest disadvantage of this arrangement was the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties nearly double in extent, and enabling the enemy to bring a vast number of guns into play against us, which in the former case could not have injured a man. To vastly enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves, our whole attacking force, including supports and everybody else, was limited to some 4000 men; whilst the French, with a much juster appreciation of the difficulty that fell to their share, told off 25,000. Of our handful, again, a large proportion consisted of raw recruits, recently arrived to fill up the gaps in the regiments selected for the service—regiments which, with one or two exceptions, have borne the whole brunt of our trench fighting, and suffered accordingly.

Then another deviation from the original plan of attack was made by General Pelissier, to which both military sense and common sense agree in attributing no small share of both the French and our own failure. Though the bombardment had been kept up vigorously the whole of Sunday, night necessarily compelled a slackening of the Allied fire, and during this respite there was reason to expect that the Russians would employ themselves in making good the injuries done to their batteries during the day. It was therefore arranged that at daybreak on Monday a terrific fire of shot and shell should be poured into the Redan and Malakoff, to render as many of their guns as possible incapable of mischief. An hour or so, however, before the combined forces marched from the camp the French Commander-in-Chief rode over to our own head-quarters and declared that he could not wait for this preliminary assault of artillery, as he would have so many men in his trenches before the Malakoff that there would be no cover for them; and, consequently, they (and we) must attack at daybreak, at all hazards, and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favourable condition in which our bombardment and their owners' subsequent idleness might have left them. Of course Lord Raglan complied, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subalterns in his Camp would have foretold the consequences to be expected; and, accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon, the doomed thousands rushed to defeat and death.

THE ATTACK ON THE MALAKOFF.

The French plan of assault appears to have consisted in assailing the work on both flanks and the front simultaneously, and with overwhelming numbers—twenty-five thousand men are said to have been actually engaged. In just retribution for the disregard of their General to the good to be expected from a short morning's bombardment, they found the redoubt swarming with defenders, and guns bristling from every embrasure. The French army of attack was divided into three divisions, headed respectively by General Meyran, General Brunet, and General d'Autemarre, and the intention was to commence operations at three o'clock; but, in stead of waiting for the attack, the Russians, at a quarter before three, opened fire on General Meyran's division, placed on the side of the Careening Bay, and decimated it before the two other divisions could recover from their surprise; so that by the time General Pelissier was on the ground, which was not till three o'clock, his combinations were irretrievably deranged. So sudden and complete was the destruction dealt on General Meyran's division—the General himself being wounded—that the Russians were able to turn their whole attention on General Bronet, whose division was taken in flank and crippled, and the General killed, by the time the Third Division came up, to be likewise decimated. Thus it was the Russians took the French by surprise, and were, as a consequence, to overcome the manœuvre which has ever been the aim of great captains, that of beating the enemy in detail. This is the French account of the affair, and from which it becomes clear that even if the English had succeeded in entering the Redan they could not have enabled the French to achieve the main object of the day—that of taking the Malakoff Tower.

THE ENGLISH ATTACK ON THE REDAN

The manner of our attack was as follows: The senior brigades of the Light Division, Second Division, Third Division, and Fourth Division were to furnish each one column of 1750 men, to whom were joined 60 sailors, and these columns were to be employed against the Redan and the Cemetery and batteries on our left of the Redan, close to the neck of the Dockyard Creek. The second brigades of these divisions were to be in reserve, and the Guards Brigade and Highland Brigade were moved up and kept in reserve also for any duty that might occur. The attacking party of the Second Division was the only exception to the above rule, as it was formed of broken brigades. Sir George Brown had the direction of the assault. The 1750 men in each instance were formed of 400 men for the assaulting **column**, a working party of 400 men to cover them in case of a lodgment and to reverse the work, 800 men as a support, and 100 riflemen or sharpshooters preceding the head of the assaulting column to keep down the fire of the batteries and of the enemy's Cossacks, and 50 men carrying woolpacks to bridge over the ditches. To these were added 60 sailors, bearing scaling-ladders. The Light Division column was to attack the right of the Redan at the re-entering angle; the Second Division column was to attack the apex of the Redan as soon as the Light Division and Fourth Division had carried the work at the flanks; the Third Division was to assault the Cemetery and the Barrack Batteries; the Fourth Division column was to assail the left flank of the Redan at the re-entering angle. The Second Division were only to attack the apex after the Light Division and Fourth Division had gained the flanks, and effected a junction along the base of the works, when they were to prevent the consequences of forcing a strong body of the enemy from the flanks into the angle of the Redan. The attacking column of the Light Division was furnished by the 7th Fusiliers, 23rd Welsh, the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, and 34th Regiment. The storming party was led by Colonel Yea, of the 7th. The 19th, 77th, and 88th Regiments, or the Second Brigade, were in reserve, under Colonel Shirley. Soon after twelve o'clock they moved down from camp and took ground in the trenches under the direction of Major Halliwell, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division. The Second Division was on their left, the Fourth Division on the left of the Second Division, and the Third Division on the extreme left. The movement was simultaneous, and the troops moved off together till they came into the trenches, from which they were to issue forth to attack the dark wall of earth serrated with embrasures before them

As the 34th Regiment advanced, the supports, by some means or another, got mixed together with them, and some confusion arose in consequence. On crossing the trench our men, instead of coming upon the open in a firm body, were broken into twos and threes. This arose from the want of a temporary step above the berme, which would have enabled the troops to cross the parapet with regularity: instead of which they had to scramble over it as well as they could; and as the top of the trench is of unequal height and form, their line was quite broken. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well-aimed *mitraille*, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Colonel Yea saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, "This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back?" But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavoured to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by grape-shot. At the 34th, Captain Shiffner and Captain Robinson were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Captain Gwilt, Captain Jordan, Captain Warry, Lieutenant Peel, Lieutenant Ait, Lieutenant Clayton, and Lieutenant Harman, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded to the ground. Altogether the division lost upwards of 320 men killed and wounded, and it suffered severely as it retired from the futile attack. The signal for our assault was to be given by the discharge of two service-rockets, which were to have been fired when the French got into the Malakoff, and the latter were to have hoisted a flag as a signal of their success

It is certain that the French did for a short time establish themselves in the Malakoff, but they were soon expelled with loss, and several persons say that they saw a large triangular blue and black flag waving from the Malakoff all during the fight. The moment the rockets were fired the Light Division rushed out of cover; and in a quarter of an hour this infantry Balaclava was over, so far as any chance of success was concerned. The Second Division, seeing that the flank attacks failed, wisely kept under cover, and suffered but a trifling loss. Had they foolishly advanced, we should have to deplore greater and more useless slaughter. The 41st under Lieut.-Colonel Lyman, were to form the assaulting party. Captain Hawkeyers, of the 50th Regiment, commanded the working party. The 2nd Battalion Royals was to follow the 41st, and, with the 55th, was to form a supporting party, while the 49th and 47th were in reserve, and the 62nd were to furnish men for carrying woolpacks and ladders. They were marched off, and took ground, guided by Captain Lyard, and were formed in the old advanced parallel, next to the Quarry, and remained there till the attack failed. The Fourth Division were guided down by their active Quartermaster-General, Colonel Wyndham, and took ground in the trench to the left, but it would seem as if they attacked a little too near the apex of the Redan. Poor Sir John Campbell seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away Captain Hume and Captain Snodgrass, his Aide de Camp, just before he rushed out of the trench, as if anxious to bring them into the danger he meditated, and fell in the act of cheering on his men. The 57th, out of 400 men, had more than a third killed and wounded, and it became evident that the contest on the left was as hopeless as the fight on the right, and in fifteen minutes all was over.

CAPTURE OF THE CEMETERY.

The brigade under Major-General Eyre, which was destined to occupy the Cemetery and to carry the Barrack Batteries, consisted of the 9th Regiment, 18th Regiment, 28th Regiment, 38th Regiment, and 44th Regiment. Four volunteers from each company were selected to form an advanced party, under Major Fielden, of the 44th Regiment, to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed as the storming regiment. The brigade was turned out at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to march down the road on the left of the Greenhill Battery to the Cemetery, and halted under cover while the necessary dispositions were being made for the attack. General Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope, my men, that this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again!" The reply was a loud cheer, which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and, with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery, which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners; but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on out of the Cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayes was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed; and the men, once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied. As they drove the Russians out they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhangs the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to delude the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were more numerous than they were. Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses and fired grape incessantly; but the soldiers kept close, though they lost men occasionally, and they were most materially aided by the fire of the regiments in the Cemetery behind them, which was directed at the Russian embrasures; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses below. Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a piano in the drawing-room, and articles of luxury not deficient. Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that there was abundance of fine Muscat wine from the south coast of the Crimea, and of the stronger wines, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the better sort of houses. Some of the officers when they went away carried off articles of clothing and papers, in proof of their entrance into the place, and some others took away pigeons and guinea-pigs, which were tame in the houses. The troops entered the place about four o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till nine o'clock in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses, and set fire to others, and when our men retired the flames were spreading along the street. The 18th Regiment lost 250 men. In the middle of the day Captain Esmonde wrote to General Eyre to say that he required support, that the men were short of ammunition, and that the rifles were clogged. The rifles, which were of the Enfield pattern, had only been served to the regiment the day before, and again it was found that these admirable weapons are open to the gravest defect which has been so frequently mentioned, and that they are liable to become useless after firing twenty rounds. A sergeant volunteered to creep back with this letter, but, when he reached the place where the General ought to have been, he found that the latter had been obliged to withdraw owing to his wound, and he therefore delivered the document to Colonel Edwardes. As there was no possibility of getting support down to the troops, Colonel Edwardes crept down along with the sergeant and got into the houses to see how matters were going on. The officer in command, on learning the state of the case, ordered the men to keep up the hottest fire they could, and meanwhile they picked up the rifles and ammunition of the killed and wounded, and were by that means enabled to continue their fusillade. The 9th Regiment succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three different places, and the 38th supported it as well as the 18th. A sergeant and a handful of men actually got possession of the little Wasp battery, in which there were only twelve or four teen Russian artillerymen. They fled at the approach of our men, but when the latter turned round they discovered they were quite unsupported, and the Russians, seeing that the poor fellows were left alone, came down on them and drove them out of the battery. An officer and half-a-dozen men of the same regiment got up close to a part of the Flagstaff Battery, and under shelter of the parapet held their ground until they were by themselves, and, as it was futile to attempt holding their ground, they retreated. About fifteen French soldiers on their left aided them, but as they were likewise unsupported they had to retire. Only twenty-two men took up one of the houses on the Redan pit-battery next door, they found in it about a dozen Russians, whom they slew. Meantime, while these portion of the 18th and 28th were in the houses, the detachments of the same regiments and the 38th kept up a heavy fire from the Cemetery on the Russians in the battery and on the sharpshooters, all the time being exposed to a tremendous shower of bullets, grape, round shot, and shell. The loss of the brigade, under such circumstances, could not but be extremely severe. One party of 25, detached from the battery, was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the upper portion of which crumbled into pieces or fell in under fire, and it was only by keeping in the lower story, which was vaulted and well built, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts of it, far advanced from our batteries, were almost unprotected, and were under a constant *mitraille* and bombardment from guns which our batteries had failed to touch.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The detachments from the hard working and little-noticed Naval Brigade consisted of four parties of 40 men each, one for each column, but only two of them went into action, the other two being kept in reserve; they were told off to carry scaling-ladders and wool-bags, and to place them for our storming parties. It is not to be wondered at if they suffered severely. On that eventful day 14 men were killed and 47 men were wounded. Two men were killed, and several others were wounded, by the bursting of one of our 68-pounders in the left attack. Among the latter was Major Stuart Wortley, who was injured by the explosion. As soon as the two storming columns got out of the parallel the sailors suffered severely. When the men reached, overwhelmed by fatigue and by the enemy's battery, several officers and men were left behind wounded, and endured fearful agonies for hours, without a cup of water or a cheering voice to comfort them. Lieutenant Ermiston lay for five hours under the abattis of the Redan, and was reported dead; but he watched his opportunity, and got away with only a contusion of the knee. Mr. Kennedy, senior mate of the *London*, and of the Naval Brigade, was also left behind close to the abattis; and, after several hours of painful discontent, he rolled himself over and over like a barrel down the declivity, and managed to get into the trench. Lieutenant Kidd came in all safe, and was receiving the congratulations of a brother officer, when he saw a wounded soldier lying out in the open. He at once exclaimed, "We must go and save him!" and leaped over the parapet in order to do so. He had scarcely gone a yard when he was shot through the breast, and died in an hour after. Only three officers came out of action untouched. Lieutenant Dalyell, of the *Leander*, was struck in the left arm by a grapeshot, and underwent amputation. Lieutenant Cave and Mr. Wood, midshipman, were also wounded. Captain Peel, who commanded the detachment, was shot through the arm.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Next morning there was hardly a gun fired on either side; and about twelve o'clock the English hoisted a flag to request the necessary truce for the burial of their dead. A delay of some minutes having occurred before an answer was given, the wisdom of an officer in command on our side ordered the flag to be pulled down. Five minutes after, several Russian officers mounted the parapet and waved their caps, as if inviting us to renew the request; but Captain —— refused, alleging that he must "wait for further orders;" and this, though many of our poor wounded fellows were lying within sight, writhing in pain and thirst under a broiling sun. "Further orders" were waited for, and no truce was again asked till four o'clock, when it was at once granted, and when our dead and wounded, the latter in a most painful state, were brought in. The Russians threw out an advanced line of sentries to keep off persons of rank from the Redan, and a similar precaution having been taken on our side the neutral space was thus narrowed greatly. During this proceeding a number of Russian officers mingled amongst our party, and as several of them spoke English fluently a good deal was said. Their "pumping" inclination, however, was so marked as in most cases to defeat itself; though one of our officers was guilty of the indiscretion of showing a very natural interest in their wounded and inquiring how many had been killed. Nobody broken Czarries a remark was procured his instant order to the rear. General Airey. It was by one of these [illegible] that the inquiry was made. Englishman wheth [illegible] drunk or not during the recent assault."

The Russians having helped our men to gather in the dead, the whole sad duty was soon performed, and the truce brought to an end.

Sir John Campbell was interred on Cathcart's-hill, his favourite resort, where every one was sure of a kind word and a cheerful saying from the gallant Brigadier. "It was but the very evening before his death," says a correspondent, "that I saw him standing within a few feet of his own grave. He had come to the ground in order to attend the funeral of Captain Vaughan, an officer of his own regiment (the 38th), who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he jauntingly invited one who was talking to him to come and lunch with him next day at the Club-house of Sebastopol."

PARTNERSHIP AND LIMITED LIABILITY.

THE Government Bills relating to these subjects have been read twice, and are now in Committee, where certain modifications will be introduced; but the main principle on which both measures are founded appears to be safe. Private partnerships are now regulated by common law, and partnerships in joint-stock companies by statute. The legal test of a partnership is the receipt and division of profits, and the act of one partner binds all the others, whether active or dormant, known or unknown; thus, if a bankruptcy ensues, a creditor may seize the whole property of a person of whose existence he was ignorant, and, of course, on whose responsibility he never calculated. In cases of simple partnership, Mr. Bouverie proposes that when persons lend money to others engaged in business on condition of receiving a sum varying, according to the amount of profits, either in lieu of, or in addition to, any interest on account of such loan, the lenders shall not be deemed partners with the persons borrowing such money. This is a wise and just provision, albeit some prejudiced and unreflecting parties consider it may weaken the security of creditors; but that is a false view of the subject; for, as M. Say, the celebrated French economist, has well observed, "a sum advanced *en commandite*, always known to the creditors, is an addition to the value of the funds furnished by the unde taker. If the *commandite* partner was a simple lender, he would diminish the security of the creditors by sharing with them the assets of the concern." This ought to be decisive of the whole question. If A and B are the undertakers, and in that capacity responsible to their last shilling and last acre, and C is a *commanditaire* lending to A and B £10,000, those £10,000 are liable, in addition to the capital of A and B, to which extent the security of the creditors is strengthened. Every one has the option of trading or refusing to trade with a partnership founded on Limited Liability; and he who elects to do so of his own free will can have no right to turn round on C, should bankruptcy ensue, and complain that his *whole* fortune is not liable, since he knew, before opening an account, that C had only pledged his credit to the fixed sum of £10,000.

Mr. Bouverie's argument, drawn from the repeal of the Usury Laws, does not appear to us very felicitous, or even pertinent. The problem of Limited Liability rests on a separate and independent basis, and ought not to be mixed up with the rate of interest. Moreover, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade appears to us to have adopted the prevalent error on usury: which error asks, "Why may not a man obtain as much profit from legal-tender money as from any other commodity in the market?" The reason why he ought not is, because legal-tender money is the very opposite of every other commodity in the market: its quantity is regulated by Act of Parliament; and when it is most needed it is rendered most scarce. But the supply of commodities is exclusively determined by the law of supply and demand; and when they are scarce, or apprehension is entertained of their becoming so, no legislative enactment prevents their multiplication; which is not true of legal tender. Hence, no parallel sought to be established between money and commodities is false.

In private partnerships consisting of few members all may see each other, and consult with each other, daily; but this is not the case with partnerships in joint stock companies wherein the shareholders are very numerous. These are governed by a deed of settlement: the directors must hold a certain amount of shares, and to them the management is committed, the great body of the shareholders having no voice in the management of affairs, except at periodical meetings. In fact, these institutions are managed through delegation and the representative system, combined with the principle of association; while in private partnership the bond of union is personal contact and mutual confidence. Mr. Bouverie proposes to exempt insurance companies and banks from the benefit of Limited Liability. On this point Mr. Cardwell differed, "seeing that the former were the only companies to which it was a matter of perfect indifference whether the bill passed or not." Such, indeed, is the nature of insurance companies, that they can enter into a separate written agreement with each of their customers, and apply to all of them, if they please, the principle of Limited Liability. Therefore, to exclude them from the provisions of the proposed bill is a sheer waste of legislative caution. In this view Mr. Cardwell argued that, for the sake of "harmony in legislation," insurance companies ought not to be excluded. In reference to banks, he recommended that the case of those institutions should be postponed till next Session. Banks are not under the control of the Board of Trade, but under the control of the Treasury; so that, in strictness, they do not come within Mr. Bouverie's department. By next year Parliament will have had some experience of the practical working of the new system, and at present it may be prudent to content ourselves with establishing the principle of Limited Liability. Moreover, some course must be taken in 1856 in reference to the Charter of the Bank of England; and then perhaps the most fitting opportunity will be afforded for considering the position of all our banking institutions.

They who oppose all progress, denouncing it as innovation in a bad and dangerous sense, may here be reminded that Limited Liability has existed in this country since the 13th and 8th of William IV. Among other undertakings, railways, docks, and canals, have enjoyed this privilege, and, had it not been conceded, some of our most useful and gigantic works would never have existed. Under the Act just referred to, and the 1st Victoria—the Letters Patent Act—the Board of Trade may grant or refuse Limited Liability, which Mr. Bouverie justly denounced as an "odious power," exposing those who exercise that authority to the charge of favouritism. He put the case most forcibly in these words: "He might also state that this matter rested with those who conducted the private business of both Houses; for if the Chairman of Ways and Means in the one, and the Chairman of Committees in the other, were to agree that the rule should be so that every company which came for a private bill should be granted Limited Liability, then the House of Commons would find that this great change would be effected without its having a voice in the matter."

From this it is plain that the House of Commons has already surrendered its right of legislation on questions of partnership, and delegated it to individuals; and that House cannot now, with any decency or consistency, resist the proposed measures, unless it abolishes the Acts of William and Victoria already cited. Nor must it be forgotten that under what is called the "cash-book system" the principle of Limited Liability has long existed in full force in the mines of Devonshire and Cornwall; and the courts of common law have decided that the directors of mining districts in those counties have not the power of binding the shareholders by the engagements which were made for the company.

It may be asked, and fairly asked, what guarantee will be given by the partners *en commandite* that their capital shall not be suddenly withdrawn? Under the existing law, members of joint stock companies who retire are responsible for three years after their retirement. Mr. Cardwell has suggested the following securities under the new system:—"In the first place, the name of the firm should indicate that it is a limited liability company. In the second place, a published list at the [illegible] and in the *Gazette* should show the quantum of [illegible] thirdly, when a company failed to meet its engagements, every person should be liable to the amount for which he was entered; and, lastly, every person should be liable for a limited period after he had parted with his shares."

This appears to us very reasonable; but we cannot approve of Mr. Bouverie's maximum of a capital of £20,000, a subscription contract signed to the extent of £15,000, and 20 per cent on that last amount. 3000 being paid up, before the partnership can be called into legal existence; since such restrictions do of themselves create a monopoly, and vest the privileges sought for exclusively in the hands of the rich. This would defeat the whole *morale* of the operation, which desires to call into play, fairly and without exception, the great principle of association among all classes who desire to avail themselves of its exercise. Socialism has sought to break down property by confiscation. Association, a healthy form of Conservatism, seeks, by the union of small or moderate means, to emancipate labour from the omnipotence of capital; it desires not to destroy what others possess, but to elevate labour to its legitimate position. If the opulent may combine their millions, on what honest ground can it be contended that the humble may not combine their ten or five pounds in an undertaking which they deem mutually beneficial? We believe that this privilege would powerfully encourage prudential habits; that the working classes, having a new future to look to, would cherish the virtues of economy, when they knew that, after a few years of self-restraint, they might rise from the precarious condition of daily toil, and class themselves in the rank of small capitalists. The recklessness imputed to them greatly arises from the want of hope, for they see no opening through which they may be elevated in the social scale. Limited liability will create that opening and realize that hope; and they will become prudent, and save out of their earnings, when they are assured that without risk they may share in the benefits of associated enterprise.

When the bills have passed through Committee we may return to the subject, and consider the amendments that are introduced.

THE SPIT OF ARABAT.—The spits or banks which formed such important natural defences of the position are now in our hands, or are, at least, rendered useless to the enemy, and are converted into an ingredient of our strength. As long as we have a gun-boat no Russian will dare to march on them over the arid roads. The point or bank of Tchetchia, opposite Yenikale, is one of the many extraordinary spits of land which abound in this part of the world, and which are, as far as I know, without example in any other country. Of all these, the Spit of Arabat, which is a bank but a few feet above the level of the sea and is in some places only a furlong in breadth, is the most remarkable. It is nearly seventy miles in length, and its average width is less than half a mile from sea to sea. The bank of Tchetchia (or Sarpovala Rosa), which runs for nearly eight miles in a south-westerly direction from Cape Kamanesoi past Yenikale, closes up the Bay of Kertch on the west; and the Gulf of Taman, on the east, is a type of these formations, and is sufficiently interesting to deserve a visit. It only differs from Arabat in size, and in the absence of the fresh water wells, which are to be found at long intervals on the great road from Arabat to Genitchi. It is so low that it is barely six feet above the level of the sea into which it runs. A bank of sand on both sides of the spit, [illegible] four feet in height, marks the boundary of the beach. The latter, which is [illegible] of shingle, shells, and fine sand, is only a few yards broad, and is terminated by the sand and rank grass and rushes of the spit, which rise up a foot or two above the beach. In the interior, or on the body of the bank, there are numerous lagoons—narrow strips of water much salter than that of the adjacent sea. Some of these are only a few yards in length and a few feet in breadth, others extend for a quarter of a mile, and are about 100 yards broad. They are all covered also by thick high grass and rushes. The bottom, which is found at a depth of a few feet—often at two or three inches—consists of hard sand, covered with slimy green vegetable matter. The water abounds in small flounders and fish, and, in autumn, when they are in wild commotion at an approaching tempest. Every lagoon is covered with mallards and ducks, in pairs, and the fringes of the spit is the resort of pelicans and cormorants innumerable. The silence, the dreary solitude of the scene, is beyond description. Even the birds, unlike as they are at this season, appear to be preternaturally quiet and voiceless. Multitudes of odd, crustaceous-looking polypes plants spring up through the reeds, and large-coloured lizards, with orange breasts and black wings, are to be seen over their nests below them.—*Letter from Kertch*

A RUSSIAN BATTERY ON THE SEA OF AZOFF.—The first day I went over we landed on the beach close to the battery which the Russians blazed on us from the spit at the Fern station. It consists of a quadrangular work of sand-bags, constructed in a very durable manner, and evidently [illegible] In the centre of the square there was a [illegible] a barrack for the garrison. The walls only were left standing. Even the bricks, quite as they are at this season, appear to be preternaturally quiet and voiceless. Multitudes of odd, crustaceous-looking polypes plants spring up through the reeds, and large-coloured lizards, with orange breasts and black wings, are to be seen over their nests below them.—*Letter from Kertch*

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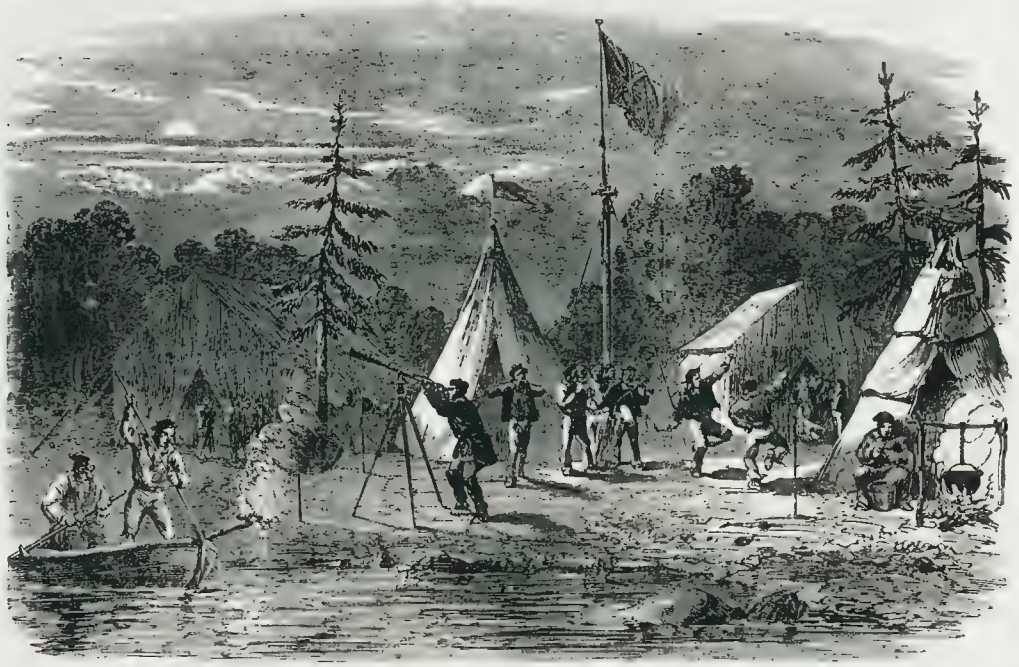
ENGINEER'S CAMP SCENE IN LOWER CANADA.

In the progress of the great railway works in Canada the characteristics of the scenery of the country, as well as the manners and customs of its people, furnish many interesting subjects for the sketch-books of our engineers; and to a suggestive advantage of this class we are indebted for the two accompanying Sketches, taken by Mr. James Cane, C.E. The first he describes as a Camp Scene in Lower Canada, representing his party on the North Shore Railway. The precise locality is the town of Three Rivers (*Trois Rivières*), situated on the north-west side of the river St. Maurice, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. Thirty years ago this township had but 2453 inhabitants: it consisted originally of ill-built wooden houses; but the town has a good natural wharf. The position of this place, in a fertile portion of the country, about midway between the cities of Quebec and Montreal, is important; and these advantages are now about to be fully developed by the vast benefits of railway communication. To this place the Indians formerly came in canoes, bringing their furs until they were intercepted at Montreal by the North-West Company. Thirty years since the town had several pot and pearl ash manufactories, its breweries, and an iron foundry, some iron mines being situated in the neighbourhood. The camp scene, which our Correspondent has sketched, presents a not unfamiliar [illegible] of scenery and incident here are the tents of the railway engineers, those powerful pioneers of civilisation; here, however, they are partly filling up their leisure with an aboriginal pursuit of the country,—spearing fish by torchlight,—which is one of the most popular of the active sports of the Canadians.

Accompanying is a Portrait Sketch of an

IROQUOIS CHIEF.

[illegible] from a painting by Kreutzhoff, an eminent native [illegible] This Chief waited on Lord Elgin, when Governor [illegible] to urge the claims of his tribe upon the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it may be



ENGINEERS' CAMP SCENE ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. MAURICE.

interesting to state that the chief staple of Lake Superior is native copper. For ages before the appearance of Europeans in America, the metal was supplied hence to the Indian nations far and near. The tumuli of the Mississippi contains the identical copper of this lake. Traces of ancient mining are abundant in Keweenan, Ontonagon, and Isle Royale; and here have been found deep pits (a ladder in one), rubbish, stone mauls, hammers, and wedges, and chisels of hardened copper. In a native excavation near the river Ontonagon, with trees five hundred years old growing over it, lately lay a mass of pure copper, eighty one tons in weight, partly fused, and resting on skids of black oak. It was in the assertion of the natural rights of his tribe, and the claim to this vast mineral wealth, that the Iroquois Chief had an interview with the Governor-General of the Canadas, shortly before his Lordship resigned his high office.

IROQUOIS CHIEF.

The Iroquois, or Mohawks, are an Indian tribe of North America, formerly known also under the name of Mengwe, or Six Nations, inhabiting the country between the present town of Montreal and Lake Ontario. This once powerful and numerous tribe gradually diminished as the European settlements in their country increased, and at present the number of individuals composing it probably does not exceed a few hundreds. They inhabit two villages not far from the southern bank of the river St. Lawrence; one of which, St. Regis, is situated where the boundary-line between Canada and the United States strikes the river St. Lawrence, so that one-half of the village is within the British territory, and the other half belongs to the State of New York. The Iroquois have quite changed their manner of life; they derive their subsistence from the produce of their fields, in which they cultivate rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and peas; they also rear poultry and hogs. They fish and hunt, but this is no longer considered their principal employment. Their language (which they still speak) differs considerably from that of the Crees, who inhabit the country further west, but does not seem to differ from that of the Wyandots, Nadowesses, and Asseneepoytack, and hence the language of all these tribes is called Iroquois. The Chief, whose portrait we engrave, wears the aboriginal costume of his tribe—rendered somewhat familiar to us several years since by Mr Catlin's "Indian Gallery" of ethnographical illustration.

Our Correspondent, writing from Quebec, dated June 16, says, "We expect to break ground on the North-Shore Railway in a few weeks."

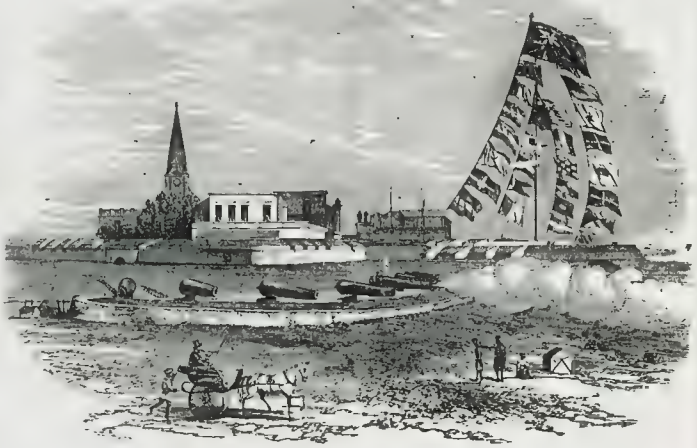
OPENING OF THE MADRAS EXHIBITION.

OFTEN as the flag-staff of Fort St. George at Madras has displayed its gay colours to the breeze, it has never been upon a more interesting occasion than the opening of the Madras Exhibition, in February last, with all the formalities previously announced. A royal salute was fired at sunrise, the decoration of the Fort flagstaff with the colours of various nations, including (we suppose) all the bunting available, and numerous other holiday indications, told the good folk of Madras that an auspicious day had dawned on them -that Labour was sent to rest for a few hours, while Recreation took his place. Before the hour at which the arrival of the Right Honourable the Governor and assisting authorities was expected a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including several of the native community, had assembled in the banqueting-room. The bands at the Presidency were in attendance, and "God Save the Queen" was played when his Lordship entered the Hall. When the procession had reached the platform at its upper end, the 100th Psalm was sung, and the venerable the Archdeacon then offered up an appropriate prayer. This was succeeded by the singing of the National Anthem, and Lord Harris then declared the Exhibition opened—when loud cheers were given by the assembly. Another Royal salute was immediately fired at the fort. On this announcement the formalities of the occasion terminated, and the assembled company proceeded to perambulate the room and make closer inspection of the costly and interesting products of art and nature gathered together for the information of those who viewed them, and the far higher object of showing how great and varied are the capabilities of India to minister to the wants of the Western world, whether as regards the supply of useful or of ornamental articles—in both of which branches the specimens were alike remarkable for excellence and abundance. The *tout ensemble* of the body of the hall was extremely rich and pleasing. Handsome carpets hung from the galleries which surround it; and a lofty structure in the centre, the supporting pillars of which were clothed with draperies of worked lace and muslin, held up a magnificent array of cashmere shawls and other products of the native looms, drooping in heavy folds calculated to display their fabrics to the best advantage. Around were arranged cases exhibiting in brilliant abundance the beautiful jewellery and precious stones of the country—the latter both set and unset; and curious and valuable collections of arms were arranged in appropriate groupings on the walls and pillars. Beneath the feet of those present lay some of the finest specimens of the carpet-weaving of the Presidency. There were also embroidered muslins, gorgeously woven, and inwrought fabrics glittering with gold; splendid articles of native attire; the imitations of European female apparel; specimens of metallic workmanship, and a hundred other noticeable things.

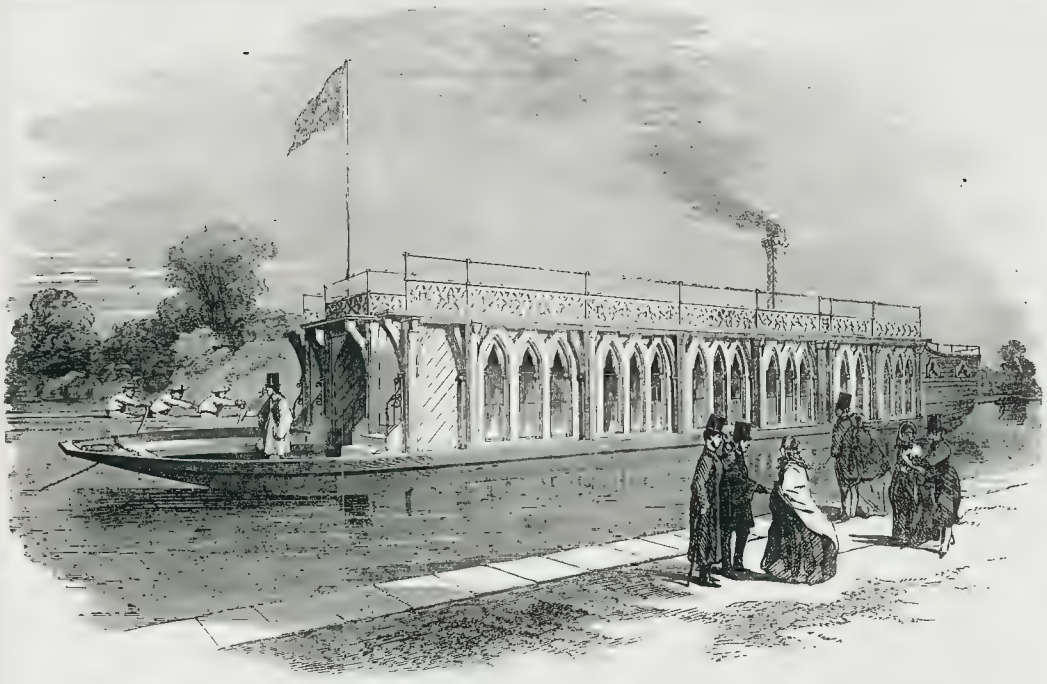
A section of the Exhibition exemplifies the wide scope of the Madras tariff. It occupied one side of the banqueting-room to the westward of the dividing pillars in that direction, contained a varied, rich, and valuable assortment of the productions of the Presidency, both natural and artificial.

"Taking the Exhibition as a whole," says the *Madras Spectator*, "we may safely say that it has answered all rational expectations, touching the nature and extent of the collection which those who projected it sought to make, and we hope that it will also advance the purposes of solid utility which led them to entertain the design of drawing it together."

The accompanying Sketch is taken from the promenade on the south beach: a part of the Fort is seen above the ramparts. The first building to the left is a portion of the office of the military Auditor-General: above the trees appears the steeple of St. Mary's Church, the oldest Protestant Church in the Madras Presidency. The next building is the residence of the Rev. A. H. Alcock, the minister of Fort St. George; the building above this is the Surgeons' Quarters; between which and the residence of the Deputy Postmaster General, Mr. Morphett, the Madras Lighthouse is seen in the distance. In the foreground is a dooley (a palankeen for the sick); and one is nearly every morning seen on the South Beach, having conveyed thither some pale-faced convalescent soldier, who is sent out by the doctor for a little sea breeze.



OPENING OF THE MADRAS EXHIBITION.—FORT GEORGE.



NEW BARGE OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOAT-CLUB.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

EAST DEREHAM CHURCH, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE POET, COWPER.

THE pleasantly-situated town of East Dereham, in the Mitford hundred, is one of the most interesting localities of Norfolk, richly stored as is that county with historical and archæological associations. Here was anciently a nunnery founded in the eighth century, by St. Withburga, daughter of Anna, one of the kings of East Anglia; and within the walls was buried the pious founder. The nunnery was destroyed by the Danes, and the conventual church became parochial; within the edifice a spring

EAST DEREHAM. THE CHURCH AND "CLOCKER TOWER."

said to have arisen, and to have passed through the tomb of St. Withburga; and covered with a Norman arch, it now exists in the churchyard; medicinal virtues were formerly ascribed to it. There is another spring called St. Withburga's Well.

The Church is a large cruciform building, of considerable antiquity; it has a nave, with side aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. This tower, not being considered strong enough to bear the bells, a large tower was erected in the reign of Henry VII. in the churchyard, and was called the "New Clocker." The Church has columns of various forms, a singular porch, and a rich and handsome font put up in the sixteenth century; and in the Chapel of St. Edmund is a chest of curious workmanship, brought from the ruins of Buckenham Castle, and supposed to be 400 years old. Here is a very sweet-toned organ, mentioned by Dr. Burney in his "History of Music:" it was built by Schmidt in 1687, and enlarged in 1827.

East Dereham was the Rectory of the sanguinary Edmund Bonner, afterwards Bishop of London. But the Church possesses interest of a far purer character as the burial-place of Cowper, "the most popular poet of his generation, and the best of English letter-writers"; and whose poems contain "a number of pictures of domestic comfort and social refinement which can hardly be forgotten but with the language itself." Such is the opinion of Hazlitt, and we do not consider it too high an estimate of the claims of Cowper to our respect. The unhappy poet, it will be recollected, in his last affliction with madness, was removed from his friend Hayley's, at Eartham, in Sussex, once more, with Mrs. Unwin, to Weston. Their removal to a new scene, however, became necessary; and, under the care of the Rev. Dr. John Johnson, Cowper's cousin, they were conveyed to the village of North Tuddenham, in Norfolk, where they were received by his family. Southey relates that when Cowper was leaving Weston he had a presentiment that he should never return; and on a panel of the window-shutter in his bed-room, unknown to any person at the time, he wrote these lines:—

Farewell, dear scenes, or ever closed to me;
Oh, for what sorrows must I now exchange ye

In October, 1795, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin were removed to Dunham Lodge, in an airy situation in the neighbourhood of Swaffham; and next year Dr. Johnson took them to his own house in East Dereham, where Mrs. Unwin was released from her sufferings on the 17th of December, 1796. Towards the close of 1799 Dr. Johnson removed to a more commodious house in the same town; and in a few months, April 25, 1800, Cowper expired—in his last few hours subsiding into an appearance of tranquillity. His remains rest in the north transept, where is a monument to his memory, bearing the following lines by Cowper's friend Hayley:—

Ye who with warmth the public triumph fee
Of talents dignified by sacred zeal,
Here, to Devotion's bard devoutly just,
Pay your fond tribute due to Cowper's dust:
England, exulting in his spotless fame,
Ranks with her dearest sons his favourite name

Sense, piety, wit, suffice not all to raise
So clear a title to affection's praise:
His highest honours to the heart belong;
His virtues formed the magic of his song.

In the church are also tablets to Mrs. Unwin and to Miss Perowne—Cowper's "best and dearest friends."

East Dereham, of which the Illustration (from an original sketch) shows a street view, has been much improved: the houses are mostly well built and the market-place, which is convenient, contains a good assembly room, built about a century since.

"HELPING HANDS" AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

As we have already remarked, the heroine and hero of Mr. Tom Taylor's last new play are *Phœbe* (Mrs. Keeley), and *William Rufus* (Mr. Keeley). Our Artist has selected these two personages for illustration. The situation is that of mutual recognition—the first since their separation. Both are now in a condition of honesty, and have commenced a new course of life likely to lead to a prosperous issue. Our picture, however, can but indicate the position—it cannot explain its moral spirit. This demands the

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "HELPING HANDS," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

dramatist's dialogue. Mr. Taylor's is peculiar. He is no writer of light conversational, punning *repartee*, but indulges in rhetorical demonstration. His characters talk logically. There is much that is evidently scholastic in Mr. Taylor's composition. There is, accordingly, considerable weight in his scenes, and the mind of the audience is set thinking; but somehow Mr. Taylor's logic serves him instead of wit, and the philosophical syllogism will often extort as hearty a laugh as the most exoteric jest. There is an abundance of natural sentiment, however, at the bottom of all this brain work, and Mr. Taylor constantly calls in the heart in support of the head. This is particularly the case with *Tilda*, whose benevolence is sometimes too much for her honesty; but there is a sense of justice even in her wrong-doing which preserves her respectability. As to *Rufus*, he is the very type of a shrewd, worldly-minded youth, whose knowledge of the wrong serves to keep him in the right. He well knows the distinction between them, and is likely to keep out of harm's way, and on occasion to overreach the dupe, paying him in his own coin, and taking the change out of him, with the high feeling of a retributive avenger. Cunning delineations of this kind are all in Mr. Taylor's best manner; and these two characters will doubtless not as "the salt" of this especial drama, and preserve the more substantial portions of it from decay. In them is the real living principle; the rest, it must be acknowledged, is somewhat too artificial for independent existence.

THE NEW BARGE OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOAT-CLUB.

THE frequenters of that most delightful walk known as Christ Church meadow, at Oxford, will have lately noticed an ornamental addition to the group of boats which here enliven the shore of the Isis.

This Boat has been built for the University Boat-club. It contains a club-room for the meeting of members, a committee-room, where the arrangement of all matters connected with boat racing on the river is conducted, besides a dressing room, closets, &c.

The Boat, which is used in winter as well as in summer, is heated by means of an open fireplace, having a tubular boiler at the back, where steam is generated, and, by means of pipes, carried off to heat the more distant part of the Boat.

The interior of the Boat is finished in accordance with the character of its exterior, and the structural development is everywhere exhibited even the moulded frames of the panels of the roof being the actual joists which support the deck. The posts and beams are also made prominent objects.

A seat runs round the top of the Boat, supported by an iron parapet of Gothic design; and the approaches to the roof are enclosed for the convenience of ladies who, at the annual procession, honour the members of the club with their presence.

The Boat was designed by Mr. Edward G. Bruton, architect, of Oxford, and is not only conveniently arranged, but is a successful attempt to introduce some novelty in the design of such works. The builders were Mr. John Castle, of Oxford, and Messrs. Dowling, of Pangbourne.

In the Commemoration Week (June 26-30), in the grand processional display on the Isis, the new University Barge formed the centre of attraction to a very large number of persons

LANCASHIRE ENGINEERS AND THE WAR.

Manchester is well known as the head-quarters of what is called "the Peace Party,"—or body of people who, we believe, had very much to do in bringing about the present war, by deceiving the Russian Government as to the opinions of the people of England, and inducing the Emperor Nicholas to believe that his contemplated aggression upon the possessions of "the sick man" might be made with impunity, so far as opposition from England was concerned. What we believe, however, a real "peace party" in Manchester and the neighbourhood—a number of men who are doing their best to bring about a peace, by furnishing the Government with an abundant supply of those weapons and appliances which are necessary to enable it to bring the war to a successful termination. That the ordinary mechanical inventions of the country, as exemplified in its manufactories, its railroads, and other public works, have, during the last forty years, far outrun the improvements in weapons and in military engineering is abundantly obvious. Though English mechanists are unquestionably the first in the world, we have been indebted to foreigners for almost every improvement in our fire-arms; and no English military engineer has constructed or planned any military appliance comparing with the gigantic engines and other prodigies of engineering science developed in the construction of our railways. In all these things the foreigners, who are our patterns and exemplars in military practice, are our inferiors in the nation, we are addicted to the arts of peace, and little disposed to trouble ourselves about military affairs.

Recently, however, it seems to have occurred to the Russian Government that the practical skill and extraordinary productive power of the men who have done so much for the manufactures of the country, by the ingenious and economical application of machinery unknown abroad in them, might be turned to some account in the fabrication of the weapons and appliances of war. Men whose establishments and powers of arrangement and combination enable them to fill a large cotton factory with machinery, of the best construction in every respect, in the course of a few weeks, would be able, if it were made worth their while to undertake the work, to furnish in abundance the fire-arms and other weapons of which the English Government has had so much difficulty in procuring the necessary supplies, whilst the skilful and scientific mechanists who have done wonders in the fabrication of engineering and mechanical tools, are the very men to devise improvements, whether in the form of weapons, or in their more accurate and ready construction; on all which the ordinary gunmakers and manufacturers of arms at Birmingham have utterly failed.

Apparently influenced by these considerations the Government have lately been giving extensive contracts to different machine making and engineering firms in South Lancashire, who are now largely engaged in the execution. We have on a former occasion referred to the extensive orders given to Mr. Francis Preston, of Ardwick, whose machinery and implements, designed for the humble purpose of making spindles and jennies for cotton spinners, were readily adapted to the manufacture of bayonets, and of musket and pistol ramrods, of better quality, and in a more expeditious manner, than they could be furnished by any of the Birmingham manufacturers; and Mr. Preston, we believe, is still furnishing these articles largely to the Government.

It is well known that the manufacture of fire-arms, of all descriptions, has long been in a very unsatisfactory state in this country, arising mainly to the disinclination of the Birmingham manufacturers to avail themselves of any of those mechanical inventions so largely resorted to by the manufacturers of the United States. Hence it happens that when the Birmingham gunsmiths are performing nearly all their work by the hands of skilled and expensive workmen, Colonel Colt's revolving pistols and rifles are made at his establishment in Connecticut with great perfection, almost entirely by self-acting machines, attended by women and boys. The Government, aware of this great difference, have resolved to extend their establishment at Enfield, so as to be able to turn out 100,000 Minié rifles per annum, and have entrusted the fitting up of the engines and millwright work to Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester, which, as is already generally known, they have contracted Mr. Joseph Whitworth to make (in conjunction, we believe, with Mr Westley Richards, the eminent London gunsmith) a series of very elaborate experiments on the best form and most efficient means of construction of military rifles. These experiments are now proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, in the building which has been erected for that purpose in Rushholme; and we have no doubt that some very important improvements in the construction of this most important weapon will result from them.

In addition to these things, Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., of the Atlas Works, have contracted to make some mortars of large size. Messrs. Platt, Brothers, and Co., of Oldham, after having completed some machinery for the more perfect manufacture of Lancaster shells, are now engaged as are also, we believe, Messrs Benjamin Hick and Son, of Bolton—in the casting of shot and shells. Messrs. William Higgin and Son, of Salford, are also engaged in casting shells, and particularly Shrapnel shells of a new and improved construction. Of the plans of Mr Nasmyth, of Patricroft, for constructing wrought-iron guns of enormous calibre and power, the public have already heard a good deal: and we believe that Mr. Nasmyth is now proceeding in his novel undertaking, though, very properly, but little is allowed to transpire as to his progress.

Altogether, therefore, it will be seen that Manchester and its neighbourhood are contributing largely to the means and appliances for carrying on war with effect: and we trust that their contributions will have a full share in conquering that peace which we are much more likely to obtain from our own success in arms than from the moderation of the Russian Government.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE HANGO MASSACRE.—The Edinburgh *Express* has published letters which Miss Easton, of that city, has received from her brother, Dr. Easton, one of the officers of the *Cossack* made prisoners by the Russians at Hango. These letters, which are dated Helsingfors, June 12 and 13, state that Lieutenant Genesée and Mr. Sullivan were well. The four wounded men belonging to the *Cossack* had been removed from Ekenas to Helsingfors. Dr. Easton says that he is well and kindly treated, and gives some details of his occupations and amusements in confinement; but he says nothing whatever of the circumstances attending the capture of himself and his fellow-prisoners.

RUSSIA ON THE BLACK SEA AND THE SEA OF AZOFF.*

IT is astonishing how little was thought of the Black Sea, and how much less of the Sea of Azoff, politically and commercially, until the events of the war began to bring us in actual contact with their shores. Their importance now begins to be appreciated; and the terrible and costly contest now going on would not be altogether resultless if it only led to the opening up of the commercial relations of which these distant coasts are susceptible. The volume before us comes opportunely at the present moment, supplying an abundance of authentic information on the subject, which hitherto has been wanting. It is partly the result of the author's personal observation in the years 1844 and 1846, and partly a well-digested compilation of the materials left, by approved authorities, on the resources of Russia generally, but in the Crimea and Black Sea especially—viz., Clarke, Dubois de Montpereux, Haxthausen, Tegoborski, M. and Mdme. Hommaire de Kell, &c., all in their several departments. It is, therefore, the only complete and satisfactory account of the Crimea and its waters which has yet appeared; and many of the statements contained in it are of great importance in a strategic point of view. In our notice of it we shall sacrifice considerations of literary style, which is attractive and nervous, to that of utility; his admirable account of the general bearings and detailed features of the Crimea and the Steppes of Southern Russia, and the historical associations connected with them, though affording ample materials for extract, we shall pass over, and concentrate our attention upon points somewhat dryer in themselves, but of more immediate practical import.

Sebastopol first commands our attention—that iron-girt charnel-house which seems destined to swallow up hecatombs of Europe's bravest sons. In 1783, when the Treaty of Constantinople was signed, the Russians found no buildings around the magnificent bay of Sebastopol, except the little village of Aktiar, at the extremity of the bay of Inkerman. All has been done since—all those works, all those projects—which may one day change the whole aspect and policy of European States. Mr. Seymour informs us that the old name of Aktiar had long a struggle with the new fanciful name of Sebastopol; so much so, that in the Russian Post map of so late a date as 1828 the former only appears. The first works were those of the basin and docks: for this was originally, having no enemies to fear—exciting no jealousies amid surrounding nations—fortifications, except on the side of the sea, were considered an unnecessary precaution. Nevertheless, as time went on the scheme became matured. In 1829, Sebastopol had not the smallest defence on the land side against a *coup de main*. The town, in all its circumference, was completely open, and there was not even a gate or the smallest rampart. Shortly afterwards, however—namely, "after the discussion—occasioned by the capture of the *Vixen* in 1837, when war was supposed imminent between Russia and England"—the Cabinet of St. Petersburg grew frightened at the possibility of our making a descent upon these coasts, and defences were ordered to be commenced on the land side of Sebastopol. All the time these works were constructing the Western Powers were asleep, or were ignorant, or pretended to be ignorant, of the purpose for which they were intended. Upon this point there is now no disguise. Mr. Seymour quotes a passage from the work of M. Haxthausen, compiled under the patronage of the Russian Government, and published in 1852, which tells us very plainly the object in view:—

> The object of the fleet (says Mr. Haxthausen) is to secure the dominion of Russia in the Black Sea, and this is still further assured by the construction at Sebastopol—at the present moment—of a fortified port of war, which, according to the accounts of competent persons, will not be equal in the world. When Europe shall have a moment of feebleness—and we may fairly expect this to come to pass after what we have seen to happen in 1848—and when she shall think the time arrived for conquests, then the establishment of Sebastopol will allow the Power to take the offensive against Constantinople with equal energy and safety, by making use of her fleet, either to disembark her troops behind the lines of mountains and rivers which perpendicularly on the western shore of the Black Sea cut at a right angle the line of approach on Constantinople, or to operate, by the agency of a grand army, on the Danube—supposing it wherever there are ports along the Euxine. It is impossible that the Turkish fleet, either present or future, could stop this result, for, whatever may be done to improve it, it can never equal the Russian. Up to the battle of Navarino the case was very different, for till that event some confidence might still be placed by the Porte in the Greek sailor.

And this plain unvarnished statement M. Haxthausen follows up with a justification of the aggressive views of Russia; and some sarcastic remarks upon the low, feeble policy (*mesquine, traessière* are amongst the epithets used) of England and France in pretending to intercpose to prevent them.

The importance of the recent operations of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff, which fully justify the despatches we have attempted to appreciate, is clearly established by the following statement alone, which, if it will be recollected, was written six months ago:—

> The military stores and provisions for Sebastopol come from the interior of Great Russia and Siberia, down the Volga and Don to Rostof, on the Sea of Azoff, whence to peace they were shipped, and passed through the Straits of Kertch, the whole way to the Crimea, under the guns of the fleet in the Black Sea. Since the war began, they have come, as usual, down the Don and across the Sea of Azoff; but, instead of passing through the Straits of Kertch, they have been landed at Taganrog, on the west coast of Crimea, within the Sea of Azoff, and thence were carried across Crimea, about 100 miles, to Sebastopo., during the whole time of the siege, till the Sea of Azoff froze in November last. Cape Kuzantip was fortified by the Russians last summer, and wharves erected near it for the landing of the goods, and a regular transport service arranged across the peninsula of Crimea.

It was by this means that supplies were continually poured into Sebastopol up to last November; after which period, the sea being frozen over, they were "probably carried across the ice to some point on the northern shore of the Azoff, and thence by land over the Isthmus of Perekop." It is to be regretted that the last named place was not taken long ago, as it would have given the complete command of the Strait of Yenitchi and the tongue of Arabat. The Straits of Kertch were undefended up to May last—at that very period when the Allied fleets were idling away their time in the Bosphorus, a glorious prize was within their reach if proper energy had been displayed. But the Russians are too fast for us; they are always a day in advance. Large provisions of rye flour for the troops of Sebastopol were accordingly sent by the Government at Rostof, near the mouth of the Don; and Mr. Seymour states:—

> These provisions were lying ready for shipment, with the military stores, at Rostof in last May, and yet we made not the slightest efforts to intercept these supplies, which have been regularly poured into Sebastopol since that time, and without which the siege could not have been carried on. Merchants in England have informed me that the very lead which has formed the bullets that have killed our brave soldiers has been imported into Russia since the beginning of the siege, in consequence of there being no blockade in the Black Sea and the Azoff; and large reinforcements which have been sent from the Caucasus to Sebastopol could also have been cut off.

Taganrog, of which our fleets have recently given such good account, is a place, the local importance of which can hardly be overrated. Voroslovsk, writing in his "Dictionnaire Géographique et Historique de l'Empire Russe," 1823, says:—"The port of Taganrog is an absolute necessity for the Russians, independent of all commercial considerations, because this is the only means of procuring the masts, iron, and all stores which come down the Don and Volga from Russia and Siberia for Kherson, Nicolaief, Odessa, and Sebastopol. A coal of good quality is also exported from here, which comes from the sources of the Kryncka and Severny Donetse, at a distance of about eighty miles." It appears, however, that no masts are now shipped from this place.

Fifty miles east of Taganrog, situated on the right bank of the Don, is Rostof, formerly a small fishing village; but now a rising commercial town—the key to all the trade of the Sea of Azoff and the south-eastern parts of the Russian Empire, and the capital of a district, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants. The present importance and future prospects of this place—and, indeed, of the Sea of Azoff generally—may be gathered from the following passage:—

> Rostof enjoys no special privileges, and is flourishing state is entirely due to its convenient site, and to the large amount of foreign capital of which it is the centre, which has drawn to it the produce of the interior of the empire, and made it one of the most important commercial towns. As Odessa is the outlet for the produce of the southern Polish provinces, and from this circumstance derives its importance, so Rostof is one of the principal *débouchés* for the agricultural produce of Great Russia, and consequently likely to become a place still more flourishing than it is at present. Great Russia, as the governments around Moscow are called, is the most thickly peopled and most productive part of the Russian empire, containing an industrious and active population, and the principal seats of agriculture and manufacture. It formerly sent its produce almost entirely to the Baltic for exportation, but of late years there has been a tendency in growers to avail themselves of the great arteries of the Don and Volga, and shipments from the Azoff and the other ports of Southern Russia have consequently much increased.

The trade of the Sea of Azoff is chiefly in the export of raw produce—grain, tallow, iron, wool, and military stores. In 1850 the exports exceeded £1,350,000, whilst the imports were only £200,000. The exports have nearly trebled since the year 1850, whilst the imports have remained nearly stationary. The import trade is greatly impeded by the high tariff of customs and vexatious quarantine regulations—Russia's usual mode of retaliation; but, when the time comes for peace negotiations, the Governments of the Western Powers will surely not omit the occasion to insist upon a more liberal and enlightened policy, which will be of equal advantage to Russian interests and to those of Europe at large.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 752.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855. [TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE. STAMPED, (POST FREE,) 6d.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

We regret to announce the political demise of the Right Honourable Lord John Russell. This melancholy event occurred on Friday, the 6th inst., when his Lordship, in an ever-memorable and unhappy speech committed the act which will deprive the Government of his presence, and his country of the satisfaction of having among its Ministers a man so illustrious for great public services. Lord John broke up the Aberdeen Administration because some, if not all, of his colleagues were not carrying on the war with sufficient energy. His present colleagues, if true to themselves, and to prevent a catastrophe similar to that which befell Lord Aberdeen's Government, must deprive themselves of Lord John Russell for the same reason, and with the same weapon. His continuance in office would damage their characters, impair their usefulness, and be a scandal to the country both at home and abroad; perhaps no scandal in Germany, Austria, or Russia, but a great scandal everywhere else, especially among the brave-hearted and generous people, who are fighting by our side in the gory battle-fields of the Crimea. Though his Lordship's secession from the Ministry has not, at the time we write, been announced in a formal manner to the country, and although Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's very proper motion has not been discussed, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that many days will elapse before the Secretaryship of the Colonies will be declared vacant. The representation of London will not necessarily be vacated so soon—but at the next election it is as certain as anything can be which has not happened, that Lord John Russell will not have the honour of a seat for the metropolis. If the veteran will still lag superfluous on the stage, a small rat-hole, or family borough, left undisturbed by his own Reform Bill, will be the only abiding-place for his Parliamentary senility.

There was a time when no man's public character stood higher in the estimation of his countrymen. The name of Lord John Russell was, as his rival, Mr. Disraeli admitted, "one of the most precious possessions of the House of Commons." No man but Lord John Russell could have deprived the House or the country of a property so highly to be prized. But his Lordship himself has done this deed, and he belongs no more to the present or the future. He ranks among the men of a past age; and History will not be niggard in the admission and record of his many claims to public gratitude. The steady friend of Reform—the enlightened and persistent advocate of Education—the doughty champion of Civil and Religious Liberty—all these he was, and much more, until in an evil hour, and at the instigation of his own vanity, and perhaps of the jaunty malevolence of the comic gentleman, to whom Mr. Dickens has given a new passport to immortality, he consented to become a diplomatist. Upon that rock he split; and the frothy and shallow waves of Vienna are washing over the ruins of a noble ship, which, had it not ventured into such perilous places, so utterly unsuited for it, might yet have defied many a storm, and borne the banner of England to new triumphs in the Parliamentary strife.

We cannot but think, however, that Lord Palmerston is rightly served. He brought upon himself the disgrace which has befallen his Cabinet. Lord John's deplorable failure was caused by Lord Palmerston. The engineer is hoist with his own petard. It was considered, in the slang of the day, to be a very "clever dodge" in the Premier to induce Lord John Russell to go Vienna at a time when his presence in London threatened to be inconvenient, if not dangerous. But the dodge was too clever, and defeated itself. The respite from difficulty was but temporary The negotiator—a man not fit to negotiate;—the sport of the wily, subtle, word-splitting special pleaders of the Vienna Conferences—was fatally entrapped as soon as he opened his mouth at the round-table of Count Buol. It was his special business to look after the honour of his own country; but when he began to prattle of the honour of Russia as of a thing that was to be tenderly dealt with, his opponents saw their advantage, and made the most of it Lord John Russell never recovered from the effects of that stupendous blunder. The defilement of it has stuck to him ever since, and rendered him as a diplomatist the laughing-stock of Europe. It was not, however, until he broke silence in Parliament, and divulged his entire acquiescence in the illusory proposals, under cover of which Austria has slunk from the fulfilment of her solemn engagements, that the eyes of his countrymen and their Allies were opened to behold the full consequences of his imbecility. There is surely something in the atmosphere of Vienna which is fatal to common sense and honesty. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who caught the contagion of Viennese diplomacy at the same time as Lord John Russell—but whether from Count Buol or Prince Gortschakoff, we cannot tell—was promptly ousted from office by his Imperial master but Lord John escaped for a time the befitting punishment. But, though, under a Constitutional and Parliamentary system the disgrace of an incompetent or misguided Minister is not so sudden as under a despotism or an autocracy, the day of

"ORION" [illegible]

reckoning is certain to come at last. Disgrace has tardily fallen upon Lord John Russell, and will speedily involve his colleagues also, if they do not make particular haste to free themselves from the peril of such companionship.

The questions which the country asks are twofold: will Lord John Russell voluntarily resign office? or will Lord Palmerston compel him to do so? For Lord John Russell's sake, and in grateful remembrance of his past services, it is to be hoped that he will spare himself and his colleagues the pain of a dismissal. Could we imagine as within the bounds of possibility that neither of these events should occur, and that the Ministry should attempt to continue in office, with Lord John Russell as their colleague, it would become the business of Parliament and of the country to put an end to the scandal, and entrust the Government to other hands. How can the war be prosecuted with the vigour necessary to secure an honourable and a durable peace—how can our brave soldiers show their bravery as they wish to do—how can the people have confidence in public men—how can our allies respect us—and how shall our foes fear, as they should be taught to fear us—if we have in the Ministry a high functionary—a once illustrious statesman who is of opinion that we refused to negotiate on a basis that was satisfactory, and that, consequently, the blood we are now shedding in the Crimea is wilfully and wrongfully spilt? It is bad enough to have cravens in council. To have traitors in council is infinitely worse; and traitors those are whatever their name and station—who proclaim to the world that Russia made or accepted sincere and satisfactory overtures for peace, and that England and France rejected them without reason, and made war without justice. Russians and Austrians do and will say so, and take Lord John Russell as their witness; but that such things should be read and debated in the Crimea is a scandal from which there is but one means of purification. If Lord John Russell will not serve his country in this emergency by withdrawing from its councils, Lord Palmerston must find the remedy, or suffer for his wilful participation in the flagrant offence. Lord John Russell has the same liberty to change his opinions that is enjoyed by the humblest of his countrymen; but he has not, and ought not to have, the liberty of sitting in council as a War Minister when he condemns the war and paralyzes the arms of those who are conducting it. He owes his country an atonement. His retirement into private life will be sufficient for the purpose. But perhaps he would like Lord Palmerston to retire with him? On that point it will be for Lord Palmerston to speak.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

In the despatches from Rear-Admiral Dundas, which we give in our other sheet this week, account is given of the destruction of a fort at Rotsenholm, on the Aland Islands, a large block of Government buildings at the back of the island of Rotsher, consisting of barracks fit to contain about 3000 men, stables, storehouses, and hospital. The same despatches give some details relative to the destruction of a number of Government vessels laden with granite

From letters received by the last Baltic mail we learn that the *Amphion*, while on a cruise near Sweaborg, had noticed that considerable trade was being carried on between that port and the east coast. This she endeavoured to stop by going in between the Island of Piniaari and the main; and, while in a position to stop this traffic, she suddenly got into shoal water, and, immediately touched ground. A boat was lowered out in order to sound, in which way she should cast out of danger, when the enemy opened fire upon her from one of the forts, and from three gunboats and two sloops. Steamers which came out of the harbour. She, however, returned fire with such effect that she kept the vessels in the bay, sawed her boat, and blew up a magazine in the battery. She was, however, struck in several parts of her hull and rigging, and also lost one man killed and [illegible] wounded.

On the 19th ult. a boat was observed to come out from Cronstadt with a flag of truce to the *Royal George*. She came as close as possible to the Riskank Battery, and first went to the reserve squadron; but her journey there was only a blind, to enable her to come round the west end of the island instead of coming through the northern channel, which would have been much nearer, but would have shown us the passage through the piles which run across it. She was a very small but beautiful steamer, with enormous paddles. She had on board a Captain in the Russian navy, Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of Marine. He was the bearer of a despatch to the Commander-in-Chief, relating to the disastrous affair at Hango-head, for which they throw the whole blame upon us. He wished to see the Commander in Chief in person, but Admiral Dundas refused to receive any one below the rank of an Admiral; so, having delivered his despatch to Lieut. the Hon. Augustus Hobart, he made his way back to Cronstadt.

On the 11th inst., at an early hour in the morning, the *James Watt* signalled that about 2000 regular troops were marching to the westward along the road from St. Petersburg to Wiborg. They were accompanied by four pieces of artillery. The *James Watt* and *Snap* gun-boat opened fire upon them with shell, and must have done great execution among them. During the day the mortar batteries at Cronstadt and the earth works also at the northern shore were being exercised.

The annexed scene engraved upon the preceding page is from a Sketch by Mr [illegible], and has much of the characteristic vigour of the stirring [illegible].

BOMBARDMENT OF KRASNAJA GORKA

HAMBURG, Wednesday.—A despatch from St Petersburg, of the 6th inst., says that the British ships bombarded Krasnaja Gorka, on the forenoon of the 3rd inst., for five hours. They destroyed the telegraph station and barracks.

MR. HARGREAVES AND THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—It may be recollected that the Legislative Council of Victoria moved and adopted an address to the Governor of that Colony on the 15th of October last, praying that his Excellency would place the sum of ten thousand pounds on the estimates as a grant to Mr. E. H. Hargreave, the discoverer of the auriferous wealth of Australia. The Legislative Council of New South Wales followed a similar step in Mr Hargreaves's case in 1853. We heard nothing more of the transaction, and supposed the Executive Council had been acquiesced in by the Governor; but we learn from the advices and newspapers from Melbourne, received by the *James Watt*, that, in the supplementary amended estimate for 1854, the sum of £5000 is proposed as a gratuity to Mr. Hargreaves. In the same paper it is announced that the Council voted £20,000 to the Patriotic Fund. We certainly think that the spirit of generosity and patriotism would have come with a much better grace had Mr. Hargreaves been first cared for. Doubtless, one of the thirty-one members who carried the address against six will move an amendment, when the £5000 is proposed, that the original sum of £10,000 be awarded to Mr. Hargreaves. England has benefitted to an immense extent by the discovery of Australia, and Australia, we hope, will not be behindhand in what she should do for Mr. Hargreaves—a man who might have made his own private fortune without reference to his country, but who preferred to be patriotic rather than wealthy.

INSPECTION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—On Monday afternoon the Queen inspected the wounded and disabled Guards, recently arrived in this country from the Crimea. The men were mustered in the garden of the Palace, and at three o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Prussian Princes Prince Albert, and the elder children of the Royal family, commenced the inspection. There were present 47 Grenadiers, 28 Coldstreams, and 25 Scots Fusiliers. Colonel Wood and Dr. Brown, Colonel the Hon. St George Upton and Dr. Munro, and Colonel Moncrieff and Dr. Richardson, the commanding officers and surgeon-majors of the three regiments, attended the Queen while her Majesty personally inspected every soldier, inquiring about their different wounds, and receiving the medical report of the state of the cases. The inspection being ended, the Guards were conducted into the Riding-house, where a plentiful dinner was served to them.

THE PECUNIARY EMBARRASSMENT AND effects of Sir John Dean Paul are to be brought to [illegible] summer on the 23rd inst., in consequence of the failure of the bank of which he was a partner.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

IT seems probable that, during the absence of the Empress, the Emperor will visit the Camp at Boulogne. All the officers who were absent from the Camp du Nord have received orders to return to their post. The Camp de Satory is, it appears, to be re established

The arrival and continuance (with the exception of a slight thunderstorm and some showers in the beginning of the week) of fine weather has given the utmost animation to the metropolis, not only among the pleasure-seekers, but to the commercial interests, which were seriously affected by the continuance of the wintry climate which reigned till the end of June. The alarm entertained for the safety of the grain crops has almost entirely given place to hopes of more than usual abundance, though the fate of the vines seems to be unhappily decided in most of the provinces, the mischief being too far advanced to be remedied by any weather, however favourable

The Exposition Universelle is at length pronounced to be complete The fears experienced that the size of the main building would prove insufficient for the products it was to contain seem to have been exaggerated, as there yet remain several empty stalls in the building, which, as the whole is pronounced complete, must necessarily remain vacant. An Imperial decision, suggested by the Prince Napoleon, orders that 1300 men of the garrison of Paris shall, each day, be permitted to visit the Exhibition gratis

Close to the Palais is being established a *chalet*, containing a complete collection of the beasts and birds of Switzerland, stuffed and classed with the utmost care, and arranged in such a way as to represent their habits and modes of life in their native country. This museum has been collected with much labour and expense by M. Challande—a military man, who has already exhibited it with the utmost success in various European capitals

In consequence of the increased price of lodgings, it is reported that a project is being entertained of carrying the limits of Paris as far as the fortifications, and exempting from fresh taxes the whole of the ground and buildings between them and the *barrières* for the space of ten years.

Madame Emilie de Girardin have in the hands of Madame Rose Chéri a comedy entitled "Une Femme qui déteste son Mari." The plot is founded on an incident under the Reign of Terror, in which Madame de Lanjuinais, to save her husband, whom she adored, pretended to wish to divorce him, to marry the Republican officer on whom his safety depended. At the period of her death this celebrated writer was engaged on a most important production, a comedy in verse, "Les Ridicules Pernicieux." The work was tolerably advanced, and great expectations were entertained of its success, expectations doomed to be thus sadly defeated by the event so little generally anticipated.

Mdlle. Rachel, excited, it would seem, to emulation by the successes of Mdme Ristori, and the reappearance of the somewhile Queen of French tragedy, Mdlle. Georges, has set about giving six pairing representations during the fortnight that precedes her departure from France. As may be supposed, these are crowded to excess by a public anxious to see what is *supposed* to be the last of "La Grande;" and places can hardly be had for love or money. For ourselves, having seen her many times, and expecting to have the occasion, if it so pleases us, to see her many times again though we have no intention of going to America for the purpose—we prefer saving our money and escaping the crowd till her next series of last appearances.

A new Belgian tenor, Wicart, of whom great things are said, takes the principal rôle in the *reprise* of the "Juive" at the Grand Opera. Mdlle. Elmire, Belgian also, is are very long to *débuter* there, and Mdme Laborde and M. Belval are to appear in the "Huguenots." Alboni is engaged for three months, and Roger is about to create the principal part in the "Santa Chiara," the new opera of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg. It is reported that there will be no Italian Opera the ensuing winter. It appears that M. Ragani has lost by the two last seasons; and though the Emperor, who takes a strong personal interest in him, as an old soldier of the Emperor, proposes to indemnify him for a part of his expenses, he fears again to enter on the undertaking, unless the theatre can be placed on the footing of the Imperial theatres, which are accorded gratis to the *entrepreneurs*. This, it appears, is against rules, and hence its closing. There is, at this moment, at the Opéra Comique chorist who certainly deserves well of his country. He has, in the army and navy, nine sons fighting in the Crimea.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

DOCTORS' COMMONS, July 11 1855.

SIR,—In your impression of the 30th ult. there appeared facsimile engravings from portraits of the late Lord Raglan and of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, which, by the courtesy of my clients, Messrs. E. Gambart and Co., of Berners-street, you were enabled to present to your readers; and my clients received with the greatest pleasure the handsome acknowledgment of their kindness which you at the same time expressed.

The sketches from which your artist made his engravings were taken by Mr. Armitage, the well-known painter of the Battle of Meanee, now in the Royal Collection, from a full-length portrait recently in the Crimea by Count Roglas and Sir Edmund Lyons. He has for some time past been engaged upon a picture, which he has been commissioned by my clients to paint for them, illustrative of the present momentous siege, and in that picture the portraits above mentioned, together with other of distinguished Commanders of the Allied Forces, also taken from actual sittings on the spot, are intended to be introduced. I need scarcely say that the high reputation of Mr. Armitage, added to the circumstance of his having proceeded to the Crimea for the sole object of obtaining authentic sketches for my clients, will ensure to them a picture which, when exhibited, or otherwise presented to public notice, will not only be highly popular and interesting, but will, they trust, repay them for the great pains and expense which they have already incurred towards its production

It will readily be understood how jealously the rights of my clients in a forthcoming picture like the should be guarded. Certainly to no other newspaper than yours would these sketches have been lent, and for that reason, that, together with the satisfaction which results from your liberal and candid conduction, the frank and handsome way in which you always acknowledge the sources of such contributions preserves the rights of your contributors, and is, therefore, gratifying to them, while its most honourable to you

You will, then, feel with Messrs. Gambart equally mortified and indignant when I inform you that in the fifth number of a new weekly illustrated paper, published on the 7th inst., there appeared a portrait of Lord Raglan, which seems every indication of having been coloursably copied from your impression of the preceding week. There is no other source whence it could have been obtained, for it will not be pretended that, after his departure for the Crimea, Lord Raglan ever sat to any other artist than Mr. Armitage; and I am not aware, nor do I believe, that there exists any portrait of the illustrious General painted at a period sufficiently recent to represent him during that last scene of his life with which henceforth his name and reputation must closely be identified.

The twopenny paper in question contains not one word or acknowledgment of the source of their engraving, and, in spite of some pains which they must seems to have taken to conceal his imitation of yours, I believe that I shall be able to establish it as a piracy of Messrs. Gambart's copyright, and so fix the offending parties with the consequences

In the meantime may I ask you to give insertion to this letter, in order that Messrs. Gambart and Co may not lose their just reputation with the public; and that their picture may not, when it appears, be lessened in its interest by the violation of one of its leading features of authenticity and worth? With every apology for the length of this letter,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, W. J BARRETT.

THE Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained on Saturday evening, in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, a distinguished party to meet the President and members of the Royal Academy.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

A despatch from General Simpson, stating that the English batteries would open fire on the Redan last Tuesday, has been followed by one from General Pelissier, dated Tuesday, 10th of July, two p.m., in which he says:

The firing has been very brisk during the whole of the day between the English and the great Redan. This evening that work is very silent; consequently our allies will be able to advance their works.

A despatch from General Simpson, dated Crimea, July 11, 4.45 p.m., says —

Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan. Cholera is decreasing, and the health of the army is satisfactory.

The suspension of operations since the last assault appears to have been owing to the derangement of the railway; but as that impediment to action has been removed, and as General Simpson makes allusion to the weight of artillery which he will bring into play, we hope that our superiority in this powerful arm may be effectually exerted, and that the blood of our troops may be economised through the agency of our guns. It is satisfactory to observe that in this respect the progress of the allies is steady and decided. We may not, indeed, be able to annihilate the vast earthworks of the enemy with as much certainty as if they were constructions of masonry; but, by the aid of heavy shells pitched vertically into their redoubts, we can so search their defences that no troops can live in them. The works of the opposing armies are now pushed close to each other, the range is known to an inch, and, under such circumstances, the ascendancy in artillery must be nearly equivalent to the ascendancy altogether. It is plain that the Russians see their danger, and that they are exerting all their ingenuity to avert it. In the Mamelon, which is a good specimen of the works to be encountered, there were found funnel-shaped pits, into which shells might roll and burst, together with bomb-proof excavations, into which the men could retire. Although, however, the enemy will no doubt avail themselves of all such expedients with the skill which they have hitherto displayed, the means of attack, under present conditions, must exceed those of defence. The Allies have advanced closer and closer to the works of the place, their artillery has opened on them on successive occasions with greater and greater power, and the Russians, who at first asserted something like an equality in this respect, and long maintained the contest, are now fain to withdraw their guns under our fire, and to confess or pretend themselves silenced. It is scarcely possible, indeed, that the resources of Sebastopol, however vast they may have been, should not be exhausted by exertions so prodigious and so protracted; and, while the Allies are constantly receiving accessions of strength, and improving their communications in all directions, the Russians are becoming more effectually isolated day after day.

NEW FRENCH WORKS.

Our allies have greatly added to the extent of the trenches on the right of the Mamelon. There is now a perfect labyrinth of covered ways and approaches on this side. They have carried them forward considerably in advance of the old Russian approach which was made to connect the Karabelnaia redoubt on the one side with the Selenchinsk redoubt on the other side of the Careening Bay ravine. This approach was carried nearly in a straight line down the Mamelon hill, across the comparatively flat ground between it and the Careening Bay ravine, across the ravine itself, and up the steep ascent to the redoubt on Mount Sapoune. The French have established another parallel beyond this, so far as regards the ground on the west side of the ravine, and have thus gained a considerable advance on that side towards the Careening Port and the great redoubt. In the most forward part of this advanced parallel a powerful battery, spoken of as the Marine Battery, has been constructed. The guns of this work control, in a great degree, the position formerly occupied by the vessels near Careening Bay, and would, in all probability, prevent a recurrence of the fire which the ships were previously able to direct against our allies in their movements on the right flank of the Mamelon Vert, and which told with fatal effect as their columns advanced on that side in the attack against the Malakoff works

Our allies have also been very actively employed in the works on the east side of the Careening ravine. Large working parties are nightly engaged in changing the aspect of the batteries, and adding to the armament in the redoubt nearest the ravine, which, when in the possession of the enemy, we have called the Selenchinsk redoubt. In the daytime the troops contrive to strengthen the parapets thrown up at night. In the second redoubt, that a little further to the east and more in advance, working parties are also employed. The Russians called this the Volhynia Redoubt; the English have named it the work on Mount Sapoune. The cliff on which the parapets are formed, and in contradistinction to the former, or "La Redoubte Blanche," which appears conspicuously white from the débris of the limestone rock of which its face chiefly consists. It is said that two monster 21-inch mortars have arrived for our allies, each requiring a fabulous amount of powder to project a shell so enormously heavy that it has to be lifted into the gun by a mechanical contrivance, and that those mortars are to be brought up to Mount Sapoune, and to be used against the works in front of the redoubt. No guns have been placed in the small 5-gun battery placed across the ridge near the extremity of the spur over the Careening Port On the projecting point of cliff, almost immediately opposite, on the north side of the ravine, just where the Russians called the Cossack Bay of Inkerman commences, is one of the enemy's batteries, which has been greatly strengthened of late. The battery is in a line with the cliff, and close to its verge. This work now mounts twelve guns of heavy calibre. Their line of fire is directed against the works on Mount Sapoune. The cliff on which the 12-gun battery is placed has considerably the advantage in elevation over the extreme spur to the east of Careening Port, the nearest point under its fire: and the 5-gun work, though it could be employed by the Russians, is not available, therefore, for French and Careening. It is, however, occupied by a small body of sharpshooters. A frequent fire is kept up by the guns of the 12 gun battery before named against the French working parties in the Mount Sapoune redoubts.

In a despatch dated Sunday, July 8, 3 p.m., General Pelissier says —I have nothing new to announce to you to-day. The works on the batteries at Careenage bay are being pushed forward in spite of a very brisk fire from the enemy. Every one exerts himself with all his energy.

THE REMAINS OF THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

The large advanced battery in our right attack, destined to act against the shipping, has made great progress; and a second battery, within the same depth, has been commenced in another part of the works.

The Russian line-of-battle ships and other vessels are still moored in that part of the roadstead which is enclosed between a line drawn nearly northwest from the west side of the South Harbour, and another imaginary line commencing half way between Fort Paul and Careening Bay, and finishing on the opposite side, in Hollsudin Bay. The limit on the west side of the south Harbour is not an imaginary one, however; it is formed by a line of sunken vessels, or whatever may be the nature of the obstruction, stretching from before Fort Nicholas towards Severnaia. The ships would have to force through this obstruction to get into Artillery Bay. The two three-deckers and the two-decakers are still moored broadside on to the Karabelnaia, and resist a threatening menace against the Redan and Malakoff works. The vessels of less pretension are chiefly congregated on the north side of the roadstead.

A letter from Odessa of the 26th, in the *Frendem Blatt* of Vienna, says:—General Chrulef, who is charged with the defence of the Karantaias, has removed the best guns from the North Fort and from the batteries of the Great and Little Redan, and also those of the Malakoff Tower, which, with the Beaten No. 2, forms a crown-work, called Fort Mornlof. These guns are replaced in the Northern forts by guns which have recently arrived: for out of 2300 guns with which Sebastopol was armed at first there only remain 1400 fit for service

AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last. The work for the next Presidential election has seriously commenced between the three parties who were anxious for the succession. The champion of the American party is George Law, of New York; the Seward Coalition party, W. H. Seward, of New York; the Democratic party, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia

The Know Nothings of Baltimore, Washington, and Easton, Pa., had held large and enthusiastic meetings, and had adopted the Philadelphia platform. Notice had been given in the lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature of an intention to introduce a Personal Liberty Bill. The *Herald* promises it will be identical with the one at present nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts at its last session. The vote of all the counties on the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Illinois had been received, and showed a majority against the law of 14,000 votes. At an anti Maine Law meeting at Albany, there had been a fair attendance of delegates from various parts of the States. Resolutions appointing a State Central Committee, and directing it to make a thorough canvass of the State, with power to call a Convention, if circumstances should justify such a course, were adopted.

MRS. BRUSSELS, HOUSEKEEPER IN LONDON, TO MRS. JUKES, STILL-ROOM MAID IN THE COUNTRY.

JULY 8, 1855.

DEAR JUKES,—O my gracious, the fright we have had!
I'd not the least notion the world was so bad;
You may see by this scrawl how my nerves have been shaken,
For our man-cook declares we've but just saved our bacon.
John Thomas, first footman, too, owns, with a shiver,
That his calves, like two jellies, are all of a quiver.
There's been a *Hi-mute*—who he is I don't know,
But he's managed to kick up a [illegible] row.
You have seen in the papers I sent you last Monday,
The unwash'd resolved to be shaved on a Sunday.
And our butler declares it is just as he feared,
They've taken the whole House of Lords by the beard.
They've triumph'd! Imagine my feelings, dear Jukes,
Who never lived anywhere [illegible] Dukes.
And to-day such a scene! You are lucky, that's all,
That your rheumatic kept you at home at the Hill.
But just as I'd sat down to tea in the Museum
(My lady's own maid), our Jo[illegible]n;
His face was so white that I [illegible]
I thought he had powder'd his [illegible] hair
"They're coming!" he cried. "Who's coming?" says I.
"The vile *kennel*," says he, "for I saw them close by.
They're all rags and jags, and a [illegible]
Aristocracy's doom'd, and it's all up with us."
O, had you beheld, Jukes, that terrified look;
Those models of calves, as in terror they shook;
The pomatum dissolve, and his hair, sv'ry lock,
Like a clothes-brush grow stiff, you'd have swoon'd with the shock!

The *kennel* did come, and Jo[illegible]
You can't fancy a ragpicker, d[illegible]
Smash! crash! went our [illegible]
Not a house was untouched [illegible]
O Jukes! whilst I write for my order I [illegible]
To repel the invaders not one;
There are stalwart forms—from the pantries [illegible]
No "uniform" shows to encounter the rout;
Not one lusty voice calls out "[illegible]"
But the rabble are left to do just as they please.
O Jukes! but my feelings o'erpower my pen
O Jukes! Why on earth wasn't you and I men?
If a army of amazins was, they should see
What a dashing white sergeant they'd make of C. B.

THE CASE OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES

The defendant[illegible] Bow street on Wednesday, Mr Bodkin stated that, notwithstanding the fact that all diligence had been used since the last examination in carrying out the business on the part of the prosecution, he was sorry to say that he could not carry the case a great deal further at present, chiefly in consequence of its [illegible]ment made by Mr. Strahan, together into [illegible] and that the securities deposited by Sir J. P[illegible]de of Overand and Gurney were not the property of D[illegible]xecutor in this case. It consequently had [illegible]ed into the hands of the prosecutor's solicitors, and that the production [illegible] was necessary to consult Mr. Bell, the [illegible] would be considered it becoming in him, although a public servant, to [illegible] the furtherance of public justice—to refuse [illegible] bankruptcy in his possession. Mr. Bell's [illegible] their disapproval of this co[illegible] assistance; and for this purpose [illegible] Exchange-buildings. The document produced [illegible] said by me for Strahan and Co. (£20[illegible] dated Feb. 2, 1850. Could not say for whom [illegible] purchased by Strahan and Co. Also produced a book [illegible] Dutch Stock (30,000 florins), dated February 27, 1854, which were also bought by direction of the house of Strahan and Co. The books in which the memoranda were originally entered relating to these purchases had been all returned to the bank. On reference to his books he found that on the 20th of June last there were £20,000 Dutch Bonds purchased for Strahan and Co. and in July, 1854, another purchase of £10,600 Dutch Stock, also for Strahan and Co. In March last, or thereabouts, some securities [illegible] were brought by way of loan, but he had not brought his books relating to these negotiations, the subpœna having made no reference to that subject. The paper handed to him now by the counsel for the prosecution was prepared in witness's office, and might enable him to speak as to the date of some of their negotiations. The first is dated 16th May, 1854, and relates to Dutch Stock of £5000 value, upon which 2½ per cent was allowed [illegible]

Mr. Ballantine here objected to the examination of the witness in this inquiry, as Mr. [illegible] seemed to have mistaken the functions of a Criminal Court. He used this Court, not for the purpose of prosecuting a particular charge against his client, but with the view of finding out whether there was really any charge at all. The definite question before the magistrate was, whether they had improperly handled the securities of Dr. Griffith? His learned friend had admitted that he had now no information upon this point, and he was actually trying to get some out of the witness as they came up.

Mr. Bodkin hoped his friend would bear in mind that the difficulty had been caused by his own client, who had misled the prosecution. What was he to do?

Mr. Ballantine protested against the assertion that either of his clients had made false statements in reference to their unfortunate affairs. The additional obloquy was most unjustly sought to be cast upon them further to prejudice their case.

Mr. Jardine said the course pursued by Mr. Bodkin must be adopted under the circumstances. Firstly, to ask what securities were placed with the witness, and then afterwards to ascertain if they were Dr. Griffith's.

Mr Ballantine [illegible] of evidence should be adhered to, this being a criminal charge [illegible]

Mr. Jardine suggested the propriety of the case being again remanded at once. No doubt the witness would give the prosecutor all the assistance elsewhere that might be necessary.

Mr G. Barnard, stock broker, of 69, Lombard street, stated that he had several deposits of stock at the beginning of last year from Strahan and Co., but no Danish or Dutch. His books were entirely accessible to the solicitor for the prosecution.

Mr Bodkin said he were [illegible] detain him Mr. Humphries, the solicitor for the prosecution, would see him.

Mr. Ballantine said he did not propose, on the part of Sir John Dean Paul and Mr. Strahan, to offer any opposition to a full inquiry. The defendants were charged with [illegible] disposing of certain securities; and to prove the case had been made out against them, for the securities in the hands of Overend, Gurney, and Co. did not turn out to be the same ones as Dr. Griffith deposited. Under these circumstances, therefore, he trusted that the magistrate would not think he was asking too much when he applied that the two defendants for whom he appeared might be admitted to bail. An investigation of such a length as this was likely to be, and, with so very little against the persons under charge, ought to be carried on with those parties at liberty. Investigations of this kind were found to be carried on according to certain principles, and to keep the case [illegible] any longer would be a violation of those principles.

Mr. Parry made a still [illegible] on behalf of Mr. Bates, his client; but Mr. Jardine [illegible] no announcement time consumed in the inquiry at present, and therefore he should not entertain the question of bail—at least on the present examination.

The prisoners were then remanded for another week.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL. The total number of emigrants who have sailed hence for all foreign ports during the three months ended June 30 was 45,880, against 54,398 in the corresponding quarter of 1854. The decrease is not confined to any particular branch of the emigration trade.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE value of agricultural statistics has only received of late years its due appreciation from the Government of this country. In 1836 Mr. Porter expressed his regret that, while we were rich in the possession of facts connected with many branches of social economy, we were almost wholly uninformed with regard to the productions of the soil. "The knowledge we have on that most important subject," he observes, "the quantity of land in cultivation within the kingdom, is entirely due to the industry of an individual whose estimates have never been either confirmed or questioned. What proportion of the cultivated land is applied to the production of any one article of food it has never been attempted to ascertain. We know every rood that is employed for the cultivation of hops, because of the direct financial interest which the Government has in ascertaining the fact: but it does not appear to be sufficiently understood how the national interest can be concerned in any kind of knowledge that does not yield money to the Exchequer."

The United States have long been free from this reproach. They collect annually complete returns of their agricultural productions, and return the number of bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, and potatoes; nor does the enumeration stop with those articles. There is an equally faithful record of pounds of rice, tobacco, wool, flax, and maple sugar, and an exact register of bales of cotton.

The French Board of Agriculture is almost equally diligent in recording the annual results of rural industry; and a similar system is adopted in Belgium, Prussia, and Lombardy. Even Russia has shown a laudable spirit of inquiry in this direction, as is manifested in the work of Koregarten, and the more recent publication of Tengoborski. Dilatory, however, as England has been in the collection of agricultural statistics, it is only an act of bare justice to the memory of the late Sir John Sinclair to state that, towards the close of last century, he instituted some most useful researches into the rural economy of Scotland, in which he was assisted by the clergy, who prepared the account of their respective parishes—the record of which was known under the name of the "Statistical Account of Scotland." It is worthy of remark, because many English farmers refuse to give any information, from some vague fear of injuring themselves, that in every parish in Scotland great improvements have been effected, and no damage whatever has resulted from what has been ignorantly denounced as an "inquisitorial system."

During the late administration of the Earl of Aberdeen it was decided that a register of agricultural statistics should be annually prepared, and the execution of the task was entrusted, in 1853, to the Poor-law Board, whose first Report is now before us. In a letter addressed to Viscount Courtenay by the office of "Committee of Privy Council of Trade," it is said their Lordships "feel assured, from the experiments already made that there is no department of the State so well calculated to bring this further important experiment to a successful issue as the Poor-law Board;" and their Lordships add that they "presume, on the present occasion, the agency of the Boards of Guardians, and their officers would be again employed, under the superintendence of the Poor-law Inspectors." This confident hope has been disappointed, for, though some valuable information has been obtained, the general results are unsatisfactory. The returns embraced in the Report extend over nine districts comprising twelve counties; and seven of the nine inspectors avow that the machinery employed is objectionable, on various grounds. Before we enter on details it is right to observe that, on the very face of the Report, a glaringly false statement is emblazoned, nor can we imagine why it was perpetrated, unless, indeed, deception is one of the inflexible rules of red tape. On the cover are these words:—"Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, 11th August, 1854." The fact is that the earliest of these Reports is dated in January, 1855—that for Berkshire, on the 20th March; that for Salop and Denbigh, on the 30th March; and that for Worcestershire and Brecknockshire, on the 27th April.

The failure in this experiment consists in its being very imperfect—many farmers refusing to give any returns, for which the obvious and only remedy is compulsion. Mr. Hawley, the Inspector for Hampshire and Wiltshire, has stated, under the following heads, the causes of hostility:—1. The inquisitorial nature of the proceedings for obtaining returns; 2. The impossibility of carrying out a measure of such importance with any prospect of success under the voluntary system; 3. Unfitness of the machinery of Boards of Guardians for conducting the proceedings: their interference with the ordinary business of the boards; 4. The ill-feeling created in the minds of the ratepayers against the guardians and their officers; 5. Distraction of the relieving officers, in the capacity of enumerators, from their general duties, and particularly those which have reference to the relief of the poor; 6. Inadequacy of the remuneration made to the officers for their services. The whole machinery is thus condemned. Economy does not consist in giving little money for much labour, for, in such a view, the work must be done by incompetent functionaries, whose services are dear at any price; but a wise economy looks to the end sought to be accomplished rather than to the remuneration awarded, and that end is accuracy and copiousness combined. Now what did the Poor-law Board consider as a fitting compensation? Just ten shillings for one hundred schedules to the classifiers, and forty shillings for one hundred schedules to the enumerators!

The gross total of the statute acres in the districts comprised in this Report is 7,743,856; the quantity under tillage and fallow is 2,581,312 acres; under grass, 3,196,996 acres. In the aggregate of acres in houses, gardens, roads, fences, waste, woodland plantation, and in holdings of less than two acres, is 2,006,442. The total number of schedules issued was 118,237 of which 93,117 were filled up by occupiers, 17,042 by the enumerators; and of 8128 no information was received. There is also a return of live stock, distinguishing different animals in separate columns, which we omit, preferring to give an approximative enumeration of the whole throughout England and Wales. It appears from the last Census that there are in England and Wales 37,324,615 acres. The subjoined estimate is based on the ascertained returns obtained from the twelve counties comprised in the Report, in an ordinary rule of proportion, or, as the 7,743,860 acres examined bear a relation to the 37,324,615 acres which include the whole area:—

	Acres.
Wheat	3,307,346
Barley	3,967,776
Oats	1,323,732
Rye	73,731
Beans and peas	696,128
Vetches	215,551
Turnips	2,267,200
Mangold	177,263
Carrot	12,638
Potatoes	192,287
Flax	10,166
Hops	18,976
Osiers	1,079
Other crops, such as cabbages, &c. ...	97,354
Bare fallow	895,989
Total under tillage	12,447,776
UNDER GRASS.	
Artificial grasses...	2,230,666
Permanent pasture	8,374,946
Irrigated meadows	1,292,329
Sheepwalks	2,224,962
Total under grass	15,312,203
Houses, gardens, roads ...	976,197
Waste	736,658
Wood and plantation	1,597,563
Commons	1,937,164
Holdings of less than two acres ...	459,447
Not accounted for	3,314,198
Total area	9,569,936 37,324,915

LIVE STOCK.

Horses	1,060,841
Colts	287,479
Milch cows	1,476,703
Calves	707,192
Other cattle, including working oxen ...	1,320,270
Tups	214,106
Ewes	7,229,815
Lambs	6,987,382
Other sheep	4,180,055
Swine	2,383,724

We have already stated that this aggregate estimate is only approximative to correctness, for it assumes that the fertility of the soil all over England and Wales is of the same average quality as that of the twelve counties that have been tested. Perfect accuracy can only be obtained after careful survey of each county separately. However, what is here stated gives a rough view of the importance of agricultural statistics, the object of which is to show, from year to year, the amount of food on which the country may depend from its own resources, irrespective of foreign supplies. This knowledge, circulated through the newspapers, will always prevent panics propagated by speculators in the markets: and when a real deficit appears in years of failing crops, timely notice will be given of danger, so that evil may be averted by foresight. Our merchants and manufacturers are always vigilant in ascertaining the state of the cotton crop in the United States, and the system here recommended will make us equally watchful in regard to the produce of vegetable and animal food. Lord Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, is preparing measures which, we hope, may be wiser than those of the Poor-law Board, and they may be expected to be brought into operation at an early period of the ensuing year.

There is some information in the Report relating to Ireland which is too interesting to be omitted, as illustrative of the utility of agricultural statistics. In that country the total value of stock, in 1849, was 25 millions sterling; in 1850, 26 millions; in 1851, 27 millions, in 1852, 29 millions; and in 1853, 31 millions. The returns for 1853 show the increase over 1852 to be—of the total increase of horses, 14,687; of cattle, 248,242; of sheep, 328,713; of pigs, 72,287; of goats, 17,738; and of poultry, 484,194. These returns are collected by the Irish Constabulary. These are the statements which silence demagogues and preserve order, and demonstrate the conservative character of knowledge, which silly rulers have so long desired to suppress.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN STORES AT TAGANROG.

THE fate of an army and the [illegible]ntenance of a struggle like that which is going on [illegible] Sebastopol [illegible] but imperfectly known or comprehended by the [illegible] of the Russian nation; but the destruction of the Imperial magazines at such [illegible]s as Taganrog, Berdiansk, and Marioupol will be known to every trader who [illegible] the fairs of Nishni Novogorod: it will spread the terror of [illegible] British navy beyond the confines of Europe, and it will show the [illegible] of Russia that, even in the inland waters of the sea of Azoff, the Imperial Government has not the means of saving its own property from destruction. It is evident, from the scanty array of troops on the [illegible]s, and the total want of adequate defence, that the available resources of the empire have been thrown upon the northern and western frontiers; for, while the shores of the Baltic are bristling with troops and fortifications, the towns on the Sea of Azoff were deliberately left to their fate. The attack on Taganrog was made by the gun-boats and boats of the squadron, for the roads are so shallow that ships even of moderate draught cannot approach within several miles of the shore. The town [illegible] preliminary, overlooking the coast of the Sea of Azoff to the mouth of the Don, and crowned by a citadel on the heights.

The following letter from a private Correspondent on board the *Strombolt* gives an interesting account of the affair:—

At Taganrog the garrison were summoned to surrender up all Government stores, and the town would be spared, but they refused. The gun-boats (Line-of-battle ship's launches), English and French, formed line, and the signal to advance was made from the *Recruit*. They began to near the shore, when this vessel opened fire on the Government store-houses to the left. After a few rounds was seen to issue from the different windows. She then directed her fire on the town to the left. The *Danube* fired rockets in quick succession, and succeeded in firing nine buildings, and did much execution. Among the English launches were several rocket-boats; these, also, kept up a sharp fire, and it was not long before no less than five had broken out. Captain Coles, of the *Stromboli*, commanded the boat expedition. This officer succeeded in making a raft for a 32-pounder. It took up its position between the French and English boats, and seventy-eight rounds were fired from it, and yet it remained as strong as ever. There was an ingenious contrivance for carrying a heavy gun in boat practice here, which fully succeeded. A number of hammocks were placed at the bottom of the boats, making a nice soft bed. A gun-tackle and gun was placed with great attention. A number of rounds were fired from this boat. The Russians took up their position in the church over the store-houses, and kept up a sharp fire of musketry, to which our riflemen (Marine Artillery and blue-jackets) replied briskly. One Russian displayed great courage, shewing himself each time when about to fire, and taking deliberate aim amid a shower of Minié balls and larger shot. Every one tried to hit him, but he appeared regularly after loading, and disappeared after firing. There were but one Marine Artillerym wounded in the jaw, but no other accident occurred. We burnt some ships near the mouth of the Don, and took two Greek vessels we found here down with us. The scene at night was glorious on one side Taganrog in flames—on the other, ships burning, their masts falling with a crash, sending thousands of sparks into the air.

Taganrog appears a beautiful place, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants, I believe. These we saw leaving in large bodies when we arrived. They say that there were no less than a thousand troops here, but I do not believe it.

The Illustration engraved upon the next page is from a Sketch by Lieutenant F. A. Foster, of the Royal Marine Artillery.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT CRONSTADT.

THE Allied fleet now extends from the London Shoals to the Tolbuckin Light, hence far along the northern shore to the town of Cronstadt, and still the cry is "they come"—liner and block ship, screw frigate and paddle, gun boat and mortar-vessel: and now or never is the time that something must be attempted. Not that we are likely to go in and attack the forts, whatever might have been done last year. The difficulties are now very great, if not insurmountable. A range of submarine pilling runs in one unbroken line from Lisi Ness to a point where the town is out of range. From this same Lisi Ness to the Man-of-War Harbour a large portion of the Russian fleet lies moored. It consists of several line-of-battle ships, frigates, and corvettes; these are backed by a goodly number of gun boats, and, singular to say, twenty of them are propelled by steam power. It is said the locomotives were taken off the railway for this purpose; but the factory at Cronstadt, under the direction of an Englishman named Baird, is fast making many more.

On the northern shore the most elaborate earthworks, now green with the vegetation of spring, protect it from any light attack in that direction; these have been constructed since last year. In the regular channel above Risbank their best ships are lying ready for sea, with their ensigns and jacks blended with the flags of Cronstadt and Risbank. These, one by one, are so placed as to command the channel. On a fine day the whole is not a bad panorama. On either side of you stretches the dark yellow waters from the Neva, the shores now verdant with spring and the stately pine, and dotted with many beautiful villas as far as the eye can reach. In the distance the magnificent dome of St. Isaac's, and the gilded spires of the churches of St. Petersburg, may be seen clear against the faint blue sky, with the white sails of the Russian men-of-war boats gliding across them at intervals. Altogether the scene is a singular one. Here is an immense force, with the naval resources of three nations, in close proximity; and still so equally has the game been played that neither side has fired a shot.

But the forts are the most magnificent objects in the picture. There they stand, the very personification of solidity, with portholes and guns frowning tier above tier; and so well are they kept in repair, in defiance of the frosts, that they look from this distance as if fresh from the builders' hands. The neatness in fortification appears to be quite a rage with them. Everything is arranged to catch the eye. But there must be a great deal for the Russians both at Cronstadt and Sebastopol, and they have taken every advantage of what she has given them as a foundation for works of defence.

The French steam-corvette *Aigle*, having in tow two sailing mortar-vessels, arrived at Kiel on the 6th inst., where the steam-corvettes *Tonnere* and *Pelican*, four mortar-vessels, and two gun-boats were lying at anchor. All those vessels were taking in six weeks' provisions and coal, and would soon be ready to join Rear-Admiral Penaud's squadron in the Baltic. Several other French war-vessels and gun boats were expected at Kiel, on their way to Cronstadt.

The Illustration engraved upon the next page is from a Sketch taken by Mr. Carmichael, from the paddle-box of H.M. steam-vessel the *Merlin*.

BOMBARDMENT OF TAGANROG.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE RUSSIAN NAVY AT CRONSTADT.—SKETCHED FROM THE PADDLE-BOX OF H.M.S. "MERLIN."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE TCHERNAYA IN THE CRIMEA. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE TCHERNAYA VALLEY.

OUR Artist, in one of his recent excursions from Baltaclava, sketched the accompanying View of the Tchernaya (Black River), at the point where it is fordable, and where a temporary wooden bridge has lately been thrown across the stream. It is guarded by a picket of Bersagliori (Sardinian sharpeshooters), and a picket of French Dragoons; a sentry is seen on horseback, wearing a white cover over his helmet. On both sides of the river are soldiers bathing, washing, &c.; horsemen fording the river; artillery waggons on the opposite side.

The vegetation of the country is of extreme picturesqueness and beauty. Mr Scott, in his recently published volume, describes the trees covered with bunches of that parasitic plant, mistletoe. "Lofty mountains guarded as delicious a valley as ever sparkling stream ran murmuring through, to form the bathing-place of Naiades. A thousand cool and luxurious retreats under the shade of impenetrable foliage were there, and varied plants and sweet-scented flowers."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, July 15.—6th Sunday after Trinity
MONDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
TUESDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Petrarch died, 1374. Hampden killed, 1643
THURSDAY, 19.—
FRIDAY, 20.—St. Margaret.
SATURDAY, 21.—Union of England and Scotland, 1706

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1855.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday
M. h. m.	Ea. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
2 30	3 10	3 52	4 32	5 14	5 57	6 43
A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
3 12	3 54	4 36	5 20	6 10	7 5	8 11

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

We have received the list of the fallen heroes of the Crimea in the late attacks on the Malakoff and the Redan; and any moment may bring tidings that their deaths are being signally avenged. General Simpson's last announcement was, that on the 10th inst. (last Tuesday) he intended to open a heavy fire on the Redan. The businesslike, determined, phraseology of the intimation has been noticed with a certain grim satisfaction. Our cool Scotch General is going about his work with that deliberate earnestness which is the best omen of success. The electric telegraph has since informed us that he has kept his word, and silenced the Russian batteries.

The melancholy list has by this time made its way to the humble households of the rank and file engaged on the day of "Raglan's last fight." The number of deaths, though happily much smaller than was at first supposed, is large enough to cause many a widely-extended circle of sorrow; and the long roll-call of those who could answer to their names, though from the bed of anguish, will have carried grief to thousands. Unhappily, too, the significant word "severely" occurs with sad frequency in this record; and, although God forbid it should be a hopeless word (even with all the disadvantages to which the British soldier is still subjected in the hour of his suffering), it is impossible but that a large proportion of the wounded cases should terminate unfavourably. The register of "Casualties" which was published on Tuesday probably began to do its work of affliction just as the English batteries were commencing the work of vengeance, but few of the bereaved among us, to use Campbell's words,

In Glory's fires can dry their tears.

The language of our Sovereign's message to the Army—the expression of grief that the struggle of the 18th had not been successful; and the assurance that the Queen felt the most entire confidence in her troops—nobly contrasts with the bombastic falsehoods of the address of Prince Gortschakoff, who describes that attack as one made by enemies driven to despair—who would soon be utterly crushed by those who had sworn to render up to their Emperor "our Sebastopol" intact. Perhaps already Queen Victoria's confidence has been more than vindicated; but, be that as it may, the issue cannot be long delayed; and "our Sebastopol"—in other words, the plunder which Russia has held for something under a century—will shortly be in the hands of the "despairing" enemy.

A despatch stated to have been received from General Pelissier, announcing a tremendous sortie by the Russians, and an attack upon the Mamelon Vert, followed by the repulse of the assailants with great slaughter, and but little loss on the part of the Allies, was promulgated in Paris early in the week, but, being unaccompanied with any confirmation, or by any official intimation from our own War-office to a similar effect, it did not receive much acceptation. A curious explanation, evidently in its present state incomplete, has been given, and we are told of a misconception, by General Pelissier, of a movement by the enemy; but even if this were probable in the case of a veteran commander, he would scarcely risk an account, by anticipation, of the result of the affair. That the Allies have been harassed from time to time by every operation, real or pretended, by which the besieged could delay the fatal preparations for the final assault is, however, nearly certain; and it is by no means unlikely that the French have had to undergo a series of alarms and to provide against demonstrations of menace which any inaction on their part would at once have changed into actual onslaught.

There is one consideration connected with the death of the late Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea to which less attention has been given than may be desirable. It must not be forgotten that the army of England before Sebastopol is a small one, while that of France is, both actually and comparatively, large. *Ceteris paribus*, this fact would naturally entitle the French General to assume a position of leadership, which, however rational in itself, might not be so flattering to the feelings of his allies, as more apparent equality of directing power. While Lord Raglan lived, his rank, his reputation as a soldier, and as the friend of the Great Duke, and, still more, his admirable tact preserved that equality, or, at all events, appeared to do so; added to which, he had to deal with two colleagues who would not be inclined unduly to assert their independence. Marshal St. Arnaud, as gallant a soldier as ever lived, was well aware that his fortunate antecedents scarcely entitled him to represent France in a grand war; and General Canrobert is a man of somewhat of Lord Raglan's own character, and with him the departed nobleman could have no serious difference. But General Pelissier is not only a man of solid military reputation, but is also possessed of an energetic, perhaps dictatorial, spirit. While he assumes the command of the great French army, there succeeds to the head of the small English force a General whose skill and gallantry are known but to a small number of his countrymen, though at this moment they may have been suddenly and brilliantly illustrated—a man, in fact, who has to make a European reputation, and has no accidental advantages as stepping-stones to it. These facts being duly considered, it will, or should, occasion no surprise if, for the purposes of the present campaign, France should assume the virtual leadership; nor, should this be the case, ought the predominance of the military nation to excite the jealousy of a non-military people. The immense stake which France has invested in the game of war gives her a right to dictate much of the play; and, although in the small but glorious army of England she has brought an invaluable increase to the common stock, it can scarcely be an unwise policy in her to unite cordially in *le grand jeu*. At the same time, of course, her own interests are too solemn to permit the slightest advance blindfold, or the slightest undue acquiescence in the plans of her ally; and therefore, from what we can learn of the character of the brave and wise man who has succeeded to Lord Raglan's command, we have reason to believe, as well as to hope, that he will combine the most complete independence, and right of private judgment, with a well-judged policy of co-operation. This is no light matter, because, almost omnipotent as England is upon the ocean, her Army is by no means in so formidable a position; and any real difference or breach between the Generals might lead to consequences upon which it is not now necessary to dilate, inasmuch as there is not the least reason to apprehend their occurring.

There is one counteracting influence which, though it does not affect the possible assertion of leadership by France, materially affects the position of her General—and that is to be found in the circumstance that the Emperor of the French exercises no unfelt authority over the military operations in the Crimea. We give no ear to the *cavards* manufactured in the *salons* of discontented Parisians, as to any impatience having been manifested in the Crimea at the continuous superintendence of the Tuileries, because to suppose that the Emperor had given cause for such feelings would be to deny him his justly-earned character for real and practical wisdom. But that his counsels are transmitted, and that they sometimes take a more stringent form than that of mere counsel, there is no doubt; and it is also far from improbable that the Emperor, weighing the relations of which we have spoken, may have desired that the interposition of his own superior authority should deprive his General's acts of any peremptory character, and thus effectually remove, from the present crisis at least, any perturbing element. For the moment, we may say, in conclusion, all is hopeful, and before these lines meet the reader's eye, he may be able to sum up the position of affairs in a yet more satisfactory phrase.

THERE was a time when it was the privilege and pleasure of Englishmen to assemble in public and freely express their opinions on the state of the Government and the nation. The practice was in the highest degree wholesome. It strengthened the principle of liberty, and encouraged the growth of a manly and independent spirit in all classes. The interest felt by the people in all that related to the action of the Government prevented the public mind from lapsing into that unhappy stagnation which is the sure precursor of national decay and degradation. But lately this practice has been discontinued. For the last ten years there has not been held in London a great public meeting that can by any stretch of courtesy be termed a free one. The Anti-Corn-law League set the example of excluding from their monster assemblages all who were not provided with tickets; being no doubt driven to adopt this course to save themselves from the unreasonable interruptions systematically caused by a wrong-headed section of the working classes, which pertinaciously refused to accept of cheap bread unless the boon were accompanied by what they called the "points" of the "People's Charter." The Administrative Reform Association has adopted the same principle, without the same necessity; and the consequence is that no one can speak at its meetings who is not pledged to agree in all particulars with the objects sought by the Association, and who has not purchased the right to a ticket of admission by an annual guinea or a still larger sum. The consequences are that the speakers at such meetings discourse *ex cathedrâ*, as much as a clergyman in his pulpit, and run as little risk as he does of eliciting a reply. This is a state of things which is by no means conducive to the growth of a healthy public sentiment. It was not in th is manner that the civil and religious liberties of Englishmen were won and preserved; and it is not in this manner that the salutary control of public opinion can be exercised. Statesmen and legislators have it in their power to do much mischief, if the light of public opinion is withheld from their proceedings. The press is not a sufficient guardian of the national safety. It does its duty manfully; but it is not able, if unsupported by the people, publicly and freely assembled, to keep the Government, and above all the Parliament, to the straight line of patriotism and honesty. The oral is better than the written or printed word, and more potent in reaching the hearts and intellects of the great bulk of the people. It must have struck political observers that there has recently been an amount of apathy in the public mind on all great national questions, never before seen in this country, and which has told with most pernicious effect upon the character and proceedings of Parliament. Of late times, and especially since the repeal of the Corn Laws, the popular branch of the Legislature, if it has ever aroused the public from this apathy, has done so only to excite the far more dangerous sentiment of dissatisfaction. Its parties, or, more properly speaking, its rotten remnants of the parties which were broken up by the famous secession of the late Sir Robert Peel from the cause which he had so long maintained, and from the men with whom he had so long acted, have carried on mean squabbles from day to day, and from session to session, till public confidence in public men has been widely shaken. When the people look around them for a man fit to lead them at this epoch or for a body of men capable of expressing their sentiments, and of organising the national opinion, so as to bear with healthy stimulus upon the whole current of our legislation—they look in vain. At last, however, a movement has been made, which, if it have no other immediate result, will at least restore the old English practice of open public assemblages, where any man who has anything to say may freely say it, subject to no other control or interference than that by which all public assemblages must be regulated, if order and decorum are to be observed. The meeting of the "State Reform Association," which was held on Wednesday evening in Freemasons' Hall, and on the ulterior objects of which we are not sufficiently informed to pass any opinion, has the merit of setting a good example. We trust that, from the discussions which it has inaugurated, something like a sound public opinion will be formed and directed. The country requires men at this moment. The old leaders are effete. Lord John Russell has committed political *felo-de-se*. Lord Palmerston inspires but faint confidence. Messrs. Cobden and Bright are in the direct antagonism with the public sentiment, and call those the populace whom they were formerly proud to appeal to as the people. Mr. Disraeli is the servant, though he aspires to be the leader, of a faction; and there is not a man among the representatives of the nation in Parliament who as yet has given proofs of capacity, combined with patriotism and courage, sufficiently tried and proved, to be able to assume a high position at the head of public opinion. Some of the talented gentlemen we have named have held, and might have continued to hold, such a position, if they had been true to right principles. This position they have either forfeited or can never acquire. We believe, however, that new men will ultimately be forthcoming; and that the next Parliament will have a very different complexion from the present. The popular heart is sound, as it ever has been, and if all classes come honestly and bravely forward to express themselves, Englishmen will soon cease to have cause to blush for the mismanagement of the national affairs, or reason to fear the betrayal, by incompetent statesmen, of the national interests, either at home or abroad.

THERE are two motions before the House of Commons the object of both of which is to convey a censure upon, or vote a want of confidence in, the Government. The one has its origin on the Liberal, the other on the Conservative, side of the House. The elder, in point of date, is due to Mr. Roebuck, and would condemn not only the present but the late Government, for the abuses disclosed before the Sebastopol Committee. The younger, but more important, of the two has been placed on the paper by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and directly censures the Government for participation in the sentiments of Lord John Russell—as avowed in his too notorious and melancholy speech on the Austro-Russian propositions for an illusory, and therefore dishonourable, peace. Mr. Roebuck's motion sinks into insignificance compared with that of Sir Bulwer Lytton. The mismanagement in the Crimea, disgraceful as it was, has been to a large extent remedied; but nothing can remedy the evil inflicted on the Cabinet and the country by the speech of Lord John Russell, except his retirement from the Ministry.

Lord Palmerston may, perhaps, find means to avert a Parliamentary censure; but if he do he will be fortunate and clever indeed, if he attain that object without the sacrifice of his blundering colleague. An attempt is to be made to screen Lord John Russell by the publication of further correspondence relative to the Conference at Vienna, tending to prove that M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who, like his Lordship, was bamboozled, bewildered, tricked, and made a dupe of by the adroit Count Buol and other Austrian influences, did not for that cause lose the favour of his Imperial master, but fell from power on account of a difference on another question. But all this is nothing to the point. Lord John Russell's conduct is to be judged of by his recent speech; and by that speech he shows himself utterly unfit to be the member of a Ministry pledged to carry on the war with energy and vigour, and whose bounden duty it is to spare no exertion to secure a victory. Lord John Russell must resign. There is no alternative, except at the dismissal from office of the whole Administration.

REMAINS OF LORD RAGLAN.—Lord Raglan's remains will probably arrive in England in about a week from this time; and will be accompanied by the whole of his personal staff, Colonels Steele, Lord Burghersh, and Poulett Somerset, Major Kingscote, the Hon. S. Calthorpe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The ship conveying his remains will go to Bristol, and thence the body will be conveyed to the family burial-place, near Badminton

CONDUCT OF THE POLICE IN HYDE-PARK.—The Commission for inquiring into the conduct of the police in reference to the late disturbances in Hyde-park will probably be composed of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Q.C., Recorder of London; Mr. R. B. Armstrong, Q.C., Recorder of Manchester; and Mr. Gilbert Henderson, Recorder of Liverpool.—*Globe.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 35.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST withdrew for the present his motion the Oath of Abjuration Bill, which stood for a second reading on Tuesday.

The Burleyhey College Hamlet Inclosure, Parliamentary Improvement Acts Regulation Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The following bills passed through Committee, viz., the Dwellings for Labouring Classes Bill, the Edinburgh Lands Bill, the Victoria Government Bill, the Waste Lands (Australia) Act Repeal Bill, the New South Wales Government Bill, the Places of Religious Worship Registration Bill, and the Youthful Offenders (No. 2) Bill.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the early sitting of the House the Nuisances Removal Amendment Bill was committed in Committee, and its clauses were agreed to. Some progress was also made in the Metropolitan Buildings Bill, which was likewise considered in Committee.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Sir F. Thesiger, said it was not the intention of the Government to proceed further that Session with the Roman Catholic Charities Bill.

Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Mr. Milnes, said that he had no knowledge except that which he acquired from the public papers of the treatment experienced by the late Mr. Stowe, who was sent by the proprietors of the *Times* to distribute the funds with which he had been entrusted for the relief of the wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Scutari.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON'S MOTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord PALMERSTON, pursuant to the promise he made in the late Conference at Vienna, that the Government should lay before the House of Commons at the right hon. Baronet being brought forward, the papers connected with the subject, moved that the House should go into Committee on the Diplomatic Correspondence with Vienna relative to the Conferences.

Mr. DISRAELI did not think that the explanation given by the noble Lord in the slightest degree changed his position in reference to the extraordinary revelation made by him on Friday night. The statement of the noble Lord had created the utmost uneasiness throughout the country; and he thought, under the circumstances, it was the duty of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, to afford the very earliest opportunity for the consideration of the honourable Baronet's motion, which involved the question whether, under the circumstances, that House was prepared to continue their confidence in a Government, which it appeared upon the most important question of the day, were divided in their opinions as to the necessity of continuing the war.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the right hon. Gentleman had really made "Much Ado about Nothing." As he had before stated, he was ready to give the hon. Baronet Monday, or any other day next week, for the bringing on of his motion.

Sir E. BULWER LYTTON said he was not surprised at the noble Lord (the right hon. friend had made "Much Ado about Nothing," for in point of chronological order the "Much Ado about Nothing" came immediately after "The Comedy of Errors" (immense laughter, in which Lord Palmerston himself joined). He accepted the noble Lord's offer, and would bring on his motion on Monday in a substantive form, and not as an amendment to going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. ROEBUCK consented, under such circumstances, to postpone his motion until that of the hon. Baronet was disposed of.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Sir J. FERGUSON moved that it be read a third time that day three months.

Upon a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 105 to 102.

Several divisions took place upon clauses proposed to be added to the bill. On the motion that the bill do pass some discussion ensued, and upon a division the bill was carried through its last stage by a majority of 130 to 105.

The House then went into Committee upon the Tenants' Improvement Compensation (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved he heard a rumour that Lord Palmerston was waited upon by a number of Irish members, who induced him under pressure to promise to restore the fourteenth clause (the retrospective clause) of the bill. He wished to know if it were true.

Lord PALMERSTON said some Irish members had waited upon him on the subject on the previous day, and he told them that he had already supported the fourteenth clause, and, if its restoration to the bill should be moved he would support the motion.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD asked whether the Irish members had not complained of the absence of seven members of the Government from the division on the clause, and whether he had not said that on any future division the clause should be supported by the whole force of the Government?

Lord PALMERSTON said that such a complaint had been made, and he had said he hoped that hereafter he should have no reason to regret their absence.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE disclaimed having been a party to such a deputation.

Mr. DISRAELI said that the noble Lord ought to have told the menacing deputation that waited upon him that they would learn the sentiments of the Government in the House of Commons.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that he had received a menacing deputation.

Mr. WHITESIDE looked upon the whole occurrence as a serious blow to constitutional government. It was easy to see that the Irish members would have intimated that unless the noble Lord restored the clause they would vote against the Government on the motion of Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton.

Sir G. GREY said that the Irish members had only done that which was a family compact of Scotch members.

The conversation was continued for a considerable time, and became incoherent as it advanced. The result was, that the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Several bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., The School Grants Security; Victoria Government; Waste Lands (Australia) Acts Repeal, New South Wales Government; and Places of Religious Worship Registration Bills.

The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Bill was read a second time.

The following bills passed through committee—viz., Dwelling-houses (Scotland); Endowed Schools (Ireland); Gold Wedding-rings; Commons Inclosure (No. 2); and Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

LONDON WRIT.

Mr. WAKLEY moved that LORD. Hotham be discharged from public attendance on the Select Committee, and that Mr. E. Egerton be added.

Mr. BOUVERIE stated that he concurred with the application of Baron Rolfe to be heard by counsel; at the same time he thought that the other Judge should be also heard by counsel. If had been asked, who was the other Judge? It was merely the duty of the House to see that no one should take part in the deliberations who was not entitled to a seat; and as in the other House the law officers were directed to attend when Government business were under question, so he thought the House should, in this case, put itself and its privileges. It was because only one side was to be heard by counsel that he desired to be relieved from further attendance on the Committee.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE stated that there were already seven lawyers on the Committee, and he did not see that there was any addition to that number required. Surely seven lawyers were quite sufficient out of eleven members (Laughter). He thought the Committee would sustain a great loss if the noble Lord were allowed to retire.

Lord HOTHAM, after some explanations, consented to serve on the Committee, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. ALCOCK asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether, inasmuch as it was improbable that the Committee on the Beer Act would be able to report during this Session, it was his intention to introduce a bill in order to modify the restrictions of the Beer Act of last Session?

Sir G. GREY said that it was not his intention to interrupt the Committee now sitting upon the subject, and he could not say, what would be done until they submitted their report.

FINANCE.

In answer to a question from Sir H. Willoughby, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that it would be necessary to submit supplemental estimates for several branches of expenditure; and it would be his duty to state in what manner the money was to be raised.

Mr. DISRAELI said he understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say, when replying to the hon. Baronet, the member for Evesham (Sir H. Willoughby), that the public expenditure was so considerable that there was a probability of large supplemental estimates being laid upon the table, and that the House should go into a Committee of Ways and Means. Now in reference to what the House should do in that Committee of Ways and Means, he wished to make this inquiry, whether when the Government contracted for the last Loan they engaged to raise no further sum of money during the present year in that manner?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was quite true, when the last Loan was contracted, that her Majesty's Government did enter into an engagement that they would not raise anything by way of loan until the whole of the instalments of the sixteen millions were paid up, and he did not wish to convey to the House that Government desired to contract any loan for the service of the country, at all events before the end of next December, in the manner in which that Loan was contracted.

Lacy Regium and Lord Ragian's Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed.

TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

Upon clause fifteen—which entitled the tenant to remain in possession, even after eviction, until his claim for compensation for improvements was settled—Mr. S. FITZGERALD moved that the clause be struck out, on the ground of its establishing a new principle altogether opposed to the interests of the landlord.

Lord PALMERSTON supported the clause.

On a division the clause was rejected by a majority of 84 to 83.

The clause was accordingly expunged.

After a discussion upon several other clauses of the bill, which occupied the Committee for the remainder of the night, the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

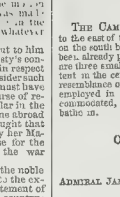
Several bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

THE CAMP OF SATORY.—The Camp will be established this year to the east of the road which leads from Versailles to Dreux. It is skirted on the south by a small wood. From 500 to 600 tents fronting the north have been already pitched, and are occupied by the 51st Regiment of the Line. There are three small clumps of trees in that part of the plain, and the Colonel has his tent in the centre one, which has been converted by his men into the miniature resemblance of an English park. Engineers quartered at Versailles are daily employed in tracing out the Camp, where the soldiers will be comfortably accommodated, and will have the piece of water (Les Suisses) close at hand to bathe in.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF THOMOND.

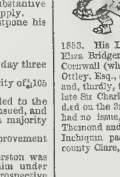
ADMIRAL JAMES O'BRYEN, third Marquis of Thomond, Earl and Baron of Inchiquin, in the Peerage of Ireland, G.C.H., was the second son of the Hon. Edward O'Bryen, by his wife Miss Mary Carnac, and succeeded, the 21st May, 1846, in his Irish honours, his brother William, the second Marquis, who had been created an English Peer, as Baron Tadcaster, but which title, as he died without male issue, is expired with him. James, the third Marquis, the subject of this notice, obtained high credit as a naval officer. He commanded the *Emerald* at the capture of St. Lucia and Scenam; he was made a G.C.H. in 1831, and became Admiral of the Red in



1853. His Lordship was three married: first, the 25th November, 1800, to Eliza Bridgeman, second daughter of James Wiliyams, Esq., of Carnanton, Cornwall (which lady died in 1802); secondly, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Ottley, Esq., and relict of Valentine Horsford, Esq. (which lady died in 1843); and, thirdly, the 5th January, 1847, to Anne (who survives him), sister of the late Sir Charles Flint, and widow of Rear-Admiral Fane. The noble Marquis died on the 2nd inst., at his mansion in the Regent's Park; and he became Admiral of the Red in had no issue, and leaves no immediate male descendant, the Marquisate of Thomond and the Earldom of Inchiquin become extinct, while the Barony of Inchiquin passes to the present Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, Clare, the head and representative of a collateral branch of the family county.

SIR MICHAEL DILLON BELLEW, BART.

SIR MICHAEL DILLON BELLEW, Bart., of Mount Bellew, in the county of Galway, whose death has occurred at Greenville Lodge, Rathmines, Dublin, was the son of Christopher Bellew, Esq., by his wife, Olivia Emily, only daughter of Antony Nugent, styled Viscount Delvin, and was born the 25th Sept., 1796; he was created a Baronet the 15th August, 1838. He married, in 1816, Helena Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Dillon, Esq., of Dublin, by whom he leaves nine three sons and six daughters; of the latter, three are married—viz., Mrs. Monro, Mrs. Cosmo Gordon, of Fyvie Castle, and the Hon. Mrs. Grant. Sir Robert, who inherited the Baronetcy at his father's death in 1831, and whose demise occurred at Fergus-house, Banffshire, on the 6th inst., is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir George Semuel Abercromby, the sixth Baronet, who is married to Agnes-Georgina, second daughter of the present Lord Kilmaine, and has issue.



SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY, BART.

SIR ROBERT ALLEN CROMBY, fifth Baronet of Birkenbog or Forglen, in the county of Banff, F.R.S.E., Chief of the clan of Abercrombie, was the only son of Sir George, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander, seventh Lord Banff, and was born the 4th February, 1784. He married, the 22nd October, 1816, Eazabeth Stephenson, only child of the late Samuel Douglas, Esq., of Netherlaw, by whom he leaves three sons and six daughters; of the latter, three are married—viz., Mrs. Monro, Mrs. Cosmo Gordon, of Fyvie Castle, and the Hon. Mrs. Grant. Sir Robert, who inherited the Baronetcy at his father's death in 1831, and whose demise occurred at Fergus-house, Banffshire, on the 6th inst., is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir George Semuel Abercromby, the sixth Baronet, who is married to Agnes-Georgina, second daughter of the present Lord Kilmaine, and has issue.

SIR J. A. OMMANNEY, K.C.B.

SIR JOHN ACKWORTH OMMANNEY, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, was the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Cornthwaite Ommanney, and brother to the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney. He entered the Royal Navy in 1793, and, after some years' hard service, was, in 1799, appointed supernumerary Lieutenant of the *Isis*, the vessel in which Lord Macartney went to China. He assisted, in 1795, as Captain of the *Charlotte*, in Lord Bridport's action. He was subsequently at the Helder, and there captured a French burger of sixteen guns. Ommanney commanded the *Alcaste* at the battle of Navarino. He was made a K.C.B. in 1836, and became an Admiral of the Blue in 1849. He was since advanced to be Admiral of the White, and, four days before his death, on the demise of the Marquis of Thomond, he was promoted to be Admiral of the Red. He was also a Knight of St. Louis, of the third class of St. Vladimir, and of the Redeemer of Greece.

Sir John Ommanney married, in 1803, Miss Ayling, daughter of Richard Ayling, Esq., of Shoham, Sussex. The gallant Admiral died on the 8th inst., at the age of eighty-two, at his seat, Warblington-house, Havant, Hants.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN HARPER, C.B.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN HARPER died on the 3rd inst., at his residence, near Guildford, Surrey, at the advanced age of eighty-three. The gallant Admiral was a distinguished member of his profession, and passed the great portion of a long life in his country's service. He entered the Royal Navy when young, and was a Midshipman of the *Boyne* at the capture of Martinique, in 1794. Soon after, as Lieutenant of the *Arrogant*, a private ship of ten guns from the Carronade, in a boat of that sloop. He acted on shore at the reduction of Guadaloupe; he was Lieutenant of the *Defence* in Lord Hotham's action; and he participated in the glory of the Nile. Harper, when senior of the *Otter* sloop, captured with two of the *Stork* boats a lugger privateer. In the *Excellent* he assisted at the defence of Rosas, in 1807; and at the destruction of a convoy at Dominica, in 1809. In the Adriatic he commanded the *Saracen*, and captured the islands of Zufano, Mezzo, St. George, and Stagno. He was also most active and useful at the taking of Cattaro. Ragusa, and on various other occasions. Rear-Admiral Harper became a C.B. in 1815.

SIR WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, D.C.L.

THIS distinguished seaman, whose name stands so high in the annals of naval science and research, was son of the late Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, a physician of Bath, and was born in 1790. He was educated at the Bath Grammar-school; and, entering the naval service, was, as midshipman of the *Vanguard*, present at the engagement with the Danish gun-boats in 1809. In 1814 he was Lieutenant of the *Hecate*, and he served in the boats at the capture of three American privateers, and at the destruction of the naval stores at Pettigage Point. Parry commenced his reputation as an explorer, when, being Lieutenant-Commander of the *Alexander*, he accompanied Captain (now Sir James) Ross, in 1818, in an expedition to the Arctic regions. In 1819 he commanded another expedition, which crossed the meridian 110 deg. West from Greenwich, and reached 112 deg. West in lat. 74 deg. 44 min. N. lat.; and he returned in 1820. In the same year, 1820, he fitted out a second expedition, consisting of the *Hecla* and *Fury*, which sailed in 1821, and came back in 1822. He was at the head of a third expedition in 1824-5; and in 1826 of a land expedition, which reached 32 deg. 45 min. N. lat. For these labours in the Polar regions, Parry was Knighted in 1829. He had previously received the freedom of the city of Bath, and had obtained £1000 from the Government as part of the reward offered for penetrating the meridian 110 deg. West longitude, within the Arctic circle. He also got, in 1823, the freedom of the city of Winchester. He filled the office of Hydrographer to the Admiralty from 1823 to 1829, and was for some time Commissioner for the management of the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs. He had also discharged the responsible duties of Comptroller of Steam-Machinery and Packet Service at the Admiralty. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1852, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1853. Sir William was a D.C.L., a fellow of the Royal Society, and (among other similar honours) an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. The gallant Admiral married first, in October, 1826, the Hon. Isabella Stanley, fourth daughter of John Thomas, late Lord Stanley of Aderley, and sister of Edward John, present Lord Stanley, and President of the Board of Trade, which lady died the 13th May, 1850. He married, secondly, in 1841, Mrs. Hoare, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hankinson, and relict of Samuel Hoare, Esq. Sir William Edward Parry died at Ems, on the 7th inst.

PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ.

PHILIP PUSEY, Esq., of Pusey, Farringdon, Berks, died at the residence of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, at Christchurch, Oxford, on the 16th instant. Mr. Pusey was the eldest son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie, who was fourth son of William, first Earl of Radnor, and who assumed the now famous surname of Pusey, the manor of Pusey being settled on him as nephew of the proprietor Mr. Allen Pusey's wife.

Mr. Pusey, the subject of this notice, was born June 25th, 1799; and married, October 4th, 1822, the Lady Emily Frances Theresa Herbert, second daughter of Henry George, second Earl of Carnarvon, by whom he has had issue a son and two daughters. Mr. Pusey succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1828; and he entered Parliament in 1830 as member for Chippenham; in 1831 he represented Cashel. He was elected M.P. for the county of Berks in 1835, and retained his seat until the general election in 1852, when he retired. Mr. Pusey took a leading part in matters connected with agriculture, and was the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England last year, but, owing to indisposition, was unable to preside at the meeting at Lincoln—the Earl of Chichester officiating in his absence. He edited the Journal of this society, and was one of its chief contributors. He was equally forward as a practical agriculturist, and gave every encouragement to implements and manures. He was a great advocate for combining practice with science. The celebrated Dr. Edward Pusey, canon of Christchurch, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, is Mr. Philip Pusey's next brother.

WILLS, PERSONALTY, AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Liddell, Baron Ravensworth, was proved under £50,000 personalty. The Venerable Robert Young Knays, Archdeacon of Bombay, £35,000 personalty in England. Henry Lamson, Reigate and London, warehouseman, £30,000. James Henry Shaw, copper-merchant, London, £20,000. Abraham Wellin, of Gloucester, wine-merchant, £10,000. Mrs Elizabeth Aithea Heberden, of St. Sidwell, Exeter, £45,000; and has bequeathed £5000, in charities, as under:—Propagation of the Gospel, £1000; Employing additional Curates, £1000; Government Home Office Institutions, £1000; Colonial Bishops, £1000, Infant Orphan Asylum, £500; Exeter Dispensary, £100; Exeter Penitentiary, £100; Assisting Curates at Exeter, £100; Blind School, Exeter, £100; St. Sidwell and St. James' Schools, £50 each. Mr. Henry Wood, of Clifton, Bristol, has, by a codicil, left £100 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £100 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the British and Foreign Society; and £100 to the Tunbridge Wells Infirmary. The Rev. Thomas Sanderson, Vicar of Little Addington, has bequeathed £110 to the General Infirmary, Northampton, and £110 to the poor of Little Addington.

THE COURT.

The Court left town for her Majesty's marine residence at Osborne on Tuesday last, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Queen of the Belgians, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium. It is understood that her Majesty will remain at Osborne until the second week in August, when, according to present arrangements, the Queen and Prince Albert will proceed to Paris to pay a visit to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The chief incidents of Court life during the past week may be thus narrated briefly:—On Friday se'nnight Prince Albert, accompanied by the Count de Flandres, paid a visit to the Camp at Aldershott. Their Royal Highnesses left town early, and returned to Buckingham Palace at two p.m. In the course of the day the Countess de Persigny, wife of the French Ambassador of France, was presented to the Queen by the Countess of Clarendon.

On Saturday the Queen held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty wore her mantle, as Sovereign of the Order, of crimson satin lined with white, with the gold and enamelled collar of the Order. Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince Albert wore his mantle, as Great Master of the Bath, with the collar and star of the Order. The Knights Grand Cross appeared in their crimson satin mantles, having the star of the Order embroidered on the left breast. After the investiture the Queen and Prince Albert went to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Royal, and Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium. The Royal party quitted Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past six o'clock, and were joined at the Crystal Palace by the Duchess of Kent. Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians and the Royal circle dined in the Crystal Palace, and returned to town at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen inspected one hundred wounded and disabled Guards recently arrived in the country from the Crimea. On the same day their Highnesses Prince Gholam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah, the son and grandson of Tippoo Sultaun, were presented to the Queen, at an audience, by the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, and took leave of her Majesty, on their return to India.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, left Buckingham Palace at twelve for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Count de Flandres accompanied the Queen and the King. A detachment of light cavalry formed the escort from Buckingham Palace to the private station of the South Western Railway at Nine Elms, where a special train was in readiness, which conveyed her Majesty and the Royal party to Farnborough, from whence the Queen, the Prince, and the King proceeded to Aldershott, and reviewed the troops at present in camp there. After the review her Majesty and the Royal circle partook of luncheon, and, returning to Farnborough, proceeded onwards, via Gosport, to the Isle of Wight. The young Princes and Prince ss of the Royal family (with the exception of Prince Leopold, who is detained in town by a slight accident) proceeded to Osborne at an early hour the same morning. The Princess Charlotte of Belgium accompanied their Royal Highnesses.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince, with their illustrious relatives, took driving and walking exercise on the grounds of Osborne.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent leaves town to-day (Saturday), on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Earl of Westmoreland, British Minister at Vienna, has arrived in London, accompanied by his son, the Hon. Julian Fane. The noble Earl had an audience of her Majesty on Monday.

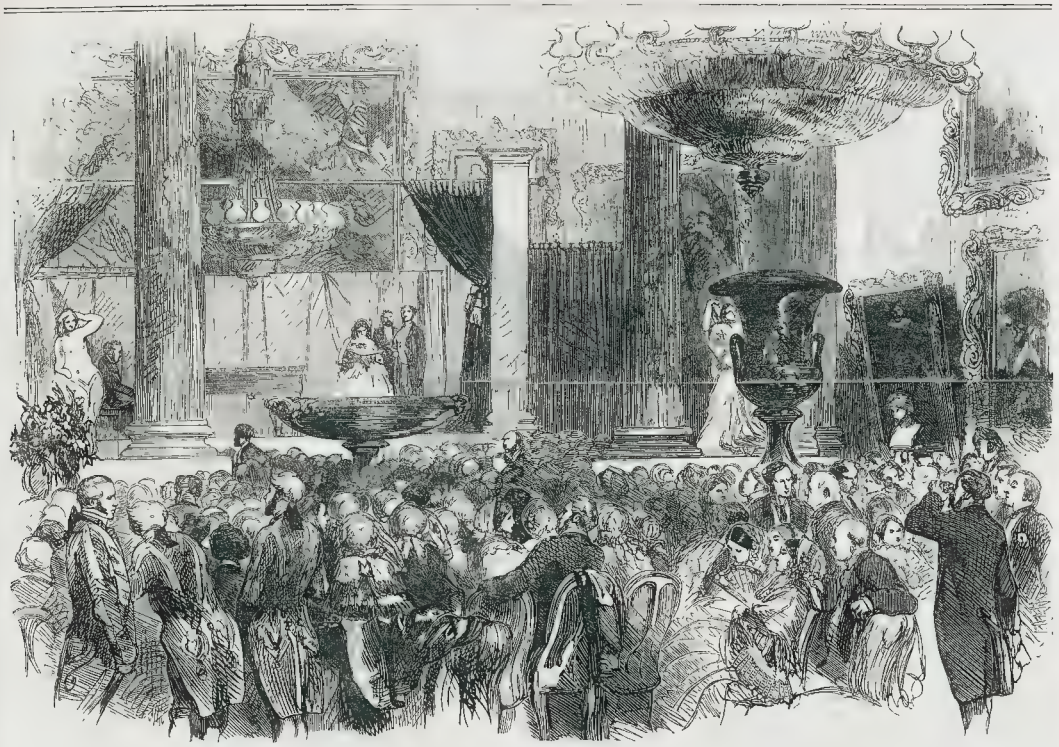
The Earl of Derby has left town for Knowsley, where he will entertain a large party of friends during the Liverpool races.

The Earl of Sefton continues in a very precarious condition, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SUNDAY MORNING IN THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE characteristic Picture engraved upon the next page, from one of Mr. Carmichael's able sketches, is a truly-impressive scene; in its solemnity contrasting with the ordinary every-day life on board ship. It represents the Sunday morning Divine service on board the *Cæsar*, screw steamship, Captain John Robb, in the Baltic Fleet. The chaplain is reading a portion of the service; the majority of those around are attentive listeners; and the orderly and quiet decorum of the scene can scarcely fail to impress the beholder with the paramount importance of the observance, and its holier influence upon the lives and habits of the crew.

FUNERAL SERVICE BEFORE BURIAL ON BOARD "THE QUEEN" IN THE BALTIC FLEET.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.



FETE AT GROSVENOR-HOUSE, ON MONDAY, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF "THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN," IN SOHO-SQUARE. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT-CLUB REGATTA.

WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., was the day fixed for this Regatta to take place this year. The morning rose cloudy and lowering, with a gentle air from the N. by W.; but in the course of the day it became a little more northerly and freshened considerably: the day turned out most charming, with bright sun-shine, and there was, in fact, nothing left to wish for. The fact that the *Phantom*, *Thought*, *Amazon*, *Marina*, and *Water Lily* were to contend, would have been sufficient of itself to give the Regatta an unusual degree of interest; but besides this a new yacht, the *Chance*, the property of T. Bartlett, Esq., from the yard of Mr Hatcher, of Southampton was to make her début on the watery stage, and though she had not as yet shown her powers in a match, great things were said of her performances. The other yachts, with their alterations and doings, have lately been made mention of in our accounts of the Thames matches.

As the morning wore on the scene became very lively, both on shore and afloat. Excursion trains came in from London, pouring out their vast numbers over the esplanades, the cliffs, the rising fortifications, and the pier—on which was stationed the town band; and the waters were so thickly studded with yachts, steamers, and craft of all sorts, that it seemed as if the competing vessels would have no easy matter to thread them all. The *Orion* steamer, gaily dressed with bunting, came down from Ipswich with a large complement of passengers, and saluted the flag of the Commodore, which was flying at the mast-head of the *Novice*, kindly given by that officer for the use of the committee as the station vessel; she was also covered with a great number of flags, and her cabin-tables with a profusion of good things, and the band of the Suffolk Militia played on board during the day. Besides the yachts engaged in the match, the following were also on the Harwich waters, and most of them were under way during the day, forming a beautiful fleet—*Maggy*, 140 tons (G. P. Bidder, Esq.), *Lola*, *Wildfire*, *Novice*, *Minion* (J. E. Cox, Esq.), *Avalon* (J. Goodson, Esq., Commodore R. L. Y. C.), *Crockera*, *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, *Ottilia*, *Aquiline*, 55 tons (J. Cardwell, Esq.), besides a great number of smaller boats. The chief prize sailed for was a handsome silver cup and cover, the gift of A. Arcedeckne, Esq., the Commodore of the Harwich Club, and to the influence of this gentleman, and his close connection with the leading members of the great London clubs, Harwich Regatta is no doubt considerably indebted for its wide support. The cup, an elegant one, and valued at sixty

ROYAL HARWICH REGATTA.—"THE AMAZON" WINNING THE COMMODORE'S CUP.

guineas, is the workmanship of Messrs. Gerrard, of the Haymarket, and to contend for which the following yachts came to their stations at about 11.30 a.m., No. 1 station being to windward on the Suffolk shore:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Name.	Tons.	Owner.
1. Glance	35	T. Berdett	4. Thought	29	G. Coope
2. Marina	55	W. J. Foster	5. Amazon	47	A. Young
3. Water Lily	34	H. Pannell	6. Phantom	37	S. Lucas

The course was round the Cork Light vessel, a flag-boat to the S.E., on Stone Bench, a short distance up the Stour, towards Arwarton, and back to the *Nowice*, twice round—a distance altogether of about forty miles, including tacking to windward; and half a minute per ton was allowed for difference of tonnage.

At 11.53 a.m., five minutes after the preparatory gun, the signal was made for the start, which was very well managed by all, the *Phantom* being, however, the earliest on the whole, and the first to get a large square-headed topsail set. They passed the *Nowice*, completing the first round, as under, according to the committee's time:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Amazon	1 51 0	Marina	1 53 28	Thought	2 4 50
Glance	1 50 50	Phantom	1 55 43	Water Lily	2 7 30

No alteration took place with respect to the place of any of the others; and the completion of the distance was nearly a repetition of the first round. At the conclusion of this well-sailed race the vessels arrived at the following times:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Amazon	3 43 45	Marina	4 1 3	Thought	4 10 30
Glance	4 1 0	Phantom	4 10 40	Water Lily	4 27 0

The *Amazon* was consequently declared the winner of the prize, and her owner was warmly greeted by the Commodore on coming on board the *Nowice*.

About an hour after the yachts had started, the stone boats came to their stations to contend for the Purse of Ten Guineas, given by J. Cardinall, Esq., the Vice-Commodore. The following started:—

Name.	Owner.	Tons.	Port.
Queen	Lines	23	Ipswich.
Marco Polo	Adams	25	Harwich.
Seven Brothers	Pipe	10	Harwich.
Unity	King	9	Ipswich.
Alfred	Rowson	26	Harwich.
Providence	Spalding	21	Ipswich.

The course for these boats—which are fine stout craft and good sailers, chiefly used in dredging—was the same as for the yachts, but only once round. Very great expertness was displayed at the start in getting the sails on them, and a large amount of skill in their sailing. After some excellent racing, the three first vessels all being entitled to something in the way of remuneration came in thus:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Queen	3 17 50	Alfred	3 21 20	Marco Polo	3 25 50

The first vessel received £5; the second, £3; and the third, £2.

The sports concluded with races for yachts, gigs, and dinghies; a duck-hunt, and the other usual concomitants of a provincial regatta.

MUSICAL FETE AT GROSVENOR-HOUSE.

On Monday afternoon a fête was given in this magnificent mansion, under the generous auspices of the Grosvenor family, and the joint direction of a committee of gentlemen, composed of Viscount Chelsea, M.P., Lord Dufferin, Baron Marochetti, and the Hon. W. Ashley; the object being to aid the funds of a very deserving institution—the Hospital for Women, in Soho-square.

The superb picture gallery was arranged for the fête, which included a [illegible] of the original cantatella by Mr Tom Taylor. A platform stage of tasteful design was erected at one end of the gallery, under the superintendence of the Baron Marochetti and Mr. Phillips; seats for the company being conveniently arranged along the centre.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Cambridge, honored the fête with their presence, and among the company were the Duchess of Orleans, the Princess Clementine of France, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Prince Edward Lichtenstein, Mrs. Van de Weyer, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Alleshire, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Earl of Clarendon; the Countess of Effingham, Wilton, Bruce, Craven, Howe, Frances Waldegrave, Beaudesert, Haddington, Mansfield, Yarborough, Derby, Ellenborough, Shaftesbury, Essex, Jersey, Hardwicke, Guilford, Tankerville, Lisburne, Norbury, Rosebery; and a long list of other distinguished members of the aristocracy.

The first part of the performances consisted of a musical selection, in which the amateur talents of Sir John Harrington, the Hon. W. Ashley, and Mrs. Sartoris were assisted by the professional skill of Signor Belletti, Mr. Charles Braham, and Mrs. Nassau, sen. Mr. Albert Smith also enlivened this portion of the entertainment by singing his favourite mélange, entitled "The Country Fair."

Mr [illegible] was followed by [illegible] who sang, with much [illegible] and [illegible] commendation; and the acting by the author, supported by Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Miss Mary Boyle, and Mr. Spence, was clever and spirited.

We understand that nearly 900 tickets were disposed of, at one guinea each; and, as the extra payment will in all probability defray the expenses, a large sum will be added to the funds of the Hospital.

Owing to the unhappy failure of their bankers, the provision made by the committee to [illegible] accounts, together with a legacy of £100, was lost; and, with the exception of some small sums in the hands of the matron and collector, the Hospital found itself without funds. Its expenditure last year, including £100 paid to the mortgagee, was £2089 4s. 0½d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £56 19s. 10½d., towards the expenses of the year 1858. At the present time, in order to continue the Charity, it is necessary to re £1600 for the current expenses of the year, making—with a sum of £1500 required to [illegible] a mortgage debt on the Hospital—a total of £3[illegible].

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 12.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
July 6	30.009	77·5	50·8	62·2	0·0	88	E.	0.00
„ 7	30.053	73·0	49·3	59·6	— 2·6	91	E.	0.00
„ 8	—	77·0	52·0	64·2	+ 2·2	78	S.W.	0.00
„ 9	—	77·1	51·1	63·7	+ 1·7	85	N.E.	0.00
„ 10	—	71	50·1	—	—	81	S.W.	0.00
„ 11	—	74·1	50·0	—	—	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 12	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	[illegible]	0.00

[illegible] the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh [illegible] are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100

[illegible] the week was 30.05 in. by the 7th; decreased to 29.47 in. by the 11th; [illegible] amounted to 29.76 in. by the end of the week. The mean of the whole [illegible] height of 32 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.771 in.

The mean temperature of the week was 62°69—being 0°69 above its average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 28°2, being the difference between the highest reading, 78°0, on the 12th; and the lowest, 49·8°, on the 7th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17°7; the greatest was 26·2°, on the 6th; and the least 8°, on the 12th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than two inches; one inch and seven-tenths of which fell on the 11th. Vivid flashes of lightning were seen during the evening of the 8th.

The Weather during the first three days of the week was very fine, and the sky almost cloudless; the rest of the week was dull, and the sky nearly covered.

Lewisham, July 12, 1858. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1356 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these, 689 were boys and 676 were girls, being 24 and 8 respectively below their average numbers. The deaths during the week were 926: 468 being males and 458 females. The average number in the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years corrected for increase of population is 1056. The present return of deaths, therefore, shows an improvement in the public health.

STATE REFORM.

On Wednesday evening last a most influential and important preliminary meeting was held at the Freemasons Hall for the purpose of forming on an extended basis an association, the object of which should be the obtaining of comprehensive reforms in the various departments of the State. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather and the [illegible] hour, the room was quite full. The chair was taken by Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

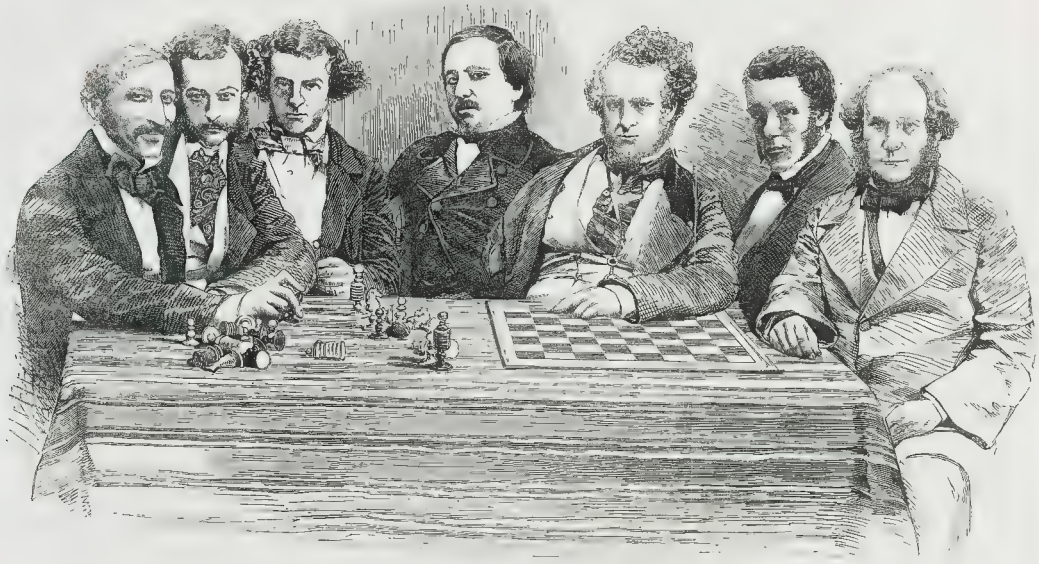
The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said, it devolved on him, having been placed in the chair, to state the objects for which the meeting had been convened; but before he did so he wished specially to press upon the minds of his auditory; that this was an open and not a taken meeting (Loud cheers). They were aware that within the last fifteen years or thereabouts the ancient system of holding public meetings by free entrance at the doors had been discontinued, and that even then the so-called public meetings had per [illegible] expression of public opinion, but the expression or the opinion of those who harmonised for the achievement of a particular end (Hear, hear). The promoters of the present meeting had determined to put let credit to themselves for breaking through this new mode, and try, if [illegible] as far as they could to the old ancestral custom (Hear, hear). They rejudged every man to be a friend to reform, and earnestly invited all classes of the people to afford them native co-operation (Loud cheers). By the time he had explained the course they meant to adopt, he felt convinced that no man of common sense or common honesty in that assembly would refuse to come forward and support them (Cheers). All they asked was a fair hearing. If they did not put forward projects worthy the acceptance of the meeting let them be rejected; but let everything be done in a business like and conciliatory manner. There was nothing to be gained by violence, and nothing had been more fatal to the interests of the industrious classes than that clamorous impulse them which had strengthened the hands of the idle and dominant classes (Cheers). Now their object was, in as far as they could, to reconcile conflicting opinions, and by mutual concessions to bring about the whole popular force and the action of a united and intelligent people against the proved and admitted abuses in the State (Hear). The machinery by which they proposed to carry out that object he should now endeavour to explain. Those who had been present at former meetings of that description must be aware that the preliminary step in the formation of an association was the appointment of some persons who might act as executive committee. That they had done, but not in any exclusive spirit, for their intention was, that in due course, and when certain preparations were made, to invite to the meeting gentlemen connected with the executive committee. They invited the blacksmith from his forge, and the weaver from his loom; and if such men were willing, honestly and intelligently, to co-operate with the executive committee they would be admitted as members, and would not be asked to pay one shilling as subscription (Loud cheers) He had already stated that theirs was an open meeting, and that he regarded the openness of the executive committee to

commissioners with their £3000 a year who read the *Times*, picked their teeth, and signed a few papers, and then rested satisfied that they had laboriously earned their money (Laughter). He did not complain of the increased pay proposed for our noble army in the Crimea . . . He was sure that every man in that room would agree with him that our noble Guards who had so bravely sustained their country's honour on the heights of Inkerman were well worthy of any reward a grateful nation could bestow (Loud cheers). Lord John Russell (not having held lately been nominated to represent the country at Vienna, and they all knew how he had discharged his duty (Renewed hisses) . . . He had carried with him £5000 numerous returns of expenses, and occupied one of the largest hotels in the place, but when he went to the Conference, he discovered there that his best lesson was to preserve the honour—not of England, but of Russia (Hear, hear, and cheers). He (Mr. Ingram) thought the meeting would agree with him that a little inquiry into such doings would be very serviceable. All he had to say was that he hoped the next time Lord John Russell went to Vienna, he would be treated with less expensive accommodation (Cheers and laughter) . . . Again, how did they find the supplies voted in the House of Commons? Mr. James Wilson, of the Treasury—a very excellent man in his way—came down to the House at two o'clock in the morning, when all honest men were in bed (A laugh)—with an immense bundle of papers, and immediately £10 millions were voted away with not a word being said for or against it (Hear). He did not complain of the men, but of the system; and he hoped that it was one that this association would endeavour to reform (Hear, hear). As the Chairman had so fully gone into the objects of the association, he hoped he should be excused from addressing them at greater length, and, therefore, he should move "That it was desirable the association should forward to the purpose of obtaining the free expression of public opinion on the existing abuses of the State, and of taking measures for their reform." (Cheers).

Mr Hodgskin, in seconding the resolution, congratulated himself on the presence of ladies at the meeting, and . . . hoped well for an undertaking commenced under such favourable auspices. It could hardly be but a full and sure expression of public opinion if this meeting excluded the most valuable half of the community (Cheers). They had found that even when . . . itself could not be carried out without the assistance of the ladies as the exertions of Miss Nightingale and her fair colleagues our brave . . . and soldiers had met care and attention which our Government had . . . them (Cheers). If the Government had done its duty in . . . and should let laws be made that might to address them; but he felt—and . . . he believed that the feeling was very common in the country—that . . . present moment, we had received at a very grave and disastrous crisis . . . a new Parliament (Hear, hear). His experience—and it was a pretty long one—of our political existence, he learned that the country had gone through a series of what might be called revolts . . . The first that he recollected was . . . the Reform Bill, which took place in 1828-29, when the . . . agitation was that which took place in 1828-29, when the . . . Ireland, headed by O'Connell, formed themselves into . . . terror, and . . . the Government, and, in spite of the revolt of 1830, . . . supported by Wellington . . . Peel and the whole power of the . . . Church, carried the recognition of the great principle of religious free- . . . dom (Loud cheers). Following that revolt . . . came the revolt of 1830, which ended in the . . . ming for the people . . . and many reform (Cheers). And the well . . . gained by that . . . it was allowed him he would tell them what they . . . proposed to do. It was the duty he . . . to lay before . . . the great principle of popular representation . . . to . . . which . . . carried, but the purpose of the . . . was a great . . . to be attended by the action of the great party which . . . parliamentary reform . . . a revolt of . . . and moral nature, but . . . of still more importance . . . which, in spite of aristocratic power, carried the great principle of free traffic, as the basis of our future commercial legislation (Cheers). He thought this was proof that parliamentary reform, limited as it was, had done some good, as, if it had not been for the movement of 1830, he believed they would not have had the success of 1846. After the revolt the last great revolt that had taken place against the infliction of a compulsory stamp on newspapers, which had succeeded, although it was not as yet carried out as effectually as it might be. He believed that the people brought into effectual and free operation that change would confer great and lasting benefits on the people (Hear, hear). He now came to the last great revolt which was now in progress, not a revolt of a peculiar character, but of a general revolt of public opinion against the whole Government of the country (Loud cheers). There was at the present moment a feeling of intense discontent, and he thought he might . . . [illegible] . . . nation (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). That indignation was directed more especially against the conduct of the Ministry in . . . the whole management . . . of the diplomatic relations of this country (Hear, hear). There being then this great discontent, this universal indignation, it seemed to him only reasonable and proper that the men who took an interest in the affairs of the country, who thought he could by any possibility benefit it, to come forward, as they had done that evening, and see whether in public council they could not devise some method of bringing the evil to a conclusion (Hear, hear). The general discontent being admitted, there was no necessity for his going into details: he would merely refer to one or two topics which he thought should immediately engage their attention. First of all, and which their Chairman had not mentioned, was the condition of our Army (Hear, hear). There had been something like a partial reform in the Army, but the thorough reform which it required was not yet to come. What they wanted was to throw all the honours, rank, and emoluments of the Army open to every deserving man who entered its ranks (Loud cheers). Let them throw open all distinctions and all grades, so that the private soldier should not continue to do all the fighting, and suffer all the calamities, without ever . . . [illegible] . . . per . . . (Hear, hear). If that were done, they would . . . [illegible] . . . men for the Army, and not, as . . . [illegible] . . . the most . . . [illegible] . . . and least respectable class of the community. Now he thought it would be obliged to employ foreigners to do that for Englishmen which Englishmen should be able to do for themselves (Cheers). He should like them also introduce into the . . . of civilised life into the Army, and procure generally those benefits, which the addition of a few "navvies" from civil life had lately created for our soldiers in the Balaclava Railway (Hear, hear). But it was not . . . having department of the military service. Improved regulations . . . introduction . . . improvement in weapons . . . at once adopted . . . as at present, finding our enemy . . . sharpening . . . invention. They wanted, then, to bring public opinion to bear in the formation of the Army, and next they . . . something for the Navy (Hear, hear). He knew some . . . the Navy, and was happy to admit that the detestable system of impressment no longer existed (Cheers), while there never was a time in which our sailors had more freely come forward, thus showing the . . . press of the principle of giving liberty and justice to all men (Cheers). But they read in the papers how inefficiently the Navy was managed. They found their naval barbours filled with great unmanageable hulks . . . and other small vessels necessary for the war could . . . be had. We had ships that could not be used at all in . . . and must be used but very little in the Black Sea . . . [illegible] . . . He might be told by those who wished to find excuses for . . . that the public were to blame by having, through the House of Commons, refused to empower Governments to build more ships for war. But, as a proof that such was not the case, he might mention that the war expenditure of the country had been fourteen millions annually, and that had been all expended in the construction of vessels that were found to be only incumbrances when they went to sea (Hear, hear). The . . . [illegible] . . . when the time of emergency arrived we found . . . [illegible] . . . proper means of defence. Mr. Hodgskin proceeded to point out the defects in the management of our dockyards; and, in conclusion, suggested that a better system of taxation might be devised. Our forefathers were right to consider the principle upon which revenue was raised in the United States of America. He seconded the resolution amid loud cheers.

Mr. Bowyer made some observations in support of the resolution, of which, as a member of the Administrative Reform Association, he begged to express his . . . [illegible] . . . Administration.

Dallas begged to . . . the Chairman a question. He . . . to know whether a sectional committee would be appointed to . . . the best . . . of extending the franchise, without . . . [illegible] . . . the . . . [illegible] . . . would be a mockery . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible] . . . present public excitement could . . . [illegible] . . . would . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible]



HERR LOWENTHAL. M. DE RIVIERE. MR WYVILL, M.P. HERR FALKBEER. MR. STAUNTON. LORD LYTTELTON. CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

CHESS CELEBRITIES AT THE LATE CHESS MEETING.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY SIGNOR ASPA (LEAMINGTON CHESS-CLUB) AND MR. RUSSELL.

the agreeable poet, the amiable and virtuous man—if that shade could look down at the present time and see his own beloved Rugby still the retreat of domestic happiness, and private virtue, and public independence, he would rejoice, and he was sure, likewise, he would applaud his accomplished successor for lending his encouragement and patronage to the improving game of Chess.

The noble Chairman said he had to thank Dr. Kennedy for the undeserved terms of eulogy which he had made use of in proposing his health, and the compliment in which they had received it; but, having said the little he had to say on the subject of Chess, he would not venture to take up more of their time. It would give him great satisfaction to attend future meetings of the association.

Admiral Bigland gave "The Health of the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Temple," whose absence was owing to the great exertions he had made for promoting that meeting. The toast was drunk with much applause.

The noble Chairman next proposed "The Health of the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Kennedy." It had given him great satisfaction indeed to be supported and assisted as he had been that evening by so eminent a man as the Head Master of Shrewsbury School.

Dr Kennedy returned thanks for the honour done him, and mentioned several former pupils of his own, players of Chess, who had obtained high scholastic distinctions at the Universities.

The Chairman next gave "The Vice-Presidents of the meeting."

Mr. Fox responded.

The Chairman then gave "The Committee," which was duly honoured.

Captain Gowan responded.

The noble Lord next proposed "Their Foreign Visitors," whose absence, with that of some of the most distinguished English players who attended the meeting, had thrown a damp upon their festive proceedings.

Herr Horwitz briefly responded.

The Chairman next gave "The Game of Chess," and connected with it the name of Mr. Staunton, the greatest of English players, and, speaking on the authority of a great Russian player, the greatest player in the world.*

The Chairman said he had much pleasure in giving the next toast, which, although it was late on the list, was not the less important—"Prosperity to the Town of Leamington."

Mr Hitchman, as an old inhabitant of the town, responded to the toast most cordially.

Admiral Bigland proposed "The Ladies who had honoured the meeting with their company;" after which Lord Lyttelton left the chair.

* Owing to an injudicious arrangement entered into by Messrs Staunton, Wyvill, and Kennedy not to leave the Conservation Gas, they were engaged in until it was far too much to the regret of all, nobody more so than themselves, the foreign guests, MM de Rivière, Löwenthal, and Falkbeer, were prevented from attending the dinner.

BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, JUST ERECTED AT THE WEST END OF CHEAPSIDE.

INAUGURATION OF THE PEEL STATUE IN THE CITY

On Monday this fine Statue, which has been executed for the Corporation of the city of London, by Mr Behnes, was placed on its pedestal at the western end of Cheapside, nearly midway between the General Post office and the eastern end of St Paul's Cathedral. The statue, which is 11 feet 2 inches in height, weighing three tons and a half, has been cast by Messrs Robinson and Cottam. The stone for the pedestal was supplied by Messrs. Gibb and Son, of the Aberdeen and Peterhead quarries. The base is of Aberdeen and the die-stone and moulding work are of Peterhead granite. The design of the pedestal, which is by Mr Tite, M.P., the architect of the Royal Exchange, has been much admired for its simplicity and characteristic appropriateness. The fixture of the immense blocks, weighing together upwards of twenty-five tons, was confided to the care of Messrs. Mowlem, Burt, and Freeman, of Puddington, who accomplished the laborious work of erecting the pedestal within ten hours. The statue, which had been for some months completed in the studio of the sculptor, is generally acknowledged to be a characteristic portraiture of the great statesman.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

EVERY improvement of these delightful Gardens—a sort of Arcadia in relief to the contiguous brick and mortar Babel—will be received as a welcome contribution to the healthful recreation of the people. An addition of the above class has just been made to the Gardens by the office of Woods and Works, by the erection of a refreshment-room of picturesque design it adjoins the spot where the military band plays upon stated days in the height of the London season. The house is octagonal in form, slightly raised from the ground; and there is a broad covered way around the building, where the visitors can sit sheltered from the sun or shower For the space of five or six feet around the ground is paved with red and yellow encaustic tiles. Under the verandah—if it may be so termed—or covered way, flowers are arranged, adding much to the pleasure of the scene Besides the refreshment room there is a waiting-room, which will be found a room to the invalid or fatigued. The room is furnished with chairs and some small iron tables with revolving tops, around which may often be seen groups of fashionables partaking of the various refreshments which Mr. Richard Gunter has provide for him, and, it may be as well to add, at prices not exceeding those charged at his establishment in Motcomb-street.

REFRESHMENT-ROOM IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

(Female). (Male). 1. Bowl. 2. Adze. 3. Fish-hook. 4. Snow-shovel. 5. Lamp. 6. Pipe. 7. Pick-axe.

COSTUME OF A NEW TRIBE OF ESQUIMAUX, DISCOVERED BY DR RAE, ON VICTORIA LAND; AND ARCTIC IMPLEMENTS, FROM MR. BARROW'S COLLECTION, AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THE ARCTIC COLLECTION AT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THIS COLLECTION, the property of Mr. John Barrow, of the Admiralty, was, on the evening of June 30th, exhibited at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, when the Rev. Dr Scoresby, a veteran in Arctic life and adventure, inaugurated the opening by a lecture of great interest. In conclusion, the rev. gentleman paid an eloquent encomium to the memory of that ill-fated and much beloved commander, Sir John Franklin and his party. Looking to the number of that party, he could but think that there were still some eighty or ninety persons whose deaths were by no means accounted for; and he yet trusted that these gallant fellows would at some future day be heard of, and restored to their native land.

The Collection has been the work of many years, and we hesitate not to say that one consisting so many objects on Esquimaux and Arctic life in general does not exist in any part of the world. Mr. Barrow, from his official appointment at the Admiralty, his great love of Northern enterprise, and his never-ceasing kindness towards all Arctic officers, has created for himself a name and a reputation as great as his eminent father, the late Sir John Barrow.

Almost all the objects exhibited were presented to Mr. Barrow as tributes of respect and regard by the officers, on their return from the icy regions; among them we must particularly mention some twenty or more Esquimaux dresses: we engrave two specimens, brought from a newly-discovered tribe in Victoria Land.

On the centre table were some deeply-interesting relics of the Franklin expedition; the principal are a pair of Gloves found by Lieutenant Sherard Osborne at the winter quarters of Sir John Franklin, canisters of preserved meat and soup, and the only cylinder which has hitherto been picked up, dated "June 30, 1845, from on board the *Erebus*." Here were also assembled a large collection of spears, bows, nets, lamps, and other utensils belonging to the Esquimaux, such as knives and small hand adzes, being about the only tools they get from the tribes which are in immediate communication with the Hudson's Bay Company; a beautiful collection of Arctic drawings illustrated the different stages in the late search, showing critical positions, &c., of some of the vessels; several very complete models of boats, sledges, cooking-gear, and tents used by the different Arctic explorers, gave some idea of their manner of living, &c.

The Collection is altogether very interesting; and the public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Barrow for having lent the articles for exhibition at the Polytechnic Institution.

Among the company at the inauguration were Sir James Ross, Captain Collinson, Captain M'Clure, Captain Inglefield, Captain Kellett, Captain Beechey, Captain Hull, Dr. Rae, Mr Barrow (of the Admiralty), Mr. W Nurse, Miss Richardson, Sir George Caley, Bart., the chairman of the Institution, &c.

Amidst the novelties recently introduced by Mr. Pepper, the energetic and judicious managing director of this Institution, are some experiments illustrating the transmission of the sound of the human voice and vocal music through solid conductors. A singing mouse is introduced, which emits sounds similar to the note of the linnet.

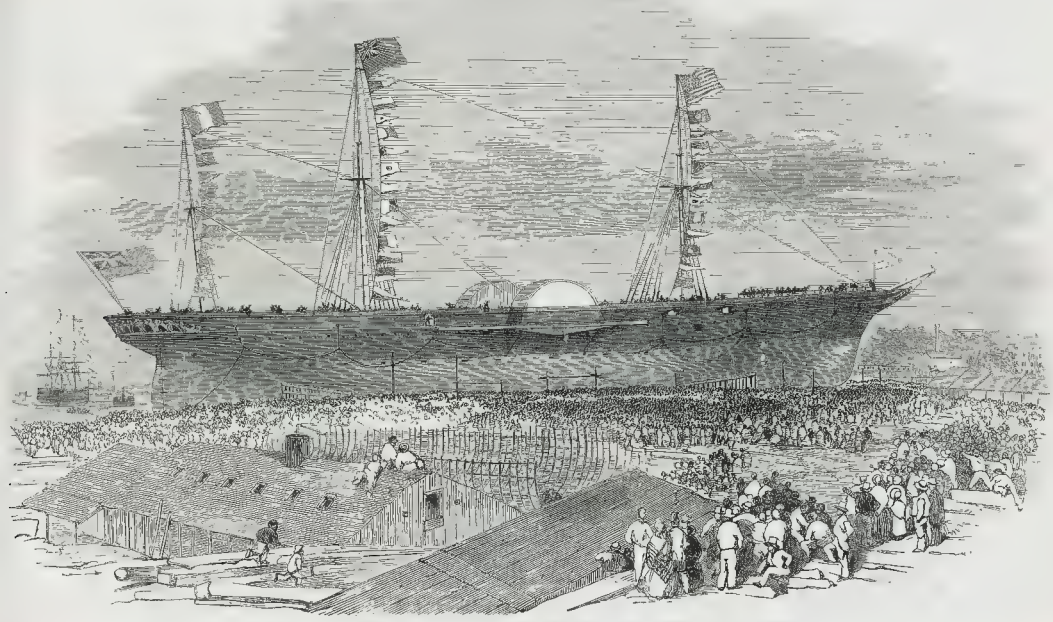
MADAME EMILE DE GIRARDIN (DELPHINE GAY).

MADAME EMILE DE GIRARDIN was born about the year 1803. Her father was Receiver-General of the Department of Noër. Her mother, Madame Sophie Gay, acquired a considerable reputation in the literary world. She was chiefly known as a sarcastic writer, and was the main cause of the privations inflicted upon her husband under the first Napoleon. In 1815 she might be seen at the head of those Parisian dames who crowded upon the path of Wellington, offering him bouquets of violets. The great Duke is reported to have rebuked her unpatriotic conduct, by saying

THE LATE MADAME EMILE GIRARDIN.

"Madame, if the French were entering in triumph into London, the English ladies would put on mourning."

Madame Sophie Gay, on the death of her husband, made literature her profession, and gained a large number of acquaintance, including many of the most distinguished writers of the Restoration. Her daughter was thrown at an early age into the society of refined and talented persons. At fourteen she was remarkable for her beauty which is described in the following terms by one of her mother's acquaintances:—"Large blue eyes, full of tenderness, magnificent flaxen



LAUNCH OF "THE PERSIA" ("THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD") AT GLASGOW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

hair, a fair forehead, a small delicately-shaped mouth (called a casket of pearls by a certain poet), an exquisite complexion - these are the characteristic features of the lovely Mdlle. Gay." Beranger said of her that she had shoulders like a Venus, and Chateaubriand thought her smile was like an angel's.

It was in the year 1822 that Mdlle. Delphine Gay sent her first poems to the Academy. The learned assembly accorded to her a special prize, and Charles X. gave her a pension of 1,000 francs. She accompanied her mother in her tour in Switzerland and Italy. The renown of the young poetess had already crossed the Alps, and she was received in Italy like another Corinna. She was conducted in triumph to the Capitol, and recited several pieces in presence of an enthusiastic assembly. On her return to France was the signal for a still more flattering ovation. Legrus, who had just completed the frescoes of the Pantheon, himself conducted Mdlle. Delphine to a place of honour beneath the dome. The whole of the aristocracy of Paris had assembled to hear her recite. After she had finished, she was crowned with flowers, and was borne on the shoulders of standing in a garden.

In 1831 she was married to M. Emile Girardin. She subsequently published in "Le Pays" several spirited articles, called "Lettres Parisiennes," under the *nom de plume* of Vicomte Charles de Launay. She continued to charm Paris with these piquant reviews till the year 1848. Her principal works are the poems "Napoline" and "Madeleine," the "Canne de M. de Balzac," the "Marquis de Pontgrave," the "Cross of Berny;" and the plays of "Judith," "Cleopatra," "Lady Tartuffe," "La Joie fait Peur, and the "Deux Mots."

M. and Madame de Girardin took up their abode at Chaillon, near the Champs Elysées in Paris, in a little house shaped like a Swiss cottage. Her door opened every evening to receive the aristocracy and celebrities of Paris. She was thoroughly domestic in her habits and ideas, and seldom travelled. During the winter season she held her court in her salon, and during the summer in a room in the middle of her garden.

The death of Madame de Girardin will leave a vacancy in the republic of letters which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill. Such at least is the opinion of the French press. A few months ago Madame de Girardin sued for court at Chaillon, receiving with the most courteous grace nearly the most noble and the most famous. Poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, philosophers - these were her courtiers and her subjects. Those who have had the good fortune to behold this celebrated lady engaged in the duties of hospitality will ever cherish the thought of it among their dearest recollections.

LAUNCH OF THE CUNARD LINER "PERSIA."

THE first steamer built in Glasgow for the Cunard line was the *Britannia*, in 1840, and since then twenty-six have been built. On Tuesday afternoon, the 3rd inst., the steam-ship *Persia* was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, at Govan, and the event came off successfully in the presence of 50,000 spectators. The Messrs. Napier, to whose eminence as marine architects and engineers we need not advert, are the builders of both hull and engines. The *Persia* is the largest steamer, both in capacity of hull and steam-power, that has yet been built; and there were people present on the occasion who had witnessed the launch of the *Comet*, in 1812, the first vessel propelled by steam in the British waters.

This, as we have said, is the largest steam ship afloat in the world, far exceeding in length, strength, tonnage, and steam-power, either the *Great Britain* or *Himalaya*; and exceeding, by 1200 tons, the united capacity of the largest of the splendid Cunard liners. Her chief proportions are as follows:—

Length from stem to stern	...	...	390 feet.
Length on keel for tonnage	...	...	360 „
Breadth of beam	...	...	45 „
Breadth over all	...	...	71 „
Depth of hold	...	...	32 „
Power	...	...	3,000 horses.

According to the strict rule of admeasurement her power is equal to that of 950 horses; according to the plan laid down in the Earl of Hardwicke's bill, her power is equal to 1200 horses; and according to James Watts' rule of 33,000 lbs. to the horse, she is expected to work up to between 4000 and 6000 horses. Stupendous as the *Persia* is, the lines of beauty have been so well worked out in her model, that her appearance is singularly graceful. The keel consists of several bars of iron, about 35 feet in length, joined together by long scarfs 13 inches deep by 24 inches thick; the stern-post is 19 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in thickness, carrying the rudder, the stock of which is 8 inches in diameter. She has seven watertight compartments, and the goods will be stowed in two of these divisions, each 90 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 20 in height. These goods-stores, or tanks, are placed in the centre of the ship, with the engines on either hand side of them. The liner will have eight large tubular boilers and four funnels; the firing-space for the boilers is placed in the fore and aft line, in order that the coal may be equally distributed. The engines are the largest according to their power ever constructed, and are supposed to be capable of exceeding by 800 passengers, supposed along the 3000 horses deck, and when the engines are on board, and she is fully loaded, the weight of the immense mass will be 5400 tons, at which time she will draw 23 feet of water. In her construction 2200 tons of iron have been used.

The launch itself was admirably conducted, and the vessel sped along the water as safely and easily as if she had been a wherry; and as soon as she was fairly afloat, upwards of 1000 ladies and gentlemen sat down in the moulding-loft to a sumptuous champagne lunch, provided by Mr. Forrester. The Lord Provost was called to the chair by acclamation. His Lordship, in proposing "Success to the *Persia*," remarked that it was the greatest triumph of art he had ever seen; and the men who had performed the work deserved applause from every citizen in Glasgow. Mr. Napier, in reply, cordially thanked his Lordship for proposing his health; and he might state that his son had been the principal instrument in performing the work. He mentioned this because he thought young people more especially should get honour when they deserved it.

The remaining another toasts were duly manufactured by the eminent firm of Henry Wood and Co., Liverpool. It will be recollected that the committee of naval officers and shipowners appointed by the Admiralty and Lloyd's in 1852, to test practically the merits of anchors of all nations, unanimously assigned to Mr. Trotman's invention a superiority to the extent of 28 per cent over the established anchor of the Navy. Their Lordships have ordered these anchors for her Majesty's new yacht *Victoria and Albert*.

LIBERTY OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—On Thursday a public meeting of friends of religious liberty was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, with the view to support the efforts made by Lord Shaftesbury in the House of Lords to procure the passing of a bill for securing the liberty of religious worship. Rear Admiral Vernon presided. Among the speakers were Lord Eglinton, Mr. Josiah Conder, Mr. Huldane, and Mr. R. C. L. Bevan. A petition to the House of Lords was agreed to in support of the Religious Worship Bill.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing world goes quietly on without any very striking incident to vary it. Both the great two year-old prizes at the Newmarket July have been won by high-mated fillies from the Royal stud lot of last year; and, like Nat on Cock Pheasant, and Basham on King of Trumps, Prince has acquired the little glory by the style in which he brought up Rataplan, and won the Cumberland Plate by half a head on the post when not a hope of victory seemed left to the game old horse.

A stride we thought could be made at the meeting in the death of Mr. John Scott, the trainer of the Queen's stud, who was come from Malton to Newmarket to live, with the probability of his succeeding Mr. Oates as a Carlisle inn. He had a nice string of horses at Middleham, under the care of William Oates, whose brother George rode for him; and, considering the short period he had been on the turf, he had had very fair luck with Nelly Bill, Prince but little behind in pacing masters and known as a public courser, and as the owner of that clever cup-dog Larriston, who ended a good career by "running up" to Lord Sefton's Sockstein for the Waterloo Cup, in the March of '54. A few racing nominations are voided by his death - but the most eager to see either in the St. Leger of this year, or the Derby, Oaks, or St. Leger, of next.

It is announced, in a semi-official way, that Rifleman is lame again, and that his chance of carrying a St. Leger preparation is almost *nil*. Truly "the Square" has known but little luck in racing matters since the "Hark forward!" was heard "piercing the heavens," as he crossed the Leicestershire pastures on his favourite Clasher. The new Doncaster Cup (2 miles), ows are at present rather a mystery between the stewards and the burgesses of that sporting little town: the latter of whom, as well as the Clerk of the Course, are in favour of a more "levelled handicap" plan, which bids fair, with some other alterations as regards stakes and distance, to set this great race once more on its legs. The notion was originally propounded in the *Sporting Magazine*. As regards sales, the High Sheriff for Berkshire, Mr Elwes, has, we hear, purchased Onlston from Mr. Padwick for 6000 guineas—the best price that has been given for a race-horse since Hobbie Noble fetched 6500 guineas, in 1851. With health, nearly half the price ought to come back in the St. Leger, for which event he will now be ridden by Alfred Day, instead of Wells, as he has passed out of the Hindon into the Danebury stable.

The racing programme for the ensuing week is of rather a meagre character. Stourbridge claims Monday and Tuesday, and Stamford is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday. The latter meeting looks too much like a bad imitation of Newmarket in its stakes ever to prosper much. Unless some more fixtures are made, the coming week will be rather a blank in the sailing and rowing world. Sculling matches are announced at Eton, but we only know of one regatta, which commences at two p.m. on Monday. We observe, by-the-by, that the late Marquis of Anglesey's celebrated yacht the *Pearl*, of 153 tons, is for sale. There were few sights like her, 'tis, with her mainsail set, she glided over the waters of the Solent, with her grey headed warrior owner at the helm.

Lord Ground has two matches of no small interest for the week. The one on Monday is a pedestrian contest against Eaglard; and on Thursday the Royal Household Brigade play 1 Zingari Club. On Wednesday the Surrey Club play the West Wickham, on the ground of the latter; while the All England changes its venue to London on Monday, and to Surbiton on Thursday.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Croxteth Stakes.—Rataplan, 1. Acrobat, 2.
Mersey Stakes.—The Heir of Lynne, 1. Tulyar, 2.
Benacre Tenantcraft Stakes.—Bay Middleton, 1. Hanover, 2.
Lancashire Oaks.—Lady Tatton, 1. Ellermire, 2.
Seeling Stakes. T. Y. C.—Salmon, 1. Puss, 2.
United Kingdom Trainers' Stakes.—Prima, 1. Morgan Rattler, 2.

THURSDAY.

Liverpool Cup.—Seducer, 1. Cock Pheasant, 2.
Biennial Stakes. Rotherham, 1. Benhams, 2
Derby Handicap.—Prima, 1. Morgan Rattler, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Rataplan, 1. Sauce box, 2
Sweepstakes.—Sister to *Mrs. Rigby*, 1. Mystic, 2.

FRIDAY.

Produce Stakes.—Simcoy, 1. Vesuvius colt, 2.
Stanley Stakes. Ellermire, 1. Gaudy, 2.
Licensed Victuallers' Fate.—Early Bird, 1. Tape, 2.
St. Leger.—Not decided over.
Produce Stakes, T.Y.C.—Cetanites, 1. Assailant, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It having been officially intimated that a new Turkish loan of £5,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, will shortly be opened, the Consol-market in the early part of the week was rather heavy, and prices gave way nearly one-half per cent; but the decline has since been recovered; and numerous purchases of Stock, mostly for Dutch account, have been made on the account. The loan to which we have here referred is not likely, in our opinion, to have much influence upon the value of national securities from the immense amount of capital still seeking employment as an investment. It will be guaranteed by England and France, there can be no doubt but that the whole sum will be speedily absorbed. The settlement of the Egyptian tribute-money, and the revenues of Egypt, will, we understand, be set aside to meet the dividends, and the whole amount will be applied to war purposes. It order not to interfere with the new French loan of £30,000,000, it is purposed to raise the amount solely in London. The large parcels will reach as far quite the as 1 per cent, and the distribution of the remaining funds of the South Sea Company have produced an immense amount of ease in the Money-market. Good bills are taken at 3 per cent; but the present time they are comparatively scarce. Evidently, however, there have been more applications to the Bank for discount accommodation than for many weeks past.

The exchanges at last week's meeting more favourable, scarcely any shipments of gold have been made to the Continent; and the exports to other quarters have been small. The imports have been about £200,000, chiefly from New York, and we find that large parcels will reach us as quite the as 1 per cent this month. As the Treasury can no longer absorb some three or four millions of gold, we may anticipate a decline in the stock of that metal held by the Bank of England. At present it is rather over £18,000,000.

The Stock Market was rather inactive on Monday, and prices ruled ½ per cent lower than on Saturday: The Three per Cents Reduced were 91½ to 91⅝, the Three per Cents, 92⅜ to ⅝; the New Three per Cents, 92⅜ to ⅝; Bank Stock, 213; Long Annuities, 1860, 9 3-16 to 4; India Bonds under £1000, 30s.; Exchequer Bills, 1855, 20s. to 23s. premium; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 100 to 100½. On the following days the market was rather heavy, but no material change took place in the quotations, with a fair amount of business doing in the various securities. The Three per Cents Reduced rose to 91⅞ to 92, and the New Three per Cents, 92⅝ to ¾. Bank Stock, 213; India Stock, 233; New Long Annuities, 1860, 4; Ditto, 1859, 3⅛; Ditto, 3 13-16; Ditto, 1855, 16 15-16; India Bonds, 2s. to 5s. premium; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 100; Ditto, 1859, 20s. to 27s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 101. The Omnium realised ⅜ premium. Consols left off at 92¾ to ⅞, and the Three per Cent Consols, 91⅞; the New Three per Cents, 92⅝ to ¾; Bank Stock, 213; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅞; Ditto, 1885, 16 15-16; India Bonds, 34s. to 37s. Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 23s. premium; Exchequer Bonds, 101 to 100½. On the following days the market was rather heavy, but no material change took place in the quotations, with a fair amount of business doing in the various securities. The Three per Cents Reduced rose to 91⅞ to 92, and the New Three per Cents, 92⅝ to ¾. Bank Stock, 213; India Stock, 233; New Long Annuities, 1860, 4; Ditto, 1859, 3⅛; Ditto, 3 13-16; Ditto, 1855, 16 15-16; India Bonds, 2s. to 5s. premium; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 100; Ditto, 1859, 20s. to 27s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 101. The Omnium realised ⅜ premium. Consols left off at 92¾ to ⅞, and the Three per Cent Consols, 91⅞; the New Three per Cents, 92⅝ to ¾; Bank Stock, 213; India Stock, 231 to 235. The New Three per Cents were 92⅝ to ¾; and the Reduced, 92 to ½. Exchequer Bills were 23s. to 27s. prem.

The transactions in railway shares have been to a very moderate extent; nevertheless the quotations have ruled tolerably firm. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have sold at 99, Mexican Three per Cents, 19¼; Peruvian four-and-a-Half per Cents, 79¾; Ditto, for the Account, 71; Ditto, Three per Cents, 49¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43; Spanish Three per Cents, 26¾ ex div.; Ditto, New, Deferred, 18, ex div.; Turkish Six per Cents, 82¼ to 83¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¾ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 96; Brazilian Five per Cents, 100 to 101; Chilian Six per Cents, 102¾.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have continued very firm, and the quotations are well supported:—Australasia, 87; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 24; London Joint Stock, 20; Oriental., 38¾; Union of Australia, 74¾; Union of London, 60¾. Miscellaneous Securities have sold as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 26; Bell's Canada Sea per Cent Shares, 3; Canada Agricultural, 3; Crystal Palace, 3; North British Australasian, ¾ ex div.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 62½; Ditto, New, 12¾; Royal Mail Steam, 74¾; South Australian Land, 37 ex div. In Canal Shares, so little has been done that prices are nominal. Victoria Dock Shares have realised 18¾; Hungerford Bridge, 12; and Waterloo, 3¾. There has been a better feeling in the market for most railway shares. Prices, almost generally, have been supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 62¾; Eastern Counties, 12; East Lancashire, 97¾; Great Northern, 98¾; Ditto, A Stock, Three per Cents, 59; Great Western, 67¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and Brighton, 101; London and North-Western, 100¾; Ditto, Eighths, 1¾; London and South-Western, 86; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26; Midland, 71¾; Norfolk, 80¾; North-Eastern—Leeds, 1d; Ditto, York, 80¾; South Midland, 69, Shropshire Union, 46; South-Eastern, 61¾; South Wales, 81¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Clydesdale Junction, 102; Hull and Selby, 199; London and Greet with Preference, 23.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100¾; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 85; Great Western, Four per Cent, 93; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 76; Chester Shares, 15; London and Brighton, Five per Cent, 110; Ditto, New Six per Cent, 124; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, 13¾; Midland Consolidated, 140¾.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8¼; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 28; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue 11¾; Great Central of France, 14; Great Western of Canada Shares, 2¼ ex div. and New; Madras, 21¾; Paris and Lyons, 49¾; Sambre and Meuse, 10.

There has been a steady demand for Mining Shares. On Thursday St. John del Rey were 27¾; Cornes and Cashs, 3¾; Cobre Copper, 64; Fortuna, 1¾; Imperial Shell Road, 1¾ ex div.; United Mexican, 1¾.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,707,000 during the week, as compared with the corresponding week in 1854.

Friday Evening.

Very little change has taken place in the value of National Securities to-day, yet the tendency of prices has been upwards. Three per Cent Consols, for Money, have marked 91¾; and, for the Account, 91 to 91¾. The Three per Cents Reduced have realised 91¾, and the New Three per Cents, 92¾. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little business has been transacted.

THE MARKETS.

COAL EXCHANGE (Friday). The receipts of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land-carriage, have been but moderate. From up to-day the supply was small, and the show of samples was limited. For all kinds we had a steady demand, at prices fully equal to those of Monday. The imports of foreign wheat have been very moderate. Free has ruled steady, and the demand has been limited. Barley has sold slowly, on former terms. In floating cargoes a steady business was done. Both English and foreign barley sold at full currencies. Malt changed hands to a moderate extent, at full quoted prices. Beans and peas were in good request, at full quotations. Indian corn sold slowly, and damp parcels were lower to purchase. Beans, peas, and flour were held at full prices.

Arrivals this Week.—English wheat, 1690; barley, 490; malt, 1850; oats, 110; flour, 1390. Irish oats, 140. Foreign wheat, 4160; barley, 9830; oats, 10,260; flour, 760 sacks, 190 barrels.

English.—Wheat Essex and Kent red, 69s. to 76s.; ditto, white, 72s. to 84s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 70s. to 75s.; rye, 40s. to 43s., grinding barley, 31s. to 33s.; distilling ditto, 34s. to 37s.; malting ditto, [illegible]; Lincoln and Norfolk, 56s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 44s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 74s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 27s.; potato, 27s. to 30s.; Scotch and Irish Cork, black, 24s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 28s. to 30s.; ditto brown, 26s. to 28s.; poland, 29s. to 31s.; maple, 28s. to 32s.; white, 32s. to 34s.; Dutch, 25s. to 27s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 60s. to 62s. per 280lbs.; American flour, 55s. to 56s. per barrel.

Scotch.—Finest and extra sorts very stiff steadily, at very full prices. In other articles, no change has taken place.

Liverpool.—Wheat, 6d. to 1s. dearer; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Bristol.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Hull.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Leeds.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Wakefield.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Manchester.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Birmingham.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Sheffield.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Nottingham.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Leicester.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Derby.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Lincoln.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Norwich.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Ipswich.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Yarmouth.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Lynn.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Boston.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Hull.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

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Wakefield.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Manchester.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Birmingham.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Sheffield.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Nottingham.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Leicester.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Derby.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Lincoln.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Norwich.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Ipswich.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Yarmouth.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Lynn.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Boston.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter; barley and Oats as 6d. to 12s. per quarter, corn, 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; flour, 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant the appointment of the following officers of her Majesty's Land and Naval Forces, to be ordinary members of the Military Division of the first, second, and third classes of the most honourable Order of the Bath, respectively:—

To be Knights Grand Cross:—Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness Prince George Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.H.

To be Knights Commanders:—Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.

To be Companions:—Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Thomas Troubridge, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Edward Bell, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Edward Russell, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Thomas Pelham, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron, C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Thomas Troubridge, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-General Sir Edward B

be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved Half-pay List; Capt. H. Smith, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The following Captains on the Retired List have also been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of the 1st Sept., without increase of pay :—Capts. R.W. Parsons, A. Crawford, H. H. Maunsell, J. Thorne.

JULY 6

The following promotions, dated the 6th inst., have this day taken place consequent on the death, on the 3rd inst., of Admiral of the Red the Marquis of Thomond :—Admiral of the White Sir John Acworth, Commissioner, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White. Admiral of the Blue the Hon. George Elliot, C.B., to be Admiral of the White. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Ramsay Downman, Vice-Admiral Archibald Duff, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List. Vice-Admiral of the Red Thomas Brown to be Admiral of the Blue. Vice-Admiral the Right Honourable George Ear Cadogan, C.B., and Lieut.-General of the Red. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red Partridge Reynolds, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Rear-Admirals of the White Arthur Farquhar, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red. [illegible] mural of the Blue [illegible] ble Maurice Berkeley, R. Hodder, Edinburgh, corporeable. [illegible] M'INDOE, Glasgow, commission agent.—J. TARBAT, Dundee, merchant

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 13

1st Life Guards—Sir E. J. W. Paiton and the Hon. S. J. G. Egerton to be Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Smith to be Paymaster

8th—Lieut. J. M. B. Murdoch to be Lieutenant.

12th—Thomas H. Cornet to be Cornet

1st Coldstream Guards—Ensigns and Lieuts. F. A. T. Clayton to be Lieutenants and Captains.

1st—Lieut. Lieut. J. A. B. Todd to be Captain; Ensign W. J. Shandy to be Lieutenant.

2nd—[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. St. John to be Lieutenants and Captains.

3rd—Lieut. and Capt. Balfour to be Captain; Ensign J. C. Boyce to be Lieutenant.

4th—[illegible] Major Pack to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Major Nicholl to be Major, Lieuts. T. W. Marden and L. E. H. Hall-Macfadden and J. B. Lowes to be Captains, Ensign C. J. R. Ledford to be Lieutenant.

7th—Lieuts. Hon. H. [illegible] Williamson to be Captains, Ensign W. H. Parker to be Lieutenant.

9th—Lieuts. R. J. Adamson, W. R. Bell, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. R. H. Barney to be Captain.

23rd—Ensign C. H. Beak to be Lieutenant; Lieut. D. Dyneley to be Captain.

30th—Lieut. W. A. Baddle to be Captain; Ensign A. L. Emerson to be Lieutenant.

31st—[illegible] Lieut. J. A. B. Todd to be Captain; Ensign W. J. Shandy to be Lieutenant.

34th—[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. St. John to be Lieutenants and Captains.

35th—[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. Balfour to be Captain; Ensign J. C. Boyce to be Lieutenant.

37th—[illegible] Major Pack to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Major Nicholl to be Major, Lieuts. T. W. Marden and L. E. H. Hall-Macfadden and J. B. Lowes to be Captains, Ensign C. J. R. Ledford to be Lieutenant.

39th—[illegible] Lieuts. Hon. H. [illegible] Williamson to be Captains, Ensign W. H. Parker to be Lieutenant.

41st—Lieuts. R. J. Adamson, W. R. Bell, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. R. H. Barney to be Captain.

42nd—Ensign C. H. Beak to be Lieutenant; Lieut. D. Dyneley to be Captain.

44th—Lieut. W. A. Baddle to be Captain; Ensign A. L. Emerson to be Lieutenant.

45th—[illegible] Lieut. J. A. B. Todd to be Captain; Ensign W. J. Shandy to be Lieutenant.

47th—[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. St. John to be Lieutenants and Captains.

49th—[illegible] Lieut. and Capt. Balfour to be Captain; Ensign J. C. Boyce to be Lieutenant.

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52nd—[illegible] Lieuts. Hon. H. [illegible] Williamson to be Captains, Ensign W. H. Parker to be Lieutenant.

54th—Lieuts. R. J. Adamson, W. R. Bell, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. R. H. Barney to be Captain.

55th—Ensign C. H. Beak to be Lieutenant; Lieut. D. Dyneley to be Captain.

57th—Lieut. W. A. Baddle to be Captain; Ensign A. L. Emerson to be Lieutenant.

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BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—THE REDAN, FROM THE OLD ADVANCED TRENCH (SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

THE FRENCH CAMP AT HONVAULT.

THE View engraved upon the preceding page represents the French Camp more in detail than has been shown in our preceding Illustrations; while it is peculiarly interesting from its showing the superior economy of all the arrangements for the good order and comfort of the troops

The Camp lies about three miles from Boulogne, and is scattered in a long straggling line over hill and dale as far as the eye can reach. The greatest order and strict cleanliness prevail, although there are upwards of 40,000 men encamped here. Cafés, theatres, balls for officers and men, and amusements of every sort abound. The erections are of mud and plaster. Each officer has a hut to himself; and both internally and externally they are neatly constructed: the name of the inmate is placed on the door, on a brass plate. The huts have little patches of garden in front, often with a pet, in the shape of a dog or monkey, chained to the outside. A small bust of the Emperor, with the tricolor waving over it, is a popular decoration. Every evening hundreds of soldiers turn out with brooms and remove dirt and nuisance.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 29, 1855.

COMING in sight of Balaclava Bay the other day, I was struck with the crowded aspect of the water, covered with ships of every class rolling lazily on the heaving swell raised by an expiring south-west wind. The calamities of the 14th November were present to my mind as I viewed the familiar shore, its rocky precipices, and deep blue water. Then, a surging sea throwing its foaming particles over the water, ships dismasted, helpless, sinking, death in every shape around; and the elements let loose in every dire shape for the destruction of man—frost, snow, wind, and lightning. Now, a warm sun and a pure sky, awnings on the decks, mattings to keep the ships' sides from the heat, vegetation on the tops of the precipices, and boats securely rowing among mazes of shipping. Balaclava heights, however, had not recovered the picturesque and luxuriant aspect that rendered it so pleasant as we landed in October. The almond-trees and vines no longer clustered in the hollows—the meadows were not green—and though the Castle still adorns the heights, a row of wooden whitewashed huts makes the mind revert from reminiscences of the past to the sad realities of the present. These huts are hospitals for the wounded, and kind Dr. Mathews superintends the maimed and helpless soldiers who are brought there from the trenches.

Landing in the harbour of Balaclava, I found the same activity and much the same dirt as of old. There were no carcases in the water, it is true, but plenty of offal, and the smell of the wharves and streets was the more offensive from a total absence of wind, and the presence of a very hot sun. The picturesque old huts of the Greeks of Balaclava had disappeared almost entirely, to make room for wooden huts, more comfortable and more suited for our purposes. A saw-mill was at work making beams for a pier close by, where a band of bronzed Croats were heaving at a hammer, in the genuine Austrian manner, to the monotonous chant of a slow Turkish tune. Trucks were rolling heavily over the railway, through what once had been the main street; yet the water's edge seemed still to be filled by its never-failing crowds of soldiers, bât-ponies, camels and ox-carts, buffaloes, Greeks, Jews, and sentries. It must be owned, however, that a better classification and arrangement was visible on shore than I had been accustomed to. Coal was not heaped over biscuit, nor wood upon casks of pork. Everything had its place assigned, and all was business. Much of the best that has been done in the harbour was owing to the exertions of Admiral Boxer to whom, now that he is no more every one is anxious to give a good word. The great mistake that had been made in the first instance was the appointment of Admiral Boxer to superintend the naval business of Constantinople. There the Admiral, who was a downright English sailor, unaccustomed to the doubling and shuffling of Eastern officials, was entirely out of his element. He could get nothing done, because his temper did not enable him to obtain what was required in the manner best suited to the place and men who surrounded him. In Balaclava all the good qualities of the man came out, because he knew those whom he addressed, could command them, and show them the example of hard work, early rising, and a firm and unflagging purpose. His language, it is true, was sometimes more than usually unparliamentary. His temper was sometimes sorely tried, and when this occurred those around him suffered; but, after all he did a great deal at Balaclava. The piers which he erected, and those which he planned, will remain as monuments of his ability in the exercise of a duty for which his past services in Quebec had eminently fitted him.

In the arrangements of the town Colonel Harding has also been active. To him we owe the cleansing of the place, the establishment of horse-ponds at the top of the harbour, and the demolition of the smallest and most useless houses. The same bareness and want of trees or verdure mark the vale through which flows the stream of Balaclava as it does the rugged sides of the hills. The old vineyards are known by being dotted with round holes, where water stagnates and takes the place of the vines which the soldiers rooted out in winter for fuel. The graves which covered the water's edge have all disappeared, and nothing remains between the port and Kadikoi but a bare and swampy piece of ground, upon which are encamped the Croats, and along which pass the crowds of sutlers, camp followers, and soldiers in continual streams. Conspicuous amongst the rest are the men of the new Transport Corps—who, for men intended to be useful, are the most brigand-looking persons imaginable: a black sombrero, turned up on one side, with a cockade, the blouse and belt, make altogether very theatrical carmen and horse-drivers. The institution of this new corps and its dress forcibly remind me of what I have frequently been told respecting the first formation of a similar staff by the first Emperor Napoleon. Before his time the French army trusted for its transport to peasants and people pressed into the service on the site of active operations. The supply of men, horses, carts, and other necessary articles were fluctuating in consequence, but generally too small, as with us at the starting of the war, and as with us now. The Emperor, seeing the inconveniences of the old system, formed the *Equipments du train*, and gave them a grey dress and arms. The new corps was the source of continual fun in the army, and the soldiers of the *train* were christened *Dragons à quatre roues* (four-wheeled dragoons), and other names insulting to their pride. The *train*, however, was not long in gaining an *esprit de corps*, which prompted both men and officers to rebel against the general ridicule attached to them. They had proved their utility from the first: the officers were soon accustomed to fight, and capable of being trusted with valuable convoys, not merely to preserve them from robbery by thieves, but from the enemy in case of attack. The jokes of the other corps were put an end to by repeated duels, in which the *train* had the best of the encounters; and it was supposed at last that there were more good swordsmen in that corps than in any other. Since then the *train* is no longer ridiculed, and is considered one of the good formations of the army; the men are chosen from a class fitted to do the duty entrusted to Commissariat men, and they know their business. Amongst Englishmen there is less tendency to make butts of particular men than there is in France; but, certainly, if dress is calculated by its want of fitness to breed ridicule, the new Land Transport Corps is eminently calculated to raise smiles in all those who look at them.

Although Kadikoi has very nearly disappeared, a few houses and the old church which remain untouched mark the site where the village stood. In one of these houses General Della Marmora has fixed his head-quarters, and a portion of the Sardinian corps is quartered around. I cannot congratulate that army upon the healthiness of its position. The spot is in the centre of the swampy ground well remembered by the first comers to the Crimea; for it was here that a large pool flooded the road, and foot passengers had some difficulty in crossing without wet feet. The pool has been drained out, but the spot is still swampy, and the surface of the ground is cracked like the bare banks of a river from which the waters have receded in the summer heats. From Kadikoi to the front there is little or no change. The same wilderness of huts and tents is there as in February, and the only new feature is the railway, of which the position is marked now and then by two or three waggons slowly and painfully dragged up the inclines by horses.

The greatest novelty to me was the new ground which had been gained by the forward movement across the Tchernaya and up the vale of Baidar. As I looked along the crest of the ridge which in November had been entrusted to the defence of the Turks, I could see long rows of Sardinian tents glistening in the warm atmosphere, and the town of Kamara, with the conical spit in front of it, occupied in a similar manner. I had determined to visit my old friends, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and, as they were encamped at the other side of the ridge, on the sloping ground leading to the Tchernaya, I crossed the Woronzoff road near one of the redoubts which we had lost on the 25th of November, and looked down upon the field of the battle of Balaclava. In the bottom of the gorge leading towards the Tchernaya lay the deserted battery against which the efforts of our cavalry had been mainly directed. On the left of it, the heights from which, on the same day, the Chasseurs d'Afrique so opportunely drove the Russian artillery—were occupied by French infantry; and the slopes on the right were covered with the camps of the French Cuirassiers and Hussars, under d'Allonville, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique, under Maurice. It was as pretty an encampment as one could imagine: the tents stretched in rows in the midst of a thin oak scrub, the horses, whose coats seemed burnished when the sun glanced upon them; the river in the hollow, with parties going down to water: the distant hills, on which the Piedmontese sentries might be distinguished, like specks, as they were relieved—combined to make the scene a lively and a pleasing one. I entered a tent, and found myself not under a close covering of canvas, but in a sort of grotto of bough-, called by the French a *gourbi*. The tent, which was square, had one of its sides opened up in the interior, and the canvas was stretched to form the ceiling of the *gourbi*. The air gently marmured through the branches of the slender edifice, and gave to the officers assembled round a table a coolness and freshness unattainable otherwise.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique form a corps of cavalry of which no other country has the like in respect of rules and constitution. They are to all regular cavalry what the Zouaves are to the infantry. There is not a soldier who joins the Chasseurs that has not spent upwards of two years in other cavalry regiments; and, as the honour of belonging to the corps is great, the privates are men who have made of them given up ran[illegible] where in order to obtain the privilege of coming in. The men be[illegible] tried, there is never a recruit in the squadron, and the officers are free from the tedious duty of drill. On the other hand, the field is their inevitable lot. They are always encamped never in garrison; and this makes men and horses the hardiest against fatigue—the strongest against climate. When the horses of the British and French cavalry and artillery were perishing by hundreds during the winter, those of the Chasseurs d'Afrique lived and endured. Whilst the new soldiers were dying of disease, these old ones survived and enjoyed health. Such were the men whom I had just fallen amongst, and whom I surprised as they sat round their hospitable board. It was soon arranged that a visit should forthwith be paid to Tchorgoun, and a small party was formed which started immediately. The Tchernaya, at the base of the slope which leads from Balaclava to it, breaks through a barrier of rock, and is very deep there. A part of the current is here diverted, and made by the Russians to pass over an aqueduct, and thence along the sides of the vale to Inkerman, where it enters the town of Sebastopol. Here were crowds of soldiers bathing, washing, and fishing. One of our party, a burly *sous officier*, fond as a *gourmet* of that French luxury "*une blague*," instantly dashed into the river and diligently searched the holes in its sides for crayfish. The upper holes had, however, yielded their prey to previous fishers, and it was only by diving, which he did with great success, that he succeeded in reaching the deeper holes; and emerged at intervals triumphantly holding in his hand the fruits of his labour. The fish caught by the soldiers in large quantity were usually black and gudgeon, familiar to the young Waltons of the river Lea. After crossing the aqueduct, and consequently the barrier of hills which bars the entrance into the vale of Tchorgoun, we found ourselves in a beautifully wooded bottom, intersected with numerous channels, apparently used for irrigation, and interspersed with poplars, walnut, and other fruit trees. A post of Piedmontese Chasseurs, or *Bersagliéri*, guarded the entrance to the vale, while videttes from the same corps crowned the neighbouring heights. Peeping up at a short distance was a tower, where a few days before a garrison of Albanians in Russian service, held their ground, and shot with long rifles and uncertain aim at all who approached. What tale tower may once have been I was at a loss to discover, as the remains which I found in it were not of a kind to assist in discovery. The houses about were well gutted of their contents, and there were evident signs of more than one band of soldiers having passed by that way. Two deliciously cold springs rose out of the rock close by, and these, with the groves of poplars and walnut trees had already made Karlooka, as it is called, a favourite resort for rest and shade in the intervals of labour in the Camp and trenches. Having seen of Karlooka everything that was to be seen consistent with personal safety, we returned to the camp of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, where a savoury dinner and generous wine, partaken of in the open air, were gratefully enjoyed after our exercise.

Next morning, after a night disturbed by mosquitoes and centipedes, we started on a visit to the vale of Baidar, where the Turks, under Omer Pacha, had established themselves some days before. The Woronzoff road, which leads thither, passes to the right the village of Kamara, dips into a vale through which flows a small tributary of the Tchernaya, and crossing the stream at the bottom by a stone bridge, ascends the course of the waters through a series of passes remarkable for the beauty of the rocks which overhang the woods on every side, and for the bold manner in which the way has been cut out of the solid rock by blasting. Instead of crossing the bridge, our party diverged slightly to the left of the road, crossed a ford, and we found ourselves ascending a hill, at the summit of which was a host of Sardinian infantry. A view of the surrounding country, precipitous and wild as that on which we stood, but guarded by Russian videttes, proved to us that we had mistaken the way. Our steps were necessarily retraced, and we soon discovered the Woronzoff road again, by the number of Turks whom we met on the way, toiling on the dry road, some of them on foot, others on pack horses and mules. The road wound round the spurs of the hills, at a considerable height above the stream, which was sometimes visible at considerable depth, gilding slowly over ferruginous rocks, surrounded by verdure. At other times the road again descended to the bottom of the pass; and in those places it was wider, and the ground diversified by a little open vegetation. Five miles rode through this beautiful place brought us to the mouth of the pass on the side of Varnoutka, where the country opened and discovered to us the wood-clad hills of Baidar—the deserted village destroyed by the Cossacks, and the encampments of Omer Pacha's army. The hills round Varnoutka formed a vast segment of an amphitheatre of which the Turkish camp was the centre. The tents were pitched in a favourable position on an elevated plain, sloping downwards to the rear. Batteries of artillery were in position on each flank of the encampment, the guns being ingeniously concealed by boughs and foliage resembling the *gourbis* of the French; whilst in the rear of the guns were the Turks, having their tents pitched under the shade of beautiful large trees amongst meadows yielding abundance of grass.

From Varnoutka the Woronzow road led us up the Vale of Baidar, through beautiful woods and meadows, until we halted near a kiosque (or hunting box); three villages, of which I was unable to ascertain the name, exhibiting their low red roofs in the landscape. These villages were inhabited by Tartars, I believe, and not held by the Russians, for the former had come up to the Turkish outposts, and we were trading in pipes and tobacco, but Ali Pacha, who occupied the kiosque, refused permission to pass the sentries, and I had to remain satisfied with a distant view of the upper portion of the vale, which is truly described by Clarke, by Pallas, and by Dauby Seymour as a little paradise.

You will, doubtless, expect me to tell you something respecting the military operations of the past week. In truth, they have not been such as to require description. All that can be said is that since the failure of the 18th the siege continues, and that the Generals are determined to be stopped by no obstacles. General Pelissier, who was the author of the assault, whilst Canrobert deprecated such a proceeding, is said to be of opinion that his reputation is staked on the capture of the town. The opinion of the 18th is described on all hands as an ill-devised and worse executed one. I was unable to reach Camp in time to witness the affair, of which the details must have reached you a week ago, I will not, therefore, repeat any of the numerous stories which are current; for, in fact, indeed, one almost suspects the difficulty that there is in making them agree. The result of the affair, however, is that the Malakoff tower is abandoned by the Russians, who find it too hot for them. On our part we should find great difficulty in keeping hold of it, unless the shipping were previously silenced. To do this is, I believe, the object in view, and for that purpose fresh batteries are in course of erection, notwithstanding, I believe, almost insuperable difficulties of execution. It is observable in the meanwhile that the Russian men-of-war are daily forced to retrograde, and they will soon be close to the sunken booms, where it is doubtless their fate to be sunk either by the Allies, or by the Russians themselves. This end being attained, the Malakoff would not be so difficult to hold. I at that moment be taken before the Redan can again be assaulted in any effective condition of every one

June [illegible]

Yesterday the melancholy intelligence was made known in Camp that on the previous night Lord Raglan had expired at Head quarters, after a short illness. It had been known by a few that his Lordship was ill; but the news of his death was most unexpected. The shipping in harbour hoisted their flags half-mast high, in token of mourning. It is believed that the body will be enclosed and taken to England. General Simpson assumed the command vacant by the death of the Field-Marshal, Sir G. Brown having left Camp a few days before, for the benefit of his health.

Cholera is supposed to have been the cause of Lord Raglan's death, as it was that of General Estcourt.

The 13th Regiment arrived yesterday in the *Robert Low*.

I think you may hear of a fresh assault on some portions of Sebastopol before you receive this note. The failure of the assault on the 18th, which so disheartened our army, and is said to have caused Lord Raglan's death, will, doubtless, be followed by some success. General Pelissier is very determined. He is said to have taken General Rose at St. Jean d'Angely severely to task for being in bed at four on the morning of the attack on the Malakoff, and accused the Generals of supineness and want of vigour. "To-morrow," said he to the Engineers, "we shall commence a battery at such an such a point, and in three days I shall go and see it." "General," was the reply, "what you require is impossible," said the Engineers. "What I will," said Pelissier, "I will. Make the battery." And then he said to himself—*Ah! ils disent que j'ai enfumés des Arabes. Eh bien! qu'ils viennent les Russes les asphyxier!* Such is the energy of Pelissier. It is said that Omer Pacha is to be helped at Baidar by some regiments of English cavalry.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA

War Department, [illegible]

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and [illegible] the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by the [illegible] Major the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, June 23, 1855

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship [illegible] ing letter, dated the day, from the Inspector General of Hospitals.

Your Lordship will observe with pain that this report exhibits a considerable increase of both admissions and deaths, arising chiefly, however, from the accidents of war, resulting from the assault of the Redan and the attack of the Cemetery, on the 18th inst., on both which occasions the troops were exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry.

It will be satisfactory to your Lordship to find that the arrangements, both for the accommodation and treatment of the sick and wounded, have been such as can rarely be expected under such circumstances, and [illegible] spared to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

I regret to say that cholera and bowel complaints have been somewhat on the increase; but neither the admissions nor the deaths have been so marked as to attract special attention. I have, however, with much sorrow, to report the very sudden death from cholera of Captain Charles Hyde Hall Hussars, an officer of great merit, who had served in India with distinction, and is much regretted in the regiment.

Amongst the killed I have to announce the loss of Lieut. and Adjutant H. Marsh, 33rd Regiment, who was killed in the trenches on the 24th inst. This young officer had served throughout the campaign, and was distinguished for his gallantry and devotion to the service; and his conduct on the 18th drew forth the warmest praise from his commanding officer.

I beg to inclose the lists of casualties on the 18th inst., and of those that have arisen up to the 24th inst. inclusive.

I have, &c.

The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAN

Head-quarters, Camp before Sebastopol, June 23.

My Lord,—The weekly return of sick and wounded I have the honour to inclose shows a considerable increase of both admissions and deaths, arising chiefly from the accidents of war, occasioned by the assault on the 18th instant on the Redan and the attack on the works in the Quarry and Cemetery. Many of the injuries received were occasioned by grape-shot, fired at short range, and were of a very serious nature. The loss, consequently, has been heavy; but I have much satisfaction in being able to assure your Lordship that prompt aid was afforded to all; and, the action having taken place within a short distance of our land hospital establishment, accommodation was provided for them at once. This is an advantage rarely attainable on active service in the field, so that the wounded were placed under as favourable circumstances as could be expected in the amount of mortality, therefore, amongst them is mainly attributable to the severity of their wounds, and not to any want of either surgical aid or hospital accommodation, as both were at hand. There was no necessity for their removal to the more seriously wounded, when on others were brought in, and the cases selected to be sent down to the surgical hospital at Balaclava were not more likely to be injured by the journey; and I am happy to say are nearly all progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Indeed, they have done so well, I regret, our accommodation at the Castle Hospital, which is in no extensive, but, unfortunately, the ground will not admit of its being enlarged.

The hospital now in course of erection on the high bold promontory near the Monastery of St. George, will soon be ready for the reception of patients, and so far as position is concerned, I think they will be placed under as favourable circumstances as can possibly be obtained. The situation is high and dry, overlooking the sea, and subjected to no malarious influence; but I can discover; and, whatever the result may be on trial, the site is admitted by all who have seen it to be unexceptionable.

Cholera and bowel complaints still prevail, and have been on the increase within the last two or three days, but under the [illegible] the deaths have been so marked as to attract special attention. I trust it is enough to create uneasiness.

Taking the whole force, the admissions into hospital during the week have been in the ratio of [illegible] per cent, [illegible] the deaths in strength are in the ratio of 0.65 per cent [illegible] must be borne in mind that [illegible] were [illegible] wounds alone.

The Second Division Contingent has suffered [illegible] the Baltic, troops have done nothing since the epidemic first made [illegible] the end of April. Great attention is paid to the clothing [illegible] on the first appearance of cholera, the attention [illegible] are regularly inspected, and directions given for the [illegible] and arrest of the premonitory diarrhœa. [illegible] more form dable stage of the disease.

I have, &c.

JOHN HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals

To Field Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF OFFICERS WOUNDED ON THE MORNING OF THE 18TH JUNE, 1855.

1st Dragoon Guards. Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Brevet-Major Stuart Wortley, slightly. 1[illegible] Foot. Captain H. J. Stephenson, slightly.

NAMES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED.

SECOND DIVISION.

41st Foot. Private John Cr[illegible].
49th: Privates John Donovan, William Forta[illegible].

[illegible] DIVISION.

1st Battalion 1st Royals. Privates Patrick Horan, Luke Kennedy.
4th Foot. Privates George Garrett, Patrick Hagan, Michael Lealey, Thomas Swinter, William Lucas, Bernard Cotton.
9th. Privates Luke Gaffy, Peter Flanigan.
14th. Privates Michael Lynch, William Thompson, John Martin.
18th. Colour-Sergeant Thomas Mallow. Corporals Michael Jortigan, George Morgan, James Watson. Privates William Birmingham, Michael Caulfin, Timothy Cotter, Patrick Dowd (1), Michael Gorman (1), Robert Gordon, Cornelius Hanlahan, Lawrence Keenan, Patrick Kearns, Abraham Keane, Thomas McCormick, Samuel McEvoy, John Molony, James Murray, Michael Murphy (2), Bernard Quinn, James Rodgers, Patrick Maloney, George Pugh.
28th. Corporal Michael Collins. Privates Joshua Collins, Thomas Davis, Richard English, Owen Leonard, William Smith, Hugh Thompson, James Watson, James Jobs[illegible].
38th: Sergeants Edward Salter, George Baugh. Corporal Henry Goodman. Lance-Corporals John Grace, Samuel Argue, William Bruce, Charles Connor. Privates Thomas Corrigan, John Gratton, David Jones, James Woods, Patrick O'Brien, Charles Bradley, George Reed, Samuel Rowley, Patrick Farrell (Farrell), Samuel Gardner.
44th. Drummer Joseph Smith. Corporal Robert Bruce. Privates John Browne, William Barnes, John Bra[illegible], James Darby, John Eagle, George Gleeson, John Knox, Jeremiah Leary, Alexander Sharpe, William Smith, William Styles, John Traynor, William Wilins-[illegible] [illegible] West.
50th: Privates William Perry, James R[illegible]ghan.

FOURTH DIVISION.

17th Foot: Sergeant Michael Connell. Corporal Patrick King. Privates Morgan Belton, John Dwyer, Martin Dwyer, William Sally, Thomas Naughton, Charles Robinson, Henry [illegible].
20th. Lance-Sergeant David Palmer. Privates James M'Gorman, Thomas Paul.
[illegible]: Privates John Hartley, John Lawrence, Paul Tracey.
57th. Colour-Sergeant Patrick Fallon. Sergeants John James, Robert Lewis, [illegible]

[illegible]

LIGHT DIVISION.

[illegible]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WOUNDED.

[illegible]

Martin Cleating, Alfred Champion, Patrick Cassidy, Martin Coady, Joseph Chandler, Thomas Coslick, George Coghlin, Charles Cullam, Charles Donington, Charles [illegible]orsay, Arthur Denison, James Deevy, William Dickson, John Fix, Timothy Desmond, Thomas Dyer, William Fleckoy, Richard Hine, James Hanrahan, Daniel Jenkens, William Jones, John Kieffe, Donald Kelt[illegible], Henry King, Edward Long, Nicholas Lane, Owen Magan, Peter M'Nalty, William M'Niece, Thomas Mitchell, William Miller, Hugh M'Gartland, Patrick Maguire, Michael Mead, John M'Veigh, Benjamin Newell, Henry Oster, Roderick O'Callaghan, John O'Neill, George Pearce, William Parckley, John Pitner, William Rush, Joseph Sheeran, John Stapleton, James Shea, William Stokely, Arthur Tyrrell, Terence Tyrrell, Michael Taggart, Thomas Webster, Patrick Wall, Alfred Ward, John Wright, Samuel Yates, George Newton, [illegible] be[illegible], Michael Peters, Levi Kedus, William Cattle, William Ba[illegible]son, William Duff, [illegible] McMahon, Thomas Walsh, Patrick Reilly, William Grengan, Thomas Leonard, George Taylor, James Stephenson, John Tignan, Alexander Bigham, severely; Joseph [illegible]ford, James Collins, Samuel Cully, John Cox, Patrick Flaherty, Henry Hods[illegible], Patrick Kirwan, James Lynch, David Milner, George Newton, David Torrington, David Travers, Isaac New[illegible], Patrick Gorman, John Hynes, [illegible]
[illegible] Sergeant Prince Pye, slightly.
[illegible] Colour-Sergeant Henry Huntington, severely. Sergeants Robert Calloway, James M'Lean, dangerously; Oscar Kelly, David Collins, John Dunne, John Gom[illegible], [illegible] Rolstone, severely, James Cain, David Walsh, slightly. Corporals James Friend, Wright Smith, Thomas Anderson, Abraham Friend, severely, Martin Brophy, Robert Murray, John Oxey, slightly. Drummers Thomas Darr, David Jackson, severely. Privates Samuel Clarke, John Curry, James Kiddell, [illegible] Kirk, Patrick Mahon [illegible] dang[illegible] James Brady, John Brisnahan, Peter Bryan, James Bourke, Alexander Beck, [illegible] Ferriman, John Campbell, Hugh Conkey, Alexander Crawford, John Carr [illegible] Duggan, Peter Fadden, John Finney, Michael [illegible], Thomas Flattery, George Gunter, [illegible] Hamilton, James Haywood, James Hickey, Bernard Hughes, Daniel Keeley, John M'Call[illegible] [illegible] M'Gee, James Martin, James O'Brien, [illegible] Daniel Scally, Walter Sealey, [illegible] Shea, M[illegible] Richard Weaver, Jeremiah Murphy, Joseph Perkins [illegible] John Agar, James Alexander, Thomas Ash[illegible] John Berry, George F. Burgess, [illegible] [illegible], William [illegible], Andrew Lou[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] M'Elroy, David M[illegible], William [illegible], James [illegible], John Nixon, William Newton, John R[illegible] [illegible], James Saunders, John Steen, William Standen, William Steele, John [illegible], James Thomas, William Weston, James White, John Johnston, Michael McCaffrey, [illegible] Patterson, slightly.

[illegible]

7th Foot: Sergeant-Major William Bacon, slightly. Corporals Henry Oaks, William Buck, Mathew Hughes, severely; Samuel Peck, Henry Edwards, Andrew Nattey, slightly. Privates John M'Donald, dangerously, John Buckland [illegible]; Thomas Leneal [illegible] [illegible] dangerously, Patrick Jordan, Thomas Doyle, Richard [illegible], William Lo[illegible], Thomas Longar, John Hagan, William Hague, W[illegible] Stevens, Stephen Tyrrell, George Dorrington, Michael McCartney, John Smith, William Cawtorne, Robert Turner, William Cobb, Thomas [illegible], John W[illegible], severely; John Lea, William Aspion, William Marshall, Charles Jones, William Evans, Thomas [illegible]

[illegible]

King, Joseph Scholes, John Roach, William Widdgoss, George Harris, David [illegible], George Gayston, Francis Trane, George Overfield, Alfred Ward, [illegible] Essex, William [illegible], Patrick Simpson, Daniel Bran, James Higginson, James Osborne, Robert Croster, [illegible], Thomas Begley, Thomas Duffy, [illegible] Ward, William Jones, Thomas M[illegible], [illegible] Donovan, Charles Bates, Charles G[illegible], Alexander Stallbridge, Alfred Al[illegible]sop, John Robinson, John Ashton, William Ryan, Michael Geary, John Walker, John O'Connell, Joseph Perkins, Thomas Cahill, David Williamson, Thomas Elliott, Edward Carter, James Stonan, Thomas Layton, John Lerroo, George Andrews, John Racott, Patrick Brennan, William M'Cann, Patrick M'Donald, James Willox, Francis Whittaker, James Courcey, Peter Larker, William Beck, Edward [illegible], Thomas Gorman, severely, John Simpson, James Devlin, Anthony Connsall, George King, David [illegible] Moses Arthur, Charles Bates, William Mitchel, William Stea[illegible] [illegible] Catterall, Thomas Smyth, James Lindsay, John Wood, [illegible], William Soape, Henry Ackens, Hugh Toohill, Michael Cullee, William Ogden, [illegible], Michael Cox, James Havell, George Hadley, John Hargreaves, James [illegible], Anthony Opperton, William Wh[illegible], Michael Flanagan, Robert Carew, Thomas [illegible], James Evers, Patrick Flynn, Edward Cobley, Thomas Burke, William Gill, James Connolly, John Cane, William Pearson, John Wheeldon, James Doyle, George Harber, William Evans, Samuel Davis, Patrick Harney, slightly.
[illegible]: Colour-Sergeant Charles Houston, slightly. Privates Thomas Cochrane, dangerously; George Harding, John Cooper, severely; Henry Magee, Joseph M'M[illegible], [illegible] Curry, [illegible] dangerously, James Farrel, [illegible]
[illegible] Private [illegible] severely, Thomas Dunnan, slightly.
[illegible] Privates Francis Carthy, severely, Maurice Coolihan, William Johns, Thomas Dodd, slightly.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Sergeants Richard Beech, John Brambleby, severely, [illegible] Lee, John Newman, [illegible]. Corporal Thomas Dawson, severely [illegible] [illegible] Moore, John Redmond, slightly. Privates William Brown, William [illegible] [illegible] Greenwood, James [illegible], Samuel M'Cracken, dangerously; [illegible] James Campbell, William Bird Clarke, [illegible] [illegible] Gibbons, Robert Green, Joseph Hewitt, [illegible]
[illegible] George Munro, Brian Murray, William Mo[illegible], William Nix, Thomas [illegible], Emanuel Price, William Thompson, George Till, Henry Wells, Thomas Will, Joseph Wilson, severely. William Blanchard, Richard Brown, Edward Cody, Mathew Conner, John Dolan, Hugh Dorell, John Dove, James Dowling, Benjamin Eaton, Charles Gilsby, James Goodwin, John Hadley, Wm. Hobern, Thomas Jones, James Kerr, Joseph M'Donough, Joseph Nugent, Thomas Over, Henry Rangham, Thomas Rhodes, Edward Preston, Luke Rankan, William Sater, Samuel Sewell, John Shakespeare, Wm. Smith, Samuel Stevens, William Sutherland, Edward Todd, William Todd, Thomas Vance, James Wal[illegible], [illegible] Whitney, slightly.

RETURN OF WOUNDED IN SEPARATE BRIGADE, ETC.

[illegible] Foot. Privates John Beal, Thomas Baller, Richard Bailey, severely.
[illegible]: Privates George Shaw, George Thomas, John Miller, Edward Gleeson, Charles Smith, [illegible]
[illegible] Private William McIlround, severely.
Royal Artillery. Sergeants William Leard, slightly; Thomas Keown, severely. Bombardiers Joseph Symons, dangerously, Samuel Ewing, severely. Gunners and Drivers John Leneghy, William Beattie, Thomas Arthur, dangerously; Thomas Perkins, James Flood, [illegible] M'Elver, William Cormick, Robert Allen, severely, John Robertson, William Ovenden, W[illegible]
Land Transport Corps. Second Class Driver Andrew Anderson, severely.
Attached to Land Transport Corps. Corporal James Begg (9th Foot), slightly. Private James East (2nd Battalion 1st Foot), slightly.
Royal Sappers and Miners. Sergeant William Dobbie, slightly. Lance-Corporal Joseph Maycock, severely. Privates Samuel Spear, Aaron Tickle, severely; Edward Pearson, John [illegible]rie, William Preece, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES MISSING ON THE 18TH JUNE.

4th Foot: Privates John Watkins and William Wood, supposed to have been wounded.
[illegible]
[illegible]th. Privates John Donnelly, John Mahoney, Henry Tattersal.
33rd. Private Joseph [illegible]ley, supposed to have been killed.
28th. Privates Henry [illegible]arke, John Scott, Thomas Connelly, William Finn, Peter Dalton.
[illegible] Privates Jeremiah Ayres, John Blaney, Edward Byford, Josiah Crawshaw, Benjamin Ford, John Kettle, Joseph Serjeant.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. Private Thomas Peter Couch.
TOTAL. 2 officers, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, [illegible] rank and file killed; [illegible] officers, 82 sergeants, 8 drummers, 1040 rank and file wounded; [illegible] officers, 20 rank and [illegible].

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES, KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, FROM THE 22ND TO THE 24TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

June 21. 23rd Foot. Lieutenant and Adjutant Hans St. V. Marsh.
June 22.—4th Foot. Private John Anglisa. 21st Foot. Private Michael Byrne. 1st Foot. Private W. Wood.
June 23. 42nd Foot. Private William Gray. 79th Foot. Private John Beaton. 93rd Foot. Private George Green.
June 24. 28th Foot. Private Thomas Connor.

WOUNDED.

June 22.—21st Foot. Captain S. W. H. Hawker, slightly.
[illegible] 22.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards. Private William Elsley, slightly. 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment of Foot. Privates Charles Norris, Michael Sheehan, slightly, James Fitzgerald, Michael Mindly, severely. 4th Foot: Corporal John Clarkson, Privates Thomas Dunn, Peter Dunn, Bryan Somers, Henry Thompson, John Kennedy, Thomas Higgins, slightly. 17th Foot. Privates James Waters, Henry Young, slightly. [illegible] Foot. Privates Daniel Quilley, Morris Kinnelly, dangerously, Edward Ashton, Boyle Keeffe, Jeremiah Lunkley, slightly. 21st Foot. Privates Michael Burke, Martin Foley, slightly, John Ston[illegible], severely. 33rd Foot: Private Michael [illegible]obin, dangerously. 93rd Foot: Privates Thomas McLusky, Samuel Mortimer, severely. 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade. Private G. Mortimer, severely.
[illegible] Foot. Private Thomas Ossington, severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: [illegible] Henry Bendall, severely.
June 24. 3rd Battalion, Grenadier [illegible] Private W. H. Collings, severely; 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards. Private Philip Smith, severely. 1st Battalion, Scots Fusilier Guards. Private Edwin Millard, severely. 9th Foot: Private George Gallagher, [illegible]ely. 28th. Private George Locke, dangerously. 33rd. Private Daniel O'Connell, slightly. [illegible] Private Patrick Herlihy, slightly. 42nd: Privates James Bolger, slightly; [illegible] Cromarie, severely. 88th. Private Patrick Dubig, severely. 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade: Private Thomas Cam[illegible], dangerously. 2nd Battalion, [illegible] James Wills, severely.

MISSING.

June 22.—21st Foot. Privates Charles Leahy, Patrick Ryan.

W. L. PAKENHAM, Lieut.-Col., Acting Adjutant-General.

War Department, July 11.

Lord Panmure has received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the late Lord Raglan, G.C.B., and has also this day received two despatches and their enclosures addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, commanding her Majesty's Forces in the East, of which copies are also subjoined:—

Before Sebastopol, June 2[illegible].

My Lord,—I am much concerned to have to announce to you the death of Major-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General of this army, which took place yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, after an illness of little more than three days; he died of cholera: and I deeply lament the loss of so estimable a man, and of an officer so anxious to perform his duty.

I beg strongly to recommend that Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable W. L. Pakenham may be placed at the head of the Adjutant-General's department. He has done the duty of Deputy Adjutant-General since the army was formed; he is an excellent man of business, and well acquainted with the service in all its branches, and his appointment would not alone be agreeable to me, but would be equally so to General Simpson, who entertains a very high opinion of his qualifications, and reposes every confidence in him.

I have reported the death of General Estcourt to the General Commanding-in-Chief, and have mentioned to his Lordship my recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. L. Pakenham. I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c., &c.

Before Sebastopol, June 30, 1855.

My Lord,—It is with the deepest regret that I announce to your Lordship the death of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., which melancholy event took place a little before nine o'clock on the evening of Thursday last, the 28th inst. His Lordship expired without any suffering in the midst of the officers composing his personal staff.

I have further to report that, being the next senior officer present, I have assumed the command of this army until instructions shall arrive from England. I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,

The Lord Panmure, &c. Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Before Sebastopol, June 30.

My Lord,—In this, my first military despatch, I am not aware that there is anything new or of consequence to report to your Lordship.

As regards the progress of the siege, there is no great operation yet determined on, but we are employed in repairing and improving our works, to be in readiness to co-operate with the French, when their approaches towards the Malakoff shall be completed.

The nominal return of casualties from the 25th to 28th instant are enclosed.

I am truly sorry to announce that Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown departed for England this morning on medical certificate.

The 13th Light Infantry has arrived, and disembarked at Balaklava this morning.

They will remain there for the present to assist in the duties of the place.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, Lieutenant-General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 25TH TO 28TH JUNE, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

33rd Foot. Private John Herron. 88th. Private William Knowles. 3rd: Private [illegible] Hodgkins, Peter Nicolson, William Gill. 4th: Private [illegible] M[illegible]tine. 3rd Battalion [illegible] Guards: Private Richard Banks. 7th: Private Lesne Mason. 47th. Private Francis [illegible] [illegible] Private James Atherton.

WOUNDED.

[illegible] C. C. Cobbitt, slightly.
[illegible] Corporal David Gibbs, slightly. Privates Peter Blessington, slightly, [illegible]
[illegible] slightly. 68th: Private Thomas Watson, severely. 1st Battalion Rifle [illegible] James Robinson, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners. Corporal James [illegible]
[illegible] Privates Edward M'Gonal, dangerously; Edmund Timms, George [illegible], severely; [illegible], slightly. 18th. Private Dominick [illegible], dangerously; [illegible] severely; Charles Jackson, Thomas Jessop, slightly.
[illegible]
[illegible] Private William Davis, severely. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 97th: Private William Ball, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Private William Bowes, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private Henry Warren, slightly. [illegible] Battalion, 1st Foot. Private Joshua Flat, severely; Frederick S[illegible] [illegible]y. 2nd Battalion [illegible] Privates Thomas Cross, severely; James Fuller, John Walsh, slightly. 3rd Foot: Privates William Millet, Peter Gelcher, slightly. 9th. Private [illegible] [illegible], severely. 7th. Corporal John Davis, slightly. [illegible]th. Private James [illegible] severely. 30th. Drummer James Smith, severely. Private James Ware, slightly. [illegible] Private Thomas Jones, slightly. [illegible]
[illegible] Privates James Cord[illegible] [illegible] Sullivan, Thomas Trench, severely. 55th. Private Thomas Smith [illegible] [illegible] M'Namara, severely. 62nd: Private William Grey, slightly. 93rd. [illegible] Lorne M'Farden, severely. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates William Davis, [illegible], George Turner, severely.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT ROTSINSHALM AND RUSSIAN BARRACKS AT KOTKA.

Admiralty, July 10, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been received at this office from Rear-Admiral the Honourable R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Baltic station:—

Duke of Wellington, at anchor off Tolboukin Lighthouse, July 2, 1855.

The *Arrogant* arrived here from the neighbourhood of Biorko on the 24th ult., and returns to-day to the same station. I have directed Captain Yelverton to extend his examination of the coast as far westward as Lovisa; and I beg leave to direct your Lordships' attention to a report, herewith transmitted, which I have this day received from Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, through whose activity and zeal, with the aid of the *Ruby* gun-boat, a large number of vessels, laden with granite blocks, have been successfully destroyed in Werolax Bay.

Her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, off Nerva Beacon, July 1, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in obedience to orders received from Captain Yelverton, I left the anchorage of Biorko on the 28th of last month, with her Majesty's ship *Magicienne* under my command, and *Ruby* gun-boat, in search of a number of vessels said to be freighted by the Russian Government to carry blocks of granite, and in the neighbourhood of the island of Lukar.

Having arrived off the island of Kyskykyla the same evening, early on the 29th I proceeded in her Majesty's gun-boat *Ruby*, and boats of her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, under the First Lieutenant, H. B. King, to the very end of the bay, looking well in and about the island of Lukar, and in boats ascending some little distance up the river of Kyskykyla, finding only four vessels, which, being both new and empty, I left unhurt.

The following morning, the 30th, I proceeded with her Majesty's ship *Magicienne* and *Ruby* gun-boat to the next large bay of Werolax, where anchoring her Majesty's ship *Magicienne* at the entrance, I proceeded to the very end of Werolax Bay, a distance of about nine miles, where I found a large granite quarry with near two hundred men at work, who at our approach went off.

Anchoring the *Ruby*, so as to command the whole place with the boats, I had the various vessels at anchor, consisting of thirty large galliots, boarded.

Twenty-nine being laden with granite blocks, I had them destroyed by fire.

With the exception of three or four rifle-shots being fired upon us, which were quickly returned by rockets and rifles, we met with no resistance.

The head of Werolax Bay was evidently the rendezvous for the granite vessels, as, with the exception of one, all their sails were unbent, colours and papers secured, and most of their vessels were slung and buoyed, so as to be ready for scuttling if discovered, which many had commenced doing on the present occasion. I have, &c.,

(Signed) NICHOLAS VANSITTART, Captain.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B.

Her Majesty's Ship *Arrogant*, off Biorka, June 2[illegible], 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you with my proceedings since the 18th instant.

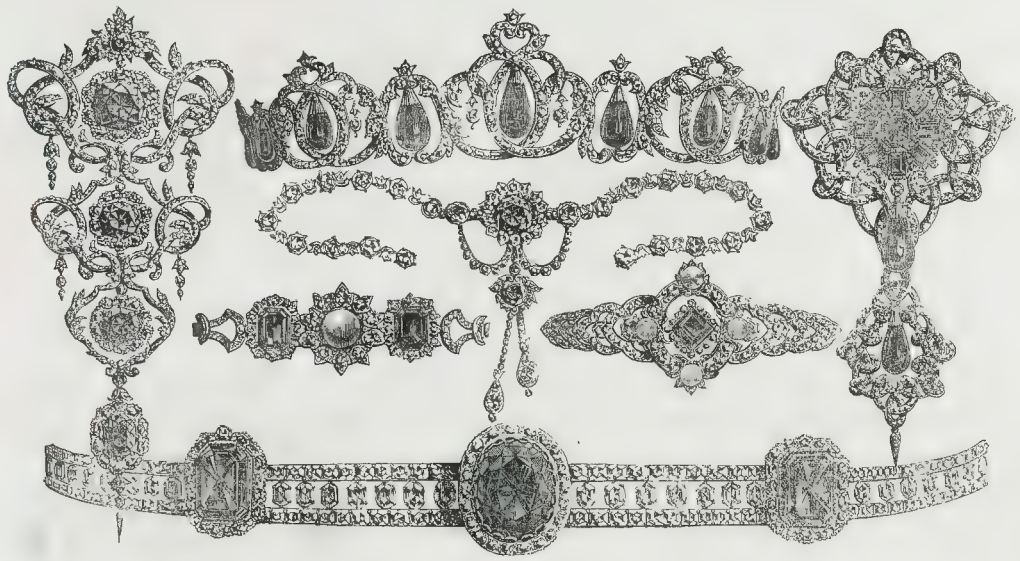
On the 20th I anchored at Rotsinshalm, and took immediate steps for blowing up the fort, which was accomplished on the following day.

On the afternoon of the 20th I made a careful reconnaissance of Kotka, in the *Ruby*, and discovered at the back of the island, where I had not been before, large Government buildings, with barracks fit to contain about 5000 men, stables, storehouses, and hospital, all of which I destroyed. The buildings had evidently been very recently occupied. I met no troops except a few Cossacks, who retired on our approach.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. R. YELVERTON, Captain.

JEWELS AT THE PARIS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

WITHIN the last few days a great point of attraction in the Exhibition has been a diamond, "L'Etoile du Sud," which may fairly be set down as rivalling the Koh-i-noor. This gem is the property of M. Halphen, and is for sale. According to a report read at the Académie des Sciences, the Etoile du Sud weighs 127½ carats; the Koh-i-Noor about 122 carats, the Regent, which belongs to the Crown of France, weighs 136. The Regent is valued at eight millions of francs; the Koh-i-noor was sold to the East India Company for six millions; the Etoile du Sud may, therefore, be estimated at about seven millions of francs. If, however, L'Etoile du Sud attracts by its great size, the jewels contributed to the Exhibition by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton street, take high rank for their beautiful setting, as well as for their rare brilliancy and variety; and they are of such surpassing costliness and beauty as to need but a word of description. The most valuable is a girdle estimated at £50,000. In the centre is the celebrated blue Hope diamond, and on each side two very rich rubies. This diamond is the only one of the kind in existence: it was purchased by George IV., when Prince Regent, for £30,000. Next is a stomacher, valued at £20,000, containing four pendent diamonds, the largest of which is estimated to be worth 8000 guineas: in the workmanship of this article great taste is displayed. Another costly gem is a necklace worth 10,000 guineas: the lower portion may be detached and worn as a brooch. There is also a diamond tiara, worth about £5000, in which are some very fine emeralds. Last, but not least, so far as taste and beauty are concerned, is an emerald and



JEWELS EXHIBITED BY MR. HANCOCK, AT THE PARIS PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

diamond stomacher. The diamonds are interlaced, and form a glittering and graceful trellis work. These rich and artistic ornaments were, a few days previously to their being sent to Paris, submitted to her Majesty, who was pleased to express her admiration of them.

INSURRECTION AT BARCELONA.—RESIGNATION OF ESPARTERO.

A GENERAL strike among the workmen o Barcelona took place on the 3rd inst. Two manufacturers have been assassinated—one of whom was a deputy, who had always shown himself a zealous defender of the work-

GENERAL ESPARTERO.—FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

ing classes. General Zapatero ordered the *rappel* to be beaten; but the captains of the National Guard could not answer for the co-operation of their companies. The following manifesto from the working men has been extensively circulated:—

We have risen peacefully, in order that we may obtain justice. We wish to re-establish an association of *secours mutuels*, which has been dissolved. We demand a jury of manufacturers and workmen to amicably settle our differences. He who shall attempt a Carlist demonstration—he who seeks to excite the manufacturers against us—shall be at that instant punished with death.

We bring our complaint to the Captain-General of Catalonia, because the province, being in a state of siege, all authority belongs to him, and it is at his hands that we look for justice.

We are ready to sacrifice ourselves a thousand times for Espartero, for Liberty, and that the Revolution of July may become real

It is not supposed that Marshal Espartero has any sympathy with the insurrection; but it so happens that the *Madrid Gazette* of the 1st inst.—two days before the outbreak—contained an account of his having tendered his resignation in the following letter to the Queen —

Madame,—Last year, when the whole nation rose to recover its rights, and put an end to the abuses which had been introduced into the Government of the State, I was called on by the heroic inhabitants of Saragossa, and invited to support the movement, which had taken place in that city, and in other towns of Arragon. I went without hesitation to support so noble a cause, and I solemnly pledged myself to labour with all my power for the accomplishment of the national wishes. Your Majesty afterwards deigned to confide to me the Presidency of your Council of Ministers, and I accepted that honourable and delicate post with the firm intention of resigning it as soon as the Constituent Cortes should have assembled; the convocation of that assembly having been one of the principal conditions which I made to your Majesty on accepting office, and which your Majesty granted with the greatest readiness. The Constituent Cortes being assembled, I had the honour, in conformity with the engagement which I had taken, of tendering my resignation to your Majesty, but well-known circumstances have compelled me to remain at the head of the Government out of deference to your Majesty's orders, until the Constitution should have been adopted. That task has now been accomplished since the bases of it have been voted. I have therefore fulfilled my engagements, and my health not permitting me to attend longer to public business, I beg your Majesty to relieve me from the functions of President of your Council of Ministers. I shall be eternally grateful to your Majesty for this favour, which is the greatest that you can confer on me. May God preserve your Majesty, &c.

BALDOMERO ESPARTERO.

The General had not confided his intention to any one before making it known to the Queen. He knew that his colleagues would oppose it, and that he should be obliged to yield to their solicitations. Her Majesty, who was much affected at the resolution which he had come to, would not accept the resignation; but Espartero, who was unmoved by the supplications and the tears of her Majesty, refused to withdraw it. The Queen then sent for Marshal O'Donnell, who was astonished to hear what had taken place, and fully concurred with her Majesty as to the necessity of keeping Espartero at the head of the Government. The Queen declared to Marshal O'Donnell that if the President of the Council persisted in his determination she would instantly leave Madrid, as her life would no longer be secure. Marshal O'Donnell immediately waited on the President, who for a long time remained inflexible; and it is even said that O'Donnell was almost obliged to go on his knees to him before he would consent to withdraw his resignation. A Cabinet Council was held in the evening, when the other Ministers heard for the first time what had taken place.

THE BRITISH CEMETERY AT MADRID.

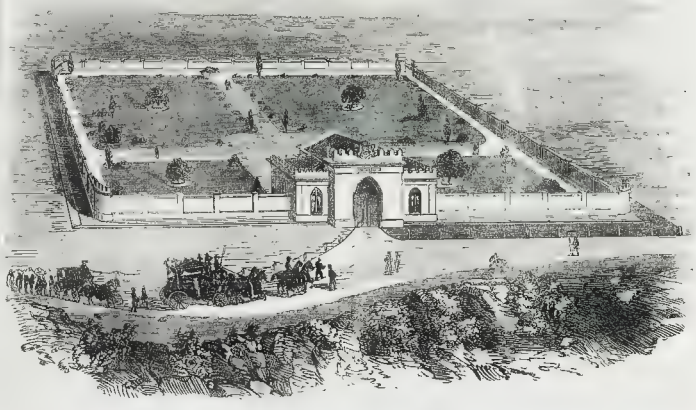
AFTER fifty years of stubborn opposition, we have at last—thanks to the Government at home, and to the diplomatic address and unremitting energy of our Ambassador, Lord Howden, what was granted long ago at Cadiz and Malaga—a British Protestant Cemetery in Madrid. The first two funerals were very grand affairs for Madrid. One had a hearse with four horses, followed by eight carriages. Although this had been expressly prohibited by the late Spanish Government—on what grounds may be easily imagined—yet a good many Spaniards came into the ground, some taking part, others as spectators.

Of the land (which is the property of her Britannic Majesty, and is about two acres in extent), nearly one acre is inclosed by a brick wall and piers, topped with a granite coping. There is a handsome and commodious entrance-building and iron gate, surmounted by marble blocks, on which are sculptured the words, "British Protestant Cemetery," and above are placed the British arms. On one side of this entrance is the Chapel for the Burial Service, and on the other the Lodge for the Sexton who has charge of the Cemetery.

The work appears to be well executed; and the general appearance and position of the Cemetery is good, being at a short distance from the high road which leads from the grand Toledo gate of Madrid, and about a mile from the bridge across the Manzanares.

Much difficulty and annoyance, however, on account of the hostilities attending the outbreak of the Revolution in July last, were encountered, but eventually overcome. Indeed, while the fighting was going on the works were steadily progressing, under the direction and determination of Mr. Albano, of London the gentleman to whom this service was entrusted by the Board of Works

We feel much satisfaction at the manner in which this want has at length been supplied by the authorities in England, and hope that more thoroughly Christian feelings will be in future evinced by the Spanish people at large.



THE BRITISH CEMETERY AT MADRID.

EMBARKATION OF THE 3RD REGIMENT OF LANCASHIRE MILITIA, AT LIVERPOOL, FOR GIBRALTAR.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

ORDERS were transmitted on the 22nd ult. to the regiments in England and Ireland under orders for foreign service to prepare for immediate embarkation. Orders per telegraph were also transmitted to Marseilles, to be forwarded thence by special steam-boat to the Governors of Malta and Gibraltar, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to send as many efficient men, not only of the regiments stationed in those fortresses, but of the reserve of the Household Brigade battalions as can be conveniently spared previously to the arrival of reliefs of regiments of the Line and the Militia.

To carry out a portion of these arrangements, on Friday, the 23rd ult., the 3rd Regiment of Lancashire Militia, which had been some time stationed at Preston, embarked on board the *Lord Raglan* transport at Liverpool. The regiment, which numbers about 800 men, was to proceed to Gibraltar, to garrison that place, in lieu of the regiment of the Line ordered for active service. The regiment is under the command of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P.; whose wife and family accompany him. The embarkation took place under the superintendence of Captain Bevis, the Admiralty Agent, and Colonels De Rinzy and Swaun; a portion of the landing-stage being reserved for the purpose. The Cunard steam-tenders *Jackall* and *Satellite*, and the barges *Monkey* and *Badger*, were engaged to take the troops from the stage to the *Lord Raglan*, which lay anchored in the stream. The Mayor (J. A. Tobin, Esq.), and Messrs. J. B. Lloyd, T. Bold, J. A. Picton, Parker, and other members of the municipal body, were present to witness the embarkation, which was conducted with the greatest order and precision, and amidst loud and hearty cheering—the bands of the Artillery, Militia, and the 3rd Lancashire playing "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Auld Lang Syne," "Partant pour la Syrie," &c. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose son is an officer in the regiment, was also present. The 3rd Lancashire are for the most part small men, but young and active; they are armed with the old-fashioned musket and bayonet. Sixty-two soldiers' wives and eighty children accompany the regiment.

Part of the above details appeared, by mistake, in a portion of the impression of our Journal of last week, beneath an Engraving of the *Exmouth*, 91, flag of Rear-Admiral Seymour, of the Baltic Fleet.

OPENING OF THE HEREFORD, ROSS, AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.

AT length we have the satisfaction to record the opening of this line Railway, which took place on the 1st day of June last, with great rejoicings. On a rocky eminence looking over the Wye stands the town of Ross. Nothing can be more picturesque than its position from the Railway. The church stands upon an elevated ridge of rock; and the town occupies the rising ground; while behind are wood-crowned hills. The

THE ROSS, HEREFORD, AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.—THE TOWN OF ROSS.

pretty town of Ross is dear to the poetical mind from its connection with Pope and his immortal theme, "The Man of Ross," not less than for the beauty of its site: to the tourist for the sweet landscape of hop-hills and waving woods, and the "linked sweetness" of the manifold winding Wye. What a boon is this to the health-seeker for pure air on Penyard's top, and over the long-deserted site of Roman Ariconium! How beautifully is the locality pictured in Pope's noble lines:

> Who hung with woods yon mountain's sultry brow?
> From the dry rock who bade the waters flow?
> Not to the skies in useless columns tost,
> Nor in proud falls magnificently lost,
> But clear and artless, pouring through the plain
> Health to the sick and solace to the swain.
> Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise?
> "The Man of Ross," each lisping babe replies

Leaving the town, the traveller's eyes catches at one glance two objects full of ancient associations, yet how dissimilar. From the commodious bridge of John Kyrle to the ruined walls of Wilton Castle, what a leap! As he passes the base of Caplar Hill, washed by the Wye, its strong reverberance to the better-known scenery on the same river, near Tintern Abbey, will at once strike the tourist. The wild base of Pen-y-wharp, with its fine old church bursts next in view. Approaching Holme Lacy—once the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, but now retained not to be the line of its more ancient holders, the Scudamores and Stanhopes the tourist comes into the silvan vale of the Wye, of which a broad expanse is framed between the camp-crowned hills of Dinedine and Aconsbury on the left, and the Backbury and Dowington hills on the right, and in the background the range of Lugwardine and Shucknall:—

> Blessed is the eye
> Twixt Severn and Wye.

We should add that the opening of this line of railway gives the tourist cheap and easy access to the tour of one of the finest rivers in Europe. The Wye tour considered not to be excelled by any in Switzerland, can, by means of this railway, be accomplished in less than two days: and, by an excursion-train of the Great Western, there is not a mechanic in London who may not enjoy, at the cost of one day's labour and three days' wages, a treat that can only within reach of the wealthy. Leaving the train at Ross, itself worthy a day's sojourn, an hour's boat, which to a party would cost only a few shillings, the tour of the Wye to Chepstow (a distance of about forty miles) may be pleasingly made on a summer's day, and the following interesting objects viewed: Goodrich Court and Castle; Courtfield, with the little church of Welsh Bicknor and its curious monuments; Coldwell Rocks and Petrifying Spring, Symond's Yat, Monmouth, St. Briavel's Castle, Llantrissa, Tintern Abbey, Wyndcliff, Piercefield and Chepstow. Here the return-train will enable the tourist to reach London the same night, having seen in one day more objects of interest than can be seen in an ordinary tour of a week.

MUSIC.

NOTHING new has lately been produced at the Royal Italian Opera, the energies of the establishment being concentrated in preparing for the great novelty of the season, "L'Etoile du Nord," which, it is understood, will positively be performed next week. There are frequent rehearsals every day, under the direction of Meyerbeer himself, who expresses himself much gratified by the progress which has been made. Meanwhile, Grisi's appearances in *Norma*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, and *Norina* (in "Don Pasquale"), are as attractive as ever.

THE Concerts of this season seem to have come to a close. The last, of any note, have been Mrs. Anderson's, Mr. Alfred Mellon's, that of the Musical Union, and that of the Royal Academy of Music.

MRS. ANDERSON'S Concert was given on Friday morning, at the Royal Italian Opera, which was crowd with the most fashionable company in London. She was assisted by the whole vocal and instrumental strength of the establishment, including Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Mdlle. Bildee, Madame Viardot, Mdlle Rosio; Messrs. Tamberlik, Graziani, Lablache, Tamburini, and Formes. The orchestra was conducted by M. Berlioz. There were also Madame Clara Novello and several other performers not belonging to the theatre. Mrs. Anderson, who has scarcely ever been heard in public for years, in consequence of the severe accident which injured her wrist, played the pianoforte part in Beethoven's Choral Fantasia with all the power of hand, refinement, and expression, which has always distinguished her as a pianist. The principal feature of the concert was the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini: the solo parts being exquisitely sung by Grisi, Rosio, Viardot, Mario, and Lablache —Mr. Mellon's Concert was given at St. Martin's-hall. His concerts have been growing in public favour. For a moderate price of admission the public can enjoy for once a quality not surpassed in London. His orchestra, about fifty strong, exhibits a remarkable union of individual talent with collective discipline; and their performance of the symphonies of the great masters is one of the highest treats which an amateur can enjoy. This last concert, as it was one of the best, was also the most crowded of the season.

THE meetings of the MUSICAL UNION were brought to a close on Tuesday last. There was literally an overflowing assemblage, many ladies and gentlemen being unable to find seats. The concert was peculiarly interesting. It began with Haydn's last quartet, exquisitely played by the usual hands Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti. This beautiful composition breathes all the freshness of youth, and revived the freshness of youth in the many veteran amateurs who listened to it. A similar feeling was excited by Charles Halle's performance on the piano of one of Mozart's simple, old-fashioned pieces, the air with variations in A major. It was indeed refreshing to hear one of the favourites of our youthful days long since thrown aside and almost forgotten, but now revived by one of the greatest performers of the day. It is a good musical sign of the times that our most popular and influential masters are now reverting so often to the works of the old school. The more they do so, the more successful they will be in giving a healthy tone to the general taste. MR. ELLA is entitled to the thanks of the public for what he is doing in this way. We have no hesitation in saying that he has done more than any other single individual in bringing our higher classes with a taste for what is really pure and beautiful in music.

A SERIES of concerts has been set on foot under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Music, being réunions of the members, associates, and students of the above institution. The first took place at St. Martin's-hall on Wednesday evening. The singers and solo players were all of them old pupils of the Academy, and the orchestra and chorus were composed of Academicians. The principal singers were Madame Weiss, Miss Birch, Miss H. Taylor, Miss Rainford, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Randle Bodda, Mr. Hemsley, and Mr. Wallworth. The concert was conducted by Mr. Lucas. The programme contained an excellent selection of music, including the finale to the second act of Macfarren's opera, "Don Quixote;" the finale to the second act of Lucas's "Nagidee;" Mr. Sternsdale Bennett's concerto in F minor, played by Mr. Hodges; a violin solo, composed and played by Mr. Blagrove; and the fine tarantella, "Trouar sul ondo," sung by Messrs. Herberte, Wallworth, and Wallworth. These réunions are calculated to have excellent effects, and will, we trust, be encouraged by the public

THE one hundred and thirty-second meeting of the Three Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester will be held this season at Hereford. It takes place on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of August, the week preceding the Birmingham Festival. The principal vocal performers engaged are Madame Grisi, Madame Clara Novello, Madame Weiss, Miss Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Mario, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Barnby, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Arnott will preside at the organ, Mr. Done at the pianoforte, and Mr. Townshend Smith will be the general conductor. On Tuesday morning there will be a sermon preached in the Cathedral by the Rev. Mr. Hopton, with the full cathedral service. On Wednesday morning, "Elijah;" on Thursday morning, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Spohr's "Christian's Prayer," and Mozart's "Twelfth Service," and on Friday morning, "The Messiah" On the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday there will be miscellaneous concerts

SONGS, DUETS, and GLEES. The Poetry by CHARLES MACKAY, Esq. the Music by J. GRAY

These pieces will delight every one who regards music, not as a display of brilliant difficulties, but as the sister art of poetry -capable of heightening the beauty and the power of poetical thought and feeling. There is always much music in Charles Mackay's poetry, and Mr Gray may well be called a poetical musician His music is extremely simple; but his style is pure, and its very simplicity enhances its expression

The first of these compositions, "Jubal and his Children," may be called (though it is not so entitled) a cantata; for it consists of a series of solos for different voices and a trio, in which one subject is continuously treated That subject is the discovery by Jubal ("the father of all such as handle the harp and organ") of the powers of music; and it is fanifully ascribed to the suggestions which the patriarch receives from his children. The eldest son has in and the air, standing in the breeze; the second son has heard the sea roaring against the shore; another has heard the rushing of the winds; another, the sound of the cataract. His daughters have heard—one, the murmuring of the brook; another, the song of the skylark; a third, the congers has heard, and mingled with both, her mother's whispered word of love. They describe their different feelings, and each exclaims "I was music to my soul!" The poem concludes

> And Jubal to his children's voice
> No word in answer made,
> But still the more he fill in thought
> His quiet mind grew glad;
> And bright his eyes, with keen delight,
> Upon their faces shone,
> "O children mine, a power divine
> Is burning in my soul."
>
> He reared the wild wood-lyre,
> And taught it sound of praise;
> To the tale of mighty men in bld—
> The needful strength was given;
>
> And first, to please his daughters mild,
> They gave the harp he strung,
> Due for the as a built organ pipes,
> And strung till it was rung.
>
> "Joy, children, joy!" he shouted forth,
> "He all your art hath poured,
> The organ swell shall ever tell
> The glory of the Lord;
> But where your songs of earth and men,
> Of human love and joys
> Your harps shall sound in softer strains,
> Harmonious with the spheres."

This last stanza forms a trio for two sopranos and a bass—exceedingly simple, but especially well sung as a chorus by a number of voices) capable of a grand effect. Altogether, this is a piece, t king the poetry and music in one point of view, of much beauty and interest.

MR. HACKAY'S powerful poem, "Tubal Cain," is formed into a glee for four voices. A song of such length, and of so many verses, is not well suited for a glee. It ought to be set to a simple, speaking tune—an *aria parlante*—enabling the singer to recite the words with all the variety of character and expression which they require We would rather hear this song sung to Mr. Gray's melody alone than encumbered with the other parts.

"Come back, ye happy days," is a sweet and tender little song, joined to very pretty music. It may be sung either as an air or a duet, the second devoted part being *ad libitum*. "Love in Hate" is the passionate outpouring of an injured damsel, exquisitely hatred, but breathing undying love. The words are very beautiful, and so is the melody, which is perfectly akin to the poetry

ON the whole these compositions do honour to Mr. Gray's talents. He has much and natural vein of melody which is not alloyed by abrupt modulations and chromatic passages

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET. Miss Faucit appeared on Friday week in two new characters, so far as London is concerned -that of "King Rene's Daughter," in a translation of that pleasing poem by T. Martin, Esq.; and that of *Mrs. Beverley*, in Mr. Oxenford's version of the "Tragedy Queen." The first is a high-poetry part, and received from Miss Faucit's interpretation a picturesque development, which entitled her to one of the most distinguished places as a dramatic artist; the second is a modern realistic part, in which the ideal is rather the point of attack than that of departure; and in her efforts to disguise her lower with all manner of dialects, Miss Faucit came perilously near the verge of excessively amusing. The house was fashionably attended. On Monday next MR. W. FARREN, after a professional career of fifty years, will take his farewell benefit at this theatre under the patronage of her Majesty

THE NEW Play at the HAYMARKET, which will be produced on Monday week, is founded on a story by Sir Richard Steele in the *Spectator* (No 322), signed "Octavia." The heroine, as we have already stated, will be impersonated by Miss Edith Heraud

ADELPHI. An old subject, newly treated, was produced with success on Monday, at the Adelphi, under the title of "Jack Sheppard; or, A Night with Jonathan Wild," written by Messrs. G. A. Beckett and Mark Lemon. This burlesque is smartly written, magnificently appointed, and most effectively performed. Miss Wyndham, as the *Captain* of the Forty Thieves was superbly costumed and sang capitally; Mr. Keeley as *Humphrey*, Paul Bedford as *Ali Baba*, and Miss Woolgar as *Cogia*, were all admirable the very types of humour, caricature, and eccentric acting, combining in one result the artistic and the burlesque. The house was well attended.

ORNITHOLOGY. A great assistance to this study has been rendered by opening a museum in the Marlborough Gallery in Pall-mall. This admirable exhibition must have been collected at great cost, and required the devotion of many years, contains almost every known variety of the feathered race, in their natural attitudes and in several hundred, and nine of such beauty as to defy description. As the models have been carefully prepared before being invested with skin and plumage, the form of the bird is in every case given with the utmost exactness. The room should be visited by every one who desires information in Ornithological science.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.—On Tuesday the Queen paid her first public visit to the Royal Encampment at Aldershott, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and Prince Alfred. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace shortly after twelve, in a special train of the South-Western Railway, and arrived at Farnborough shortly after one o'clock. Here two of her Majesty's carriages were in waiting, and conveyed her Majesty to the camp. A guard of honour, composed of a company of the Royal Scots, with Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton at their head, received her Majesty on the station-yard, and on her Majesty's arrival the band played "God Save the Queen." A short drive of little more than a mile brought the Royal party to the extreme right of the camp, the centre of the Guards, where her Majesty alighted off from the turnpike-road and was met by General Knollys and the Equerries in waiting. The Queen and Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family, and Adjutant-General Lord Seaton, and several other distinguished personages, were also present on horseback. Here two companies of the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Coldstream and Fusilier Guards were first inspected by her Majesty, and subsequently the various regiments of Militia, including the Royal Surrey, the East Norfolk, the East Kent, the Queen's Middlesex, the West Kent, were marched past and reviewed in review order. The Queen, at the head of the troops, was accordingly saluted first, and very creditably, by the Militia in charge. The Guardsmen, numbering somewhat more than a thousand men, all of whom had been recruited within the last twelve months, were commanded by their first lieutenants; and the Militia regiments, with few exceptions, were fully up to the same day of the late. As soon as the troops had defiled past, the Queen proceeded to the open space in front of the Manner of Wark Hut, where the various regiments formed in square to allow of her Majesty an opportunity of conferring the Crimean medal on those gallant men whose bravery at Alma and Inkerman entitled them to the distinction. Among those of Militia chosen for this honour were Sergeant Major Alexander, of Aberdeen, and Sergeant Shute. These were Sergeant J. Tuit, life of the 55th Regiment, Sergeant John Cunningham of the 47th, and Sergeant Alexander Macdougal of the 93rd. The presentation was made by her Majesty in person, personally, the particular action in which these brave fellows had distinguished themselves being explained by the commanding officer in attendance. The ceremony so studied by Majesty and the Royal party returned into Lord Panmure's hut, where the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge remained for some time, viewing the varied panorama of the locality as seen from this spot. Her Majesty left the Camp shortly before four o'clock, and returned to Farnborough, whence the Royal party proceeded by special train to Gosport, en route for Osborne

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The health of the Empress has already improved since her residence at Eaux-Bonnes, and the pure air of the mountains has had a visible effect. The inhabitants and visitors of the place have paid the greatest care to the Empress, and by every means of their devising, so that her Majesty is able to move about unmolested, which she constantly does, only attended by one or two persons of her suite. A few days since a grand fête took place at Eaux-Bonnes, in honour of the Empress's arrival. The inhabitants of Aas, who excel in some of the songs and dances of the country. The Empress conversed with them in the most affable manner, and they received, after the performance, a handsome, but highly delighted with the reception which had been given to them.

THE LATE JOHN BLACK.—A Scottish correspondent informs us, in reference to our memoir of this editor and member of the public press, that the Grammar-school of Dundee, where Mr. Black received his early education, was not a "parochial" school in the Scottish sense of the term, but that it was, and now is, a school of local celebrity. David Ritchie received his early education in the same institution. Dr. John Brown, the author of the Rosicrucian system, was an assistant there, at the same time that the late Professor Blackie was master of the first class of Greek and Latin. We also inform us that he never was an errand boy, but that he was first placed under an apprentice in Dundee to learn printing, as subsidiary; and that he thereafter left a few years, to enter the office of the Edinburgh Witness of the Signet, continuing in that town till he came up to London.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE understand that among the numerous inventions which have been submitted to the attention of the Ordnance authorities is one of a reflective tube, the purpose of which is to enable the engineers at work in the trenches to see the interior of the enemy's works without exposing to the fire of a bullet.

AT the Lowmoor Ironworks, Bradford, there are shells being manufactured for the Government with a measure 8 and 10 inches in diameter and weigh upwards of a ton. "Monster" shells, indeed!

ORDERS have been received to lay down a gun-boat at Sheerness yard of a very light draught of water, to be commenced immediately, The Admiralty have ordered the old 44-gun Frigate *Forth* and *Sea Nymph* to be fitted as mortar-ships, to carry each 13-inch mortars, and to have engines of 200-horse power to propel them. The *Europa*, at Sheerness, is another of the frigates selected for a similar service.

THE Russian prisoners of war in the Old Gaol at Lewes have been again placed in the enjoyment of those privileges which they had forfeited by their foolish acts of insubordination some time since. Their shaven heads have received the attention of the hair-cutting now employ themselves in making lists. These, however, do not yield so freely, as strangers are only admitted into the prison in very limited numbers.

FROM a late Parliamentary return as to surgeons in the Baltic fleet, it appears that there are forty-five ships and but forty-eight surgeons, being twenty three less than the proper complement during peace, and forty less than the proper complement during war. There are, however, sixty-seven "dressers" on board.

THE boat flotilla consisting of launches, pinnaces, and cutters, fitted to carry one gun each—is now ready at the various dockyards to proceed to its destination. Twenty-two have been fitted out at Portsmouth, thirty-three at Devonport, and twenty at the eastern yards, making a total force of ninety-five very serviceable armament, and not one of them drawing three feet of water. They are all to be armed with howitzer guns.

A LARGE range of wooden huts, capable of accommodating a force of 1000 men, is immediately to be erected on Hobb's Point, in the vicinity of Dunbrick Lock yard. The contract has been taken by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, well known for their success. When complete, the huge body of militia will be located in them; the new regiments of Glamorganshire Artillery and the Pembrokeshire Artillery, making eight, have been named, the waters of the bay affording excellent practice-ground.

ON Monday 1000 stand of Minie rifles, a large number of Victoria and other carbines, and revolvers for the use of the Polish Contingent, were despatched from the Ordnance Office, Tower, to Woolwich, for conveyance to Constantinople, as stated plate the Polish Legion is being organised and disciplined. The rifles and carbines are in cases containing twenty stand each, addressed to Colonel Count Leinayski, Polish Contingent, Constantinople." A quantity of shot for field pieces, 9-pounders, and shell for 24-pounder howitzers, were also forwarded for the same service

A FURTHER body of 2000 men, to be stationed for training at Brecon for the Land Transport service, is immediately to be raised. The depôt will be at Bodmin Barracks, Bristol, where the other bodies of this branch of the service are stationed. Of these there are scarcely any left—the last complement, 300 strong, having been sent off a few days ago. Each man is fully armed, having a revolver pistol, in addition to his usual equipment

AN establishment of Guides has been raised at head-quarters, under the direction of Mr. Calvert, the interpreter of Russian, consisting of one lieutenant at 6s. 6d. a-day, and eight privates at 1s. 6d. a-day—all with free rations, and house to live in. Lieutenant Adjutant-General Hume, late adjutant of the Rifle Brigade, is already at work taking charge and issuing Quartermaster-General's orders. Some men have been transferred to the Ordnance Department, and it is presumed that Captain Gordon, superintendent of the Pembroke Dock of war-steamers, will also be transferred to the Crimea.

ON Monday afternoon the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Crimean mansion about thirty invalid and wounded soldiers from the Crimea, who had been selected from those who would be present at the recent distribution of her Majesty at the Military Hospital, Vauxhall-bridge road. His Royal Highness was attended on the occasion by Miss Nightingale, Colonel Storey, and Colonel Lefroy, who were lately in command at one of the regiments; but the ceremony was of a strictly private character, no one except the recipients being aware of his Grace's visit to the establishment, and consequently no notice could be given by the usual drum and ground notices. His Royal Highness has been frequently in the habit of visiting the hospital for the purpose of inspecting the convalescent soldiers, and of conversing with them since his return. As he has always presented the medals to those men who were sufficiently recovered to assemble on parade, proceeded into the hospital, and handed the medals to the soldiers as their names were read consecutively to their wards, and, in doing so, bestowed them in terms of the greatest kindness and the highest appreciation of their above conduct in the field. Several of the recipients of the honour have served at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman.

ON Tuesday, at the afternoon drill of the 1st Regiment of Derbyshire Militia, now actually at Derby, 24 officers, 19 sergeants, 20 corporals, 6 buglers, and 280 privates volunteered for foreign service. It is expected that many more names will be added. The commanding officer is Lieut.-Col. de Coke

A PORTION of Captain Shirreff's company of the Royal Sappers and Miners (the Driver Corps) has received its draught harness. It is expected that a part of the company will leave Woolwich about the end of the month. A number of the horses belonging to this corps is already absolutely, and are trained for service with the Pontoon train.

ON Monday orders were issued from the Horse Guards for a number of the invalided out pensioners at Chelsea Hospital to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope; and, in order to induce the men to volunteer for the service, grants and gratuities, in the shape of pay and grants of land, are to be made.

A FIRE occurred on Tuesday in the Government dockyard, Plymouth, which at one time threatened its destruction. It was suppressed by the military, after consuming a large store full of pine timber

A POLICEMAN'S WORK.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have recently got animated testimonials to constable, named William Jones, who was engaged in the Fleet Prison, on May 6, 1843, in arresting a debtor who was escaping. While he was in the house he apprehended a person for various offences, and from March, 1845, to March, 1855, he had altogether 5 cases of felony, 3 of which were the same person he apprehended in the house, and 1 of misdemeanour. He had also 3 cases of persons that intent the robbery. He was in court on the two occasions on the first, and in new September, when a purse was presented to him by the Commissioners, containing £5 5s.

THE LATE CAPTAIN LYELS. The following extract from a letter from one of the officers of the *Rinaldo* may be interesting to our readers —"Thanks, June 6th. Our ship, Captain Lyons. His wound was in the arm, and he died on the 4th. It was at 11 a.m. that the wave broke. I, by myself, was on the watch at the time. He began to hang, sending a message on board of us individually, and hanging for the soundest time. He died on the 4th. I do not like to dwell upon the subject to-day. The ship has lost one of its greatest ornaments, and we have lost one who, to us, was more than a friend. He was buried in a very quiet, secluded, and romantic place, that we all love. I am sure he would have wished it. On Monday evening, the 28th of June, we had a terrible storm. On one of the high rocks a mile off his interment. The leader of our Greek and Albanian was shot away almost at the same time. Poor fellow! he died a glorious death."

REDUCTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which is always well informed, says the Vienna correspondence tells us that the reductions in the Austrian army will not be 240,000 men, as the first announcement had stated, but only 180,000, and that of these 120,000 are to be principally found in infantry regiments, and the rest in order to have a footing with Prussia, whose regular cavalry and artillery is placed and will be placed on a war footing. The Austrian army, on a general total of 21,500 officers and 300,000 men, will be divided into 60 regiments of grenadiers, amounting to 600 men on a war footing, to be raised to nearly half its strength; and as of the 600 not more than 150,000 are reserves. It is evident that other men are likewise to be raised to complete the effective of the first and second army, which is to consist of corps d'armée in the former down to the Carpathians, having been discovered, as a fine fact not to mention whatever to not, unless, perhaps, Russia be divided into a number of parts, to be master of their forces in the event of a war.

THE speech of Governor Price, of New Jersey and Delaware gives promise of being the large steamer known. Contracts have already been made for the delivery of large quantities of iron from at very low prices.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ABJURATION OATH BILL.

The Earl of DERBY appealed to Lord Lyndhurst to withdraw the bill he had introduced for repealing the Abjuration Oath. The Session, he remarked, is approaching its close, the measure involves the much controverted question respecting the admission of Jews to Parliament, and Government, some time since stated, in the other House, that they did not intend to revive the subject this year.

Lord LYNDHURST declined to abandon his bill, to which he intimated he has obtained the assent of Ministers.

Earl GRANVILLE corroborated that statement, and, after some further conversation, the second reading of the bill was fixed for Tuesday next, the 17th instant.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA renewed his complaint that illegal titles have been ascribed to certain Irish Roman Catholic Bishops in the Report lately presented by the Maynooth Inquiry Commissioners. He moved a resolution declaring that the recognition of these ecclesiastical titles was a direct violation of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and ordering an amended copy of the Report, with the objectionable words omitted, should be laid on the table. After some conversation, in the course of which it was stated that the insertion of the titles was accidental, the Earl of Winchilsea reluctantly consented to withdraw his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should move on Tuesday evening for a call of the House on the 17th inst., the day fixed for the discussion of his motion respecting the conduct of the war.

Mr. H. ADAIR, on behalf of Mr. S. Adair, gave notice of his intention to propose, as an amendment to Mr. Roebuck's motion, a resolution declaring that the policy which determined the expedition to Sebastopol was bold and sagacious, just towards our allies, and commensurate with the objects of the war; and that perseverance in that policy offered the most certain prospect of an honourable and permanent peace.

THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITIONS.

Viscount PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Gibson, said her Majesty's Government had determined to lay upon the table the whole correspondence bearing upon the proposal of Austria. It was in preparation, and he hoped that in the course of a couple of days at all events he would be able to lay it before the House.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. PEEL, in reply to Mr. Craufurd, respecting exchange of prisoners, said a proposal had been made through the Danish Government to the Court of St. Petersburg, and that proposal had been favourably received. The question of a general exchange of English and French against Russian prisoners was in the hands of a committee of English and French officers, now sitting in Paris.

THE RIOT AT THE WEST-END.

Mr. LIDDELL wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which, however, he had not given him notice. He understood that in case of outrages being committed in the country there was a power given of claiming compensation from the hundred in which such outrages had occurred. He wished to ask, in the case of injury to property within the City of Westminster being committed by a riotous assembly of persons, encouraged by the speech of one of the members of that House—(Order)—

The SPEAKER was understood to say that the hon. gentleman must not throw the blame of those proceedings upon any speech made by a member of the House.

Mr. LIDDELL would withdraw those words, as he was told from the chair that they were not Parliamentary, and he would put his question without them. He wished to know, in case of injury to property in the City of Westminster by a riotous assembly of persons, from what quarter compensation could be claimed for the damage so done?

Sir G. GREY replied that as that was a strictly legal question, and one that must be tried elsewhere, he could not be expected to answer it in his place in Parliament (Hear, hear).

Sir J. PAKINGTON begged leave to ask whether it was not in consequence of orders given by the right hon. Baronet that large numbers of policemen were kept in reserve while the mob were breaking windows, and whether the ordinary protection had not been withdrawn from the different localities while the outrages were being committed?

Sir G. GREY was sorry that the right hon. gentleman should think it necessary to ask whether those acts of violence which had been committed in Belgrave-square, Wilton-street, and Grosvenor-place—to which he might also add Tottenham-court-road and Hampstead-road, where by far the greatest amount of damage was done—had been committed in consequence of his giving orders for the withdrawal from those localities of their ordinary protection. He hoped he need not say that no such orders were given (Hear, hear). He had been informed that the mob, acting upon some sudden impulse, or under some guidance not foreseen by the Commissioners of Police or any other person in authority, had made a sudden rush from Hyde-park in the direction of Grosvenor-place, and there being no more than the ordinary police on duty—the neighbourhood being ordinarily perfectly quiet—they were unable to cope with such large numbers, and the damage was done before the reserves could be brought up. The reserves, however, were brought up in time to check the progress of the riot. A hundred men were brought up from stations south of Belgrave-square, and a considerable number from Hyde-park itself.

Mr. ADDERLEY did not think that the answers given by the right hon. Baronet were at all satisfactory. They had now had the third consecutive Sunday riot, and he wished to know in what way they were to protect themselves from a fourth? (Hear, hear.) Last Sunday he saw in [illegible] the House. He should also be glad if the right hon. gentleman would tell them what was the number of persons that had been taken prisoner; and likewise if he would state in what way the public were to protect themselves in future—whether, in short, they were to take measures for their own defence, or whether they might trust to the police? (Hear.)

Sir G. GREY said the description given by the honourable gentleman corresponded pretty much with the statements which had been communicated to him both by the Commissioners of Police and by other persons, though he thought the honourable gentleman had rather under-rated the number of persons who followed the knot of boys and the other parties engaged in breaking windows. The honourable gentleman asked whether the police were not in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyde-park, and whether they had not abstained from interfering? He (the right honourable Baronet) was informed that there was a sudden rush from Hyde-park to Belgrave-square, and he was afraid the honourable gentleman himself had suffered to a considerable extent (A laugh). The mob was followed by a large number of persons, who had been attracted by a curiosity which he could not help considering was blameable (Hear, hear) and these persons so obstructed the road that the police could not force their way through the crowd to the front in time to prevent the mischief (Hear, hear). In addition to sending a body of 400 men from the park after the mob, a message was despatched to the stations south of Belgrave-square, and 100 men who were ordered to meet the crowd, succeeded in arresting some of the ringleaders. The honourable gentleman said that there were no police in the streets; but in point of fact the ordinary police officers were on duty.

Mr. ADDERLEY: No, no.

Sir G. GREY: The hon. gentleman might be better informed; but he (the right hon. Baronet) was told that the ordinary police officers were on duty, though, of course, they were quite unable to resist so large a crowd. The mob ran away as soon as the police were seen to arrive, leaving those boys who had committed acts of violence in front. He believed that only one of the persons actually charged with throwing stones and breaking windows in that district had been arrested. He was told, that a gentleman, an acquaintance of his (Sir G. Grey's) (Hear, hear), and other persons who were looking on while these acts of violence were committed had vigorously exerted themselves, he believed that several more of the offenders might have been taken (Hear, hear). In the Tottenham-court-road district, eight persons had been arrested. The same disorderly and riotous proceedings had taken place there by apparently the same class of persons; and the police certainly could not have had any suspicion that such proceedings would take place in a district like that, there being no person resident there who could be supposed to be at all obnoxious to the rioters; and the ordinary police on duty there had not the power of putting a stop to the riot. The orders given to the police were to hold in readiness a large reserve, in order that they might be prepared to act wherever there was any disturbance. In some instances, where it had been anticipated, disturbances did not take place, in others they did (Hear, hear). But the orders given to the police were to arrest every person guilty of any act of violence or of the smallest breach of the peace. Of course, without any special instructions, in the event of any acts of violence like those committed on the preceding Sunday, it was the duty of every policeman—and not only of every policeman, but of every subject of her Majesty (Hear, hear)—to do all in his power to put a stop to such lawless proceedings (Hear, hear).

Colonel D. PENNANT wished to ask if the right hon. Baronet was aware that a gallant Admiral, Sir George Seymour, had attempted to put a stop to the destruction of property in his own neighbourhood, and had been struck down by a stone on the head, and had been severely injured.

Sir G. GREY said he had heard of the occurrence with extreme regret (Hear). That gallant Admiral, with the spirit of a British sailor, had called on those around him to assist him, and the only assistance he received was a blow on the head. Had the assistance of the bystanders been promptly rendered, he (Sir George) believed that no such injury as had occurred would have been committed.

Colonel PENNANT asked whether, if, on Sunday next, a repetition of the same scenes occurred, the inhabitants would be justified in associating themselves together for the protection of their property? (Cheers).

Sir G. GREY: I can only say that, in the event of such disgraceful proceedings being renewed next Sunday, every step will be taken by the police to resist them; and the authorities of the police will be most happy to concur with the inhabitants of the district, and to receive their assistance (Hear, hear).

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Education (Scotland) Bill was brought up for consideration as amended in Committee. A number of additional amendments were also proposed, some of which were adopted after a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Partnership Amendment Bill was opposed by

Mr. HASTIE, who moved as an amendment that the bill should be committed that day three months. He contended that there was no occasion for the measure, the present supply of capital being ample for all business purposes. Supporting the principle of unlimited liability in its integrity, the hon. member proceeded to read passages from a work by Mr. Macculloch at such length as to elicit a call to order from Mr. E. Ball, on the ground that the House ought not to be called upon to listen to a pamphlet instead of a speech.

The SPEAKER observed that the question was one of degree. Liberal allowance was generally made in the matter of extracts, but hon. members ought to exercise a little moderation in using the privilege.

Mr. HASTIE, in afterwards concluding his speech, remarked upon the frauds which the bill would render possible.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the amendment, and declared that the public demanded no change in the Law of Partnership; and argued upon the abstract principle that, when partners in business could share unlimited profits, they had no right to shelter themselves under a limited liability. The system employed abroad upon that latter principle was fast sinking into discredit, although the comparative scarcity of capital in the countries in question rendered it more justifiable and more necessary to encourage by every means the association of capitalists.

Mr. MACGREGOR supported the bill; observing that England was the only country where the partner in a commercial enterprise was compelled to risk his whole property on its success.

The bill was also defended by Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Malins; and, after some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee on the bill.

Two clauses were passed, with some considerable opposition, when the Chairman was ordered to report.

The Raglan Annuities Bill was read a second time, Mr. Williams interposing a brief remonstrance respecting the amount of the grant.

The Coal Mines Inspection Bill was considered with the amendments, and ordered to stand for third reading next day.

The Public Libraries and Museums Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of CLARENDON said, in reference to the Hango massacre, that the statement of Baron de Berg was, to a considerable extent, inadmissible, and instructions had been sent to Admiral Dundas, directing him to furnish to the Russian authorities a more accurate account of the outrage, accompanied with a demand for the immediate release of the prisoners. In reply to another question, the noble Lord said that a mixed commission was now sitting in Paris, composed of English and French officers, with a view to the formation of a plan for the regular exchange of prisoners with Russia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The early sitting was occupied in Committee on the Nuisances' Removal Amendment Bill.

VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Sir E. B. LYTTON gave notice that, on the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply on Friday, or on any other opportunity which might on that evening present itself, he will move "that the conduct of Lord John Russell in the recent negotiations at Vienna has, in the opinion of the House, shaken the confidence of the country in those to whom its affairs are entrusted."

Mr. DISRAELI said, in the absence of Lord John Russell, he was under the necessity of postponing a question he intended to put to him, as to whether he had the permission of her Majesty for making his statement on Friday last as to what had taken place in the Cabinet on the subject of the last proposition submitted by Austria for the approval of England and France.

THE MEDICAL STAFF IN THE EAST.

In reply to questions from Mr. Stafford and Mr. Roebuck, Mr. F. PEEL stated that Dr. Andrew Smith had resigned his appointment on the medical staff in the East, and merely continued to discharge the duties of his late office until a successor was appointed; but that Dr. Hall still retained his appointment of Inspector-General of the Hospitals, no complaint having been made against him since the present Secretary for War had exercised his functions, so as to justify his dismissal.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Lord PALMERSTON afterwards announced, in reply to questions, that her Majesty proposed to lay before Parliament the convention by which England and France undertook to guarantee the new Turkish Loan for £5,000,000, for the purpose of asking the Legislature to ratify the same. Means would be taken to so provide that the money should be expended solely upon the purposes of the war.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Mr. V. SCULLY moved a resolution thanking her Majesty for the late Order in Council, directing an examination into the qualifications of candidates for certain Government offices; recommending the extension of that principle over all the departments of the public service; and that the examination should be an open one.

Lord GODERICH seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that the competition system, as worked by means of a Board of Examiners, was already adopted to as great an extent as in practice could be made useful. The proposal to make examinations public would, he believed, lead to some inconveniences, while the expected advantages were likely to prove delusive. Describing the various methods recommended by different authorities, or pursued in different countries, with the view of securing the most efficient body of public functionaries, Sir G. C. Lewis defended the system practised by the English Government, and condemned especially every change which should restrict the discretion of the political chiefs of departments as to the selection of their subordinates.

Mr. WILKINSON would not vote for Administrative Reform on account of the disasters in the Crimea, and thought that such reform could only be carried out by the Ministers themselves. The great object to be attained was, he contended, the abolition of the system of patronage.

Mr. LINDSAY likewise attacked the patronage system, and thought that a Government which could not exist on its own merits had no right to its position. He did not think that the present Administration had any serious intention of carrying out Administrative Reform, and gave his hearty support to the motion. He then entered into a defence of his own statements and conduct, impugning in the course of his remarks the management of the Government, for which he was called to order by the Speaker, as entering upon irrelevant topics.

Sir C. WOOD replied to these defensive statements, endeavouring to establish that the original accusations had been exaggerated or misstated.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE denied that the resolution implied a revocation of the Order of Council, or in any way involved new and untried views. The plans proposed did not do away with the responsibility of appointments; they only transferred that responsibility to the Board of Examiners. If to a proper examination there were added the test of probation, he thought that the alteration would be safe in every way. He rebutted the argument that an alteration of the present system would be injurious to political or social arrangements; and, after adverting to the failures of the past winter as proving the deficiency in the working of our present machinery, declared his intention to support the resolution.

Sir F. BARING expressed himself satisfied with the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. From his own experience he could not concur in the sweeping charges made against the clerks in Government offices. The present system admitted the selection of the relations of officers who had died in the service of the country—an advantage which would be swept away by the proposed alterations. He denied that men who passed high examinations would be more likely to possess the qualifications of an official clerk.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in supporting the resolution, offered many arguments in favour of the competitive system, which he believed to be the only practicable substitute in the public service for private interests, which secured ability among the employés of mercantile associations. Remarking upon the discontent that existed in the civil service, he contended that it arose from the present necessity of awarding salaries almost irrespective of ability, so that good men were underpaid, while inefficient employés obtained far more than they were worth. He urged the extension of the principle of preliminary examination, and pointed out the means of rendering the test thus established sufficient and accurate.

After a few words from Mr. TITE,

Lord PALMERSTON observed that all parties were unanimous as to the end in view, namely, the selection of the best men for the public service, the only difference being as to the means. Describing and commenting upon the various contrivances that had been suggested in order to secure the desired object, he dwelt upon the difficulties that surrounded them, or the inconveniences to which they would lead. The Government, he declared, were anxiously labouring in the cause, and were gradually extending the system of competitive examinations. He trusted that the House would not interrupt the process, which had been lately commenced, at all events before it was proved to have fallen short of the intended result.

Mr. B. SCULLY briefly replied, and the House divided:—For the resolution, 125; for the previous question, 140: majority, 15.

Mr. PELLATT attempted to move a resolution respecting the grievances of sergeants in the Army, but could not obtain a hearing owing to the impatience of the House to hear Mr. Roebuck.

THE CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROEBUCK shortly alluded to the importance of the motion which he designed to bring forward on the 17th, and moved that the House should be called on that day.

Lord W. PAULETT and Lord SEYMOUR remarked upon the inconvenience and inutility of the proceeding.

Mr. HADFIELD supported the motion for a call of the House.

Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Hutchins, and Mr. Bass having spoken,

Mr. ROEBUCK, in replying to the appeals made to him to withdraw his motion, stated that it was prompted by the discovery that certain influences had been used to induce members to leave town.

On a division the motion for a call was negatived by 133 to 108.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

LONDON WRIT COMMITTEE.

Mr. WALPOLE moved that Baron Lionel de Rothschild be at liberty to appear before the Select Committee on the London writ by his counsel and agents. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

The Schools (Scotland) Bill (Mr. Stirling's) was ordered for second reading on Thursday.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. FOLLETT opposed it on the ground that it was a political and not a religious question. He believed that those who supported this measure had for their object the destruction of the Established Church, and that they cared little about the paltry question of a rate. He concluded by moving as an amendment, that the House do go into Committee this day three months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not believe that the hon. and learned gentleman, or any other person, could flatter himself that this was anything else than a question of time. A third, if not a half, of the whole population dissented from the Church of England, and upon that class of persons church-rates were an intolerable grievance. It was a most galling injustice, and it was not decent that it should be allowed to stand. There would be agitation upon it year after year, and he thought it would be advisable on the part of the House to avail itself of every opportunity that presented itself of settling the question.

Lord J. MANNERS supported the amendment, and considered that the hon. and learned member who moved it had a perfect right to avail himself of every form of the House to arrest the progress of the bill.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE did not apprehend that the Church of England would be undermined or overthrown by the abolition of church-rates. The system had been abolished in Ireland, and the establishment in that country had been immensely strengthened.

Mr. E. BALL supported the bill.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE supported the amendment because the measure was not an honest measure. The bill was in every respect an aggression upon churchmen.

Mr. C. FORSTER supported the bill. In Walsall, the town he represented, there had been no church-rates during the last fifteen years, and all heartburnings and animosities were consequently unknown.

Mr. WIGRAM objected to the bill because it had a tendency to keep up a perpetual agitation upon the subject.

After some further discussion the House divided, when there appeared—For the adjournment, 118; against it, 175: majority, 57.

On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, in order that the House might go into Committee, Mr. LLOYD DAVIES rose amidst loud cries of "Divide!" He said that he would commence by noticing the arguments—(the rest of the sentence was lost in the outcry which was raised against him). The hon. member spoke until a quarter to six o'clock, the time when, by the standing orders, the debate must be adjourned.

FINE ARTS.

BOSSOLI'S VIEWS IN THE CRIMEA.—Messrs. Day and Son, the eminent lithographers, have at present on view a beautiful series of coloured sketches in the Crimea, executed by M. Carlo Bossoli, which they are preparing to publish in a handsome volume. M. Bossoli enjoyed peculiar opportunities for studying the various beauties, natural and artistic, of this diversified and romantic territory, having lived for a considerable period in the Crimea, attached to Prince Woronzoff, then Governor-General of New Russia, Bessarabia, and the Crimea. He visited repeatedly all the most interesting localities in that peninsula and was thus enabled to make a large collection of sketches, from which fifty-two of the most striking and important are selected for publication. Amongst them we have several views of Sebastopol, taken from different points: Eupatoria, Simpheropol, Balaclava, Kertch, Yenikale, and the station and steppes of Perecop—all places of historic interest at the present moment—diversified with charming landscapes and scenes of picturesque life, which abound at all times in the Crimea, and promise to make it one day one of the favourite resorts of tourists. The work, when published as Messrs. Day can produce such things, will afford authentic and highly-interesting illustrations of the seat of the war.

M. MONTI'S LECTURES ON SCULPTURE.—M. Monti delivered his sixth and last lecture on Wednesday evening. Its object was to trace the progress of sculpture from the fifteenth century down to the present day. After dwelling upon the decadence of art, and explaining the cause, by describing the political and religious contentions which led to it, and, lastly, the art of printing, which had had the greatest influence of all, M. Monti said, at length there appeared three great names—Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael—to direct the new tendency. He passed a glowing eulogium upon Michael Angelo, and defended him from the charge of having, to a certain extent, brought ruin upon Art. His example had only been fatal to imitators, who, not having genius to follow him successfully, sunk into exaggeration; but his works stimulated the energies of other men. After passing in review the state of sculpture in France during the reigns of Louis XI., Francis I., and the Bourbons, the lecturer came to the affected style of sculpture in England during the time of Roubiliac, as illustrated by the well known statue of Shakspeare; but this overcharged mannerism was brought to its utmost limit by Bernini, and who, by forcing it to the extreme, unintentionally effected a general good. Then came Canova and Thorwaldsen. The latter could not be, and had not been, enough admired. Flaxman was an artist for England to be proud of. His illustrations were still a great source of improvement, as some of them reached the highest point in modern art. His models also on the University College deserved enthusiastic admiration. Nor was he alone the representative of British sculpture. There were Bacon, Banks, Chantrey, Macdonald, Baily, Marshall, and others. The lecturer concluded by a brief survey of the whole series, and expressing a firm belief that, should the poet or historian call upon the sculptor to embody their expressions in marble, he would prove equal to all that modern intelligence could demand. M. Monti, as he retired, was very warmly applauded.

JEWELS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—In addition to the splendid display of Gems, engraved at page 52, the collection contains the jewelled sword-belt of his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, manufactured by Mr. Hancock from a design suggested by his Highness and Sir John Login. The belt is composed of rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, and turquoises, of great beauty and size, and in the centre is placed the largest emerald in the world, once the pride of the Sikh nation, and the companion-stone of the Koh-i-noor. These gems were once worn by the renowned Runjeet Singh. They are now surrounded by elegant mountings composed of lotus-leaves and flowers in massive gold, and form a girdle or belt of the value of 4000 guineas.

THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER, DR. BARTH.—Letters from Malta mention the arrival at that island of Mr. Giovanni [illegible] Gagliuffi, her Majesty's Consul at Mourzouk: up to the date of whose departure from Fezzan (in Barbary) on the 22nd of June, Dr. Barth, anxiously looked for, had not yet arrived from Bornou, nor had any caravan come in from the interior by which tidings of him could have been conveyed.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW FESTIVAL.—In the gardens of Elvaston Castle (belonging to the Earl of Harrington) a festival was held the other day "in order to signalise the great triumph of prohibition in the coming into operation of the Maine Liquor Law in the State of New York." There were special trains from various towns; and altogether more than 9000 persons paid for admission to the grounds. About 2000 excursionists went from Manchester. During the afternoon a meeting was held, and an address to the people of New York State was agreed to.

MAP OF
EUROPEAN
RUSSIA
SHEWING ITS EARLIEST EXTENT,
ITS ENCROACHMENTS
ON ADJACENT COUNTRIES,
AND THE PRESENT BOUNDARY OF
THE EMPIRE.
BY JAS DOWER F.R.G.S.
CULF OF KARA
PART OF NORWAY
LAPLAND
SWEDEN
FINLAND
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
PETERSB. Pt. 1703
Archangel
Kola
Kem
Onega
Ladoga
Shenkursk
Vologda
Kostroma
Yaroslaw
Nishnei Novgorod
Kasan
Simbirsk
Penza
Saratow
Astrakan
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Sea of Azof
MOSCOW
DUCHY OF MOSCOW
ORIGINAL EMPIRE
CONQUERED FROM SWEDEN IN THE YEAR 1703
CONQUERED FROM POLAND IN THE YEAR 1772
CONQUERED FROM THE TURKS IN THE YEAR 1774
CONQUERED FROM THE TARTARS
POMERANIA
PRUSSIA
LITHUANIA
VOLHYNIA
PODOLIA
GALICIA
MOLDAVIA
WALLACHIA
BESSARABIA
CRIMEA
CIRCASSIA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
KASSAN
TARTARY

EXPLANATION.
NOTE – The principal epochs in the History from the foundation and consequent enlargement of the Russian Empire are shown in the Map and Traced as follows –
Grand Dukedom or Principality of Moscow (Moscovy), at the commencement of the 15th Century.
Extent of Russia at the Accession of Peter the Great 1682.
Acquisitions from Poland since the Peace of Oliva 1660.
from Sweden since 1721.
from Turkey and the Khan of the Crimea since 1783
from Persia since the middle of the 18th Century.
from Tartary and other eastern Tribes.
Districts maintaining their Independance (Circassia &c.)
English Miles 69.15 = 1 Degree.
NOTE – The Governments and Provinces are called after the names of Places shown in the Map and underlined thus o Samara
The Great Divisions of Russia are shown thus EASTERN RUSSIA
Boundaries of Provinces
Boundary of Russia in its greatest and Present extent.
Boundary of Countries Acquired.
Canals
Railways
Line of Telegraph Communication.
Forts & Fortified Towns.
Ports & Naval Arsenals
Mines.
Abbreviations
D. Dagh, Mount'in
Kamen, Rock
gorod, Town
Novo, New
Nizhni, Lower
Sviatoi, holy
Sviatoi Nos, Land
Ak, White
Russian Versts 104.5 = 1 Degree.
English Miles
Versts
Longitude East 40 from Greenwich.
50
30
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ASIA MINOR
PERSIA
TURKEY
RUSSIA
EMPIRE
Sebastopol
Simope
Trebizond
Erzeroum
Astrakhan
Tiflis
Derbent
Baku
Tauris
TEHERAN
Boundary of Russia in Asia
ENGRAVED BY J. DOWER PENTONVILLE HILL LONDON.
FOR CLYPHOGRAPHY

THE GROWTH AND ENCROACHMENTS OF RUSSIA.

THIS is an historical map. It not only gives the situation and dimensions, but the past career, of a country—presenting you with the scene and also with the story which belongs to the scene—both of these simultaneously, both of them clearly, and all the parts of each in the same single view. It is a very singular idea, and produces a singular effect upon the mind. To a man of business, a man of rapid life, of hurries, of active and multiplied engagements, such a contrivance is of sensible value; and we only hope that the principle will be further applied, and that all the chief empires of the earth may be thus treated. Of course, but a very general and massed conception of the country's antecedents could be derived from this process, if not preceded by others: nobody, in fact, would trust to such a process for learning a nation's history, but to be refreshed in the recollection of that history, and to be provided with a convenient and ready handed reference to the dates, names of treaties, leading facts, and to a number of circumstances calculated instantaneously to recall the rest to the mind: this is a truly excellent expedient, the profit of which anybody, however learned, might experience. The historical matter is necessarily, a mere compendium, and it is not in a compendium we would first study the records of a powerful State. A compendium, however, has its own uses, and among them is that of fixing safely in the memory what has been previously investigated more at large. It would be a poor substitute for more particular chronicles, but it is an admirable aid to them. Nor does an ordinary compendium afford a just or adequate illustration of the advantages of the map before us: even in its more purely historical ingredients. For a compendium is all vague confusion to the eye, and exacts from the mind incessant attention to distribute each fact in its due home, so to say, under pain of either forgetting it or confounding it with others. But here we are not so much told of the order of events as made to see it, in short, one of the fundamental requisites of mnemonics is fulfilled by the location of the occurrence with the theatre of it. Every incident has at once its "local habitation" as well as its "name," and the well known lines are peculiarly appropriate—

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

We must bear in mind that these advantages are pure surplusage, and that all the purposes which we expect an ordinary map to subserve are at the same time secured, so that while this chart is truly "a map and something more," it is a very good map meantime. By its means we may make our mental journey through *time* as well as through *place*; it addresses the mind as much as the eye. That is its grand feature.

We have said that the effect is rather singular. So far as the chart partakes of the nature of a record, it reminds the scholar, when he unrolls it, of the manner in which the ancients were obliged to read their books. When Milo, then at Marseilles, received the pamphlet containing the speech which Cicero *had intended* to pronounce in his defence, he had to spread the work before him, as we, such an historical chart. The ancients perused their books in a form which we have retained exclusively for plans and representations whether topographic or pictorial, and it is only when these last, as in the case before us, besides seeming to scan, furnish matter to *read*, and that matter becomes a chief and primary characteristic of the publication, that we are practically reminded of the now obsolete appearance of pristine libraries, before the printed page began to govern mankind.

Perhaps it would have complimented Mr Bowen's Map of Russia had he really fulfilled to the letter the promise of his title; perhaps, had he really shown "*Russia's earliest extent*," and *all* its subsequent encroachments, down to its present boundary, he would have turned out his chart one vast indistinguishable blot before our eyes. But the fact remains that, much as he has performed, and noble as his publication is in the extent to which he has combined the character of a commodious topographic plan with the advantages of an historic compendium, he has *not here* shown us Russia's "earliest extent," nor its numerous preliminary revolutions. Long before the Dukedom of Moscow or Muscovy, a Russian State flourished there and around it, and, anterior to this Russian state, there existed an extensive, if not a great, empire, and an equally great republic, with Novogorod for their metropolis. The annals of the map commence with the fifteenth century; and will it be said, then, that it depicts the earliest extent or a dominion which exercised its sway ere the first Crusades, ere Godfrey de Bouillon had refused the Royal Crown of Jerusalem, or had left his nursery? Let us glance back at what the chart overleaps in silence.

In exceedingly remote times there was a Finnish empire in the heart of European Russia, and Novogorod Wilkii, or New Town the Great, has superseded its primitive seat of Government, if it stands not on its very ground. This empire traded with Armenia, with Persia, and even with India, as many old Arabic coins and monuments attest, and all that prosperity now departed, all that glory now extinct, belonged to a period when ancient Gaul was not yet definitively ravished from the relaxing grasp of the first empire of the West. Later, in the ninth and tenth centuries when the Northmen were pouring down upon the dominions of the earlier kings of France, the Varangian Rossi and other kindred Scandinavians took an eastward turn in their descents, and conquered Novogorod the Great, which had already passed from the Finns to their masters the Slavonians. Ruric, a Varangian "*Ross*," was founder of the most enduring of the names by which the inhabitants have been hence forth known the "*Russians*." And now, when the new blood had warmed them into a more warlike people, we come to their audacious and immense forays into the dependencies of the Lower Empire, up to the very walls of Byzantium from which they carried back the Greek alphabet, Greek usages, and the Greek theology. Under Yaroslaf, who has bequeathed his name to a town, the rising

race appear with his code, a regular system of statute law; and then extends before us a well-ascertained and, surely, a long career of history, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, during which Novogorod, a member of the Hanseatic League, a commercial emporium of high importance, a centre for the supply of Asia and Europe, a free city, and the mistress of a powerful and busy State, maintained no mean character and played no insignificant part in human destinies. Why, we hesitate not to say that the portion of annals omitted in Mr. Dower's map transcends in magnitude the portion supplied; only that, of course, the period passed tacitly over being more remote from us may be less interesting to the present generation. Exactly so; but why say of the map that it shows Russia's "earliest extent," when this is not the case? It would be a sufficiently large attraction to state the exact truth, that it displays Russia as Russia was at the end of the fourteenth century, and in the various stages of her subsequent progress and development

The confusion results from this, that a revolution which suddenly set Muscovy above Russia is taken as the starting-point of Russian history. In reality, this was like the conquest of China by the Tartars,—the conquerors accepting the language, the customs, the laws, and the religion of the conquered, who immediately obtained a social, moral, and political predominance, never afterwards subverted, although modified by the introduction of Germans, their instalment in all high offices, and their matrimonial or dynastic subjugation and retention of the throne With this last silent and gradual colouring, rather than revolution, we have nothing to do here. It resembles what Mr. Disraeli calls the "Danish invasion" of England.

The map begins chronologically, far down, indeed, in the history of Russia, at the epoch when Muscovy won that Tartar advantage and underwent that Chinese defeat of which we just now spoke. In the second half of the fifteenth century, Ivan, titled Grand Duke of that name in Moscow, and afterwards first Czar, rose against Novogorod with success; and on the 27th of January, by the correct reckoning, in the year 1478, the glory, and the sceptre and the power, and all the regalia, and the treasures passed away from that ancient place of sway, and were formally deposited in Moscow. The silver, the gold, and the precious stones filled three hundred carts in their conveyance. But Novogorod, although despoiled and mourning like a widow, still retained some life and renown, for above two hundred years. Then, Ivan the Fourth held therein a more "bloody seize" than that known in our own history by the name; and in five weeks put to death, in cold blood, 40,000 innocent human beings, and sacked and ravaged and destroyed all that remained of their ancient opulence and splendour. Novogorod never recovered that fearful carnage, or that unsparing spoliation, and even now some six thousand oppressed and impoverished people creep about amid the scene which once echoed with the footsteps and the revels and the voices of half a million flourishing artizans and enlightened freemen in a princely community.

But, although the title of the Map, if strictly taken by what the Map contains, is found to be somewhat too comprehensive; yet this is only a modern matter, and to our reasoning. In the first place, the point involved is merely a point of degree, not of principle—the new principle implied in the title of the Map being most signally and brilliantly exemplified even the date 1600 down to that of 1855. In the next place, this great boon being conferred on the purchaser, and the announced principle being fairly carried out, the error which mis-states the extent to which the principle is carried out, becomes merely clerical. It can be remedied even in the present Map without touching the essence or substance of the design in any way. Still it was necessary for us to point out this little inaccuracy of execution, this want of complete correspondence between promise and execution. Having discharged our duty without mincing it in any great measure, we proceed with our narrative.

Under the Czars Russia grew steadily, crushing her successive acquisitions into a homogeneous empire, and the map before us depicts the result as it stood at the next decisive epoch the accession of Peter the Great, in 1682—after the lapse of another century. At that time, as the map shows us with accuracy, Russia was still a very second-rate power. Europe, unequal to several which have since either disappeared altogether, like Iceland, or, without disappearing, have yielded to the general spoliation of their fairest possessions, and can no longer contend with her single-handed as of old. We see all this in the map, with the exception of each part of the progressive booty duly marked; while the territory transferred is differently shaded, to enable the reader to keep in mind, from instance, the districts from which the temple Jagellons led the chivalry of Poland to the very walls of Moscow; or those which Charles the Twelfth, the knights, but acknowledged not yet the Russian Hercules—with the twenty provinces had passed indeed into the power of the Teutonic Livonia, Courland, and the whole of Lithuania, to Poland. as well as Volhynia and Podolia; while Turkey contained to hold sway over Bessarabia, Ekaterinoslaw, Kherson, the Don Cossacks, and at least as Suzerain—over the Crimea. The Crimea was free, nominally truth, have certain parts of it ever been subdued, either in ancient or in modern ages. From the time of Cimon and Darius to the time of Abdul-Medjid these regions have afforded a disputed and a beleaguered, but an unstormed, refuge to liberty and independence. The negotiations from these various quarters, with the dates of the transition, and a note from whom they were respectively wrested, are all marked on this useful map. It conveys to the eye a prodigious spectacle of the volcanic restlessness of the central power which thus on every side—literally all round—is in circumference—overflowed in torrents of ravage. The aggressions are seen to be positively circular. Independently, therefore, of any attraction from without, there must have been an inherent propulsion from within. No explanations will suffice, if they would try to account for these aggressions by merely citing the temptations which natural wealth offers to rapid cupidity. The bleak tracts of Finland are apparently as alluring to this grand imperial organisation of the Russian as the sunny and pleasant provinces of Persia, which are appropriated by war and treaty in our own century with the same steady spirit of rapine no greater eagerness being shown in the one case than in the other. In fact, from a very remote period there seems to be neither a more violent nor a less violent principle of depredation actuating the Russian policy. He who history reveals the instinct of prey, and aggression is the most perceptible law of its nature. Of this, just as good an illustration could be derived from the acquisition of Essen, marked in the present map 1552, of Astrakan (1554), of Tobolsk (1677), as from the stipulations of Turkmanchai and Chuta Lavan (1820), or of Gulistan (1814), on the further confines of Armenia.

The three Monarchs who have most added to the empire are Peter the Great, the infamous Catherine II., and the late Emperor Nicholas. Alexander I., on the whole, rather consolidated than increased the territories of his predecessors and of the three others. Catherine, by means of the two partitions of Poland (1772 and 1793) may claim to have made as rich an instalment in point contributions. The time of both partitions, and the particular districts which changed hands on each occasion, are set forth in the map, corresponding with the first Polish partition, the reader perceives more to the south and almost contemporary date, 1774, granted over a dark belt, in which is mapped the country between part of Russia, partly Tartar—of Ekaterinoslaw, Kherson, and the Don. A little below he sees the same date 1768 recorded across what were then Crim-Tartary and Circassia; but the new are Crimea and Taurida respectively. Bessarabia is not all appropriated at the same time, nor under the same title. After the Treaty of Kainardji, in point of time, which treaty is marked somewhat in the regions just mentioned, from the river Dnieper to the Caspian Sea, we plunge into another treacherous looking type, the words "Treaty of Jassy, 1792." Then pass further west, into Bessarabia proper, and also into another reign, and behold, we notice, running at right angles with the Danube, the printed memorandum, "Treaty of Bucharest, 1812." More north we fall back again just twenty years into the second partition of Poland, 1792

Thus we see in this admirable method of topography not only where a region is, and to whom it now belongs, but to whom it belonged of old, and when it either ceased to be independent nor changed its allegiance.

It is very curious that the late General Aide-de-Camp description has been much accelerated since the destruction of the municipal law to which Russia, at least in her nobility, once exercised. Three more absolutely devilish sovereigns, than the three who made the circumnavigation round her enormous dominions, could never be conceived, nor would never be ideal. And, while the best of the three, Alexander, was the least to the Empire, the worst of the three, Catherine, was also the most successful and the most extensive marauder. She not only divided with enthusiastic profit the spoils of Poland, but incorporated those important southern regions we have mentioned, including the Crimea. These she made her famous tour of illusion, in which, at each stage of her progress, the still and desolate steppes were, of beautiful villages which did not exist, smiling gardens, and enchanting appearances of fertile scenery were fabricated by Potemkin to create upon the salt marsh and the unpeopled steppe the likeness of a fairy and an abundance of which that newly-gained territory was notoriously quite devoid. The apparition of a more vile spectacle was made to stand between the eyes of Potemkin's crowned mistress and the treasonable act of her conquest. Far different from this transitionary and transitory vision was a peninsula exhibiting under a southern fringe of rich verdure and teeming luxuriance, but, like the apple of the Dead Sea, containing an arid, sterile, and deleterious core. The "Sentinels of the North" was delighted even more with this seeming paradise which stretched away into the Euxine, than with these conquests which seemed to open to her eagles the road of Central Europe.

Altogether a more suggestive, or a more useful map we have not seen; and we only hope, to repeat our former wish, that the plan of it may be more extensively applied. In the present instance geography is made eloquent to us, but gloomily eloquent, as we contemplate the long aisles to which we are accustomed in all other charts, but which here alone remind us at every step who passed that way—telling us of what catastrophes and vicissitudes they have been the scene. The general diorama which moves slowly before the mind's eye, as the physical chart is passed, has a grave significance. It is a funeral procession—a track of calamities and tragedies—a dark progress—the march of shadows and mists, which more and more widely obscure the spots sacred to virtuous fame and freedom, or more and more closely approach the present refuges and sanctuaries of European civilisation.

The design of the publication is, we perceive, worthy of all encouragement and of public; the execution of it is equally entitled to our notice. It is evident that it must be immensely more complicated than an ordinary map with lines and shades. Great simplicity of method and great variety of detail were necessary to prevent this multiplicity of varying signs and tints from perplexing the eye. At a first glance, it really almost seems to the reader as though he should never disentangle that intricate maze of typography; but each moment of survey brings it out more and more clearly, and definitely, in all the distinctness of classification. Each hue is an era; each particular boundary or running border represents some great territorial redistribution: each note and nearly every name are made to recall whole volumes of protocols and long pages of annals.

To an ignorant person, as we said before, this map would not serve its full intention; yet even to him it would at least form, perhaps, the very best guide-book for reading up the deficiencies of his own information. It would suggest what pages of what works, in all the dilatori

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XXV.)

THE amount of business done in the House of Commons bears a relative proportion to the length of the sitting; for a great deal of work is generally got through when a little time is occupied. If we find the morning papers filled with several columns of debate, we may be tolerably sure that few, if any, bills have been forwarded a stage; but, if the Parliamentary report is brief, we may conclude that several measures have been advanced, or that vast sums of money have been voted. In a Committee of Supply it is curious to observe how many thousands of pounds are disposed of in a single line, and even millions do not seem to go a very great way, for a few of them are often comprised within some half-dozen paragraphs.

Parliament is thinning almost every day, and, with a due appreciation of the importance of the private business of its own members, the House of Common s has declined to agree to a proposal to call it together for the consideration of the public interest. Mr Roebuck's motion will, therefore, be made next week, in a House perhaps almost as thin as the opponents of the hon. gentleman could desire. One would imagine that the interest attaching to the subject of debate would ensure a full attendance of members; but Mr. Roebuck cannot trust to the intrinsic attractions of the topic he is about to handle, for he has heard that "attempts have been made to persuade members to leave town" before he brings forward his motion. Who are the parties that are desirous of giving the House of Commons the benefit of country air has not transpired; and indeed—though at elections it has been sometimes customary to carry away those who might give inconvenient votes—it can hardly be credited that members of Parliament would permit themselves to be "smuggled," or sent out of the way, in the same humiliating fashion.

Everybody professes himself a friend of Administrative Reform; but parties are divided as to how this reform is to be effected. The debate the other night on the proposed alterations in making appointments to the civil service elicited a large variety of opinion, which is at present too conflicting to lead to any practical results of a beneficial character. The plan proposed on one hand to confer places on candidates admitted uncondemned to a public competition would be somewhat awkward: for it would require such a building as Exeter-hall to accommodate the competitors, and another building equally large for the friends who would be anxious to look on and see fair play for their respective favourites. This method would certainly offer to the public an enormous amount of choice, without the opportunity of judicious selection. The probability is, that, if the doors were thrown open for the indiscriminate admission of all the world into the public service, it would be found that "fools would rush in" so abundantly that the operation of extracting a needle from a bottle of hay would be simple and easy compared with the task of extracting real merit from the mass of incompetency that would offer its services to the nation. Such a plan would never be adopted by the largest or smallest of ordinary business establishments, and it would be equally impracticable where the service of the public has to be provided for.

One of the great causes of the inefficiency of the public service is the fact that those by whom it is performed are unfairly treated. It may be quite true that many are treated better than they deserve to be; but that only makes the injustice greater towards those whose merits are insufficiently rewarded. The recent abandonment of the promised bill for altering the present oppressive system of superannuation has tended to disheartten many of the civil servants, the hardship of whose case has been allowed by three successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, every one of whom has promised to do something, and every one of whom has faithlessly done nothing. It is but justice to Mr. Disraeli to say that he showed himself to be most in earnest during the short time he held office, and, in all events, the first to admit the justice of a claim which he did not remain long enough in power to satisfy. Mr. Gladstone promised very fairly when in office, and has talked liberally since he quitted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But it seems to be the fatal effect of the possession of power that it prevents men from doing writ they see to be the duty of any one else as soon as they themselves have quitted the post to which the duty attaches. No one would seem to be so well qualified to execute the office of a Minister as he who has just quitted place or is on the eve of coming into it. Lord Palmerston was just the man for Prime Minister, according to universal opinion for some time previous to his accession to the Premiership, but since that time the discovery seems to have been made that he is not so fit for the place as was thought to be. If anything should occur to turn him in again, the probability is that, after a reasonable interval, his qualification for the Premiership will reappear, and public acclamation will cut him in again. When Sir George Cornewall Lewis is no longer Chancellor of the Exchequer, he will, if he can spare time from the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review*, be most anxious to do justice to the Civil Service, whose case he now neglects; and it is very possible that he may be among the first to proclaim the unfitness of his successor, on the ground of so many of those very omissions which the honourable Baronet himself had been guilty of.

I lately took occasion to regret the tone and spirit that had been generally adopted with regard to the police; who, as a body, have been somewhat unfairly attacked, on account of the misconduct of a few on the day of the Hyde-park demonstration. Such had been the discouragement thrown on the authorities by the temper exhibited towards them in influential quarters, that the police have been blamed almost as much for being too backward on Sunday last as they were for having been too forward on the Sunday preceding. I pointed out last week the danger that might arise from discouraging those who properly performed their duty by including the whole police force in a censure which, it is to be feared, some of them may have merited. Had they shown themselves on Sunday last it is almost certain that the vagrants who broke the windows at the west end of the town would not have dared to perpetrate the mischief they committed. This mischief was not confined to the breaking of windows, for I know of more than one instance in which alarm and excitement caused the most serious consequences to some of those whose property and personal safety had been threatened. It is quite right that the guilty should be punished, but it is equally desirable that those to whom we are indebted for the preservation of the public peace should not be sacrificed to an indiscriminating "cry," and be, as it were, intimidated into a reluctance to show themselves where their services are wanted, lest they should be charged with provoking, through their presence alone, the disturbances it is their duty to prevent or to pacify.

The Sunday Beer Act is on its trial before a Committee of the House of Commons, where, among other witnesses, several metropolitan police magistrates have been examined. It seems rather unfair to ask those gentlemen to define a "traveller," and, indeed, the definition should rather come from the Committee itself, which forms part of the Legislature by which the word was used, and members therefore are, or ought to be, the best judges of its meaning. That the Act is felt as a grievance there can be no doubt; but yet it is alleged on what seems good authority that it has greatly curtailed the amount of drunkenness. Such, at least, is, perhaps, come out when the police authorities are examined as to the number of charges that have been taken at the different station-houses before and since the Act came into operation. The fact, however, will not affect the principle that the use of anything ought not to be prohibited because its abuse is possible. It may be all very well to ask magistrates and others what they would propose to do as a remedy for the evil of drunkenness, but with all due deference be it said, —it is the business of the Legislature to find remedies for social evils, without restricting the reasonable enjoments of the community, and it is the business of the magistrates to administer the laws, and not by any means to tell the Legislature what laws ought to be enacted.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T. T. Problem received.

J. P. Problem received.

W. C. C., Liverpool.—To save time we believe, be solved in four moves each, if White has the best of it.

J. M., Manchester.—If a player by moving any piece leaves his King in check, he is bound to do one thing or the other, and then to play his King's move, provided it will again be legally allowed. You are the sixty-fourth sufficiently studious!

J. C. C., Ilsley.—We will read your letter with K to Q B 3rd, mating next move.

G. T., Dorton.—Thanks. The games are now out of print.

A Member of the Manchester Chess Club.—In the position of your match Black can win by playing Q to Q B 3rd, and if White play as you suggest Black may give check with his Rook at 8, and win next move, for if, then, White must play K to Q B 2nd, and Black can give check with Queen at Q B 3rd, and win the Rook.

W. Mac.—The problem shall be inserted on next week.

Alpha.—The games between Messrs. De Rivière and La Roche should be continued by correspondence.

J. J. J.—We are somewhat depressed at this moment by the multiplicity of games despatched to us. In addition to the numerous contests of the Leamington Meeting there are the remaining games between MM. La Roche and De Rivière, the great battle played between the latter and the great German player, Von Heydebrand der Lasa, the match between the Man Leamington and Liverpool Clubs, besides a host of minor games. It is impossible, therefore, to find room for more than a few specimens of each match; but we will endeavour to find room for the communications enclosed in a day or two.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM No. 58.

If well made by Le Lyttenton, and by the Rev. Mr. Moor of Bramham, as also the following:—

1. Q to Q B 3rd, and mates next move.

GAME BETWEEN MESSRS. DE RIVIÈRE AND LA ROCHE.

(Remove Pawns and Pieces.)

WHITE (Mr. De Rivière). BLACK (M. La Roche).

1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd.
3. B to Q B 4th. B to Q B 4th.
4. P to Q 3rd. P to Q 3rd.
5. B to K Kt 5th. B to K Kt 5th.
6. P to Q R 3rd. P to Q R 3rd.
7. B to K R 4th. B to K R 4th.
8. P to Q Kt 4th. P to Q Kt 4th.
9. P to Q B 5th. P to Q B 5th.
10. Kt to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
11. Kt to Q 3rd. Kt to Q 3rd.
12. P to K B 4th. P to K B 4th.
13. P to K 5th. P to K 5th.
14. P to K Kt 3rd. P to K Kt 3rd.
15. P to K R 3rd. P to K R 3rd.
16. Kt to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
17. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd.
18. Kt to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
19. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd.
20. Kt to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
21. Kt to Q 4th. Kt to K B 3rd.
22. K R to Q sq. B to K Kt 4th (*a*)
23. K R to Q B sq. P to Q Kt 3rd.
24. K R takes Q B P. B to K Kt 3rd.
25. Q R to Q B sq. Kt to K 5th.
26. Q to K R 4th. Q R to Q sq (*b*)
27. B takes Q R P. Q takes Q B P.
28. B to Q Kt 6th. Q R to Q 2nd.
29. Q to B 4th. R takes R.
30. R takes R. B to K B 2nd.
31. B to Q 4th. B to Q 4th (*a*)
32. B to K 5th. R to K B 2nd.
33. R to B 8th (*ch*). B to K B sq.
34. R to Q B 7th. B to K B 3rd
35. P to Q K 5th. Q to Q Kt 3rd.
P to Q Kt 6th. R to Q Kt sq.
P to K R 3rd. P to K R 3rd.
Q to B 6th. Q to Q 3rd.
R to B 2nd. Q takes Q (*a*)
Kt to Q 7th.

And in a few more moves the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

(*a*) The closing [illegible] played, as the was, before a numerous and strong body of amateurs in the adjacent rooms. These players were not, of course, aware of every hidden point, but, as all the games were open, as the consultations were, and would have been in fact by some amateur, the spectators, as few were long in the room, and, moreover, as they knew, would have been very much on a par with each of the players, [illegible]

(*b*) As suggested by Mr. Staunton, which seriously crippled Black's forces, and seems to keep them benefit for a long time.

(*c*) If they taken the preferred Pawn it would have compromised their Game materially:—

8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K R takes Q B P	8. Q takes B	P to Q R 4th
9. Q to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th (*ext*)	9. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd
10. Q to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 6th	10. B to Q 3rd.	

(If they extract the Bishop a White takes the [illegible] And Black have a very bad position.

(*d*) Mr. De Rivière recommended this call of this weak step, that they should [illegible] would be [illegible] but he was overruled.

(*e*) Very good play. [illegible] White.

(*f*) The best of expedients. [illegible] Book appear to have thought this Pawn could not be [illegible] and [illegible]

(*g*) We were assuming that [illegible] have been! they could now [illegible] Pawn with [illegible] Bishop, and if the Bishop were captured, and if why the [illegible] Pawn would [illegible] Bishop, and if the Bishop were captured, and if why the [illegible] Pawn would [illegible] Bishop, and if the Bishop were captured, and if why the [illegible]

(*h*) Up to this move out. White has been [illegible] after winning two Pawns, and apparently much the better game. [illegible] Mr. Staunton, that ought to move or a win was [illegible] Mr. Staunton, that ought to move or a win was [illegible] Mr. Staunton, that ought to move or a win was

"COLLECTING THE OFFERING IN A SCOTCH KIRK."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

and, no doubt, Mr. Markland is now in a position to make many important additions to his paper. We will add an anecdote which Mr. Gilbert's picture has brought to our recollection. Some 120 years ago—the exact day was the 3rd January, 1725—King George I landed at Rye, in Sussex, on his way to London, from one of his visits to his Hanoverian dominions. He was impatient to return to St. James's, but six days had to pass before he was enabled to reach London. There had been a heavy fall of snow. The road from Rye being mostly raised between ditches the road was barely visible, and it was not till the 7th that the snow had been sufficiently cleared "to make his Majesty's passage safe." King George I. was then two days on the road from Rye to London. From Rye to London is now an easy stage—three hours, winter or summer.

COLLECTING THE OFFERING IN A SCOTCH KIRK

FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

In the Middle room of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy is a clever picture by Mr. [illegible] representing the Offering in a Scotch kirk, with the appropriate motto, "Give, and ye shall receive." It is one of four pictures contributed by an artist who has of late years made several successful strides to additional distinction in his walk of Art.

This Picture we have engraved for our Paper this week. It is in many respects essentially Scottish. There is a North-of-the Tweed look about the leading persons in the congregation; and the "decent basin" of the English Church is characteristically represented in the "long ladle" which the reverend elder extends to "Grannie," and the young mother is so charmingly teaching her youngest born to comprehend and remember. The boy in the foreground of the composition is a little too lazy in attitude for the strict observances of the Kirk; but, viewed artistically, there is no fault to be found with his position. The whole picture exhibits great observation of life, conveyed with a ready and faithful pencil, and—no light merit—a fine eye for colour.

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Miss Lascelles, and Miss Palmer,
Signor Mario, Signor Lablache,
Signor Gardoni, Mr. Weiss,
Signor Belletti, and
Signor Sims Reeves, Herr Formes.

Principal Violin, Mr. Sainton.
Conductor, Mr Costa

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Elijah ... ... Mendelssohn.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Eli (An Oratorio compiled entirely from the Festival, the words written by W. Bartholomew) ... ... Costa.
Messiah ... ... Handel.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Mount of Olives ... ... Beethoven
The Requiem ... ... Mozart
A Selection from Israel in Egypt ... ... Handel.

TUESDAY EVENING.—GRAND CONCERT

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Overture ... ... (Sing Dass ... ... Mendelssohn.
Recitata ... ... (Lemore) ... ... Macfarren
Overture ... ... (Der Freischutz) ... ... Weber.
Selections from Operas, &c. ... ...
Overture ... ... (Masaniello) ... ... Auber.
Finale—Preghiera ... (Mose in ballo) ... ... Rossini.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—ISLAND CONCERT
Composing

Symphony in A Major ... ... Mendelssohn
Overture ... ... (Leonore) ... ... Beethoven.
Finale ... ... (Lorley) ... ... Mendelssohn
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Priests' March ... (Athalie) ... ... Mendelssohn.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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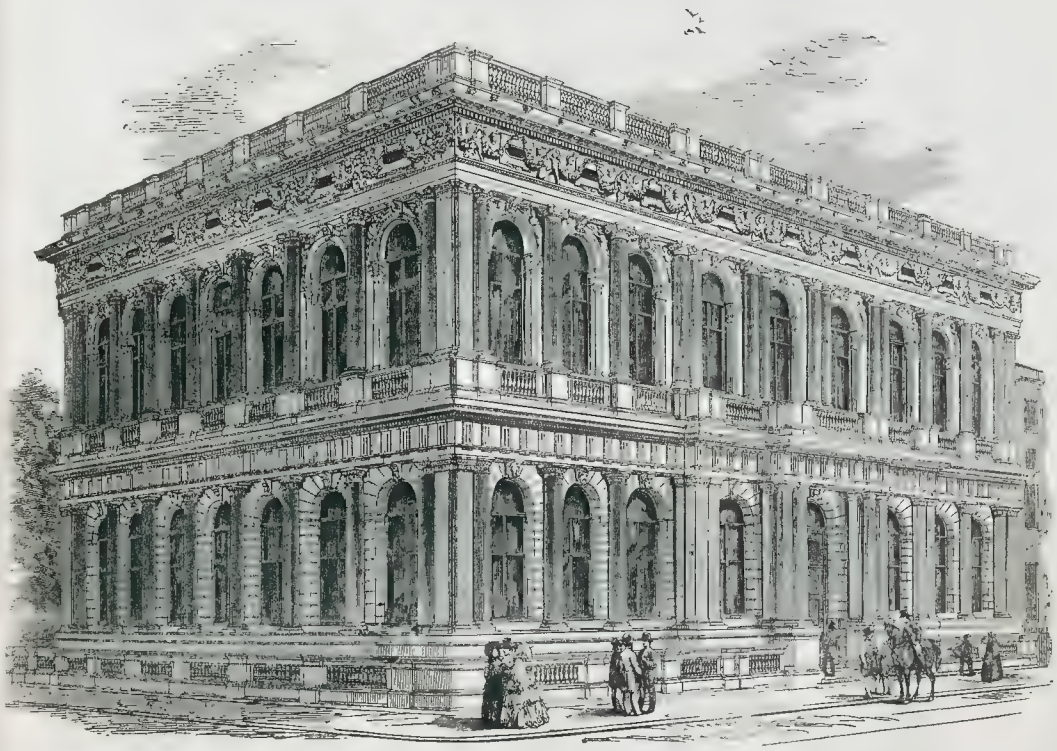
THE MINISTRY.

As we last week anticipated, Lord John Russell has ceased to be a member of the Ministry. It does not appear, however, that any sense of his own unfitness—any knowledge or appreciation of the fact that he had outraged the public feeling—led him to resign office. Neither does it appear, from his own explanations or those of Lord Palmerston, that his colleagues were in any way scandalised by his companionship, or conscious of their weakness in having in their councils, while carrying on the war, a man who thought and declared that his country had rejected fair and reasonable proposals of peace. Had there been silence in Parliament and in the press; had public opinion not declared itself in loud and unmistakable terms against such cravens in council—such palterers with the honour of a great nation; had not such men as Sir Bulwer Lytton on one side of the House, and Mr. Roebuck on the other, spoken bravely out, and called for the deliberate opinion of the Legislature, it is most probable that Lord John Russell would still have been in office. The Ministerial explanations of Monday night show that his colleagues, in spite of his unseemly bewilderment on a plain question of duty, were quite content that he should share their councils. Nay, more than this had not several subordinate members of the Government declared their intention to vote with the Opposition on Sir Bulwer Lytton's motion, it is doubtful whether the Ministerial conscience would have sufficiently awakened to the fact that Lord John Russell had not only damaged himself, but was damaging them. They would have hobbled on with their rotten limb, unconscious that they were lame; and when they stumbled would have blamed the stones against which they fell, and not their own incapacity to run the race. The names of those honest servants will be honourably remembered, although a cry has been raised against them for their insubordination to their chiefs, in daring to speak the truth in a critical emergency. But they have done the State good service, and can afford to despise factious and sectional animosity, and throw back upon Lord John Russell the contempt which he has been pleased to affect toward them.

Let us hope that the country has seen and heard the last of Lord John Russell, as a Minister of State and a leader of the House of Commons. In the House of Peers he may yet find a retreat, at the side of Lord Monteagle, Lord Broughton, and other ex-Ministers. In the cold shadow of his faded glory he may continue to raise his voice on such questions of domestic policy as he has most deeply studied; but from a more active career, and a more responsible position, it is necessary to his own fame, and to his country's welfare and honour, that he should hold, or be kept aloof. Rich and powerful as England is, she cannot afford to have such men in her councils. There is, however, such a vitality about his vanity; such a pertinacity about his rashness and presumption; and such a hopeless jumble among the Parliamentary parties amongst whom the Queen must look for her Ministers, that Lord John Russell, damaged as he is, may yet emerge from the slough of disgrace into which he has fallen, and aspire to be the leader of Senates and the master of Governments. But, if so, there will indeed be a dearth of statesmanship amongst us; and we shall have to undergo much suffering and humiliation before a new race of statesmen shall arise to vindicate the national honour, so sorely compromised by the effete cripples of our Parliamentary arena, and the national fame, so dimmed in its lustre by the blundering incapacity of pedagogues and pragmatics, by the cowardice of *doctrinaires*, or by the treachery—most dangerous of all treacheries, because the most difficult to be foreseen and averted—that springs from weakness of character and intellect rather than from dishonesty o. purpose.

We doubt, however, whether Lord John Russell's retirement will be sufficient to restore the confidence which the country once felt in the Administration of Lord Palmerston. The people of all ranks and classes, with the intuition of common sense and honesty, feel that the War is a business which requires the undivided thoughts



THE CARLTON NEW CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and concentrated energies of the whole nation. All other questions sink into insignificance and nothingness before it. Public opinion on this question has been sound and wholesome from the first. There is, and has been, no wavering, no mistake, no faintheartedness anywhere; unless it be among a few Quakers and members of the Legislature, and a few members of the late, and possibly of the present, Ministry. It is on the latter point that the country requires, and must have, still futher satisfaction than Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston has condescended to afford. It does not fear Quakers, or individual members of Parliament; but it does fear to see the friends of an illusory and precarious peace in the high places of the Ministry. It lavishes its blood and its treasure, and objects to no sacrifice that shall secure, or help to secure, the signal defeat and humiliation of Russia; not because it hates Russia or loves war, or indulges in vain and wicked dreams of military glory and aggrandisement, but because it knows there is no hope of peace being durable if it be concluded without the effectual punishment of the Power whose reckless and insatiable ambition keeps the world in a flame. Lord Palmerston may be the very man that the country requires; his colleagues may be all that the most ardent patriotism may desire; and may be destined, as we most earnestly hope they are, to secure, by the defeat of Russia, a peace that shall last for half a century at the least; but the events of the last two years have shaken confidence in them, and in all the public men who have held office during the interval. Nor is this want of confidence surprising, when the mismanagement of the Crimean expedition, under the Government of Lord Aberdeen, and the secession from the present Ministry of no less than four distinguished statesmen, and the causes which led to it, are recalled to the public mind. The Crimean mismanagement was deplorable and disgraceful; but has been stopped, if not remedied; but what shall stop the discouragement and the disgust that are excited, when men, once so trusted as Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, and, greater and more trusted than all of these, Lord John Russell, prove out of their own mouths that, when they were Ministers charged with the conduct of a great war, they disapproved of its continuance? Lord Palmerston must be made to speak out, not with rant and undignified passion, as on Monday night; but with the calm dignity befitting the occasion; and the Parliament, before the close of the Session, must give the whole Ministry the opportunity of setting itself right with the people. It is useless to conceal the fact that great distrust prevails, and that though Lord Palmerston may be whitewashed by factions who dislike each other, but who dislike with greater intensity the prospect of a dissolution of Parliament, he will not be absolved by the country, until some satisfactory assurance be given that, with Lord John Russell, the last of the cravens and waverers has been ejected from the councils of the Sovereign. The public mind must be satisfactorily assured that no secret pro-Russian and pro-Austrian directs in any Ministerial function the conduct of one of the greatest and most momentous wars ever waged by any nation in ancient or modern times. A change of Ministry and a dissolution of Parliament would doubtless be inconvenient; but neither of them is so mighty an evil as to make the country prefer dishonour to the annoyance and evil of the change. The worst and most pernicious of all evils, at the present time, is the evil of divided councils. The honour of the nation is at stake and, with its honour, its existence as a leading Power in the European system. The country knows this; and heavy is the responsibility, and condign will be the punishment, of any Ministry that shall not be equally well convinced of it.

THE CARLTON NEW CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.

NEARLY two centuries have rolled away since Pall-mall become a locality for club houses. There is no street in London which has been more celebrated for its taverns, whereat clubs were held before the members built for themselves a local habitation which has been properly enough named a club-house. Pepys, under the 26th of July, 1660, says:—"We went to Woods' at the Pell-Mell (our old house for clubbing), and there spent till ten at night." This is, as Mr. Cunningham observes, one of the earliest uses of the word "clubbing" in its modern signification. The oldest existing mansion in Pall-mall used by a club, we believe, to be No. 86, the Ordnance office, originally built for Edward, Duke of York, brother of George III., and subsequently a subscription club-house, called the Albion Hotel. (See "Curosities of London," page 577).

Here, upon what Captain Morris called "the sweet shady side of Pall-mall," has been erected a range of club palaces, which, from their grandeur of design and richness of ornamentation, have given the street a patrician air. Here, westward of the Reform Club-house, is nearly completed a magnificent new mansion for the Carlton Club. This is strictly a politica. club, and was founded by the late Duke of Wellington and a few of his political friends, in 1831 (a year of stormy politics), when the Club first set up in Charles-street, St. James's. Next to it remained to Lord Kensington's house in Carlton-gardens; and in 1836 Sir Robert Smirke built for the Club a new house, of poor Grecian design; to which, in 1846, an addition was made by Mr. Sydney Smirke. Eight years later the original Club-house was taken down, and to the new wing built by Mr. Smirke, he has added a centre and another wing, the entire design presenting a façade of 180 feet. While the first Club-house remained untouched by the side of the finished portion of its successor, it strongly exemplified the revolution which in a few years had taken place in architectural taste, "from the affectation of Grecism to the adoption of highly florid Italianism."

The new building, as we now see it, completed externally, is, with some few variations, a facsimile of Sansovino's Library of St. Mark, at Venice; "a work," observes a judicious critic in "Weale's London," "whose celebrity converts into admiration the censure that this imitation of it would, were it an original composition, else incur for the monstrousness of its proportions, and violation of all orthodoxy and rule: nothing less monstrous, in fact, can the Ionic, or upper order, be pronounced, if it be tested by ordinary rules, especially as it is considerably more ponderous than than that of the Doric order below." Another architectural critic condemns this adaptation of Sansovino's work as "not creditable to English art, or even politic as to intended effect. Some of the best features are omitted in the copy, and, of course, any defects that there are become doubly reprehensible in the work of a copyist."

In the Club-house facade, Sansovino's design is extended, to nine intercolumns, or compartments, instead of three, and broken into three divi-ions, each having three windows on a floor. The centre division is made wider than the other two, by the columns being there coupled. One unavoidable deviation from the original is that, instead of forming an open arcade below, the arches on the ground floor, or Doric order, are filled in with windows the same as in the upper order—an alteration requisite to adapt the design to its new purpose. In the original, both orders are nearly alike rich in their ornamentation; here, in the Doric floors, the metope sculptures, the moulded archivolts of the arcades, and the spandril figures, are omitted. The slightly-projecting portico is also a departure from the original design. The shafts of the columns and pilasters are of polished Peterhead granite. The carving throughout has been executed by Mr. John Thomas, and remarkable for its bold and rich character.

We have engraved the entrance-front of the Club-house in Pall-mall, and the flank. In the garden-front pilasters take the place of columns in the front and flank, and are of the same material—polished Peterhead granite.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

AN old saying bids us not holla till we are out of the wood. Ten days ago we were rejoicing over the arrival of summer, basking in the sunshine, despising our umbrellas, altogether bearing ourselves with that absurd security that mankind or womankind is so extremely inclined to adopt when it finds itself endowed with a little prosperity. Now our experience might have proved to us that all this was very ridiculous; that summer now-a-days has no season residence anywhere; that railways and other travelling accommodations have giving her a love of gadding; and that, like the rest of the world, she likes to go about wherever there is a chance of seeing anything new. Accordingly, no sooner does London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin welcome her, rejoice in her arrival, sing her praises, prepare fêtes in her honour, than, laughing in her sleeve, the *capricieuse* packs her portmanteau, and is off, leaving her adorers to cast off their *habits de fête*, and to resume clogs and coutchoucs, paletôts and parapluies. At present she has left us as a substitute a sort of cross between March and April. Like the weather in the vocabulary books, *il tonne, il pleut, il fait beau, il fait froid, il fait du vent, il fait chaud*, all in the course of the twenty-four hours a state of things which requires those who venture forth to brave the elements to adopt a style of costume like that made use of by the riders in circuses, where, at a moment's notice, the unfastening of a button, the untying of a string, suddenly presents the individual in a new individuality suited to the circumstances and occasions, and the Odalisque becomes a Cossack, the Esquimaux emerges an Egyptian, accordingly as wintry winds or summer sunshine gains a momentary pre cminence.

But enough, dear reader, of *le pluie et le beau temps*: let us see if we cannot find somewhat in the sayings and doings of this "Petit Paris, près St. Denis" to entertain you with. Permit us to announce to you, that to greet our Queen, a fête *mais une fête royale, imperiale, merveilleuse, miraculante—une fête enfin, comme il n'y en a pas*—is to be given at Versailles: fire and water are to do their best; the park is to be illuminated *à la Louis XIV., les grandes eaux* are to play; nothing, in short, that can be done to give éclat and splendour to this fête is to be spared. Visitors, take your tickets; in other words, secure your lodgings, or, what with the Exhibition, and the Queen's visit, your chance of obtaining them later will be of the slenderest.

Apropos of the fête of the 15th, it is said that, contrary to the usual custom, no decorations will be distributed, all the orders being reserved for the Eastern army.

The most strenuous exertions are being made at the Grand Opéra to get ready the "Santa Chiara," the opera of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, that the Queen may be present at the first representation of the work of her illustrious relative.

The Exhibition is complete. Among the last arrivals are the productions of Spain, Portugal, Rome, Tunis, and Turkey. The last is among the most singular, and in some points interesting, of all the collections, from the curious mixture of magnificence and inutility, of splendour and barbarism, it presents. Every article—arms, costumes, furniture, stuffs, instruments, musical instruments—all are exactly as they were represented in pictures and descriptions of centuries ago. Among the French productions we should certainly say the specimens of Sèvres china and the tapestries of the Gobelins and Beauvais hold the first rank; anything more beautiful or artistic than these it is impossible to conceive. Among the most curious, and certainly about the most horrible, stall, is in the Gallery on the Quai. It is that of Dr Auzoux. Fancy the shop of a butcher in the Cannibal Islands, where they hang up men instead of mutton! The visitor, horrified, is about to fly; nevertheless, he will, as he is there, take another look first. He peeps fearfully: the thing has an awful fascination: he turns to it again, when lo! the corpse on which he is gazing is whipped down from its hook, and the anthropophagal butcher begins to dismember it! The visitor trembles. He expects that the next stall will be a kitchen; the next, a banqueting hall, where perhaps he may perforce—the idea is too fearful! He begins to feel sick at the notion of how he may be made to "sup full of horrors," when lo! to his infinite relief, he discovers that the ghastly corses are but images of humanity anatomical dolls, which are taken to pieces and put together again at will

It is said that at the conclusion of her present engagement at the Opéra Mdlle. Cruvelli purposes quitting the stage. A matrimonial project is supposed to be the incentive to this resolution. The *rentrée* of Roger and Alboni, in the "Prophète," has had a splendid success. At the Palais Royal a vaudeville in one act, entitled "English Spoken," is becoming highly popular; it is extremely amusing, and played with all the verve of that most comical company. The Porte St. Martin is producing this week a drama in *twenty-seven* tableaux, named "Paris;" and a three-act comedy, "Le Mariage d'Olympe, by Emile Augier—a piece which resembles Madame George Sands' "Mariage de Victorine" as little as can well be imagined. One of the great attractions of the moment consists in the night fêtes at the Jardin d'Hiver, which are highly effective, and remarkably well attended.

AMERICA.

The mail-steamer *Asia*, which left New York on the 3rd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning.

The despatches from Washington, though brief, are interesting. Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land-office, received his dismissal on the 27th, and immediately evacuated his post. His successor will probably be ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio. It had been reported that Secretary McClelland would resign in the event of Wilson's dismissal, and a score or two of expectants were eagerly waiting to have their anticipations fulilled.

The difficulty between the United States Government and France, arising out of the arrest of M. Dillon at San Francisco, is assuming rather a troublesome character, having recently formed the subject of a lengthy correspondence between Mr. Mason, the Minister at Paris, and Count Walewski, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting of the Know-Nothing State Council of Massachusetts, at Boston, on the 28th, was attended by about 300 delegates. The course of the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention was approved of heartily, and a platform of principles identical with that reported by the minority of the National Convention was adopted. The Maine State Temperance Convention adjourned on the 27th, after a two days' Session. It was fully attended, and the resolutions adopted were of the most ultra-politico temperance character. The speakers strongly supported Neal Dow in his conduct at the Portland riot. The regular democracy of Maine have formally come out in opposition to the prohibitory law, and consequently the speakers mainly directed their efforts against the only organised opponents to that law in the State.

Upwards of 10,000 persons attended a meeting for opposing the new prohibitory Liquor Law, in the Park, at New York. All the speakers denounced the law as fanatical, unconstitutional, and totally inadequate to promote the cause of temperance or other useful purposes; while, on the other hand, it would destroy millions' worth of property, and blast the prospects of their fellow-citizens. They passed resolutions accordingly.

A movement in North Carolina is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children, and to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves. It is said that the main features of the movement have been adopted in practice during many years by all classes in the south, and the effect has been so salutary that it is now deemed expedient to incorporate the system into a legal form and to make it as universal as possible.

In the United States' Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Curtis has decided, in the case of the brig *Porpoise*, that a vessel which had acted as a tender to slavers, and had carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves, and had otherwise aided in slave transportation, although she had not actually a single slave on board, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade within the meaning of the statute. The brig was consequently declared forfeited.

BOMBARDMENT OF MALLAGHEA BY THE "TRAZER" STEAMER.

MASSACRE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The papers from Freetown, Africa, received this week, give a full account of the failure of the expedition sent in her Majesty's steamer the *Trazer*, to compel the chief, Bamba Mimah Lahi, to fulfil the treaty entered into between him and Commander Selwyn, of the steam-sloop *Prometheus*, in which the chief promised to pay an indemnity of 1090 dols. for injury done to the British.

It appears that last year the acting Governor of Freetown received a letter from the chiefs of the Morea country, and from King Stephen, of Wonkafong, complaining that two of their canoes, loaded with slaves, had been seized in the Sherbro country by the British Consul, and some of their people killed there, and demanding the surrender of a number of people, also slaves, who they stated had been carried away by us from the island of Matteocng. No satisfaction could be given for the capture of the slaves, inasmuch as the Sherbro treaty with the Sierra Leone Government empowers us to seize all canoes found with slaves on board. The surrender of Mendolo Yele, a Foulah, who had fled to the English settlement, was also demanded by these chiefs, who stated, that, if he was not given up, the King of Foulah would immediately close the roads. This demand was also refused, as there is no treaty to deliver up Foulahs to the Soosoos, even for offences committed in the latter country. The chiefs, dissatisfied with the refusal of the Sierra Leone Government to accede to their demands, peremptorily ordered the British and Freetown traders to leave the river Bumbora within ten days; after which period they (the chiefs) would not be responsible for the safety of their goods. Notice of this having been given by our traders to the Colonial Government, they were instructed to adopt such measures for the removal of their property as their own judgment would suggest, in the event of pacific measures failing, and her Majesty's steamer *Prometheus* arriving at the same time, it was deemed advisable to send an armed expedition to enforce the demand, for the protection of our commerce in the rivers; and her Majesty's vessels *Trazer* and *Bermuda* were despatched, with the Gambia contingent in the Cape Coast war, and a formidable force being in the colony, a requisition was made to the Governor to send these vessels to the Mallaghea. In compliance with this request upwards of 400 rank and file of the three West India Regiments, under the command of Captain Brookes, of the 2nd West India Regiment, embarked on board the above vessels, the squadron being under the command of Captain Hesseltine. This expedition left on the 25th of November last year, and, having arrived and landed at Mallaghea, Bambeh Mimah Lahi, the chief of that place, proposed that an amicable arrangement should be entered into with the Sierra Leone Government; and an indemnification for the losses of the traders, sustained by the removal of their goods, was the sole infliction imposed. The indemnification amounted to 1090 dollars, and was to be paid by the middle of March last. The time having elapsed, and the promised payment not forthcoming, the acting Governor deemed it advisable to make some inquiries respecting it. Mr. Dillet, his Excellency's private secretary, was therefore directed to proceed to the river for that purpose, and, in case of failure of payment, to intimate to the chief that the next visit would be a hostile one.

Mr. Dillet left Freetown on the morning of the 19th May, in H M steamer *Trazer*, which had a few days before arrived from England, and returned on the 21st, failing to carry out his mission, the chief offering to compromise the affair for 300 dollars. On the issue of Mr. Dillet's mail being made known to his Excellency the acting Governor, the *Trazer* was directed to return to Mallaghea the same evening, with 150 rank and file of the 1st and 3rd West India Regiment; and Capt. Nicholas, of the *Trazer*; Captain Fletcher, commanding the troops; and Mr. Dillet, as Commissioner, on the part and behalf of the Government, to demand, if necessary, to enforce payment. On their arrival at Mallaghea a rocket and shell were thrown over the town; when it was observed from the masthead that a white flag was hoisted on the chief's flag staff—it being understood at the previous visit that this signal would show their willingness to continued friendship; but, as it afterwards turned out, it was an intimation to the people to quit the town. The Commissioners, on observing the signal, landed under an escort of the troops, and having met several persons on the beach, they desired them to acquaint the chief that they were prepared to treat with him on their mission. Some time having elapsed, other messengers were dispatched upon the same errand. In the meantime the chief's prime minister, Momodoo Tourray, came down to the wharf. He was informed that if the chief did not make his appearance in half an hour fire would be opened upon the town. At the expiration of that period, the chief not appearing, the flag of truce which had been hoisted on board the *Trazer* was hauled down, and Momodoo Tourray seized as a hostage for the chief's appearance. The ship immediately opened fire upon the town, the mosque was in flames, and the fire appearing to extend over the greater part of the town, the troops were safely embarked, having had five men wounded.

Next day a portion of the town still appeared standing, when it was determined to land the troops, and fire the remainder. A man was sent to the mast-head to look out, who reported no sign of the natives in the town, but a considerable number at a distance. An advanced guard having been selected, consisting of 50 persons, under the command of Lieutenant Vincent—Commander Nicholas and Mr. Dillet volunteering to accompany it—they proceeded into the town. They had not gone far into the ruins when a murderous fire was opened upon them by a numerous and formidable enemy there concealed. Mr. Dillet was wounded at the first discharge in the head and leg. The main body soon came up to the support of the leading party, when a smart retiring fire was kept up with the enemy till our troops had reached the wharf, where, under cover of the ship's guns, they had partly succeeded in embarking; but the pinnace, with a number of men, on pushing off from the wharf, is said to have been struck by a bullet, and filling with water, the men from alarm capsized her. A flag of truce was immediately hoisted from the ship; but the men were barbarously shot in the water by the men on the shore. Lieutenant Wylie was among this party: he was shot, but is supposed to have been drowned. Several of those who had been capsized fortunately escaped the deadly fire of the natives on the shore, and swam safely to the ship. To the above melancholy disaster the severe loss of our troops is said to be principally attributed.

Of the advanced party but five returned to the ship—Commander Nicholas, Lieutenant Vincent, and Mr. Dillet, all wounded, and two soldiers, several wounded in the head; Acting Paymaster Andrews, who had also volunteered, having been killed among the others of the party. Sergeant Scanlan, an Irishman, and formerly of one of the Irish regiments, who was also shot while leading his company, is said to have behaved nobly, and died gallantly in the discharge of his duty. The men also behaved well, and were with some difficulty induced to obey the sound for retreat.

The following extract from the *Freetown News Era* of June 9 gives the latest particulars relating to this melancholy affair—

"The *Trazer* returned to this on Tuesday evening from the river, whither she conveyed, as stated in our last number, J. Millard, Esq., and a native of the interior, for the purpose of effecting an adjustment of the unfortunate difference with this colony, which, we are happy to say, has, to some extent, been successful. Mr. Millard having, we have been informed, obtained from the chiefs the requirements laid down by the executive. The rivers, we are told, have been declared open to the free intercourse of English and French traders. The payment of the money has been promised in instalments, and two prisoners, with nine guns and a soldier's coat, delivered up. There is now scarcely a doubt that Mr Fitch was murdered, and subsequently decapitated, although he had long declared himself wearing the head people for grigras. With respect to the other white men who were missing nothing is known. The recital of the miseries of our poor soldiers is said to be harrowing to humanity. Sergeant-Major Scanlan is said to have been decapitated, and had his arm also cut off; but subsequently his head and arm were buried by the natives with his body, in the bush. The body of a white man, supposed to have been that of Lieut. Wylie, and twenty-nine soldiers, were picked up at Mellacorie river, and have buried. A man of colour, a soldier, is reported to have shot himself, rather than fall into the hands of the enemy. A number of our people are reported to be yet in the bush."

LORD PANMURE has appointed Henry R. Greenfell, Esq., one of his Lordship's private secretaries, to succeed, as Captain F. M. Ramsay, 58th Foot, who joins his regiment now under orders for the Crimea.

BONAMY MANSELL POWER, Esq., has been appointed one of the Corps of Foreign Service Messengers in Ordinary to her Majesty.

At Genoa the fear of cholera has kept away almost all visitors who usually resort there at this time of year for sea-bathing; but there have not been more than two or three cases this year, and at present the health of the town is everything that could be desired.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Own Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 9, 1855.

Lord Raglan being no more, Sir George Brown having departed on sick leave and unlikely to return, and General Eyre having resigned, few of the chiefs in command who started with the expedition to Old Fort now remain in the Crimea. Sir Richard England, Sir Colin Campbell, and General Bentinck, are the only names that I call to mind at present as of those who have weathered the vicissitudes of the last eight months. General Simpson, who assumed the chief command on the death of Lord Raglan, has been confirmed by a telegraphic order from England; and Colonel Stephenson, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, is appointed to the Military Secretaryship vacant by the retirement of Colonel Steele. Col. Stephenson, however, is not in the enjoyment of health, and will be unable for some time to perform active duty. Col. Steele will, therefore, I believe, remain at his post a little while longer. The whole of Lord Raglan's Staff, with this exception, leaves, or has already left, the Crimea. In the commands of the cavalry brigades changes are also to take place. The regiments are, it seems, considered numerous enough to form three brigades. Colonel Lawrenson takes the Heavy Brigade, Lord George Paget the Light Brigade, and Colonel Parlby the Russian Brigade (Lord George is not at present here, having left Balaclava for Constantinople. If the gossip of the Camp is to be listened to, a movement is contemplated shortly, and officers have been requested to be in readiness to start; there is no doubt that a few days ago the whole division of cavalry was under orders to march and join the 10th Hussars in the vale of Baidar. Motives of health were those assigned for the change, a few cases of cholera having appeared in the camp of Karanyi. The horses, too, would, it was said, be invigorated by the fine new grass of which the vale is full. It became known, however, that, although Varnoutka and its neighbourhood were favourable for the horses, the health of the men was not likely to be improved there. The 10th Hussars had suffered severely from cholera, and it was determined not only that the cavalry should remain at Karanyi, but that the 10th Hussars should fall back. In the meanwhile other circumstances have happened which rendered change [illegible] Russians, who had, it is said, received numerous reinforcements of late, appeared in force in the neighbourhood of Baidar, and Omer Pacha determined on raising his camp at Varnoutka. The 10th Hussars followed the movement, and returned to Karanyi yesterday.

In the works of the siege there is nothing new to describe; and this only to say that works are proceeding for the purpose of driving back the shipping, and, if possible, destroying it. The casualties are increasing daily as we approach nearer to the town. The Cemetery—which we occupy, after having already abandoned it is one of the dangerous places on our side; the new batteries which the Russians are constructing along the shore opposite Sebastopol inflict daily losses upon our allies. They have lost, it is said, as many as fourteen killed and fifty or sixty wounded there in one night. Captain Eyers' company met with a sad accident a few evenings ago as it left the advanced works. The men were seen crowding along the parallel, and the enemy threw a shot, which skipped from man to man, killing or maiming no less than thirteen. On the night of Thursday Captain Gordon, of the Artillery, a volunteer in the service in which he was at that time engaged, was killed by a round-shot.

Another week of suspense has passed, in which it would almost seem as if the commanders of the Allied armies were waiting to see what is to come of all our wretched party-fighting at home before they begin their more important work in deadly earnest. Every night the troops are idle. The preparations for a tremendous bombardment are said to be going forward with great activity; but it will not commence for a week yet, or [illegible] longer. We are still a considerable distance from the Malakoff, more than the space that separates us from them being quite exposed, and swept in every direction by the Russian projectiles, the approaches progress very slowly. Both French and English are working incessantly on the right; but the closeness of the enemy's works does not allow of our opening the trenches by day; it is only by night that we can advance them, and on the nights are very short, it is barely two hours and a half out of the twenty-four that the works can be actively carried on. It is considered necessary that our parallels should be advanced so close to the enemy's fortifications that our advancing columns may not have to pass over more than sixty or seventy yards under a fire of grape.

A French letter dated July 3 says:—

The casemated battery erecting at the extremity of Careening Bay, for the purpose of keeping the fleet at a distance, is far from being terminated. It is consequently probable that we shall not be prepared to give the assault, with any chance of success, for another week or two. We cannot, besides, take too many precautions before we direct a fresh attack against so form dable a fortress as the Malakoff Tower, defended, as it is, by immense and powerful artillery, and by a numerous and constantly renewed garrison. It is much to be regretted that, early in spring, when the Allies were at least numerically equal to the Russians, we did not attack the enemy in his positions on the right side of the Tchernaya, drive him from the great plateau of the Forest of Inkerman, and establish ourselves on the Sumpheropol road. By this movement we should have partly invested or blockaded the place, and there remained until reinforcements permitted us to give to our lines a greater development. At present, and under less favourable circumstances than in March and April last, perhaps we shall be obliged to have recourse to that plan, the result of which would be the complete investment and proximate surrender of Sebastopol.

Another letter from Kamiesch Bay, in the *Courrier de Marseilles*, gives the following description of the Russian defences:—

We now know what we have to do. The Malakoff is no longer a tower, as for some time past the Russians have completed the work of our cannon, and have demolished the two stories. The masonry work at the foundation has been surrounded by a parapet in earth of a certain height, and pierced with embrasures. A ditch runs along the front. From the Malakoff Tower to the redoubted there is a well-fortified line of defences, interrupted by two batteries. One, mounted with 15 or 18 guns, fires in two directions, and from its right face sweeps the front of the Tower—this is called the Small Redan of the Careening Post. The second, of 12 guns, is united to the former, and also to a third of the same strength, which, from its position, is called the [illegible] of the Careening Point. These works are well established, and support each other.

On the night of Sunday last the Russians made a sortie against the French, but were driven back with great loss, as will be seen from the following despatch which the French Minister of War has received from General Pelissier:—

July 16, 11 p.m.

The enemy, who had for some days in vain endeavoured to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back. They were repulsed by the First Division of the Second Corps.

Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouts, and after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain upon the ground.

The General of the Trenches, Vinoy, had made most excellent arrangements which greatly contributed to this success.

A despatch received by Lord Panmure on Thursday, dated 18th of July, states that a sortie on the left attack was repulsed with only three casualties on our side.

The Russians do not seem to be in want of ammunition. The French works on the east of Careening Bay have recently been exposed to a frequent fire from the guns on the north side, and from the Russian batteries on the west side of the port. Their object is to interrupt the important works of our allies in progress on that point.

On the 5th inst. the 12 gun battery on the north side kept up a persevering fire in this direction. Fort Constantine also fired frequently from some quarters placed on the roof. The grape given must be very heavy, as the shells have to pass across the mouth of the harbour, and over the Alexander Fort, and other works, to reach the French approaches against which the missiles are directed.

The Russian working parties can be seen in considerable numbers returning toward sunset from the direction of Star Fort, and marching toward the more distant camps. Every appearance tends to confirm the suspicion that the nearer encampments on the high ground above the harbour, and stretching along the line of hill to the right of Star Fort, are those of the Russian ambulances. Although the greater number of the tents composing these camps are completely under view, and with a good telescope an individual moving among them can be readily distinguished, there is never observed the movement, or the constant ingress or egress, which characterises the ordinary encampments of troops. There can be but one other explanation of their remarkably deserted appearance; if they are not occupied by sick and wounded they are in a great measure empty, and have been left standing for some purpose of deception.

The deserters and prisoners report that the Russian line-of-battle ships anchored in the roadstead opposite Fort St. Nicholas have suffered severely from the fire of the mortar battery on the side of the Quarantine Bay. On the 27th a shell passed through the three decks of the *Tchesmé*, killing and wounding several men; and then, bursting in the hold, set fire to her after-part; and there are now only three artillerymen for each gun. The rations of vegetables and brandy have been diminished one-half on board the Russian vessels, and the captains of them have received orders to economise their consumption of salt pork as much as possible. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the inhabitants to quit the town. The opinion that the place must infallibly fall into the power of the Allied armies is more and more general among the besieged, and that feeling is said to have greatly increased their discouragement.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes a summary of the reports of General Gortschakoff from the Crimea to the 29th ult. It refers to the repulse of the Allies on the 18th, which it describes as "one of the most heroic feats in Russian annals," and says that in consequence of it the Allies "will be under the necessity of continuing the regular siege of Sebastopol, will, no doubt, cost them a great deal of time and immense sacrifices. In estimates, on the authority, it declares, of deserters, too loss of the French in that affair at 10,000 killed and wounded, three times greater than that of the English at 3500, and two of their generals; the prisoners taken were besides, it says, 600, and amongst them were one English and one French superior officer. After the repulse, the fire of the Allies is stated to have declined, but on the 19th it opened the Russians lost of 62 killed and 292 wounded, but, having further declined, the loss from the 19th to the 23rd is stated to have been only 7 killed and 27 wounded. "Amongst the latter," it is added, "we have to regret Major General Tolleben, who had his left arm carried away on the 20th, but this will not prevent him from continuing to direct the works of defence as heretofore." "Notwithstanding the extreme heat, says the report in conclusion, "which has lasted more than a month, and has completely burned the earth, making the works of extraordinary difficulty, the garrison of Sebastopol, owing to the zeal it displays, has succeeded in repairing all works and preparing new means to defend them with the greatest obstinacy."

From the general tone of the Russian despatches it is tolerably plain, however, that they have given up all hope of being able to hold out much longer. General Gortschakoff shows that he and the men under him are fight it out to the last, but that is all they can promise.

OFFICERS NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM THE 2ND TO THE 5TH OF JULY, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

JULY 5. Royal Artillery. Captain A [illegible]
JULY 3. 3rd Foot: Private John Neil. 17th: Private William Brandrick. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private John Bates, Jame Martin. 97: Private Mitchell
JULY 4.—1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private John Cochran. 42nd Foot: Private Alexander Boland. 88th: Private Robert Lynch. 93rd: Private Charles Gibson.
JULY 5. 33rd Foot. Private Thomas Sullivan. 72nd: Private Alexander Merrilees.

WOUNDED.

[illegible] Foot. Lieutenant [illegible]. Buchanan, severely
[illegible] Foot: Captain C [illegible] slightly
[illegible] Foot: Lieutenant [illegible] Cook, severely
[illegible]: Private John [illegible] slightly
[illegible] Private Thomas Martin, severely
[illegible] Private John Taylor, slightly
Angus Mckay, severely; Private [illegible]
Corporal Joseph Collins, severely
[illegible] Leather Guards
[illegible] 1st Regiment of Foot: Corporal Michael Heffernan, severely
Private Patrick Carroll, James Smith, Ephraim [illegible]
[illegible] slightly. 34th Privates Thomas Chapman [illegible]

[illegible]: Private Joan Duff, slightly
[illegible], severely. 88th: Private [illegible]
[illegible] slightly. Private James Nunn, slightly
Alexander Agnew, William Hardy, John Mckay, severely
Private Daniel Orr, John Lewis, Thomas Cambert, Joseph Clarke, Charles Hall, severely
Groves, severely: James Childs, John Keiffe, John Watkinson, James Long, James Hanlon, severely
Henry White: Edmund Lowe, slightly. 47th: Private Thomas Hall, severely
[illegible] Battalion Grenadier Guard: Privates [illegible] Wesson, Charles Isaac, Thomas [illegible] severely. Henry Harriott, James [illegible] slightly. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Privates Henry Smith severely; James Bacon, William Bell, slightly. 3rd Foot: Private John Hudson, slightly. 8th: Privates Michael Nash, severely; Thomas Hennessy, slightly; John Masters, Thomas Hynes, Matthew Connell, slightly. 46th: Private [illegible] M'Kenzie, severely. Armourer Sergeant Hayes, slightly. Private Edward [illegible] Barnes, slightly. 88th: Sergeant Alexander Watson, slightly [illegible] Private Thomas Lee, Jonathan Mason, severely [illegible] Thomas Hazey, severely; John Griffin, dangerously. 88th: Private [illegible] severely; [illegible] slightly. 97th: Private [illegible] Michael Monaghan, severely. 19th: Private William Ryan, John Cain, severely. Private Alexander Wilson, severely. Private Daniel Mahoney, slightly. Private James M'Grath, severely. 44th: Private John M'Carthy, severely [illegible] Thomas Wilson, slightly. Field Private John Tooley, severely. Privates John Counihan, Richard Pallen, [illegible] William Dunn, severely. Private Hugh Campbell, John Watson, severely; James Graham, slightly. 88th: Private [illegible] Patrick Kennedy severely; James Carney, slightly. 98th: Private William Norris, severely. 4th: Private Edward Jennings, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private George Clark, dangerously.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The latest news from Kars is of the 23rd June, and of a nature to excite anxiety. The Russian army under the command of General Muravieff, had not moved from its quarters at Zaim, as eight siege guns were on their way from Gumri, and until their arrival nothing will be undertaken. The Cossacks, in the meanwhile, had advanced on the road to Erzeroum; as far as Gul Cheer, and besides cutting off the communications of our allies, had destroyed property belonging to the Christians inhabiting the miserable villages of Tchildir. The Turks, who are 13,000 men in all, have sent off for reinforcements in all directions; and two couriers have arrived at the Porte with despatches from Vassif Pacha and General Williams. Batoum has been placed in a good state of defence, and is provisioned for three months. An officer, writing under date of the 22nd, says, "The soldiers are eager to fight the Russians, and there is no doubt will display as much daring and heroism as at Silistria." The garrison of Batoum are also menaced in their positions, the Russians having advanced as far as Leven, which aggressive move has necessitated the retreat of the Turks to Sensekalasy five hours distant from their former head-quarters. The latest advices do not mention the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Mustapha Pacha, from his excursion to the Kouban, although messengers had been sent to inform him of the state of things. It will be perceived by this rapid survey that military operations in Asia are in favour of the enemy; and that, in the presence of a menacing danger, no measures whatever have been taken to remedy it. The same apathy exists at Constantinople; and if, in lieu of discussing the exigences of the day, active efforts had been made by the Turks, the difficulties might have been greatly obviated.

The Russian forces are said to consist of 27,000 infantry, 5000 horse, and 70 guns. The Turks have orders to hold Kars to the last, and then retire to Erzeroum. The Turkish General, who was otherwise well provided, only asks for reinforcements of troops, and there has been some talk of sending 10,000 men to his aid.

Letters from Trebizond report that the inhabitants were in the greatest fear of a visit from the Russians, and talked of raising some temporary fortifications, and arming all the able-bodied inhabitants. Their fears, however, must be entirely groundless, as the Russians will hardly dare to attack Trebizond, with the Allies masters of the Black Sea, and able in four-and-twenty hours to land any force they please.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONTINGENT.

The Anglo-Turkish Contingent, which is to be carried to the number of 24,000 men, begins to assume a respectable appearance. Besides the recruits enlisted from all the warlike races of the empire—Albanians, Kurds, old Bashi bozouks (under permission from Omer Pacha), &c. the English have got the Porte to turn over to the Contingent some 10,000 men borrowed from the regular army, and, in great part, even from the Sultan's Guards. This force is now assembled at Buyukdere, where the head-quarters of the Contingent have established themselves in the former palace of the Russian Embassy. There the English officers of the Contingent are quartered as in a military school. These officers are principally drawn from the Indian army, and have been long accustomed to live with Eastern peoples, and to govern and command them. They are learning to know their men, while getting them into discipline, and settling the different elements of the corps into a homogeneous mass; and, above all, they are learning the language of the country. Their progress in all these points is said to be very rapid, and, as the pay is good and the rations regular, the soldiers are as hearty and willing in attendance to their drill; so much so, indeed, that the Porte was desirous of immediately dispatching some of the regiments from Buyukdere to the Asiatic frontier, where the Russians have resumed the offensive, and are threatening Kars and Erzeroum. But General Vivian has absolutely refused, and will not take the field till his corps is completely organised, and the officers tolerably competent in the Turkish tongue.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, AND DRUGS.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into this subject has commenced its sittings. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Scholefield (chairman), Mr. Alderman Cubitt, Viscount Ebrington, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Gregson, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Knight, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Ossulvy, Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Swift, Mr. Charles Villiers, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Sheridan.

Dr. Hassall, the first witness examined, said he was a medical man, and had devoted a good deal of attention to the adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs. Adulteration was exceedingly prevalent in almost all articles of consumption. Adulteration consisted of the addition of substances—1st, to increase the bulk and weight of the article; 2nd, to colour and heighten its appearance; and 3rdly, to impart to it smell, pungency, and taste. He intended, in the first instance, to give the fact of adulteration, and the prevalence of the practice; 2nd, to treat of the sanitary bearings of the question; 3rdly, to show the importance of the microscope in discovering adulteration; and lastly, to suggest such remedies as occurred to him. Dr. Hassall then read a long list of articles, with the substances with which they were adulterated. He then showed how the following articles were adulterated:—Cayenne pepper, custard and egg powder, ginger, rum, mustard, curry powder, flour, gingerc, marmalade, porter, pickles, snuff, tea, vinegar, &c. These articles which he found, by personal analysis, were adulterated. Many of these being poisonous are highly detrimental to health. He had discovered the adulteration partly by means of the microscope and chemistry. It was not known before that the microscope was so generally applicable for the detection of adulteration. He stated these adulterations with perfect confidence as to their accuracy. The results had been published from time to time in connection with the names of the parties; and if they had not been correct, the parties would have shown in what respect they erred. The statements had appeared for four years, and had involved the publication of the names and addresses of many hundreds of manufacturers. Great care was taken in the purchase of the articles, and each one was labelled with the name of the individual from whom it was obtained. Thirty or forty specimens of a particular article were examined before any report was drawn up upon it. The purchases were made in a very impartial manner, from all classes of traders—the object being to ascertain truly how far adulteration prevailed. No information was given to the shopkeeper as to the object of purchasing the article. Gamboge, he said, was adulterated with Russian blue, and other substances which were calculated to deteriorate health. There was no such thing to be got as pure green tea, which possessed a natural green hue. Although it reached this country in its genuine state. He never found any adulteration of cream, but he had not examined cream to the same extent as other articles. Red lead was often used in cayenne pepper—a snuff the adulteration consisted of another description of lead. He heard the other day of a gentleman who had a paralytic stroke; he was a large consumer of cayenne, which he was supposed to take as every meal. In cayenne was adulterated with lead, it was impossible to disconnect the fact of his taking it in very large quantities with the attack of paralysis.

Dr. Hassall then went on to say that Scotch marmalade was adulterated with turnips, potatoes, and other vegetable substances. Snuff was subject to a very large amount of adulteration. Then, tea was scarcely any adulteration in cigars. Coloured confectionery was also very greatly adulterated. In France no extensive did this evil prevail that the Government prohibited the use of certain colouring matters in confectionery, and pointed out those which might be employed. Plaster of Paris was used in some confectionery in this country to the extent of 43 per cent. This was one of the most injurious adulterations. Arrowroot was only met with to a small extent in specimens as there was in others: while some contained [illegible] worth of alcohol, others had not more than 6s. worth. The strength was mainly attributable to adulteration. Some contained a very large quantity of cayenne, which gave it a hot, burning taste. In no case had he detected sulphuric acid in gin. Some gin was flavoured with juniper berry, but very little was treated in so simple a manner. All gin was flavoured with preparations called gin flavours, which were not in general poisonous; but consisted chiefly of aromatic things, which gave a flavour to the palate. Juniper was not dear. The manufacturers found that these gin flavours produced an article which was liked better. All English drugs were more or less adulterated. The remedies which he suggested were of two kinds—first those for detecting adulteration; and, secondly, those which were necessary for its prevention. In order to detect adulteration, it was requisite to have a central board, consisting of analytical and physical chemists, and to have district officers appointed to keep a close watch upon all articles sold to purchase specimens of them, and send them to the central board for examination. He also proposed that the board should issue cheap tracts, containing plain directions for discovering adulteration. For the prevention of adulteration, it would be necessary to publish the names and addresses of all persons whose goods were analysed, whether the articles were proved genuine or adulterated; also, to punish the seller of the adulterated article by fine, and the actual adulterator by fine or imprisonment, both.

He had brought this subject before the President of the Board of Health. Sir Benjamin Hall told him it was his intention to take up the question of the adulteration of food and drugs, but he had not done so; and his time had lately been very much engaged.

On Wednesday the Committee again met, when Dr. Hassall resumed his evidence, and said that he had brought a hamper of samples of pickles, bottled fruits, and vegetables, in two series. One exhibited the natural state, and the other artificially coloured with poisonous salts of copper. Two bottles of anchovy sauce—the one a natural colour and nearly white, and the other adulterated, of deep brick red, being coloured with bole armenian, in the proportion of 10 lb. of earth to 100 gallons. There were also various samples of coloured sugar confectionery, with colouring of chromate of lead, red lead, arsenite of copper, Brunswick-green, gamboge, and cochineal, which he detected even independent of analysis. The samples were handed round to the Committee, and Dr. Hassall said that the red earth was so much dirt added.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. HASSALL.—An influential general committee has been appointed for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Dr. Hassall, the first witness examined before Mr. Scholefield's Adulteration of Food Committee, in accordance with the following resolution, passed at a preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in the various questions relating to the public health:—"That the eminent scientific merit of Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, in demonstrating on a large scale, as chief analyst of the Lancet Sanitary Commission, the numerous adulterations of our food, our beverages, and our drugs, ought to be authenticated, and that the great service he has thus rendered to the community calls for a suitable public acknowledgment."

THE CAMP OF THE FOREIGN LEGION AT SHORNCLIFFE.

THE organisation of a Foreign Legion was a reinforcement to our Army in the Crimea having at length been resolved upon by the Government, the spot chosen for its encampment is Shorncliffe, a fine plain, at the foot of the noble range, of hills about three miles from the Folkestone station of the South-Eastern Railway. Here it is proposed to organise a corps of 10000 men, for whose encampment huts and other accommodations have been some time in progress. Our Artist's Sketch represents the encampment in an early stage of the works; the building-poles, scaffolding, &c., being here and there shown. The View was sketched from a hill known as the "Old Schools," in the neighbourhood that the old Light Division was formed and exercised under Sir John Moore. In the mid distance of the View are seen the Royal Horse Artillery Barracks and Folkestone, with the shafts and the Martello tower near the Upper Station.

About a week since the huts at Shorncliffe, numbering nearly 200, were nearly finished. The drainage, which measures thirteen miles, is hastening to completion, the contract for that and the immense rain-water tanks having been taken by Mr. Edwards, of Folkestone. Messrs. Jackson, of London, are building the church, which is to be of wood and slate; length 125 feet, width 64 feet, giving accommodation for 1400 men. There is to be a house for the commandant, and five schools, with masters' quarters attached. The roads between the huts are covered with beach three inches thick. Five canteens are to be erected on the camp-ground by Messrs. Mackeson, the brewers of Hythe.

A visit to the Camp forms an interesting attraction to the residents of the neighbouring country. There were, at the above period, 50 officers; and the men, who mustered 1000, were chiefly Germans. "It was feared," says the *Dover Telegraph*, "that the assemblage of such a large number of foreigners at Sandgate would be prejudicial to the letting of the houses for visitors, but no such gloomy anticipation has been realised."

THE CAMP AT SHORNCLIFFE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

INVALIDED SOLDIERS IN THE GARDENS OF FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTION OF THE WOUNDED TROOPS AT CHATHAM.

THIS very interesting visit of sympathy was recorded in our Journal of the 23rd ult.—the date of the visit being the 19th. The Queen was received by Colonel Eden, commanding the garrison. Her Majesty and Prince Albert first visited Fort Pitt. The whole of the wounded troops who were in a condition to leave their beds were drawn up in two lines on the lawn of the hospital, each man having a card containing the particulars of his name, age, corps, where wounded, and the nature of his wounds. Her Majesty passed along the front of each line, inspecting each man, and occasionally addressing kind observations to those who particularly attracted her notice. Dr. Perry, one of the medical staff of the hospital, drew her Majesty's attention to any cases of particular interest.

The number of patients in Fort Pitt was upwards of 200, the whole of whom her Majesty inspected. During her Majesty's inspection of the wounded troops, she frequently stopped to ask questions relative to particular cases of Dr. Perry and Dr. Dartnell, and, on the conclusion of the inspection, expressed her general approval to Dr. Dartnell.

Her Majesty and the Prince then went to the Military Hospital at Brompton. Many of the patients in this hospital had but recently returned from the Crimea, some of them were suffering from frost-bite. About 240 of them were drawn up, of some of whom her Majesty made inquiries as to their wounds, length of service, &c., and all were much pleased with the condescension and kindness exhibited towards them. The Queen and Prince Albert then visited the invalids at St. Mary's Hospital, and thence proceeded to the Strood station on their return to town.

Her Majesty was so much interested with the Crimean heroes whom she saw at the Chatham Hospitals during her recent visit, that she desired a photographic artist to take portraits and groups of those who had distinguished themselves, or who were of particular noteworthiness for their wounds. The first group, which we have engraved, is of a large party of invalids on the lawn in the gardens of Fort Pitt. The men were mostly dressed in the grey hospital-coat and cap. They seemed to be very cheerful, notwithstanding the severity of their wounds; and we could not but remark that the happiest of all were the men who had lost a leg!

CORPORAL COURTENAY, OF THE 44TH

The two lower Engravings are of groups before the Hospital Barracks at Brompton. Some of these men have let their beards grow to such a size that they might easily be mistaken for foreigners were it not for their honest British faces. We could tell, however, by most unmistakable evidence to our ears, that many of them are from the far North and from the Green Isle. The men here are dressed in the same costume as those at Fort Pitt, and seem equally contented.

In the centre of the page is a portrait of Corporal Courtenay, of the 44th. This valiant fellow, after having passed unscathed through the fires of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava, was shot with *seven* bullets in an attack on the Russian rifle-pits before Sebastopol One bullet knocked out his right eye, another ball lodged and still remains just under his forehead, and the scar of a third may be traced on his left temple. Courtenay, who is now among the convalescents at the Casemates at St. Mary's, was particularly noticed by her Majesty, and is not a little proud of the honour. He suffers scarcely any pain, and is quite ready to tell of his "hair-breadth escapes," and to "show how fields were won."

We must not forget to mention that the photographs from which, by her Majesty's permission, we have engraved these pictures, were executed by Mr. Joseph Cundall, of the firm of Cundall and Howlett, Photographic Institution, New Bond street.

A characteristic anecdote of her Majesty is related in the *Dover Telegraph*:—

The Queen, while walking on the balcony of St. Mary's Barracks, looking down some twenty feet, observed one or two wounded men walking leisurely below, she immediately observed to the Commandant, Colonel Eden, "There is a man I have not seen, there is another, and there is a third." So firm was the impression of the Commandant that her Majesty had seen them, that he said, "Please your Majesty, I think, indeed, you have." Her Majesty replied, "No, I certainly have not." Colonel Eden immediately asked the men if they were not paraded before her Majesty! They replied, "No, Sir." The Colonel asked why they were not there! "Because, Sir, we have this afternoon arrived from the East, and received no orders." Her Majesty thereupon observed, "I thought I had not seen them." These fresh arrivals were immediately paraded for Royal inspection.

INVALIDED SOLDIERS BEFORE THE HOSPITAL BARRACKS, AT BROMPTON.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 22.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
MONDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken by Sir G. Rooke, 1704.
TUESDAY, 24.—Insurance Offices established in London, 1720.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. James. Duchess of Cambridge born, 1795.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Anne.
FRIDAY, 27.—Marshal Turenne died, 1765.
SATURDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
7 2 / 7 22	7 48 / 8 12	8 45 / 9 10	9 39 / 9 59	10 25 / 10 41	No Tide	0 13 / 0 46

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Covers for binding the Volumes are likewise ready.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

We have received from our Artists and Correspondents in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and before Sebastopol, the following Sketches, which will be engraved with great care, and appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next week:—

The Funeral Procession of Lord Raglan .. .. By C. Guys.
The Funeral—Embarkation at Kazatch Bay .. .. „ E. A. Goodall.
The First Shot and Shell lodged in Cronstadt .. „ J. W. Carmichael.
Burning of Thirty Russian Vessels near Nystad. „ J. W. Carmichael.
Portraits of the ships *Caesar* and *Wessel* .. .. „ J. W. Carmichael.
The *Bellisle* Hospital Ship .. .. .. „ J. W. Carmichael.
The Tolboukin Lighthouse .. .. .. „ J. W. Carmichael.
The *Nile* at General Quarters .. .. .. „ J. W. Carmichael.
The Commissariat Camp, Balaclava .. .. „ E. A. Goodall.
Turkish Batteries and Woronzow Road .. .. „ C. Guys.
New Hospital, Balaclava .. .. .. „ C. Guys.

And other Illustrations of the War.

ALSO,

The Dummow Flitch of Bacon Custom, One Hundred Years since.
Presentation of the Dunmow Flitch, on Thursday last.
Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Carlisle; several Illustrations. &c., &c.

*** The greatly increased demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in consequence of its enlarged size and reduction of price, renders it necessary that orders should be given several days prior to the date of publication to ensure punctual delivery.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

In the absence of any single event of great importance, the narrative of the war is naturally fragmentary, and composed of details which are only connected by their common relation to the good cause. From the grand scene of action, before Sebastopol, we only learn that tremendous preparations were still in progress, and that they were not so far advanced that the time for commencing another attack could be fixed, but speculation assigned a day which would fall about the termination of the present week. The Russians had certainly received reinforcements. There is, however, nothing as yet to confirm the startling statement which an Opposition organ has put forth that General Luders and Grabbe, the former with 80,000, and the latter with 60,000, men, were advancing by forced marches to the relief of Sebastopol. It was stated that this information had been forwarded by the Court of St. Petersburg to that of Berlin, in order, of course, to strengthen the Cossack tone of the latter Court; and King Cliequot was apprised, for his still greater comfort and consolation, that the effective army of Russia now amounts to 650,000 men. These assertions look very terrible upon paper; but there is such a thing as foolishly overrating as well as foolishly underrating the power of an enemy; and whereas the blunder of the early part of the war was the latter absurdity, there is now some reason to apprehend a discouraging lapse into the other folly. It is by no means unlikely that St. Petersburg should send to Berlin the most highly-coloured accounts of Russian resources; it is not even out of the cards that, in his extreme *finesse*, the good King Frederick William may have desired to receive such accounts, in order to provide matter for some more plausible and sophistical State protests against being called on to vindicate the honour of his people. That the Russian army has of late been greatly increased, numerically, is also patent to Europe; but the barbarous levies which have torn old men and boys from their homes to stagger under the musket do not constitute "effective" forces; and the theatrical expedient resorted to at Sebastopol, of picking stalwart men to be paraded when flags of truce are in use, and substituting these for the soldiery who had usually occupied certain positions, shows that the Russian Generals are disinclined to submit their ranks to the critical inspection of shrewd English and French officers. But, finally, if certain reinforcements (which have no doubt been sent down to pick their way over the remains of other thousands who have perished by cold, starvation, and fatigue, in trying to struggle to the Crimea) have not been magnified into relieving armies, and these other Generals are coming up, there is but one way for them to come; and the united armies of the Allies are now large enough to detach strength enough to fight a battle in the field, and to retain strength enough to bombard the stronghold. The news is probably so nearly false as not to represent the existing state of things; but, if true, the Allies are prepared to deal with the new situation.

Meantime, deserters say that food is falling short in the town and in the Russian ships, and that rations are being diminished; and, if this be true, Gortschakoff literally reckoned without his host in making light of the destruction of the Azoff granaries. The same informant states that all the inhabitants of Sebastopol have received orders to be ready to leave it at two hours' notice. Of course, due allowance must be made both for the *animus* and the ignorance of the deserter; but it is evident that the enemy is being reduced to extremities—a fact which he will most probably endeavour to conceal by demonstrations of desperate audacity. His repeated sorties from the Malakoff against the French are proofs of his desperate condition; and their gallant and signal repulse, no less than three times, affords equally convincing proof of the steady valour of the Allies.

The Baltic fleet is taking vengeance, by instalments, for Hango. Svartholm (an important port, which could mount 122 guns, and had casemated barracks for 1000 men) has been destroyed, with Lovisa, the town it protected. When the authorities, called upon to surrender, demurred that the demand was unaccompanied by a flag of truce, Captain Yelverton most properly replied—that, after Hango, Russians had no right to such a guarantee. The fort of Koika has been blown up, and forty-seven ships near Nystad have been destroyed. And an interesting incident has occurred at Cronstadt, where the great ships maintain their watch. Admiral Dundas has discovered a long range, and has thrown the first shots into the island of Cronstadt itself, from a distance of nearly three miles. This result was obtained by swinging a 32-pounder at an angle of 45—apparently a simple process, now that it is found out. The Russians have not yet attained it, and the gallant Admiral will no doubt have taken advantage of his discovery. Some other operations induce our naval correspondents to think that an attack upon the supposed impregnable Cronstadt is not unlikely. The presence of the fleets is declared by Russian organs to be "completely ruinous to commerce." Two floating batteries are now ready to be sent to the Baltic.

The living are not so busy but that they can afford time to render honour to the dead. The order of the day in which General Pelissier announces to the French army the death of Lord Raglan is an eloquent and touching tribute. After briefly alluding to the event itself, General Pelissier proceeds "Those who have known Lord Raglan who have known the history of his life, so noble, so pure, so full of patriotic services those who were witnesses of his intrepidity in the days of Alma and Inkerman—who can recall the calm and stoical grandeur of his character throughout this rough and memorable campaign in a word, all men with hearts will deplore the loss of such a man. The sentiments which the General-in-Chief here expresses will be those of the entire army. He himself is shocked by this unlooked-for blow. The general grief is increased with him in finding himself for ever separated from a companion in arms whose cordial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and with whom he always found loyal and affectionate concurrence." The remains of Lord Raglan are not to repose with those of the thousands of brave men whose glory and whose death he shared, but will be laid in his family grave at home. The *Caradoc* will land the body at Bristol, whence, with due honours, it will be borne to its last resting-place. There was a rumour that Prince Albert would attend the obsequies of his brother Field Marshal, but the statement appears to have been unwarranted. It is not decreed that at the funeral of our lost soldier, whose "ancient classic heroism" was recorded by his colleagues, the ancient classic honour—the image of the captured city should be carried in triumph; but he has nobly earned the right to have his tomb inscribed with its name, in memory of the most terrible siege of modern history, considering the disadvantages under which it was conducted by the departed chief *Placidâ compositus pace quiescit!*

LORD PALMERSTON has correct notions on the uses and functions of a national Post-office. In reply to a question from Mr. Moffatt, on Monday night, his Lordship said "that the Post-office was to a certain degree, no doubt, an office of revenue, inasmuch as the Post-office service produced a certain amount of revenue though not to any important extent; but he considered that the collection of revenue by the Post-office was rather incidental than an essential function, and that the Post-office was an administrative department of the Government rather than one for the collection of revenue. It was the opinion of those who had most studied the matter that the main object of the Post-office was, *not to collect revenue, but to effect an easy, ready, and cheap transmission for correspondence for the convenience of the public and the promotion of the commercial interests of the country.*"

His Lordship might have added, that for the convenience of the commercial interests of the country, and as a great means of social education and improvement, the expeditious and cheap conveyance of newspapers was equally important. This fact is appreciated in Canada, if not in the mother country; for the Canadians are so firmly convinced of it that they are not contented with transmitting newspapers cheaply, but have undertaken to convey them gratuitously to every part of the colony. We are glad to see that Lord Palmerston's views on the subject are so sound and statesmanlike, and wish that the subordinate officers of the Post-office, and especially Mr. Rowland Hill, could be made to entertain opinions equally comprehensive and reasonable. But we regret to observe a narrowness of mind in Mr. Rowland Hill, in reference to the functions of the Post-office, and more especially with regard to the transmission of newspapers, which is surprising in a person of his general attainments and undoubted public services. To Mr. Rowland Hill it must never be forgotten that we owe that great social reform—the Penny Post. But Mr. Hill who, when not a functionary, was a most admirable servant of the people—has been spoiled, we are afraid, by his contact with officialism, and bids fair to degenerate, unless public opinion set him right, into as arrant a devotee of red tape as ever yawned over a newspaper in Downing-street, or was saucy to a deputation in Whitehall. No sooner had the Legislature abolished the compulsory newspaper-stamp, than Mr. Rowland Hill devised measures of repression against newspapers, which have already had the effect of preventing their usual circulation in the Colonies, and of very greatly limiting their circulation at home. As shown by Sir Cusack Roney, in his very proper and convincing letter to the Secretary of the Post-office, published in the *Times*, every British colony which, before the passing of the Newspaper-stamp Abolition Bill enjoyed exemption from newspaper postal rates, has been subjected to a rate of one penny for each newspaper (in addition to the Somerset-house penny stamp); and in the case of Canada to a rate of twopence. This penny and twopenny rate must be prepaid in England. The consequence has been that very great dissatisfaction has been excited, and that still more will be felt; that many tons of newspapers are lying in the Post-office, and will not be forwarded; that our colonists will, to a large extent, be deprived of what is to them a luxury of life, and a necessary of civilisation the English newspapers; and that their friends in England will be taxed, without the consent of Parliament, to a serious extent, if they wish by means of newspapers to communicate with the Colonies, with which they have so many relations of business as well as of affection.

Nor is this the only point. This Journal, if stamped with the penny stamp at Somerset-house in the usual way, can be posted free, and reposted every day for fifteen days; and by this means be circulated to every part of the country. This is a privilege for which we are grateful. We took it upon ourselves, however, to submit to the authorities of the Post-office that it would be a great convenience if our unstamped copies could, for the sum of one penny, paid by a postage stamp or Queen's head affixed to the cover, be transmitted *once* through the Post-office, and forwarded to Lord Canning a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 23rd ultimo, containing an article in which we detailed our views upon the subject, and a letter directing his Lordship's attention to it. The following is the reply with which we have been favoured:—

General Post-office, 7th July, 1855.

SIR,—Having submitted to the Postmaster-General your letter of the 23rd ultimo, together with a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by which it was accompanied, I am directed to acquaint you that Lord Canning is unable to admit that it shows any just ground of complaint.

You state that, but for the issue of the Treasury Warrant, which has extended the facilities previously existing for the distribution of printed matter in general, the new regulations applicable to newspapers would have been satisfactory. But the Treasury Warrant, of which you complain, in no way diminishes the facilities attached to newspapers, and consequently deprives you of no advantage which you had previously enjoyed.

Moreover, although you have lost no advantage, others have undoubtedly gained one. The Treasury Warrant gives a boon to postal facilities to all publications, whether newspapers or not, *where no newspapers are*; but the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS cannot avail itself of these facilities, because it exceeds that weight; and surely, when even you admit the privilege of having your publication, though of the unusual weight of nearly six ounces, carried repeatedly for a penny (*a privilege so great that its continuance can only be defended on the ground that it grew up under a law of many years' standing*), you cannot think it a hardship that other proprietors should have their publications of only four ounces carried once for a penny.

It appears to the Postmaster-General that nothing more can be required than a clear statement of the case to satisfy you that your complaint is not reasonable; and I have only to add that his Lordship can hold out no expectation that the important privilege afforded the public by the Treasury Warrant can be withdrawn, or that the weight of printed matter of all kinds to be carried for a penny—already very large, being eight times that allowed for letters—can be still further extended.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. TILLEY.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

From this letter it is evident either that the officials of the Post office do not understand that it would be worth while to carry once for a penny a packet which, if stamped in a peculiar way, they can be compelled by the Government to carry fifteen times for the same sum; or that, if they do understand it, they have systematically determined to obstruct the transmission, as far as they can, of such journals as the *Times* and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—the two journals of the kingdom that are the largest in size, and have the largest circulation. The letter by no means meets the objection we raise, which is simply this—that it is very absurd in the Post-office to refuse to do once for a penny the service which it may be compelled to perform fifteen times for the same sum. Mr. Rowland Hill for he, and not Lord Canning, is the virtual head of the Post-office—wishes evidently to be relieved of newspapers altogether, and to make himself purely and simply a letter-carrier. But the Post-office is not the whole Government; and these questions are to be considered on higher grounds than those of mere revenue. The whole management of the newspaper branch of the Post-office has been in a high degree vexatious since the new law came into operation, as if Mr. Rowland Hill had sedulously determined that the public should reap no advantage from it; but that the Post-office, in a manner unforeseen by the Government, and adverse to the interests of the Government as well as of the people, should derive a larger amount of revenue than before. Mr. Rowland Hill had the genius to devise one great scheme: and we should be loth to believe that he is a man of one idea, or that the sweets of office had made him indifferent to the public opinion, which bore him to the place he holds, and which can alone maintain him in it. The parenthesis in the letter, which we have printed in italics, betrays the animus of the mind from which it emanated. Lord Canning or Mr. Hill cannot see the advantage to the public of the privilege of transmission and retransmission possessed by stamped newspapers; but fortunately this is a national question, not to be settled at St. Martin's-le-Grand, or measured by the narrow compasses of that establishment. There is not much time for Parliament to take it up; but we understand that the Session will not be allowed to close before the whole question, both as affecting the Colonies and the circulation of newspapers at home, will be seriously considered

not in the restricted sense of Mr. Hill or Lord Canning, but in the statesmanlike and wise sense of Lord Palmerston, and of every one else who has devoted attention to the great subjects of popular enlightenment and the due extension of trade and commerce. All these are involved in the cheap, if not the free, transmission of newspapers—though perhaps Mr. Rowland Hill is not yet aware of the fact.

NEWSPAPER "OBITUARY."—A few days ago we announced the demise of two penny daily newspapers in Manchester, which died in early infancy from want of adequate nourishment. Since that time two other penny journals have given up the ghost—namely, the *Leeds and Yorkshire Daily Express* and the *Newcastle Courier*. The former was the offspring of the *Leeds Times*, and it expired on Tuesday, aged fourteen days, of actual starvation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 87.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this Bill in a speech of some length, in the course of which he stated the purposes of the measure, and the reasons which urged the Government to propose it.

A discussion then took place.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH opposed the bill, repeating the same arguments which had been urged in the Commons by the opponents of the measure, and moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The Duke of ARGYLL ultimately, on the part of the Government, consented to withdraw the bill.

The question having, however, been put, a division was insisted upon, when there appeared—For the bill, 1; against it, 86—majority against the bill, 85. The bill was therefore lost.

The other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Viscount ERRINGTON presented a petition from the Rev. C. C. Layard, complaining that he had been refused admittance by the Bishop of Exeter to a benefice in Devonshire, to which he was lawfully presented by Sir J. Kennaway, though he had received commendatory and testimonials from two Bishops, a number of clergymen, and two congregations among whom he had laboured.

ADJOURNED DEBATE. THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

On the order of the day in reference to the adjourned debate,

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from Birmingham, praying that the House would agree to the vote of censure on the Ministry, and would carry it out to its conclusion namely, impeachment.

Mr. OTWAY presented a petition from the Potteries to the same effect.

Mr. GASKELL then resumed the debate, and complimented the Sebastopol Committee on the zeal and ability with which they had discharged their duties. He reviewed the proceedings of the late Government in reference to the war. There had been a want of definite policy, and a want of Ministerial sympathy, for when an army was in jeopardy there was no meeting of her Majesty's Cabinet. For these shortcomings he held that the First Minister of the Crown was mainly responsible. Reviewing the career of Lord Raglan, he affirmed that that gallant nobleman was called upon to carry out an expedition which his judgment condemned, and that he did it through evil report and good report he had pursued his career with calm and unshaken fortitude. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that he should vote for the resolution of the hon. and learned member for Sheffield.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to the efforts that were made by the Conservative party to form a Government when the Aberdeen Administration left office, and to the failure they had experienced. When the people from one end of the country to the other called the noble Lord (the member for Tiverton to the head of affairs, a generous forbearance was promised, and it could never be supposed that the noble Lord should be made responsible in respect of transactions anterior to that period (Hear, hear). The hon. and learned gentleman arrayed his criminals at the bar, and first and foremost placed the Duke of Newcastle, whom he entirely acquitted. Then came Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir J. Graham, for whom he made ample apologies. But there was one person upon whom he wished to bring the full tide of public censure and Parliamentary reprobation. That was one who had nothing to do with the administration of the war, but who was engaged in the direction of the internal affairs of the country. Why, then, was that nobleman marked out for Parliamentary censure? simply because he was the Prime Minister of England, and because the hon. and learned member for Sheffield desired to upset the noble Lord's Government, and to substitute for it a Government from the other side of the House (Hear, hear, from Mr. Roebuck). The hon. and learned member for Sheffield was in direct political alliance with the Conservative party, and it would save him a great deal of trouble if he would now at once take his place on the Ministerial side of the House, and take his seat on the other side. (Cheers, and "Oh, oh!") He (the Attorney General) maintained that the Conservative party intended supporting the motion of the hon. member for Sheffield, simply because the noble Lord would not form an alliance with them, and because he was at the head of their opponents. If the noble Lord had been their ally instead of their opponent, they would have unanimously resisted the resolution now before the House (Loud cheers). In dealing with this subject, he trusted that the House of Commons would remember that they were not assembled to discuss mere party question, but to decide judicially; and he would ask whether it was worthy of them as a mere party proceeding to run down a veteran statesman who had served his country so many years, and whose faults, if there were any, the House and the country had condoned when they called upon him to accept the eminent position he at present occupied (Cheers). Looking to the resolution proposed to the House, he found that it went much further than the report of the Sebastopol Committee. The hon. and learned gentleman condemned the expedition to the Crimea, but it must be remembered that it was only the result of an accident that that expedition was not successful. If that accident had not occurred the expedition would have been successful, and the House and the country would have rung with the praises of the Government (Cheers). It was clear that the House was not justified in introducing confusion and disorder while the war was being carried on with vigour and energy, and he thought, therefore, that a sense of justice should induce the House to reject the amendment proposed by the gallant member for Huntingdonshire (General Peel).

Mr. WESTERTON supported the resolution, as tending to secure Parliamentary probity and Ministerial responsibility.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not accept the apology of the Attorney-General that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was not responsible because he was only Home Secretary in Lord Aberdeen's Government. He would accept of no such apology for himself, for every member of the Government of Lord Aberdeen must share the responsibility so long as he remained a member of the Government. He then proceeded to defend the Government of Lord Aberdeen from many the charges of Mr. Roebuck. The hon. and learned gentleman had said that the members of that Cabinet were not at their posts when the army was perishing from cold, hunger, and tempest. Was that honest? The Cabinet was absent from the latter end of August until the 17th of October. It was long after that that suffering befell the army of the Crimea; and yet, in his anxiety for justice, he put two periods together which he knew to be widely different; and this he did to gratify his morbid desire, he would not say to pour out venom, but to attribute blame. The hon. and learned gentleman indulged in a great deal of imagination wholly unsupported by argument. The House knew nothing which could enable them to form a judgment to justify such a motion as that of the hon. and learned gentleman. The noble Lord then proceeded to defend the policy of the expedition to the Crimea, and contended that the motion was one which under no circumstances could be justified

Mr. BRIGHT gave his entire approbation to the conduct as well as to the report of the Sebastopol Committee, and thought it impossible that some step should not be taken upon their report. How it happened that some of the parties to those transactions were punished that others were to escape? The only one that, in his opinion, ought to escape was Lord J. Russell; for, when he found that Sebastopol was not about to be captured, he turned King's evidence, and persons holding that position were always exempted from punishment. He viewed the motion as one of censure upon the Government of the day, and not upon the noble Lord at the head of it; and he hoped he would not ride off upon the shabby apology put forward for him by the Attorney-General.

Sir EDWARD EVANS thought that Mr. Roebuck deserved the thanks of the country for his services in reference to the Sebastopol Committee; but he could not concur in such a sweeping censure as he had proposed, or pass a sentence of perpetual exclusion from the public service against every member of the late and the present Governments. He thought that there were great shortcomings on the part of the late Government, and even a deficiency of energy on that of the present one. Had it not been for the admirable conduct of the newspaper press in awakening the country to a sense of the position of its army in the Crimea, and had it not been for the loyalty of our ally, the Emperor of the French, that army would not now be in existence. He condemned the negotiations that were carried on while we were engaged in such a war, and spoke with the greatest confidence of the attainment of our great object—the subjugation of Russia—if we continued the war with that vigour and energy which became us as a great nation

Captain GLADSTONE, as a member of the Sebastopol Committee, was opposed to the proposition before the House

Mr. MUNTZ spoke in favour of Mr. Roebuck's motion.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT denied the many discrepancies between the statements in the Report and the evidence upon which they were founded. He did not think that justice had been done to the Duke of Newcastle, who had himself organised a land transport service, and also a hospital staff, in the East. The Government had sent out a reserve as a reinforcement, after the battles of Alma and Inkerman, up to the month of December last. He was opposed to evading the main subject by voting for the previous question.

Mr. E. ELLICE, as a member of the Committee, justified the Report, but declined being a party to the resolution of Mr. Roebuck.

Mr. G. GREY defended the Government from the charges that had been brought against it.

Lord J. MANNERS thought that the House ought to assent to the bill already made to it by Sir J. Graham and Mr. S. Herbert, and should not seek to get rid of the real issue before it by voting for the previous question.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the principal parties that were exposed to censure by the resolution of Mr. Roebuck were the heads of the War and Admiralty departments in the late Government; but the hon. and learned gentleman, instead of censuring them, passed compliments upon them; consequently, the other members of the Government in assisting to carry out the general objects of the Administration could not be considered by the hon. and learned member as censurable. The noble Viscount then, at some length, entered into a justification of himself and his Government.

Mr. DISRAELI pronounced a brilliant philippic against the Government, and called upon the House to vindicate their consistency in supporting the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, which was founded upon the report of their own Committee.

Mr. ROEBUCK briefly replied,

The House then divided:—

For General Peel's amendment	.. .. ..	.. 289
Against it	.. .. ..	.. 182
Majority in favour of the Government		.. 107

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST complained of the few measures introduced by the Lord Chancellor, during the last two Sessions, for effecting any substantial reform in the law, notwithstanding the pledges given by the noble and learned Lord to carry out such reform

The LORD CHANCELLOR refused to plead guilty to the charge, and referred to several measures he had introduced, some of which he had yet to receive the Royal assent, and others were postponed in consequence of the all absorbing interest in questions relating to the war, which had occupied four-fifths of the time of the present Session.

Lord BROUGHAM hoped that the noble and learned Lord would give his earnest attention to a reform of the law relating to Marriage and Divorce.

His Lordship again rose, and, in presenting a petition praying for an inquiry into the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade, alluded to the cruelties that were practised in Cuba; and expressed a hope that the Government would use every exertion possible to put an end to that abominable traffic.

Lord CLARENDON said that the Government were fully alive to the importance of the subject, and to the necessity of doing all that could be done to effect the total abolition of Slavery and the Slave-trade

The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, and the Bills of Lading Bill were read a second time.

The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Burials Bill, after some discussion, was reported, with amendments.

The Raglan Annuities Bill, and the Dwelling Houses (Scotland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Several other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in reply to Mr. G. Langton, said he had heard of a picture having been stolen from Hampton Court, and of others having been damaged. A reward had been offered for the detection of the offender. Great improvements were going on at Hampton Court with reference to the convenience of the working classes

Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Mr. Wells, said it was not intended to alter the present system of billeting the Militia.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Layard, repeated that the First and Second Points at the Vienna Conference were only provisionally agreed to as part of the whole, and therefore Government were perfectly free to discuss any propositions which might be made. There was a combined commission of French, English, and Austrian functionaries to take into consideration any grievances complained of by the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. The noble Lord, in reply to another question from Mr. Layard, said that Sir C. Napier had been offered the Grand Cross of the Bath, but he had declined to receive it.

Lord PALMERSTON (in reply to Mr. Disraeli) said he could not lay on the table the papers relating to the general instructions given to Plenipotentiaries.

Mr DISRAELI said that the noble Lord had himself moved for similar papers in the case of Sir W. Ouseley and Lord Ashburton.

Lord PALMERSTON objected to give the whole of the instructions given to Lord J. Russell in his mission to Vienna, but had no objection to give such extracts as might be necessary to elucidate the Four Points.

MASSACRE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. BRIGHT drew the attention of the Government to a conflict on the coast of Africa, the details of which appeared in the newspapers.

Sir C. WOOD said the Admiralty had not as yet received any official information of the occurrence, in which it was stated that many of our troops, and 400 of the enemy, had been killed.

The Metropolis Local Management Bill was read a third time. Several clauses having then been added, the bill passed.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

The House having gone into Committee upon this bill, Lord PALMERSTON moved a resolution that her Majesty be authorised to guarantee the payment of the interest on the loan of £5,000,000, to be contracted for his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, in pursuance of the convention signed in London, on the 27th of June last, between her Majesty, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

Mr. RICARDO must oppose the noble Lord's motion, as he felt that the proposition was nothing less than a recurrence to the old system of subsidy, which they ought to be ready to put to the Statute Debt. He would, on a future occasion, divide the House against the proposition.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER denied that this was a subsidy or a guarantee, and nothing more.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the resolution upon the same grounds as that urged by Mr. Ricardo.

Lord PALMERSTON said, the necessity for the money was imperative, and it could be much more easily raised by means of this guarantee than if Turkey went into the money market on her own credit alone. There would be Commissioners on the part of France and England in Turkey to superintend the expenditure of the money.

Mr. DISRAELI said the House should pause before it assented to the resolution. For his own part, he was incredulous as to the description of the resources of Turkey; for the noble Lord was equally sanguine as to the resources of the Greek Government on a former occasion, and yet not a shilling of the loan to that country had ever been repaid. His advice was that the House should not authorise this step; but that they should take into their serious consideration the financial position of our own country. Should the House agree to the resolution the effect would inevitably be to involve this country in a financial position of considerable difficulty.

Sir DE LACY EVANS thought that the House should be furnished with much more information before they assented to the resolution.

Mr. LAING urged several objections to the proposition

Mr. LINDSAY rebuked the idea of coming to a war on behalf of a Power that was already obliged to beg the loan of £5,000,000 on the credit of this country to prevent it falling to pieces

Mr. WILKINSON supported the resolution

Mr. CARDWELL condemned the proposition in the most unmeasured terms, and said that if we were obliged to assist Turkey in the way of money it would be much better for England and France to contribute the sum required in equal halves than to enter into a guarantee of this kind, which would certainly give rise not only to quarrels with Turkey, but also to serious differences between us and our ally.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER submitted that the House would be pleasing her Majesty in an embarrassing position if they negatived a resolution founded upon a treaty which she had entered into with the Emperor of the French and the Sultan.

After some further observations from Mr. WALPOLE, and Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, the House divided, when there appeared—For the resolution, 135; against it, 122: majority in favour of the resolution, 3.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S VISIT TO CARLISLE.—The arrangements necessary for the Royal Agricultural Society during its visit to Carlisle are rapidly progressing. The city is to be decorated. Triumphal arches are to be raised in suitable situations. The ladies are solicited to give the committee the benefit of their taste and handiwork; large flowers, made of common calico of divers hues, are required. The arrangements for the ball are already advancing. The flower-show, it is expected, will be one of the most brilliant floral and horticultural fetes ever held in the north of England.

THE FRENCH REGALIA. The great object of attraction at the Paris Exhibition at present is the crown and the rest of the regalia, which are placed in the centre of the Egyptian Building. Every part of these jewels, however, are to be removed at present, the rest not having as yet been received from the hands of the Crown jeweller, to whom they have been entrusted for some repairs and setting. The state of the Crown jewels is the diamond set worn by Empress of the Regent, because it was purchased, in 1717, by Philippe II., Duke of Orleans, during the minority of Louis XV. It weighs 136 carats, and is valued at about £500,000 sterling. According to the last inventory made of the jewels and plate of the State are in number 64,312, weighing 18,751 carats, and are estimated to be worth 24,000,000 f. The rarest articles are the sceptre, a rose-cut white diamond less than 7296 brilliants, 146 rose diamonds, and 70 sapphires—the whole valued at 14,709,708 f. 85 c. Next comes a sword, with 1506 roses—valued at 261,165 f. 99 c.; a clasp with 217 brilliant—value, 273,119 f. 37 c.; a sword ornamented with 1576 brilliants—value, 241,874 f. 47 c.; a clasp for a cloak, mounted with an opal valued at 37,500 f., and 197 brilliants worth 30,658 f.; and a button for the hat with 21 brilliants—worth 240,760 f. Among the articles for ladies are four head-dresses—estimated in value at 1,165,163 f., 263,755 f. 59 c., 285,816 f. 9 c., and 139,820 f. 63 c.; a brilliant necklace, worth 153,900 f.; and some wheat-ears, valued at 191,475 f. 62 c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday (Friday) confirms the news of a sortie of the Russians on the 16th inst. It announces that the Minister of War has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier:—

CRIMEA, July 18, Eleven p.m.

The Russians made a small sortie last night against the Inkerman line of attack. It is needless to say they were repulsed. To-day I visited our works at Kamiesch; they are progressing towards completion.

A letter from Paris says—"The last despatches from the Crimea state that the great works against the Malakoff tower advance but slowly; but the opinion is that, when completed, they will be irresistible. Every gun in the batteries is provided with ammunition for 500 shots.

As exchange of prisoners, it is said, is about to be made. Five hundred Russian soldiers will be sent from the dépôt at Toulon to Odessa, where the exchange will take place. It is for those French soldiers who remained within the lines of Malakoff in the attack of the 18th, that the Russian prisoners will be exchanged.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The *Geyser* arrived at Dantzic with the mails on Friday (yesterday).

Admirals Dundas, Seymour, and Penaud were at Nargen. Admiral Baynes, with the rest of the fleet, was before Cronstadt. On the 14th the *Ruby* gun boat, with the boats of the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne*, had a sharp affair at Wiborg. One officer and one man were killed, and ten wounded

According to a correspondence from the northern parts of the Gulf of Bothnia, inserted in the *Aftonbladet*, no vessels of the Allied fleets had arrived as far north as Umea by the 4th inst. In Wasa there were at that time 200 to 300 Russian troops, and in Ny-Carleby only twenty to thirty Cossacks. Gamla-Carleby, where they took forward to another visit from our countrymen, has a garrison of 2000 men in the town and neighbourhood; earthworks also have been thrown up round the town. All pilots that formerly had their stations in the outer channel had been compelled to take up their abode in the town.

THE COURT.

The generally perfect health of the young members of the Royal family has been interrupted since the arrival of the Court at Osborne by a slight attack of scarlatina which their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur have sustained. The same disease has also declared itself in his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, who was left at Buckingham Palace in consequence of a slight accident. Their Royal Highnesses are going on most favourably; and the remainder of the Royal family are perfectly well

On Saturday the Court of Flanders left Osborne for London, whence, on the following day, his Royal Highness proceeded to Edinburgh, attended by Sir Robert Carswell in the evening of Monday Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, Major-General Bruton (commanding the South-Western District), and Captain the Hon J. Denman had the honour of dining with her Majesty

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Princess Charlotte of Belgium, drove to Carisbrook Castle. Prince Albert rode on horseback, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. In the evening Lieut.-Colonel Jeffreys and Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, of the Dépôt Battalion at Parkhurst, had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a magnificent banquet on Wednesday to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The marriage of the Hon. Helen Duncombe, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Feversham, with Mr. W. B. Denison, son of Mr. Denison, M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was celebrated on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a numerous circle of the aristocracy

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 19

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
July 13	29.919	78·7	56·0	66·8	+ 4·8	84	S.W.	0.00
„ 14	29.785	76·0	53·5	67·6	+ 5·5	83	S.W.	0.61
„ 15	29.889	76·2	55·0	62·0	+ 0·0	91	S.W.	0.00
„ 16	29.586	72·0	54·9	63·6	— 2·6	99	W.	0.66
„ 17	29.518	67·2	48·0	56·8	— 5·3	86	W.	0.00
„ 18	29.701	74·9	52·5	61·3	— 0·7	83	W.	0.00
„ 19	29.610	64·1	52·1	56·9	— 0·0	88	S.	0.33

Note. The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.92 in. at the beginning of the week to 29.78 in. by the 14th; increased to 29.89 in. by the 15th; decreased to 29.44 in. by the 16th; increased to 29.71 in. by the 18th; and decreased to 29.55 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.68 in.

The mean temperature of the week was 61·6°—being 0·0° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 30·7°, being the difference between the highest reading, 78·7°, on the 13th, and the lowest, 48°, on the 17th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 18·0°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of one inch.

The Weather.—On Saturday, at 6 a.m., many flashes of lightning were seen, and peals of thunder were heard, but no thunderstorm was experienced here; although in the west of London there was a heavy thunderstorm, and rain fell heavily. The temperature, which in the two preceding weeks had been above the average, declined on Monday below it. Rain fell heavily on the 16th, and was accompanied by thunder on the 19th.

Lewisham, 20th July, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 1370 children were registered within the week ending July 14: 679 were boys and 691 girls. The average number for the same week, from the registers of the preceding ten years, is 1286. The deaths registered within the same space and term were 861—namely, 435 males and 426 females. The average number derived from ten years' observation, for the twenty-eighth week of the year, corrected for increase of population, is 1049, so that the result of the comparison is that 188 persons died less than the corrected number, exhibiting a result as favourable as was shown last week.

DOWNING-STREET BROKEN DOWN.—From a report of Mr. Pennethorne, the architect, just printed in a Blue-book, it appears that the building in Downing-street and square is in a very dilapidated condition. Their foundations are upon peat, and every one of them has settled considerably; all the heavy chimneys have sunk, and the walls having been shaken and split by the chimneys, they are not susceptible of alteration nor worthy of repair. The Foreign-office is "propped or tied up" in various parts; the Colonial-office is still worse; and the First Lord of the Treasury's office is, though in appearance strong, in a more dilapidated condition than the others.

THE THUNDERSTORM OF LAST SATURDAY.—Early on Saturday morning last the metropolis and the adjacent country within a circle of thirty miles were visited by a thunderstorm, accompanied by hail and rain. The atmosphere during the night was hot and close, with light and variable airs. Shortly after six o'clock the storm burst over the metropolis; the lightning was intensely vivid, whilst peal upon peal of thunder followed incessantly. The rain descended in sheets. About a quarter before seven o'clock a tremendous peal shook the houses in the northeastern districts with their tremendous crash, so alarmed the inhabitants that numbers rushed out half-dressed into the drenching rain. The storm afterwards passed rapidly way, and was succeeded by sunshine. The streets in the South-Eastern, Eastern Counties, and Great Northern railways state that in some places the lines were temporarily submerged. In the vicinities of Holloway, Islington, and Hornsey, considerable damage has been sustained by nurserymen and market-gardeners, by the breakage of glass, partly caused by the driving hail and partly by the reverberations of the thunder. The electric fluid struck the house of Mr. C. Brotherton, situate at No. 24, Estredge-place, St. John's-wood. At the time of the shock Mr. Brotherton was asleep in one of the top rooms, and was aroused in the greatest consternation by the falling of a portion of the roof about his ears. Not only was the place covered with the *débris* from the roof, but the back of a chest of drawers was torn out, and a large quantity of paper and furniture were scattered about the apartment. The fluid, it is believed, passed down the chimney, across the drawers, and then made its final exit through the roof, which it tore open in its progress.

"THE SNAP" GUN-BOAT OF H.M.S. "JAMES WATT" SENT TO INTERCEPT ALONG-SHORE TRAFFIC.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

ALTHOUGH not employed in any grand undertaking, the Allied fleets in the Baltic are making their influence felt all along the coast in a way that must be the reverse of agreeable to those who have the ill-fortune to live there. For the last few weeks the gun-boats have been keeping a very sharp look-out on the coast traffic. Not a boat even so large as a Thames wherry can float upon the waters within sight of our cruisers.

The *Snap* gun-boat, represented in this Engraving, accompanied Captain Hall, of the *Blenheim*, when he went to Narva a few weeks ago. A letter from an officer on board, in speaking of the affair in which the *Snap* and *Pincher* were engaged, says:

Those boats were admirably managed by their commanding officers, and made excellent practice with shot, shell, and rockets; range varying, as they shifted their positions, from 1200 to 2000 yards. Lieutenant Travers, R.M., with a party of artillerymen, and Mr Harper, senior Assistant-Surgeon of the *Exmouth*, were on board the *Snap*. At six a.m. *Exmouth* and *Blenheim* anchored. At 7.45. Gun-boats ceased firing, and rejoined their ships. The entrance to the river being over a bar, with only about eight feet water, the banks on either side very high, and nine miles up the river being the town and large military station of Narva, we presume it would have been folly to engage the forts, not having any troops to land and destroy the guns and batteries; but the Admiral, thinking it would be good *practice* for the ships, worked them in to 2000 yards (distance from forts) at 1 p.m., and getting springs on the cables, commenced firing on the batteries, taking good aim, and firing steadily. Very few of the enemy's shot reached the *Exmouth*, but some struck the *Blenheim*, wounded the mizen-topmast, and a splinter struck the captain of the marines on the chest with some violence. This was the only casualty. What damage was done to the forts and stores we cannot tell, but they ceased firing long ere we ceased our gun practice. At four p.m. ships secured their guns, and steamed out, and joined the fleet off Seskar at 8 a.m on the 19th. Narva was not visited last year, and the batteries appear to have been lately thrown up, and not yet finished. Many embrasures were without guns. It is only about sixty miles from St. Petersburg. The object of Admiral Seymour's visit was to reconnoitre.

The arrival of the Russian steam-yacht *Couveur*, with a flag of truce, bringing despatches to Admiral Dundas, took place on the 29th ult. The Russian steamer was met and boarded by Captain Boyd, of the *Royal George*, and conducted by him to the north division of the fleet, where the Admiral was. There would no doubt be many a sharp glance thrown by the persons on board the Russian vessel at the presumptuous foreigners and their mighty fleet.

The other Engraving represents the *Amphion*, 34-gun frigate, at a place called Sandhamn, in the neighbourhood of Helsingfors. Captain Astley Cooper Key had been ordered to stop the shore traffic, and while doing so had fallen in with three gun boats which he endeavoured to cut out. When he got his ship in he found that the Russians had seven masked batteries, five of which opened fire upon him. Nothing daunted, he returned the fire, dismounted several of their guns, blew up a warehouse, and then made off, having sustained very little damage.

"THE AMPHION," 34-GUN FRIGATE, AMONG THE BATTERIES AT SANDHAMN HELSINGFORS.

RUSSIAN STEAM-BOAT, WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE BRINGING DESPATCHES FOR ADMIRAL DUNDAS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE HYDE-PARK RIOTS

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

THE Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of the police during the late riots in Hyde-park held their first sitting on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster. The Commissioners are: The Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, Recorder of London; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., Recorder of Manchester; and Mr. Henderson, Recorder of Liverpool. At the commencement of the proceedings very few persons were present; the numbers increased somewhat in the course of the afternoon; but at no time was the court crowded.

The first witness called was Mr. William Oliver, who, in answer to questions by Mr. Mitchell, stated: I reside at 15, Great Quebec-street, Montagu-square. I was in the Park on the 1st of July, at half past four. I made an observation on the conduct of the police, especially that of constable 413 A. I took no notice of any other. I saw him strike a man, who fell, when on the ground the constable struck him over the back and across the loins with his truncheon. It was on the north east side of the Serpentine, 400 or 500 yards from the road leading to it. The man was lying down when struck. I cried out "Shame!" I did not see the man strike the police. I do not know what had occurred previously. When the man was taken up his eyes were staring out of his head, and he appeared very much hurt. I could not ascertain who the man was. He appeared about forty years of age. He did not resist the police in any way. I saw two or three policemen take him off. The hurdles were broken down, and it appeared to me that there was an attempt at a rescue, but I do not think it succeeded. I remained in the Park from half-past three to half past four. I walked across from the Marble Arch. The conduct of the people was very good. There was very little calling out; when there was the police rushed upon the parties with their truncheons. I returned through the Park about eight o'clock, and saw bodies of eight and ten of the police running about like in a play at Astley's. I did not see the police strike any women or children. I cannot say I heard any bad language from the police, nor any swearing.

Henry Salisbury, master tailor, of Staverton row, Walworth-road, saw Mr. Muir attacked by three policemen. He saw them handling him with so much violence that it raised his indignation. They rushed at him and collared him with great and unnecessary violence. He could not say he saw a blow struck, but he saw a parry, as if Mr. Muir was parrying their blows. He did not see Mr. Muir strike the police. He could not have done so without his seeing it. He saw them drag him along with great and unnecessary violence. He was a gentlemanly man, and apparently in delicate health. There was no hooting or calling out on the immediate spot. When Mr. Muir was carried off the ground I cried out "Shame!" There were so many similar cases that his did not excite any extraordinary commotion. He observed unnecessary violence and a great excitement on the part of the police during the afternoon. They pushed about females and well-dressed persons in all directions. He saw well-dressed people used with a degree of ruffianism that he did not believe the police capable of. They rush'd suddenly in companies of twenty on the people without any warning. The general conduct of the police on that day displayed a great deal of unnecessary violence. He observed the mounted inspectors riding up and waving their hands, as if giving instructions. The police appeared, in consequence of them, to form themselves into companies, and then assault the people.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis: I saw the police thrust their hands into Mr. Muir's collar with unnecessary violence; he was standing still; he was parrying with his stick; I could but infer that a blow had been struck at his head. He could not strike the police without my seeing him. The police might have struck him in the scuffle; the police made the scuffle; they rushed at him as he was the tallest of the crowd. I had been in the same place about three-quarters of an hour. I consider that the excitement got up by the police was most unwise. They appeared to act under the impression that a degree of violence that I never saw before. I have no idea of the number of the people there if the police wished to disperse the crowd, the number of them there was not too great. I saw the notice of Sir R. Mayne, but did not read it. I did not shout at the carriages. I think it would be quite a justifiable interference on the part of the police to prevent people shouting at the carriages.

To Mr. Mitchell: The excitement was of the police's own creating. There was no outrage, but some peculiar observations. I saw no positive outrage.

Mr. Francis Henry Mair examined: I reside at No. 44, Charlwood-street, Warwick-square, Pimlico. I am an ecclesiastical and estate agent for the purchase of advowsons. I carry on business in Threadneedle-street, Covent-garden. I was in the park on the 1st of July. I entered it at five minutes to four. I was alone. I walked on the southern side of the main ride going towards the serpentine. I continued my walk until I came to the crossing from Albert-gate to the east end of the Serpentine. I crossed to the north side, and placed myself behind the rails. In crossing the road I was pushed forward by two policemen, to whom I had never spoken. I stopped on the grass, near the posts at the corner. The rest of the rails were filled up four or five deep. When I was standing there I uttered no observation to any person. After I had been there a minute or two I was attacked by the police. After standing two or three minutes pretty still, I observed a gentleman on horseback, in uniform, come up and give some directions to the police, but I did not hear what they were. Immediately the whole body that were in the ride went up to the rails, and drove the people back. They held up their truncheons first in a menacing attitude, but as the people were four or five deep the people in front could not get back, upon which the police struck them right and left with their truncheons. Policeman 370 A struck at me with his truncheon. At first he came in a menacing attitude to the people, and I asked him, "What are you going to do, fellow?—are you going to kill us all?" He said, "They are our orders." But whether he meant to kill us all I do not know. I was excited at the time, and I said, "—— such orders!" I was afraid of being struck, and if I had not stepped back I should have been hit The blow was aimed at me particularly. Policeman 370 A then rushed at me through the posts, and struck at me. I held up my stick to parry the blow, and in doing so the point of it touched the policeman. His truncheon then touched me. I said immediately, "I beg your pardon; I did not mean to assault you." If I had not held up my stick I believe the truncheon would have struck me. I held up my stick in self-defence. The policeman immediately called "An assault!" Several policemen collared me at once behind, before, and every part where they could get hold of me. They pulled me down with great violence, and tore my shirt. I made no resistance, nor did I address a single word to the people. The people cried "Shame" and I was put into a cab. I held out my hand and said, "Will will see fair play?" by which some gentleman might see that I would follow me. Mr. Bruce followed me. I was taken to Vine street, and a charge was made before the inspector of assault and riotous conduct. I was put into a cell, as they would not hear my witness. Mr. Bruce offered to become bail for me. Mr. Bruce is a barrister, and one of the *Civil Service Gazette*. I was put into a cell with three drunk and disorderly characters from the Saturday night. It was a very small cell, ten feet by seven feet, and eight feet high. The smell was very offensive There were six of us in it all night—a rather dark notice, and two drunk and disorderlies. When I got in the stench was so intolerable that I thought I should faint, and I implored them to bring me water, which they did after some time. It was a very hot night, and the perspiration ran off the ends of my fingers. I lay down on my back on the floor for some hours, as I considered the air was more pure there. One of the drunk and disorderlies was brought up from a lower cell, and he said that at this place we have been to the cell he had just come from, as there were thirty-six people in that cell. A gentleman named Acton came to eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and offered to become bail for me; but the police said they had orders not to take bail. I had been confined in my room fifty weeks. A friend applied to the inspector, as I was in delicate health, that I should be allowed a glass of wine, but he refused. I was taken out of the cell at ten o'clock on Monday morning, and was put into a large room with about one hundred persons. A short my solicitor came, 370 A and his sergeant came [illegible] soon as he saw me they said that he should not see me particularly. I then saw Acton [illegible]

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE petition from the English engravers to her Majesty has been the chief subject of conversation in artistic circles during the present week. We have been favoured with a copy of this petition (it is still in manuscript), and shall transcribe it entire, for it puts the "hard case" of the engravers in a striking and unmistakable light. It runs thus:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition, &c.,

Sheweth,

That the art of engraving has been since its first discovery universally esteemed (except as is hereafter shown by the Royal Academy of Arts in this country) as one of the most valuable branches of the Fine Arts.

That the greatest painters are indebted for the universality of their reputations to the art of engraving—the best remembrance of the famous "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci existing now and for ever in the noble engraving by Raphael Morghen

That some of the greatest painters, such as Rembrandt, Vandyke, Hogarth, &c., were engravers, and that very large prices continue to be paid by collectors and by the Trustees of the British Museum for choice specimens of their art with the graver and etching-needle.

That the Trustees of the British Museum are engaged in framing the choicest specimens of the art pursued by your Majesty's humble petitioners, entrusted with skill by your Majesty and your Majesty's Royal Consort, deeming an exhibition of the best engravings as one that will naturally conduce to the advancement of the Fine Arts.

That Raphael, in return for a present of prints from Albert Durer, sent the great German engraver a present of his own portrait, painted by himself.

That Heinsius was knighted by Louis XIV.; and that the highest honour awarded by a sovereign of this country to any member of the Royal Academy of Arts, viz., that of knighthood, was awarded by your Majesty's Royal grandfather to an English engraver—Sir Robert Strange.

That the Royal Academy of Arts in London, especially excludes engravers from every advantage or honour in the Academy—its laws and regulations directing that its six Associate Engravers "shall not be admitted into any office of the society, nor have any vote in their assemblies."

That the best English engravers—viz., Strange, Sharp, Woollett, and Raimbach whose masterpieces are recognised examples in European schools, were substantially discountenanced by the Royal Academy; and that one and all of these great engravers, whose works are known wherever Art is known, refused to allow their names to be put in nomination for election to the subordinate degree of Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, properly feeling that their art would have been degraded in their persons had they stooped to such a course

That the existence of a law which has prohibited the greatest engravers of this country from lending their names to the Royal Academy is injurious to the promotion of the Fine Arts; while, by admitting engravers too often of inferior merit, as it has frequently done, to the rank of Associates, it gives to strangers and the public at large an unworthy notion of the state of engraving in England, and of the fitness of the members of the Academy to make a selection into its ranks from the professors of engraving

That the present vacancy in the class of Associate Engravers is publicly advertised to be filled up on the 1st of November next, and that the Council of the Academy has issued an advertisement, calling on engravers to notify their intention of offering themselves as candidates for election, and to send in specimens of their works, a course of proceeding which tends to degrade the art of engraving in the public eye, while it demands a condescension not required by the Academy from any other class of artists, and quite unnecessary with engravers, whose works are more widely distributed than those of any other class of artists

That the six Associate Engravers of the Royal Academy are not now, and have not been at any time, an average example of the value of the art of engraving in this country.

That your petitioners, one and all of whom have been engravers for at least thirty years, have shared, and still continue to share, that feeling of conscious pride which induced a Strange, a Sharp, a Woollett, and a Raimbach, to refuse the degrading rank attached to the art of engraving by a law of the Royal Academy, and, while such law exists, will never suffer themselves to become candidates for election into the Academy

That your petitioners (some of whom are Members of the Royal Society) have good reason to believe that an alteration in the law in question is favourably entertained by many members of the Royal Academy, and only waits the approbation of your Majesty, as the immediate Patron of the Academy, to be taken into consideration by the President and members

That you petitioners have ever been ready to concede full precedence to the severer faculty and higher order of design, as exhibited in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture; while they have ever been unwilling to acknowledge the justice of a law which excludes the best engravers from the full honours of a body patronised by Majesty, encouraged by the free use of public rooms, and boasting the comprehensive title of a Royal Academy of Fine Arts

That your petitioners look upon the art of engraving as one akin to the art of translation; while they remember with pride what Dryden has said, "That to be a thorough translator, one must be a thorough poet;" and that Dr Johnson has called the translation of the "Iliad," by Pope, as certainly "the noblest version of poetry which the world has ever seen."

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly entreat that your Majesty will be pleased to entertain the prayer of their petition, more especially as a similar law of exclusion as regards engravers does not be found among those of any Continental Academy of Art. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

All that has as yet been done on this just and well-worded petition is, that Mr. Samuel Cousins, a mezzotinto engraver (and eminently distinguished as such) has been elected an "Associate Engraver of the New Class," and an "R.A. elect." This does not meet the demands of the petition; and something more must yet be done to atone for the injustice rendered by the Royal Academy (and by the Royal Academy alone) to a very noble art.

The arrival in London of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, the distinguished French artist, has been hailed with many marks of satisfaction by English artists of every rank. She has brought with her "The Horse Fair"—considered by many her masterpiece; and about which all our artists are in a fever of delight. Idle talkers marry her in imagination to a very distinguished animal painter of our own school; but there is no more truth in the rumour than there is in the pleasantry of a reply which Mr. David Roberts is said to have made to a letter from Mr. Ruskin regarding his "Notes" on Mr. Roberts' pictures.

Our old friend Sylvanus Urban, a Correspondent informs us, has led us into a mistake. The letter which we printed last week, from Dean Swift to his publisher about "Gulliver's Travels," is not so great a novelty as we were induced by Mr. Urban to believe it to have been. The letter, we are told, was printed by the late Dr. Cooke Taylor in his edition of "Gulliver," and this fact our Correspondent properly observes should have been noticed by our friend Sylvanus. Oddly enough, while we are correcting our mistake, some of the originals of the series of letters from Swift to Motte (unknown to Sir Walter Scott) are passing under the hammer of Messrs. Puttock and Simpson. We shall have more to say on this subject

Actors are talking of the admirable criticism on Mr. Farren in the *Times* of Tuesday, and very admirable it is. The writer has omitted to mention one of his capital parts, that of *Justice Shallow* in "Henry the Fourth." When, some six years ago, all our leading actors and actresses assembled on the stage of Covent Garden, each to play a part in Shakespeare, for the benefit of the Shakespeare House Fund, the united testimony of the best-informed critics on that occasion (and there were many present) was, that Mr. Farren's *Justice Shallow* was by far the best piece of Shakesperian acting on that night. And it was the best.

The well-timed and appropriate appearance of Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. Harley as the supporters of Mr. Farren on his farewell night recalled pleasantly to many who were present the lines in the epilogue by Rowe, when the great Betterton, after a stage life of fifty years, took his last benefit:—

> "Time was when this good man no help did lack,
> And scorn'd that any she should hold his back;
> But now so age and frailty have ordain'd
> By two at once he's forc'd to be sustain'd."

The two on this occasion were Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle.

There is a near chance of our obtaining two new volumes of Mr. Macaulay's History. They are advertised by the Messrs. Longman as actually forthcoming.

LITERATURE.

ASPEN COURT; a Story of our Own Time. By SHIRLEY BROOKS. Bentley.

Mr. Shirley Brooks is well known to the public as a successful writer for the stage, and as a pleasant contributor to the best class of our periodical literature. This novel, we believe, is his first work of fiction on an extended scale. It will raise his reputation, not only from its own intrinsic merit, but from the promise it gives of still riper fruits of a cultivated mind. Taken as a whole, it betrays inexperience in the art of construction, taken in its parts, it is full of striking and beautiful things—a great variety of characters drawn from the life, scenes of the London society and manners of our time, evidently sketched from close and acute observation, and in which the gay and humorous is blended with the pathetic in a manner which reminds us of the best efforts of Dickens. But the effect of these excellent qualities, we must repeat, is, in some measure, impaired by the author's deficiency in constructive skill. He has not been able to combine unity of design with variety of detail to frame a clear and coherent story, involving the fortunes of his principal personages and rising in interest to the denouement; for, in truth, he has created so many principal personages, every one demanding a share of our attention and sympathies, that we cannot concentrate them upon any one object or group of objects; and interest, so divided and subdivided, is sure to be weakened. Mr. Brooks, in short, has not yet learned to restrain the exuberance of his imagination, and to husband the riches of his inventive power. He has used up, in this one novel, as large a quantity of valuable materials as might—and even with better effect—have served him for half a dozen.

In the female portion of his book Mr Brooks is conventional, as many others have been before him. He writes, not from life, but from books. But when he sets himself to paint the life in which he has mingled, and the manners where he has observed, how different he is! How fresh, how graphic, how animated, how real!

It fortunately happens that a large portion of his book is made up of such pictures, and it is from these that it will derive its vitality. We cannot give specimens of them, as it would require much preliminary explanation to make them intelligible; but we can assure our readers that they abound in every volume. We must, however, give one sample of our author's style. The hero, Carlyon, has written a play, and hears with alarm that the Lord Chamberlain is going to refuse his licence. Carlyon hastens to wait upon his Lordship, who very graciously states his objections. After a number of remarks, amusingly frivolous, like those which a certain Deputy Chamberlain was in the habit of making, his Lordship went on:—

"And now, Mr. Carlyon, we come to a very serious matter, and one which makes me doubt whether, under any circumstances, I can license this comedy. This you need not write down, but have the kindness to consider what I say. Your Sir Malachite, a person of low birth, who has been knighted by an accident (*there*, you must of course remove, as every body knows to whom you refer), seeks to seduce the wife of a nobleman. Now, in these times, what can I say to this

"I would merely say, my Lord," said Carlyon, "that though your Lordship and your predecessors have hitherto protected the monopoly of theatrical vice, I have thought myself justified in opening a little new trade. From time immemorial the stage seducer and libertine has always been a nobleman, and he was then a plebeian. Every drama intended for the lower classes is framed in the spirit of one of their most popular songs, 'See the star-bespeckled villain to yonder cot bound.' People have been taught to believe the anatomy and manners of cruel, ignorant, and selfish Don Juans. That the sort of representation has been always permitted, and is at the moment taking place in a dozen theatres attended by the classes to whom these amusements really make an impression, is a fact to which the attention of your Lordship's office has no doubt been directed. But in securing my libertine from another body than the House of Lords, I venture to think that I have not done a good service. I have exhibited a good motive

"There is much in what you say, Mr. Carlyon, and I deplore the habit which has arisen of permitting the class of pieces you describe. But my business is with the drama immediately before me. In making the libertine a man of the people, you have attention to such undesirable principles, and that is very unlearned. All is very quiet in the country just now, and we will try to keep it so."

"It is a specious quiet, my Lord, that turns its back upon a disease, and denies the existence of what it refuses to behold," said Bernard.

"All politics are a compromise, you know," said Lord Doveton, smiling. "But we are straying from point.

"Perhaps not, my Lord," said Carlyon. "I am sure your Lordship will accept me as an intendon of delicate declination; but I would respectfully urge upon you that this is not a mere question of detail. Your Lordship, exercising a discreet supervision of the drama, sees many allusions and inuendoes in every play, upon the propriety of retaining or rejecting which, your opinion, as that of a well-informed nobleman as well as a gentleman of the world, ought in all reason to be final. For myself, I could wish nothing better than to see genuine comedy, which would tend at once to the improvement of the tone as well as to the art of the dramatist."

Lord Doveton nodded—not assentingly, but in token that he listened.

"But I would urge upon your Lordship the consideration of one simple fact. There are fifteen theatres open every night, without counting aristocratic establishments where *Masaniello*'s treason, *Lucrezia*'s incest, and *Bertram*'s blasphemy will, it is presumed, fall harmlessly upon the exalted and educated. But at each of the other theatres a large average of the usual spectators nightly assemble—with the good faith, greediness, and earnestness of uneducated listeners—precisely such lessons as it suits Lord Government they shall learn. Fifteen thousand eager auditors every night attend the sermons appointed for them by their betters, and your Lordship may rely that no portion of text or inference escapes them. This mighty crowd may be reached in the most effectual manner, and in spite of themselves, by as weighty a machine, now in your Lordship's hands. But Government does not think it worth while to influence ninety thousand people every week—nay, not even to take care that they shall not be influenced by its enemies. The only cure of Government is that the dramatic machine shall not give offence by speaking; but your Lordship's office is to oil the wheels."

Carlyon spoke earnestly, but with so much natural courtesy, that it was impossible for Lord Doveton to take offence at the expressions of the animated author. But when he had concluded, Lord Doveton said

"You feel strongly upon a matter connected with your profession, Mr. Carlyon; and that as a sure omen of your success in it. But unless you are willing to alter your comedy in conformity with my opinion which I see no cause to change, I fear you must reckon its prohibition as one of the obstacles in spite of which I have no doubt you will one day attain deserved popularity."

What could Carlyon do? How, and, having ascertained from the Chamberlain that, subject to the alterations he had dictated, and a few similar ones afterwards mentioned by Lord Doveton, there would be no further objection to the play, take it to the theatre, and alter it in conformity with instructions.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF LORD METCALFE Edited by J. W. KAYE Smith, Elder, and Co.

Lord Metcalfe passed a long career, of forty years' duration, of incessant official activity, in the course of which he arrived at the highest posts and honours of Colonial Government—successively Governor-General of India, Governor of Jamaica, and Governor-General of Canada. A man of observation and of original thought, he from time to time drew up a mass of papers, relating to almost every conceivable department of the service, which, as they were received with attention and respect by the various authorities of the day, contain much that is worthy of preservation for the guidance of future Governments. Mr. Kaye, who has already published a "Life" of the distinguished statesman, now produces a volume of "Selections" from the voluminous State papers reserved to him. The task of selection and arrangement has been generally judiciously done, affording the opportunity of easy reference to any particular subject which the reader may be investigating. Lord Metcalfe's authority is especially of importance in reference to our East Indian empire, the precarious tenure and doubtful advantages of which he insisted upon on many occasions. In 1827 1836, he writes:—"Empires grow old, decay, and perish. Ours in India can hardly be called old, but seems destined to be short-lived. We appear to have passed the brilliancy and vigour of our youth, and it may be that we have reached a premature old age. We have ceased to be the wonder that we were to the natives; the charm which once encompassed us has been dissolved, and our subjects have had time to inquire why they have been subdued. The consequences of the inquiry may appear hereafter." Again:—"Our greatest danger is not from a Russian invasion, but from the fading of the impression of our invincibility from the minds of the native inhabitants in India. The disaffection which would willingly root us out exists abundantly; the concurrence of circumstances sufficient to call it into general action may at any time happen." For the cause of this,—"Our Government is not a national Government, that can rely on the affections of its subjects for defence against foreign invasion. It is the curse of a Government over a conquered country that it cannot trust the people." With this conviction firmly in his mind, he turns to the questions often mooted, of admitting natives to high appointments. "If it be intended," he says, "to substitute native for European agency in the higher offices, the attempt will fail. When native agency predominates we shall be turned out of the country. We are not here by the will of the natives—*non tali auxilio, nec defensori isto tuis*." But the worst feature of the case is that "the revenues of India are not equal to the support of its expenses, and, judging from past experience, are not likely to become so. We may and we must reduce our ordinary expenditure within our income; but we have a heavy debt to discharge, and we have no security against future wars, which must increase our financial difficulties." These speculations, put forth a quarter of a century ago, are not unworthy of consideration at the present time. Of course there are many matters referred to in these papers which have undergone change since Lord Metcalfe wrote—as the right of residence of Europeans in the Company's territories, the emancipation of the Press in India, &c.; but these any one who takes interest in the subject will readily take into account.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE MESS-TABLE AND THE STAGE. By H. CHILLING. Bosworth.

This is a collection of trifles some grave, but the major part gay—well adapted for light reading—very light in the railway or steam-boat. Many of the theatrical anecdotes are given upon the authority of a once-popular favourite, Samuel Russell—better known under the *sobriquet* of *Jerry Sneak*, in "The Mayor of Garratt."

The Mess room stories are the author's own; and, besides an amusing account of "My First Detachment," include several random incidents of the last war, particularly of the Peninsular Campaign and Waterloo. In addition to all these, to complete the discursive character of the volume (which the author confesses to in his short preface), we have "Some Account of the Cinque Ports in General and Sandwich in Particular;" "An Exposition of the Cruelties practised upon Cab and Omnibus Horses in London" (good in intention, but perhaps a little overdone); some smart criticisms upon English society, under the title of "the Foreigner in London." From the military reminiscences we select an anecdote of Picton at Waterloo, which is highly characteristic of the intrepid man:—

I once heard an anecdote of Picton, from an officer, who was himself at Waterloo.

Picton, I was told by this officer, was wounded the day before Waterloo, but had concealed his hurt, and with the most heroic fortitude remained in the field. During the night, however, the agony of his wound obliged him to send for a surgeon, who remained with him until dawn; and, on his leaving, Picton thus addressed him:

"You say that my wound is dangerous mortal; that I am unfit for duty, and must be represented so to the Duke?"

"Such is my opinion," said the medical man. "I think it would be impossible for you to take command to-day, General."

"Leave me to judge of that, sir," said Picton, "and in the meanwhile, allow me to ask you a question. From your long knowledge of me, do you consider me capable of strictly keeping my word?"

"I have every reason to believe so," returned the surgeon; "but why the question, Sir Thomas?"

"Simply for this reason, my dear Sir," "that I have made up my mind to be in the field with my brigade, and I give you my word of honour, both as a gentleman and a soldier, that, if you place my name in your report as unfit for duty, I will shoot you with my own hand."

He [illegible] his shoulders, shook Picton by the hand, and withdrew.

"Be a gallant General's name was accordingly omitted from the list of the wounded; and, as his wish had often been expressed, that he might die amidst the blaze of battle, he was gratified.

The "Foreigner in London," whilst he very fairly ridicules our weak points—as our submission to the tyranny of fashion, our servile admiration of titles, the *triste* reserve of our habits, even at our clubs, &c. is not exempt just when speaking of our army. He draws an invidious comparison between the regiments of the Line and the Household troops. It is quite true that a "Line regiment is seldom complimented (however hard the service it has just performed) by a tour of duty in the metropolis;" "not so the Life Guards—they are constantly taken on the service marches through London it causes as much curiosity to the Londoners as a battalion of France, just arrived from Africa, would cause to the Londoners; but there might be good reasons why the distinction between the services should be kept up. London is a little world of two and a half million souls; and it is to be considered the Guards have police duties to perform amongst them, which from old habit, they perform with greater ease, success, and satisfaction to all parties, than Line regiments, strange to the localities and habits of a London mob. But when he adds, "*Certainment* the Line has the glory, the others wear the gold lace," he indulges in a sneer which is not deserved. The Guards, when called upon, have never shrunk from active and arduous service; and their noble achievements at Waterloo, in Canada, and lastly in the Crimea, attest that the blandishments of a generally favoured position, amidst the glitter and gaiety of a London life, have not undermined the "pluck," and stalwart courage of Englishmen. Alas poor fellows, of the thousands who went out proudly to their duty, amidst the vociferous cheering of their admiring brother cockneys, little more than a twelvemonth ago; how few will return to their accustomed haunts and routine of *dive duty*!

STORIES FROM A SCREEN. By DUDLEY COSTELLO. Bradbury and Evans.

An attractive title, and a capital collection of stories. The author informs us that he obtained the hint for the former quite accidentally. Finding himself at an auction of household furniture somewhere in the neighbourhood of Covent garden, a large screen covered with pictures attracted his attention. He purchased it, and, after setting it up in his study, was struck with the rich variety of "subjects" for the author's pen the designs presented, "if one had only the key to them." The key was soon found in the author's fertile imagination, and hence the amusing random romances of everyday life which are comprised in the handsome volume before us. Glancing through the pages, we have been especially amused with "My French Governess," and "to Brighton and back for Three-and-Sixpence;" and can bear testimony to the merit of "The Queen's Counsel and his Pretty Wife."

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. On Monday Mr. Weld, of the Royal Society, delivered at this institution a lecture on "The Recent Arctic Expeditions," to a most crowded assemblage of the working classes. After stating the numerous expeditions, and showing on the admirable map the different routes, he concluded his lecture with a tribute of admiring regret to Lady Franklin, whose high talents and indomitable energy have only been equalled by those of her gallant husband. The audience listened to the lecturer with the deepest attention, and evinced their pleasure and sympathy by repeated and continuous applause. The lecture was given in the theatre containing the Arctic collection belonging to Mr. Barrow; and at the close, the relics of the Franklin Expedition, on the centre table, were objects of great interest.

SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION.—A public dinner took place on Wednesday, at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, in aid of the funds of the Southwark Literary Institution. Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., was in the chair, supported by above seventy gentlemen, who appeared to be deeply interested in the success of the institution, which had been twenty three years in existence. The chairman made a very handsome donation to the funds of the institution, in addition to a very able and eloquent appeal in its behalf.

EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES.—Mr. John B Greene, son of an American banker, has succeeded, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on clearing away the palace of Mendnet Habou, in discovering the celebrated Egyptian calendar, of which Champollion could only copy the first line.

Ten thousand letters were landed at Lisbon by the mail steamer *Great Western*, from the Brazils. 5,000 of these were from Rio de Janeiro alone. They were all punched twice with a chisel, and then thrown into a window, on a grating beneath which disinfecting substances were burning to fumigate them.

THE MANCHESTER WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.

M. NOBLE, SCULPTOR.

In this very noble design, which is rapidly progressing towards completion, both the civil and military capacity of the Duke are represented by the sculptor; the statue itself giving the moment when the Duke stood erect and calm after having spoken the following words in the House of Lords:—"I am one of those who have probably passed a longer period of my life in war than most men, and principally in civil war; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it." The abstract figures at the angles of the pedestal are those of Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace. The panels a little below these figures illustrate in relief the four most prominent events in the Duke's life—namely, the Battle of Assaye, the Battle of Waterloo, his Presence at the Congress of Vienna, and his Receiving the Thanks of the House of Commons on the memorable occasion in 1814.

It will give the public some idea of the magnitude of this fine Monu-

ment when we state that the principal figure is 13 feet in height, and the weight of the bronze and granite required for the work will not be less than 160 tons. It will be altogether a magnificent group of monumental sculpture; and its selection is creditable to the taste and judgment of the inhabitants of Manchester, by whom this Memorial is to be erected to the great Wellington.

"THE LIGHTHOUSE," BY CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.

THE private theatricals at Campden-house, to which we made brief reference last week, have furnished us (by the kind permission of that distinguished artist, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.) with an illustration of great beauty and power. The play was called "The Lighthouse," and is supposed to take place in the edifice built by Rudyerd in 1706. The story of the drama is very impressive. Three light keepers are shut up in the Lighthouse during a great storm, their provisions are exhausted, and all relief from the shore impossible. Two Gurnocks, father and son, are the principal personages, but the third, *Jacob Dale*, whose daughter is betrothed to the younger *Gurnock*, is a character of much power.

Aaron Gurnock, the father (most admirably played by Mr. Charles Dickens), exhausted by famine and watching, is driven by the injunction of a spectre which he fancies he has seen, to make confession to his son of a murder to which he has been accessory. The son is horror-stricken at this revelation, and abandons at once all hope of marrying the daughter of honest *Jacob Dale*, and the change produced in him gives occasion for some very dramatic situations when relief has arrived from the shore. *Aaron*, his physical strength restored, is impressed with a vague idea that he has revealed his dreadful secret, and in a very masterly scene he endeavours to convince his son that he has listened to the ravings of a dreamer. A ship has been wrecked on the Eddystone, and among the persons saved is a *Lady Grace*, whose appearance and forgiveness restore peace and goodwill to all concerned. To illustrate this story, Mr. Stanfield lent the aid of his great genius, and, in addition to the exquisite picture of the exterior of the Lighthouse, he also painted the room in which the drama takes place.

Our Illustration represents the building by Rudyerd, which was commenced in 1706, three years after the destruction of the first Lighthouse by a dreadful hurricane. Winstanley was the first who attempted to build a Lighthouse upon the Eddystone rocks, and in 1696, after great exertions, he succeeded in erecting a column, composed partly of wood and partly of stone, but not of a sufficient height for the lantern to be at all times secure from the action of the waves, and it was said to be possible for a six-oared boat to be lifted up upon a billow and driven through the open gallery of the Lighthouse. In 1703 some repairs became necessary, and Winstanley undertook to superintend the workmen. Some friends intimating the danger to which the Lighthouse was exposed in such tempestuous weather, Winstanley replied that he was so satisfied with the strength of the structure that he only wished to be there in the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the heavens. His wish was gratified, and fatally for him. On the night of the 26th of November, there came a hurricane unparalleled in violence, and swept the Lighthouse and all its ill-fated inmates into the sea.

Rudyerd's structure took three years to complete, and on the 2nd of December, 1755, it was destroyed by fire. The light keeper on watch went into the lantern as usual to snuff the candles, and found the whole of the cupola in flames. He aroused his companions, and whilst they were endeavouring to put out the fire, a most singular accident occurred to one of the light keepers named Henry Hall. As he was looking upward, a quantity of lead, dissolved by the heat, rushed like a torrent from the roof, and fell upon the man, who imagined that a quantity of the lead had passed into his stomach, but in the confusion and terror of the moment no attention was paid to him by his companions. The men were compelled to retreat downwards from room to room as the fire advanced over their heads, and when a boat came off to their rescue the three light keepers were found in a hole in the east side of the rock in a state of stupefaction, and it was with much difficulty that they could be got into the boat. When they reached the shore one of the men made off, and no tidings was ever afterwards obtained of him. The man Hall contended that nothing would do him good until his stomach was relieved of the lead, but the assertion appeared so incredible that the surgeon who attended him would not believe him. For some days the man continued to swallow many things, both liquid and solid, but on the twelfth day, after being seized with cold sweat and spasms, he died. The surgeon, Mr. Spry, dissected the body, and found in the stomach a solid piece of lead of a flat oval form, which weighed seven ounces five drachms. An account of this extraordinary circumstance was transmitted to the Royal Society.

The existing Lighthouse was built by Mr. Smeaton, a philosophical instrument maker, and is said to have been designed after the waist or bole of a large spreading oak. Mr. Smeaton published a very interesting "Narrative of the Building and Construction of the Eddystone Lighthouse," which is extremely valuable, as it contains an exposition of most of the principles on which buildings exposed to the action of the seas and storms should be erected.

THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL FOR MANCHESTER, DESIGNED BY M. NOBLE.

"THE LIGHTHOUSE," PAINTED BY CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A., FOR THE PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT CAMPDEN-HOUSE.

THE STAMFORD RACE-CUP

THE noble Stewards of the Stamford Races, the Earl of Strathmore and Lord Wm. Poulett, have this year exercised great taste in the selection of the design for their Cup, which we here engrave. The object sought has been real utility; and Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, has succeeded in combining that qualification with a highly ornamental object. The Cup, designed and manufactured by him, is in the Italian style of the period of the fifteenth century, and is extremely chaste in its composition, and classic in its outline; the whole is richly relieved by alternate frosted and bright silver; it is ornamented with two beautifully modelled figures of

THE STAMFORD RACE-CUP, 1855.

Diana and an attendant Nymph, with dogs; and it has two basso-relievo compartments filled with sporting subjects, &c. The races took place on Tuesday and Wednesday.

HENDON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

OF late years the places of worship erected for various Christian sects have presented some very commendable adaptations of the Ecclesiastical style of architecture, instead of following the unsightly mode in which were built the Dissenters' chapels of the last and early part of the present century. The new edifice which we now engrave is an additional exemplification of this advanced taste. It has just been erected for the Congregationalists (or Independents) in the village of Hendon, seven miles north-west of the metropolis. The building occupies a fine position in the high-road, being situated on a high point of rising ground.

The church is built in the Decorated style of architecture of the fifteenth century. The western front has four entrance doors, and is terminated on either side by a massive stone octagon turret, surmounted by a richly-decorated spire. Within these turrets arrangements have been made for obtaining ready access to a western gallery, should such an addition be required at any future time to increase the accommodation.

The works have been carried out consistently throughout, under the superintendence of the architects, Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, of London. The material employed is Kentish rag-stone, laid in random courses, and pointed triangularly in dark mortar: the dressings to the

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HENDON.

windows, doors, buttresses, &c., are of the best Bath stone. The whole of the windows are filled with superior stained glass, by Lavers, of London, the cost of which has been defrayed by a friend. The roof has a noble effect, from its large circular principals with Lammer-beams. It is open to the top. The timbers are darkly stained, and shown with good effect, relieved by the whitened ceiling between the rafters. The length of the building is 65 feet, and the width 35 feet—ample accommodation being afforded to above 400 persons. The cost, including the purchase of the freehold ground, will be about £3000

The church was opened on Wednesday last.

The committee formed for the erection of this church have submitted to the inhabitants of Hendon an able statement of the objects contemplated by the originators of the undertaking, and explained the principles maintained by the Congregational Churches. To this circular are appended some striking extracts from writers of different persuasions, showing that, as a body, the Congregationalists (or Independents) have rendered essential service both to the cause of vital religion and also that of civil and religious liberty.

ROMAN REMAINS JUST DISCOVERED AT WESTON TURVILLE, BUCKS.

ROMAN RELICS
FOUND AT WESTON TURVILLE RECTORY, BUCKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ON Saturday evening, May 19th, 1855, a labourer was excavating in my Rectory garden, and at the depth of 4 feet 6 inches below the surface discovered a Roman vessel of coarse yellowish pottery, which bore the trace of old fractures, and was further broken into fragments by the discoverer. It appears to have occupied a hole 18 inches in diameter. Its thickness varied from half an inch to an inch; and it seems to have been used for the purpose of covering over the undermentioned articles, being either an amphora or cinerary urn. The clay in which it was found is cretaceous, very tenacious, and impervious to water. The contiguous clay was streaked with dark lines, which distinguished it from the surrounding portions, bearing marks of disturbance to the eye of the practised excavator.

A. Articles in glass:—

1. One blueish green glass vessel, circular (resembling the drawing in Mr. Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," p. 226, outside figure on the left hand). Fragments of the top and bottom have been joined, which enable me to give the height at 11½ inches, and the diameter at 5½ inches. The fragments of the middle are deficient. Adhering to this were found pieces of bone.

2. Green glass vessel, nearly perfect (resembling the drawing of Mr. Wright, same page, second figure on the left). Height nearly 6 inches, 2½ square. In this were found ashes.

3. A vessel similar to No. 2; only the bottom found, 2¾ inches square. In this were discovered some little silver beads, one bead with a wire in it (see 14): ashes, and among them part of a wooden pin, about an inch long.

4-5. The handle of this has a different pattern from the handle of No. 2, and the glass is thinner, and of a lighter green. Height not ascertained; 3 inches square.

B. Articles in red Samian ware:—

6. A patera, nearly entire, height more than 2 inches, diameter 7 inches. Name of the potter at the bottom, inside, very clear—MVXTVLLIM. Contained ashes: and among them leaves, probably the remains of garlands and wreaths used at the burial: a white substance, perhaps balsam, which emitted, when pressed, an aromatic scent; some more little silver beads, one with a wire in it; an ornament in shape like a glass bugle (13), nearly 4-10 inch long; a fibula or brooch, in bronze (E 3), with the place for the pin perfect, length more than an inch; another bronze ornament, like a fly, nearly an inch high (16).

7. A patera. Height 1⅞ inch, diameter 6½ inches. Nearly restored.

8. A cup, apparently belonging to Patera, No. 2. Very nearly restored. The name of the potter very distinct, MEPTLM. Height, nearly 2 inches. Diameter at the top 4½ inches, at the bottom 1⅞ inch.

C. Articles in coarse light red pottery:—

9. Resembling the middle figure of the seven in Mr. Wright's book, p. 226. Neck broken off; height 7 inches; largest diameter 4 inches. In this were found ashes, a twisted wire, and a rivet-head.

D. Drab-coloured ware:—

10. Imperfect. Indented with a cross-barred pattern: height rather more than 3¾ inches; diameter of the highest and most projecting rim, 3 inches.

11. Top with the handle and bottom so pieced as to enable one to conjecture the height to be between 9 and 10 inches, and the diameter 5½ inches.

12. Height more than 2½ inches; diameter not quite 2 inches.

13, 14, 15 Ornaments.

E. Various articles:—

Several pieces of iron with rivets and short nails. These have fibres of wood adhering to them; and one piece especially seems to show that they belonged to a wooden chest, from half an inch to an inch thick. As some of the vessels described above were evidently fractured long ago, the probability is they were put into a chest, and were broken by the pressure of the earth when the wood yielded to decay.

16. Fibula.

17. The segment of a circular plate in silvery bronze—perhaps part of a mirror, or of a circular fibula.

18. Part of a pin, with ornamented head, two inches long, coloured bone, or very hard wood.

19. Part of a plain bone pin, three inches long.

20. A small piece of leather, with sharp little nails in it, perhaps part of a sandal.

There are also a dried fruit, the exterior mouldy, the interior white and pulpy, about 1½ inch by 1 inch in length and breadth, and nearly 2 inches in thickness, shrivelled since exposure; besides many pieces of human bone calcined.

The ornaments afford evidence that the burial was that of a female.

I have been greatly assisted in these investigations by Mr Burgess, the secretary of the Bucks Archæological Society. This village is situated two miles from the Icknield Way, near Aston, Clinton hill, supposed to have been the site of a British and Roman encampment. And in a cottage garden, not many years ago, two coins were found of the reigns of Vespasian and Adrian, now in the possession of Mr. Fowler, of the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury.

A FAMILY OF LIONS.

THE Zoological Society of Clifton and Bristol, have the good fortune to possess a Garden and Menagerie, which are finely situated in pure and healthful air, and are kept in excellent order; and the management have frequently succeeded in obtaining rare additions to their collection. A few years since we illustrated a specimen of the two-toed Sloth, the only living example brought to this country. We now illustrate a very recent acquisition—a family of Lions of four generations. The father and mother are about four years old. In September, 1853, the largest pair of young were cubbed; and in 1854, a second pair, of which one is in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park. The youngest in the group were cubbed about three months since. Thus there have been three litters of six cubs in two years and a half.

Another peculiar attraction of the Clifton and Bristol Gardens is a large Aquarium, containing several specimens of the splendid zoophytes of the Bristol Channel, which the Rev. Mr. Kingsley has so eloquently described in his recently-published work, entitled "Glaucus; or the Wonders of the Shore:" one of the most interesting sea-side books which it has been our fortune to meet with.

FAMILY OF LIONS IN THE GARDENS OF THE CLIFTON AND BRISTOL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE gun-makers at Liège, in addition to large orders received for Spain and Sweden, have now in course of execution an order for England of 40,000 carbines

THE *Simoom* arrived at Malta on the 9th inst., with sixty-two Russian prisoners, principally sailors, and thirty pieces of Russian ordnance from Kertch fine large guns twenty of them very handsome pieces of brass. She has also on board Mrs. Platts, an English lady settled at Kertch, and her eight children.

THE number of non-commissioned officers and artificers required for the four troops of Turkish Horse Artillery, attached to Beatson's Horse, have been obtained, and are to be posted as follows, viz.:—Two staff non-commissioned officers, three sergeants, and three artificers to each troop; the total number being 32 Europeans. Each individual has obtained his full kit and necessaries, and they are daily at riding drill. The officers and men expect to embark on the [illegible]

It is said an augmentation of sergeants is to take place in the Royal Artillery. These sergeants are to be supernumeraries, and are to replace those non-commissioned officers who act as clerks in the Adjutant-General, Commandant's, and battalion offices, as well as in several other departments. Each company will, under the [illegible] have a proper number of non-commissioned officers.

THE Board of Ordnance have secured [illegible] for building [illegible] Aberdeen, Montrose, and Oban, for the accommodation of the Militia regiments of the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, and Argyll These buildings have hitherto been used as public works, but a little alteration [illegible] render them suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. It has also been arranged to erect barracks at Hamilton, for the Lanarkshire Militia.

DURING the past week above 100 fine horses have joined the Regimental Depôt at Woolwich from the country. The different field battery stations of the artillery at Aldershott, Newcastle, and Weedon, have more than been completed to their full complement of horses. There are at present twelve field batteries in the United Kingdom—viz. C, D, I, K, L, M, N, O, S, T, U, and Z; and the following batteries at the Crimea:—A, B, E, F, G, H, J, P, Q, V, W, X, and Y. Eleven of these field batteries consist each of four 9-pounder guns, and two 24-pounder howitzers. C and V compose a 32-pounder battery of six guns. In addition to these, there are three troops of Horse Artillery, making a force of twenty field guns in actual service in the Crimea. The number of companies as siege artillery are twenty-four, and three for reserve. In addition, a number more are under orders, in addition to five companies as siege companies, and expect to embark shortly.

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.—On Wednesday morning orders were issued to the respective commanding officers of the seven battalions composing the household infantry brigade to hold in readiness, for immediate embarkation, the reinforcements of volunteers which have been told off to join the Guards in the Crimea. The force for service are 350 volunteers from the 1st and 2nd battalions of Grenadier Guards for the 3rd battalion; 250 volunteers from the 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards for the 1st battalion; and 250 volunteers from the 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards for the 1st battalion; making a total of 850 rank and file The reinforcements will proceed [illegible] whence the reserve at present there will [illegible]

CHURCH, UNIVERSITY, AND GENERAL.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev Dr. Beal, Vicar of Brooke, Norfolk, to be Surrogate for, and throughout, the diocese of Norwich *Rectories* The Rev. W. Butler to Hemington, with Hardwick, Northamptonshire; the Rev. R. Howell to Drayton, Norfolk; the Rev A. T. Paget to Rickinghall, with Langhall, Norfolk; the Rev. A. Watson to Bridestowe, Devon; the Rev. H. Wickenden to Tydd St. Mary; the Rev. J. Blackmore to Stotfold to East Grafton, Wiltshire; the Rev. J. Wheeler to [illegible] Tiverton; the Rev. W. Williams to Llanl[illegible] Carmarthen; the Rev. H. Rendall to Great Rolright, near Chipping Norton. *Dignities* The Rev. J. Wilkinson to Harlekirk, Northumberland; the Rev. R. J. F. Thomas to Yeovil-cum-Preston. *Incumbencies*: the Rev. E. Cree, M.A., to Holy Trinity Church, Tooting; the Rev. J. Woolf, to East Bergholt, Suffolk.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DR ARNOTT

On the 6th inst the death occurred at his residence in Dunfriesshire, in his 84th year, of Dr Archibald Arnott, of the 20th Regiment, who was formerly so conspicuously and creditably known as the medical attendant of Napoleon when dying at St. Helena. Dr. Arnott entered the Army upwards of sixty years ago, and retired from active service in 1826. During his long and active life he was, for a few years, attached to the 11th Dragoons, but for a much longer period he was with the 20th Foot, sharing the perils and exploits of that regiment on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, and Holland, and earning a medal with clasps for Egypt, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse.

After the war Dr. Arnott accompanied his regiment to St. Helena and India At St. Helena he became the medical attendant of Napoleon Bonaparte. Arnott's professional ability, ingenuous character, and upright and dignified deportment as an officer and gentleman, at once ensured him the confidence of the illustrious invalid, whose good opinion, strengthened by daily intercourse, ripened into warm attachment and sincere esteem. Shortly previous to his dissolution, the Emperor gave signal testimony of his appreciation of Dr Arnott Napoleon as he lay upon his death-bed bequeathed a valuable gold box brought to him, and, with his dying hand, and a last effort of departing strength, he engraved upon its lid with a penknife the letter "N," and presented it to Arnott. Napoleon also bequeathed to Dr. Arnott 12,000 francs, and the British Government, to mark its approbation of his conduct, granted him £500 more. Napoleon expired with his right hand in that of Dr. Arnott.

Dr. Arnott was almost the last survivor of those whose names will be handed down to posterity, in connection with the last days of Napoleon. Dr. Arnott's memory and tenacious mind was richly stored with recollections and anecdotes of that momentous period; yet, with the exception of a clear and distinct "Account of the Last Illness, Decease, and Post-Mortem Appearances of Napoleon Bonaparte," published in 1822, he could never be induced to write on the subject.

Dr. Arnott latterly retired to his native parish, and there, on his patrimonial estate of Kirkconnel-hall, spent the evening of his days beneficently to the neighbourhood and honourably to himself, both in the relations of life and in his public duties as a magistrate and heritor

JOHN M'CLINTOCK, ESQ., OF DRUMCAR.

THE death of this venerable gentleman took place at Drumcar, in the county of Louth, in the afternoon of Thursday week, after a brief illness. Mr. M'Clintock had reached the patriarchal age of ninety years, having been born in the year 1765. At the early age of twenty-four years he was appointed to the important office of Sergeant-at-Arms, the duties of which, in the Irish House of Commons, he discharged from the year 1794 to the period of the Legislative Union. As a magistrate, landlord, and country gentleman, he was much beloved. Mr. M'Clintock was, we believe, the oldest magistrate in Ireland. He was High Sheriff for the county of Louth in 1798, and was present in that year at the battles of Arklow and Vinegar-hill. He was Vice-President of the Central Society, and sat for Athlone in 1823, and at the general election in 1831 was elected for the county of Louth. He was twice married—first to the daughter of Thomas Bunbury Esq., M.P. for the county of Carlow; and, secondly, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Power, daughter of Patrick Power, Earl of Clancarty Her Ladyship survives him. By his first marriage there are two sons—John, who now inherits the family possessions in the counties of Louth and Fermanagh; and William, now Captain M'Cumbee Bunbury, R.N., M.P. for the county of Carlow.

WILLS, PERSONALTY, AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Very Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D.D., Dean of Christchurch, Regius Professor of Greek, Oxford, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Lincoln, was proved under £100,000. The Rev. John Reid Combe, of Rolydon, £30,000. General Sir Andrews Francis Barnard, G.C.B., G.C.H., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, £30,000. The Right Hon. Georgiana Laura Fitzroy, £95,000. George Lee, of Watford, Esq., £90,000. Rev. James Carmichael, £19,000. The late Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., P.C., of Old Palace-yard and Sandbanks, Hants (personalty £70,000), by a codicil has bequeathed towards a £70000 to religious and charitable institutions, as under:—British Society of London and Irish Church Missions (amalgamated), £2000; Christianity among the Jews, £1000; Westminster Hospital, £500; Winchester Hospital, £500; Southampton Infirmary, £300; Consumption Hospital, £500; Lock Hospital, St. George's, £300; Operative Jewish Converts Institution, Curtain Road, Missionary, £300; Protection of Irish Converted Prisoners, Lord Church Education, £300; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent-road, £300; Asylum for Orphans of Irish Clergy, £200; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £200; Welsh and Wadesons Society held in London, £150; London Female Penitentiary, Islington, £100; the Ventry and Dingle Mission, £100; London and Newmark Scripture Readers' Society, £100; Sunday-School Society for Ireland, £100, British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Ballinasloe Missionary School, Welsh-pan Missionary, Scripture Readers' (Ireland), and the Reformation Society, £50 each. The Right Hon. John Charles Herries, one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Councillors, died intestate, personalty £30,000

THE CASE OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND CO.

Sir J. Paul, W. Strahan, and R. M. Bates were once more brought up to Bow street on Wednesday last. Mr Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ballantine for Mr. Strahan, and Mr. Sleigh (in the absence of Mr. Parry) for Mr. Bates. The continued interest taken by the public in these proceedings was manifested by a crowd almost exceeding that of any former occasion

Mr. Bodkin, on the part of the prosecution, said it would be remembered that a difficulty had arisen in consequence of the fact that the house of Overend and Co. were at issue in the actual description of the securities deposited with them by Sir John Paul. The difference in the accounts given respecting the securities in question necessitated a reference to the books of the bankrupts, which, although refused at first, had ultimately been accorded. On the part of the prosecution persons were appointed to institute a most searching inquiry into the facts of the case; but, owing to the voluminous character of the books, the solicitor to the prosecution had found it necessary to call in the aid of a professional accountant, whose services had been exercised exclusively devoted to the examination of the books. That inquiry was still going on. Some important results had been already brought about, but as nothing like a full and complete examination could be accomplished for some time to come yet, he (Mr. Bodkin) preferred delaying any statements of those results at present. He rather concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Balantine, sanctioned by the still higher authority of his worship, at the last remand, that the course most desirable for them to pursue should be made to master the details of the case by private inquiry before proceeding further with the matter in court; and for this purpose he begged, therefore, to ask that the three defendants might be remanded for another week

Mr. Jardine: Does it occur to you, Mr. Bodkin, as absolutely necessary that the secretaries of Dr. Griffith should be actually traced to their late or present destination—whether in the hands of Overend and Co., or elsewhere?

Mr Bodkin: I by no means think it is; but we consider it of great importance to know the fact, although it may not be essential, or at least absolutely so, to the prosecution

Mr. Ballantine, as a matter of personal feeling, must beg of his friend to bring this case to a conclusion. It was a frightfully painful thing for prisoners to be brought up in this way, week after week, to be the objects of publicity and derision—the objects of an exposure of the most revolting kind. If the accounts were alone concerned he might allow this; but all parties were inconvenienced by these repeated remands. He, therefore, hoped his friend would use all possible diligence in the matter. He should not oppose the present application.

Mr. Bodkin was sure the Court would grant that, looking to the difficulties interposed [illegible] the [illegible] they [illegible] reasonable delay in [illegible] any material progress would [illegible] next week, but he was quite willing to assent to a merely formal remand.

Mr. Jardine: Then must I understand you to have the defendants brought up to the bar again, in that case Could not the case be again formally adjourned without their attendance?

Mr. Jardine: That must be brought up as matter of form, but let it be understood that we only remand this next Wednesday, to comply with the Act; that nothing will be done on that occasion, except the formal remand of the prisoners again to the following Wednesday so that, in fact, it will be a remand, in effect, for a fortnight from this day, by which time I hope Mr Bodkin will be ready

Mr. Bodkin expressed a similar hope

The prisoners were then individually remanded, with the [illegible] all parties, for a week, to be again brought up on the [illegible] of August

NATIONAL SPORTS.

FEW Jockey-club propositions have created so much discussion [illegible] regarding the abolition of p.p. betting, which will be brought forward during the next Second October Meeting at Newmarket. It has originated in the feeling felt by the large majority of persons out of doors for the Last Derby, and, if carried, it bids fair to ruin round betting altogether. It remains, however, to be seen whether Mr. Davis (who never bets more than 2s to 1 against a horse) will choose to be dictated to by any one; and he is quite powerful enough to enforce his own views on the matter. The public and the ring would, we believe, be none the better for any alteration in the present rule, as it would be virtually evaded, by bragging horses to the post quite unprepared, simply to make the bets against them safe, and then their secret would be achieved. In fact, more mischief might be done, as many of the public never back horses until they see them at the post, little dreaming that they are "done" on the Goodwood Cup betting is still very languid, and the two Dutch horses and Oulston excite but the attention of the Ring. We are still, however, firm in our belief that, good as Oulston may be, he has no chance with Rattle at 12lbs. The St. Leger betting is a dead letter; and Oulston's sale—If it be one—has not increased his backer's confidence in the Gosforth colt. Fell is the latest party to go out of training for the St. Leger Derby, and, if carried, it bids fair to ruin round betting altogether. It remains, however, to be seen whether Mr. Davis (who never bets more than 2s to 1 against a horse) will choose to be dictated to by any one; and he is quite powerful enough to enforce his own views on the matter. The public and the ring would, we believe, be none the better for any alteration in the present rule, as it would be virtually evaded, by bragging horses to the post quite unprepared, simply to make the bets against them safe, and then their secret would be achieved. In fact, more mischief might be done, as many of the public never back horses until they see them at the post, little dreaming that they are "done" on the Goodwood Cup betting is still very languid, and the two Dutch horses and Oulston excite but the attention of the Ring. We are still, however, firm in our belief that, good as Oulston may be, he has no chance with Rattle at 12lbs. The St. Leger betting is a dead letter; and Oulston's sale—If it be one—has not increased his backer's confidence in the Gosforth colt. Fell is the latest party to go out of training for the St. Leger, with its 167, is exactly on a par with last year, which had the largest entry ever known

The racing fixtures for the week are few and uninteresting. Marlborough and Chelmsford each occupy Tuesday and Wednesday. The latter meeting is now under the able care of Mr. Percy, of Leamington, who has made extensive repairs for its handicap, in which Rataplan has to give Mr. Payne's Cock Pheasant of the same year 3 lbs.

Yachting will be pretty brisk during the ensuing week, and commences with the Regatta at Dartmouth on Tuesday. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Royal Western Club (Ireland) hold theirs at Cahir, Belfast Lough; and on Wednesday a regatta will also come off at Mr. Mary's, Rother hithe. The Prince of Wales' Yacht-club sailing match is fixed for the latter day as well; and on Thursday the Victoria Thames Yacht Club are more be called into requisition for the Eastern Thames Regatta. A boat race against time is exciting much interest in Oxford, in which the taker of the odds undertakes that a four-oared boat shall be rowed from Oxford to Iffley and back, doing the present long vacation.

An "All England" cricket match is set down for Newark, on Thursday; but the "United All England" do not play during the week. Some of its corps, as well as of "All England," will join in the great match, at Lord's, on Monday, of "The gentlemen against the players." "All England" was cleverly beaten by sixty-three runs in one innings, when they encountered Earl Stamford's twenty-two, last week; and it is thought that the same fate awaits "The United," when they pitch their wickets in their turn, on July 30th, in Enville-park.

STOURBRIDGE RACES.—MONDAY.

Prestwood Stakes.—Argyle, 1. Nemesis, 2
Stourbridge Stakes.—Master Sadder, 1. Whitelock, 2.
Innkeepers Plate.—Roving Betsy, 1. Alma, 2.
Last Worcestershire Stakes.—Thwaite, 1. Miss Hatch, 2.

TUESDAY

Ladies' Purse.—Revib, 1. [illegible] Helene, 2.
Gold Cup Stakes. Wildrake, 1. Kirdyer, 2
Handicap Stakes.—Whitecock, 1. Tamarisk, 2.

STAMFORD MEETING TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 70 sovs.—Miss Middlethumb walked over
Stamford St. Leger Stakes.—Benhams walked over
Burghley Stakes.—Beelka, 1. Hermit, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Little Duke walked over.

WEDNESDAY

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Adamant, 1. Plenty 2, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Exchange walked over.
Ketton Stakes.—Beelka, 1. Sandboy, 2.
Gold Cup.—Beelka, 1. Skaravogue, 2. Only these two ran. Won by a neck

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Scarbors' Stakes.—Rataplan and Sune-gun-non divided forfeits.
Robin Hood Stakes.—Tilly, 1. Leamington, 2.
Nottingham Handicap.—Tyree, 1. Bramey, 2.
Sherwood Handicap.—Hazleout, 1. Hybla, 2.

FRIDAY

Bunney Park Stakes.—Duet, 1 San Domingo, 2
Chesterfield Handicap.—Le Nord, 1. Sancelox, 2
Forest Stakes.—Louvat, 1. Merry Monk, 2.
Queen's Guineas. Rataplan, 1. Goorkah, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although our advices from Paris state that the whole of the French Loan of £30,000,000 will be almost immediately taken up on the opening of the lists Messrs. Rothschild and others have intimated that they are prepared to receive applications for the Loan in question at a charge of 4 per cent commission. The applications, we are informed, must not be for less than 900 francs of Rentes in the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, and 750 Rentes in the Three per Cents. It is by no means improbable, however, that all sums subscribed in this country will be returned, should the loan be taken up with avidity in France. As the new Turkish Loan of £5,000,000 will be jointly guaranteed by England and France, very little doubt can be entertained but that the whole of it will be subscribed for, and without having any effect upon our Money market, which remains easy, notwithstanding that another instalment of the Englas Loan of £15,000,000 fell due on Tuesday. In the bonds of the last loan contracted for Turkey there have been numerous purchases effected, and a considerable advance has taken place in the quotations.

The amount of business transacted in the Consol-market has been very moderate during the whole of the week; nevertheless prices, almost generally, have been well supported. The Directors of the India-houses have given notice that on and after the 31st of July, 1855, the interest on India Bonds will be received from and after that day at the rate of £3 3s. per cent per annum. The following day and the market was most favourable appearance Bank Stock realised [illegible] Reduced were [illegible] Three per Cents Reduced were [illegible] Three per Cent Consols for account and time [illegible] Annuities, 1880, 4 1-16; Ditto, 1885, 16; [illegible] Bonds, 3s. to 5s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 5s. pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 3s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 1858, 101 to 102. On Wednesday prices were [illegible] and numerous small purchases of Stock were effected on account of the public. Bank Stock, 214 ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾; Three per Cent Consols, 91¾; the New Three per Cents, 92¾; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; Long Annuities, 1860, 4; Ditto, 1885, 16; India Stock, 262 to 260; India Bonds, 3s. 3s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 1858, 3s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 1859, 101 to 100. Thursday's business was limited, and several sales of stock were effected Three per Cent Consols were done at 91¾ for the transfer, and 91¾ for the account; Reduced, 91½; and New, 91¾. The New were quoted 16 16-16; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 27s. premium. With the exception of Turkish Bonds having advanced nearly 2 per cent, there have been no important changes in the value of Foreign securities, for which, however, the market has ruled firm. Brazilian Five per Cents have sold at 101¼. Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90 ex div.; Ecuador Bonds, 4; Granada Deferred, [illegible] Three per Cents, 86¾; Russia Five per Cents, 106; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90 ex div.; Sardinian Five Cents, 87; Spanish Passive Certificates, 8¾; Ditto, New, Deferred, [illegible] Three per Cents, [illegible] Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 19¾; Ditto Three per Cents, 39¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¾ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 95; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1.

There has been a steady business done in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, at very full prices. Colonials have realised 84½, British North American, 44; Colonial, 20½ ex div.; Commercial, 22½; London Chartered of Australia, new, 4; London and County, 37; London Joint-Stock, 20½; Oriental, 20½; Provincial of Ireland, 1½; Union of London, 29½ ex div. Miscellaneous Securities have mostly remanded better rates—Berlin Waterworks have marked, 8; Canada, 121, Ditto Government, Six per Cents, 111½; Crystal Palace, 4; Ditto Debentures, 3½; London Gas, 97; Oriental Gas, 8½; Peninsular Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 61½. Canal Shares have ruled dull, yet very little change as to the prices in their quotations: Ashton and Oldham, 130; Coventry, 300; Grand Junction, 240; Leeds and Liverpool, 870; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 14½; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, [illegible] Insurance Companies' Securities have remained dull—Sales in Albion, 128; Globe, 110; Law Life, 57; Rock, 8½; Union, 84½.

We have to draw attention to the value of money. On the Stock Exchange for short periods it may be had at 2 per cent per annum

The Import of the precious metals have amounted to £180,000 from New York, and £162,500 from Australia. We have intelligence that several vessels have left Melbourne with large quantities of gold aboard. The shipments have been about £40,000 to the Continent, and 120,000 to Calcutta, Lisbon, and the Pacific.

There has been about an average business transacted in Railway Shares, although the half monthly settlement has taken place. The following are the closing prices [illegible] on Thursday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 23½; Bristol and Exeter, 93½; [illegible] Eastern Counties, 11½; Great Northern, 102½; [illegible] Great Western, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 57½; London and Blackwall, 3½; London and Brighton, 93½; [illegible] London and North Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; Midland, 73½; North Eastern Berwick, 73½; Ditto, Extension, 12½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Scottish Midland, 69; Shrewsbury and Chester, 12½; South Wales, 81½; Waterford and [illegible]

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 101; Eastern Counties Extension, Five Per Cents, 10½; Ditto, Great Northern Five per Cent, 12. Ditto, Three-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½; Ditto, Five per Cent Scrip, 7½; Midland Consolidated, 4½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 104; Shrewsbury and [illegible] 4½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 1½

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS London, Tilbury, and Southend, 10 to 10½; Midland-Bristol, 1.

[illegible] Bristol and Exeter, 86 to 87; Dutch Rhenish, 9½; East Indian Railway Co., [illegible] Luxemburg Shares, 3½; Great Western of Canada, [illegible] Madras, New, 1½; Ditto, Extension, 1; Western of France, 30¾

[illegible] Canada Copper and Cuseba were done at [illegible] Australasian Steam Navigation Company, 1½; Pontgibaud Silver Lead, [illegible]

The last [illegible] Bank has [illegible] a fall [illegible] in stock of bullion of £3,340,000.

Friday Evening

Very little change has taken place in prices to-day, and the amount of business doing in most stocks is moderate. The Three per Cent Consols are 91¾ ex., the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ ¾; and the New Three per Cents, 92¾. Exchequer Bills are 20s to 23s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are somewhat [illegible]

THE Bank of England have purchased for their West-end branch establishment, in exchange for the Mansion of the Marquis of Anglesey (Uxbridge-house), in Burlington-gardens, Piccadilly, for a sum of £45,000 or £47,000.

HYDE-PARK ON SUNDAY. The Sunday demonstrations in Hyde-park are [illegible] and in another week or two there will be [illegible] Mr. Locke's bill, which has been [illegible] Lord Robert Grosvenor's judicious measure gave rise. On Sunday the number of people assembled showed a decided falling off, and the more respectable classes held themselves aloof from the meeting, apart from a number of urchins and thieves who had collected. Of course these latter did all in their power to get up a disturbance, rushing hither and thither, making as much noise as possible, and scarcely giving the police time to secure one of their number. A considerable force of the police was in attendance, but the previous Sunday they fixed on Hyde-park corner as the most convenient spot for carrying on their operations. Last Sunday the venue was changed to the Albert-gate, and the police, not having anticipated this move, had consequently an opportunity of watching how we deal with street rows in London. Beyond a considerable amount of pocket-picking very little mischief was done, and the number of police on the ground acted most powerfully to check the disposition to riot. The police did not show in the park itself, but at the different outlets and in the neighbourhood they were most strongly represented in force, while a mounted patrol kept up with the quick movements of the mob, and prevented any serious injury to property being attempted. No carriages appeared in the drive, so that no facilities existed for getting up a disturbance, and we have fairly hope that next Sunday afternoon the park will present its usual peaceable aspect. All feeling of irritation towards the police has evidently subsided, and we have no doubt that they will now be heartily supported in establishing and maintaining good order. Two attempts were made by the rabble on Sunday to penetrate into Belgravia from Albert-gate, but both were promptly frustrated by the police, and the ringleaders were arrested.

DR PRADES' PICTURE OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN AT BALACLAVA.—We have recently inspected, at Messrs. Fore's, Piccadilly, a fine painting by M. de Prades, illustrative of one of the many heroic incidents in the Crimean Campaign, namely, that of "Balaclava." The picture represents the Earl of Cardigan, as in his familiar "Ronald," in the heat of that bloody fray. It possesses great merit in all essential respects; and will, we have no doubt, be greed on with interest by thousands of our fellow countrymen. An engraving of the picture, by Mr. Henry Cousins, is preparing for publication.

IRISH REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA. If the emigration drain from Ireland to the United States is being gradually diminished, as no doubt it is, the influx of money from the United States to Irish hands is steadily on the increase Just take a few figures in illustration of this statement. The number who left Ireland for all parts of the States, British America, and Australia, in the year 1853, was 162,601; whereas the number who left Ireland in the year 1854 did not exceed 150,209. Of these 111,095 emigrated to the United States, 22,909 to British America, and 16,202 to Australia. In 1853 the amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants to their relatives in Ireland, for payment of passages as well as for various other purposes, was £1,439,000; but in 1854 that amount, vast and wonderful as it was, was far exceeded, it having reached to £1,745,000, or nearly £300,000 over what it was the previous year. In the hands of the world there is nothing like this amazing proof of the strength and [illegible] of the feeling of affection and family attachment which ever distinguished and adorned the calumniated Irish race.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise, have amounted to 1466 quarters; by land-carriage, first, up to-day, the receipts were Limited, and the show of samples was small. All kinds were in good request, at prices fully equal to Monday. In some instances selected samples were considered rather dearer. The imports of foreign wheat are rather over 12,000 quarters. Good heavy qualities were the turn higher, and other sorts ruled steady, as full prices. All floating cargoes sold steadily, at full quotations. Grinding barley was firm, and quite as dear as on Monday. Other kinds were a slow inquiry, in the value of malt no change to note place. We were fairly supplied with oats, which moved off steadily, at full quotations. Beans were in good, and flour ran, and previous rates.

Arrivals in Mark: English—wheat, 1466; barley 791; malt, 350; oats, 1080 [illegible] Irish: oats 2100. Foreign—wheat, 12,693; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; flour, [illegible].

English. Wheat, [illegible] per qr.: fine white, 76s to 77s; ditto, white, 76s to 80s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 71s to 76s; rye, 43s to 45s; grinding barley, 30s to 33s; distilling, 34s to 36s; malting, 36s to 38s per qr. Beans, 40s to 43s; Lincoln and Norfolk, mail, 65s to 70s; Severn ditto, 62s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, 66s to 71s; Chevalier, [illegible]. Peas, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Flour, [illegible]. Linseed cake, [illegible]. Rapeseed, [illegible]. Coals, [illegible].

Irish. Oats, [illegible]; flour, [illegible].

Foreign. Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; flour, [illegible].

Seeds.—All agricultural seeds are a slow sale, at about extremely low quotations. Linseed, [illegible]; rapeseed, [illegible]; mustard-seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 8s to 10s.; tares, 6s. to 10s. per bushel. Canary, [illegible]; hempseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, [illegible]; £12 5s. to £12 10s.; ditto, foreign, £11 15s. to £12 10s. per ton. Coriander, 9d. to 10d. per quarter.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d. of household ditto, 9½d. to 9½d. per 8lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 76s. 1d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 28s. 8d.; rye, 44s. 8d.; beans, 41s. 10d.; peas, 42s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 75s. 6d.; barley, 34s. 3d.; oats, 28s. 9d.; rye, 45s. 7d.; beans, 42s. 1d.; peas, 42s. 2d.

English Grain Sold this Week.—Wheat, 33,360; barley, 6204; oats, 9193; rye, 117; beans, 2,960; peas, 230 quarters.

Tea.—The sales of samples being rather extensive, the demand is heavy, and prices are barely supported. Common sound congou is selling at 8½d. per pound.

Sugar.—All raw sugars have moved off steadily, and, in some instances, a further advance of ½s. per cwt. has been realised. Refined loaves has changed hands at 34s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; Grenada, 34s. to 36s. Besides, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. has been the figure of foreign have produced extreme rates. The demand for refined goods is steady. Brown lumps, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d.; and 5s. to 5s. 2d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Nearly all kinds have been in good request, and prices are rather on the move. Inferior descriptions command previous rates. Eastern and foreign qualities are unaltered in value. There are [illegible] further advanced is per cwt. Home and chease are the turn dearer. In other kinds of provision only a moderate business is doing.

Tallow.—There is a fair demand for tal ow, and prices continue to advance. P.Y.C. on the spot and last month, 67s. 3d.; and for October to December 66s. per cwt. Town tallow, 5s. 4d. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 4½d.

Spirits.—There has been a fair demand for rum, at full prices. A Government contract for 15,000 gallons is announced. Brandy is rather dearer. Geneva and malt spirits are quoted at 12s. 12d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 6s.; new ditto, £4 10s. to £5 5s.; old clover ditto, £4 5s. to £6 10s.; new ditto, £4 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 10s. per load.

Hops.—The public are supplied readily, at very full prices. English qualities are firm, and quite as dear as last week.

Potatoes.—The supplies of new English are increasing, and nearly 90,000 baskets have arrived from the Continent. A steady business is doing, at 30s to 80s per cwt. for kegulah, and 3d to 4d. per basket for fine qu[illegible]

Coals [illegible] Relmont, 19s 3d; [illegible] Ma.

20s Haswell, 2 s. 6d.; Hutton 2s. 6d.; Stewart's, 21s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 19s.; Lambton, 20s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—As the plantation accounts continue very favourable, our market is very dull, and prices are barely supported. Available, our market is very dull, and prices are barely supported. Available, our market is very dull, and prices are barely supported. Nearly 800 bales of American hops have duty to-day at 40s. 6d. Mid and East Kent pockets, 4s. to 6s.; ditto, 5s. to 8s.; Weald of Kent, £11 8s. to £12 12s.; Sussex, £10 10s. to £11 10s. per cwt.

Leather (Friday).—A very limited supply of hides was on sale to-day's market, and the demand for all sizes and sorts was extensive in the highest description obtained, with a rise of 2s. per 56lbs. The number of sheep was soon, for the time of year, and the market ruled rather firm, at 4d. per 8lbs. more money. Inferior and middling supply of which was only moderate—sold readily at 2d. per 8lbs. more money. Lambs were in good request, and the supply was pretty large, at 6d. per 8lbs. more money. Calves were steady, at last week's currency. Pigs met a dull sale, on former terms. Hides were firm, at full prices. Tallow was in moderate request, at 6d. per cwt. more money.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality Lots, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large pigs, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; Total supply in Smithfield this week: Beasts, 2,600; sheep, 23,000; calves, 270; pigs, 280.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal—Inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality Lots, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large pigs, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; Total supply in Whitechapel this week: Beasts, 2,520; sheep, 23,280; calves, 270; pigs, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies were very limited, and the trade ruled brisk, as follows.

Per 8 lbs., to the purchaser—Inferior beef, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; inferior small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; middling ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; prime ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. Veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 17.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Capt. W. Muir to be Lieutenant and Captain, 44th Foot: Lieut. Hon. H. Hood cak to be Captain; Ensign J. Kay to be Lieutenant.

79th: Lieut. G. A. Hutchison to be Captain.

STAFF.—1st Batt. R.M. W. L. Parkinson to be Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Turkey.

Memorandum: Lieut. Colonel [illegible] Staff Officer of Pensioners.

[illegible] Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] to be Inspecting Field Officer, converted into establishment rank: Brevet-Major Jos. J. A. V. Kirkland, J. Connolly to be Major.

BRIGHT'S Horse Guards: C. H. S. Lord West C. E. Howard, Hon. H. L. Pakenham, to be Colonels; Major J. Edmonds, C. Hay, A. Maitland, A. Haddonall, J. Hall, Hon. F. Armstrong, J. Mills, J. Simpson, and Brevet-Majors H. N. Fitzgerald and C. Wetherall, to be Lieut.-Colonels of Cavalry.

Capts. J. Swift, C. B. Cartwright, H. C. C. Owen, M. W. Dixon, R. W. Simmons, W. C. Wynyard, W. Pennell, C. B. Hutt, J. B. Lowndes, J. Cornelius, G. J. Ambrose, W. W. Turner, J. Paul, C. Newall, A. C. Stuart, B. D'Arcy Hoa, L. Cresswell, A. J. H. Hall [illegible] Clifford, H. J. B. Mayne, S. Fraser, W. H. March, [illegible] Hon. H. S. Ashtall, G. C. Alexander, to be Majors of Cavalry.

[illegible] CRALTY, JULY 10.

[illegible] Lieut. to be Major-General

JULY 14.

Royal Marines: Colonel Commandant H. L. Dobsonville, Colonels D. Campbell, H. J. Godfrey, S. Garmeton, J. H. Stevens, to be Major-Generals.

BANKRUPTS.

J. W. MEARES, Croydon, chemist and druggist: J. and C. ELLIS, Trinity-square, Brixton, dealers—W. WOOD, late of Shadwell Highway, [illegible] Walthamstow-road, and now of Wells-street, Hackney grocer—G. WARD, Oxford-street, grocer and Italian warehouseman—J. [illegible] Broom Ferry, Lancashire, butcher—C. [illegible] Slough, horse-dealer—J. and R. DENT, Atherstone, publishers—R. L. CAULFIELD Wine Broker, Gracechurch, auctioneer—W. POOLE, Kingston-upon-Hull, provision-merchant—I. DENTON, POOLE, Kingston-upon-Hull, provision-merchant—I. DENTON, Bradford, grocer—J. CHIPPER and W. D. POSTELL, Rock Ferry and Horton, druggist, ferry and coal-merchants—J. ORBELL, Liverpool, ferry proprietor, and coal-merchants—J. ORBELL, Liverpool, tobacconist—F. L. BAYLEY and S. M. BARTON, Manchester, small ware manufacturers—J. PHILLIPS, Manchester, hat-dyer and packer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. S. M'FOD, Chrysom, [illegible] and [illegible]

MILLAR, [illegible] and [illegible]

FRIDAY, JULY 20

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 20

1st Dragoon Guards: Sergeant-Major J. Beckley to be Quartermaster.

[illegible] Brevet-Major G. R. Barker to be Lieutenant-Colonel: Second Capt. T. W. Mildmay to be Captain; Lieuts. M. F. Forbes, R. Ralph, to be Second Captains: Brevet Major F. F. Paddy to be Lieut.-Colonel: Lieut. Brevet-Major H. L. Clarendale to be Captain: Lieuts. H. H. Deane, G. M. Paisley, to be Second Captains; E. Harrison, T. Greenland, J. Hinge, to be Cornets.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. R. N. Laygate to be Second Captain; Col. E. Mather to be Inspector-Field Officer: Major-General Second Capt. F. M. H. Somerset to be Captain, Lieut. G. H. Gordon to be Second Captain.

Grenadier Guards: Capts. J. H. Brandt, and R. L. O. Pearson, to be Lieutenants and Captains, J. [illegible] Johnstone to be Ensigns and Lieutenants.

1st Foot: H. G. Shawcastle to be Ensign.

2nd: J. R. Hallahan to be Ensign.

3rd: The name of the Ensign appointed on the 12th May, 1855, is F. N. Astley.

4th: Ensign C. T. Wilson to be Lieutenant, W. Romilly, R. Davies, to be Ensigns.

7th: C. O. Bevan, H. E. W. Rumbold, to be Ensigns.

8th: Capt. W. Inge to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Cramer to be Captain; Ensign T. B. Melvill to be Lieutenant, Lieut. G. F. Walker to be Adjutant.

9th: W. J. Moody to be Ensign.

10th: Ensign St. A. B. St. John to be Lieutenant C. A. Armstrong to be Ensign.

13th: Ensign A. Howgill to be Ensign.

17th: R. W. Turner to be Ensign.

18th: Ensign A. Kay to be Ensign.

21st: F. W. Hamilton to be Ensign.

23rd: Ensign A. L. Tubb to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. Romilly to be Ensign W. A. FitzRoy to be Ensign.

26th: Lieut S. Ramsay, to be Captain, Ensign H. Thankwray to be Lieutenant, A. Hemfrey, F. Hare-blow, to be Ensigns.

31st: Lieut. C. Bowden to be Captain; Lieut. G. H. Pearson to be Adjutant, W. H. James, D. Montagu, M. Ingo, to be Ensigns.

32nd: W. Coxon to be Ensign.

34th: Ensign D. Lane to be Lieutenant; Ensigns G. Malcolm, J. W. Leech, B. Shiffner, F. Wood, R. P. Fox, to be Ensigns.

37th: Ensign J. W. Fleming to be Sergeant-Major.

38th: A. C. Hallowes, W. H. R. Skey, W. D. Perelra, to be Ensigns.

44th: Lieuts. T. Gash, H. Leake, Ensign J. F. Barker, to be Ensigns.

49th: Capt. F. A. Gould to be Captain.

50th: Ensign G. F. Young to be Lieutenant; Serg. H. Gordon to be Ensign and Adjutant; H. A. Mever to be Ensign.

52nd: Lieut. the Hon. D. J. Monson to be Captain.

56th: Lieut. J. Lawrence to be Captain.

60th: Ensign G. S. Cuthbert to be Lieutenant.

67th: Capt. A. A. Logan to be Major, Capt. J. A. Mackay, Lieut. Venables, to be Captains; Lieuts. an. Adjutant G. H. Waugh, Ensign B. C. Bayntun, to be Lieutenants; H. F. Kniy, W. De W. Waller, to be Ensigns.

71st: [illegible] Ensign T. Gash, H. Leake, Ensign J. F. Barker, to be Ensigns.

72nd: Ensign G. F. Young to be Lieutenant; Serg. H. Gordon to be Ensign and Adjutant; H. A. Mever to be Ensign.

73rd: Lieut. the Hon. D. J. Monson to be Captain.

74th: Lieut. J. Lawrence to be Captain.

75th: Ensign G. S. Cuthbert to be Lieutenant.

76th: Capt. A. A. Logan to be Major, Capt. J. A. Mackay, Lieut. Venables, to be Captains; Lieuts. an. Adjutant G. H. Waugh, Ensign B. C. Bayntun, to be Lieutenants; H. F. Kniy, W. De W. Waller, to be Ensigns.

77th: [illegible]

78th: R. E. Harrow to be Ensign.

80th: J. K. Watson to be Ensign.

84th: Ensign J. H. Wright to be Lieutenant.

97th: Lieut. Reade to be Ensign.

98th: Ensign W. C. Hatton to be Lieutenant.

99th: C. C. Willoughby to be Ensign.

[illegible]: Ensign R. Lance to be Lieutenant.

Rend. Lieut. A. E. Warren to be Captain; Ensign H. D. Marsh to be Lieutenant.

83rd: Ensign J. Wak. field to be Lieutenant.

84th: Lieut. Brien to Captain.

[illegible]: Lieut. Newbigging to be Ensign.

[illegible]: P. Burke to be Ensign.

[illegible]: [illegible] Mason to be Captain.

[illegible]: Ensign J. Ley to be Lieutenant.

[illegible]: [illegible] W. Barker to be Ensign.

[illegible]: Ensign E. Ansell to be Lieutenant.

[illegible]: Lieut. Hon. H. Nicholson to be Ensign.

[illegible]: [illegible] Hunt, P.C. Savage, to be Ensigns.

[illegible]: [illegible] Hunt, P.C. Savage, to be Ensigns.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOREIGN LEGION.—1st Regt. Capt. Major A. Schaper to be Major-Commandant with brevet rank: 2nd Regt. Lieut. Anthony Rathbone, Jr. to be Captain; C. G. Von Wurmb, to be Major with brevet rank: Depot at Shorncliffe. Lieut. C. Mills to be Depot Adjutant. Depot at Heligoland: E. Hoffman to be Depot Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant. Depot at Shorncliffe: Staff Quartermaster.

BRITISH SWISS LEGION.—1st Light Infantry: J. Gray to be Paymaster.

DISPATCHERS.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. L. Browne to have the Brevet rank of Major, dated the 12th July, 1855.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Senior Surgeon J. F. Williams to be deputy Inspector General of Hospitals: Surgeon J. C. Gunning, Senior Surgeon S. Chesbon, and Staff Surgeon of the second Class W. Sall to be Surgeons of the first Class. Assistant-Surgeons H. D. Fyfe, P. S. Warren, D. J. Doherty, W. Perry, T. Ships, and Staff Assistant-Surgeons W. Blane and J. Rainsford, to be Staff Surgeons of the Second Class.

T. O. Hagger to be Purveyor to the Forces.

To be Lieutenants—1st Foot: H. F. Wakefield, W. Hoge. F. A. Gould, J. A. Mackay, J. Ramsay, J. W. Dalgety, to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Majors W. Jones, H. St. Gardiner, L. B. Jamieson, C. E. Cooper, J. C. Crawford, G. H. Page, R. Mant, to be Majors. Capt. G. Tennant, to have the additional rank of Captain in Turkey while employed under the command of Major-General Beatson. C. B. Barnes, A. L. Hoyle, to have the local rank of Assistant-Surgeon in Turkey while so employed.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 14

Royal Marines: Colonel Brevet Commandant J. Childs to be Colonel Commandant: Lieut.-Col. T. F. Lwyer to be Colonel Second Commandant: Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. B. Langford to be Lieutenant-Colonel: Maj. [illegible] Hall to be Captain; Second Lieut. W. H. T. M. Hodgin to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

ELIZABETH M'MULLAN, Bow-street East, Oxford-street, plumber-dealer—G. [illegible] BEAUMONT, Manchester, general warehouseman—J. [illegible] NEWELL, Friar-street, Reading, [illegible] Buckinghamshire, carrier and leather-seller—J. DAWSON, High-street, Shadwell, [illegible] Wellclose-square—J. [illegible] NICHOLS, Swansea, agents, Lancashire-road surveyor, commission agent, and general dealer—T. [illegible] LOCKLEY, Wisbech, painter and glazier—D. WILLIAMS, [illegible] Chelsey, Berks, wheelwright and carpenter—E. GREEN, Ely, [illegible] Cambridge, [illegible] AUSS, Strand, stationer—J. SHARLAND, Penzance, builder and draper—T. G. SHAW and J. LANE, Old-market-street, City, and 67, [illegible] March—J. EDWARDS and T. WHITLOCK, Upper Thames-street, both carpenters—G. NALDEN, Lodsdale, builder and carpenter—J. CHINN, Wellington, Shropshire, victualler—J. S. [illegible] SUTTER, Manchester, manufacturer—J. [illegible] Bristol, [illegible] under-clerk—J. [illegible] banker, and grazier—W. [illegible] Wingate Grange and Low Spennis Moor, [illegible] grocer and [illegible] HORNER, late of Black-swan-yard, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, leather-dresser—S. M. and N. S. BURNELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of North Shields, merchants and ship and insurance brokers.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Shrubenhow, Forest-hill, Sydenham, Kent, the wife of Charles Barry, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Basingstoke, Balliol College, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Henry Bessell, Master of Balliol, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Hendon, Middlesex, the lady of Mrs. W. L. Fallow, of a son, stillborn.

On the 15th inst., at Lytchett Matravers Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. M. Heath, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Shrewsbury, near Denbigh, the wife of John Cognac Wynne-Edwards, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. Henry Garth, Mr. Frederick Rose, of Great Pulteney-street, St. James's, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Black, of Grosvenor-terrace, Westbourne.

On the 17th inst., at St. Ann's, Soho, by the Rev. R. Gorett, Mr. Frederick Jones, to Miss Mary, youngest daughter of the late George Coles Arcangh, Esq., of Stanwell, Middlesex.

At Stillingfleet, near York, by the Rev. Wilson, of the Abbey, Wm. Wetherspoon, Esq., Manchester-house, Paisley, to Jessie, youngest daughter of Thomas Lees, Esq.

On the 14th inst., at St. Michael's Church, Coventry, by the Rev. Charles H. Rice, of Culworth, Northamptonshire, Constance Hayward Read, Esq., Ceylon Rifles, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Edward Thomas Fearn, an, Esq., of Coventry.

At Edinburgh, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Hugh Knightsbridge, William son of the late William Hooper Boys, Esq., of Alborda, Kent, and nephew of the present Rear Admiral Boys, to Elizabeth Ann Frederick, Mary, only child of Frederick Boyd [illegible].

DEATHS.

On Saturday, on the 28th inst., of wounds received in the action of the 18th June, Captain William Henry Mansfield, 44th Regt., son of the late Admiral Sir William Mansfield, of Mansfield Lodge, in the county of Kildare.

On the 3rd inst., of a wound received on the 18th, Capt. G. H. Norman, of the 57th Regt., eldest and beloved son of G. W. Norman, Esq., of Bromley, Kent.

On the 5th inst., in Dublin, at the Under Secretary's lodge, Phœnix-park, Lady D'Aguilar.

On the 12th inst., at Bath House, Colesbill-street, Eaton-square, universally respected, beloved and lamented, Col. J. Enoch, Assistant Adjutant-General at Head Quarters, London, aged 71.

On the 17th inst., at Langdon, Dawlish, after a long and painful illness, wife of William Cosens, Esq.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.—I am able to inform you in a manner almost official, that her Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will disembark here on the morning of Friday, August 17; that they will sleep in this city and leave the following morning for Paris. His Royal Highness Prince Consort will pass the Sunday in private, and will not receive officially until the Monday. The English Admiralty have already sent one of its officers to take the necessary steps for the disembarkation. It is believed that the Emperor will be here to receive the august visitors, as, in addition to the Imperial Prince, which will be prepared for the Queen and her suite, an hotel has been arranged for a high personage. The city of Calais, proud of the preference which Queen Victoria shows in choosing that port, is preparing to give her Majesty a worthy reception. Captain Fendall, courier of the English Cabinet, landed yesterday morning, bearing the despatches of her Britannic Majesty to the Emperor. His Highness Prince Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte embarked yesterday morning for Dover on board the steamer *Imperatrice.*—*Letter from Calais in the Indépendance Belge of Tuesday.*

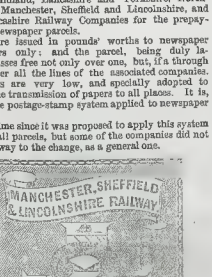
THE HEALTH OF THE ALLIED ARMY. Diarrhœa is all but universal in all the armies, and cholera will, I fear, be much more so during this month and that of August, than it has been hitherto, if, indeed, it does not be so. It always unpleasant to lay oneself open to the imputation of being a croaker, but it is impossible not to entertain apprehensions in the present state of things. No one can already hardly point to a single man who has not got diarrhœa. Dyspeptic people are looked upon in England as remarkable for nervousness, but here in Crimea out here is quite the reverse, confinement of the bowels makes happy, careless, merry dogs, whom everybody admires and envies, who drink their beer and devour their tough beef with impunity, whilst their neighbours are looking melancholy over various compounds of rice, or sloppy mixtures supposed easy of digestion. I was in the camp of the 10th Hussars the other day when a man whom the prevalence of cholera had "demoralised" sent in a fright for the doctor, because for two days he had been the victim of dyspepsia. When the story was related to a group of officers, "Oh that I could say the same!" was the universal cry. *Letter from the Camp.*

NEWSPAPER PARCEL PREPAID STAMPS

LABELS like the one engraved below have been adopted by the Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North-Eastern, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, and East Lancashire Railway Companies for the prepayment of newspaper parcels.

They are issued in pounds' worths to newspaper proprietors only, and the parcel, being duly labelled, passes free not only over one, but, if a through parcel, over all the lines of the associated companies. The rates are very low, and specially adapted to enable the transmission of papers to all places. It is, in fact, the postage-stamp system applied to newspaper parcels.

Some time since it was proposed to apply this system to all small parcels, but some of the companies did not see their way to the change, as a general one.



This excellent system is at present confined to the above companies. But soon the London and North-Western, and Great Northern Companies, will follow and give the metropolitan press the advantage of the new system, now confined to the country.

The system of a cheap prepaid label, or stamp, avoids booking, weighing at stations, or delay; and enables the transmission of newspapers into localities, where otherwise from high cost of conveyance they could never penetrate, except to the houses of the rich.

SKETCHES IN THE GULF OF FINLAND,

(From a Correspondent.)

BURNING OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

On Wednesday, the 20th June, Captains Yelverton, of *Arrogant*, and Vansittart, of *Magicienne*, accompanied by the masters of their respective ships, proceeded in the *Ruby* gun-boat to reconnoitre the entrance of the Kymene river, from the fort of Kotchensalm. On the adjacent island of Kotka they discovered a large barrack, stables, hospital, &c., calculated to accommodate 6000 men. On nearing these buildings two rockets and a gun were fired as a warning to the non combatants to escape. No resistance being offered, a party from the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* of sixteen or seventeen landed in the cutter of the former and gig of the latter ship, and set fire to them at once to set fire to the immense pile of buildings, and soon had most of them in a grand conflagration. The Sketch represents the principal buildings when the fire broke out. The bridge to the right, over which some Russian troops and peasants may be seen escaping, connects the island with the mainland. To complete the work of demolition it was necessary to land at two other points to destroy detached buildings that cannot be shown in the Sketch. The telegraph seen to the left was also destroyed, the occupant of which had literally just time to "take up his bed and walk."

Our ignorance of the existence of the fort of Rotshensalm and barrack of Kotka must be ascribed to the well-known policy of Russia in keeping secret all her military affairs; but they are not, therefore, to be considered of less importance nor their loss of less consequence to the enemy. The spoils were not much, although the barracks had been recently supplied: they consisted of a few pairs of silver epaulettes and a number of ladies' bonnets; with the latter Jack, when his work of destruction was over, rigged himself out and cut a ludicrous enough figure. The whole work was happily effected without the slightest casualty.

BLOWING UP OF FORT ROTSHENSALM.

This Sketch shows the destruction of Fort Rotshensalm, situated near the mouth of the Kymene River, in Finland, on the 21st of June, by the crews of H.M.S. *Arrogant* and *Magicienne*. The fort was circular, built of Lake rock, very solidly, and completely commanded the approach by sea to the extensive barracks on the island of Kotka, as well as the entrance to the river. The following are nearly its dimensions and character: Circumference, about 400 yards; height, 30 feet; having embrasures for 42 guns, casemated throughout, and bomb-proof. It had been deserted for some time. Notwithstanding that both ships were anchored for a part of two days in a line inside the fort, whilst their crews were engaged in mining and blowing it up, not the slightest resistance was offered; although, judging from its construction, it must have cost a large sum of money, and to replace it will necessarily require much time and large outlay.

THE "BELLEISLE," HOSPITAL-SHIP, IN FARO SOUND.

THIS fine hospital-ship has accommodation for 164 patients, each of whom has a separate iron cradle on the main deck. There are two officers' wards, containing 10 beds in the ward-room; and two beds for patients who may have just undergone operations. The lower deck has 124 cradles, besides a washing and wringing apparatus for the cloths, and a patent mangle. There are also fixed and moveable baths, which are supplied from coppers on the main deck. The other bedsteads are on the crlop deck, for convalescents.

The medical officers in charge are Dr. M'Keehnie, inspector; Dr Robert Butt, first surgeon; Mr. Jas. J. Maslin, second surgeon; Mr. R. Brien, assistant-surgeon; and three dressers.

A HURRICANE.—A storm of terrific violence broke over Paris in the early part of Monday afternoon. Two men, who were at the time employed in soldering some part of the steeple of the Sainte Chapelle, had all their apparatus blown away, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could maintain their hold of the scaffolding. In the Rue Montmartre a face of pigeons were surprised by a squall, and several of them driven with such violence against the chimney that they were killed. The trees on the Quais, in the Tuileries, and in the Bois de Boulogne, and Champs Elysées, bent like twigs, and many of them, of large size, were blown down. Tiles and chimney-pots were blown and scattered about in all directions, and the flags at many of the public buildings stripped in ribbons.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—The glorious Comedians WRIGHT and PAUL BEDFORD, of the Adelphi, are still drawing crowded houses at this magnificent establishment. They appear every evening

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A RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINE picked up off Cronstadt by H.M.S. "Wellington," is on view, and its use explained DAILY, at the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children, Half price

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DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON THE ISLAND OF KOTKA, IN FINLAND. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

BLOWING UP OF FORT ROTSHENSALM, IN FINLAND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE SICK-DECK OF "THE ARLEQUIN" HOSPITAL-SHIP, IN FARO SOUND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ANAPA, FROM THE SEA.

NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED OVENS FOR HEATING SHOT AT ANAPA. (SEE NEXT PAGE)

ANAPA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANAPA is a complete fortification, enclosing within it all the buildings composing the town. It has the sea on the northern and western sides, and is defended on the land side by a wall with batteries, and a wide deep ditch. On the northern side of the sea face the bastions are not very high, being about thirty-five feet, the cliffs rising gradually on the western side, where the highest guns were about fifty five feet above the level of the sea; the coast, trending south-easterly, rises immediately into high bold cliffs, which are the western extremity of the Caucasian mountains. On the northern side of Anapa is an extensive plain, with a sandy beach, and a small river called the Teuzour comes down a short distance from the fort.

On the 10th ult news arrived at the fleet (then anchored about nine miles to the southward of Kertch) that the Russians had left Anapa, and early the following morning Admiral Houston Stewart, in the *Hannibal*, accompanied by the *Highflyer*, Captain Moore, and two French ships, the *Napoleon* and a smaller steamer, went down. The Russians had made an effectual clearance of everything, having blown up the magazines, dismounted and disabled their guns by spiking them and knocking off the trunnions, which in many instances they had driven into the muzzles. Much new work was completed, or in progression, on the western side, where the cliff is highest: here the heaviest guns had been recently placed, a new magazine was building, and a number of ovens for heating shot had been lately built.

A number of Circassians were in and about the place, and collected to meet the Admiral upon his arrival, a conference being held during the morning. They did not appear be in any formal occupation of the place, but merely to ride about more as a matter of curiosity, and to see what they could pick up, than anything else. They were all dressed very much alike: the upper garment was a light-brown cloth, something like a very loose frock-coat closed in front, and having large sleeves; loose trousers tied in a tight bottom, and lightly-made yellow or buff boots completed the dress. Their arms are a long knife, the handle and case ornamented with silver studs in sheath in the girdle; a single very long barrelled pistol, with a large white knob at the butt, generally ornamented with silver, worn across the back in the belt; a sword in a wooden sheath, and a light basket in a case made of hide, with the hair outside. Some wore chain armour below the upper cloth, and a few had bows and arrows. They all wore high conical caps, with a band of black sheeps-skin, round the lower part. The cartridges were carried in two rows of little pockets, one row on each breast. All had a small whip, with a hard straight lash. They had generally thin faces, with long noses and ample beards, with a restless, hawk-like expression of eye, and very independent manner. There were many old men amongst them, who with their with beards and long hooked noses, looked like so many Fagins as they poked about to see what they could find among the heaps of rubbish which the Russians had left. Some of the chiefs were very fine men, with a truly noble bearing and manner.

The *Hannibal* remained a day at Anapa, and then returned to the fleet. The entire yacht *Stella*, R Y S., belonging to Mr. Franklin, and at present with the fleet, arrived, and anchored off Anapa as the *Hannibal* was coming

FUNERAL OF LORD RAGLAN.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 6, 1855.

THE mortal remains of Lord Raglan are borne as I write to a last resting place in England. The deeds of arms which are inseparably connected with his name will cause it to be long remembered by posterity; and if it was so disposed that the grand object of all our efforts—the capture of sebastopol—was not consummated in his time, the memory of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava will no more perish than his name be forgotten by the firesides of England. In death, as in life, Lord Raglan was surrounded by all the grim sounds and turmoil of war. As the funeral procession wound its way slowly along the hills and hollows of the Chersonese, the boom of great guns from the walls of Sebastopol, answered in quick response from the English batteries, proved that, although one of the main actors in the scene had expired, the work was still to be done, and was still proceeding.

Signs of a mournful celebration were visible early on the 3rd of July, not only round the Traktir Inn where the deceased Field Marshal lay, but in the most distant parts of our vast encampments. Funeral parties of fifty men from each regiment were told off, and marched in solemn silence to the rendezvous. From the front came the contingents of the infantry and artillery, whilst from the vale of Karanyi rode forth squadrons of cavalry, to form the guards of honour, and the escort of the body. As the various companies of infantry came up, they formed in lines along the road leading from head-quarters to the residence of the Commander-in-Chief. The cavalry stood at the bottom of the vale by Traktir, and the artillery was drawn up on the slope, with matches lighted. Behind these, and at both sides of the lines, the motley crowds of men of all nations and costumes, looked on in silence to witness the pageant. Beyond the lines of red uniforms, which marked the presence of our troops, and as one approached the French head-quarters, the ground was held by the remnant of the Zouaves in all the martial beauty of their best costume. Green shawl on red fez, overhanging tassel, black jacket, and red bags of trousers, yellow leather leggings, and white gaiters; add to these the bronze face and determined look of these warriors, it was a complete picture on the road the long cool and bear skin marked the presence of the Imperial Guard. On a knoll was a battery of the Artillery of the Guard and a detachment of Sardinian Lancers, with blue pennons floating in the breeze; and far away in the blue distance the ships at anchor in Kamiesch Bay.

At three in the afternoon the funeral car—a 32-pounder, surmounted by a platform drawn by ten horses, moved to the door of the house, and a line of infantry closed the ground in front from intruders. The court then began to fill, as the generals and officers of the four armies crowded in. Amongst the first to arrive was General de la Marmora, clad in a plain grey uniform; he was followed by a numerous staff whose blue feathers fluttered gracefully in the air. There were the blue Hussars, with their red caps; the *bersaglieri*, with the round hat and cock's-tail—all mounted on small but spirited chargers. Shortly afterwards Omer Pacha appeared, accompanied by a numerous suite. He was thinner than usual: he wore a fez embroidered with gold, and a broad red ribbon. His staff of fat pachas, sunburnt by exposure and from wearing the fez, wore coats with thick golden collars standing upright, over which hung their sallow protuberant cheeks, with their cream-coloured trousers and little Arab chargers and high saddles they formed a characteristic group. As Omer Pacha alighted and was welcomed by numerous officers around, and by General de la Marmora, a detachment of the Guards, headed by the band, moved into the ground, and formed in line opposite the house. The Generals and officers from the several regiments gathered in picturesque groups behind, and formed a motley mass of glittering uniforms, changing its hue at every movement created by the arrival of new comers. Presently a more lively commotion was visible amongst the nodding plumes and curvetting chargers, and through the press appeared two men on whom all eyes were turned—these were General Pelissier and General Canrobert. There was a moment of curious intentness on the part of the crowd; for Pelissier wore the cocked hat, fringed with white, peculiar to the Commander-in-Chief; whilst Canrobert, to whom that rank had so short a time before belonged, wore the fringe of black, the badge of a General of Division. The change in the relative position of the men rose to the mind at once, and the noble self-denial of Canrobert, who had preferred a subordinate rank to abandoning the active service of his country, caused him to be greeted with kind glances—a proof of the admiration felt for his conduct. This last sensation had begun to subside when the body was borne to the gun, covered with a pall, and in the folds of the British flag. The Marshal's hat and epaulettes were placed side by side, and General Pelissier crowned the whole with a wreath of yellow *immortelles*. The boom of a gun was heard on the slope, the drums beat a funeral note, and the solemn measure of the Dead March in "Saul" burst upon the ear. As the minute-guns dotted the slopes with puffs of smoke the procession moved from head-quarters, which gradually became deserted of its glittering crowd of men.

The road from Traktir Inn to General Pelissier's quarters was lined with our infantry, which stood in the attitude of mourning, with arms reversed. Thence to Kamiesch, the Zouaves, the Imperial Guards, and troops from various regiments formed a continuous line of brilliant uniforms. The order of the procession seemed to me, as I watched its departure from head quarters, to be this: Six French Gensdarmes led the way, followed by three or four officers of the French and English Staff. Two squadrons of English and two of Piedmontese Lancers headed the line, followed by two batteries of French and English horse artillery. The band of the Chasseurs d'Afrique then advanced in front of two squadrons of the 1st and 4th Regiments. Four squadrons of the 6th and 9th Cuirassiers, also with their band, and one of French Hussars, followed. Then came the artillery of the Imperial Guard and an English battery. All these preceded the remains, which were surrounded by the Allied Generals and a numerous Staff. General Simpson and General de la Marmora rode foremost, near the body—the former taking the left, the latter the right. Behind La Marmora rode Pelissier; and behind General Simpson, Omer Pacha. The French General alone had his *guidon* borne behind him by an aide-de-camp. The French did honour to the dead by presenting arms as the warlike bearer passed by. At intervals the cortège was saluted by the lowering of regimental colours, which drooped in sign of mourning. I cantered off towards the head quarters of General Pelissier, and watched the long line of the glittering procession, as it wound up and down the hills and hollows, rolling its sides like that of a vast serpent, with golden scales. In the distance appeared the blue mountains of Baidar and Baglanecserai, variegated and dappled by shades cast upon their surface by the clouds. The tents and huts of the French head-quarters were relieved in light upon the distance, and the detachments of cavalry from the heavy and light brigades were moving away towards their camp, their duty as guards of honour having ceased. Detachments of the 12th Lancers and 10th Hussars joined the procession on its way. The whole proceeded in order towards Kamiesch, where the ships might be seen showing their clumps of masts, like a forest in the extreme distance. The whole of the road through the French camps were lined, as I have described. The procession passed before Kamiesch without a pause, and arrived at the Bay of Kazatch, where the *Caradoc* lay ready to receive her freight. The ship's boats had taken to the shore their complement of officers and men, and they formed an imposing escort when the body was taken from its place on the funeral gun and transferred to a boat. There was no salute, no funeral oration, no ceremony. The remains of Lord Raglan were put on board thence, in due course, to sail for England. The various actors in the ceremony then dispersed homewards at about eight o'clock in the evening, and the Camps resumed their wonted aspect of toil and activity.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON

War Department, July 17, 1855.

Lord Panmure has received from Lieut.-General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in the East, [illegible] list of casualties, which have occurred between the 29th of June and the 1st inst.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES, KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM 29TH JUNE TO THE 1ST JULY, INCLUSIVE.

1st W Guards, 3rd Foot, June 29

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, June 30

Killed—Private William Rice

Wounded—Private George Fisher.

July 1—Lance Corporal George Heartley.

Wounded.

June 29—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards. Privates Edward Appleton, severely; Thomas Mason, slightly; [illegible] Privates [illegible] Corporal [illegible] slightly; 23rd Foot: Private [illegible] severely; James Jarvis, slightly; 30th Private [illegible] severely; [illegible] Private [illegible] severely, slightly; 49th Private [illegible] severely; [illegible] Private William [illegible] severely; 50th Privates [illegible] severely; [illegible] Private [illegible] severely; 55th Private James Wren, Lawrence Blackney, severely. 88th Corporal [illegible] Private [illegible] severely, slightly; Private Harry Holland, slightly. 93rd Private [illegible] severely; [illegible] Private [illegible] slightly. Rifle Brigade: Private [illegible] Archer, Elijah Bennett, Joseph Grier, George Day, severely.

June 30th—3rd Foot: Private Thomas Bennett, severely. 19th, Private James Pelton, severely. 23rd Private William Shier. Corporal George Green, 57th Private James Neil, slightly. 47th Private Thomas Williamson, severely. 55th Drummer Richard Lovers, severely. Private Edward Chester, slightly. 57th Private George Dirke, severely. 90th Private [illegible] slightly. 93rd Privates Francis M[illegible], slightly; Charles Forsyth, severely; [illegible] Private Wilson, severely, dangerously; Sergeant Bland, one Warren William Phipps, slightly.

July 1st—14th Foot, Private Michael Kenny, severely. 17th: Private John Fitzgerald, slightly. 39th Private William Healy, severely. 90th, Private Edmund Power, slightly. Lance Corporal [illegible] severely. 93rd: Private Edward [illegible] slightly. 55th: Private Michael Hoare, severely; Michael M'Donald, slightly. Private Robert Richardson, dangerously. 77th Private [illegible] severely, slightly.

FUNERAL OF LORD RAGLAN

War Department, July 18.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in the East.

Before Sebastopol, July 7.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the remains of our late lamented Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Raglan, were removed from head-quarters to Kazatch Bay, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, and placed on board her Majesty's ship *Caradoc*, which departed for England that same evening.

Nothing could be more imposing than the whole line of this melancholy procession. The day was fine, and the appearance of the Allied troops as lengthened as many as could be spared from duty in the trenches, and with safety to these Camps, were collected, and the procession moved from the door of this house exactly at four o'clock p.m., in the following order:

In the court-yard of the house was stationed a guard of honour of one hundred men of the Grenadier Guards, with their drums and rear rank colours; fifty men, with one field officer, one captain, and one subaltern, from the Royal Sappers and Miners, and from each regiment, lined the road from the British to the French head-quarters, a distance of about a mile, a squadron of cavalry was stationed on the right of the line, two batteries of artillery and a squadron of cavalry on the left of it: the infantry were commanded by Major-General Eyre, C.B.

The road from the French head-quarters to Kazatch Bay was lined throughout the whole way by the infantry of the French Imperial Guard, and of the 1st Corps; bands were stationed at intervals and played as the procession passed, and field batteries (French) at intervals, on the high grounds right and left of the road, fired minute guns.

The procession to escort the body was as follows

Two squadrons British Cavalry (12th Lancers).

Two squadrons Piedmontese Light Cavalry.

Four squadrons French Chasseurs d'Afrique (1st and 4th Regiments)

Four squadrons French Cuirassiers (2nd and 9th Regiments).

Two troops French Horse Artillery.

Major Brandling's troop Horse Artillery.

The coffin, covered with a black pall, fringed with white silk, and the union-jack, and surmounted by the late Field Marshal's cocked hat and sword, and a garland of "Immortelles," placed there by General Pelissier, was carried on a platform, fixed upon a 8-pounder gun, drawn by horses of Captain Thomas's troop Royal Horse Artillery.

At the wheels of the gun-carriage rode General Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, his Highness Omer Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman Army, General Della Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian Army, and Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commander-in-Chief of the English Army.

Charger of the late Field-Marshal, led by two mounted orderlies.

Relations and Personal staff of the late Field-Marshal.

Generals and other Officers of the French, Sardinian, and Turkish Armies—a large number of whom attended.

British Commissioners to Foreign Armies

British General Officers and their Staffs

Staff of Head-quarters

One Officer of each Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, Royal Sappers and Miners, and Land Transport Corps; two from the Naval Brigade, Royal Marines, Medical and Commissariat Staff; and three from the Royal Artillery

Personal escorts of the Allied Commanders-in-Chief

The personal escort of the late Field Marshal (Captain Chetwode's troop of the 8th Hussars).

A field battery of the Royal Artillery

Two squadrons of British cavalry (4th Dragoon Guards).

Detachment of Mounted Staff corps.

The escort was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Douglas, Royal Horse Artillery.

Two field batteries of the Royal Artillery, stationed on the hill opposite the house, fired a salute of nineteen guns when the process in moved off.

The united bands of the 3rd, 5th, and 63rd Regiments, stationed in the vineyard that surrounds the house, played the "Dead March."

The band of the Sardinian Grenadiers was stationed half way to the French head-quarters, and the band of the 14th Hussars on the left of the line.

The approach to the wharf at Kazatch Bay was lined by detachments of the Royal Marines and sailors.

The body was received on the wharf by Admiral Boat and Rear-Admiral Stewart, C.B., and a large number of officers of the combined fleets. The launch of the British flag-ship, towed by man-of-war boats, conveyed the coffin to the *Caradoc*, the boats of the combined fleets forming an escort; and the troop and battery of the Royal Artillery, included in the escort, formed upon the rising ground above the bay, and fired a salute of nineteen guns as the coffin left the shore.

Everything was well conducted, and no accident occurred.

Thus terminated the last honours that could be paid by his troops to their beloved Commander. His loss to us here is irreparable, and will, I am sure, be equally felt by his country at home. The sympathy of our allies is universal and sincere. His name and memory are all that remain to animate us in the difficulties and dangers through which we may be called.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,

The Lord Panmure, &c. Lieut.-General, Commanding.

P S I inclose the lists of casualties to the 5th inst.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT SVARTHOLM, WITH THE BARRACKS AND STORES OF LOVISA.

Admiralty, July 16, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received from Rear-Admiral the Honourable R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic:—

Duke of Wellington, Tolbooken Lighthouse, July 7, 1855.

The *Magicienne* returned this morning from Lovisa, and I annex a report which I have received from Captain Yelverton, of her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, who has been again successful in destroying a well-constructed fort at Svartholm, in the entrance of the Bay of Lovisa: but their Lordships will observe, with regret, that, notwithstanding the humane desire of that officer, the town of Lovisa was unfortunately destroyed by fire, which occurred accidentally on the night following the visit of her Majesty's ships. Captain Vansittart informs me that the authorities of the town have themselves admitted and explained the accidental origin of the fire.

I have, &c., Her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, off Hogland, July 3

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I reached Lovisa on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and anchored the vessels close to Fort Svartholm.

The enemy must have had intelligence of our movements, and quitted the fort on our approach; for they had been at work but a few hours before unreeving the barracks and taking away stores. The guns and ammunition had been previously removed.

Svartholm was in good condition, and a work of great strength, entirely commanding the approaches to Lovisa. It has had important additions of late years, car. mount 122 guns, and had accommodation in casemated barracks for about 1000 men, with governor's house and garden, and excellent officers' quarters. I made immediate arrangements for blowing up the fort and completely destroying the barracks. These have since been fully carried out.

On the 5th I made a reconnaissance of the town of Lovisa, in the *Ruby*, accompanied by the boats of the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne*. A strong detachment of Cossacks was under the immediate command of [illegible] but they were dispersed by the fire from the boats, the rockets particularly throwing them into great confusion. On landing at Lovisa I sent for the authorities and explained the object of my visit; some demur was caused by our not having a flag of truce, which they had no right to ask for, as such a guarantee, as the respect due to it had been so grossly violated at Hango. I then proceeded to the barracks and Government stores within the town, which I destroyed, but did not set fire to them, as by doing so the town must have been burnt.

The precautions which I had considered necessary for the safety of her Majesty's ship *Harrier*, which lost a few days later to the destruction of a large amount of shipping, discovered afterwards in another anchorage near Nystad, as detailed in the enclosure to Captain Warden's report of the 3rd instant.

Harrier, off Little Washa, June 24.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the boats under my command have destroyed 47 ships belonging to the enemy, varying from 700 tons to 50 tons, on the nights of the 23rd and 24th inst. On the first night the ships destroyed were one mile from the town of Nystad, and about three miles from the ship, and the second night one mile, or one and a half, or about four miles off with us. On the following morning the steam was got up, and we proceeded to sea, to anchor the prize off Ruskov Lighthouse. At five p.m., however, we steamed towards the land, and anchored at about 7.50 p.m., and at 8 p.m. the boats were again despatched. During the night and following day we discovered 42 ships, the whole of which were either burned or scuttled. I have the greatest pleasure in being able to state that these proceedings were successfully carried out without any casualty.

Owing to the distance we got away from the ship (10 or 11 miles) and the blowing weather, accompanied with rain, that came on during the morning, we were prevented from bringing any vessel out with us. We did not get back to the ship until after six o'clock in the afternoon, the men having been on their oars twenty-two hours. I think, Sir, I am only doing common justice to the men when I state how pleased I was to see the zeal and perseverance with which they worked for so many hours; neither can I omit stating my belief that this arose in a great measure from the good example of the officers, especially the senior Lieutenant, Mr. Annesley, from whom I have ever received the most active assistance.

I have, therefore, in the following nights and one day, destroyed the whole of the Nystad shipping (probably upwards of 20,000 tons), I trust these proceedings will meet with your [illegible]

I have, &c., [illegible] HENRY BRIEN, Commander.

Captain Warden, Senior Officer, her Majesty's ship *Apar*

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND HIS CADETS.—Letters from St. Petersburg, received by the last mail, the new Emperor journal published at Brussels, contain the following: "He has told me the Emperor has just inspected the Cadets, a corps of young Circassians being amongst them. The Emperor made up and down the rows, saluting the young officers, who replied in return in the most enthusiastic acclamations. The exercises over, the Emperor made the youths form a circle round him, and then expressed to them his satisfaction with their conduct, and his confidence in their devotion. His words were received with frantic applause, and when he was about to leave the circle crowded nearer to his person, and the cry was raised of 'Let your Majesty stay a little while amongst us; we shall not see you much more, for our glory and the glory of our country call us to arms!' Touched by these filial utterances, the Emperor remained more than a quarter of an hour with the young soldiers. On leaving, he saluted with much condescension these young warriors, so ardent to rank themselves amongst the heroes who defend the walls of Sebastopol against the attacks of four Allied Powers."

A SANITARIUM IN THE CRIMEA. It has been a subject of great surprise that the Sanitarium, which was commenced long ago, near the Monastery of St. George, has never been completed; and, judging from present appearances, it will continue to be a subject of surprise for another month or more. Some of the huts have been erected, but they are yet destitute of bedsteads, and all other provisions for the reception of convalescents. The advantages of the position, and convenience for sea-bathing, promised to render this a very valuable addition to the sanitary arrangements of the army. Timely removal to the site from the thickly-covered ground of the camps before Sebastopol, in many instances might have speedily restored health, and obviated the necessity of removal to a distance, and more lengthened periods of absence. But the summer is passing, and it is almost the only season when the sanitarium can be of use to the convalescents for whom it is destined. *Letter from the Camp.*

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND. Although the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne has passed off this year without any party collisions unfortunately to be recorded, by an accident which it is feared will prove fatal. A number of youths in the vicinity of Portadown carried about an effigy of the Pope, at which some persons in the crowd around had been seen throwing with bad temper, and unfortunately, one more awkward than the rest lodged a bullet in the head of the young man who carried the effigy. It is said that his recovery is hopeless. A strong party of constabulary had been sent from Dublin to the north to assist, if necessary, in preserving the peace on the 12th; but their services were not required. The Orangemen in most places celebrated the anniversary by indoor festivities, at which they gave expression to their sentiments without offending their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects.

Mr. Arnaud, the Collector of Customs at Liverpool, who succeeded Mr. Swanson in that office upwards of thirty years ago, has just retired, it is stated, upon the large superannuation allowance of £2300 a year.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S confirmed habit of suddenly jumping out of office reminds the irreverent of the feat of one of the little spring frogs manufactured for the delectation of the rising generation. The creature is not exactly beautiful, and in its quiescent state is somewhat insignificant; but it is set, and a great force is working within it; and, all in a moment, our frog leaps high in air, turns over and over, and spasmodically elects itself from the circle of spectators. The performance is not very graceful, but it is singular, and a little startling. One is afraid to think how many times during the last four years Lord John has bounded from the Treasury bench, to be reattired there after a short interval. This last effort is decidedly the most desperate thing he has done yet; and people talk very properly and very indignantly about his having lost the confidence of the nation, and being politically ruined. No doubt, in any well-regulated society, the self-likings and the duplicity he has displayed would have excluded him from all further chance of doing mischief again. But—speaking my own individual opinion only—I believe that a statesman takes a great deal more ruining than people imagine. John Bull is the most long-placable person in the world, if not insulted. He has, in good truth, a great deal in him of the shopkeeping instinct with which he has been twitted. You may injure him, cheat him, swindle him, and somehow he makes allowances, accepts reparation, gives credit again, and is forgiving and trustful. Only, don't insult him. He remembers an insult long after he has forgotten an injury. Lord John Manners' not very wise or musical couplet about preferring that arts and commerce should "die" rather than "our old nobility"—Mr. Dundas's hasty nonsense about the "six-pounder"—will be recollected, *nec judicio*, when Lord John Russell's flagrant misconduct will have been condoned. I do not believe that Lord John is ruined, and I am perfectly certain that his Lordship does not believe so himself.

As for the union of the Colonies, which are now being tossed about to suit the convenience of Cabinet-makers at home, they will hardly have got over their first rapturous enthusiasm at learning that the great Viennese Plenipotentiary had condescended to superintend their fortunes, when they will be plunged into regret was at the news that he has thrown them over. Lord Elgin was first tasked of for the berth—Lord Palmerston naturally selecting another Lord but Sir William Molesworth is now "first favourite." This appointment will be an innovation of a grave kind, for Sir William labours under the disadvantage of understanding Colonial questions. Lord Canning speeds departs for India, and, as his predecessors have made themselves reputations by pulling down Infanticide and Suttceism, he may do the like by abolishing torture, a process which is now proved to be used in Madras for collecting the revenue—the screw is put on literally. Dick Turpin is recorded to have conducted an old lady to a seat on the fire, in order to induce her to reveal where her money was placed—*nemo repente fuit Turpinissimus*—but our collectors are stated to imitate, to a certain extent, the expedient of the highwayman. Lord Canning will doubtless interfere. By the way, this is the nobleman about whose having nearly shot the Prince of Wales a *rencard* went the round, some four Christmases back, but the story was made too good to be believed, because it was added that one of the Greys threw himself between the erring marksman and the Lope of England, and received small shot in the small of his back, or so.

Old Mr. Farren has taken his leave of the stage. There was a good deal of real and factitious excitement on the occasion, and a good deal of judicious criticism and undiscriminating eulogy has been printed in connection with the affair. For the due instruction of posterity, it may be as well to note what I conceive to be the real historical position of the extinct star. Mr. Farren was an artist whose elaborate and patient attention to the minutest details of his art enabled him to give his personations so exquisite a finish that the spectator himself was beguiled into following him, with kindred disregard to the general execution. In intellectual power Mr. Farren was deficient, and his comprehension of a character was attained *paullo post tum*, and by a very slow process of absorption of ideas; nor did his conception tend to the relative bearing and importance of his own part, for less of its value as a type in art. At the same time he had very distinct conception of the [illegible] and [illegible] his own personations into the strongest possible light, and of removing any thing likely to interfere with such complete illustration, and his notions on this subject were not unfrequently at variance with those of an author. Many anecdotes will be preserved by those who think such things worth preserving, touching the actor's complacent self assertion, which was too genuine, and founded on too sure a faith, to be irritating to those around him. It is recorded that during a Drury Lane season, when a leading tragedian was playing three times a week, and Mr Farren in the considering farce, every night, he entered the green-room, and observed to the tragedian himself (one of whose sights it was), "There's a splendid house to-night—last night we were quite empty. It's very strange, for I played in the same piece last night as to-night." The actor, self-appropriated, is known to all play-lovers. The farewell at the Haymarket crowded the house, and during the parting business Mr. Harley's emotions fairly threw him into Mr. Farren's arms, whereby all true and sensitive hearts must have been touched.

The Lord Mayor, Conservator of the River Thames, has been bestirring himself in regard to the bestirred river, but unhappily finds that he has little or no power to deal with the people who possess it. The City Solicitor suggests a short Act of Parliament why does he stop at suggestion—why was one not drafted in the small hours, and a member instructed to bring it in the next day? A supervision bill, or an indemnity bill, or anything that anybody is really interested about, can be rattled through in no time; and, in the present state of the popular mind, the House would give the Lord Mayor power to gibbet the Brentford Canal directors along the river, as used to be done with malefactors. The Lord Mayor deserves much credit for doing his utmost, but it is the business of his legal advisers to respond him. The Rotherhithe tragedy has given an awful warning, that in the present state of the river an epidemic in the course of a few weeks is as certain as the returning of the tide," and likely to be as fatal as that hour so sung by [illegible] and as Shakspeare remembered to have heard it was.

The letters of Mr. William Russell, the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea, are about to appear in a single volume, and unless printed so closely as to be unreadable, according to the unrighteous practice of too many publishers, will be the handbook of the war. Those who are interested in the welfare of a man who has done so much for us all will be glad to know that Mr. Russell is enjoying a respite at Therapia, in the society of a portion of his family. And [illegible] minds me that he was nearly deprived of this latter solace through the blundering carelessness of the electric telegraph people, who obstinately misread the perfectly legible and accurate address of the message of summons, and of course could not find the direction invented by their stupidity. A passage was all but lost thus. It is a matter of constant complaint that the persons who are appointed to manage the telegraph are, generally speaking, neither in intellect nor in manners, those whom the directors should select, if they desire the instrument to be generally used. The knowledge that a confidential or peculiar message is to be scanned, criticised, and probably blundered by a non-intelligent and possibly impertinent clerk frequently deters ladies and gentlemen from the Telegraph office, to which they would resort as a matter of course, if served respectfully by a quick-witted official. Stock-jobbers and horse-racers find nothing to complain of, but the wire should be a constant means of social intercourse, as in America.

I heard a story of Sir Charles Napier which, as "infernal machines" engage public attention just now, is not *mal-apropos*. When we were trying to take Boulogne in the last war Sir Charles was a middy. A boat was sent from the ship in which he served to affix one of the "infernals," then newly invented, to the side of a French vessel, and this boat was commanded by young Napier. A dark night was, of course, selected, and the boat duly pulled to the ship which had been pointed out as the intended victim. The gallant adventurers got close under her, and were screwing on the fatal invention, which was to blow her side in, and send her to the bottom, when they were hailed, in the plainest English, and with sundry adjurations, for an explanation of "what they were doing there," and they discovered that they had mistaken their course, and were making earnest preparations for annihilating one of his Majesty's own ships. After this lucky escape they made another attempt. Now, these "infernals" were worked by clockwork, which was wound up, and set going, and after a certain regulated time fired the fuse. The terrible machine was put into the boat, and the party struck off for the French vessel. In mid course one of the sailors addressed Mr. Napier. "Sir, your Honour, the beggar ticks." "Eh, what's that?" replied the young Commander. "Beggar ticks, Sir," said Jack, pulling away with the utmost composure. Napier rushed from his seat and listened, and found that by some means the clockwork had been set going, and that it might be five minutes or five seconds before the whole party, boat and all, went to pieces. So the machine was incontinently pitched overboard, and I believe the attempt was not renewed.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

THE despatches recently laid before Parliament of what passed between the British Ministers and the Austrian Government, relative to Count Buol's proposal, consist of twenty-three documents, dating from the 3rd of April to the 18th of June, 1855. The first is a despatch from Lord Clarendon to Lord J. Russell, with reference to a communication from Count Buol, upon the subject of the knotty "third point." The Count observes that Russia having agreed in general terms to the proposal that her preponderance in the Black Sea should cease, the best mode of attaining the end in view would be by the limitation of her naval force in that sea; but he thought Russia might oppose such a solution of the question on the ground that her dignity and national honour would be affected. He desired to know, therefore, whether the belligerent Power would consider it necessary to continue the war in the event of such a refusal? With a view to obtain a practical solution of the question Count Buol thought recourse must be had to the system of counterpoise. Russia and Turkey each having an equal number of ships of war, Turkey having a right to call in the ships of friendly Powers when she found her self menaced. Lord Clarendon considered this system inadequate and impracticable. It would secure, in fact, the preponderance of Russia whose ships would always be better armed, manned, and conditioned than those of Turkey; and the proposal that other Powers should have a small number of ships in the Black Sea, to protect the navigation of the Danube, would be useless and inconvenient. As for the right given to Turkey of calling in foreign aid, Russia's naval force being unlimited she would always be in danger; and England and France to be on a footing of equality, would have to send a force as large as they now maintained there. On the other hand, Russia, instead of menacing Turkey, might establish the most friendly relation with her, might lull her into false security, and within three days after she had picked a quarrel with Turkey a Russian army might be in possession of Constantinople and could in fortifying the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. And while the navies of England and France were upon a peace establishment a Russian fleet of 27 or 30 sail of the line might suddenly issue from the Baltic and sweep the British seas. Europe would then learn, but too late, the value of Turkey's defensive right which it was proposed to confer on Turkey of calling in her allies at the approach of danger. To a peace upon such terms the English Government could be no party.

In a second letter Lord Clarendon submits to Lord J. Russell two propositions, which were agreed to at a meeting in London, at which M. Drouyn de Lhuys was present. The first was a system of neutralisation by which it was provided that Russia and Turkey should have no ships of war in the Black Sea, except some small vessels for the purpose of repairs; that the ports of both Powers should be entirely closed against foreign Powers being allowed to have Consuls there. A second proposal, for limiting the power of Russia, provided that neither Power should maintain in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff more than four sail of the line, four frigates, with a proportionate number of vessels for sea guard and unarmed transports, that England, France, and Austria should also be permitted to maintain that number of vessels, and that the contracting Powers should have Consuls at all the ports. Lord John having explained the two proposals to Austria, stating that England and France would prefer the first, Count Buol said Austria would also be glad to see it accepted, but he did not think it would go down at St. Petersburg. Russia would not let herself be disarmed in the Black Sea, while Turkey was armed in the Baltic. Lord J. [illegible] endeavoured to show Count Buol that the project of counterpoise was ineffectual, humiliating to Turkey, and unsafe for Europe, which would have to be continually prepared for war. He said the people of England considered that Austria was called upon to take a leading part in the defence of Turkey; that if now, after the treaty of the 2nd of December, she stopped her engagements by relying solely on the letter of that treaty, the nation against Austria in England would be very great; that it would be impossible to revive confidence, or to fasten upon the parts of a cable which had failed to hold. It was the decisive moment for an alliance which, if kept together, would accomplish a great object. This appeal did not appear greatly to affect the Count, who said Austria could no think of engaging in hostilities "for two ships more or less." Beside the plan of reducing the Russian power in the Black Sea was an idea, thought, adopted by Austria mainly to please her allies, and she was not prepared to go to war without a case of proved necessity. He positively declined to make Russia's refusal to either of the plans a *casus belli*. With regard to this decision Lord J. Russell says:—

[illegible] receive the policy of [illegible] otherwise [illegible] because Russia, after so many sacrifices of her pride and military [illegible] in the Principalities to peace Austria would open a [illegible] new war, and thereby secure the [illegible] so much desired, [illegible] sacrifices they have made, and are making, it is due to the [illegible] should not refuse from the Black Sea without [illegible] peace a secure special security against hostile [illegible] Russia [illegible] refusal in either case to limit her naval force in the Black Sea on the ground of her dignity and her greatness, or she must consent to make her limitation effectual for its object. In either case our position is good one. If this is rejected, we break off [illegible] a fresh reference to St. Petersburg is asked we intend to say that we can only consent to that reference on condition that the answer must be a decided yes or no.

On the 16th of April Lord J. Russell intimates that he is desirous of proposing the following plan, to which he says the French Minister is favourable:—

1. As the existence of an aggressive Russian fleet in the Black Sea would be an flagrant contradiction with the assurance so often given by Russia that she does not wish to impair the integrity of the Ottoman empire, [illegible]

(2.) That, with the exceptions stated in the following articles, the rules establishing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, recognised by the act of 1841, shall be in force so long as the Russian naval force in the Black Sea shall not exceed four sail of the line, four frigates, and six smaller vessels.

(3.) That while the said rule limits two sail of the line, two frigates, and three smaller vessels of any Power which has no establishment in the Black Sea, and which is in amity with the Sultan may enter the Black Sea upon giving four days' notice to the Ottoman Government.

(4.) Upon any increase of the Russian naval forces beyond the number specified in Article 1, or on the existence of a larger Russian force being ascertained, a larger number of ships of war of the allies of the Sultan may pass through the straits into the Black Sea, in conformity with the desires of the Sultan, and in the proportions to be regulated from time to time by agreement with the Ottoman Porte: such increase not to form, at any time, a right matter subject of remonstrance on the part of Russia.

(5.) At no time shall any ships of foreign nations, beyond the small ships belonging to the Embassies admitted hitherto, anchor in the Golden Horn, nor shall any number of line-of-battle ships belonging to foreign Powers not having establishments in the Black Sea exceeding four pass at one time before the capital in their passage from the Dardanelles.

To which Lord Clarendon replied, April 18th:—

We think that the limitation of the Russian fleet should be absolute, and that it would be made too conditional by the plan you wish to propose. We must avoid as much as possible the system of counterpoise, the objections to which you have explained fully to the Austrian Government.

After a proposal by which the Russian fleet was to be limited to the same number as it had been before the war (!), which was, of course, opposed by Lord J. Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Count Buol, on the 18th of April, laid before them another "general understanding," to the effect that in the event of the failure of the London plan, and also of a proposal that Russia and Turkey should maintain each a force no larger than should remain to Russia at the end of the war, a basis of peace should be sought in the following conditions:—

A general engagement to respect the integrity of the Turkish empire: a provision that the closing of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus should continue to be the rule: consuls in the Russian ports: a treaty with Austria that, if Russia shall increase her naval force in the Black Sea beyond the number maintained by her in 1853, it shall be a *casus belli* for the contracting Powers.

Lord John, with reference to the last point, says:—

If this third system can be made an ultimatum by Austria, it ought to be accepted by the Western Powers. In saying this, I may appear to contradict my former opinions. But, in fact, I do not retract those opinions. The system of limitation I believe to be far better than that of counterpoise; but the question is between an imperfect security for Turkey and for Europe, and the continuance of the war. Should the Government of her Majesty, in concert with that of France, be of opinion that such a peace can be accepted, they will instruct Lord Westmoreland accordingly. If not, I hope to be allowed to be heard personally before a final decision is made.

In an interview with Count Colloredo, relative to this proposal, Lord Clarendon said:—

Her Majesty's Government could not attach much practical value to the engagement of Austria to make, at some future period, a *casus belli* of the increase of the Russian fleet beyond a given amount. She had already declared that it was beneath her dignity to discuss numbers, and she could not admit that the question of peace or war should turn upon eight or ten ships of the line. If such were the case now, when circumstances would enable Austria to go to war with advantage, what prospect would there be of her doing so some years hence, under circumstances likely to be far less favourable?

Her Majesty's Government were desirous to co-operate with Austria in obtaining peace, but, as the proposals were systematically rejected by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, little doubt could exist that Russia had not abandoned her designs against Turkey; and that, unless means were taken for curtailing her aggressive power, those designs would sooner or later be executed. It was time, therefore, for England and France to invite Austria to concert with them the measures for giving immediate effect to the Treaty of December 2nd.

At this period of the negotiations the French and English Ambassadors left Vienna, and although Count Buol forwarded another proposal for consideration, varying, however, little or nothing from the schemes previously rejected by Russia, Lord Clarendon said the Government could see no advantage in the continuance of the Conferences, at the same time expressing his regret to find Count Buol of opinion that, by making a proposal which England and France were unable to agree to, Austria had complied with the engagements of the Treaty of December 2nd.

Count Buol replies in a very wordy document, containing nothing new; and the Earl of Clarendon, in a despatch to the Earl of Westmoreland, dated June 3rd, expresses his regret that proposals to which the English Government could not possibly agree had been renewed by Austria. In a despatch, dated June 12th, from Lord Clarendon to the Earl of Westmoreland, after expressing his wish to avoid an irritating discussion upon the subject, his Lordship makes the following plain statement with reference to the conduct of Austria:—

Austria says Lord Clarendon has bound herself to [illegible] England and France for giving effect to the Treaty of the 2nd of December, peace was not made on certain [illegible] Count Buol [illegible] Powers named in that treaty, and the bases have been rejected by Russia; but the proposals of Austria would not have given effect to the bases, and would not have led to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. England and France were, therefore, compelled to decline adhering to a proposition which, although it may be called an ultimatum, cannot be said to have involved immediate declaration of war, as there can be no doubt that the proposal would have been gladly accepted by Russia.

In a circular despatch, dated June 19th, addressed to her Majesty's Representatives at Foreign Courts, Lord Clarendon winds up the affair. In that document he refers to Count Nesselrode's circular, in which he tried to show that Russia was ready to accept reasonable conditions had they been offered. His Lordship in that despatch says:—

The interests of Europe required some valid security that Russia should no longer possess that overwhelming force and political influence in the Principalities which her preponderance in the Black Sea has heretofore enabled her to exercise, and that she should not, by a constant interference, especially in that sea, have the means of supporting by her fleet the menaces and advances of her army, and of thus striking a mortal blow at the heart of that empire of which the Principalities are only the dependent extremities.

The refusal of Russia to consent to any measures which would effectually put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea was a warning which Europe could not with safety disregard. It plainly showed that Russia was not prepared to lay aside her long-cherished views of aggression on Turkey. As for the talk about national honour—

The dignity of Russia cannot require that she should keep up at time of peace, and on the immediate threshold of her weaker neighbour, a force wholly unnecessary for purposes of self-defence, but enabling her at the shortest notice to subvert the independence of that neighbour, and to change the territorial distribution of Europe. Yet such is the position which Russia has maintained in the Black Sea, and she has even now plainly avowed her determination not to renounce it.

Russia had alleged that the preponderance which she wishes to maintain in the Black Sea was essential for the security of the Turkish Empire against the Western Powers. There was no foundation for this. It was Russia alone that Turkey had to fear. The present war had been undertaken to provide securities against those ambitious designs of Russia which menaced the safety of Turkey and the future repose of Europe; and, in short, to quote the words of a recent Russian proclamation, to prevent, as far as Turkey is concerned, the accomplishment of the wills and the views of Peter, of Catherine, of Alexander, and of Nicholas.

Two schemes had been proposed by Russia, both of them were null. One of them was to open the Straits to all nations, Russia included—

[illegible] the effect of the scheme would have been, that Constantinople would at all times have been exposed to all the dangers which might have arisen from the sudden appearance before that city of an overwhelming Russian armament, while the tranquility of the Mediterranean, and all the great interests in that sea, would have been liable to disturbance by the action of a powerful Russian fleet sallying forth at any moment from the Black Sea.

To guard against this double danger, the Governments of England and France would have been compelled to maintain in the Mediterranean war establishments in time of peace, and permanently to station there armaments at a great distance from their arsenals and resources; so that a peace concluded on such conditions would have been nothing more than an armed truce, divested of the security which is the essence of peace, and unaccompanied by that cessation of expenditure which ought to follow the termination of a war.

The other plan was to close the Straits, and allow Russia to maintain an unlimited naval force in the Black Sea, which would have been attended with the same evils.

BURIAL-PLACE OF FRENCH SEAMEN.

WE have to thank Lieut. Foster, of the Royal Marine Artillery, for the accompanying Sketch of the burial-place of the French seamen, of his Imperial Majesty's ship *Napoléon*, who were killed in the action of September 17, 1854, at the head of Kamiesh Bay. The monument raised over the poor fellows is simply to bear the names of the men, a few of which were already cut when the Sketch was made. The tents in the foreground are for the men appointed to guard the stores on this side of the harbour. On the other side of the tents the ground is low and marshy for a short distance. The house beyond the marsh are the French grain stores; and immediately before these houses is a large pile of grain, covered with a tarpaulin. Upon the rising ground in the distance were encamped some of the French cavalry and a few Horse Artillery. To the right of this encampment lies the town of Kamiesh.

THE GRAVE OF CAPTAIN CHRISTIE.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIE died on the 2nd of May, at Kayach Bay, and was buried in the Officers' Cemetery on the shore on the 4th. A steamer came to the Officers' Cemetery on the shore on the 4th. A steamer came buried in the Officers' Cemetery on the shore on the 4th. A steamer came buried in the Officers' Cemetery on the shore on the 4th. A steamer came buried in

BURIAL-GROUND OF FRENCH SEAMEN AT KAMIESCH BAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

tervals on the walls. There are three more graves; but Christie's is distinguished by the cairn of stones placed over it, with wild juniper plants at the head and feet, and wild flowers.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE INFERNAL MACHINES.

WE have already somewhat minutely described these formidable engines of war, the destructive power of which, however, is, happily for mankind, not so close a certainty as is generally imagined. We now engrave the scene on board the *Exmouth*, at the moment of the explosion of one of these Machines, while it was being examined by Admiral Seymour, and some of the officers. The seaman who held the machine miraculously escaped unhurt. Admiral Seymour, it was at first feared, would lose his sight through the catastrophe; but we are happy to learn by a late mail that the gallant Admiral's eyes are safe. Besides the Admiral, Captain Lewis, of the Royal Marines, Lieut. Piers, and a Cadet, with eight seamen, were injured by the explosion. It appears that Admiral Seymour was trying the spring of the machine with his fingers, and describing the *modus operandi* of the explosion, when the machine burst, injuring the Admiral severely, and throwing the seaman who held it from the poop on to the deck of the ship, but without seriously injuring him. The other persons who were standing around were also thrown down. The clothes of one were scorched off, and both sides of the deck were much blackened; one piece of the case of the machine struck half-way up the mainmast; and the poop, rail, and stanchions were much cut up.

We have illustrated one of these Infernal Machines in all its details: it is 20½ inches long, and has a partition around it, which gives a floating buoyancy to the depth required:—

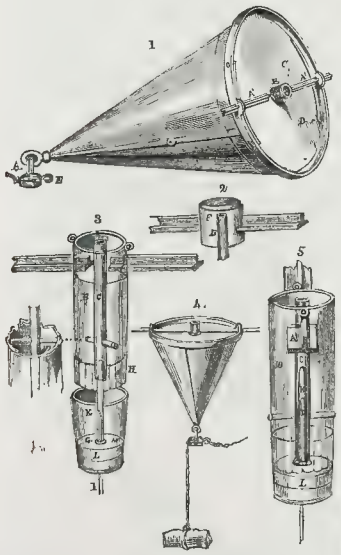


Fig. 1.—THE INFERNAL MACHINE, SIDE AND END
Fig. 2.—CAP OR COVER.
Fig. 3.—TUBE DISSECTED
Fig. 4.—THE MACHINE AS IT FLOATS THREE FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.
Fig. 5.—TUBE PUT TOGETHER

A—A piece of leather, which doubles round a small iron bar inside of the block, and fastens to a thimble fixed to the end of the machine.
A/—A very slight touch on this thimble will cause explosion.
B—Large tube.
C—Brass tube or thimble fitting over the zinc tube below; it is suspended by a smaller cross-piece riveted to the side of the large tube, so that a very delicate touch would move it.
D—A delicate copper spring, which keeps the thimble or striker out.
E—The hook is supposed to be for the purpose of tying others to.
F—A cap or cover, which fits into the cylinder or tube B, and prevents explosion by not allowing the thimble to touch the tube B.
G—A small zinc band or hoop.
H—Flannel to fit into tube below
I—Glass tube among the combustibles.
K—A zinc tube with a solid conical top. The tube itself being hollow, and fitting over the glass tube.
L—Solid head, the top of which is covered with chlorate of potash, below which all is watertight.
M—The outside of this greased to make it watertight, and to fit on the lead.

GRAVE OF CAPT. CHRISTIE, OFFICERS' CEMETERY, BALACLAVA.

EXPLOSION OF A RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINE ON BOARD THE "EXMOUTH."

SKETCHES OF RUSSIAN LIFE.

ST. PETERSBURG.—QUAY ON THE VASSILI OSTROFF.—QVASS AND FRUIT SELLERS.

QVASS AND FRUIT SELLERS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

TOWARDS the end of April, or the beginning of May, according as the winter has been more or less severe, the guns from the fortress announce to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg that the ice has burst its bonds, and that the Neva, the glorious Neva, is free. Then the Commandant of the fortress comes over in his barge, steps upon shore welcomed by a delighted crowd, in which generals, princes, and moujiks are all jostled together, and proceeds to the Winter Palace, where he presents to the Emperor a cup of its delicious water; and in return receives a handsome present for his welcome draught, a draught which gives life and delight to all. That splendid river—which a few days before was one vast sheet of ice; over which sledges, with their fur-coated occupants, were swiftly hurrying—is now covered with gaily-painted barges, filled with joyous souls singing and rejoicing that summer, whose delights have been talked about for the last eight months has at last arrived. The moujiks rush about in a state or apparent delirium, congratulating and kissing each other even at the corners of the streets. "You may talk of your southern summers," says the boatman, as he plies his oars, "but surely nowhere is the sun so bright and warm, or the clouds so gorgeous, as those we now rejoice in." Itinerant moujiks, who all the winter through have been selling hot tea to the lavotschiks (hackney drivers), soldiers, and boteshniks (policemen), now drive a thriving trade by selling qvass, a compound of beer and molasses. Your moujik is at all times a thirsty soul, but this weather more thirsty than ever. The qvass merchant, with a huge glass jar or bottle, with a tap to it, a tumbler or two carried in his apron pocket, and a huge towel—it must be confessed, not always of the cleanest—hung over his arm for the purpose of wiping the glasses after each customer, drives a rival trade with the fruit merchant, who likewise is in great request for such fruits as are in season—chiefly apples and a kind of cranberry peculiar to Russia. They both vend ropes of cringles, or round biscuit, some powdered with sugar, and others with salt, and all strung together for convenience of carrying on the arm. These street merchants are generally very chatty and diverting, full of all the scandal of the neighbourhood. They not only sing away their own cares, but the passer-by is often taught a lesson of contentment at witnessing the kind feeling they display in frequently giving away a glass of qvass, or tchi (tea) to those who cannot pay.

A FAMILY OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS, OR MOUJIKS.

THE Sketch represents a group of Russian Peasants, or Moujiks, in their holiday attire. The old man (father, no doubt, of the three young girls) is a Dvornik, or lodge-keeper to one of the country villas; his business is to guard the house throughout the winter, during the absence of the family, and is not very burdensome. He has merely to attend to his own comfort and that of his dogs—of which he keeps several, as much for his

FETE COSTUME OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS, IN THE ENVIRONS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

own companionship as for the protection of his master's property. His costume is extremely picturesque and becoming, though very simple, consisting merely of striped linen or black velvet breeches, very full, and tucked into high boots, a red or any bright-coloured cotton shirt, fastened round the waist by a narrow girdle. A long blue cloth coat, reaching to the heels, is the height of his ambition for summer out-of door wear. In winter every Dvornik wears a sheepskin coat and hat, which is also very picturesque. All the men wear moustaches, cultivate long beards, and possess teeth that many a Court beauty might envy.

The women's attire is more showy and gaudy, consisting of a bright crimson, yellow, or green brocaded silk petticoat, a white linen chemise with full sleeves, and a kind of strap or braces across the shoulders of the same material as the petticoat; the *pocoiok*, or hood-dress, is composed of satin or velvet, and is gaily embroidered with gold or pearl beads; huge necklaces of amber, pearl, or some other showy beads, and immense earrings. The nurses in all wealthy houses—always chosen from the moujik class—are half smothered by the quantity of necklaces they wear, as the bright-coloured ones are thought to be pleasing to their infant charges When they go out, a pelisse of some bright-coloured cloth or damask trimmed with fur, completes their costume; and certainly the most showy and attractive people in the imperial city are the nurses and their handsome charges of St. Peter-burg on a winter's afternoon are the wet-nurses of the imperial family and those of the nobility. The female peasantry never become servants in any other capacity. Other domestic services are performed by French and German women.

The Russian peasant goes to work cheerfully and contentedly after a meagre breakfast of black bread and an onion, though certainly no one works harder than he does. His dinner and supper is about the same as his breakfast, perhaps a little enlivening for a change, on a holiday or Fête Day he thoroughly enjoys himself: in fact during the Carnival at Christmas and Easter he makes a complete toil of pleasure At such times on the Admiralty Plain there is held a fair. Booths for dramatic performances are erected; *Montagnes Russes*, swings, and merry-go-rounds, are among the chief amusements; and it certainly is a ludicrous sight to see a number of grey-bearded men, old women (who look as if they had risen from their graves, stalwart young men, and gaily dressed girls, all crowded together in carriages, or in boats, gravely going round by the hour together At such times the consumption of hard eggs, nuts, and vodki (brandy), is surprising, and if the latter is a little too strong for them, it must certainly be owned that a Russian, when drunk, is not only a harmless, but a very amusing person.

The Imperial family, the Court, and all the wealthier class, drive round the principal outside the booths, and seem to derive as much amusement from the strange doings outside them, as the visitors do in gazing at the Royalties, as the people themselves They are treated in a respectful way and this mixing up of the nobles and peasants seems perfectly natural to all.

THE POISONOUS STATE OF THE RIVER THAMES.

On Monday last the City Solicitor, having been sent for by the Lord Mayor, waited upon his Lordship, at the Mansion-house, upon the subject of the horrible condition in which the river Thames (of which his Lordship is Conservator) is stated to be by authorities whose judgment cannot be called in question.

If a Lord Mayor and Aldermen have sent for you, Mr. Solicitor, to request your assistance in a matter of paramount importance to the community. My attention has been called by several private communications, as well as by numerous paragraphs in the press, to the present state of the river Thames, and it is be in my power to do anything towards the correction of the very serious evil which is said to exist, I wish it to be known that it is my determination to take the proper steps to effect that object. I feel it to be my duty to call upon the City Solicitor, and the other principal officers of the Corporation, to take immediate measures to ascertain to what cause the exceedingly offensive condition of the river is attributable, and to make me acquainted with what to them appears to be the most expeditious and effectual means of diminishing the virulence and danger of the nuisance. I am desirous that no such measure of relief as shall be lost, and that, with the view to check the evil at once, all other matters in which the principal officers of the Corporation may be at present engaged stand over until the present inquiry has been disposed of. His Lordship was understood most particularly to allude to a statement made in the public press, to the effect that the proprietors of the Brent Canal had greatly increased the pollution of the river by throwing the mud and refuse of that canal into it

The City Solicitor said, the Lord Mayor's officers should immediately act upon his Lordship's directions, and, if it turned out to be as stated, that the proprietors of the Brent Canal had thrown the mud and refuse of the canal into the Thames, and that the present condition of the river was at all attributable to that cause, proceedings should be immediately taken to repress the evil and punish the offenders. No time should be lost in the present case Some doubt might exist whether the Archives of the City magistrates a summary jurisdiction could be appealable to the case in that part of the river. Brentford was within the conservancy jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, but the process of that Court was dilatory and the remedy distant, and unless the existing Acts were sufficient to meet such a case by speedy redress, Parliament during the present Session might bring in a bill for that purpose. He (the City Solicitor) was aware of the cause of the fetid smell emitted from the river at the present time must be attributed to more extensive and more permanent causes than the clearing of the canal The river was not legalized now for the population of above 2,000,000. For centuries, while the metropolis was not one-half of its present size, and up to the year 1847, a system of cesspool drainage was in use throughout the metropolis, and the inhabitants were positively prohibited from connecting them with the sewers that had their outfalls into the Thames; but by recent Acts of Parliament, for sanitary reasons, cesspool drainage had been prohibited, and the inhabitants were compellable by law to pass their house refuse by means of the sewers into the Thames. At the time those Acts were passed Parliament had it in contemplation to enforce the construction of intercepting sewers, to convey the house drainage of both sides of the river into the Thames, sufficiently low down to prevent the tide from bringing back any portion of the polluted water. The proper order of proceeding had been inverted; the intercepting sewers were not even yet commenced, while, for the last three or four years, the pollution of the Thames water had been increasing.

It is expected that the City solicitor will speedily make a report upon the subject which has, especially within the last few weeks, become one of alarming interest with all who believe that pure air and pure water are essential to health.

On Tuesday Mr. Leach, the engineer, reported to the Lord Mayor the state of the river. One of his main causes is that the house sewerage of this vast metropolis is now drained into the Thames; formerly it remained in cesspools till it was removed at night soil. The extraordinary drought during the last eighteen months has caused an accumulation of all such matters of nuisance in the sewers, which the late rains and flushed into the river. Scarcely any winter passed without flooding the river, and thus these accumulations were taken down by the streams; a season of the year when no ill effects were experienced. Last winter there were no floods; and the nuisances ejected from the sewers, which had accumulated on the shores and bed of the river, were exposed to the heat of the summer sun, and subjected to the action of the sun, from which the stenches complained of were evolved. No power rests in the City until notice to provide a remedy for the evil.

THE DARVEL CALCULATING GIRL. The *Ayr Advertiser* has the account of a recent public examination at Beith of the little girl whose wonderful powers of calculation have attracted so much notice. The gentleman in charge of the child silenced any one present who proposed questions to her. Among the questions limited were:—How many times does a clock strike in the month of June? 4680 was the prompt reply; in a year? 56,940; in a [illegible] years? 4,270,800. She was now asked the value of 703,584 barrels of flour at 28s. 6d. per yard, and in 25 seconds she gave the answer, £1004 19s. 6d. Being requested to show the *modus operandi*, she began about with 313 times 3 makes 939—4 in 939, 234 and 9 over; and so of all the other denominations. She was then asked to cube 196 and give the amount of that product divided by 19. The product, 7529,536, and the quotient, 396,448.2263 11-19, were both correctly given. In the performance of this last heavy question her teacher begged in the child was to give her the square upon the board to assist her memory. She did not avail herself of it.

GLASGOW DRUNKEN STATISTICS.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Town-council the other day, Dr. M'Intyre asked why the returns on this subject would be had moved for some months ago, had not been produced. The Lord Provost said he had been told they could not produce those returns satisfactory either to themselves or to the citizens; and, after consulting with Councillors Smart, Dr. Strang, and others, he had thought it better not to have them, without some strong order—perhaps from Government. They would not give to public imperfect returns, calculated to bring the city into disgrace. Dr. M'Intyre said his object in moving for those returns was to test the working of Lord Seymour's Act, and he would not have attained the object of lessening drunkenness, for which it had been ostensibly intended. Had he got the returns, he had intended to put that he would have been able to show that this till had not only failed to do what it professed to do, but that, if a committee of the council were appointed to inquire into the working of the bill, it would find it at had given rise to very serious evils. One evil it had given was a large increase of drunkenness in private houses

At the Wool Fair dinner at Aylesbury, last week, Captain Hamilton intimated his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of Aylesbury whenever a vacancy may occur

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE, in presenting a petition from Madras, praying for a redress of grievances, and that the Government of the East Indies might be transferred to the Crown, commented at some length on the subject matter of the petition.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply, explained some of the allegations. With respect to others, he said that they referred to matters well worthy the attention of Government, and he was sure that they would meet with the earnest consideration of his noble friend the new Governor-General.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Lord J. Russell entered the House about half-past four, and took his seat on the third Ministerial bench, next to Sir George Strickland.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

In answer to Sir S. Northcote, Mr. WILSON explained the changes that had taken place in the postage of newspapers to the Colonies and foreign countries, the general effect of which was that the postage was higher now than it was before the passing of the recent Act.

THE HANGO PRISONERS.

In answer to Captain Pechell, Sir C. Wood said application had been made for the release of the prisoners at Hango, but no answer had been received at the departure of the mails. He understood, however, that the prisoners were favourably treated.

A SUBSIDY TO AUSTRIA.

Captain KNOX wished to ask if it was ever intended, in the course of the late negotiations, to grant a subsidy to the Austrian Government?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he would answer that question when Government was on proceeding to the orders of the day,

LORD JOHN RUSSEL'S EXPLANATIONS

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, and stated to the House that on Thursday evening he intimated to his noble friend his wish to retire from the service of the Crown; and as her Majesty had accepted his resignation, he now only held office in consequence of certain circumstances with which he had lately been connected had been so perverted by the press, that he thought it right to give the House some account of them. It was not true that he had pressed to support the Austrian proposition, but it was true that he had promised to lay them before the Cabinet in the most favourable light. The opinion of the Cabinet was concurred in by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the Turkish Foreign Minister He returned to London on the 29th of April, and a Cabinet Council was held on the 30th The propositions were not adopted by the Government, but circumstances arose in the course of these discussions which made it improper, in his mind, to urge those propositions further; and at the end of that week there was an unanimous agreement in the Cabinet to reject them. With respect to the Austrian propositions, he said that he agreed to them because he conceived Turkey to be in such imminent peril, and Russia to be so strong, that it was necessary to unite all the great Powers of Europe against her. This could only be done by accepting the Austrian terms The Emperor of Austria had proposed that, if those terms were accepted, he would enter into a defensive alliance with England and France for the security of Turkey; and such an alliance, he conceived, would be a greater security for Turkey than an entente England and France alone might secure. Lord Clarendon's despatch, rejecting those terms, was written, as he said, with his full concurrence, on the 8th of May. On the 9th Lord Westmoreland informed him that Austria made another proposition, which, if not accepted, she would break up the Conference. As it was certain that Russia would not accept that proposition, any more than the Allies, Lord Westmoreland was instructed to put an end to the Conferences This was his justification for remaining in the Cabinet after the proposals which he brought over were rejected. He remained in it because he thought

Committee, after solemnly inquiring into all the circumstances, had come to the conclusion that the whole Cabinet was included in their condemnation. He was now about to call upon the House to vindicate that Committee, and to say with the members of it that the whole Cabinet were guilty in the matters alluded to

THE ABERDEEN CABINET.

"Sir, I divide the Aberdeen Cabinet into three various and separate parts: first, those who were excluded by the resolution of this House—namely, Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle; then I include in the second division what may be considered the important members of the Cabinet I mean the noble Lord at the head of the present Administration, the noble Lord the member for London, the right hon. member for Carlisle, the ex Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the right hon. member for Wilts; and as for the third part, containing the remainder of the Cabinet, I consider them as a mere herd (loud laughter), that followed where others led, and were like sheep walking in the track of one who went before them (Hear). But their insignificance ought not to shelter them. That they were insignificant I admit (loud laughter); but I say that insignificance is no plea against the condemnation of this House (Hear, hear). They lent the might of such authority as they had to the delusions of the Administration, and gave their voices when they could give nothing more (A laugh). That was what the Government expected from them. But I say, Sir, that the House should follow even these lowly ministers of wrong, to deal with them with the condemnation that has been already given to their superiors, and which should, like the lightning, strike impartially the high and the low. This being my case, I am not without an objection: it is said that the resolution which I propose to this House is of too sweeping a nature, and that its result would be a general ostracism of every man of mark on this side of the House. Is that my fault? Do I commit that wrong? or do I fall into the error? I only ask this House to administer a deserved punishment. I did not the wrong; and if there be any one to blame for having exercised every man of mark on this side of the House, it certainly is not me the blame must fall on the condemned themselves, and on them alone (Hear, hear). I acknowledge that the result will be something of the kind, and am sorry to say it is true that the arrow I discharge will strike many men of mark, but it is because nearly every man of mark on this side the House has been in error, and not because I direct the attention of the House to that fact which I ought not to direct it. There has been wrong done: I ask the House to punish that wrong, and the persons to blame are those who committed the error. I leave the House to judge between us."

His bill of indictment against the Aberdeen Administration consisted of six counts

1. That they, even when the war was imminent, made no preparation to meet inevitable contingencies
2. That after war was declared "they took no steps to provide a reserve force
3. That they entrusted the management of the war to incapable hands
4. That they ordered the expedition to the Crimea without sufficient information as to the resources of the country, or the strength of the Russian army
5. That for want of adequate provisions of necessaries the army was subjected to unparalleled hardships
6. That the medical arrangements were so incomplete and insufficient as to be a disgrace to every one whose duty it was to provide for the wants of the soldier.

By reference to the evidence given before the Committee, he brought home the various charges to the members of the late Cabinet, upon whom, he insisted, the whole responsibility lay.

THE NEGLECT OF THE CABINET.

"I say then on the Administration, and on the Administration alone, rests the responsibility that the army sent out was inadequate to the occasion, that it was sent to perform deeds totally beyond its powers, and that, instead of showing an anxious desire to supply the wants which their own conduct had created, that Administration never held a Cabinet Council from the rising of Parliament to the middle of October (Hear, hear). The noble Lord, the member for London, was in the meantime instructing the population of Gloucestershire, by way of lecture; the right honourable gentleman at the head of the Board of Works was starring in Scotland; and in fact, with the exception of the Duke of Newcastle, the Honourable Baronet the member for Wilts, and, I believe, Lord Aberdeen, the whole Cabinet was scattered over various parts of the country ("Hear, hear," and a voice, "Lord Clarendon."). I am not quite sure about Lord Clarendon, but the rest were certainly taking their pleasure from the rising of Parliament to the middle of October."

MR. GLADSTONE: That is quite untrue.

MR. ROEBUCK: There was no Cabinet Council during that time, but the Duke of Newcastle, and I believe the First Lord of the Admiralty, remained at their posts. They, however, are now out of office; they have received their punishment; while those upon whom I wish to fix my charge are still in office, although, while their colleagues were working, they were the rest enjoying themselves in the country, and wholly neglecting their duty ("Hear," and a laugh). The noble Lord now at the head of the Administration, where was he then? (Hear). The noble Lord the member for London, where was he? (Hear). Where was the Home Secretary? Where the Chief Commissioner of Works? (Hear, hear). I could go through the whole list; but I ask, were there not Ministers during that time absent from their post, the battle of the Alma had been fought, and the expedition to the Crimea had been determined on and executed. You may tell me that all that was to be done had been planned on before, but why were you not in London to receive intelligence?

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE ARMY.

"Why were you not at your posts when your army was dwindling away? Was cold, and hunger, and tempest had come upon them, you were not at your post to alleviate their sufferings? You were the cause to visit with its severe reprehension men who could forget their duty at such a crisis. It is evident that the sufferings in the army were not attributable to the men themselves, either to the private soldiers or to the officers or generals of the army (Opposition cheers); but, having taken place, there must have been some cause. What was the cause? Who was the cause? The cause was that the army was inadequately provided for the task they were set to perform, and the authors of the neglect were the members of the Administration (Hear, hear). They were thrown on the shores of the Crimea without the means of transport; and, although we had the command of the sea, and could bring to the shores of the Crimea everything that England or the whole world could offer, yet the troops died in thousands at the sides from the shore because there was not an adequate road provided even that short distance, by this great country for its army (Hear, hear). Can any one believe that had there been a man at the head of affairs, or in affairs, who had the spirit in him which this country is supposed to furnish to all its sons, such things would have happened? In this country, which prides itself on performing every thing that art or science can attain, can it be supposed that seven miles of road should stand between us and the most gallant army that ever left our shores (Hear, hear). We let them die of disease. They starved under single canvas; there was no means of taking out tents to cover them; and the cold, and rain, and tempest beat over their heads, while numbers of the Cabinet were indulging at their ease in various parts of the country (Hear, hear). And shall we stand here as representatives of the English people, and suffer such a dereliction of duty? I say it makes my blood boil to think that England should thus treat her army, and that she should send them forth to fight her battles, armed as they had been thirty years before, notwithstanding all that art and science had accomplished since that time. (Sir De L. Evans: "Scores had made rifles.") The Emperor of France behind me says some had modern arms. (General Evans: "All.") I am delighted to hear the correction of the gallant General, but I think evidence has been given before the Committee to the effect that 'Brown Bess' was really in the hands of many regiments (Dissent). Well, if even one man went to the Crimea without proper arms, I say it was a base fault in the Administration which sent him (Hear, hear). I say that these charges ought to lead this House to visit with its severe animadversion the men who could thus forget their duty (Hear, hear). But that was not all. We sent an army to the Crimea unprepared, even if they were in health, to perform the duty we had imposed on them; but before they left Varna the plague of cholera broke out among them, and then it was the duty of Government to provide every comfort that medical science could suggest. What was the description given before the Sebastopol Committee of the condition of our men? They were huddled together more than ten deep

THE BALTIC FLEET AT ANCHOR OFF TOLBOUKIN BEAC

DRAGON, CAPT. STEWART. EURYALUS, 51, CAPT. RAMSAY. GUN-BOATS. BLENHI

DU QUESNE 90 (FRENCH). ROYAL GEORGE, 120, CAPT. CODRINGTON. TOURVILLE, 100 (FLAG OF ADMIRAL PENAUD). DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 131 (FLAG

RONSTADT AND THE RUSSIAN FLEET WITHIN VIEW.

HALL. CÆSAR, 91, CAPT ROBB. CRESSY, 81, CAPT. WARREN. AUSTERLITZ, 100 (FRENCH). ORION, 91, CAPT. ERSKINE. STARLING.

DUNDAS). EXMOUTH, 91 (FLAG OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR). COSSACK, 22 CAPT. FANSHAWE. NILE, 91, CAPT. MUNDY. JAMES WATT, 91, CAPT. ELLIOTT. MAJESTIC, 81, CAPT. HOPE.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE.

A SCHEME has been recently set on foot by an association of philanthropical gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Red-lion-square, which, if attended with the success it deserves, will go far to bring about a most desired reform in the social relations between the upper and lower classes, while it extends the sphere of social utility and raises the educational standard of the better half of mankind, through whose influence the work of progress is mainly to be effected. The chief promoter and promulgator of this scheme is the Rev. F. D. Maurice. In a pamphlet, entitled "A Plan for a Female College for the Help of the Rich and of the Poor," purporting to be the substance of a lecture delivered at the Working Men's College, 31, Red-lion-square, to a class of ladies, Mr. Maurice sets forth in what manner the project germinated, what fair blossoms, what nourishing fruit are expected from its development. So deeply interesting is the subject—so straightforward, simple, and unaffected the language in which it is clothed, that we would wish our space allowed us to reproduce the whole "substance" of the lecture rather than the mere shadow to which we must confine ourselves

The Working Men's College referred to above, Mr. Maurice informs us, was founded by a few persons of miscellaneous avocations—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, &c.—living in the neighbourhood, and while yet the scheme was in agitation the question presented itself whether it should include women. It was determined, however, to try the effect of the plan with men only. When the College was fairly started the members were called together, and the proposal of extending the advantages of the institution to women was submitted to them. This was considered a necessary precaution, as it was feared the men "might have some of those mean jealousies which are often found in what are called the better classes." Much to the credit of the plain manly sense of the working classes, however, the fear was at once dispelled—no weak horror of blue stockingism was found to exist among the men, no petty desire to swell their lordliness by a monopoly of useful knowledge, on the contrary, the result was a positive and unanimous call from them that their wives and daughters should drink as long and deeply at the Pierian spring as themselves. The council thus found themselves in a manner pledged to carry out this extension, and now came the question how to make the working women derive precisely the same advantages from the College as the men, for the object in founding it had not merely been to give instruction on certain subjects, but to establish the same sense of fellowship as exists between members of colleges and universities. The intervention of a body of ladies became an obvious necessity, especially as it was remembered that in the case of other female colleges in London positive failure would have resulted but for the co-operation of a number of active lady visitors. Moreover, it would be necessary that they should take a more direct part in the education than in the case alluded to; in fact, that the teaching and managing the institution should be almost entirely in the hands of ladies. The opinions of many ladies were canvassed, and concurred in this view. Nay more—it was thought that for any solid and permanent good some such body must be formed to conduct the education of the working women as had been established for the men. "But what kind of body could this be?" writes Mr. Maurice "The ladies whom I consulted thought it should be one in which they were taught to teach. Every one," they said, "fancies she can teach. It is really the hardest of all tasks—one in which those who have tried most feel that they want help."

There was evident truth in this. A female college had been set on foot by the Governesses Society on this conviction. Our men's college were originally designed to produce a class of teachers for the country and had degenerated only in so far as they had forgotten this. It was accordingly settled as the wisest and plainest solution of the difficulty that the proper foundation for the Working Women's College would be a college in which ladies should be taught to teach. Not, indeed, that they needed it more than men; on the contrary, women have a special aptitude for teaching far transcending that of men; and it manifestly could not be otherwise, seeing that the child's physical, intellectual, and moral development depend on the mother's fostering care. But this power may be neglected and undeveloped; may be wasted or perverted. To call it forth to increase it by exercise—to render it more practical and more extensive in its usefulness, would be one of the results at which this attempt would aim. But, in labouring at the achievement of one good, it might be reasonably hoped another would follow—one which it would be worth any amount of toil and sacrifice to attain. A way would be opened for a real living communion between the upper and lower classes—between the lady and the working woman. To accomplish this in London, where the gulf between the two extremes of the social scale seems most impassable would be fraught with consequences of unutterable good

Now came the question what was the work a woman to be taught—what consequently the ladies were to learn to teach them? It could not be the lore imparted to children at week-day and Sunday schools. They might, perhaps, even want that, but grown-up women could not be expected to exert themselves much to acquire it, unless it was connected with the duties and business of their lives. There must be some immediate practical end in view—the teaching must have its application perceptible at once, in the ordinary occasions of life the things which the working woman must do, if she is ever so ignorant. This necessity suggested the old distinction made by our ancestors between *arts* and *faculties* —the knowledge required by the mere scholar, and that which prepares a man for his profession in life. In the Ladies' College now projected, the *faculties* would be cultivated—that is to say, ladies would be fitted "to engage in certain tasks, which no other persons can perform equally well, or can be so helpful in teaching their country men how to perform." The study of *arts* would not be excluded, however, but rendered secondary and subservient to the main end.

It must not be thought that there is any int ention of following the American example, and having ladies graduate as physicians, for instance on the contrary, it is hoped that by healthfully directing and developing the faculties which belong peculiarly to women, they will be maintained in their true sphere and preserved from any such absurd cravings. By marking out clearly the specific work for which women are by their nature adapted, and making it a serious business to be pursued regularly and methodically, and not as a sentimental recreation, a safeguard will be erected against the growth of restless aspirations which lead some ladies to dream of the doctor's togs or the barrister's wig, and others to sigh for Romish sisterhoods. There are tasks which we know men cannot perform so well as women, and of late the whole nation has been forcibly impressed with the truth. "Englishmen," says Mr. Maurice, "would not have women-surgeons or physicians, they find they must have them as *nurses*." The faculty of nursing, however innate it may be, needs cultivating, like any other endowment. It is given in different degrees to different individuals; but, whether the gift be large or small, education cannot be superfluous. "They need education not only to show them what they can do, but what they cannot do, and should not attempt, to keep them from intruding upon the work which the surgeon or the medical student in nineteen cases out of twenty will perform more effectually."

Though, as it has been shown, the College was not projected with any original intention of forming and educating nurses, the natural connection which thus suggested itself between teaching and nursing led on progressively to the more complete development of the scheme by clearly pointing out who were to be combined in the formation of the society It was henceforth clear that the medical man must be one of its chief members. His knowledge must point out the path of instruction, and assign its limits. His experience likewise of the poor—of their peculiar sufferings—of the various influences, mental and physical, at work on them—fit him eminently as a guide to those who desire their exertions to be truly beneficial." But as the medical man knows he cannot stand alone that in labouring to improve the public health he has need to seek the aid of the lawyer, the economist, the statist, to clear away the practical difficulties of the subject—so also will these teachers be needful in the College. That this combined teaching, formidable in appearance, is, however, really necessary Mr. Maurice shows, we think convincingly, in a few words, which we will quote in conclusion of the subject. Speaking of the ladies for whose instruction the College is to be formed, he says: "Hundreds of questions occur to them, when they talk with any poor woman, and try to help her, through which they cannot see their way; questions concerning the operations of the pawnbroker's shop, of the friendly society, of the law of settlements; questions connected with the history of their country, and with its whole public policy They might be willing enough to leave these to their fathers or husbands or brothers. But they cannot They are forced upon them. They must take for granted some conclusion upon them in almost every act which they do. Their instincts may very often lead them right; but they may mix with those instincts judgments which are not right, which are hasty, and sometimes uncharitable both to rich and poor. It is all very well for gentlemen to express their dread of female lawyers or politicians. There is a kind of female politician whom every man and every woman has a right to denounce, because ignorance and presumption and party spirit are most offensive in those who should preserve us from them. But those who wish to prevent the growth of such a class should do all that in them lies to put ladies in possession of the wholesome knowledge which will make them cautious of uttering crude opinions, which will enable them to see how theories may differ, and yet how it is possible to be honest and firm in action. I am quite sure that there are men of experience and wisdom, on all subjects connected with the condition of the poorer classes, who will gain immensely themselves by communicating to ladies what will do them good. I am sure that they have felt thousands of times how many things there were which females might do, and which they cannot do; how often, on the other hand, women are trying to do what men can do much better: how needful it is to have mutual understandings and explanations, that they may co-operate with each other, and not hinder each other.

We trust we have not wearied our fair readers by this lengthy exposition, but that their interest will have been aroused in favour of a movement which certainly, from its intrinsic excellence, will, and, from the high names associated with it, all claim attention. A course of introductory lectures has already been commenced at the Working Men's College, in Queen-square, embracing such subjects as Dispensaries—Treatment of Surgical Patients Effects of Health on the Mind Household Economy Sanitary Laws Condition of Country Families, &c The Rev. Kingsley, Archdeacon Allen Stephen, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Tom Taylor, have already delivered lectures, and several more are to follow until the end of the month. The days on which the lectures are given are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the hour is three o'clock p.m.

ON THE MODE OF DRAWING HORSES AT FULL GALLOP.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Now that the public are overwhelmed with pictures of battles it is a seasonable opportunity for pointing out to the artists the great error many of them commit in representing, or rather, attempting to represent, Horses at full gallop

The animal is generally depicted at his full stride with his hind feet on the ground in an impossible attitude in real life, as any observer of nature can satisfy himself. The artists who perpetrate this blunder are legion, but the two principal offenders in the exhibition of the Royal Academy this year are Mr. Jones, R.A., and Mr. Selous Rightly did Mr. Ruskin give the world to understand some time ago that, out of a thousand pictures on the walls of the Academy scarcely any were in true drawing

The horse's gallop consists of a rapid series of springs taken by all four feet, which meet on the ground under the animal's trunk, and when his legs are thrown out beyond the plane of his body, all his feet must be off the ground By this principle of bounds the horse and all other four-legged animals proceed at a gallop.

It may be laid down as a fact of nature that no quadruped in motion touches the ground with any foot propeted beyond the plane of his body Any drawing, therefore which represents the horse galloping, with his hind feet on the ground, shows him in an attitude in which he cannot possibly make any advance. The only mode in which such a creature could be made to move, would be by cutting it out in wood, fixing a weight at the end of a pole, and screwed to his belly, and then balancing the image on the edge of a table

I think we may safely assert that scarcely a single picture representing a battle-scene, painted during the last three centuries, is wholly free from the error I have ventured to point out, and which, as far as I am aware, has not been exposed and censured till now. Such is the force of routine in Art, which is almost as great as slavery as routine in Government administration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NEWTON CROSLAND.

3, Hyde-vale Cottages, Blackheath

THE PRUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY. The King's health is now so far restored as to admit of his taking charge of air at Erdmansdorf, in Silesia, a Royal palace, which lies at the foot of the Giant Mountains, and is surrounded by woody scenery of considerable beauty. He left Potsdam on the morning of the 14th, accompanied by the Queen and the Princess Alexandrina, and, on arriving at Berlin, proceeded without alighting from the railway-carriage to the railway of communication that runs round the town to the Silesian Railway. In addition to the two Majesties of their Majesties, the Royal couple was attended by a very limited suite of ladies and gentlemen in waiting. It is expected that the King and Queen will return from Silesia in the early part of August; the King will also proceed to Gletz, in Silesia, while the Queen will visit the Court of Dresden, for a short time

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P., AND MR. URQUHART.—For the last fortnight Mr. David Urquhart has been addressing meetings at Leeds, Burnley, Bacup, Rochdale, Bradford, and manufacturing towns, endeavouring to make a party, in anticipation of supporting Mr Roebuck's motion of censure on the Aberdeen Government for the mismanagement of the war. At the Oldfield meeting Mr Urquhart stated that "he had all his life looked upon Mr Roebuck with suspicion;" but, believing he had been "started into honesty" by the awful facts disclosed before the Sebast pol Committee, he now gave his confidence and support to Mr. Roebuck. The petition adopted by the meeting having been forwarded by Mr A Booth (the chairman) to Mr. Roebuck for presentation to the House of Commons, the hon. member replied as follows: "5, Ashley-place, Pimlico, July 6.—Dear Sir,—The petition shall be presented to-night. I am very grateful to my constituents for the support which they thus give me. I cannot refrain, however, from remarking upon the observation of Mr Urquhart to you, that he takes upon himself to say that he looks upon me with a species of suspicion, and that because I have never put forth in the idle ravings in which he (Mr Urquhart) has so many years indulged. I had a good opportunity of judging of Mr. Urquhart's ability and judgment when he was a member of the House of Commons, and a more inefficient and weaker person I never saw there. He evinced great animosity and great credulity, uttering wild opinions always supported by weak arguments, damaging every cause he espoused, doing mischief even to the truth—if, by any strange accident, he was on the side of truth That such a person looks upon me with suspicion is, I think, a circumstance rather in my favour I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, J. A. ROEBUCK.—Mr. A Booth."

THE BARCELONA STRIKE A deputation from Barcelona has had several interviews with the Minister of Public Works. The operatives ask to have a law passed by the Cortes to organise labour, and that until such a measure be adopted the state of things which existed before the 23rd of June, when the associations of the workmen were dissolved by a proclamation of the Captain-General of Catalonia, should be restored. The Government, however, will not promise to make any concession until matters at Barcelona are brought to a normal state again. Among the persons lately expelled by General Zapatero was the Marchioness Milagro del Pino, who formerly belonged to the household of Queen Christina, and was residing at Granada. Some manufactories were opened at Barcelona on the 9th, but the operatives in general refused to work, and were awaiting news from Madrid. A person who quitted Barcelona on the evening of the 12th says that he left that city in a state of complete tranquillity; that the manufactories that are not at work are those only that await the return of the proprietors, and that all causes for alarm had disappeared. Should this prove true, the re-establishment of tranquillity in the turbulent capital of the principality will probably disheaten those who waited for a serious movement to raise the Carlist districts in the name of the Count of Montemolin, and the tranquillity of this part of Catalonia may have a corresponding effect on Navarre.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Queen Victoria has sent £50 to the Mayor of Southampton as a subscription towards restoring the chapel which contains the tombs of James II

The King and Queen of Prussia are to visit Dresden at the end of the month, after their return from their journey into Silesia

Miss Fanny Cathcart, second surviving daughter of the late Sir George Cathcart, is to be a Maid of Honour to the Queen

It is now thought that the Emperor and Empress of Austria will not go to Italy, as at first intended, but to Ischl, with the Archduke Charles and the Archduchess Sophia.

Her Majesty has given a presentation to St. Ann's Asylum to the son of the late Quartermaster Hill, Grenadier Guards, who died while on service in the Crimea

The Duke de Tarancon, the eldest son of Queen Christina and the Duke de Hijar, died on Saturday at Malmuson. The deceased Duke was a Grandee of Spain

The Princess Louise and Prince Arthur have been attacked with scarlatina. Their Royal Highnesses are going on very favourably The same disease has declared itself in Prince Leopold, who was left at Buckingham Palace in consequence of a slight accident

The King of the Two Sicilies gave a grand banquet to the King of Portugal and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, on the 6th. Among the distinguished personages present were the Infante of Spain, Don Sebastian, and his consort, and the Count and Countess de Montemolin

The Queen's photographer has received orders to visit Fort Pitt and Brompton Hospitals for the purpose of taking the likenesses of all the Crimean men.

After the separation of the Cabinet Council on Saturday evening, Lord John Russell left town for Pembroke-lodge, Richmond Viscount Palmerston did not leave town, but dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of London derry

The French Emperor, on the proposition of Prince Napoleon, has decided that during the whole time the Exhibition remains open, the pupils of the Polytechnic School shall have free admission to both exhibitions every Wednesday, which is their day in the week for being permitted to go out.

The *United Service Gazette* states that Sir Charles Napier was offered and declined the dignity of G.C.B., feeling that he could not receive a reward for services in respect of which he had been censured

The *Siècle* says that the programme of fêtes in celebration of the Queen's visit to Paris will soon be published. The fêtes will last from August 17, and will be splendid

The Governor of the Mauritius has offered £15,000, and the Governor of Bourbon £2000, per annum, for a monthly mail to Ceylon or Aden, or via the Cape of Good Hope, if it could be accomplished in the same time.

The Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence in the Elphinstone Institution, Calcutta, founded with the money raised as a testimonial to Sir Edward Perry, on his leaving Bombay, has been conferred on Mr Reid, for some years Professor of Literature and History in the Institute

Colonel Sibthorp, who has been indisposed for some time past, is convalescent.

Although the question of dividing the Natural History Chair at Edinburgh is not yet decided, it will be conferred, says the *Scotsman*, either in whole or part, on Dr. Allman, at present Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin.

Prince Ghika of Moldavia has forced his daughter to enter a nunnery, to which place she was escorted by a large body of soldiers

All the accounts which arrive from Belgium, Holland, Prussia, and Sweden, agree in giving the most favourable intelligence as to the state of the crops

Readings of the war have become common in several provincial towns, the local clergyman or magistrate being generally the reader, and the attraction of the town the audience.

The cholera is daily carrying off from eighteen to twenty persons at Warsaw, and is extending its ravages along the Vistula as far as Cracow.

In consequence of the recent discovery of immense supplies of ironstone in the Cleveland hills, in North Yorkshire, thirty smelting furnaces are in operation, or in course of construction, on the banks of the Tees

There was a severe thunderstorm at Oxford on Saturday last; the parish church of St. Ebbes was injured by the lightning

The *Indépendance* of Brussels says that, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Paris, there will be a fête of surpassing magnificence at Versailles The entire park will be illuminated as it was in the time of Louis XIV.

Some of the guarantee societies have deemed it become necessary no longer to the Post-office department for provincial postmasters, on account of the losses to which they have been subjected by the carelessness of those functionaries.

The Severn Tunnel, situated about midway between the Pensford and Wortley Stations, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, fell on Saturday morning. No one was injured.

The Second Chamber of Saxony has voted the bill authorising the nobles to treat for the repurchase of their rights of sporting, which were taken from them in 1848.

In consequence of non-attendance to the new regulations, it is stated that in Greenock alone at least five hundred newspapers a week are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, and many papers are besides charged postage for having the red mark on the cover.

A letter from Galatz mentions the project of canalising the St. George's mouth of the Danube, and states that Mr. Cunningham, our Vice-Consul at Ibrail, has a plan for that purpose

The restoration of the paintings in the dome of St. Paul's is rapidly progressing.

The property and effects of Sir John Dean Paul are to be brought to the hammer on Monday next, in consequence of the failure of the bank of which he was a partner

The Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, in the room of Lord Kerrington

Mr. Laing, M.P., is reported to have gone to Austria for the purpose of arranging the concession of the Hungarian railways to a company.

General Pelissier has just presented to the Library of Algiers a volume of the "History of the Life of Christ" which was taken in the chapel of the Grand Seignior at Constantinople. It is in the Sclavonian language

Lord Derby has written to Sir J. H. Maxwell to say that "Parliamentary business" will prevent him from being present at the approaching Great Agricultural Meeting at Carlisle.

Mr. Bancroft is about to publish a selection of the original letters collected by him for his "History of America." They will form two volumes of documents illustrative

Mr. Henry Stisney, the Liberal candidate for East Norfolk, was on Monday elected without opposition

It is reported at Clonmel that Mr. John O'Connell has accepted a Government situation worth £1200 a year, and that in consequence he will resign the representation of that town

The Weimar monument which it is intended to erect to Goethe and Schiller will probably be finished in 1857

Sir William Middleton, Dowager Lady Somers, and Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, have taken steps to give the hundred families most of damage done to their windows by the mob on Sunday week.

Madame Plessy has been some time in Paris, and will appear at the Français soon after the representations of Rachel have terminated

An Italian translation of Layard's "Nineveh," by Count Ercole Malvasia Tortorelli, has appeared at Bologna

The receipts at the Grand Opéra at each performance of Verdi's "Vepres Siciliennes" are said to amount to 16,000 f. (£640)

Visitors to Dulwich Gallery complain that, unless they get a ticket in London, they are refused admittance

The Hollando-Belgian Railway Company has replaced all unmarried single men on the line by married men, the reason being that the women will be able to attend to the signals whilst the men are employed in repairing the earthworks.

The passenger fares between Edinburgh and Glasgow are to be raised to about double on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, and about fourfold on the Caledonian Railway

The Hon. Walter Elliot, member of Council at Madras, has been compelled by the state of his health to proceed on furlough to England.

The commune of San Quisino, in Piedmont, has just devoted itself to the Holy Virgin, by a legal conveyance in good and due form, "in presence of us, the notary Morelli, and the witnesses of this deed," &c.

The band of the 1st Life Guards have commenced playing in the Kensington-gardens selections from the most favourite composers, every Tuesday and Friday, from four to six o'clock, until it will continue to do so during the months of July and August, weather permitting

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XXVI.)

THE great, or, rather the noisiest, event of the week has been the political demise of Lord John Russell; but, as his Lordship has, on previous occasions, undergone a similar decease, the affair has lost the attraction of novelty. It says something for the vitality of Lord John's character that it will bear the operation of destruction over and over again; or, perhaps, it says more for the good-nature of the public, that they can submit to see the process of resuscitation more than once performed. It is true that for some time the reputation of Lord John Russell has resembled the flickering flame of an expiring candle; and, though the breeze of general indignation has once blown out the Whig light, the act of puffing was employed to blow it in again. It has, however, finally sunk in the socket, and rendered necessary the employment of Sir Bulwer Lytton's threatened extinguisher, or the snuffers with which Mr. Disraeli has been long in the habit of snapping away at the luminaries more or less feeble —of the party in power.

It is rather hard that the time of the House of Commons should have been wasted in going through all the forms of killing an antagonist already dead, merely because the two great political gladiators were prepared to exhibit their skill in assaulting a foe who had resolved to succumb without a struggle. Sir Bulwer Lytton, having prepared a brilliant speech, was determined to let it off; and what would have been, for the legitimate purposes of attack, a very animated fire of telling shots, degenerated into a rather poor display of fireworks. I am sorry to accuse Mr. Roebuck of talking in vain, for he scarcely ever utters a word that has not some point in itself, or does not tend to the point in some way or other. By continuing his onslaught upon the Ministry that misconducted the war, he is only hitting men who are already down—and some of them so completely down, that there is not much chance of their very speedily getting up again. It is true that Lord Palmerston is still erect; and it may be also true that he should have insisted on a more vigorous prosecution of the war, as he was up to his eyes in smoke when at the Horse office, there may be some excuse for his having failed to evince his clear-sightedness. The public will hardly believe that there is much to be gained just now by upsetting Lord Palmerston, whose prostration would lead to considerable difficulty at a moment when no one seems to possess the requisite power of understanding to enable him to secure a firm footing in the Premiership. Mr. Roebuck's proposed resolution is true enough in its terms, but it can lead to no practical result, for the country has already pronounced the verdict of guilty, to which the House of Commons is asked to agree, and the accused parties have nearly all of them virtually admitted their offence, by resigning their places. The "severe reprehension" with which it is proposed to "visit" the parties is a very formal visit indeed, particularly as scarcely any of the parties are to be found at home, for the majority went out as soon as their delinquency became the subject of conversation. It is not quite consistent with the dignity of the Commons to shake an imaginary cane over the late Cabinet, and desire it to "consider itself horsewhipped: or, to fancy a picture which is still less dignified and unhappily nearer the truth, it is impolitic of the House to assume the attitude of an angry beadle brandishing a staff in the air after a party of runaways. It is not easy to get up any commiseration for the smaller fry of ex officials, who having held subordinate places in the Government at the time of Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry were compelled to resist it, but who, during since sought popularity by the expression of more liberal views, would naturally support Mr. Roebuck, if it were not that their former opposition to him would convict them of inconsistency. In such a category does Mr. Lowe find himself just now, for having, as a subordinate member of the Government, defended its feeble policy, he, as a would-be prominent member of the Reform party, feels that he can only hope to advance his position on the Liberal side of the House by joining in the censure Mr. Roebuck proposes to pass on "every member" of the late Cabinet. Mr. Lowe opposed the appointment of the Sebastopol Committee, because he was a party (though perhaps an insignificant one) to the mismanagement into which it was proposed to inquire; but, being now in opposition, he denies that he cannot meet by a direct negative the vote of censure on the Government he served under. It is undoubtedly difficult to say where the censure ought to fall, and whom it ought to exclude, for it is true enough that almost everybody had a share in the early mismanagement of the war, though the responsible rulers of the country are in the first instance liable. It is true that the House of Commons cannot very well censure the Government without some measure condemning it—for the House must, perhaps, placed too much confidence in the executive, which would have been spared a good deal of censure in the end if it had been somewhat more freely criticised in the beginning. Even the press and public opinion have been in some degree to blame, for the former talked too confidently, and the latter expressed itself somewhat too boastfully as to the issue of the war; and, indeed, we have all been guilty of overrating our own strength and under-estimating that of our enemies. Many people expected Cronstadt to fall as easily as the pasteboard battlements at Astley's; and even down to the bombast of the population who applauded the talking of Sebastopol on the stage—the whole English nation seemed to expect that a series of brilliant *coups de théâtre* would mark the progress of the war with Russia.

It will be seen that the Committee on the London writ have reported that Baron Rothschild has no Government contract "within the intent and meaning of the Act," though, to all intents and purposes, nobody doubts that he is a contractor with the Government. That a Committee of the House of Commons can decide a point of law is quite a new position, for, though the House of Lords is a court of judicature, the lower branch of the Legislature is not generally understood to act in that capacity. Whatever concerns its own privileges is undoubtedly within its own control; but few persons were aware that a committee of the House could by itself put any authorised interpretation on a statute made jointly by the three branches of the Legislature in unison. It is, however, quite competent for the House to decide that Baron Rothschild has not disqualified himself for sitting, and this perhaps is the point involved in the inquiry of the Committee, whose conclusion will have the concurrence of all the common sense of the community. It would, however, be better, as the *Times* proposes, that the Act should be repealed than that it should remain as a dead letter, from which the spirit has all been suffered to evaporate. It seems to be of little consequence whether Baron Rothschild is a Government contractor or not, as far as the representation of London is concerned; for it is as destined to be like the seat of *Banquo*, which, though apparently filled, is nevertheless unoccupied. If there should be at any time a proposal to diminish the number of members of the House of Commons, there need be no difficulty in discovering where one may be spared, for London can hardly have the face to ask for its full complement of four after having been satisfied with three for so long a period. If every other constituency could as easily forego one-fourth of its representation in the House of Commons, the business of the country might be done a little more speedily, and perhaps quite as effectually, by fewer hands, for there would, at all events, be fewer tongues to contribute to that great impediment to all Parliamentary work—the impediment of speech, which is so fatal to legislative progress.

The attention in the law of newspapers, which was to do infinite good, is found to be the cause of much inconvenience, and to cripple rather than to promote the circulation of intelligence. There seems to be so much difficulty in ascertaining how to send a newspaper abroad by the post, that an alarming amount of ignorance prevails with regard to the great circulating medium of knowledge, and the result is that many people lumber their houses with old newspapers, instead of sending them forth as they used to do, for the amusement and instruction of friends at a distance. A newspaper that used to be read by half a dozen families is now, in many cases, limited to the edification of one; and the attempt to provide the public with cheap newspapers is failing every day, from the fact that the existing newspaper press of the country was already so cheap as to make competition at a lower price a hopeless experiment. The abolition of the compulsory stamp may be all well enough, but an infringement on the long-existing facilities of transit is a retrograde step, which is at variance with the professed object of those who advocated the change in the law, on the ground that it would remove all obstructions to the spread of intelligence. The cheap papers are already beginning to die away without having succeeded in acting as instructors to any but their uniform rate proprietors, who have been taught a lesson at a price that they will probably think rather a heavy one.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. T. N.—The term *gnocco à monte* was used by the old Italian players to express the re-tracting moves made after some inequality. Thus, for example, if a player had moved a piece erroneously, and the mistake was not discovered until other moves had been played on either side, the playing back these moves to the point before the error occurred was called *gnocco à monte*.

SPECTATOR, Manchester. We have received a few of the games played in the return match between the clubs of Liverpool and Manchester, and intend to publish the best of them whenever we can find room.

LEAMINGTON CHESS MEETING.—In our notice of this assemblage, we stated that in the consultation matches the club of Nottingham proved victorious over that of Kidderminster. This was a mistake. One game only was decided, and this was scored to Nottingham, not by play, but through an inadvertence on the part of the Kidderminster Secretary in noting a move. The match, which is to consist of a number of three games, is still pending.

F. G., Paddington.—The moves made are both of them recommended. If Your letter contained no Solution.

C. M. B.—It shall be reported on next week.

J. K., Falkirk.—The mate is curious as an occurrence in real play; but it is so obvious that we are surprised your club should have been puzzled by it.

G. K. B., Amateur, Novice, R. D. V., Subscriber. All must too easy.

SIGNOR F., Florence.—Your long wished for packet has reached us safely, and shall be acknowledged immediately by letter—meanwhile, accept our cordial thanks.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 591, by F. R. of Norwich, A. D., L. T. J. of Hanworth, Philip Gregory, Milan, T. M., G. P., Ernest, P. S., True Blue, Omega, W. H., Newton, H. F. L., W. T. F., D. D., M. P., S. P. Q. R., Signor T., Major, An Old Salt, H. F. G., Rugby-boy, Henry, Sancho, Alexander, Bullough, F. A. B., Mangion, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 595, by Juniper, Paracelsus, O. P. Q., D. D., Ernest, Merlin, S. T. W., J. P., G. P., W. M., Œdipus, Subscriber, Senex, Louis d'Or, Albert, R. L., P. S. N., Dido, M. P., Pawn, D. M., P. K. S., Argus, Dreghedi, Robin Goodfellow, Miles, Omicron, Philip, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 593

We shall withhold the Solution of this difficult Stratagem a few days longer.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Kt to K 4th (dis. ch.)	K takes Kt or (c)	3. B to Q 8th and P to Q B 5th
2. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	4. B to K B sq P takes R
		5. B mates

(a) 1. K to Q B 5th, | 2. B to Q B sq
2 B to Q R 4th P to Q B 5th | And mates in two more moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 595.

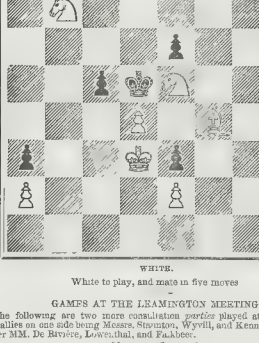
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE
1. B to K R 4th	Q to K Kt sq (a)	3. B to K sq. And, although Black
2. Q takes K P (ch)	Kt takes Q (best)	can give check with four different pieces, White mates next move.

(a) Black may also play 1 Kt to B 5th (ch), whereupon White takes Kt with Kt, and Mates in two more moves.

PROBLEM No. 596.

By HERR DZIEWOUSKI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves

GAMBITS AT THE LEAMINGTON MEETING.

The following are two more consultation *parties* played at the gathering—the allies on one side being Messrs. Staunton, Wyvill, and Kennedy; and on the other MM. De Rivière, Lowe, Thal, and Falkner.

(Irregular Opening)

BLACK. (De Rivière & Co.)	WHITE. (Staunton & Co.)	BLACK. (De Rivière & Co.)	WHITE (Staunton & Co.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 2nd	18. Q R to K 2nd	P to K B 4th
2 P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	19 Kt takes P	B takes Kt
3 P to Q 5th	P takes P	20 P takes B	B to K R 3rd
4 P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	21. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 5th (ch)
5 Kt to K B 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	22. Kt to B sq.	Q R to Q Kt sq
6 B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd (a)	23. R to Q sq	P to Q B sq
7 Castles	Castles	24. Q to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
8 Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	25. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
9. Q to Kt 3rd (b)	P to Q 3rd	26. K to K sq	Q R to Q B sq
10 K R to Q sq	Q Kt to Q 2nd	27. Q to K 5th	Kt to Q sq
11 P to K B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	28. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
12 P to Q 6th	B to Q B 3rd	29. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
13 P to K 5th	K B to K B 3rd	30. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
14 Q to K 3rd	P to Q B sq	31. Kt to K Kt 4th	B to K R 6th
15 P to K Kt 4th	Q Kt to Q B 4th	32. R to K Kt sq	P to Q B 4th
16 P to K Kt 5th	P to Q R 4th	33. P takes P en passant	Q to K R 3rd
17 Q B to K sq	K B to K R 4th	34. Kt to K 3rd	

White resigned.

(a) It was a grave error, the principal cause of all White's difficulties. Had they, as Mr. Staunton subsequently advised, played out this Bishop to Q B 4th, their opening would have been a move or two at least as good as their opponent's.

(b) Well played.

The present game is a striking example illustration of the truth of Lord Lyttleton's strictures on modern play and practice, and especially those in his celebrated letter addressed to the writer. It is a short game. It is utterly deficient in interest of any kind; there is not a combination in it which would do credit to a sixth-rate player; and yet this brief, lifeless, and ventive affair, over and over excellent players more hours than hundreds of

BETWEEN THE SAME COMPETITORS.

(Irregular opening)

WHITE. (Staunton & Co.)	BLACK. (De Rivière & Co.)	WHITE. (Staunton & Co.)	BLACK. (De Rivière & Co.)
1. P to Q B 4th (c)	P to K 4th	32. K R to K 4th	Q to K R 4th
2. P to K 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	33. P to Q R 4th (p)	Q R takes Q P
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	34. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
4 Q Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	35. Q to Q R 3rd (q)	K to Q 4th (r)
5 P takes P	Q takes P	36. P to Q Kt 5th	P takes P
6. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	37. P takes P	Kt to Q 8th
7. Q to Q B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	38. B to K 7th (q)	K R to Q 4th (r)
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles on K side	39. Q to Q R 8th (s)	Q to K B 2nd
9. K Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd (c)	40. Q to Q Kt 8th	K B to Q Kt P (t)
10 B to K 2nd	B to Q 3rd (c)	41 B takes K B P	K takes B
11 Castles	P to Q R 3rd	(ch) (u)	
12. P to Q Kt 3rd (d)	Kt to K Kt 5th (e)	42. Q to Q R 6th (ch)	K to K Kt 2nd
13 K Kt to K 4th (f)	Q to K 2nd (g)	43. B takes Kt	Q R takes R
14 Kt takes K P	P takes Kt	44. Q takes K R	R to Q 4th
15 Q B to Q R 3rd	K B to Q sq	45. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to K Kt sq
16 Q B to Q B sq	Q to K B 5th	46. Q to Q Kt 6th	R to Q 7th (r)
17. Q to K 2nd	Q takes P	47. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
18. P to K B 3rd. (h)	Q to K R 5th	48. Q to Q B 8th	R to Q 6th (r)
19 P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd	49 P to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
20. P to K B 5th (i)	B takes Kt	50. Q to Q B 8th	R to Q 7th
21. Q takes B	K to K B 2nd (k)	51. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to K Kt 3rd
22 K Rto K B 3rd (l)	P to K Kt 3rd	52. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
23. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 8th	53. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to K 2nd
24. P to K B 6th (m)	P to Q 4th	54. P to K R 4th	P takes P
25. Q to K Bsq	K to K Kt sq	55. P takes P (x)	Q to her R 2nd (ch)
26. Q to K B 2nd	P to Q 5th		
27. Q R to K B sq (n)	P to K Kt 4th	56. K to R sq	Q to her R sq (ch)
28. K R to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	57. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q (ch)
29. K R takes P	P to K R 4th	58. K takes Q	R to Q sq
30. B to Q B 5th (o)	P to K R 5th	59. K to K B 5th	K to Kt 3rd
31 P to Q 3rd	Q R to Q sq		

And in a few more moves the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

(c) Avoid or close opening. How much more suitable for such an occasion would have been some dashing gambit.

(d) Better to have taken it as Kt we believe.

(e) Intending to play afterwards, the Q Kt to Kt 5th, but which upon second thoughts they declined to do.

(f) They dared not move P to Q R 3rd, lest Black should answer with Q Kt to Q B 4th, &c.

(g) This was not only useless but positively bad since it afforded the enemy golden time to mature their plan of operations.

(h) *Id est*, the Kt from Q B 3rd to K 4th. Maugre all the constraint of their opening, White have now the best of the situation. This is mainly owing to the last two moves of their adversaries' which were sadly deficient in force and purpose.

(i) Had they played the move anticipated—P to K B 4th—White would have got a splendid position of attack by replying with Kt to K Kt 5th, &c.

(k) A good move; the intention being to force the Queen still further out of play.

(l) This was suggested, and fortunately parried, by Mr. Staunton; instead of it Mr. Wyvill proposed K R to K B 3rd—a move of great ingenuity, but the consequences of which we think, are neither so immediately nor so certainly advantageous to the White game as Kt to K B 5th. Let us suppose, for example

29 K Rto K B 3rd	P to K Kt 5th
30 Kt takes P	Q to K R 4th
31 Kt to K B 5th	Q to K R 4th

(*k*) Imperative, as White threatened next move to give chess with their Queen, and then to win the Queen's Pawn.

(*l*) Messrs. Wyvill and Kennedy were only advocated this move, which certainly looks promising. Mr. Staunton was opposed to it, and recommended the taking Pawn with Pawn, and then driving the Queen out of play, by moving Q R to Q B 4th, or throwing forward P to Q B 3rd. As the point is a nice one, it may not be unprofitable to examine the probable consequences of the rejected line of play. Suppose, then

29	Q P takes P (best)
IN THE FIRST PLACE—	IN THE SECOND PLACE—
29 R to Q B 4th	Q to K R 3rd
30 P to Q 4th	P takes P (best.
31 K to K B 4th	Q to K 3rd
32 R to K 4th	Q to K 2nd

(They might also take the Pawn with Pawn, in perfect safety, but this, as threatening to win the adverse Queen or to give Mate, is perhaps stronger.)

33.	K to Kt sq (best)
34. P takes P	Q to Q Kt (best)
35. Q R to K sq	P to K R 3rd (best)
36. Q to K B 5th	And Black cannot save the game

(*m*) The only way to prevent the Black Queen getting into play anew.

(*n*) On this important move, as on too many others, the English allies were not agreed: Messrs. Wyvill and Kennedy being resolutely in favour of Q R to K B sq, while their colleague was bent on first dislodging the Queen, and then taking the K Kt P with Pawn, checking. The position is one of so much difficulty that we hardly would advise should have been a stiff course of others as to the best course of proceeding. The following variations seem to prove that Mr. Staunton's plan of action would at least have greatly harassed the enemy, and neglected them to a long and troublesome defence.

27 P to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th or 8
28 P takes Q P	K P takes P
29 Q to Q B 5th	Q to K B 5th

(Any other move would be fatal to them)

30 Q R to K B sq	P takes P

(If they take this Pawn with their Queen, White Q takes Q B 5th, and win easily)

29. Q R takes R	Kt takes R
30 Q takes Q P	Q R to Q sq

And we doubt if White can save the game

27.	Q R to K B sq
28 P takes P (ch)	K R takes P
29 Q to K B 5th	An Black must lose.

(*o*) A very clever move, the merit of which is due to Mr. Wyvill.

(*p*) Instead of this extraordinary measure, by which he abandoned the key of their position and ought to have lost the game, Mr. Staunton urged the advance of the Q Pawn or the doubling the Rooks to the Q Kt's file, either of which would have given White a winning advantage. The game from this point was carried on by Mr. Wyvill and Captain Kennedy alone.

(*q*) The energy of desperation.

(*r*) Well played. To a credit of this opponents are also belongs to Mr. Thwaite.

(*s*) It is hardly necessary to say that if White had taken the Rook, they would have lost the game.

(*t*) A bolder attack as fragrant as that of White's at their 33rd move. Mr. De Rivière discerned from the first the weak point of the playing of Rook to Q Kt sq., which would most probably have saved the game.

(*u*) By this and next move for the ingenuity and boldness of conception of Wyvill and Kennedy are entitled to the highest praise. Had the latter gentleman carried out White's game in a more [illegible]

(*v*) Fancy player—P to K B 7th—and offers 1 Pawn, Black draw the Game

(*w*) Purposing to play the Rook to K B 8th.

(*x*) Once more again, when—day was for your own, the good genius of White's served them. If they had only played the Queen to K B 3rd, their opponents must have struck their flag in a few more moves.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN GLASGOW.—Some of the arrangementation for the meeting of the association in Glasgow in September next have been reported to a meeting of the local committee. The funds for the expenses of the meeting were stated to be ample; several *conversaziones* and excursions were named, and among other objects of interest it was mentioned that a local geological museum would be formed, with collections of the chemical minerals, and ores of the west of Scotland. It was also intended to have a photographic exhibition, and one or two salt-water vivaria, exhibiting the marine inhabitants of the Firth of Clyde. A letter was read from Sir Roderick Murchison, expressing his opinion that the meeting at Glasgow would be the most successful ever held in Great Britain.

SPANISH FINANCE.—The Cortes having adopted and definitively passed the project of law by which the Government are authorised to raise a voluntary loan of 250,000,000 reals, to meet the deficit of the present year, and to convert it into a forced loan if not subscribed within a month, the most urgent wants of the Government will be provided for; and it is expected that the Cortes will have been adding for eight months will assign other labours in a day or two until September next. In fact, if not suspended by a deliberate vote of it at body, the sittings will soon be suspended, owing to the impossibility of collecting a sufficient number of members to make a house, as some deputies are now leaving for the provinces every day.

THE FATE LORD RAGLAN. At four o'clock of the day of Lord Raglan's decease, Colonel Steffi was about to go for their usual ride, they were informed that he was much worse. They immediately repaired to where he was lying. He seemed surprised at seeing them all, and inquired the reason, which they stated as decent as possible. He said, when with a most amiable smile, he replied that he was much better, and in a day or two would be able to [illegible] They relieved, and went for a ride, leaving him in the [illegible] himself in bed, and called some of them. "Fitzroy, I shall [illegible]" (meaning Lord Raglan), turned round, and so died, with a [illegible] and most expressive [illegible]

Letter from the Crimea

THE RUSSIAN AGENT AT DOVER.—Dr. Talamanich Rehinoski, who described himself as a Polish Jew, but who, it was discovered from his papers, was a Russian, was brought up at the Dover Police-court, on Friday, before Mr. Cocke, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Elsted, on a charge of endeavouring to induce soldiers to desert from the Belgian Swiss Legion. It is supposed that the defendant is one of the numerous agents of the Russian Government known to be in this country. The charge was taken under the 37th section of the Mutiny Act. Johannes Sand said, through an interpreter—I am a private in the 1st Regiment of the British Swiss Legion, stationed at the Western Heights, Dover. On the evening of the day before yesterday the defendant came up to me in the street, and asked me to speak to him in a public house. Having complied with his request, he asked me if I was satisfied with my legion, and offered to take me to France or the Brazils (sic). Recollects if I became a soldier I should get 2*d.* per day. He said that if I liked to desert he would secrete me in a house on the following night, when he would engage to take me to Antwerp, and there I should be remunerated. He also said that I should be made an officer of [illegible] He also said that some promises were made me at the same time, and he made the same proposals to them. I reported these circumstances on the same night, to the sergeant-major. On the following morning I, in company with another soldier, went to the house pointed out by the defendant as his home, which is situated in Adrian street, where, after a time delay, we saw the defendant, who told us to go to a public-house opposite and wait there until he came to us. An officer of the regiment, who had come down with us, then came forward, and ordered that the defendant should be taken into custody. By the Bench. The defendant said we could be engaged in the French service, and that we should be made officers. Joseph Sand, 1st Regiment of the British Swiss Legion, corroborated this statement, and said that the defendant offered to engage him in the same terms as many of their comrades had already [illegible] He drew a map with [illegible] In defence, the defendant said he did not [illegible] question, nor had he at any time [illegible] The defendant was fully committed for trial at the [illegible]

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

We have engraved on [illegible] page one of the most striking works of French Art in the Exhibition, the painting of a "Sheep," by Mdlle Rose Bonheur, who also drew the picture upon the wood for the engraver. Mdlle Bonheur was the [illegible] father, Raymond Bonheur, and of Leon Cogniet. She was [illegible] pupil of the age of seventeen, and since then has [illegible] from the Salons, in 1841. Her works have always attracted purchasers, and increasing admiration. In 1848 she received a first class medal "for Landscape and Animals." She has also executed some admirable bronzes of animals. One of her most popular works is a picture of six Virgins [illegible] in the Luxembourg Gallery. Her style of execution is vigorous, one might almost say masculine, and remarkably true to nature.

Some of Mdlle Bonheur's pictures are now being exhibited at the Gallery of French Painters, in Pall-mall, where, on Tuesday evening, a sort of artistic fête was held. Mdlle. Bonheur, whose small picture of the "Charcoal Burners" is looked upon as one of the most interesting works in the collection now exhibited, has sent another picture, on a much larger scale, entitled the "Horse Fair," combining the merits of an admirable study of animal life, with those of an elaborate pictorial composition. The picture was hung on Tuesday morning; and, by the strong nature of the figures, the force of the colouring, and the vigorous conception which lies at the base of the whole, has elicited the general admiration of the connoisseurs, which is heightened into positive wonder by the fact that so masculine a work is the production of a feminine hand. However, Mdlle. Bonheur has not only contributed her picture, but she has brought herself to London likewise; and, in honour of her arrival, a soirée was held in the evening, which was attended by some of the chief representatives of English art, who were anxious to pay their respects to the "female Landseer," newly sprung into celebrity on the other side of the Channel.

"SHEEP." DRAWN BY ROSA BONHEUR.—(SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.)

"THE HARVEST-MOON."—PAINTED BY EDWARD DUNCAN. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"THE GOW CHROM AND LOUISE."—PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

"THE GRANDFATHER'S WATCH."—PAINTED BY WILLIAM GOODALL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

"THE HARVEST-MOON."—BY EDWARD DUNCAN.

No. 10 OF THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Mr. Edward Duncan is an artist who delights in having in the words of the old song "One foot on sea and one on shore." But unlike the after illustration which the song affords, "to one thing constant never," Mr. Duncan is constant both to sea and land, and represents them on paper with an eye exquisitely alive to the beauties of nature. Of his skill in depicting the sea and the sea-shore our pages have contained several illustrations which many of our readers will doubtless remember. Of his skill in rendering inland scenery, his "Harvest-Moon," on the walls of the Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society this year, and engraved in our present Number, is in every respect a very pleasing illustration.

Mr. Duncan has been lately in Guernsey, as we learn from his Seaweed Gatherers" (No. 197), and his "Sunset on the Sand" (No. 237).

"THE GOW CHROM AND LOUISE." BY R. S. LAUDER.

We have this week taken one of our illustrations of the Art Exhibitions of the London season from a picture by Mr. R. S. Lauder, entitled "The Gow Chrom and Louise"—one of the leading attractions of the National Institution of the Fine Arts, which has its yearly exhibition in Regent-street, over against the Polytechnic. Mr. Lauder is the President and Treasurer of the Institution, and has long been more than favourably known for his skill as a painter and his temperate dislike to the Royal Academy.

Mr. Lauder has found the subject of his best picture of this year in the fertile pages of the Waverley Novels. Harry Wynd and the Glee Maiden are favourites with every reader of the "Fair Maid of Perth." Nor is there any single scene in the whole novel better suited to a painter than that of the stout smith and the gentle minstrel maiden on their way to the Gow Chrom's house in one of the narrow wynds of Perth. The flight of the maiden with her favourite dog through the chapel of Holy St. Madox is well told by Mr. R. S. Lauder.

The Scottish school of art, of which Mr. Lauder is a well known scholar in particularly distinguished for its skill in colour. The works of Wilkie, Raeburn, Burnet, Watson Gordon, Frank Grant, William Simson, Alexander Fraser, Mr. Faed, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Lauder himself exhibit a fine appreciation of the rich resources of the pallet. The only exception that we call to mind in the Scottish school is the late Sir William Allan, who was apt to become chalky and hard.

"THE GRANDFATHER'S WATCH." BY WALTER GOODALL.

No. 12 OF THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Mr. Walter Goodall is one of the best known of the young Associates of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours. He is not a prolific but he is a careful painter. This year his subjects are four in number:—1. The Grandfather's Watch. 2. The Careful Nurse. 3 The Milking Shed. 4 The Old Willow. His class subject is not very high, nor is his range extensive; but what he attempts he generally performs satisfactorily. His "Grandfather's Watch," engraved for our paper of this week, is one of the best pictures of its kind (and the kind is good) to be seen on the the walls of the London Exhibitions of the present season.

There are few things with which children are more delighted than with the ticking of a watch, or the inward murmuring of a clock. Mr. Goodall has painted the former subject and told his little incident with great picturesqueness. The shell subject has occasioned three celebrated descriptions in verse by Landor, Wordsworth, and Lord Byron, of which the first in point of time (Mr. Landor's) is said to be the best, but even on this point the critics are divided.

Mr. Walter Goodall belongs to a family of artists. Mr. Edward Goodall—one of the best of our landscape engravers in the line manner—has done much to extend the reputation of Mr. Turner, and Mr. F. Goodall (the son of the engraver) is one of the most promising of the Associates of the Royal Academy. The painter of "The Grandfather's Watch" is another son of the same eminent engraver.

MUSIC.

THE captivating Madame Gassier took leave, for the present, of the English public on Wednesday (last week), when she had her benefit at Drury Lane. She appeared as *Rosina* in the "Barbiere di Siviglia"—a part not less charming from the grace and animation of her action, than from her brilliant and beautiful execution of the music. There was an overflowing audience, who received the fair vocalist with unbounded enthusiasm. In the course of the evening a piece of plate, stated to have been subscribed for by Madame Gassier's friends and admirers and her brother and sister artists, was presented to her on the stage by Mr. Smith and several gentlemen, as representing the subscribers. We question the good taste of the factitious "ovations" got up in the presence of the public. They seem calculated to glorify the giver as much as the receiver. The fashion is a French one, as much as the custom (very recently introduced into English theatres) of throwing bouquets from the side boxes upon the stage. These bouquets, nine times out of ten, are thrown by "confederates" stationed there on purpose; and when some fair prima donna picks them up with a grateful curtsey to the audience, her acknowledgment is as much a mockery as the compliment. It is the same thing with ceremonies on the stage—crowning of a performer, or (his or her) benefit, presentations of plate, and so forth: these are got up, in the name of the public, by persons of whom for the most part the public know nothing, and to none of whom have the public given any authority to represent them in the expression of their feelings. We greatly admire Madame Gassier, and have heartily joined in the best tribute she can receive from the public—the applause which her beautiful performances so well deserve; but we confess we had no pleasure in seeing her taking part in a piece of mummery with which the public had nothing to do. No doubt Mr. Smith must feel obliged to Madame Gassier for having filled his theatre and his coffers so well; but he could have shown his gratitude by a present, or in some other way, without turning it into a piece of ostentation. While, however, we make these remarks, we say that Mr. Smith deserves well of the public for having introduced Madame Gassier to their acquaintance—an acquaintance, we trust, which will not soon terminate.

A CONCERT of a very interesting character took place on Tuesday morning, at the mansion of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the President of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland. The Princess Marcelline Czartoryska, the wife by marriage of the venerable head of the family, Prince Adam Czartoryski, herself a scion of the illustrious family of Radzivil came from Paris for the express purpose of giving this concert for the purpose of aiding her distressed countrymen who have found a refuge in England. A great number of the nobility, including the Marchioness of Breadalbane, officiated as patronesses, and exerted themselves for the success of the concert. A crowded and splendid assemblage was the result, and the company enjoyed a musical treat of no ordinary description. The Princess Czartoryska was herself the principal performer. She is very beautiful, and distinguished in the highest circles of Paris and London for her graces and accomplishments, one of which is music. She was the favourite pupil of Chopin, and is one of the most exquisite pianists of the day. On this occasion she played Beethoven's trio in C minor, accompanied on the violin by Herr Eller (an excellent performer newly arrived in England) and Signor Piatti; Mozart's sonata in A major for the pianoforte and violin, and several solos composed by her celebrated instructor. A more tasteful selection of pieces could not have been made, nor could it have been performed with greater brilliancy, finish, and expression. The rest of the concert was made up of performances by eminent artists who gave their gratuitous services. These were Mdme. Anichini (soprano), Mdme. de Villar, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Signor Ciabatta, and Signor Belletti—Herr Eller, in the performance of several solos—one of them a *valse ritmi-dique*—showed great powers and delicacy of execution which reminded us of Paganini. The vocal part M. Leveson gave two of his amusing comic songs. The vocal music was accompanied by Mr. Lindsay Sloper

After the concert, the Marquis of Breadalbane presented to the Princess Czartoryska an address of thanks from the members of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland. It was in the following terms —

Madame,—We are requested by the Council of this Association to express your Highness of the gratitude and admiration with which they have seen your Highness, at a moment when the aged and sick amongst your countrymen stood eminently in need of such assistance, devoting, at great personal inconvenience, to their service the brilliant talents by which your Highness is distinguished. But the Council, much as they rejoice at the alleviation of individual suffering which the generosity of your Highness will bring back upon them as possessing a yet higher and more lasting value. At the present day, the enemies of mankind, confidence and constitutional freedom seek to effect their disastrous objects by setting against each other the various classes of which society is composed. There is no surer, no more effectual way for the abettors of despotism or the favourers of anarchy, as they may be termed, from their birth and position, the natural leaders of the people, endeavoring to themselves, by their conduct, the place which Providence has assigned to them. A nation, which has always been powerful more in action than in actions, may, indeed, for a time be overcome by the force or the fraud of its adversaries; but we are assured that at no distant hour it will resume and assume the place to which its virtues entitle it.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD is now running the same brilliant career in Italy which she has already done in Germany. She lately gave a concert in Florence, at the sala Musicale dell' Arte, and her performance roused the excitable Florentines to the utmost enthusiasm. The Italian journals are quite rapturous in her praise, and say (most truly) that England should be proud of possessing such an artist

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—A laughable little piece, taken from the French, under the title of "How Stout You're Getting," was produced on Monday, with unequivocal success. The performance was confided to Mr. David Fisher, whose personation of the stout husband consisted of a series of personal efforts that exhausted the physical energy of the performer. In such a character this actor, who may be regarded as the English *Arnal*, appears especially to delight. His perpetual capacity for practical joking never had more opportunity. Among the amusing incidents was the introduction of a weighing machine, the results of which increase his alarm. Manifestly he is getting too bulky and too heavy, and approaching the limit that separates a healthy man from a human porpkin. To increase his alarm, his double appears on the scene a fencing and dancing master, not a little irascible; and with him he picks a quarrel, merely for the sake of exercise, and to reduce his weight within proper bounds. An artificial alarm is also raised by his uncommon is also raised by his uncommon force of his gravity, by loading his pockets with certain bags of silver, just received in payment. The fun and humour of all this stimulated the merriment of the audience. The original of this odd affair is a vaudeville produced at the Théâtre des Variétés last year by MM. Labiche and Marc Michel, and called "Un Mari qui prend du Ventre." The farce was succeeded by "Henry VIII.," which, with its rich illustrative accessories, continues to attract.

ADELPHI.—An adaptation of a recent occasional piece, called "Zigzag," has been put together for this theatre, as a military spectacle, under the title of "Fraternization, or Brothers in Arms," for the purpose of introducing a panoramic view of Sebastopol, and M. Blondelet, buffo-singer and tambour professeur, whose inimitable performances on the drum are really astounding. The manner in which he described the battle of Inkerman by playing on an arrangement of drums, constituting one organon for the purpose, was startling, skilful, and indescribably effective. M. Blondelet will prove an attraction.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Farren, as we had announced, took his farewell benefit on Monday, and the occasion was honoured by a house magnificently crowded. A great variety of entertainments was provided, and, indeed, it was near two o'clock before they terminated. Mr Farren himself took but a small part in the performance—one single scene of "The Clandestine Marriage," in which *Lord Ogleby*, assisted by *Canton*, arranges his toilet. We all recollect how Mr. Farren used to realise such parts. To him—until of late years his growing infirmities precluded the possibility of complete execution—belonged the theatrical domain of the "Old Man" of the last generation. To this character he brought not only the form and manner, but the mind, and in every instance gave demonstration that the delineation was regulated by an *ideal*, the perfect type of his own intelligence, which placed completion out of the question. His great part was *Sir Peter Teazle*, which, in 1838, was the delight of the *habitues* of Covent Garden. An immense number of similar parts has since been prepared for him, and the *repertoires* of the French theatre exhausted for translations adapted to Mr. Farren's genius. Not the least element of the great actor's success was the excessive care that he always displayed in what is technically called "making up." Comic parts are sometimes mainly dependent on the way in which they are dressed. The tailor is in much the maker of the artificial man, and the clothes are the exponent of the individual—sometimes the principal items of his characteristic development. How this might be most effectively done was intuitively known to Mr. Farren; and all outward appliances, in aid of the grand impression, were immediately under his control. Thus he had not only conceived the *beau ideal* of a gentleman in his mind, but presented it in his personal appearance and demeanour, as well as in his professional acting. Those who have only seen Mr Farren of late years can have no notion of the man as he was. The curtain has now been formally permitted to descend on his life-long career. The account is closed between the great actor and the public; and it remains to the dramatic biographer hereafter to dilate with eloquence on the indisputable merits of Mr. William Farren—the most eminent comedian of his day.

The NEW PLAY, as underlined for production, next Monday, at the Haymarket, is entitled "Wife, or No Wife." It is from the pen of Mr. John A. Heraud, and the heroine will be personated by the daughter of the author.

ON A BROKEN HARP STRING.*

BY THE LATE MRS. FITZWILLIAM.

Thy life of harmony is o'er,
Thy tone can now delight no more,
Nor e'er again my touch restore
Thy soulfelt inspiration.
No more to song of olden time,
Nor modern lay, nor hymn sublime,
Nor melody of foreign clime,
Shall thrill thy sweet vibration.

Unheeded, will thy fragments lay,
If noticed, but to throw away,
And thus, when part their better day,
Most things are soon forgot!
Another too can fill thy place,
A common usage no disgrace
It ranks you with the human race;
Then think not hard thy lot.

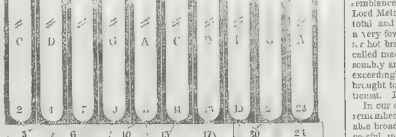
Yet 'mong the worldly feelings shown,
To those who meet but fortune's frown,
Some kinder spirit may be known
Some friend our fate to cherish;
So shall this tribute of my muse
Recall the sweet and long-tried use,
Preserve thy relics from abuse,
And ne'er in mem'ry perish.

* The last bass string, which had stood for many years

MESSRS. HUGHES AND DENHAM'S PATENT PIANOFORTE.

THE instrument was lately exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution, in the presence of a number of musical persons, who were much gratified by its ingenuity, and satisfied that it possesses several important advantages.

The improvement lies in the key-board, and its nature will be more distinctly perceived from the annexed diagram than from any description in words. The diagram, it will be seen, embraces two octaves of the key board, and each single key being of the same width as on the ordinary pianoforte, they are so arranged that the player's hand can stretch *two octaves* easily as one octave on the common instrument; all the intermediate notes of the chromatic scale being at the same time brought under the hand. The *notes at scale*, instead of being in one continuous row of white keys, is arranged in *two* rows, as shown in the diagram, in such a way that the contiguous keys in each row form intervals of thirds;—the first row C. E. G. B. &c.—the second row, D, F, A, C, &c. The third row gives the sharps and flats in the same manner as on the ordinary instrument.



From the disposition of the key board it is evident that various remarkable consequences must follow. The volume of sound and fullness of harmony may be greatly increased. Where great power is wanted in octave passages, the player on the common instrument, by stretching an octave with each hand, can produce four sounds; on the new instrument, by stretching two octaves with each hand, and putting the middle fingers on the intermediate octaves, he can produce *six sounds*, all in octaves! And it must also be apparent, that, while each hand has thus within its grasp double the extent of scale which it has on the common pianoforte, the player is enabled, by the use of all his fingers, to produce great masses of harmony which on the ordinary instrument are quite impracticable. Moreover, this new disposition of the key board affords great facilities for the execution of many kinds of passages, particularly those rich and sounding trains of *arpeggios* which form one of the greatest beauties of pianoforte playing.

But there are some considerations of an opposite kind, which cannot be overlooked. Many passages must be rendered more difficult by the new method of fingering. This must be the case, in particular, with scale passages, of which the bulk of all music consists. On the ordinary instrument these are played by running the fingers along one row of keys, merely touching the black keys occasionally. On the new instrument, the very simplest scale passage requires two rows of keys, the fingers passing rapidly from the one to the other, an embarrassing task, which, even for simple music, must require great practice. But that this and other difficulties are not insurmountable was shown by the able performer who played on this instrument at the Polytechnic Institution; for he executed, with clearness and apparent facility, every variety of passage found in pianoforte music, besides producing many striking effects of which the instrument has hitherto been incapable. It thus appears that a pianist, who has learned to play in the old way, may master this new mode of fingering without any enormous difficulty; and the question comes to be, whether the advantages of this new instrument are sufficient to make its study and practice worth the performer's while. Our present impressions would lead us to answer in the affirmative. But the question must be determined by experience; and we think that this very ingenious invention deserves the attention of our most distinguished professors of the pianoforte.

MDLLE. RACHEL. It is definitively settled that this eminent *tragedienne* will leave Europe for America early in August, but before her departure she will give four performances at the St. James's Theatre, commencing on the 28th and 30th inst

A SPECIMEN of that rare bird, the pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa pectoralis* of C. L. Bonaparte) was shot on the 27th ult., on Whitley Sands, on the coast of Northumberland, by Mr. Robert Duncan, jun., animal-preserver, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The specimen is a mature female, in perfect summer plumage.

An interesting discovery of part of the old Roman wall has been made in Northumberland—a piece has been found, with various traces of the great nation who left such deep footprints wherever they once trod.

THE SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE PEACE PARTY.

(From the "People's Times.")

TO JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.

DEAR SIR,—Several of our old fellow agitators in the Free-trade cause, who hold the same opinions as I do regarding the real conduct of the war, and the misrepresentation of Manchester, are anxious that I should deliver a lecture on those topics to the electors of that borough, with a view to prepare them for the proper exercise of the franchise before next general election. As they were my constituents before they became yours—the Lancashire always precedes a member of Parliament in a town like Manchester—I would willingly have complied with their request but for want of time. By way of substitute, however, I propose to send them a few letters on the great question of the day, and these I shall take the liberty of addressing to you partly because what I have to say relates to you and your colleagues, partly because I wish to give you an opportunity of explaining your policy on various points, should you think proper to do so.

I wish to show that, in defending the utterly untenable position into which you have been betrayed by your alliance with Mr. Cobden, and your sectarian education and sympathies, you have been false to your own political principles. In your eagerness to obtain peace at ever so great a sacrifice of national honour or well-being, you speak as if our being speedily involved in a far more costly and dangerous war than we are now waging, you have, both in Parliament and at Lobe-and-corner meetings in Manchester, given your best aid to Russia, have grossly misrepresented the state of public feeling in this country; and, by doing all in your power to prevent the public voice from having its due weight in the discussion of our foreign policy, have materially assisted the Austro-Russian section of the Cabinet in their mischievous schemes.

In what I mean to say I do not intend to use diplomatic phraseology. It seems to me that many of the evils and reverses which have befallen us during the last two years have arisen from the want of that speaking out openly, and calling the world by their right names, for which you were so distinguished at one time, and which I regret to say you have too much abandoned of late years. In our Ministers had spoken outplainly to the Emperor of Russia in 1853, and warned him, in unmistakable terms, that he crossed the Pruth he must take the consequences, the present war might have been averted. Your very well meant but most unwise interference to prevent Mr. Layard from bringing forward his motion on the Eastern Question, in the summer of 1853, was also a great discouragement to those of us who were desirous to see that question forward, the leader of the Radical party, in support of Ministers, and urged the member for Aylesbury to postpone his motion, on the official ground that a debate on the Russian aggression at that critical moment might cause great excitement, and be injurious to the public service. As there was much anxiety at that time regarding the course which Ministers intended to take, you were pleased to add that the negotiations were in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen, in whom you had the utmost confidence. Unfortunately you gained your object. The threatened discussion, which would have enabled the House of Commons to speak out in a tone that must have been heard at St. Petersburg, was quashed by your opportune assistance, and the result was, that we "drifted into war," without Parliament having ever had an opportunity of uttering an opinion on the subject.

Now, considering your vehement expression of democratic principles, your distrust of the aristocracy, and your violent abhorrence of secret diplomacy as the cause of all our wars, I think your conduct in that affair requires explanation. That you, above all men, should have used all the influence you possessed as leader of the Manchester party to transfer all control of the foreign policy of Great Britain from Parliament to the Premier, in what few of your colleagues could have anticipated, I can account for but on the supposition that you were only supposing that you entered not so high an opinion of your own intelligence as to deem yourself justified in ignoring your democratic principles for the nonce, in order to assist the diplomatic jugglery of the Foreign Office. There being a scheme on foot at that time to arrange the affair in such a way as would satisfy Russia. If you could only have preserved peace, even at a temporary sacrifice of principle on your part, and at the loss of any amount of honour and independence on the part of the nation, you would have consoled yourself with the reflection that the end ought to justify the means.

The secret understanding between the Peelites and the Manchester party for letting Russia have her own way in the Black Sea, and any one might have foreseen who knew the temper of the people. If you had not shut your eyes in the most obstinate manner against such evidence, you must have known, that no attempt to juggle the nation in the manner referred to could pass by be successful. That the public would not allow, in the case of a great nation, you would have consoled yourself with the reflection that the end ought to justify the means.

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I am, dear Sir, yours most obedient servant,

THOMAS BALLANTYNE

HOUSE OF LORDS.—COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.—The adjudication in the claims of Viscount Mountgarret and of the Earl of Annesley has been adjourned to Tuesday next. The Herries case has been also again adjourned. The claims of Lord Dunalley, Viscount Boyne, Lord Lefford, and Lord Ashdown, have been allowed. Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Alexander, Mr Peter Burke, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Mr. Flemming, were counsel for the respective claimants.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—The Renowned SPANISH DANCERS (Perea Nena, Marcos Diaz) in a New Ballet Every Evening. On MONDAY and (under approval) on Wednesday and Friday, a New Play, WIFE OR NO WIFE, in which Miss Edith H[illegible] will make her First Appearance. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, The Secret Agent.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr Charles Kean. On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented HENRY VIII., preceded by a new farce entitled HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Mr. and Mrs CHARLES KEAN respectfully inform the public that their annual BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY WEEK, 30th instant, on which occasion will be represented the Historical Play of LOUIS XI., King Louis, by Mr. C. Kean. After which, The JEALOUS WIFE. Mr. and Mrs Oakley, by Mr. and Mrs. Kean. Being the only night in which these two pieces will be performed together.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, [illegible]. The DIORAMA illustrating Events of the WAR is now Exhibiting Daily at Three and Eight. The Lectures by Mr Stocqueler. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the human frame. Open (for gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten. Admission, 1s.—4, Coventry street.

ROYAL PAVILION GARDENS, NORTH WOOLWICH. There and Back and Admission, One Shilling. Open every Day and Night. Grand Galas every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Tight Rope Dancing by Mdlle. Josephine [illegible]. Acrobatic Performances [illegible]. Concert [illegible] Performing Dogs and Monkeys [illegible] [illegible] road Stations. [illegible] to Town every night.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st days of AUGUST, 1855.

Madame Grisi,
Mdlle. [illegible],
Madame Rudersdorff,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Signor M[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... Mr. Weiss
Herr [illegible]
M. [illegible] ... [illegible] Formes

[illegible]

Elijah .. .. Mendelssohn
[illegible]
Eli (An Oratorio [illegible] the words written by W. Bartholomew) .. .. Costa.
THURSDAY MORNING.
Messiah .. .. Handel.
FRIDAY MORNING.
The Mount of Olives .. .. Beethoven.
The Requiem .. .. Mozart.
A Selection from Israel in Egypt .. .. .. Handel.
TUESDAY EVENING.—GRAND CONCERT
Overture .. .. (Ruy Blas) .. .. Mendelssohn.
Cantata .. .. (Lenora) .. .. Macfarren.
Overture .. .. (Der Freyschutz) .. .. Weber.
Selections from Operas, &c.
Overture .. .. (Masaniello) .. .. Auber.
Finale—Preghiera .. (Mose in Egitto) .. .. Rossini.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.—GRAND CONCERT.
Symphony in A Major .. .. Mendelssohn.
Overture .. .. (Leonora) .. .. Beethoven.
Finale .. .. [illegible] .. .. Mendelssohn.
Selections from "Les Huguenots," &c. .. .. Meyerbeer.
Priests March .. .. (Athalie) .. .. Mendelssohn.
THURSDAY EVENING.—GRAND CONCERT.
Comprising
Pastoral Symphony .. .. Beethoven.
Finale .. (L'Invocazione all' Armonia) H.R.H. .. Prince Albert.
Overture .. .. (Guillaume Tell) .. .. Rossini.
Selections from "Le Prophète," "L'Etoile du Nord," &c. .. .. Meyerbeer.
Overture .. .. [illegible] .. .. Weber.
FRIDAY EVENING.—A FULL DRESS BALL.

Parties requiring Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post, or may obtain them (with any other information desired) on application to Mr Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, [illegible] Hall, Birmingham.
J. F. LEDSAM, Chairman.

STATE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY next, JULY 25th, at Half-past Seven o'Clock, at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a loyal and dutiful Address to the Queen, praying her Majesty [illegible] Parliament, as being [illegible] the will of [illegible]. J. DUNCAN, Esq., in the Chair.

CITY of LONDON PATENT OFFICE, 5, Sherborne-lane, King William-street.—All business relating to Patents [illegible] DEALE and CO., Civil Engineers [illegible]

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN are carefully EDUCATED by a MARRIED CLERGYMAN, residing within a [illegible] and the W[illegible]. His system [illegible] respectability [illegible] united with [illegible] comforts [illegible] character. Terms [illegible]

NORTHWOOD HOUSE, West Cowes, Isle of [illegible] residence of the late George Henry Ward, Esq. Mr. W[illegible] College, Cambridge) has VACANCIES for PUPILS who are preparing for the Public Schools, the Navy, and the Military Schools. The Premises are unrivalled, and opportunities are given for sea bathing and pony exercise. References to the parents of the present and former pupils, comprising many of the first families in the kingdom, and testimonials extending over fourteen years can be submitted.

GUNS, RIFLES, and REVOLVERS.—Double Fowling-pieces, [illegible] cases, complete 10 to 25 guineas; Ditto [illegible] approved [illegible] New Oxford-street.

D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers of GAS CHANDELIERS, Hall Lanterns, Glass Lustres, and every description of Gas Fittings. A large Assortment of the Newest Designs always on hand. Every Article marked in plain figures. Patentees of the Mercurial Gas Regulator. 55 and 56, High Holborn.

CAMP and FIELD. BOOTS and SHOES of the most durable character, and of first class. BOWLEY and CO., 53, Charing-cross, and exhibiting at the Paris Exhibition.

RESIDENCES, London and Suburbs, FOR SALE—Regent's-park, Highbury, Islington, Dalston.—Apply for full particulars to the Proprietor, D. HUGHES, Solicitor, 13, Gresham-street, London.

KILBURN.—To be LET, or SOLD, a Pair of new, well finished, semi-detached ELIZABETHAN VILLAS. Rents, £80 per annum. Price £1000 each; being Nos. 25 and 27, Priory-road. An open, beautiful, and healthy situation, the site of the gardens of the famous old Priory of Kilburn. Apply to the Building Manager on the ground. Also To Let, a semi-detached VILLA, No. 3, Priory-road, now finishing. Rent, £75.

KILBURN.—To be LET, or SOLD, fit for immediate occupation, several semi-detached VILLAS and SHOPS, over the Railway Bridge near Kilburn-gate. Conveyances to all parts of London every few minutes by cheap-fare Omnibuses and railway trains. Parties in want of houses in an open, beautiful, and healthy situation on the site of the gardens of the famous old Priory at Kilburn are invited to view the locality. Rents from £45 to £90 per annum. Sewers, roads, and paved footpaths completed. Detached or semi-detached Villas with or without Stables, would be built to order for the accommodation of those who would take the same, on Lease or Purchase. Apply at the Building Manager's Office, 13, St. George's terrace, Kilburn.

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DAVID BOGUE, 86, Fleet-street.

In post 8vo, price 5s., with a Map, and a Portrait of the Author,
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PUBLIC DISQUIETUDE.

A SENSE of disquietude pervades all classes. The symptoms of it are evident on every side. We may well ask, however, why this should be? The people are almost unanimous on the subject of the Great War in which we are involved; the Parliament, divided and subdivided, as it is, into parties and factions—or into amorphous and acephalous remnants of both—is yet sufficiently united to begrudge no money that the Government can ask to carry on the struggle, and sufficiently patriotic to support any Ministry that will pledge itself to uphold to the last gasp the national honour in the Crimea, and dictate peace to insolent and overbearing Russia at the cannon's mouth. The press—which Lord John Russell, a disappointed and effete statesman, calls "ribald," because it exposes his incapacity; and which Mr. Bright, a quondam demagogue, brands as 'profligate," because it denounces his Russian sympathies as alike cowardly, unsafe, and dishonourable—keeps up the popular enthusiasm, because it feels the war to be just and necessary, and because it knows that a defeat, or a hasty and baseless peace, would imperil the national safety. In all this it exhibits a zeal, an ability, a courage, and a patriotism which we look for in vain among the more recognised powers of Government. If disasters have in any way befallen us, we have not incurred defeat, or even humiliation. We have destroyed the trade, imprisoned the fleets, invaded the soil, and demolished the fortresses of our enemies. Victory is almost within our grasp, and every day promises to secure it for us; but, notwithstanding all these and a thousand other favourable circumstances;—notwithstanding the unparalleled unanimity of Parliament, People, and Press—there is almost as much dissatisfaction with the prospects of the war and the conduct of the Government, as if some great calamity were impending, or English honour had received a taint from our own hands or those of our adversaries.

The causes of this disquietude are not to be found, as some allege, in the impatience of the people, who, having expected victory at an early period, are disappointed at inevitable delay, and ignorant of the magnitude of the conflict. They are not to be found in any mistrust which the people may entertain of themselves, of the justice of their cause, of the bravery of their fleets and armies, or of the cordial and unwearying support of their friends and allies; for no such mistrust exists Neither are they to be found in their disgust at Austrian treachery or their contempt for German stolidity, although both of these feelings are universal. Where, then, shall we look for them? and how shall we explain a state of things so unsatisfactory and ominous? If the Parliament—with all its faults, dissensions, and antagonisms—be sound on this question, as all its votes in support of the war have shown it to be; and if the People and Press be still more enthusiastic in demanding victory, and unflinching in their readiness to pay the price for it; why should

THE COMMISSARIAT CAMP IN THE CRIMEA, 3RD DIVISION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

there be disquietude? Is Russia too strong for us? Should we not be her match single-handed? Are we not more than her match, with France at our side? And could not France and England defy and conquer not only Russia, but Russia, Austria, and all Germany to boot? The people of France and England believe so, and such a faith is half the battle; even had they no allies in the public sentiment of every civilised nation in Europe, and in the nationalities of Hungary, Poland, and Italy.

The true reason of the existing apprehension is, that the people are suspicious of the governing classes. With an unerring instinct superior to logic, they dread Russian influence in high places, and discover a desire on the part of too many influential persons to end the war, merely because it is inconvenient, and because it agitates in its progress many questions which they would rather let sleep. And not only this: they are afraid that, even if the governing classes are not treacherous, they are either incapable or corrupt, and ready to sacrifice efficiency to nepotism and favour. When they look to the causes of the gross mismanagement in the Crimea during the past winter—when they see the dangerous favouritism displayed in every branch of both services—they feel indignant and dismayed. The glaring case of Sir James Graham's youthful son, promoted by Sir Edmund Lyons over the heads of old and meritorious officers, not because he was pre-eminently deserving above all his compeers and seniors, but because he was the son of Sir James Graham; and the instance, still more recent, of the good-service pension and military honours bestowed upon Lord George Paget, who, having left the Crimea last winter, was to be found in London clubs, and not in Balaclava encampments in the hour of peril and suffering, mainly because he is a Lord, and the brother of a Marquis, and has Court and aristocratic influence to back him, disgust not only the army and navy, but every impartial and sensible man. Things like these force the people to the conclusion that, although our soldiers are brave, and our officers as valiant and high-spirited as those whom they command their bravery and skill are compromised by a bad system. They see, also, that our Generals have not been equal to their duty; that they have been timid when they ought to have been daring; that they have allowed golden opportunities to slip away; and that a bungling, unworkable, incoherent system of administration has rendered useless the bravery of our bravest men, procrastinated victory, and invited defeat. Though the war has not destroyed Sebastopol or Cronstadt, as it might have done, it has destroyed what the nation would have been glad to retain—its confidence in the principal public men who hold, or aspire to, the privilege of governing it. The notabilities of all parties are under a cloud of mistrust. The honest incapacity of Aberdeen and Newcastle, the exposure of which was followed so soon by the defection from the cause which the nation has at heart of men once so trusted and admired as Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone, and the evident advances which these men are making to the Peace-at-all-price party, of which Mr. Bright is the spokesman and the leader, have shaken public faith in the whole Ministry. People ask who is to be the next defaulter? and, what is still more dangerous to the public tranquility, they come to the sorrowful, if not the exasperating, conclusion that the war, which might have been long ere this rewarded with one, if not many a splendid victory, may linger for years in unsatisfactory agony, because a great time has not produced great men, and because pigmy statesmen have had the charge of mighty interests which they either lacked the common sense to understand, or the proper spirit to defend.

How long is such a state of things to last? Should we by any of the casualties of war be driven from the Crimea—should disgrace befall us before Sebastopol in consequence of incapacity, or delay—or even of inevitable misfortune do our statesmen think they would have an easy task to govern the British people? Much as the nation desires victory, we should think our governing classes, of all parties and ranks, should desire it still more ardently. If, by any perversity or dilatoriness on their part, a defeat—or even a great reverse—should befall us, instead of a victory, there will come a time of reckoning, which every well-wisher of his country would desire to see averted.

We are glad to see, however, where we least expected to find it a warlike spirit, and a sense of honour under provocation, which shows that a man of theory has human feelings like the rest of us. Mr. Bright—who is by no means of so peaceful a nature as his sectarian education persuades him to believe—resents the imputation of being one of "the mean sneaking cowards" to whom "people out of doors write lectures in the public press." But were it not for the press there would be many sneaking cowards, even in Parliament, although Mr. Bright may not be one of them. The member for Manchester fights valiantly with his tongue in defence of his own honour whenever he imagines it to be assailed; and if nations could fight their battles with the same weapon, and no other, it would perhaps be a happy circumstance. But fighting with the tongue, if long persisted in, generally leads to fighting with swords and guns; and we only notice Mr. Bright's lapsus in this respect to show that in his heart he has warlike tendencies like other people, and does not scruple to indulge in them. But, not being a coward or a sneak himself, he should pause before he advocates, on the part of the great nation of which he is a unit, a policy which in his individual concerns he would blush to adopt. The Parliament will keep or be kept up to the mark, and in acting upon it in this sense the press has manfully done its duty. It will continue to do it, heedless of the attacks which wounded vanity may direct against it. Its "ribaldry" exists nowhere but in Lord John Russell's vindictiveness; and its "profligacy" is a creature born of the warlike sentiment of John Bright, and is non-existent, save in his excited imagination. He may complain as he will of "browbeating" by the organs of public opinion; but we trust the press will pursue the system of vigilant honesty which Mr. Bright designates by that name; and to which we are already indebted for the improved management of affairs in the Crimea—for the appointment of such men as Sir William Molesworth to the very post which he, of all men, is most qualified, by his antecedents and the course of his political studies, to occupy efficiently and worthily; and to which we shall hereafter be indebted, we earnestly hope, for sufficient energy and zeal in high places to organise victory, and thereby to secure it.

THE COMMISSARIAT CAMP IN THE CRIMEA.

Our Artist's Sketch engraved upon the preceding page is accompanied by the following interesting details collected upon the spot:—

The Third Division of the army in the Crimea, under the command of Sir Richard England, consists of the undermentioned staff, regiments, &c., to whom rations of provisions, forage, and fuel, are issued daily:—

Staff and Departments, strength	...	...	...	165
Royal Artillery and Engineers	...	...	...	432
Land Transport Corps	...	...	...	169
1st Royals	...	...	...	514
4th Regiment	...	...	...	662
9th "	...	...	...	460
14th "	...	...	...	691
18th "	...	...	...	618
28th "	...	...	...	372
38th "	...	...	...	843
39th "	...	...	...	747
44th "	...	...	...	536
50th "	...	...	...	373
89th "	...	...	...	555
Total strength	...	...	...	7207

The daily rations per man consist of 1½ lb. of bread or 1 lb. biscuit, 1 lb. fresh meat or 1 lb. salt meat, 2 oz sugar, 1 oz. coffee or 1 oz. cocoa, or ½ oz. tea, 2 oz. rice, ½ oz. salt; ½ oz. of pepper per every 8 men; 1 oz. of lime juice, 1 gill of rum, or porter in lieu at the rate of 2 quarts for every 3 men; together with a sufficiency of charcoal and wood for cooking purposes.

The daily issue of forage in the Division—Barley, 14,000 lb.; hay, 5000 lb.; chopped straw, 5000 lb.

The Commissariat, both in the Crimea and at Constantinople (states the *Times* Correspondent), is making laudable preparations for a regular supply of provisions during the forthcoming winter. Depots are to be established at Izmid and Sinope, and a regular transport service will be organised between the various places on the coast and the port of Balaclava. Sheds for 4000 cattle will be constructed near the Camp.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY has shown her solicitude for the comfort of the invalids from the sea of war at present inmates of the General Military Hospital, Portsmouth, by sending for distribution, among upwards of thirty selected sick and wounded soldiers, a number of silk pocket and neck kerchiefs and check-ties, hemmed by herself and the ladies of the Court, together with arm-slings, &c. These were distributed on Tuesday by the Commandant of the garrison, who expressed the Queen's sympathies with the distress of the wounded. Of the handkerchiefs hemmed by the Queen six were presented to Sergeants Aldridge, Gilbert, Whettam, Herbert, Armstrong, and Tatham; the other recipients were all selected good-conduct men. There are about sixty-two patients in the hospital.

It is stated that the great boon for which the Assistant-Surgeons of her Majesty's Navy have been so long struggling has been granted, and they will all henceforth take up their position as ward-room officers.

LAST week proof was made at Woolwich of a large brass gun completely enveloped in copper wire. The experiment of the invention proved a complete failure, as the gun burst at the breech.

ABOUT 300 men employed in the Lancaster shell factory of Woolwich Arsenal last week refused to continue their work at a reduced salary offered them by the superintendent, and were consequently dismissed. Circulars have been issued by these men, addressed to persons connected with the iron trade, to dissuade them from accepting employment there.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.—The artificers of Sheerness were busily engaged on Saturday caulking in and making secure all the main-deck ports of the floating batteries, *Glutton* and *Meteor*. They have not yet commenced taking their guns on board. The Hon Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday, and inspected both the *Glutton* and the *Meteor*. Their destination is at present uncertain. It is rumoured they are to proceed, assisted by powerful screw-ships, for the Black Sea.

MORE BLUNDERING.—The Government troop-ship *Resolute*, in her first trip to Balaclava, arrived out on the 18th of June, after a remarkably quick run. Having landed the whole of the horses without an accident, she was ordered to be cleaned and made ready to return. In a very short time she re-entered the port, having ample accommodation for a large number of men, and with provisions for six months. Notwithstanding, however, that there were numerous invalids who required removal, she was ordered to proceed to England with great dispatch, calling at Constantinople. At that port the order for immediate departure was renewed, and she arrived in the Mersey without a passenger or a single package on board. She has been in port about a week, and is yet waiting for troops and horses.

AN additional camp is now being formed on Woolwich-common. Workmen are employed in cutting out and laying the foundations for the erection of wooden huts. The officers' huts are to be in front, and the rank and file in the rear. Each compartment will hold 24 men. Huts are to be put up to accommodate 1008 rank and file.

IT is in contemplation to establish camps of instruction on Barham Downs, within a few miles of Canterbury, and on Penenden-heath, near Maidstone. The camp on Barham Downs is intended to accommodate about 4000 troops—cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and that on Penenden heath, 2000. The cavalry will be from the neighbouring depôts, and the infantry principally militia regiments.

THE 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Williams, was reviewed at Windsor on Monday, by Major-General the Earl of Cardigan. The regiment marched into Windsor Great Park at nine o'clock in the morning, and after being formed into review order by Lord Cardigan, the general salute. He arrived on the ground at ten o'clock, attended by Colonel Cotton, Brigade Major; and Major Maxse, Aide-de-Camp. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction at everything he had witnessed. He rode his light bay charger which carried him in the memorable charge at Balaclava.

EMBARKATION OF CAVALRY FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The embarkation of the 124 men and 7 officers of the 8th Hussars, 1st Dragoon Guards, and 4th Light Dragoons, took place on Monday, at Liverpool—the *Arabia* being brought alongside the great Landing Stage for the purpose. The *Himalaya* steamer, after receiving on board the 12th Lancers at Southampton, will embark 276 men and 12 officers of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and 154 horses; and 16 men of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 40 horses, at Liverpool.

THE attempt to induce the men of the Dublin Police to volunteer their services to the brigade of Fort Guards has proved a failure. The inducements held out, it appears, were not sufficient to warrant the exchange from a higher to a lower scale of payment, the emoluments of a police-constable of the lowest class being nearly double the pay of a private in the Guards.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE QUEEN'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY.—The ceremony of presenting new colours to the Queen's Own Light Infantry, or 2nd Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia, took place on Wednesday, on Woolwich-common, where the regiment is now encamped. About twelve o'clock Major-General Whinyates, commandant of the garrison, arrived upon the ground with his staff, and proceeded to inspect the regiment, which is now 700 strong. Shortly afterwards the Earl of Wilton, G.C.H., the colonel of the regiment, arrived upon the ground, accompanied by the Countess of Wilton, Lady Catherine Egerton, and other members of his Lordship's family. The regiment, having been drawn up in line, received the noble and gallant Colonel with the honours due to his rank, and was then ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson to form three sides of a square. A military altar having been made of the drums of the regiment, the colours were placed upon it, and, after a strain of solemn music by the band, the rev. Chaplain of the garrison advanced and consecrated the colours in an appropriate prayer. The old colours, which, it is believed, are as old as the regiment itself, and which presented a most tattered appearance, were brought up by the two ensigns, and the ceremony of presenting the new colours was performed by Lady Catherine Egerton, who expressed her confidence that, under all circumstances, whether at home or abroad, the regiment would ever act as loyal men. The Ensigns, kneeling, received the colours from her Ladyship's hands; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson addressed her Ladyship in a suitable speech. After the presentation of the colours, the officers of the Queen's Own Light Infantry gave a *déjeûner* to the officers of the Royal Artillery, the officers of the Royal Bucks Militia, which regiment is also stationed at Woolwich, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies. The *déjeûner* was given in the spacious and beautiful dining-hall of the Royal Artillery, and was remarkable for the lavish provision of the choicest delicacies and wines. After the repast the company returned to the camp, where the soldiers of the regiment, who had partaken of an excellent dinner, were amusing themselves with climbing a pole for a leg of mutton, and other sports. The arrival upon the ground of the band of the Royal Bucks and that of the Queen's Own suggested the propriety of an *al fresco* ball, and officers and ladies soon threw themselves into the gay whirl of waltz and polka.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

Contrary to the report mentioned in our last, it appears that many decorations, civil as well as military, will be accorded on the 15th, the fête of the Emperor. The origin of the rumour was the decision of his Majesty that no public rejoicings should take place on that day, in order that the money usually devoted to the fêtes and decorations should be bestowed on the families of the soldiers who had fallen in the Crimea. This resolution is to be rigorously observed; for not only are there to be no public demonstrations in the capital on the occasion, but the Préfets and other public functionaries have received orders not to give balls, as has hitherto been the custom observed, and to devote the sums these would employ to the general fund.

In addition to the magnificent fête to take place at Versailles in honour of our Queen, there is to be a splendid ball at the Tuileries and another at the Hôtel de Ville. It is said, also, that there will be three grand *soirées de spectacle*—one at the Grand Opéra, for the first representation of the work of Prince Ernest de Saxe-Gotha; the second, at the Théâtre Français, for which occasion Mdlle. Rachel will defer her departure to America; and a third at the Opéra Comique, on which occasion "Haydée" will be performed. It is believed that the Empress will proceed for a few days to the Imperial residence at Biarritz before returning to Paris, where she is expected early in August. Her Majesty purposes superintending in person the conclusion of the preparations for the visit of Queen Victoria, which are already well advanced.

The Government loan is the great excitement of the day. Such are the crowds that flock to obtain the numbers that some remain not only all day from seven o'clock in the morning, but others actually come with a chair and a candle, and quietly dispose themselves *to pass the night*, in order to be first at the opening of the bureaux!

There is a very perceptible diminution among the visitors to the Exposition. On the five-franc day (Friday) the place is almost wholly deserted, except by those who have season tickets. In order to attract visitors, it has been arranged that on that day the band of one of the regiments of Guards shall play until five o'clock. Under the direction of the Prince Napoléon and the Commission of the Exhibition, a number of trains, at reduced prices, have been established on the various railway lines, to enable the working classes of the country to visit the Exhibition. The Palais des Beaux Arts is almost deserted; and yet this collection is certainly the finest assemblage of modern pictures in Europe. We cannot but think the neglect is, in a very great degree, owing to the situation of the building and to the total absence of any direct mode of conveyance to it. Placed at the very end of the retired Allée des Veuves, out of sight and out of the line of all general communication, it is a positive fact that, up to this day, many persons are not acquainted with its position, and there is no set of omnibuses or other public carriages especially employed to convey visitors thither, or even to afford them any facility or convenience. The natural result is that few but those who are really amateurs take the trouble to put themselves out of the way to pay the building a second visit; and, in a first, nothing but a general impression of acres of wall, covered with yards of painted canvas, can remain. Reader, if you go, let us especially recommend the Belgian Gallery to your notice. There are, among many good and more mediocre productions, certain landscapes (two especially, "Moorish Ruins," and "The Entrance to a Forest," by Bossuet) that belong to a new era in painting. Nothing that we know in any other modern school presents the same reality, the same vigour and relief: it is nature taken in the fact.

Last week took place at Rueil, near the Malmaison, the residence of the Queen Marie Christine, the melancholy ceremony of the interment of the young Duc de Tarancon, eldest son of the Queen, who expired after a severe illness.

The Italian Opera here has been taken by a M. Calzado, who, wisely considering that the possession of some millions of francs is not in itself a sufficient guarantee for success in such an undertaking, has engaged the services of M. Salvi, a tenor of considerable merit, and a man fully versed in the mysteries of management, to superintend the operation of affairs. M. Regnal, in resigning his functions, has handed over to his successor his engagements, on the list of which stand Graziani, Lucchesi, Rossi, and Madame Borghi Mamo; to these are to be added Madame Tedesco and perhaps Frezzolini; Madame Boccabadati, and several other new aspirants for public favour. "La Ristori" has obtained the authorisation to organise a *troupe* of her compatriots, who are to play here, under her direction, three times a week, at the Italian Opera, alternately with that of M. Calzado, during the months of February, March, and April. Moreover, the great tragedian is to perform in February, at the Théâtre Français, a *rôle* especially created for her, *Catharine de Medici*; and, with the liberality and amiability that so peculiarly distinguish her, she has proposed to perform at this theatre one night a week gratis. These *procédés* might afford a useful hint to more than one other of the stage celebrities who take excellent care that not a tone or a gesture shall profit the public but what the public shall pay largely for. Mdme. Ristori, however, is a great artist in the high and true acceptation of the term; with her it is art for art's sake, not for money's worth. The grand *grandissime* piece at the Porte St. Martin, Paris, is the most magnificent *pièce de spectacle* it has ever been our lot to witness. Some of the scenes are dazzling; nothing that decoration, *mise en scène*, costume, or number of performers can produce, is spared, and some of the parts are remarkably well sustained by Bocage, Luguet, and Mdmes. Luna Mabire, Guyon, and Laurent.

THE POPE AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT

The most important event of the present moment at Madrid is the rupture of the relations between the Spanish Government and the Pope. The Nuncio, Monsignor Franchi, has not only left Madrid in consequence of express orders received from Rome, but his secretary and the other members of his legation have also left with him. The Spanish Government glorifies itself with the title of being exclusively "Catholic," and as one of the consequences of that honour it pays the salary of the Envoy whom his Holiness the Pope thinks proper to send as his representative, and Monsignor Franchi did not forget to send to the Treasury for his salary up to the very day of his departure, and the money was duly paid to his agent, the Council of Ministers having previously taken a resolution to that effect.

News arrived at Madrid on the 21st inst., that the Infante Don Sebastian, with Estartus and other Carlist chiefs, had entered the Spanish territory from France, but was defeated by the Queen's troops, and obliged to regain the frontier.

AMERICA.

The steamship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 11th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

President Pierce had returned to Washington. In political circles the Spanish question, which had been revived in the State Department by a speech of Mr. Jefferson Davis, in Mississippi, was the all-engrossing one. This gentleman is stated to have observed that he would, on the first pretext, raise the standard of the United States in Cuba, and to have expressed an opinion that while all the Powers of Europe were at war was the moment for the work. It is said that, although Mr. Marcy had prepared all the documents for settling the relations amicably, the President was in doubt whether to go with him and the North or with Davis and the South. Captain James Smith, who was tried and found guilty in the United States Circuit Court of trafficking in slaves, had been sentenced by Judge Ingersoll to pay a fine of 1000 dols., and to be imprisoned for twenty-one months.

By the arrival at New York of the steam ship *Northern Light* with 823,972 dollars in gold dust on freight, and the steam-ship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, with 839,613 dollars in gold dust on freight, advices have

been received from California to the 16th of June. The prosperous mining town of Auburn had been almost entirely swept away by fire. The loss was estimated at £250,000. A fire had also occurred at San Francisco, which destroyed property to the amount of 45,000 dollars. The mines are reported as yielding plenty of gold to the diggers in every part of the State, and all classes of mines are doing better than they have ever before done in any period. In California business was far from being brisk or prosperous, but, in consequence of the reported prosperity of the mines, a better feeling prevailed among the merchants.

At Cuba nothing new of a political nature had occurred. The public mind was entirely tranquil respecting Filibuster movements. Reinforcements of troops had arrived at Havannah.

From Mexico we learn that Santa Anna and the whole of the capital were in a state of gloom. One writer ascribes the speedy fall of the Dictator. Advices from Brownsville (Texas), dated the 24th June, confirm the report that a revolution against Santa Anna had become truly formidable, and it was confidently expected that his resources could not long uphold him against the patriotic efforts for liberation which were commenced in Monterey. The Government troops stationed at Mier and Guerrero had abandoned both places to General Carvajal, who had crossed over from Texas, and was followed by General Garza and other leaders, Major Potter, commanding at Fort Brown, had rendered the most powerful effort to capture some of the insurgents. Two thousand men had been left to garrison Monterey, and a detachment was sent out to occupy the mountain passes, and attack any of the Government troops they could find near. Cardenas, one of Santa Anna's commanders, had broken his parole, and associated himself with the Seminole Chief "Wild Cat." General Woll still resided at Matamoras. It was rumoured that Tampico had revolted against the Dictator

In Peru the approaching meeting of the Constituent Assembly engaged public attention. It was dreaded that a political rupture would soon take place between Castilla and Elias. General Castilla had issued a decree regulating the standard of the currency. Bolivia has maintained a more active trade with Peru. Senor Lenares stood a fair chance of gaining the Presidential election.

Advices from New Granada to June 30 state that the working of the new Constitution was anxiously watched, and the papers advocated the right of foreigners to a full participation in its benefit.

From Central America we learn that affairs still continue in a disordered state. Colonel Walker and his party, from San Francisco, landed at Realejo, and, after a severe struggle, overpowered the Castellian forces, who added 200 men to his force, it is stated that on the following night he took San Juan del Sur without resistance. Another report states that Colonel Walker had been defeated. The British ship-of-war *Buccoret* was at San Juan, or Greytown, protecting the Mosquito flag.

Advices from Hayti to the 29th of June state that a very favourable change had taken place in the islands since the departure of General Count de Dalmarie, who had aspired to the succession of the empire of Soulouque, and with a view to the object had excited a revolutionary movement among the mountaineers. The feeling of the towns, however, is so strong in favour of Soulouque, that the demonstration failed, except so far that it produced a total stoppage of trade, which we are glad to say is now fast reviving. It is generally reported in Port-au-Prince that amicable arrangements will speedily be made with the Spanish part of the island, the effect of which will be to unite the whole under the flag of the Emperor Soulouque.

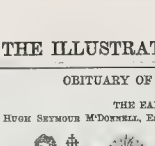
THE HYDE-PARK RIOTS.—COMMISSION OF INQUIRY. Last week we gave a portion of the evidence in this important inquiry, from which it appeared that all the witnesses were agreed as to the violent conduct of the police. Up till Tuesday the evidence was of the same description. A number of the witnesses were highly respectable, and their general testimony was that the police had acted in a very shameful manner. On Tuesday Sir Richard Mayne was examined at length. He said he had received no written orders from the Government. He had communicated with him, but there was nothing particular in the conversations beyond the orders for issuing the notice. The orders were not conveyed to him in writing, as it was not the usual practice to do so. He received no special instructions, except in reference to issuing the notice, cautioning persons from attending the meeting. No other precautions were given to prevent carriages from going into the Park. Arrangements were made on the 30th of June to prevent a meeting from taking place, and on his return from Dyrne service on the 24th of June he was surprised to see the turn things had taken, by the people hooting at the carriages as they passed—a demonstration that he considered to be most disgraceful. No orders had been given to stop carriages going into the Park. The only object was to stop a meeting. Noisy conduct continued for two hours and a half on the 24th of June. It was a most tumultuous concourse of people. Within three hours he could have brought in 3000 policemen, but at a shorter notice he could not have brought them in. He could have brought in two or three hours 2000 men. He thought it right to go into the disgraceful proceedings on the Sunday, but had not a sufficient force at hand to do so, as the men were from home taking their amusements. He had power to send for 400 or 500 policemen, but did not do so under the circumstances. With reference to the charge brought against the police, that they had made sorties against the peaceable crowd, Sir Richard Mayne said if forty police were order'd to make a rush on a crowd of people, he had nothing to do with it: the responsibility would rest on the superintendent on the ground who gave the order. He had examined the ground on Monday, on the north side, and he felt sure the ground was such that a crowd could not run, and could not walk up, but must make a rush together to the top (Disapprobation). Mr. Mitchell. But if it was difficult for the police to get up, must it not have been equally difficult for the people to get away. Sir R. Mayne said that was not so, as the people were on the top of the ascent. (Hisses and disapprobation). The police could not get up these places without making a rush to do so, and could not walk up quietly. Before a rush was made on a body of people it was best to give them warning, which should be done quietly. He would never tell policemen to rush among a crowd, as any rational man could do that. He thought it very injudicious on the part of a superintendent to answer any impertinent observation. He thought it highly improper for a superintendent to whip ladies, or to swear while giving his orders, but he did not admit that either had been done. A number of respectable witnesses were afterwards examined in justification of the police. Their evidence was to the effect that the crowd is very much inclined to quarrel with the police, and that no undue violence had been used by the latter in maintaining order

PERILOUS FLOOD IN THE FLEET SEWER.—About two o'clock on Wednesday, a torrent of water broke suddenly into the works now in progress for deepening and rebuilding the Fleet sewer, opposite Clarkenwell. The ruins of the present work had swollen the ancient Fleet rivulet, but up to the instant of peril no danger was apprehended. Either an unusual discharge from the Hampstead Highgate, or other reservoirs, or heavier rains than fell about Clerkenwell, had taken within the area of the north-west drainage, and sent down an unexpected flood. From thirty to forty regular labourers, were at work in the dry channel,—no means of escape but by one or two narrow ladders—when suddenly the labourers highest on the planks cried out that the flood had risen above the waist. The men rushed to the ladders, leaped upon the fresh and frail walls, or clung to planks, helping one another, or crying frantically for help. The open archway was within a few yards, and the next order was to let the Thames, the mother of a mischief, take care. The torrent dashed underneath the clinging workmen into the black throat of this sewer, and every man knew that should the weir give way, and the pent up water, which were lodged backward towards King's-cross fields, fall, they would be swept with all they clung to irrecoverably to destruction. Fortunately the weir did not give way. The men above assisted the men below, and they stood in safety with many strangers, attracted by their cries for help, to see the flood washing away the new brickwork, but otherwise doing no harm.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST. The Commissariat, both in the Crimea and at Constantinople, is making laudable preparations for the severity of provisions during the coming winter. Depots are to be formed both at Scutari and Scrapa, and a regular transport service will be organised between various places on the coast and the port of Balaklava. Sheds for 4000 cattle will be constructed near the Camp. The chief difficulty will be in the hard transport, which will require all the care of the authorities to render it complete when the season of mud and rain sets in. The railway is not as family had as could be wished. The late rains have thrashed away in several places, the sleepers being merely placed on the soft, yielding soil, which after the heavy rains of November becomes a mass in which horses' hoofs soon sink from the knee to the fetlock or in inches. A Commissariat should have its own transport at its own command; but under the actual system requisitions must be made on the Land Transport Corps, who even in the present summer weather often cannot supply mules, other requisitions having been made on them for carrying up ammunition. Some persons go so far as to prophesy for the army as great an amount of suffering in provisioning as was the case during the past calamitous winter; but the very fact that these dangers are foreseen and discussed is a warrant that they will not recur. At any rate, the crushing burden of overwork will not press on our men; for we have the French on all sides of us to take part of the labour of the trenches. A singular fact elicited by Sir J Macneil, but known to all acquainted with the army, is—that during the winter every man cooked his own food. The cold and weary soldier, creeping back from the trenches, found his junk of salt meat, which he must light a fire to cook, often with wet wood, probably the work of more than an hour. The consequence was that he often devoured the food in its raw state, or contented himself merely with rum and biscuit. A better system has begun to prevail with regard to cooking, which, it is to be hoped, will be developed and perfected before the return of inclement weather.—*Letter from the Camp, July 10.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

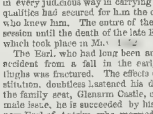
THE EARL OF ANTRIM.



HUGH SEYMOUR M'DONNELL, Earl of Antrim and Viscount Dunluce, in the peerage of Ireland, was the second son of Charlotte (in her own right) Countess of Antrim, and her husband Rear-Admiral Lord Mark Robert Kerr, and was born the 7th August, 1812. He succeeded his mother on the 25th October, 1835; he married, the 3rd May, 1836, Laura Cecilia, fifth daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Macclesfield, by whom, who survives him, he leaves issue a daughter, the Lady Helen Mara. The Earl of Antrim never took an active part in public affairs; and the portion of his life which he spent in Ireland was passed in comparative retirement. He had travelled much upon the Continent, and was resident there, particularly in Germany, for considerable intervals. Since his accession to the title and estates he had shown, upon many occasions, that he had descended into worthy hands. As a landlord, he not only effected considerable improvements on his property from his own means, but at all times evinced a willingness and anxiety to foster a spirit of progress among his tenantry, and to assist them in every judicious way in carrying it into practice. These and other excellent qualities had secured for him the cordial affection and warm attachment of all who knew him. The estate of the family estates did not come into his possession until the death of the late Edmund M'Donnell, Esq., of Glenarm Castle, which took place in May 1852.

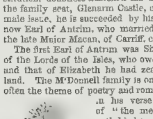
The Earl, who had long been an invalid, unfortunately met with a serious accident from a fall in the early part of last spring, by which one of his thighs was fractured. The effects of this casualty, acting upon a delicate constitution, doubtless hastened his death, which occurred on the 18th inst., at the family seat, Glenarm Castle, county Antrim. As his Lordship leaves no male issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, Mark, a Commander R.N now Earl of Antrim, who married, in 1849, Jane Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Major Macan, of Carriff, county Armagh, and has issue

The first Earl of Antrim was Sir Randal M'Sorley M'Donnell, a descendant of the Lords of the Isles, who owed his elevation to James I., in whose reign and that of Elizabeth he had zealously promoted the Royal interests in Ireland. The M'Donnell family is one of great antiquity, whose deeds have been often the theme of poetry and romance. Sir Walter Scott has mentioned them



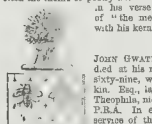
in his verse; and Shakespeare, in "Macbeth," speaks of "the merciless M'Donnell from the western isles, with his kerne and galloglasses."

JOHN GWATKIN, ESQ

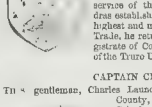


JOHN GWATKIN, Esq., of Parc Behan, Cornwall, who died at his residence, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., aged sixty-nine, was the second son of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq., late of Kilkow, Cornwall, by his wife, Theophila, niece of the celebrated Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A. In early life Mr. John Gwatkin entered the civil service of the Hon. East India Company, on the Madras establishment; in which sphere, after attaining one of the highest and most responsible positions at the Board of Trade, he returned to his native country. He was a magistrate of Cornwall, Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Truro Union, and a Director of the Cornish Railway.

CAPTAIN CHARLES L. SANDES



THE gentleman, Charles Launcelot Sandes, Esq., of Indiaville, Queen's County, was born in May, 1791. Having entered the British Army, he was formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served with his regiment in the Peninsular War from 1811 to 1814, and he was present at the seven sieges and several actions, for which he had a medal and six clasps—for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Nivelle, St. Sebastian, and Ciudad Rodrigo He acted as Adjutant for several years. At the peace in 1815 he retired from the service, and from that time till his death managed the immense estates of his brother-in-law, Sir C. H. Coote, Bart., M.P., by whose tenantry he was lately presented with addresses, and splendid pieces of plate, to the value of several hundred pounds. Captain Sandes was the eldest son of the late Brigade Major Lancelot Charles Sandes, of Kilravin, Queen's Co., from whom he inherited the ancient family estates in Limerick and Kerry. The gallant Captain, whose death has recently occurred, leaves a widow, Mary, only sister of Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart., two sons and two daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Trench and Mrs. Moore, of Cremorgan



WILLS, PERSONALTY, AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. David Montague, Baron Erskine, has just been proved in London. The Right Hon. Percy Clinton Sydney, Viscount Strangford in Ireland, and Baron Penshurst in England, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S., F.S., personalty in England, £6000. Lieut.-Colonel John Bradish, £14,000 Stephen Brown, Esq., Marlborough, £70,000. Henry Wilkinson, Esq., Enfield, and Clapham commons, £120,000 W. Colquhoun, Esq., Sunbury, £35,000. Thomas Wood, Esq. (ex-Alderman), Guildhall, Jamaica-room, £3000 personalty The late William Bennett, Esq., of Newport, died possessed of £120,000 personalty, and has bequeathed £2400 to charities:—The Commissioners' Benevolent Society, £1000; Free Hospital Grey's-inn-road, £100; St Bartholomew's, £500; Parish-school St. Andrew's, Holborn, £300; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £500; Blind Asylum, £500; and £1000 to the Churchwardens of Newport, the interest to be given to five old men and five old women as are deserving The late Arthur Guinness, of Dublin, besides his large estates in Ireland, has left £3000 personalty in England, and bequeathed £200 to each the following institutions:—The Belgrade Female Orphan School, Meath Hospital, Long-lane, the Retreat, Drumcondra-road, Dorset Nourishment Dispensary, St. Catherine's Almshouses, Jackson's-alley, and St. Catherine's Parochial-school

FRENCH MILITARY DECORATIONS. The *Moniteur* of Sunday filled nearly six columns with names of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the Crimea whose gallant conduct entitles them to the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which indicates, or is presumed to indicate, the possession of merit, civil or military, is regarded with justifiable pride by the wearer, to whatever nation he belongs. It is not to be found among those who, [illegible] are ashamed of their country, and not to be surprised that it should be otherwise; and I fear that some of those who affect to regard it as a puerile weakness would not do so if they had the same distinction. I am not certain that the decoration of the Bath would be set at all weakened by private soldiers and non-commissioned officers sharing more largely in these honours, or that if the name of the drummer who, amid a shower of balls, and with death almost [illegible] the ranks, was conferred in the *London Gazette* as in the *Moniteur* of Sunday, that it would be followed by universal anarchy would necessarily follow. It is argued that there is some merit in proposing that [illegible] decoration for the brave shall be open to English military men in the Crimea, as it [illegible] to French [illegible]. It would not be the least effectual means of cementing the union and exciting a glorious emulation between the armies.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times.*

Two atrocious wife-murders have been perpetrated in the county of Donegal within the last few days. In both cases the brutal husbands were under the influence of drink.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL AT NAPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Wednesday, July 4, his Majesty the young King of Portugal, accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Oporto, arrived in Naples, on his long-expected visit to his Majesty of the Two Sicilies. The day being most brilliant, nothing could exceed the beauty of the scene. To all the attractions of the most lovely nature were added the graceful decorations of Italian art: and the immense crowds who were there assembled greatly added to the effect of the *coup-d'œil*—an effect which was vastly increased by the evident sympathy with which they regarded the youthful Sovereign. In the Illustration, on the left, is the singular old building known in Naples indifferently as "Fanata" or the "Pancaolatella": whilst close by it is the elegant Pavilion which was erected close to the place of landing. On the top floated the Royal Standard and Neapolitan and Portuguese banners; and flowers and rich hangings all contributed to the decoration of this fairy scene. On the right is the port, all the shipping in which were set out in holiday trim—flags flying, and the yards manned with the sailors. At the entrance to the port is *La Reine Hortense*, the elegant steam-yacht of the Empress of the French, which she has lent to the young King of Portugal for the completion of his summer trips. In the distance rises up Vesuvius, which still smokes, as if anxious to remind the oblivious people on his sides of his existence, whilst the lovely coast of Castellamare and Sorrento stretch away till lost from view. Shortly before midday the Coast of Aquila, with other distinguished personages, went on board the Imperial steamer in a Royal barge, and, after complimenting his Majesty on his arrival, conducted him to land. On ascending the steps of the Pavilion, which were richly carpeted, he was met and welcomed by his Majesty of the Sicilies, and the Duke of Calabria, the hereditary Prince, attended by their respective suites. After a delay of a few minutes, the two Sovereigns left for the royal palace in a carriage drawn by six horses, as did also the hereditary Prince and the Duke of Oporto. The carriages were surrounded by the Cavalry of Body-Guard, whilst a battalion of Royal Guards, with their band, and a squadron of Hussars lined the Strada Pilliero to the landing-place. Altogether, the scene was as fair as any we recollect to have seen in Naples, and, lighted up as it was with the bright sun of Italy, amidst the music of military bands, and the firing of cannon, and banners floating in all directions, and in joyousness of thousands who thronged the streets or else covered the sea in their tended barks, it made an impression on our imagination which we can ill describe.

The young Sovereign has scarcely been announced at this Court with high honours, and persons are speculating as to the probability of a marriage between his Majesty and the eldest daughter of King Ferdinand. The programme for the entertainment of his Majesty was of a most interesting character, and has been carried out to the letter. The first day of his arrival was devoted to receiving visits, whilst the evening was spent in driving on the lovely road by Posilippo, followed by a *dîner en famille*. On Thursday, 5th, his Majesty visited the Monastery and Church of St. Martin, the Cathedral Church of St. Gennaro, and the Museo-Borbonico. In the evening there was a grand diplomatic dinner at the Royal Palace, after which the Royal party adjourned to the Theatre of San Carlo, which was most brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. Friday was devoted to visiting the Royal establishment for making machinery, called the Pietrensa, as also Ercolano and Pompeii. The Royal party dined strictly in private, and in the evening visited the Teatro Fondo. On Saturday the two Sovereigns, with other Royal and distinguished personages, visited the Blue Grotto in the island of Capri, and having gone half round it, in order to see the picturesque and magnificent scenery, coasted along to Castellamare, whence they returned to Naples by railway. In the evening there was a grand State Ball at the Royal Palace, after which the King left for Caserta. On Monday, 9th, July, there was a grand review; and on Tuesday his Majesty of Portugal and his brother left in the *Reine Hortense* for Palermo; whilst at the same time King Ferdinand left for his retreat in Gaeta.

H. W.

MR. W. FARREN.

MR. WILLIAM FARREN, whose ultimate triumph we last week recorded, was, like most great artists on the stage, a scion of a theatrical family His father was a tragic performer, who acted with Garrick at Drury Lane, and under Mr. Harris at Covent Garden. His elder brother was also upon the boards, and held the office of stage manager at the Haymarket. Mr. Farren was born in 1787, and, it is said, inherited a fortune of several thousand pounds, which, however, did not prevent him from working in the mines at Newbridge, in Glamorganshire, as a mineralogist. Thence we find him in 1808, at Plymouth, supporting the characters of *Lovegold* and *Sir Adam Contest*. It would thus appear that Mr. Farren had discovered his especial *forte* from the beginning; and, indeed, he soon after secured an engagement at the Haymarket, the theatre of First Old Men.

The class of characters included in this category is more numerous and various than that which Mr. Farren ultimately adopted. Old Man was too wide and generic a term for his peculiar talent; a species of the kind implied something less sanctified and more worldly. Not the rough man of nature, in all his varieties, but the artificial man of society, in his gentlemanly and aristocratic relations—this was the peculiar individuality for which Mr. Farren was eminently perhaps, as some have thought, exclusively—fitted. The public soon began to see clearly and discovered his fitness. At this time, too, he had evidently shown his artistic qualifications, for we find him at once elevated to the rank of stage-manager in the theatre

A natural aptitude for histrionic representation is one thing; a capacity to apply it as an art is another. The artist is not a mere mimic, nor a mere enthusiast; but one who has his feelings under control, and imposes on them a form originating in an idea, poetical in its essence, as the product of an individual mind, whether comic or tragic in its manifestation. This form sometimes begets an obvious mannerism, which in all cases is the boundary limit of self-defined genius, and is what we call the artist's style. There is nothing an artist is more blamed for than this; yet there is nothing for which he is more frequently praised. Mr. Farren has not escaped this especial censure. Mr. Oxberry charges him with being "a confined actor;" adding, "the *John Bulls* simile of *the red lion* was very appropriate;" since the actor was "always contracting features of one performance," and was "one of the many who never dream of fitting themselves to a character, but are content with fitting a character to themselves. His *Sir Pryer Oldcrowart*, *Sir Bashful Constant*, *Sir Adam Contest*, *Sir Fretful*, &c., were only so many modifications of the *Lord Ogleby*." The truth on this is, that all, including *Lord Ogleby*, were modifications of one and the same ideal of the *Old Gentleman*, which formed so essential a portion of Mr. Farren's genial idiosyncrasy as an individual. In this he stigmatised from Bartly, Dowton, and Munden, who, in characters fitted for them, were as superior as they were inferior to him in *Oglehy*, *Sir Peter Teazle*, *Sir Anthony Absolute*, and the *Beau Shatterley*. Among his successful assumptions may also be mentioned that of *Frederick the Great*, a character part, which showed that it was possible for him occasionally to extend his sphere; but at other times, as when he attempted *Shylock*, it was evident that nature and taste had assigned him a place which he could not quit with impunity.

Mr. Farren was long the contemporary of our greatest modern actors —Kean, Young, Macready, Harley, T. P. Cooke, and Mrs. Glover; and must, in his line, be regarded as their equal, and nothing less. His history, too, is the history of the stage for the last forty years; and his connection with it embraces a point of transition in its fortunes not a little remarkable. When it became evident that the two patent houses could no longer maintain their exclusive possession of the legitimate drama, Mr. Farren, it is said, was suddenly illuminated with an idea for which he has been greatly condemned, but which is nevertheless the only true one in relation to theatrical management. He felt that what those houses wanted, in order to the continuance of their influence, was a new and successful drama The notion was received with derision; but to its plumbers may Se attributed the ruin of our two great houses. Mr. Farren subsequently became manager of the Strand and the Olympic, where he had an opportunity of carrying out his favourite project, and where he produced a large number of new pieces—to which the present prosperity of those houses is in no inconsiderable measure indebted, inasmuch as the former laid the basis of the reputation which the latter now enjoy.

During his management of those theatres, Mr. Farren produced an infinite number of translations from the French, and increased thereby his own *repertoire* of characters. Mr. Farren had a liking for new parts, which is always a good sign in an actor, and throughout his career there were dramatists who were delighted to suit him, and were well rewarded for their devotion; for never did any actor take greater pains to attain the perfection of finish in the embodiment of a dramatic conception. A contemporary has summed up a few of these in a pregnant sentence:—"*Squire Broadlands*, the type of a hale, hearty, prejudiced, domineering, good humoured lord of the soil; *Michael Perrin*, the representative of unsophisticated goodness, in the person of a French curé; *Uncle John*, rejoicing in the belief of his own vigour, and therefore in a good-humour with the world around him; *Nicholas Flam*, the wily, plausible lawyer; and *Uncle Foozle*, the decidedly

ARRIVAL AT NAPLES OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

old man, prone to drop asleep, and garrulous when waking"—in all these Mr Farren was inimitable.

In the readiness which Mr. Farren manifested to suit himself to the requisitions of a new era, he gave proofs of a practical wisdom that surprised not a few of his theatrical acquaintance. The drama is a living emanation from the mind of the age, and in every age, where full liberty is permitted to its production, will put forth new phases more and more fresh and vigorous. What is old, however excellent, must in turn be obsolete; hence the Greek and Roman drama, notwithstanding its high claims to immortality, can find no footing on the modern boards, save as an archæological curiosity. The simple and natural relations of the elder drama are exchanged, with those of social life, for the more intricate and artificial modes which perplex and embarrass civilised man at the advanced periods of his progress. Our sorrows and joys become more refined and ideal, more subtle and metaphysical, as the outward obstructions, which made the adventures of the past, are removed, and the nicer and more domestic complications of the highly educated succeed. Hence the

MR. W. FARREN.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

tendency to subjectivity which beset modern poetry and the drama, and deprives both of the bustle and interest of action.

There is, however, an action of a deeply-interesting and soul-stirring nature to which the true dramatist will penetrate; and a state of manners, not yet exhibited, which will hereafter be productive of novel species of stage effect. The poet of genius, whether he write in prose or verse, in one act or nine, will bring forth this action, will array these manners, in the works of dramatic art which will assert their originality by being essentially modern both in their spirit and form; and will secure their permanent success by appealing to the living public in the language that it most easily understands.

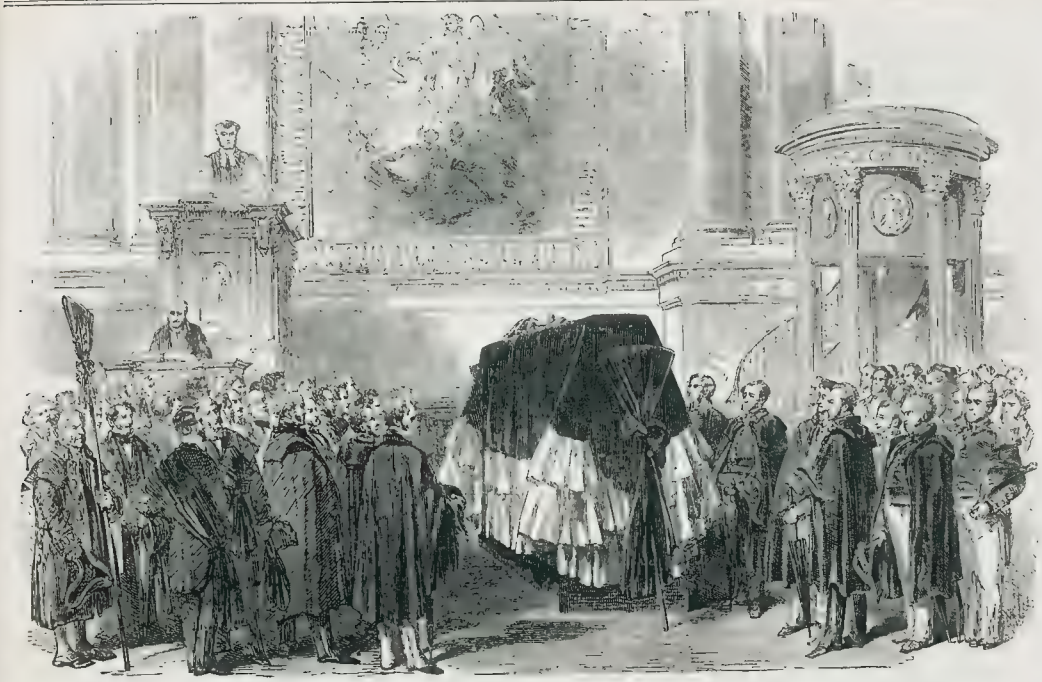
During Mr Farren's career Time rung many changes in his great watch-tower, in regard to plays, players, and playhouses. There were the classicality of the Kemble school, the indefiniteness of Kean, the romanticism of Macready, and the colloquialism of Mathews. Mr. Farren, we believe, at last, was an advocate and disciple of the latter. During the Vestris management at Covent Garden he performed the *Spanish Curate* of Beaumont and Fletcher with exquisite judgment and taste. The change in the law, and the surprising turn consequently taken in the fortunes of the drama, as manifested by the spectacular revivals at Sadler's Wells and the Princess', were not permitted by Mr. Farren to interrupt the even tenor of his way. He proceeded to produce new pieces, and to illustrate them with sufficient appointments, but made no attempt to sacrifice the dramatic to the pictorial. He depended on interesting plays and competent players, and as he had risen by the art of acting himself, so he was proud to cherish it in his own theatre as a manager, and made his stage rather dependent on the performer than the scene-painter. This still continues the plan on which the Olympic is conducted; and this also appears to be the aim of Mr. Buckstone at the Haymarket. The progress of reform in theatrical matters has been rapid and decided.

BOMBARDMENT OF MALLAGHEA.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we detailed this disastrous expedition. A Correspondent, who writes from Freetown, has sketched the return of the remainder of a company of the 3rd West India Regiment, after the melancholy disaster which took place on the 23rd of May, at Mallaghea, in the Mellicouri River. Our Correspondent attributes the failure to the folly of dispatching a very small steamer, with only 150 men, at a few hours' notice, to fight from 4000 to 6000 armed natives. This was done by the Acting Governor without taking advice from his Council. It will be remembered, that in November, last year, an expedition was sent to the same place, consisting of two of H.M. steamers, and one sloop of war, and about 450 or 500, simply to intimidate the King, or Chief, and exact an indemnification from him for losses sustained by the traders in the river Mellicouri. Upon that occasion, H.M.'s steamer *Prometheus*, was damaged and is now in England repairing. On this present occasion H.M.'s steamer *Teazer* was much damaged, and has been sent to Ascension to be repaired. The men are mostly troubled with fever from being up the river. The town was partially burnt; but the rockets which were sent with the *Teazer* were merely signal rockets, and could not do much execution. The soldiers had actually to land and fire the place with lucifer matches! The advanced party was surprised, and had to retire; and our informant believes that of the forty-five men who were in the advanced party, only five returned. The covering party, after having fired a volley, was surrounded, and the remainder had to fly. By this time the natives had reached the beach, and as our men were re-embarking they were shot in the water; many had to swim for their lives; a few who were in the water came out and begged for mercy, but they were immediately tied with their hands to their backs and then thrown into the river. One man (an Irishman) fought nobly, and while he was dying he beckoned his men on to the attack. This brave fellow was Sergeant-Major Scanlan, whose three brothers are fighting in the Crimea. The men are said to have behaved nobly, and fought well while they had ammunition, with which they were badly supplied. We lost about ninety in killed and missing. We have had eleven prisoners given up to us, and nine muskets. One prisoner, by name Firth, who was Deputy-Commissariat officer, had been brutally murdered, as well as some of the other prisoners. The militia was called out, but nothing further took place. It is said that the enemy lost about 400 or 500; but they concealed their dead.

The company represented in the Sketch, was under command of Lieut Kerr, of the 3rd West India Regiment.

THE LATE DISASTER AT MALLAGHEA.—RETURN OF PART OF THE 3RD WEST INDIA REGIMENT TO FREETOWN.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR EDWARD PARRY, IN THE CHAPEL OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR EDWARD PARRY.

THE funeral of Sir Edward Parry, the late Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and whose services entitle him to a prominent position in the annals of Arctic discovery, took place on Thursday the 19th inst., at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. Sir Edward had long been suffering from a painful disorder, which terminated fatally whilst he was staying at Ems, to which place he had not long removed for the benefit of his health. By the death of Sir Edward Parry the Naval service has lost one of its most distinguished officers, and mankind one of its great benefactors. In all relations of life Sir Edward was admired and beloved. His funeral was attended by the whole of the officers of the establishment in full uniform, six of whom acted as pall-bearers. The coffin, which was borne on the shoulders of six men, was preceded to the cemetery by a long procession of the old Greenwich pensioners, who were also drawn up under the Colonnade. It was followed by the immediate relatives and a few friends, and by several of the Arctic officers, amongst whom were Captain Austin, C.B.; Captain Collinson, C.B.; Captain M'Clure, Dr. Rae, Captain Kellett, C.B. Captain Washington, R.N., the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and Mr. Barrow also attended to pay the last mark of respect to this great and good man.

The annexed illustration shows the Funeral in the Chapel of Greenwich Hospital.

A brief Memoir of the life and distinguished services of the late Sir Edward Parry appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 14, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—THE LAWES TESTIMONIAL.

A DEMONSTRATION of an interesting character, in connection with the agricultural pre-eminence of Hertfordshire, took place on Thursday week, in that county, when Mr. J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted Park, was presented with a public acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to agriculture by his varied and extensive experiments, by the results of which the farmer may profit, without incurring the expense and risk of experimenting for himself. The Testimonial originated about eighteen months since, with some farmers and others resident in the neighbourhood of Harpenden; a public meeting was held at the Town-hall, St. Albans, a committee was formed, when the movement extended from a local to a national object, in which the leading agriculturists of the various counties of the kingdom have contributed their aid. It was then decided, on the suggestion of the Kentish Committee, that the Testimonial should consist of a piece of plate, as an heirloom; and of a new laboratory for the further prosecution of the scientific investigations which Mr. Lawes had undertaken. Subscriptions were opened for the purpose; and in July (last year) the first stone of the new laboratory was laid by Master C. B. Lawes. The building, which is placed on the grounds of Mr. Lawes, immediately facing Harpenden-common, and almost adjoining the high road, has been completed, at the cost of nearly £1000. The design (by Mr. J. H. Gilbert, architect, of Nottingham) contains a laboratory and museum; a back laboratory; a private laboratory; and store-room, balance-room, furnace-room, private room, &c. The "heirloom" is a handsome silver Candelabrum, of characteristic design, by Hunt and Roskell, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to John Bennet Lawes, Esq., as an heirloom; at the same time with a Laboratory at Rothamsted, Herts, in acknowledgment of the eminent services he has rendered to the science and practice of agriculture. July 18, 1855."

THE LAWES TESTIMONIAL, LABORATORY, ROTHAMSTED, HERTFORDSHIRE

We have engraved the new Laboratory wherein Mr. Lawes will hereafter conduct his experiments, in place of the old building, "perhaps the only barn in the world ever devoted to such scientific pursuits."

The presentation took place on Thursday week, at a public dinner given to Mr. Lawes, by the subscribers to the Testimonial. Before the company sat down a large number of gentlemen inspected the experimental crops on the Rothamsted estate, when Dr. Gilbert, the conductor of the chemical experiments at the laboratory, explained to the company the various processes adopted, and the results, in the several fields visited. The fields under experiment are divided into plots, which are unmanured, or manured with farmyard manure, or cultivated with various artificial manures. The crops, which showed the results of the different modes adopted, were very clean and luxuriant. The dinner, which was supplied by Mr. Fuller, of the Bull Inn, took place in a marquee in the rear of the new laboratory. The Earl of Chichester presided; the guests numbered 160; and, after dinner, a large number of the ladies of the neighbourhood entered the marquee, and occupied seats which had been set apart for them.

The after-dinner proceedings were unusually interesting. The customary loyal toasts having been drunk, the Earl of Chichester presented the plate to Mr. Lawes, in an able address, wherein his Lordship remarked upon the great services which Mr. Lawes has rendered to agriculturists; the noble chairman adding that, as one of the oldest and most zealous members of the Royal Agricultural Society, he had watched with interest the progress of Mr. Lawes' experiments, and had read with delight those able papers which he had contributed to the society's journal. The Earl of Chichester concluded by formally presenting the Laboratory and the Candelabrum, which may be regarded specially as the testimony of the most experienced practical farmers of Hertfordshire, who have watched and appreciated Mr. Lawes' labours

Mr. Lawes, in thanking the company for the handsome gifts, referred to the insufficiency of the old laboratory, adding that it was the only place he had for the purpose, except the bed-room in his house, which he had hitherto used. Mr. Lawes then reverted to the neglect of the study of chemistry in our schools and universities. He then took a rapid view of the progress of agricultural chemistry; characterising Sir Humphry Davy's book as productive of scarcely any improvement in the practice of the day; and tracing the most important results to the publication of Baron Liebig's work in 1840. Mr. Lawes then drew a comparison between the respective benefits of science to manufactures and agriculture, in which he showed the disadvantageous position of the latter; and, in conclusion, Mr. Lawes spoke in high terms of the valable services of Dr Gilbert.

Several toasts were drunk, including "the Science and Practice of Agriculture"—proposed by the Rev. Mr. Huxtable, and replied to by Dr. Gilbert, who explained at some length, the mode of operation pursued by Mr. Lawes in the experiments which he conducted. He also referred to the importance to agriculturists of accurate and careful scientific experiments, as a means of placing the practice of agriculture on a foundation of fixed principles. Mr. F. Woodward, from Worcester, in proposing the

THE WATFORD HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL SHOW, IN CASSIOBURY PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

health of the Acting Committee, stated that he had profited to the extent of some hundreds of pounds, and had no doubt that many agriculturists had profited to the extent of some thousands, by the experiments of Mr. Lawes. The party broke up at seven o'clock.

We should add, that the festival was kept as a rural holiday in the village of Harpenden; a triumphal arch was erected in honour of Mr. Lawes; and after the dinner an ode, composed by a lady of the village, was sung by Mr. Fielding.

WATFORD HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITIONS of flowers, fruit, and miscellaneous plants have, through the extensive application of scientific principles to the various departments of gardening, become every-day sights at this season. Nevertheless, a "flower show" is a somewhat formal scene of trim nature, especially when the specimens exhibited are ranged in rows beneath tents, from which the visitors often pass to their carriages—and the fête is over. A flower show in a picturesque park is, however, a much more enjoyable scene. Of this advantage the Londoners lately witnessed a specimen in the grand Floricultural display at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; the park of which is, however, in all its grandeur, a much less delightful place for a flower show than the beautiful domain of Cassiobury, celebrated for its pic-nic parties, its stately avenues, its majestic trees, and delightful bosoages, its retired glades animated by herds of deer and cattle; and its congregated attractions of wood and water, and picturesque building, from the castellated mansion to its numerous lodges and cool retreats, in their rusticated designs, harmonising most happily with the natural beauty of the entire domain. Here, by the kind permission of the Earl of Essex, the Watford Horticultural and Floricultural Society held their annual exhibition, on Wednesday week. The Hon. Artillery Company had also obtained permission for a field-day in the park; and the combined attractions of Flora, Pomona, and Mars, drew to the exhibition a larger company than is often assembled in the private park of a nobleman.

The Show took place under a tent erected near the mansion. The display of plants was magnificent; and the fruit was very rich for a provincial exhibition. From one o'clock until five the Show was open to subscribers, and from five o'clock until seven to the public, on payment of a shilling; and during the whole time the tent and park were thronged. An excellent band performed a selection of music during the afternoon alternately with the band of the Hon. Artillery Company.

The arrangements for the Show were excellent. The shops in the town of Watford were closed in the afternoon, and the festival was the occasion of a general holiday.

During the day two companies of the Hon. Artillery, under the command of Major Reed, formed in the park, in front of the Flower Show tent. Their military operations comprised attacks on advanced posts; skirmishing parties were thrown out, and a brisk fire was commenced; alternate retreats and advances were made; bridges were stormed and taken; but the grand assault was upon the lock-keeper's house, on the Grand Junction Canal.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 29.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830. Penn died, 1718.
TUESDAY, 31.—Loyola, founder of the order of Jesuits, died, 1556.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas-day
THURSDAY, 2. Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
FRIDAY, 3.—Eddystone Lighthouse commenced, 1756.
SATURDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday.
M h m 1 42	A h m 2 2	M h m 2 35	A h m 3 5	M h m 3 32	A h m 3 56	M h m 4 14	A h m 4 30	M h m 4 51	A h m 5 10	M h m 5 42	A h m 6 21	M h m 7 18

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Broseley.—Omnium, in the vocabulary of the Money Market, signifies the aggregate of certain portions of different Stocks in the Public Funds.

J. O'R., Camberwell.—To send the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to Rio de Janeiro, by the regular monthly steamers viâ Southampton, post-free, will require the Stamped Edition, with a penny postage-stamp upon the cover.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

COMPLETION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN FRANCE.

THE Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are respectfully informed that every arrangement has been made to ensure correct and splendid Illustrations of the above interesting events. All the best Artists in London and Paris are specially engaged for the occasion. Already immense preparations are in progress for the reception of the Queen at the Palace of Versailles, the Palace of Fontainebleau, the Palace of St. Cloud, the Elysée Bourbon, the Palace of the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Louvre, the Great Exhibition at Paris, &c.

The Illustrations will include a Large Engraving of the

GRAND NIGHT FETE

AND ILLUMINATIONS IN THE GARDEN OF VERSAILLES,

such as have not been given since the time of Louis XIV.

The Reception of her Majesty at Calais, the Arrival in Paris, the Decorations and Triumphal Arches in the Streets of Paris, the State Visit to the Great Exhibition, splendid new and original Portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert; the Emperor and Empress of the French; the Prince of Wales, and the other younger branches of the Royal Family visiting France; will also be comprised in the Series of Illustrations.

Next week, August 4th, will be given Engravings of the Preparations for the Royal Visit in Paris. On August 11th, splendid Views connected with the Royal Visit, and Views of the Great Exhibition. On August the 18th, her Majesty's Arrival on the Shores of France. And, on August, the 25th,

PICTURES OF THE GRAND ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 1st will appear further splendid Views of the Fêtes; on Sept. 8th, completion of the Illustrations, with Views of the Queen's Return to England; and on Sept. 15th to this series of magnificent Pictures will be added the best specimens of Pictures from the Fine Arts department of the Paris Exhibition.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this series must order immediately, as the demand is sure to exceed the supply. Subscribers giving their orders to the various newsmen will be supplied in rotation as received.

There will be one Extra Number on August the 25th. All the other weeks TWO LARGE SHEETS—price only TWOPENCE; Stamped copies for post, SIXPENCE. It will be necessary to specify if stamped copies are required.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

WE still know little more in regard to the siege than that the Allies are persevering in their preparations; and the natural inference from the protracted delay is that they have determined to save blood by the expenditure of powder up to the last moment, and that their bombardment shall be so destructive that one brief fierce grapple will place the assailed works in our hands. A written despatch from General Simpson, dated on the 10th, and received thirteen days later, expresses the Commander's regret at the casualties he has to communicate, with the significant additional observation, that the nearer the defences are approached, the greater the number of such casualties that must be expected. On the morning on which that despatch was dated a heavy fire was opened upon the Redan. A telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier, dated the 23rd, reports that the enemy had on the preceding night opened fire on the right and left of the lines of the Allied attack, and that our batteries had replied with success. We learn from another source that the Allies are making preparations to render permanent the blockade of the Russian ports, and that camps are to be established at Constantinople and on the Danube.

Not even the detestation in which good men must hold the policy which induced Russia to begin this fearful war—not even the horror which is felt at the barbarous acts with which her soldiery have marked it, acts rendered still more atrocious by the cold-blooded approbation with which (as in the Hango case) the authorities have received them not even these feelings should render us unwilling to testify to the admirable defence which the Russian Generals, and especially their Engineers, are offering.* It may be that the Russians are good only behind walls—it is certain that at the Alma we drove them from one of the most splendid positions ever occupied by an army; and that at Inkerman their overwhelming numbers, with all the *prestige* of attack, were unavailing, and that they were routed and slaughtered by men who could not number a fourth of their force. But in the Sebastopol defence they have shown themselves dauntless and skilful, patient to bear, rapid to repair, and singularly adroit at adapting themselves to the varying requisitions of the siege. Without in any way undervaluing our own engineers, who have had to deal with appalling difficulties, and who have dealt with them nobly, the journal of the siege offers sufficient evidence to prove that, as practical men who know how to avail themselves of every advantage, natural and artificial, the Russian engineers take the honours of the campaign hitherto. There are numerous reasons why this should be the case; but we now speak of facts only; and it will be no small addition to the scientific reputation of our artillery and engineering officers should the masterly defences of Sebastopol finally yield to their improving skill, and not to some daring feat of desperate courage. The Russian account of the later portion of the struggle, though framed in accordance with the traditionary deceptive policy of St. Petersburg—as, for instance, where the loss of the Allies on the Redan and Malakoff day is stated at 10,000, while roll-call and return show it to have been under 4000—does not speak too highly of the courage and perseverance of the men whom, with the blessing of Providence, we are about to drive from their stronghold. In everything but humanity and honour they are foemen worthy of our steel.

The war is telling fearfully upon the internal condition of Russia; and it is well that the people of England, who, standing up for the right, have courageously resolved to measure their strength, active and passive, against that of the wrongdoer, should know that he is suffering heavily. We, it is true, have our burdens; but the world is open to our commerce, and our gigantic resources have been scarcely called into action. Our merchant-fleets sweep the seas, our ports are alive with labour, and, although a certain discouragement and stagnation prevails in many branches of trade, our affairs are, on the whole, in a flourishing state; and our abundant harvest is rapidly ripening for the sickle. But with Russia the case is different. Her ports are sealed by the war-ships of France and England, and her best trades, which were dependent on Western workers and Western money for their existence, find their resources cut off, and are starving. Those who have travelled in Russia, and have noticed that wherever there was an establishment in which steam-machinery was employed you were certain to find a British brain directing the willing but helpless native industry, can best comprehend the effect of withdrawing that superintendence. From the manufactories at St. Petersburg to the dredging-vessel kept to cheat Europe at the Sulineh mouth of the Danube, English engineers were the presiding intelligences; and though the Russian may not imitate the Turk, who sits down before his halting machine, and prays and smokes until Allah pleases to send somebody who can assist him, he is not much better off in such matters. The contrast between the self-relying, highly-educated military engineers of Russia and the civil departments, accustomed to depend on purchaseable assistance, shows how far more in earnest the Czars have been in their schemes of ambition than in those of civilisation. Russia is at this moment writhing under the terrible lesson taught her, less by her enemy than by her own rulers. Heavy taxes, a cruel levy, and crushed trade are the outward signs of her present condition—a crippled noblesse, bankrupt merchants, and a hungry and discontented populace will, if the war lasts, be the next illustration of the results of unprincipled ambition.

It behoves us all, at these intervals of the war, when there are no tidings of splendid success to call forth exaltation, and when the reaction which follows excitement has a tendency to a deleterious and discouraging influence, to recollect that we are engaged in the noblest of enterprises—in battle for liberty and civilisation—that we have been victorious, in spite of the most appalling difficulties; and that we are gradually drawing nearer to the accomplishment of one of the most marvellous triumphs to be found in the history of war. We may dispute whether the campaign was begun wisely; and unhappily there is no doubt that in many respects it was carried on foolishly, though a soldierly system has now taken the place of a blundering administrative. But history will reck little of this, but will dwell on the grand truth, that the two great Christian Powers, arousing to chastise the Northern Barbarian, scorned timid or sidelong approach, and, fitting out a noble armament, threw it at once upon his last and most cherished conquest, scattered to pieces an army that sought to bar their way, and, marching down upon the strongest fortress in the world, aft a fierce struggle, in which they never relaxed their hold, wrench Sebastopol from him, and proclaimed the freedom of the southe seas of Europe.

* Our Correspondent in the Camp informs us in a private letter that the most celebrated of these engineers, who was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General in testimony of his brilliant services, is dead. The mode of his death is not stated.

THIS great, mighty, and generous nation is "hard up." Let it known in St. Petersburg—let it be whispered in the ear of Cou Buol, as an additional incentive for sneaking out of the engag ments which he, on the part of Austria, so solemnly contracted—l it be told to the King of Prussia when he inclines to the Engli and French alliance that he may be induced to sway over to the oth side—let it be repeated among our foes, if we have any, other parts of the world, that they may combine together to ma a final kick at the dying lion—Great Britain is too poor to pr secute the war. The nation has positively not the cash. The w has so crippled us, and drained us, and exhausted us, that even insignificant a sum as £1000 is a matter of such high co sequence and importance that it cannot be spared from S bastopol. The value of two hundred bombshells, price £5 ea or the annual cost of ten grenadiers, or perhaps one Colo in the Crimea, is of such essential consequence to us, and difficult to be procured by the used-up and bankrupt Engli people, that the Government, sorely pressed, and greatly bew dered what to do, has been reluctantly compelled to lay unhallow hands upon a fund amounting to the value of two hundred bom shells, or ten soldiers, or one colonel, or thereabouts, which many years past has been annually voted to the Royal Socie Science and War cannot, it appears, be prosecuted together. Engla cannot afford the luxury of Science when she has the Russians conquer in the Crimea. The thousand pounds are of such mom to her that she commits an ungenerous, impolitic, and mean acti to save herself that sum. There is not a man in the Ministry w will save his country by foregoing the amount out of his sala not a sinecurist anywhere, not a discoverable patriot, who w provide the poor pittance, and rescue Science, without at t same time damaging our arms and rendering us unfit to co with, and make head against, that mighty giant, Prin Gortschakoff. We were a rich nation a little while ago, a paid, or undertook to pay, which is all the same thing, more th a quarter of a million for a new steamer for the Queen; but th days are gone by. We are no more what we were than are John Dean Paul, and his partners, Strahan and Bates. The f is scarcely credible, but it is true, nevertheless, that the sum question has been withdrawn from the Royal Society on the plea the governmental and national poverty created by the war. have been informed of the fact from too many sources to allow us doubt of its accuracy. But what will the people say of t motives of a Government which can have committed such a sca dal? They will doubtless ask whether it be part of a plan create disgust with the war, and to array all the scientific men of t nation in the same peaceful ranks with Mr. Gladstone and Bright? They will also ask—or we are much mistaken—whet the disgust which it seeks to extend is a feeling in which it p ticipates? What answer the Government will make we can of course, say; but we think the sooner it is compelled to something on the subject the better for its credit. A thous pounds! Will not two or three true-hearted Englishmen comb together and raise the money for the Royal Society, and so sha the Government, if, after such an act of meanness, it have shame left?

THE COURT.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Count of Fland and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, left Osborne on Monday mo ing, on their return to the Continent. Her Majesty and his Ro Highness Prince Albert embarked in the *Fairy* with the King, and companied his Majesty to Portsmouth, where a special train was waiting to convey his Majesty by the Brighton and South Coast line Dover.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne. L John Russell had an audience of her Majesty, and resigned his se of office, as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Sir W liam Molesworth, Bart., was sworn one of the Queen's principal Sec taries of State, and received from her Majesty his seals of office. William Monk, Knt., was, by command of the Queen, sworn one of Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Lord Palmerston, E Granville, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Charles Wood had a dien of the Queen. The whole of the above noblemen and gentlemen turned to London, with the exception of Lord Panmure, who remai on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the King of the Belgians, the Pri of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of K attended morning service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. Geo Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Princess Royal, and Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage and fo Prince Albert rode on horseback. The Prince of Wales and Pri Alfred went out sailing, attended by Mr. Gibbs. The Duchess of Ke attended by Lady Fanny Howard, left Osborne, and crossed o to Southampton in the Royal yacht *Fairy*.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince embarked in the *Victoria and Alb* and cruised to the Needles. Sir John M'Neill arrived from London visit, and had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince again embarked in the *Victo and Albert*, and enjoyed a cruise for several hours. Her Royal Highn the Princess Alice has been attacked with scarlatina: her Royal Hi ess is going on very favourably. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Louisa are convalescent.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester left Gloucest house, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, for the Ranger's Lodge, Richmo park, for the summer. Her Royal Highness is in remarkably good heal

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Fitza lloy and have left Norfolk-house for Arundel Castle. The unsett health of his Grace has precluded the customary hospitalities this sea at Norfolk House.

The Earl of Lincoln has taken his departure on a Continen tour. It is understood his Lordship will extend his travels as far Constantinople and Egypt.

The Earl of Yarborough is still unable to attend to his Parl mentary duties, in consequence of his continued indisposition.

Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville have left town on a Con nental tour.

Lady Peel and Miss Peel have gone on a tour in France. Th have already reached Paris.

THE LORD MAYOR'S JOURNEY TO OXFORD.—At a Court of Ald men on Wednesday, it was moved by Alderman Wilson, that the L Mayor be requested to take the usual septennial view of the river Tham and that a sum not exceeding £700 be drawn from the Chamber on accou of the expenses. The motion was opposed as ill-timed and injudicio under the circumstances in which the Corporation were placed with Government as to the conservancy of the Thames. The idea of going Oxford was absurd, and the last survey had not in the slightest deg tended to the benefit of the river. The previous question was carried a large majority.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Moniteur* of Friday (yesterday) announces that the Minister of War has received the following despatch from the Crimea, dated July 25, three a.m.:—

After a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie, about midnight, on the left of the Lutle Redan. As we are now quite close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our gabionnades. They were vigorously received by the Chasseurs-à-pied of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th Regiment of Infantry of the Line. The Russians beat a hasty retreat, leaving some wounded and dead men on the ground between our ditch and the fosse of the place. A very dark night enabled them to carry off the others. This affair does honour to Lieutenant-Colonel de Texis, of the Infantry, and to Captain Lecocq, of the Engineers. General Bisson was on duty in the trenches.

Letters from Odessa confirm the fact of General Todleben's death, and announce that General Melnikoff has been appointed in his room to take charge of the internal defence of Sebastopol.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* alludes to a rumour that the great activity among the Allied squadron in the Black Sea portends not an attack upon Odessa, as some anticipate, but a gigantic expedition against the rear of Sebastopol. The rumour adds, moreover, that a bold and desperate attempt will be made by one hundred vessels of every kind, with 40,000 men, to force the passage, land in the midst of the place, while a simultaneous attack on land will be made, and that its success is hardly doubted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 26.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°	°		Inches.
July 20	29.704	71°0	44·1	58·1	— 3·6	82	W.N.W.	0·20
„ 21	30.084	73°0	47·8	59·6	— 2·2	86	W	0·10
„ 22	30.226	75°5	52·0	63·0	+ 1·2	87	S.W.	0·00
„ 23	29.974	78°2	51·2	64·1	+ 2·3	90	S.W.	0·00
„ 24	29.852	70°6	57·2	61·4	— 0·5	97	S.W.	0·42
„ 25	29.665	67°3	52·0	55·5	— 5·4	95	W. & S.W.	0·20
„ 26	29.753	69°5	50·2	55·2	— 5·6	98	S	0·38

NOTE.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.70 in. at the beginning of the week to 30.23 in. by the 22nd; decreased to 29.62 in. by the 24th; and increased to 29.75 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.857 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 59°6—being 2·3° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 30½°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 23rd, and the lowest on the 21st.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 20·2°. The greatest was 27°, on the 23rd; and the least, 12½°, on the 24th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of one inch and a half.

The Weather during the week was dull and changeable, the sky nearly overcast, and rain fell frequently.

Lewisham, 27th July, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, July 21, the births of 1022 children were registered within the metropolitan districts—namely, 738 boys and 724 girls. The average numbers for the twenty-ninth week of the year, as found from the registers of the preceding ten years, were 684 boys and 644 girls. Within the same limits of space and time 915 deaths were registered—namely, 476 males and 439 females. These numbers are together above 100 less than the calculated number for the week, from previous returns. The number of deaths weekly in London during the last three weeks has been about 150 less than in the month of June, and indicates a great improvement in the public health.

STATE OF THE THAMES.—On Saturday an influential deputation from the inhabitant householders of Walworth and the district supplied with water by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company waited upon Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., President of the Board of Health, for the purpose of seeking his intervention with reference to the disgusting and unwholesome water supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company to the inhabitants of Walworth, and drawn from the Thames at Battersea. The deputation having stated their case, and exhibited various specimens of water from their own and neighbours' cisterns, Sir Benjamin Hall, in the course of a lengthened observation, said, under his bill the Lord Mayor, President of the Metropolis," one of the first acts the Metropolitan Board of Works would be called on to perform would be to carry out two main drainage schemes, one on each side of the river Thames, so that there would be no excuse if the river was not speedily relieved from the sewage. An Act, passed in 1852, would also come into operation on the 31st of August, compelling the Metropolitan water companies deriving their supply from the Thames to take that supply from above Teddington Lock, and beyond the tidal influence. The Government would take steps to have the Act enforced. That was all he could do at present.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—For several weeks past the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, has delivered open-air addresses to working men, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at the Obelisk, in Blackfriars-road. A police-sergeant having recently obliged the rev. gentleman to desist, Lord Shaftesbury interested himself in the case, and has since written to Mr. Hall as follows:—"I saw Sir R. Mayne on Saturday. He spoke in high terms of open-air preaching, and gave orders that you should not be interrupted by the police in any way. You may safely resume your station and your work, and may God be with you in preaching the Gospel to the poor."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of this association was held at the offices, King William-street, City, on Monday, Mr. S. Morley in the chair, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That in the opinion of this committee the appointment of the Right. Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M. P., to the office of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, is an acknowledgment of the principle of Administrative Reform, which seeks to have the right men in the right places in the Cabinet, as well as in every office of the Government: and that the committee trust Sir William Molesworth will in office not fail to carry out those measures of colonial reform by the able advocacy of which as an independent member of Parliament he established in public opinion his fitness for the high office to which he has been nominated."

CITY STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. This statue having been finally adjusted on its pedestal, at the west end of Cheapside, by the sculptor (Mr. Behnes), was uncovered and inaugurated at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning last.

SIR J. D. PAUL'S CHAPEL AT CHELSEA. Park Chapel, Chelsea, the property of Sir John Dean Paul, is to be sold by auction, by Alderman Farebrother, in the course of next month. It is stated to contain 1104 pews and 240 free sittings, and to be capable of accommodating 1500 to 1600 persons. The subscription or rent for pews is voluntary, and produces, under the ministry of the present incumbent (the Rev. Charles Goodhart) from £600 to £900 per annum. The chapel is in Park-walk between the King's-road and Fulham-road.

CASE OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—Sir J. D. Paul, and Messrs. Strahan and Bates were brought up at the Bow-street policecourt on Wednesday, and formally remanded another week, upon the charge of having appropriated the securities of Dr. Griffith. In conformity with the arrangement of the previous week, no further progress was made with the case, and the defendants, who were conveyed to and from the House at their pleasure, left the police-court at the court above five minutes. The examination will be resumed on Wednesday next, at twelve.

THE COMPOSITORS' NEWS-ROOMS AND LIBRARY.—About four months since the compositors of London resolved upon founding a newsroom and library, and appointed a committee to lease premises, purchase books, &c. On Wednesday evening a meeting was held to receive a report of the proceedings up to the present time. The report was read by the secretary, showed that £150 had been expended in furnishing and fitting up the premises in Raquet-court, Fleet-street, and that £130 had been laid out in the purchase of books, maps, &c., amongst which were mentioned many valuable books of reference, and some of the best standard editions of historical and scientific works, which shows the earnest desire of this important and intellectual body of men to command the higher branches of knowledge which they deem most useful in their profession. The propriety of admitting all in connection with the printing business to the use of the library and news-rooms was mooted and discussed; but, owing to the incompleteness of their present arrangements, it was resolved to defer any decision on the subject till next meeting.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 119.)

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY.

The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Dissenters' Marriages Bill; State Carriage Duties, &c., Bill; Convention with the United States Bill; Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance Bill; Militia Officers' Qualifications Bill; and several other bills were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this bill,

MR MUNTZ expressed strong opinions against the policy of the measure, and moved that the Committee be deferred for three months.

A lengthened discussion then took place, in the course of which

Lord PALMERSTON charged the opponents of the bill with wasting the time of the House for the purpose of casting obstructions in the way of a measure which it was the fixed determination of the Government to pass, with the assistance of the great majority of that House, even though they should be compelled to sit from day to day until September. He believed that this measure and the Partnership Bill were much desired by the country generally, and would furnish facilities for the safe employment of small capitals.

Upon a division Mr. Muntz's amendment was negatived by a majority of 121 to 40.

The House then went into Committee, but, as it was approaching four o'clock, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again at twelve o'clock the next day.

Several clauses in the Passengers Act Amendment Bill were agreed to in Committee, and the House adjourned until six o'clock.

At the evening sitting, Lord ERSKINGTON gave notice of a motion for next session for the opening of the British Museum, the Crystal Palace, and several similar places, on Sunday.

THE BEER BILL.

MR. H. BERKELEY gave notice of his intention to ask leave on Monday for the introduction of a bill to amend the Sunday Beer Bill.

MAJOR REED asked whether, in the event of circumstances arising during the recess calculated to put an end to the hostilities, Parliament would be called together before the terms of peace were ratified?

Lord PALMERSTON, amid much laughter, said, that if, during the recess, her Majesty's Government thought it desirable to call Parliament together before the usual time, they would do so.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Sir H. Willoughby, said that the Russian authorities had refused to give up the prisoners taken at Kamgro.

MR. LAING, in answer to Mr. Layard, stated that it had been arranged that the discussion on the papers recently laid on the table relative to the Vienna Conference should come on on Friday in the next week.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

This bill was read a second time without a word having been said for or against it.

SUPPLY—EDUCATION.

The House having gone in Committee of Supply, a vote of £396,621 was proposed for educational purposes in England and Scotland, which was an increase of £58,000 on the vote for similar purposes in previous years.

MR. BARNES remarked that the grant involved great injustice to a large portion of the community who paid for the education of their children from their own means, and derived no advantage from the public money. He regarded the vote as an insidious way of getting rid of the decision of the House on the question of national education. It also violated the principle of religious liberty, inasmuch as tests had been restored. He moved that the vote be reduced to £263,000, the amount of last year's grant.

A lengthened discussion took place, in the course of which

Sir G. GREY said, that the system of Research of Parliament it was intended to appoint a Minister of Education, who would have the superintendence of many of the details connected with national education, but of all other matters connected with science and art.

MR BARNES ultimately withdrew his amendment; and the vote was agreed to.

Several other votes were also agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill for the abolition of such statutes as tended to abridge the exercise of private judgment in matters of religion. The bill was read a first time.

The State Carriage Duties, &c., Bill, the Convention with United States Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance Bill, the Treasurers of Counties (Ireland) Bill, and the Crown Suits Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

The House having gone into Committee upon this bill,

On clause one being proposed, MR. GLADSTONE addressed the Committee at some length. He did not oppose the principle of the bill, but he raised several objections to its provisions, contending that they were inconsistent with the terms of the convention itself and with the principle of a joint guarantee with France. He predicted the most mischievous consequences from the measure, and called upon the law officers of the Crown to express their opinions upon its details.

Lord PALMERSTON deprecated any discussion upon a subject of such importance at a time arranged to be given up to the Limited Liability Bill. He thought that there was an understanding not to discuss the subject at that stage of the bill.

It was then agreed upon that the Chairman should report progress, and that the bill should be taken as the first order at the evening sitting, with a view of affording an opportunity for the discussion commenced by Mr. Gladstone.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon this bill, and a discussion upon the first clause occupied the attention of the members until nearly four o'clock, when they adjourned for the evening sitting. Although an amendment moved by Lord Goderich, to strike out the words limiting the amount of capital, was asserted to be by the Government, the clause itself had not been agreed to at the time of the adjournment.

At the evening sitting, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Lord Elcho, said that the new Order of Merit would be shortly instituted. The delay had been caused by the necessity of a careful consideration of the details, which had been found much more difficult than was anticipated.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to MR. V. Scully, paid a high compliment to the gallantry of the Irish regiments, but said it was not contemplated to constitute a regiment of Royal Irish Guards.

MR. V. SCULLY then gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of bringing the subject under the consideration of the House.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Sir John Pakington, said there was no authority for the report that Lacha had resigned the chief command of the Turkish army in the Crimea.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

The other orders of the day having been postponed, the House went into Committee upon the Turkish Loan Bill.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER then proceeded to reply to the objections made by Mr. Gladstone at the morning sitting, and remarked that the course which the right hon. gentleman proposed offered obstacles and difficulties which were wholly insurmountable.

RUSSIAN PREPONDERANCE IN THE BALTIC.—What matters it to Sweden that the Bosphorus is closed while the Baltic is under Russian domination, and the port of Cronstadt contains a formidable and increasing fleet? Though the nation is warlike, yet a dreary approach of the King's conduct pervades all classes. We fully appreciate the line he has taken up, namely, to maintain a strict neutrality until the Governments of England and France shall have given positive proof that they mean to oppose a boundary to the encroachments of Russia in the north as well as in the south. The future of Scandinavia should most particularly interest England, for if Russia succeeds in obtaining the mastery of the Sound, she will be as powerful in the German Ocean as to be able to set Europe at defiance. Both the coasts of Sweden and Norway possess deep and spacious ports, wholly free from ice, freezing only for a couple of months in the severest winter. The principal are Carlscrona, Landscrona, Carlsten, Norten (on the bay of Christiania), Christiansand, Bergen, Trondheim, and the bay of Varangen; the last-mentioned has already excited the grasping spirit of our neighbour. Any one of these ports is capable of growing into another Sebastopol, within a hundred geographical miles of the British coast. Our forests afford inexhaustible materials for ship-building; the inhabitants are either skilful carpenters or fearless mariners. The population of these coasts furnishes at least 100,000 fishermen, or pilots, inured to hardships, and familiar from their childhood with all the details of navigation in these difficult seas. It is easy to draw a conclusion from this simple array of facts.—*Letter from Stockholm, July 20.*

STATE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

THE second meeting of the association formed for the purpose of promoting efficient reforms in the various departments of the State was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons'-hall, and the crowded state of the room evinced the rapidly increasing interest felt by the public in the proceedings of the association. The chair was taken by J. Duncan, Esq.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said that at the past meeting of the association a promise was made by those who had founded it that another meeting would be called within a fortnight to discuss the question of parliamentary reform. That promise was now redeemed, and the present evening would be devoted to the discussion of that all-important question (Hear, hear). He was very well aware that a large portion of the people of this country had fully made up their minds on the policy of a movement in that direction, and therefore it would be useless on his part to address to them any reasoning on the subject, which could only have the effect of confirming their preconceived opinions. The course he should take, then, would be to address those who were apprehensive that, if such a principle were recognised, it would be destructive of the best interests of the country. He hoped that the question would not evoke any violent collision of opinions, and his intention was to appeal calmly to the facts disclosed in the history of our constitution, and to show how the beneficial changes successively effected in that constitution had been perverted by the machinations of bad and cunning minds (Hear, hear). The speaker then succinctly detailed the principal events in English history as bearing upon the question, from the restoration of Charles II. to the French revolutionary wars, and downwards to the introduction of the Reform Bill by the late Earl Grey; and showed that there had been silent and open revolutions going on in this country, from epoch to epoch, from the times of Magna Charta down to the present day, the fact being that as men's minds were opened and instructed they gradually progressed in the vindication of the rights of the common humanity (Cheers). Had those revolutions destroyed or strengthened the nation? He believed they must say that each had given strength to very large classes of the community, and thus showed that the system of peaceful revolution worked well for the people's privileges (Loud cheers). Why not, then, work as well for the working as they had for the privileged classes? (Loud and continued cheering.) Such were the objects this association had in view, and they proposed to discuss the questions to be raised patiently but firmly—doing as little as they could to raise opposition, doing as much as they could to conciliate opinion (Cheers). There were thousands of men in this country, of wealth and education, who firmly considered that the people ought to have manhood suffrage, and who were perfectly willing to assist the present movement provided it was carried on with the prudence which was essential to success (Hear, hear). The members of the association had thought it right to proclaim what they would commence by advocating manhoood suffrage throughout the United Kingdom (Loud cheers). And next, and only inferior to it, it inferior at all, they put popular education (Continued cheering). Their principles were simply these—suffrage to men, knowledge to children. And these two points were most intimately connected: for it was essential that, if the suffrage were to be universal, education should be universal also (Hear).

A gentleman, whose name was not given, asked whether it was intended to adopt a petition to the Queen to dissolve Parliament?

The Chairman: No; the business of the evening is confined to parliamentary reform (Hear, hear).

Mr. Hamilton moved—That as it is unjust and unsafe in any one to withhold a right from others which he claims for himself, and as the elective franchise is the inherent right of every man, this meeting proclaims its adherence to the principle of manhood suffrage, and pledges itself to use all lawful means to secure a vote for every male adult of twenty-one years, of sound mind, and who has not undergone punishment for crime" (Loud cheers).

Mr. W. Jones rose with great pleasure to second the resolution, which involved merely a measure of political justice, and had strong claims even as a measure of public utility, in the present circumstances of the country (Hear, hear). Not only as a working man, anxious to promote the emancipation of his class, but as an Englishman anxious for the general welfare of the country, he felt that the question of manhood suffrage was one to which he was bound to give his strenuous support (Hear, hear). There was a general if not a universal feeling in the country that the present Ministry had failed in their duty in the crisis that had lately arisen in the national affairs, and there was a strong feeling of discontent rankling in the public mind that this country was drifting to the discomfiture and dishonour, through the treachery or incapacity of its aristocracy (Cheers). It was said further, that when not injured by the incapacity of the aristocracy we had been betrayed by the secret influence of our rulers (Cheers). But, after all, it was not Ministers but Parliament that was to blame; constant majorities having aided Ministers in their projects, or screened them in their blunders or disasters. But did the House of Commons know what it pretended to be? Could they have dismissed these Ministers with the disgrace which they so richly merited; but, although continually making pretences of patriotic zeal, they had only, with all their committees, made the wonderful discovery that everything had gone wrong, but that nobody was to blame for it (Hear). The fact was that, unless the House of Commons were strengthened by a strong infusion of democratic blood, it would be only the most absolute mockery of a representative institution (Hear). There was a cry which had recently arisen in the City of "The right man on the right place"—an excellent cry if rightly understood, but, as used by the persons who had started it, it meant merely places for themselves whenever they chose to accept them (Laughter). The speaker proceeded to say that it was objected that the working classes of this country had not intelligence enough to exercise a manhood franchise with safety to the community; but he, having had many years' intercourse with the working classes of other countries, especially those of France and America, could vouch for the fact that our own working classes could bear a comparison either in intelligence or patriotism with any working people in the world (Loud cheers). In conclusion he had only to say that he looked at the present meeting as affording an opportunity for reformers of all grades to join for one common object. He had for sixteen years belonged to an influential political body, the Chartists; that sought for a far larger measure of reform than universal suffrage; but, if the present association could obtain universal suffrage, it would be a broad platform from which they could extend their exertions to the obtaining of further reforms (Hear, hear).

Mr. E. Jones, who was received with immense cheering, eloquently supported the resolution. He believed, he said, the extent of the franchise to be the surest test of the civilisation of a country. Show him how many electors a country had, and he would tell you how civilised were its people Russia had none—England had a million (Hear, hear). Tell him how many electors a country had, and he would tell you how happy were the people. England had a million—America had her entire population; and America was the admiration of the world. If they wanted civilisation, good order, happiness, or aspirational progress in the country, they must extend the suffrage; for in that lay the foundation of the real elevation of the people (Cheers).

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Kit moved the second resolution, which pledged the meeting to support the objects of the association, and congratulated the meeting on the gratifying spectacle it exhibited of the gradual approximation amongst all classes of reformers. There was, no doubt, amongst them various views or opinions; but, yielding a little of each, they would soon get all their forces into line, and thus gradually and successively achieve their objects. There were then present some of the working, some of the trading, and some of the professional classes, who believed all were united on one point, namely, that the privilege of the franchise should be coextensive with the population. For his part, he called it a right, and not a privilege, but a right (Hear, hear). He urged support this association, which would give the popular cause strength both in and out of Parliament. In Parliament, he could assure them, there were many members who wanted support from without to counteract the clamour of the day. He had recently been one of a deputation to wait on a member relative to a subject connected with the move, but he said that if O'Brien attempted, as a young member, to address the House in any way opposed to the general feeling, it would be met by derisive shouts and he must wait patiently until his time came for catching the ear of the House. What they wanted in the House was men who would fearlessly represent their constituents, without favour to Ministers or fear of derisive shouts, and such they could only obtain by means of an association like the present, which, having elected the right men, would give them the moral support that was necessary to sustain them in the House. Mr. Kit concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. Lockhart, in seconding it, expressed the great pleasure he felt at the formation of the association, for something was necessary to reform the present House of Commons. There was a great man in this country who had said, "Take away that bauble!" and at once cleared the House. He (Mr. Lockhart) was not at all sure that some such step would not be highly beneficial at the present moment (Laughter). He had recently taken the trouble to analyse its contents, with a view to ascertain in how far the democratic element in our population was represented, and he found that there were in the House of Commons 124 members who were either Lords or Honourables, 50 who held warlike titles either in the Army or Navy, 60 who were Baronets or Knights, and 105 who were county members, making in all 339 within one of an absolute majority of the House against all measures in the direction of progress (Hear, hear). As he should have another opportunity of addressing them, he should not detain them further on the present occasion than by heartily supporting the motion.

While the Chairman was putting the resolution one or two persons attempted to disturb the harmony of the proceedings, but the general feeling was too strong and unanimous to render any attempt at disturbance successful, and they were consequently soon obliged to retire.

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation; and, thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—THE PROCESSION LEAVING

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—ARRIVAL OF THE RE

E TRAKTIR INN, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. GUYS.

S AT KAZATCH BAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. A. GOODALL. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

THE letter of our Artist and Special Correspondent, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, detailed the mournful ceremony of the removal of the mortal remains of the lamented Commander-in Chief, on July 3, from the head-quarters before Sebastopol, to the Kazatch Bay, for embarkation. We now engrave two Views of the funeral procession at these points. In the first scene, the cortège has just left the Traktir Inn, where the deceased Field Marshal lay. We shall not repeat the details from the letter of last week, but describe the principal portion of the procession which occupies the foreground of our Artist's View. The funeral car is a 32-pounder, surmounted by a platform, upon which is placed the coffin, covered with a pall, and the regimental colours; upon which are placed the Field Marshal's hat, sword, and epaulettes, and a wreath of *immortelles*—placed there, it is said, by the French Commander-in-Chief. The usual seat for the gunners is occupied by two artillerymen; and the car is drawn by ten horses: and in advance are two batteries of Horse Artillery. The line on both sides of the road was formed by infantry. At the points of the car are General La Marmora and General Simpson; and General Pelissier and Omer Pasha. Beyond the Staff of the latter is seen a long train of General Officers, Staff, &c.; and at a short distance is the band of the Foot Guards.

A contemporary thus describes the scene :—

It would be impossible to conceive anything more picturesque or striking than was the appearance of the procession as it wound along the circuit, passing by a small French encampment, the mighty ocean of spectators, and the hay depôts of the French army; and also as it ascended the heights of Kazatch, and halted on the left side of the pretty bay covered with British transports and men-of-war's boats. Along the pier called Victoria Pier were stationed the marines and sailors of several of our vessels; and at the end of it was the long-boat destined to convey to the war-steamer the remains of the late Commander-in-Chief.

As the procession wound round the circuitous valley on the road leading from head-quarters to Kazatch, salute upon salute met the ear, with the occasional dun of the muffled drums, as the mournful procession proceeded on the line of road. The procession reached its destination at about half-past six o'clock, when the body was removed from the carriage which conveyed it thither, and placed on board the *Caradoc*, preparatory to its departure for England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY IN ENGLAND.

Wednesday morning was ushered in by the firing, from many parts of Bristol, of minute guns and by the peals of muffled bells. The body of the lamented General was transhipped from the *Caradoc* to the *Star* as early as six o'clock in the morning, and was placed on a bier covered with black cloth and crape, and surmounted by a catafalque of the same materials, on the deck of that vessel.

The coffin was placed amidships under a temporary canopy, having the deceased Field Marshal's coronet resting on it, and around a guard, consisting of fifteen artillerymen, and a party of seamen from the *Caradoc*. On the quarter-deck stood the personal staff of the late Field Marshal, accompanied by Colonel Bagot, Lord Calthorpe, and other near relatives. Captain Derriman was also present; and Captain Pryce, as chief naval officer of the port, was in charge of the steamer. As she moved slowly up the harbour, a double line of fifty row-boats, all placed in mourning, and manned with crews in uniform, followed in solemn procession. This part of the programme was managed with the greatest regularity and effectiveness, and, coupled with the masses of spectators congregated on every commanding point of view, the heavy booms of minute guns, and the solemn pal of muffled bells from tower and steeple, was well calculated to exercise a powerful influence upon the minds of those who witnessed the scene. At the Quay-head, Prince's-street, the Mayor and Corporation were drawn up in great pomp, ready to receive the body, and to convey it with every mark of honour and respect through the city.

First came a small party of the local police, clearing the way; then a few men, apparently from the neighbourhood, who had served in the Crimea, and behind them the two Volunteers of No. 8 battery. To these succeeded the band of the 15th Hussars, playing the "Dead March in Saul," and then the advanced guard of the escort of Blues. Immediately around the hearse the procession was marshalled with the usual funeral pomp observed on such occasions, the plumed canopy being borne in front, and also the coronet of the deceased, carried by his servant on horseback. A special guard of artillerymen walked on each side of the hearse, and close behind came the remainder of the escort of Blues. They were followed by the mourning-coaches, conveying the staff and relatives of the deceased; and to these succeeded the rest of the military—the Land Transport Corps being first, then the Artillery, then the Pensioners, after them the squadron of the 15th Hussars, and, closing the rear of this portion, the four guns of the field-battery, the latter of which have already been mentioned as placed in advance. The civil part of the procession now followed—the Mayor and Corporation, in twenty-four carriages; then the Society of Merchant Venturers, also in carriages, with their banner in front, borne by a party of seamen; after these the Corporation of the Poor; then the clergy; and, closing all, a long column of citizens, formed six deep, and for the most part either "Odd Fellows," or "Foresters." At the Hotwells the funeral procession terminated, and the hearse, attended only by the mourning-coaches, proceeded to Badminton. There the body of the late Lord Raglan was interred on Thursday, at two o'clock, in strict privacy, the immediate relatives of the deceased being alone present to witness the ceremony.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

ALTHOUGH Lord Palmerston would not promise to lay the instructions to Lord John Russell upon his proceeding as British Plenipotentiary to Vienna before Parliament *in extenso*, he has given enough of them to show the position that our Government took up, and to prove that that position was commensurate with the dignity of the nation and the expressed wishes of the English people. In the outset the document says :—

It is her Majesty's most earnest desire to see the Great Powers of Europe arrayed in a combined effort against the spirit of encroachment and wrong by which the councils of Russia have been animated; not only because such a league would most probably lead to an early termination of the existing contest, but because an assurance would be obtained that the termination of the war would place on a solid and secure basis the general interests of all Europe.

As regards the subjects to come under the consideration of the Conference, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they must be taken in the order in which they have hitherto stood, notwithstanding that the Third basis is the one the satisfactory development of which is likely to meet the greatest obstructions; but it will be in vain to stipulate that the Danube mouths shall be withdrawn from the exclusive protectorate of Russia, or that the navigation of the Danube shall be set free from the obstructions which impede it, unless effectual precautions are taken to render the Turkish Empire an integral part of the European system, and sufficient restraint be imposed upon the military and naval power heretofore exercised by Russia in the Black Sea, and the overbearing influence which, by reason of that power, she has acquired over the councils of the Porte.

The great object to be accomplished was "the abrogation of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea." The grand problem how that could be effected with the least inconvenience to the Powers of Europe. One mode was by a common agreement that the Maritime Powers should maintain in the Black Sea a force adequate to counterbalance the naval force which Russia has heretofore maintained; but this would only be "an armed truce, liable to be interrupted at every moment by chance collisions, and entailing on the Maritime Powers a perpetual expenditure to keep up, at a distance from their arsenals, an efficient force in the Black Sea, while Russia, having her arsenals at hand, and her harbours of refuge always open, would be relieved in a great measure from the costs to which the other Powers would be exposed." Another mode was by the reduction of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea within such bounds as would serve for the protection of peaceful commerce, without furnishing dangerous means of aggression.

After stating the views of our Government, which are well known, relating to the Danubian Principalities and the navigation of the Danube, the document concludes with the following declaration :—

The intimate acquaintance which your Lordship possesses with the various points to which I have adverted will suggest to you the fittest arguments in support of the policy of her Majesty's Government, which is to restore peace to Europe on a solid foundation. The blood and treasure which have been so freely expended in the cause of that policy would be altogether thrown away, if the only result of our efforts should be a hollow truce, to be broken whenever a suitable opportunity should arise for the attainment of the long-cherished objects of Russian ambition—the subjugation of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and the enthronement of a Russian prince in the capital of Turkey.

STRAHAN AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—On Monday Messrs. Rushworth and Jarvis offered by auction on the premises the banking establishment of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, consisting of the two freehold houses, Nos. 217 and 218, Strand. The purchasers were the directors of the London and Westminster Bank, for the sum of £20,000.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 14, 1855.

A visit to the trenches last evening convinced me, in the absence of any information save that which is obtained by personal observation, that, undeterred by the failures of the 18th of June, our forces are as active as ever in the endeavour to approach the great Russian works, which still give us daily and nightly proofs of their strength and vivacity. Long lines of red-coats marching along the ravines in the dusk of evening, carrying in silence poles, gabions, fascines, and empty casks, prove by their number as well as by the implements they carry that our approaches towards the enemy are still carried on with activity untiring and spirit unflagging. Our ingenuity does not enable us, however, to discover what the enemy is doing inside of his parapets and embrasures, and our silence consists in getting a little closer every day, ultimately, by the employment of force and number, to overpower a resistance of which we are unable to discover the density or force. It is a remarkable fact, and one which has been noticed more than once, how little military art has progressed in that branch of ballooning I recollect the description of endeavours made by Dumouriez internal arrangements to meet the attacks which threaten him. In the history of our ingenuity does not enable us, however, to discover what the enemy is doing inside of his parapets and embrasures, and our silence consists in getting a little closer every day, ultimately, by the employment of force and number, to overpower a resistance of which we are unable to discover the density or force. It is a remarkable fact, and one which has been noticed more than once, how little military art has progressed in that branch of ballooning I recollect the description of endeavours made by Dumouriez of balloons I recollect the description of endeavours made by Dumouriez to see into an enemy's defences. A balloon sent high into the air enabled a man to examine at leisure what was invisible to those who were confined to *terra firma*. Notwithstanding the continual fire of the enemy, the balloon remained suspended above the hostile camps for many days, and was finally abandoned only on account of the difficulties attendant on filling and transporting it. There are, doubtless, very cogent reasons at the present day for not adopting this means of viewing the enemy's works. Probably the thing was impossible, or our Generals would have attempted it; but there are many people of considerable sense in both armies who ask is there no possible way of gaining topographical knowledge of the enemy's ground, except that costly one which consists of making attacks, followed by the loss of 4000 men? Where are the triumphs of science, and what use are they, if they cannot help in this? It is a problem well worthy of consideration. There is one circumstance in connection with this which deserves notice. The Russians, we are told, have numerous spies in our Camp. Every week has its tale of some person dressed in French or English uniform penetrating into our batteries, viewing our works, and retiring with their information to the enemy. No later than yesterday I was informed by a Lieutenant of French Artillery that as he was at breakfast in the trenches one of his men accosted an officer wearing the uniform of the French Engineers, and reminded him of the order that no person, whatever his rank might be, could be permitted to visit the trenches without special permission and previous communication with the chief of the battery. The man thus spoken to said he would merely walk round, and then come to the officer in command. The soldier, however, ordered him to follow, and took him before his superior. A conversation ensued, in which the pretended officer of Engineers claimed acquaintance with the officer of Artillery; and, although the latter did not recollect the introduction, the man spoke so fluently that he raised no suspicion. Next day a spy was arrested in the French Camp, disguised as a Lieutenant of French Engineers. Such is the story: it may be true, and not unlikely to be false; but of this there is no doubt—Russian spies, as far as they can be discovered, are men of education, and it is, I believe, a great distinction to a Russian officer to gain information, by disguise and stratagem as it is an honour for him to gain advancement by bravery in the field. The Russian spies are many of them officers; and these, stimulated by the prospect of success, and its reward, are the ablest men that can be employed. The manuals of military art tell you that information of the enemy's movements may be obtained from three chief sources—from deserters, from men whose prospect is a mere reward in money, and from men whose personal animosity leads them to stake their existence in giving information against the objects of their hatred. The first of these is characterised as almost worthless, the last as the most worthy of attention. The Russians possess a means more successful than any of these; they make spying an honourable employment—the mere proposal of which to an English or French soldier would be considered an insult of the grossest magnitude. If we cannot imitate the Russians in this, let us discover some other means equally successful; for we cannot continue to sacrifice 4000 men every time it becomes necessary to ascertain how a work is to be taken, or which is the safest way to attack it? We have none but the worst class of spies, I believe, and the prisoners we take know but little. Perhaps, indeed, it is on account of this that General Pelissier says, with nasal accent peculiar to him, "Je ne comprends pas l'usage qu'on peut faire des prisonniers ni à quoi ils peuvent servir!" I cannot understand the use of prisoners, nor what purpose they can possibly serve).

Hoping I may be pardoned this digression, I return to the siege. There is one remarkable feature about its present progress. The capture of the works which the Russians threw up against us in advance of the town has put us in possession of certain lengths of zigzag works forming the approaches from Sebastopol. The possession of these, however, increases our labour. We are forced to turn the parapets from our own to the enemy's side, and in the prosecution of this labour numerous casualties occur. On our part, indeed, it is said that the fire kept up by the Russians from their Bastion No. 2 (the Redan) has been so destructive as almost to stop our parties, in their progress. This was especially noticeable on the 10th, when they kept up a heavy discharge of ordnance for several hours, disabling no less than three of our guns in the Greenhill Battery. Notwithstanding all impediments, the works in the advance are progressing, not only on our part, but on that of the French; and our batteries kept up a well-directed fire against the Redan during the whole of the 16th and 17th. At noon of the last-named day a very large fire was seen burning in the vicinity of the Malakoff, but whether kindled by the Russians themselves or by one of our shells it is difficult to say. I am told that, as early as the 8th, the range of the newly-prepared batteries, both French and English, was tried, and some telling shots took effect amongst the fleet at anchor by the boom in the harbour; as yet, however, these ships have not been moved, and are still in the capital position which they took up for raking the Malakoff Tower before the 18th of last month. The view of these ships from our heights is much better than it was some time back. The suburbs in our direction being entirely destroyed—partly by us, and partly by the Russians themselves—there is nothing now between us and the harbour except the batteries, which exhibit their grim and jagged embrasures everywhere, and a few favoured houses, which have been purposely spared. It is well known that it was arranged amongst the Russians and Allied commanders that certain buildings painted of a peculiar colour, to be used as hospitals, should be spared. By this arrangement it was merely intended that we should spare certain public edifices; but, if we are to judge by the growl which the subject raises amongst the soldiers, there are more public edifices in Sebastopol than would suffice for a town of twice its size, and it is shrewdly suspected that the peculiar colour—green, I believe—has been applied to more than the stated number of buildings. Colour is a favourite study of the Russians. When Malakoff reared its white tower above the earthworks around it, it glittered in the sun of a pure white. One morning that interesting object had been partially eclipsed by a coat of brown. Now the tower exists no longer, and one great feature is lost in the landscape; the earthworks which surrounded it have taken considerable extension, and have thrown by their importance the redoubtable Redan into the distance. Beyond all these works we also see puffs of smoke from guns at the north side of Sebastopol, taking distant shots at our advanced parallels and behind these the camp of the Russians, which is considerably reinforced daily, if the truth is told, and yet never seems at all larger. I often wonder if there are any dummy tents and sentries there to impose on us as they did on the Turks at Giurgevo.

Our gallant allies, the Turks, have been forced to leave their beautiful encampment at Varnoutka, where they no longer bask in the shade of the groves of Baidar. I suspect that the army of Omer Pacha was but ill fed there, and that pleasant landscapes did not compensate the soldiers for lack of food. Omer Pacha, however, has found another picturesque spot whereon to pitch his tent, and is now at rest in the highest part of a large glade opening out on one side to Kamara, on the other to the sea. The Turkish artillery, which we had seen so neatly covered with green boughs at Varnoutka, I discovered on the 10th at Kamara, encamped near the church. From that spot one could see the road entering the gorge towards Baidar, at the opposite side of the vale from Kamara; and on the right, following the undulations a narrow glade leading towards the sea, was the way to Omer Pacha's quarters. The underwood, which in some places grows to a height of five feet, was sprinkled with little patches of grass, where little clumps of tents marked the presence of a small detachment. The sides of the glade are precipitous; and on their summits the Turkish sentries stood tall and gaunt in the evening sky; and the track—for it cannot be called a road—leading up was filled with arabas drawn by Bulgarians, who, by long absence from their native land, had lost the peculiar characteristic of the dress of their class, to assume the fez and dress of the Turks. A few Sardinians bending under loads of green wood straggled home at intervals. A prettier spot is not to be found anywhere, except, perhaps, in the neighbourhood of Bantry, than is this on which the Turkish Camp is pitched. From the spot where Omer Pacha sat in the evening, listening to the wild strain of a band, one could see the crags of Cape Ala dipping perpendicularly into the sea, and forming by its inland stretch one of the sides of a gully of considerable depth, the centre of which sloped down to the shore with a gentle decline. The sides and bottom were swarming with men gathering hay in the open spaces, whilst the faded horses fed upon the underwood. The sea formed the background, calm and unruffled, except where little flaws of wind covered it with sinuous lines. Two or three steamers seemed to sleep upon the water. From the heights to the right, as you looked to seaward, Cape Plaka was visible, and the nook where of old Orestes and Pylades contended for the palm of generosity, and a Greek chapel marks the spot which was hallowed to the ancients by a temple of Diana. Returning by the coast road which follows the brink of the precipice, we could distinguish the positions of our Marines on Balaclava heights, the battery which sweeps the road towards them, and the various impediments created by us in the shape of ditch and *chevaux de frise*, to prevent the enemy's approach. Close by was the ridge on which the Russians had brought heavy guns in the winter for the purpose of annoying our Camp on the heights, not knowing that the distance was too great to give their fire a practical effect.

On that spot where I stood gazing at the beautiful landscape, doubtless has reclined more than one lazy Cossack, watching with that interest which peculiarly attaches to spots which we see yet cannot reach; the English sentry behind the trench, the guns bristling through the embrasures of the redoubt, the bay of Balaclava, with the shipping lying there, and the plain round Kadikoi; the heights on which Bosquet so long held a position, and the distant ground where Inkerman was fought. It was evident at a glance that from this spot the enemy might, with good glasses, see every movement of our camps, every arrival and departure of our fleets of transports. It was easy, in the dim light after sunset, when objects are not very distinct, for me to see the cavalry watering their horses, and the little pools which dotted the plain shining white upon the dim ground of the trodden fields.

Passing on towards Balaclava, I found that the old camp of the Marines and 1 Rifles was partially occupied by Turks and Sardinians. The service of Balaclava is still done by the Marines, assisted, since the departure of the Highlanders, by the newly-arrived 15th, which has been quartered at Kadikoi, in order that it may become acclimatised, but which has been suffering from cholera, consequent on exposure to great heat.

Although the Turks have withdrawn their main body from the vale of Baidar, that ground has not by any means been abandoned. There was too much valuable forage in the meadows there not to tempt us to remain. Accordingly, when Omer Pacha withdrew the greater part of his force, the French commissariat entered into a contract to supply the forage of the vale to the cavalry; and they obtained the assistance of three regiments of dragoons and hussars to protect them in getting in the harvest. As for the strategic value of the occupation of this portion of the Crimea, I suppose that it was soon discovered by the Allies to be of little account; and if any idea was entertained of moving in that direction, for the purpose of turning the position of the Russians in the field, it has apparently been abandoned, either because a movement in that direction was impossible, or that it was fraught with dangers too great and risks too serious to be run at the present time. It is said, indeed—but I cannot vouch for the truth of the report—that Omer Pacha is about to return with his forces to Eupatoria, where he is to have the assistance of one of our Light Cavalry brigades.

The caution of the Russians, and especially that of their cavalry, when they meet the reconnaissances which are sent out daily by the French, is very great. They seek to manœuvre, so as to bring the French parties that meet them into the vicinity to their batteries, but they find their match in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who have had more than usual practise in the art of eyading tricky movements made by an enemy to entrap them.

Within the last few days the Sardinian sentries at the aqueduct have forbidden the passage to amateurs desirous of visiting Tchorgoun and Karlooks. The officer of this post, however, was kind enough, a few days ago, to lead me and a few friends to the summit of a mound forming on the right side looking towards Sebastopol the barrier through which the Tchernaya river breaks its way out of the vale of Karlooks. The view thence extended over towards Inkerman on our side and Karlooks on the other, and in front of it was a mound higher still than that on which we stood, where the Sardinians were making an advanced field battery. The Russians had built a redoubt where we stood, from which the Bersaglieri were taking the materials for a field work, or parapet, for musketry. I was much interested by the officer's explanation of the arms used by these Bersaglieri. Their rifle takes a conical ball, but have no cartridge. The powder is first put in with a horn which gives the charge by the pressure of a spring, and the ball is dropped in without a wad. The piece when fired is taken in the left hand, close to the trigger, and falling forward is brought into horizontal position, and maintained there by a spike fast to the bottom of the stock, which catches at the armpit. The right arm is not used to steady the piece, which, being supported as I have described, is not subject to waver. The aim is therefore truer than usual. This rifle is the invention of General della Marmora, brother of the Sardinian General-in-Chief, and the same who died the other day of cholera. The Sardinians are still suffering from the malady, which carried off two of their general officers, and they compute their loss from it and fever at from sixty to seventy men per diem. It is strange that whilst these troops are suffering from sickness with more than usual severity, the cholera is also raging at Piedmont, where it finds many victims. Yet the army, after it embarked, suffered little or no loss from cholera in its passage to the Crimea. The weather has been very trying, indeed, here, even to men accustomed to Italian heat. On the 11th the thermometer was at 105 in the sun, with light misty clouds scudding low, before a south-west wind. Yesterday the heat was intense, marking 85 to 90 in the shadiest places.

We hear from Trebizond news which, if it be true, and I have no reason to doubt its authenticity, is of the utmost importance. Old Schamyl, the prophet of the Circassians, is dead, and has been succeeded by his son, who has, it is said, signed a peace for eight years with the Russians. The force which opposed the Turks near Kars skilfully moved between that place and Erzeroum, and Kars has, it is now said, fallen, and, according to the latest accounts, the Pachs of Trebizond had marched out towards Erzeroum with 10,000 irregulars. If peace between the Russians and Circassians be realised, we have no reason to congratulate ourselves upon the abandonment of Anapa to the latter.

Amongst the losses which we have had since the affair of June 18th is that of Captain Mansell, of the 39th, killed on the 10th instant, whilst on duty in the Quarries.

I send you the illustrated bill of the Zouaves' last performance at the Inkerman Theatre, and I intend to visit that place of entertainment at its next opening.

Lucanic as Lord Raglan's despatches commonly were, they are fair outstripped in that particular by those of General Simpson. His latest, dated July 26, 5 p.m., merely says—" Cholera has not increased since my last report, and the army continues in satisfactory health." This is all we know regarding the state of affairs up to last Wednesday afternoon, and it amounts to nothing positive. The letters by the *Euphrate* steamer come down to the 19th inst., but they only repeat what former letters told us regarding the progress of the siege works. A fortnight ago a general impression prevailed that the monotony of the trenches would be exchanged for active operations. That, however, seems to have been postponed. The preparations are probably not yet complete. When the steamer sailed, the French were making visible progress in their sap towards the Malakoff. Half-way between that stronghold and the Mamelon, where our allies are firmly established, a long trench was visible, which showed how far they had advanced in the interval since the last attack. The Russians have made no serious attempt to retake this latter position, although they made a little sortie on the night of the 6th inst., in which some sharp fighting took place, the end of it being that the Russians retired after somewhat interrupting the French works. But the enemy is understood to be much more actively employed in strengthening the Malakoff itself, which he must feel to be the key of Sebastopol. Should this now celebrated hillock fall into the hands of the Allies, no ingenuity or obstinacy of defence can delay the capture of the southern side beyond a few weeks. The Russians are day and night at work deepening the ditch and constructing abattis. A very large body of troops is constantly under arms, and every means are used to avoid a surprise like that which gave the French such easy possession of the Mamelon. Nor is it merely the Malakoff and Redan which the enemy is strengthening. The Russian engineers are said to be constructing works on a very large scale behind the fortifications with which the Allies have been brought in contact. The whole harbour is alive with boats. Craft of all shapes and sizes are continually crossing and recrossing, carrying gabions, fascines, and trunks of trees for the construction of abattis, as well as provisions and ammunition. They discharge their cargoes and immediately return for fresh ones, each boat seeming to make some twelve or fourteen trips a day. The ships' boats seem all to be employed at this work, which is no doubt performed by the sailors. The large supply of wood yielded by the forests of the Crimea has been one of the chief aids to the defence of Sebastopol. Fuel for the steamers and for cookery has been obtained in abundance, and the want of coal has probably been little felt. Trees felled and brought a distance of ten or twelve miles form the strong abattis, six feet high, which is one of the chief defences of the Redan. Fascines for the works have been obtained from the same quarter, and are brought in vast quantities.

As for attacking the Russian position, that appears to be considered all but hopeless. Nature seems as if she had constructed the plateau they occupy as a vast defensible position, which 50,000 men may hold against four times their number. Of the reduction of Sebastopol proper before the winter few parties have any doubt. That the Russians will hold out with all the obstinacy of their character, even after the destruction of their ships and the capture of the Malakoff, may be expected; but the possession of a new position, commanding the harbour and the bridge of boats which crosses it, must overawe the garrison to retreat. The Russian generals, though brave and determined on an obstinate defence, may fairly receive credit for the possession of prudence and forethought. As long as a place can be held with the chance of success, or even of damaging the enemy, they will hold it; but all their proceedings give reason to believe that they will not allow their troops to be cut to pieces merely for the credit of having made a desperate resistance, and held, without advantage, for a short time longer an untenable position. When they see that their retreat is seriously endangered, it is not improbable that they will altogether abandon the southern side, which they can hardly hope to hold should the Allies be able to command the harbour. They, no doubt, count on being able to prolong their resistance until the winter sets in; if this be impossible, they will most likely abandon the northern side, which it may be impracticable to lay siege to before the spring of 1856.

On the night of the 12th the battery which the French had constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff was knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter. A colonel and about thirty officers and men were put *hors de combat*, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact, as the Allies advance to the actual defence of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works, and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which nine months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

On the 10th of July the fleet was ready to weigh anchor; whither it was to sail no one could say. The rumour in the Camp was that it was going to Odessa, and this version seems probable from what we hear from that place of the great anxiety of the Russians, who expect each moment to see the ships of the Allies in their waters. Since the bombardment of Taganrog measures of defence have been adopted. The arms of the Don have been closed up and rendered inaccessible. Batteries have been erected on the coast, and a flotilla of gun-boats have been established on the river. There is also a strong garrison of Cossacks, and troops under the orders of Lieutenant-General Bagovert are massed near Nicolaieff.

We should not be surprised to hear of an attack on the forts of Kimbourn and Ozokow, which guards the entrance to the Bay of Cherson, the estuary into which the Dnieper and the Bug discharge their waters. This spot is well known to be one of the principal depôts of the military and naval stores of the Russian empire, and of provisions for the army, and though we do not know how far it is possible to approach Cherson and Nicolaieff, we cannot but think that the seamen who found their way within gunshot of Taganrog would pilot a gun boat near enough to those arsenals. The mouth of the Danube might also be attempted now that the admirals have a flotilla of gun-boats capable of passing the bar.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SIEGE OF KARS.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in Asia, if it may be relied on, goes far to confirm the statement of the Earl of Clarendon, on Monday evening, that there is little danger of Kars being taken by a *coup-de-main*, as the alarmist newspapers have been predicting. Letters received by the *Euphrate* steamer, which left Constantinople on the 16th instant, state that General Mouravieff had suddenly abandoned the siege of Kars, with the view, as was supposed, of surprising Erzeroum, which is weakly garrisoned by the Turks, or of drawing the Turkish army into the field. Should the Turkish general be so rash as to venture on a pitched battle, his troops would stand very little chance against the Russian cavalry and artillery. In defence of Kars we have no doubt the Turks would fight well. Lord Clarendon says that, in spite of their sufferings last winter, the Turkish army has manifested the greatest energy and courage. The inhabitants of Kars, he says, have displayed the best spirit; they have been supplied with arms, and are ready to oppose the enemy. The enemy appeared on the 23rd ult. there was a considerable Russian force between Kars and Erzeroum, which destroyed some stores of corn. After the failure of the attack on Kars, it appears that the Russians sent for some heavy guns; but, on account of the broken state of the roads, they were unable to bring them on.

The Governor of Trebizond reports that, on the news of the arrival of the Russians on the Turkish frontier, the inhabitants arose *en masse* to meet them, and there was great difficulty in preventing a general rising at once setting out. The Governor estimates the number of those who appeared under arms at 30,000.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The *Journal des Débats* of Sunday last contains an analysis of a note from M. de Nesselrode to M. de Buol, dated July 5, which goes farther than anything that has yet seen the light to prove the existence of that "secret understanding" between Austria and Russia to which circumstances have long pointed, but which the Western Governments were lamentably slow to suspect. Immediately after the dissolution of the Conferences M. de Buol addressed to Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, a series of despatches, informing him, down to the minutest particulars, of what passed at Vienna in the closing sitting of June 4, authorising him at the same time to furnish M. de Nesselrode with copies. These despatches, consisting of a confidential nature, were, it must in justice to the Austrian Government be said, communicated to the Cabinets of Paris and London. The note of M. de Nesselrode, above alluded to, was addressed to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, for the information of the Austrian Minister, and about the 12th of July the Prince and M. de Buol had a conference on the subject. The following is what the *Débats* has learnt of the contents of the note:—

M. de Nesselrode follows step by step, and in all their details, the despatches and notes of the Austrian Chancery, and approves of them all without reserve. M. de Buol having taken great credit for the course pursued by Austria from the beginning of the quarrel, M. de Nesselrode outdoes him in praise, and holds up the conduct of Austria as a model of wisdom and foresight. M. de Buol having confided to Count Esterhazy his regrets that the propositions which he had at one time hoped to induce the Western Powers to accept, had been broken off, M. de Nesselrode expresses his sympathy with M. de Buol's regrets, and shares he hopes that negotiations may soon be resumed. M. de Buol cannot possibly desire peace more ardently than M. de Nesselrode does, and M. de Nesselrode deplores equally with M. de Buol the unfortunate differences which can only have occurred in consequence of an unaccountable misunderstanding. According to M. de Nesselrode, the last propositions of Austria offered a *very acceptable solution*, and Russia would *scarcely have asked even for a trivial modification* of them. The moment that Russia was to treat directly with Turkey her dignity was untouched, and she might, without any wound to her honour, have made almost all the concessions indicated by Austria. Austria desires to occupy the Principalities. So much the better for everybody. Russia is even more anxious than Austria can be for the independence of Turkey. If the Court of St. Petersburg has shown itself facile in regard to the first points, if it has made no serious objection to the arrangements relative to the Principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, the Court of Vienna knows perfectly well that it was, above all things, out of consideration for Austria, and of the third point was not settled as easily as the two first, the Court of Vienna will admit that it was not the fault of the Court of St. Petersburg. M. de Nesselrode makes the following reflection which he submits to the instinctive experience of M. de Buol. One day when the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Vienna, they found themselves obliged to suspend their deliberations on the Third Point, because some of them were waiting for further instructions; it was proposed by one of their number to pass on to the discussion of the Fourth. The majority opposed that. And why? The real motive was not then disclosed, but no one can now be ignorant of it. Every one was persuaded that it would be even more difficult to come to an understanding on the Fourth Point than on the Third. It was foreseen that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries would offer an inflexible resistance to whatever the European Powers might propose to assure to the different religious communions the enjoyment of their privileges; and that, unless violence were done to the Porte in the interest of civilisation, the negotiations must have been broken off upon that point. It was desired to avoid this, and therefore it was that the Plenipotentiaries separated upon a Russian question. In conclusion, M. de Nesselrode renews his protestations against the intentions imputed to Russia of making war upon Austria. Such a war, it is declared, is impossible The Russian armies have been, *and may be again*, at the service of Austria. They will never fight against her. To assure M. de Buol of this, the Russian Chancellor employs the most solemn expressions—expressions such as bind in the strongest manner the honour and conscience of men.

THE HANGO AFFAIR.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contains a very long reply to the letter addressed to the Russian Government by Admiral Dundas relative to the Hango affair. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, finding the sensation which that incident had produced, confided to General de Berg the mission of instituting a rigid examination into the circumstances of the case, and, in the report of the officer appointed to carry it on, he says:

No flag of truce was seen flying on board the *Cossack*, nor in the boat which came towards the landing-place, nor in the hand of the officer who landed on the Russian territory. This declaration has been confirmed by every one who witnessed the occurrence. While the affair was going on on shore, the sailors who remained in the boat had time to throw overboard a small swivel-gun, with which the boat was armed. Among the number of the persons in the boat, three were found which had been recently discharged, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary made by Brown, the seaman. Three others were loaded with ball. The crew of the boat had on them 300 cartridges, 400 caps, and two incendiary tubes, with their matches attached. These arms, taken from the enemy, prove that the expedition of Lieutenant Genesse, even though he had ostensibly covered it by a flag of truce, could not have been simply to send despatches, but that it had the double object of reconnoitring the coast and of sounding the disposition of the Finlanders.

The same journal publishes a reply of Prince Dolgorouki to Admiral Dundas, dated the 11th, announcing that, in consequence of the latter's observations, the Russian Government has resolved to allow communications under flags of truce to take place at Libau, Windau, Wasa, and Torneo, as well as at Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Revel. But it states that some naval officers have destroyed boats belonging to private persons which were not engaged in traffic; and that, as such acts are contrary to the Admiral's own declarations, the Russian Government expects for the future that his orders against such acts will be strictly obeyed. "Any deviation from the rules laid down by the Admiral can only," says the Prince, "serve to keep alive between nations formerly friends an animosity which will survive the cessation of hostilities."

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, July 26.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in the East:—

Before Sebastopol, July 14, 1855.

My Lord,—I announced to your Lordship by telegraph, on the 11th, the death of Lieut.-Colonel Vico, of the French army, which melancholy event took place in the afternoon of the 10th inst.

It is impossible for me to find words to express my regret at this sad visitation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vico joined the English Army as joint Commissioner the latter end of May, 1854, and had, up to the time of his death, never been absent from his duty for a single day. At Varna, where the cholera raged, and carried off hundreds—at the landing of the Allied armies at Old Fort—at the Bulgsanc, where his colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogan, was taken prisoner, and from which time he had the sole charge of the communications between the French and English head-quarters—at the glorious battle of Alma —at that of Balaclava—at the stern and bloody fight of Inkerman—in fact, at every place, and on every occasion, where he thought his services could be of use—was Lieutenant-Colonel Vico to be found.

I know that the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan held him in the highest estimation, and placed the most implicit confidence in him; and although my acquaintance had, comparatively speaking, been but a short one, it had been long enough for me to appreciate the many excellent qualities with which he was endowed.

A pious Christian, a brave and gallant soldier, a single-hearted, upright man, a kind and generous one, who thought no personal sacrifice too great for the public good, he has gone from us, beloved and regretted by every English man who had the advantage of knowing him and enjoying his friendship

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c. &c. &c.

Before Sebastopol, July 14.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit the numerical and nominal returns of casualties in this army from the 9th to the 12th instant.

Captain Mansell, of the 39th Regiment, who was killed in the trenches on the 10th instant, was a most gallant and meritorious officer, and his loss is much regretted.

I also enclose the return of casualties in the Naval Brigade, the day we opened fire on the Redan—considering which circumstance, your Lordship will rejoice to find that the list is not heavier. The two men who are returned as killed and wounded dangerously, respectively, received their injuries by the accidental bursting of the guns they were serving.

The weather, which had been oppressively hot since the date of my last despatch, has since changed to a far cooler and more agreeable temperature

The health of the army continues good, and their confidence and cheerfulness unabated.

There has been no change in the disposition of the Allied troops since my last despatch. I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c. &c. &c.

PASSAGES FROM THE JOURNAL OF TWO SOLDIERS IN THE CRIMEA.

[THE friend to whom the survivor of the Two Soldiers sent this journal for editorial revision in England is authorised to detach any passage for publication in any form available. The life of turning out, of fighting, of returning to Camp, cooking, cleaning, laughing, talking, reading, grieving, hoping, working in the trenches, mounting guards and pickets, going to Balaclava on "fatigue," and returning with the latest news from England, is described with more of the individuality of non-commissioned and rank-and-file society than the usual correspondents of the press are familiar with. But the military events which the Two Soldiers describe are already so well known as not to bear republication in a newspaper. For the present, a few passages are selected relating to the books sent from England, last winter, to amuse the army.]

LONG JOHN GURNEY AND THE BOOKS.

"Ten men for fatigue immediately," cried our Orderly Corporal, with his copy of the alphabetical list of the company in hand; "the first ten men for duty. Where is Long John Gurney? Who is first for duty? Let me see (consulting his book). All from N to Y on picket; from A to the third F on guard; the other F's two cooking and one standing orderly. Garvington, you are first—turn out, Garvington. Ah! I forgot; wounded in the trenches yesterday. Gadsby, ("Gone to hospital!") So he has. Garrett; nothing the matter with him, surely ("Dead—frozen to death last night") That has not been reported. Is it fact?" "It's as fact as death," replied John Gurney. "Well, then, Gliptis, you are first for duty; turn out instantly for fatigue, side-arms and haversacks. Glass; Gorham; Gurney——" "Stop a bit, Corporal; not so fast!" cried Gurney; "I am putting soles on the Captain's boots." The Corporal proceeded—" Hardy; Henderson; Hogan (cries of "Hogan's dead!") "When did he die; he went to the trenches yesterday, did he not?" "Yes; and he is there now, dead and buried. A precious orderly, Corporal, you are, not to know your dead men from your living!" "I have not come off picket myself, and no one has corrected my list. Hogan; well, if he be dead he cannot go on fatigue, that's clear; we must pass him." "But," called David Lloyd from the interior of a tent, "if so pe you excuses so many you will pe town to my name, and it is not my turn pe turtles this day." The Corporal continued (while the voice of the Sergeant-Major was heard calling "Why is that fatigue party not paraded?") "Hughes, Inglis, Inman ("In hospital!"). So he is. Jenkinson ("Doctor's orderly!"); Johnson turn out; Johnson; you are wanted, though. All the other 11 turn out; Lloyd—David Lloyd; turn out, David." "No, I am for no duties before John Gurney." "True. John Gurney—where are you? Long John Gurney?" "I am mending the Captain's boots, and am excused." "It is only pretence," exclaimed Lloyd. The Corporal told Gurney it was a fatigue party to Balaclava. Upon which Long John, with a shout of delight, rolled from his seat (there was no room to rise in the tent) and accoutred himself on his knees, exclaiming, "The Captain don't want his boots till the day after to-morrow; besides, I want thread and bristles, and things I can only get at Balaclava." David Lloyd hearing that the party was going on that, the pleasantest duty which fell to our lot, said, "Long John Gurney, I will volunteer, and let you finish the Captain's poots. "Mash obliged, Taffy; but it is my turn for duty now. You stay where you are, and be first in turn for outlying picket to night; and first food for the Russians in the morning." "No," responded David, "I will pe no food for Russians till it pe the pressed will of Heaven; put Tavit Lloyd will always pe ready for the tutues in his turn" (Cries of "Bravo, Taffy!")

We had no two better soldiers than David Lloyd, the irascible yet gentle Welshman, and John Gurney, the long legged, long headed shoemaker from the Borders. John was a man of reading and understanding. When he took some first out he was sent to choose some for our company. He was not allowed a choice, however; but was peremptorily told to take a lot laid out by an illiterate policeman who acted as storekeeper to the Chaplain at Balaclava. But they must be poor books indeed which John Gurney could not educe information from. When we saw him unfold an odd volume of the "Annals of Commerce," a packet of political pamphlets about Corn-laws, and Tithes, and an annual Report of a Mutual Life Assurance Association, on each one remained for a sensible story, the dismay in our tent equalled that in the good Vicar's family when Moses unfolded the green spectacles. But John found the Report on Life Assurance suggestive, and made curious calculations of the value of lives as estimated by the sums we should like to eat, or the pay to draw at one hour of the day compared with another. On this day, going down to Balaclava, he entertained the party with information he had derived from that odd volume about commerce and the statistics of life.

"They tell us," said he, "that the castle was built by the Genoese, in olden times; but I can tell you more than that. The Crim-Tartars, who then, in the fourteenth century, carried the spices, and silks, and precious stones of the East overland, to meet the merchants of Hy West, invited them to form their great Oriental emporium in Balaclava or Sebastopol. Richard the Second, King of England, was applied to, in the year 1379, to allow a commercial harbour of the same kind, with its protecting castle, to be established at Southampton; and that was to become the great emporium of the West. The projectors were Genoese merchants. They had carried goods to Flanders, Normandy, and Bretagne, also to posts in the British Islands. Now, comrades, those goods had been first shipped in the Balaclava harbour. Yonder is the castle which protected them as they sought to be protected at Southampton. It was a grand scheme of international trade. Walsingham, a very old historian, says that, had it been carried out, the price of pepper in England would have been only four pence a pound. And who can tell but Sebastopol might have been an English city of commerce at this moment, instead of a stronghold of half-and-half barbarians! And who can tell how much war and bloodshed might have been avoided had this grand plan for uniting the East and West been carried out! And why did it not succeed? I'll tell you. The merchants of London were jealous, not of the Genoese, for they traded with them, but of Southampton. They invited the principal Genoese propounder of the scheme to London to confer with him; and when he was in the streets a band of their hired assassins fell on him and took his life. Had that life not been taken in the streets of London, who knows but the English would have had no call to take Sebastopol at this day?

"And," continued John, "another thing that old and odd volume told me was this, that the English and French have been allied together in an expedition to open the seas for commerce before now, to put down the common enemy before now. In that same reign of Richard the Second of England, the Genoese and Venetians and other mercantile powers of Europe, entreated the French and English Kings to send a joint army against the corsairs of Algiers and Tunis. It was commanded by the Earl of Derby, and was speedily successful."

The "fatigue" party had their burdens to bear and the heights to climb on their return from Balaclava; they cared not, therefore, to listen to John's fragments of history, nor cared he to talk. The police storekeeper of a fortnight before, who issued only such books as he chose to select, was dead. On application this day John had been invited by a person of politeness to select from the waste heaps of topsy-turvy volumes any twelve or twenty which he chose to carry away. Among others he chose a broad thin book in a dull yellow cover—the colour of the Russian on our maps—which, published in 1836, justified all the then best ideas of future aggressions of Russia. It had been published in London, and reprinted in Edinburgh, from whence our copy came. By marginal notes written by some previous reader we learned that it had been owned by the Imperial press of St. Petersburg, and circulated throughout Russia. John Gurney spread himself on the earth, before the camp-kettle fires, to read it. He rolled from side to side in indignation as he read, but would tell no one what excited him, further than "I declare to you, men, I am like one of those boiling kettles," and read on. He carried the book in his haversack to the trenches, and read it at relief hours there. He affirmed that, "As I am still a living man, by God's providence and not by Russian goodwill, this book has done more to provoke this war and cause this most terrible of collisions between the East and the West than any other single thing. It has justified what the despot has done, and palliated all his supposed designs. A marginal note says, that when the author of this book had become the leader of the commercial classes of England, leader of all the aristocracy and most of the working people, the Emperor Nicholas thought the time was come, and went to England, time 1844, to dispose of the 'sick man's' effects at Constantinople."

When John had thoroughly mastered the thin yellow book, so that he could explain as he read it, what a commotion it made in our part of the Camp to be sure! As this journal may be read at home, let us attempt a description of how its Russian, its un-English advocacy was listened to and commented on at our chief place of meeting, the Camp-kettles—arena of our cooks, and politicians, and newsmen. The title of the book was "Russia: A Cure for Russo-phobia." By Richard Cobden, Esq., author of "England, Ireland, and America."

THE DUNMOW PROCESSION, JUNE 20, 1751, FROM A PRINT OF THE TIME, BY DAVID OGBORNE.

REVIVAL OF THE CEREMONY OF THE FLITCH OF BACON AT DUNMOW.

The history of last week [illegible] will be remembered for the revival of this curious and interesting old custom. The publication of Mr Harrison Ainsworth's [illegible] last year [illegible] and some [illegible] of Great Dunmow, a small market-town about two miles from [illegible] was originally given [illegible] a number who placed themselves in communication with Mr Ainsworth for the purpose of reviving the custom. Mr. Ainsworth entered warmly into the plan, and not only subscribed handsomely towards the expenses but offered to give the flitch. When this was made public the applications were more numerous than could have been expected, and eventually Mr Ainsworth found [illegible] Those first selected were Mr Blackwell a surgeon of [illegible], with his wife, [illegible]. Mrs Blackwell [illegible] and [illegible] to choose another couple. This [illegible] Mr James Bacon, a [illegible] and his wife, [illegible] The Chevalier is a French gentleman, and the wife an Englishwoman, and both of them are favourably known by their literary labours. As the Lord of the Manor of Little Dunmow refused to allow the revival of the custom there, the next best thing was to hold the ceremony in the town of Great Dunmow, which, at the present day, is by much the more appropriate place of the two, and there accordingly it was [illegible] on the 20th of June. [illegible] from the metropolis [illegible] but more than one half of the number who would have been collected in them had the day been fine. In spite however of the inclemency of the weather, people poured in from the country around in great numbers, some of them in waggons and carts decorated with flowers and green branches, and [illegible] the streets at an early hour. The town was overwhelmed [illegible] part of the procession was to be performed [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] the Lamb Inn, and [illegible] other appropriate [illegible]. Although the [illegible] were admitted only to the [illegible] spectators of both sexes, [illegible] to act as the jurors. At two o'clock Mr Harrison Ainsworth, as the lord of the flitch, took the chair to preside over the court, the two sets of claimants, with their

THE DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON CUSTOM.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES IN THE TOWN-HALL, AT GREAT DUNMOW.

two witnesses each, were ushered into the places appropriated; and the counsel (consisting of Mr. Robert Bell, for the claimants, and Mr. Dudley Costello, opposed to them) took their seats. The prezes, or crier, with mock ceremony, opened the court, and Mr. Ainsworth from the chair delivered an appropriate address, in which he traced very lucidly all that is known of the history of this custom; dwelt on the advantage of keeping up old customs like this, which furnished innocent and exhilarating amusement to the people, and tended to protect rather than endanger morality, and upon the injudicious but fruitless opposition which a party had made to it in the present instance. The jury was then called over and received its charge; after which Mr. Bell addressed the company on the history of such courts, instancing others of the same character which had formerly existed in various countries, and comparing them with the Courts of Love in the middle ages, of which he gave a rather learned but very amusing account. He concluded by confuting two objections which had been made to the court; first, that it was illegal because held in Great Dunmow instead of Little Dunmow; and, secondly, that the claim was in neither case admissible because not put in at the exact period of a year and a day after marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, as the first claimants, were first brought forward. They were a good-humoured and intelligent looking couple, excellent examples of good old English humanity; and they evidently carried with them the sympathies of the audience, among whom were many of their friends and acquaintance. Mr. Barlow, it appears, is a man who has raised

himself to a respectable and comfortable position in life by his own industry and good conduct, having been originally a mere ploughboy; but, having entered into service as a man of all work, he saved sufficient money to put himself apprentice to the business of a carpenter, in which he worked for some years as a journeyman, and subsequently set up in business for himself, and it was stated as a proof of the respect in which he is held by his townspeople, that they had shut up all their shops during the day in order to come to be witnesses of his triumph. The chief examination by Mr. Bell, and the cross-examination by Mr. Costello, of these claimants and their two witnesses, were carried on with admirable gravity, but they produced a very contrary effect upon the audience who were kept in a continual roar of laughter for considerably more than an hour. The position in society of the second claimants, the Chevalier de Chatelain and his lady, made their case far less calculated to afford amusement, and it was passed through more rapidly. At about half-past four this part of the proceedings was concluded, and both sets of claimants were declared worthy of the prize.

During this time the weather outside had undergone a propitious change, and the rain of the morning had given place to bright sunshine, leaving, however, behind it an abundance of mud. The procession set off from the Town-hall, immediately after the termination of the court, to the great satisfaction of the crowd in the streets, who cheered it loudly as it went along. At the head rode a "marshal" or herald, in dress of the olden time; then followed a party of the riders of the circus on their horses; next came a car decorated with garlands, in which rode the "ladies and gentlemen" of the jury. These were followed immediately by four yeomen, also in antiquated costume, carrying a frame, in which was suspended the first flitch of bacon, banded with wreaths of roses. This was followed immediately by the first successful couple, seated on men's shoulders, in a chair which appeared as though it were made of flowers. These were followed by another party of the equestrians of the circus, and by the second flitch, carried in the same manner, and by a similar chair, in which were the Chevalier and Madame de Chatelain; and the rear of the procession was brought up by Mr. Ainsworth in a carriage and a party of gentlemen on horseback. The procession proceeded through the town to a place out side called Windmill Field, where there was a large enclosure, in which stood the temporary building of the circus, and a large booth for refreshments. From a rough calculation we should judge that hardly less than 7000 persons were assembled on this occasion; and there was a great struggle to get into the enclosure, by those who were unwilling to pay the shilling demanded for admission. It was here that the concluding part of the ceremony took place. This consisted in taking with due solemnity the ancient oath of the flitch, thus expressed in rhyme:—

We do swear by custom of confession
That we ne'er made nuptial transgression,
Nor since we were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or word,
Or since the parish clerk said amen,
Wished ourselves unmarried again,
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented in thought in any way,
But continued true and in desire
As when we joined in holy quire.

When this oath was taken by each couple, it was the duty of the officer who administered it to reply:

Since to these conditions, without any fear
Of your own accord you do freely swear,
A whole flitch of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known.
Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

After this ceremony, the two couples were carried in their chairs to another part of the field, where the flitches were delivered to them, and acknowledged by the Chevalier in a rather short address, but by Mr. Barlow in a long one, in which he endeavoured to demonstrate to all married pairs how easy it was to live without quarrelling.

The remainder of the day, until a late hour, was passed in various sports and amusements, for which ample provision had been made. A party of near thirty gentlemen dined at the Saracen's Head with Mr. Ainsworth, who was supported by several of his literary friends, namely, Messrs. Robert Bell, W. F. Ainsworth, T. Wright, Dudley Costello, J. W. Kaye, Wrixall, &c., and passed a very pleasant social evening. An excellent haunch of venison had been presented by the Viscountess Maynard Generally speaking, the proceedings of the day seem to have produced a favourable impression, for they presented none of the objectionable characteristics which some people seem to have expected, while the "performance" itself was carried on in a much more refined style of burlesque than any one looked for. No one could deny that there here no honest couples as in days of yore, as immaculate a jury, as good counsel, and as honest a judge, and many a good honest English yeoman, with plenty of sturdy lads and buxom lasses. A universal wish was expressed that it might be repeated another year.

HISTORY OF THE CUSTOM

The "flitch of bacon at Dunmow" is one of those numerous old local customs of which the origin seems to be entirely forgotten. All we really know is, that at an early period the custom existed in the priory of Little Dunmow of delivering a flitch or a gammon of bacon to any couple who claimed it, and could swear a year and a day after their marriage that during that time they had never once offended each other by deed or word, or ever wished themselves unmarried again. It was probably a custom attached to the tenure of the manor, as it was continued after the priory was dissolved, and the land had passed into secular hands. Three cases are recorded as having occurred before the dissolution of the priory, but we probably owe the knowledge of these to mere accident or caprice, and they do not prove, as some seem to think, that it was not given much more frequently. On the contrary, we can only account for the great celebrity which the custom at this place enjoyed throughout England at a very early period by assuming that the prize was frequently claimed and adjudicated. So early, indeed, as the middle of the fourteenth century, the author of the celebrated satirical poem of "Piers Ploughman," who lived in the borders of Wales, alludes to the custom in a manner that implies a general knowledge of it among his readers; and most readers of the present time will remember how, somewhat less than half a century later, Chaucer puts an allusion to it in the mouth of his "Wife of Bath," showing that it was then a matter of common notoriety at the West of England. About the middle of the fifteenth century, that is in the reign of Henry VI., we have another curious allusion to this custom, in an English theological poem. The writer, speaking of the general corruptions of the times, which affected even domestic life, says quaintly:—

I can fynd no man now yt wyle enquere
The parisyn wais into Dunmow;
For they repent hem within a yere,
And many within a weke, and sooner, mc. trow,
That rawth the was to be rough and over-grow,
That no man may fynd either path or gap,
The wornd is turnyd to another shape.

Beef and moton wylle serve wele enow;
And for to fetch so ferre a yrd boon this,
Which hath long hangyd, rusty and tow,
And the wyf lyth yvele, is sonborous and thyk,
And tho- mught stomoie, and take the ayk (i.e., *break thy neck*),
Therefore bide at home, whatsoever hap,
Tylle the wyf be hool and sounder asop.

It was about the date of this poem, in the 23rd Henry VI (1445), that the first recorded delivery of the flitch of bacon took place; it was then delivered to Richard Wright, yeoman, of Bradbourghe, in Norfolk. In the 7th Edward IV. (1467) Stephen Samuel, a husbandman, of Little Easton, in Essex, received a gammon of bacon; and a gammon was similarly given, in 1510, to Thomas Fuller, of Coggeshall. According to the old ceremonial at Dunmow, the party claiming the bacon—who was styled the pilgrim—was to take the oath in rhyme, given above, kneeling on two sharp stones in the church; and the convent attending and hearing a variety of certificates. The pilgrim was taken on men's shoulders, and carried, first about the priory church and yard, and afterwards through the village, attended by the monks of the convent, the bacon being borne in triumph before them. When the ceremonial was continued with little alteration after the dissolution of the monastery, but the adjudication then took place in the court baron of the lord of the manor. A case occurred in 1701, when two couples obtained each a gammon of bacon. The first claimants on this occasion were William Lansley, butcher, of Much Easton, in Essex, and his wife; and the second, John Reynolds, steward to Sir Charles Earrington, of Hatfield Broad Oaks, and his wife. They took the usual oath, kneeling on two stones in the churchyard; but the jury consisted only of five maidens, without any of the other sex, and four of the maidens appear by their names to have been sisters. In 1751 the bacon was claimed by Thomas Shakesbaft, weaver, of Weathersfield, in Essex, and his wife. A special court baron was held for the investigation of the case, a widow being then lady of the manor, and six maidens and six bachelors were duly canvassed as the jury. The claimants had been married seven years, and no objection having been found to their claim, they went through the usual ceremonies and received a gammon of bacon. This case appears to have made great noise in the country, and no less than five thousand persons are said to have been present—the road being literally blocked up by the various vehicles from the town of Great Dunmow to the Priory. It is said that on this occasion the successful candidates realised a large sum of money by selling slices of the bacon to those who had come to witness the ceremony. This procession was represented in a large print, engraved by C. Mosley, after a painting "taken on the spot" by David Ogborne, which is now scarce, and fetches a rather high price. We have engraved this Hogarthian scene from a copy of the print obligingly lent for the purpose by Mr. Joseph Clarke, of the Roos, Saffron Walden.

From this time the custom appears to have become obsolete, even the stones on which the claimants knelt in taking the oath were carried away; and the old chair of state came to a state in which the carpenter bore some resemblance to

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During nearly the whole of the week some inactivity has prevailed in the market for most national securities; yet, owing to the great abundance of money, and the consequently small amount of Stock in the hands of the jobbers, prices have kept up remarkably well. As the bill authorising the new Turkish loan of £5,000,000 will, no doubt, shortly receive the Royal assent, notwithstanding the strong opposition given to it in the House of Commons, subscription lists will be opened in London early next month. Already we hear of numerous persons who have expressed their readiness to take large amounts in it. As we have anticipated, the raising of the new French loan is proving a most easy matter. Most of those who have sent in for large sums will receive no Scrip at all. The subscription lists in London have been well filled; yet it is most probable that the sums subscribed will be returned. The Scrip has been already done in the Stock Exchange at 1¾ to 2 per cent premium.

We have again to report very large arrivals of bullion from Australia about £500,000 has come in, and there have been received £195,000 from New York, more than £265,000 from Mexico and the West Indies. From other quarters the imports have been under £20,000. The demand for gold for shipment to the Continent has rather increased, but the quantity sent away is trifling. The demand for money out of doors has rather increased, and the discount market has consequently been tighter. In the Stock-exchange the best bills are taken at 3¼ per cent. Money on "call" is worth 3¼.

The Corn Market on Monday was steadily. Prices were very firm. The Three per Cents marked 90¾ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞. Bank Stock, 214; India Stock, 231; India Bonds, 30s. to 34s.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 23s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 101 to 100¾. On the following day prices answered a tendency to give way, arising from several private sales of stock. Consols for Account were 91¾ to 90¾; Ditto, for Money, 90¾ 91 to 90¾; Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ to 92, and the New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞. Bank Stock, 213¾ to 215; India Stock, 231; India Bonds, 30s. to 33s. prem.; Long Annuities, 1860, 20⅛; Ditto, 1885, 18 15-16; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 23s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 101. Prices were very steady on Wednesday, with a fair business doing in most securities. Consols for Account were 91¾ to 91; Three per Cents Reduced, 92¾ to 91¾; the New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 71 to 70; Long Annuities, 1860, 4 1-16 to 4; Ditto, 1885, 18¾; Bank Stock, 213½ to 213¾; India Stock, 229½ to 230; Bank Stock, 214 to 215. India Bonds, 31s. to 34s. Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 23s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 101. On Thursday Consols were but very little inquired for, and the price:—The Three per Cents were 90¾ ⅞ 91, both for Money and Time; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞. Bank Stock, 214 to 215. Exchequer Bills, 21s. to 24s.; India Bonds, 33s. to 31s. prem.

The Peruvian Minister having given notice that the Redemption Fund on Peruvian Stock is to be increased on the Active Bonds from 1 to 6, and on the Deferred from 2½ to 6 per cent, the Active Bonds have been in good request, and prices have advanced about 1¾ per cent. All other Foreign Securities have been very inactive during the week, and the quotations have continued steady. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 102, Ditto, New, 100; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cents, 87; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Peruvian Deferred Interest, 22¾; Ditto Three per Cents, 59¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 97; Turkish Six per Cents, 95¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 93¾; Spanish Passive Bonds, 4¾; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 16¾; Ditto Deferred, 9¾; Greek Bonds, 24 to 5; Spanish Three per Cents, 21¾; Ditto Deferred, 9¾; Russian Five per Cents, 109¾; Ditto, 1822, Cents, 69¾; Swedish Four per Cents, 88; Danish Five per Cents, 102¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 49¾.

The quantity of gold in the United States, according to the deposits in the several mints since their commencement, amounts to 270,669,255 dollars.

There has been a large business transacted at most Joint Stock Bank Shares, the prices of which are very firm:—London and Westminster, 44¾; Australia, 44¾; Commercial of Cuty, 61; Colonial, 21; London, 23¾; London Chartered of Australia, 20¾; Do., New, 4¾; London Joint Stock, 21¾; London and Westminster, 44¾; Provincial, 41¾; Royal of Ireland, 21¾; Union of Australia, 73¾; Miscellaneous Securities have continued steady, as follows:—Canada Bonds, 104¾; Ditto, New, 100¾; Crystal Palace, 2¾; Electric Telegraph, 18¾; General Steam Navigation, 4¾; Shipping Company, 17¾; London Docks, 103; South Australian, 89 ex. d.; Ditto, New, 89¾; Peninsular Steam Navigation, 56; Ditto, New, 53¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 2 In Canal Shares very few purchases have been effected:—Ashton and Oldham, 139¾; Birmingham and Liverpool Junction, 215¾; Grand, 69; Leeds and Liverpool, 67½; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 14¾ ex. div.; Stourbridge, 285. So few transactions have taken place in Waterworks and Gaslight Shares that the quotations are ruled almost nominal. Insurance Companies have been without change. Hungerford Bridge Shares have marked 13; Vauxhall, 3¾; and Waterloo, 1¾.

Most Railway Shares have been rather dull, the purchases having, in a great measure, been regulated by the rumours afloat respecting the approaching dividends. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 23¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 8¾; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Eastern Union, 7¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 88¾; Edinburgh and Northern, 103; Great Northern, 89; Ditto, A Stock, 89; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 101; Great Western, 65¾; Ditto, Stour Valley, 85; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91¾; London and Brighton, 101¾; London and North Western, 99¾; London and South Western, 86¾; Ditto £50, 49¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24¾; Midland, 70; North-Eastern, Berwick, 79¾; North Staffordshire, 9¾; North Wales, 9¾; Scottish Midland Junction, 48¾; Shrewsbury and Chester, 11¾; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 11¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26¾; South-Eastern, 61¾.

LIKE LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire Six per Cent, 137; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 32¾; South Staffordshire, 7; Wilts and Somerset, 84 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 13¾; Eastern Counties Five per Cent, 20; Great Northern Five per Cent, 112; Great Western Chester Shares, 20; Ditto, 1½, North British, 10¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Six per Cent, 102; South-Eastern, 24.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9¾; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5¾; Dutch Rhenish, 13¾ ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, A Issue, 11¾ ex int.; Great Luxembourg Shares, 3¾; Great Western of Canada Shares, 29¾; Madras, 23¾; Namur and Liege, 15¾ ex int.; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Scinde, 2¾; Zealand, 18¾.

Mining Shares have been rather flat. On Thursday Imperial-Colonial Cobre Consols were done at 4¾; Cobre Consols, 6¾; Great Fergouth, 2; United Mexican, 3¾.

Friday Evening.

The amount of business transacted in the Consol market to-day has been limited, yet very little change has taken place in prices. The Three per Cents are 90¾ 91; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents 92¾ ⅞. All Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are flat

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land-carriage, have been rather on the increase, yet the show of samples in to-day's market was very moderate. For no kinds we had a steady demand, and, in some instances, rather more money was paid for selected qualities. The imports of foreign wheat have been over 20,000 quarters. Good heavy samples were held at an advance of 1s per qrr.; but low and ordinary parcels met a slow sale. Floating cargoes were steady. The show of foreign barley being large, that article was dull, and 1s to 2s cheaper. Malt changed hands slowly, on former terms. Good sound oats realised full quotations; but dealing in secondary grades rather cheaper. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, at late rates

Arrivals this Week. English wheat 4,920 quarters, barley, 110; malt, 300; oats, 1,140; flour, 1,040 Irish wheat, 2,000; barley, 300; oats, 2,000 Foreign, wheat 20,310, barley, 13,790 oats, 2,760; flour, 2,760 sacks

Average.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 70s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 76s. to 78s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 75s. to 78s. Scotch and Irish, 70s. to 76s.; rye, 50s. to 52s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 33s.; distilling ditto, 35s to 36s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 67s to 69s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 72s. Chevalier, 72s to 73s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 25s.; potato ditto, 26s to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 25s.; ditto, white, 26s. to 28s.; tick beans, 33s. to 43s.; grey peas, 37s to 40s.; maple, 40s to 42s.; white, 40s to 42s.; boilers, 42s to 47s.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 70s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 42s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s. to 40s. per 280 lbs.; American flour, 33s. to 36s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linseed is in fair request, at full prices. In other seeds very little is doing, at late rates.

Linseed, Baltic, crushing, 50s. to 70s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 60s to 72s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 9s. to 14s.; white, ditto, 8s to 10s.; tares, 5s to 11s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 12l. 5s. to 13l. 15s.; Foreign, 11l. 10s. to 11l. 5s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 50s per quarter.

Provisions.—The prices of Irish provisions in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d per pound of sprime mess, 9½d to 9¾d; per 4 lbs. loaf of fine, 8½d to 9d; per 2 lbs. ditto, 4½d to 4¾d; per 1 lb. ditto, 2½d to 2¾d; per stone of 8 lbs., 6s 8d to 7s 4d; per 4 lbs. loaf of seconds, 7½d to 8d; per 2 lbs. ditto, 4d to 4¼d; per 1 lb. ditto, 2d to 2¼d; per stone of 8 lbs., 6s 4d to 6s 8d. Fresh butter, per dozen pounds, 15s to 18s; middling ditto, 12s to 14s; fine Cork, 11s to 12s; middling ditto, 10s to 11s; fine Limerick, 11s to 12s; middling ditto, 10s to 11s; fine Waterford, 11s to 12s; middling ditto, 10s to 11s; fine Kerry, 11s to 12s; middling ditto, 10s to 11s; per cwt. Best Carlow bacon, 70s to 72s; middling ditto, 66s to 68s; fine Limerick, 70s to 72s; middling ditto, 66s to 68s; fine Waterford, 70s to 72s; middling ditto, 66s to 68s; per cwt. Best Irish hams, 80s to 84s; middling ditto, 72s to 76s; per cwt. Best Irish lard, 72s to 76s; middling ditto, 68s to 70s; per cwt.

Hops and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £4 0s to £5 5s.; new ditto, £4 0s. to £5 5s.; old clover, £5 5s. to £6 15s.; new ditto, £4 15s. to £6 15s.; old straw, £1 5s. to £1 15s.; per load. Trad. quiet.

Wool. The public sales are going on well, and prices have not have changed hands to any fully to the quotations. [illegible]

[illegible] Consols, 90¾ 91, Kalon, 31s per [illegible]

Liverpool.—Favourable reports continue to reach us from the whole of the plantations. The demand is therefore moderate, yet very full prices are considered. Arrivals since last week, 2,000 bales to the prices. Today, 2,250,000. The imports are 19 bales from Bombay, Mid and Mid Kent pockets, 4¾ 5s. to 4¾ 7s.; World of Kent 4¾ 0s. to 4¾ 2s.; Scinde 4¾ 0s. to 4¾ 5s.; per cwt. *Mercury From Smith Mar-Friday.* The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market being considerably on the increase, the trade for all breeds of beasts ruled heavy, and Monday prices were with difficulty obtained. The show of sheep, which was moderate, was in fair request, at late quotations. Their quality was very inferior. The calf trade was tolerably firm, at full quotations. Although we were somewhat but scantily supplied with calves the veal trade was rather brisk, and the late quotations were realised. Pigs, 8s dearer In consequence of the [illegible] [illegible] the prices were steady, at late rates. Today, 2,250,000. The imports are 19 bales from Bombay, Mid and Mid Kent pockets, 4¾ 5s. to 4¾ 7s.; World of Kent 4¾ 0s. to 4¾ 2s.; Scinde 4¾ 0s. to 4¾ 5s.; per cwt.

Mercury From Smithfield Market Friday. The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market being considerably on the increase, the trade for all breeds of beasts ruled heavy, and Monday prices were with difficulty obtained. The show of sheep, which was moderate, was in fair request, at late quotations. Their quality was very inferior. The calf trade was tolerably firm, at full quotations. Although we were somewhat but scantily supplied with calves the veal trade was rather brisk, and the late quotations were realised. Pigs, 8s dearer In consequence of the [illegible] [illegible] the prices were steady, at late rates.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d. to 4s 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 4s 8d.; prime Scots, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.; second quality ditto, 5s 10d to 6s 0d.; prime southdown sheep, 6s 0d. to 6s 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s 8d. to 5s 0d.; large pigs, 4s 4d. to 4s 6d.; small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s 0d.; lambs, 6s. 10d to 7s 8d.; suckling calves (with tops), 2l. 2s to 2l. 12s; quarter old store pigs, 24s to 27s each. Total supply this week: 1,960 oxen, 140 cheep and lambs, 13,000 calves, 580 pigs. Foreign supply: Beasts, 1,000; sheep and lambs, 1,000; calves, 400.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Each kind of meat is cheerfully, and the quantities of every sort are moderate.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 4s. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; prime ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 8d.; per cwt. Total supply this week: 1,960 oxen, 140 sheep and lambs, 13,000 calves, 580 pigs.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

BANKRUPTS.

C. W. ... and S. ... BURTON, Carlisle, and Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. T. BARKER, Leeds, Yorkshire, woollen-draper.—S. OW, Liverpool, broker. T. CURTAYE, Taunton, Somerset, druggist's assistant.—J. ... Birmingham, ... HEADINGTON, Audley, Staffordshire, miller. F. BRIDGE, North Shields, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

[illegible] ... Glasgow.—R. WILD [illegible] ... WHITE and W. DICK, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers. WILSON, CASSELS, and CO., Glasgow [illegible]

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 27.

[illegible] ... Major-gen. J. Simpson to be Lieutenant-General, with the rank of Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, vice [illegible] ... deceased.

2nd Dragoon Guards. E. W. Park to be Cornet

[illegible] ... Ensign J. N. Astley to be ... [illegible] ... Cornet H. Topham to be Cornet

[illegible] ... to be Lieutenant-Surgeon

[illegible] ... to be Surgeon

Royal Artillery.—Second Lieut. R. W. C. Ord to be Captain. Lieut. P. W. ... Bettesworth, C. B. Buck, C. B. M. Turner, and H. Irvine to be Second Captains. Second Lieut. ... Sergeant-Major J. Sergeant to be Adjutant and Acquittant.

[illegible] ... Ensign and Major. Quartermaster-sergt. T. W. J. ... Quartermaster.

[illegible] ... to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] ... Ensign C. S. Hope and H. Kerr to be Lieutenants, J. ... Wasson to be Ensign.

[illegible] ... Ensign and Lieut. H. J. Rochfort to be Ensign.

[illegible] ... Taylor to be Lieutenant. E. Curtis, F. S. Hamilton to be Ensigns.

Staff.—Lieut. and Captain J. H. Lyons to be Captain.

1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. J. D. Dunn to be Captain, Ensign T. B. ... Hutton to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] ... Ensign C. F. Grenville, A. M. Low to be Lieutenants, J. ... Ensign G. W. ... H. J. Rochfort to be Ensigns.

[illegible] ... Taylor to be Lieutenant, E. Curtis, F. S. Hamilton to be Ensigns.

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[illegible] ... Taylor to be Lieutenant, E. Curtis, F. S. Hamilton to be Ensigns.

2nd Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. S. Harrison to be Ensign.

Staff.—Lieut. G. Prevost to be Captain.

1st Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. and Captain J. W. Boswell to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut. R. G. Scott, G. R. Morgan, J. F. F. Aylmer, to be Ensigns.

[illegible] ... Ensign J. Sadleir to be Lieutenant, Ensign I. W. Hoare to be Ensign.

[illegible] ... Ensign N. Macdonald to be Captain; Ensigns H. J. ... Cochrane, C. Pritchard to be Lieutenants; W. Hammersham to be Ensign.

[illegible] ... Ensign J. Sadleir to be Captain; Ensign A. S. Rich to be Lieutenant. H. N. Sale to be Ensign. Quartermaster-Sergeant H. ... Bowyer to be Surgeon.

[illegible] ... Ensign C. J. Burgess and F. Grieve to be Lieutenants. [illegible] ... Ensign W. F. W. E. Hayden, J. R. Hamilton, A. G. F. Griffiths, to be Lieutenants; W. R. Crowther, A. Jenkins to be Ensigns.

[illegible] ... Ensign R. Wolstead to be Ensign.

[illegible] ... Staff-Surgeon Second Class T. C. O Leary to be Surgeon.

[illegible] ... Ensign T. Tretter to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] ... Ensign D. T. Arundell to be Ensign.

[illegible] ... Ensign J. Wood to be Ensign.

[illegible] ... Ensign F. Mitchell to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] ... Ensign F. Mahony to be Ensign. Staff-Surgeon Second Class [illegible] ... to be Surgeon.

[illegible] ... Ensign G. Dundas to be Lieutenant. J. S. Keddie, P. C. [illegible] ... to be Ensigns.

[illegible] ... Ensigns R. Woolhouse and J. Richardson to be Lieutenants. [illegible] ... Ensigns J. Bellingham, R. St. Lawe to be Adjutant.

[illegible] ... Lieut. and Adjutant D. Edwards to be Lieutenant-Colonel. [illegible] ... Lieut. J. Darrell to be Adjutant.

[illegible] ... Quartermaster-Sergeant W. M'Kay to be Quartermaster.

[illegible] ... Lieut. J. H. St. John to be Captain, Ensign W. R. Nowell to be Lieutenant. Ensign J. Mackay, T. Harte to be Ensigns.

93rd Regt. Ensign S. Wood and [illegible] ... W. Lomax to be Lieutenants. [illegible] ... Lieut. the Hon. A. G. F. Jocelyn, Lieut. G. Mansergh to be Captains.

96th Regt. Ensign J. T. French and J. A. Browning to be Ensigns. Quartermaster W. Thompson to be Paymaster; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Sherarn to be Quartermaster.

[illegible] ... Ensigns F. F. Tomas, W. R. Lascelles and F. A. Bligh, to be Lieutenants. R. B. Butler, P. L. O' Phillips, and F. W. Hambleton, to be Ensigns. Lieut. ... Brett to be Adjutant.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment. J. J. C. Miller to be Ensign.

Twenty-first Royal North British Regiment of Foot Fusileers.—Lieut. and Captain J. Hope to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice [illegible] ... Lieut. and Captain W. Reid to be Captain and Lieutenant, vice Hope.

Twenty-second Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. and Captain W. Reid to be Captain and Lieutenant, vice Hope.

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One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regt. of Fo

THE LATE COLONEL YEA.

AMONG all the officers who fell in the unfortunate attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June, there was no one more deeply lamented by the men under his command than Colonel Yea. The late Lord Raglan, in one of his last despatches, says he "was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them." No one can wonder at the devoted attachment which was manifested towards him.

The correspondent of the *Times*, in his account of the burying of the dead in front of the Redan, gives similar testimony to the virtues of the lamented officer:—"I saw in one place two of our men, apart from the rest, with melancholy faces. 'What are you waiting here for?' said I. 'To get out for the Colonel, Sir,' was the reply. 'What Colonel?' 'Why, Colonel Yea, to be sure, Sir,' said the good fellow, who was evidently surprised at my thinking there could be any other Colonel in the world. And, indeed, the Light Division will feel his loss. Under occasional brusqueness of manner, he concealed a most kind heart; and a more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men, to the service and to his country, never fell in battle than Lacy Yea. I have reason to know that he felt his great services and his arduous exertions had not been rewarded as he had a right to expect. At the Alma he never went back a step; and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon as he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed on the scope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, 'There! look there! that's all that remains of my poor Fusiliers! A colour 's missing, but, thank God, no Russians have it!' Throughout the winter his attention to his regiment was exemplary. They were the first who had hospital huts. When other regiments were in need of every comfort, and almost of every necessary, the Fusiliers, by the care of their Colonel, had everything that could be procured by exertion and foresight. He never missed a turn of duty in the trenches, except for a short time, when his medical attendant had to use every effort to induce him to go on board ship to save his life."

Colonel Yea, who was born on the 20th of May, 1808, was the eldest son of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart., of Pyrland Hall, Somersetshire. He entered the Army in 1825, when only seventeen years old, and commanded the Royal Fusiliers, as Lieutenant-Colonel, throughout the Crimean campaign. It will not be forgotten how terribly his corps suffered at the battle of the Alma. He was made Colonel in December last, and had lately been commanding the First Brigade of the Light Division.

THE LATE COLONEL YEA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL.

WHETHER the Allies intend to winter in the Crimea or not, they are evidently making themselves very much at home in that part of it where they have pitched their tents. While the Russians, on what they choose to call their own soil, are decimated by disease, and unable to find hospital accommodation for the thousands of wretched invalids with whom Sebastopol, Simpheropol, and Bagtcheserai are crowded, the English invaders, although 3000 miles from their native land, are building excellent hospitals, where, if we can only obtain a sufficient number of medical officers, the sick and wounded will receive all due attention. The site chosen for the New Castle Hospital is in the immediate vicinity of the old Genoese castle overlooking the harbour of Balaclava, where it will form a very prominent landmark.

As regards the health of the troops, the official despatches speak favourably, but a good deal of sickness still prevails. Medical men are said to be greatly overworked; so much so, indeed, that many of them have been rendered unfit for duty. At one period there was but one medical officer capable of doing duty at the General Hospital at that place, and during that time he was compelled to attend to twenty-one wards. That those in attendance at that hospital should have been subject to sickness is not much to be astonished at. The situation of the General Hospital, overlooking, as it does, the Turkish burial-ground, and that formerly used as the burial-ground of the English, is avowedly admitted on all hands to be one of the most unhealthy spots in Balaclava.

The malaria arising from the place, and which, of course, is infused all over the building, is so great at times as to create nausea. A few weeks ago every dispenser in the place was laid up; and, with that obstinate pertinacity for fixed rules which seems to pervade all branches of the service, no remedy was adopted to ameliorate the condition of the place. If men in health, after being in a close confined building of this description, are infected by the influence of the air they breathe, what must be the effect upon the unfortunate patients? The Turkish burial-ground is described as a perfect nuisance; it would be well if some of the sanitary officials turned their attention to the spot. It is said the Turks have a prejudice against throwing lime into the graves, and that for this reason they have been left to their own course in regard to their peculiarities in the disposition of their dead. It may be all right enough to respect customs, and not willingly to infringe upon the prejudices of a people whom it may be policy to keep in with; but no custom on earth justifies the sacrifice of dozens of lives for the sake of respecting an idle and absurd prejudice. It is to be hoped that some measure may be adopted to remedy this evil ere long, and that a few loads of lime or charcoal, or some other disinfecting agent, may be liberally distributed over a spot so much in need of purification; otherwise the consequences will be much more serious than hitherto.

The New Castle Hospital has been erected on a beautiful spot; but no place will continue healthy where large numbers of human beings reside, unless the conditions of health are strictly observed.

A letter from St. Petersburg, addressed to a German newspaper, gives some details regarding the number of sick and wounded in the Russian army in the Crimea. At Simpheropol and Nicolaief, just as at Sebastopol, buildings are wanting for their reception, and medical men to attend to them. The unfortunates are thus handed from one place to another, and are sometimes days without shelter. Councillor of State Mansuroff had been dispatched to Simpheropol to establish a hospital for sailors. The statements in the *Naval Journal* are harrowing. On the 12th of June a convoy of 307 wounded arrived at Simpheropol, but they were obliged to be moved on somewhere else for want of room. Three convoys of sick and wounded arrived at Nicolaieff in a single week making the seventh, eighth, and ninth convoys of the kind. The first convoy, which left Sebastopol on the 21st of May, consisted of 339 men; the next, leaving on the 22nd, consisted of 126 men, of whom 111 reached Nicolaieff; the third, which left Sebastopol on the 27th May, with 218 men, reached Nicolaieff with 193. On the 11th June 266 sick and wounded left Sebastopol, as well as a large number of women and children

THE NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL, AT BALACLAVA.

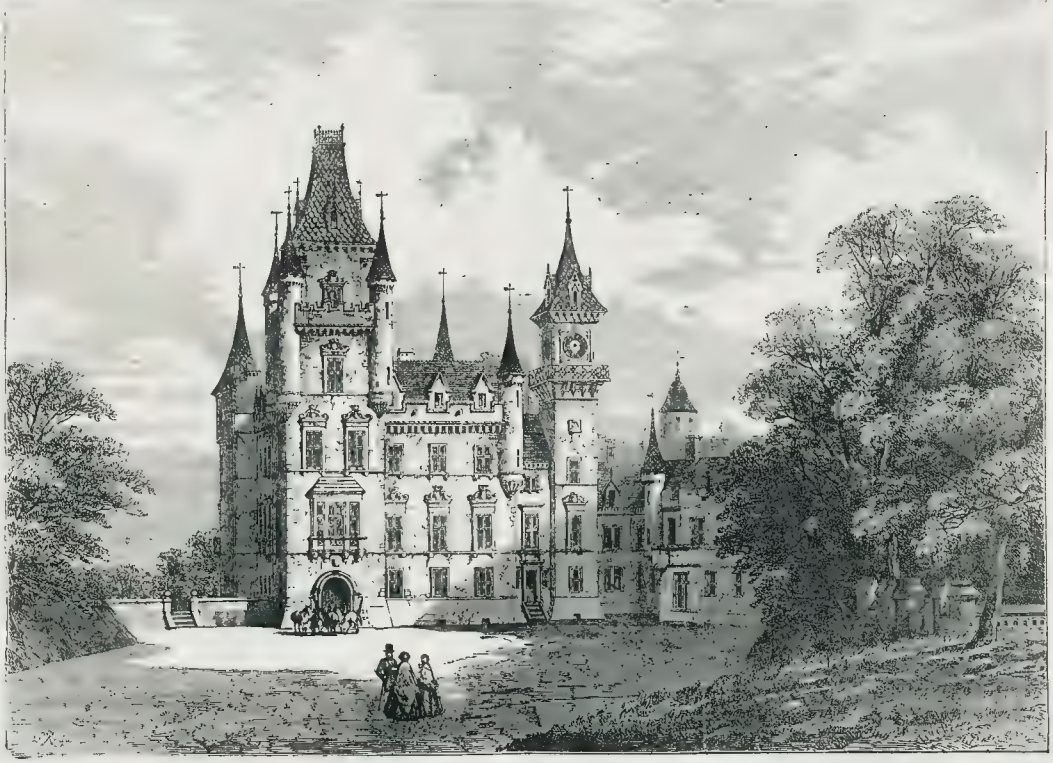
DUNROBIN CASTLE, FROM THE EAST.

DUNROBIN CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, IN SCOTLAND.

THE Castle or Tower of Dunrobin was reputed to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland. It still exists, forming part of a splendid structure recently erected by his Grace the present Duke of Sutherland; but its ancient honours are lost in the new building; its old rough walls are encased in fine hewn stone; and the stern solitary fortress that for centuries overlooked the sea and overawed the turbulent predatory bands in the north, has sunk into a mere unnoticed corner of a great modern baronial mansion. The history of a castle, with its various transformations and enlargements, is often an interesting illustration of the history of a people or a district. Let us for a few moments trace the fortunes of this old northern stronghold, identified with the annals of an illustrious family, whose head has for many generations been the Premier Earl of Scotland.

In the eleventh century commenced what has been called the Scoto-Saxon colonisation Scotland; displacing the original Celtic owners and rulers of the soil, and substituting for them English, Norman, and Flemish adventurers and men-at-arms. This policy, begun by Malcolm Canmore and his Saxon Queen, the Princess Margaret, was followed by David I.; and among those whom the favour of David induced to settle in Scotland, was one Freskyn, a Flemish chief, to whom the King granted certain lands in West Lothian. The people of Moray, about this time, rose in arms against their new Saxon lords, and Freskyn,



DUNROBIN CASTLE.

having distinguished himself by his bravery in repelling the insurgents, was rewarded with a grant of some of the most fertile lands in the province of Moray. He retained and transmitted his possessions. His grandson, Hugh Freskyn, assumed the surname of De Moravia, or Moray, and he still further augmented the family wealth and importance. On the opposite side of the Frith lived a wild race of Northmen, supposed to be descended from the warlike nation of the Catti, conspicuous in Roman history. The ruler of this territory, Harold, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, in 1196, was in rebellion against the Crown; and Hugh de Moravia espoused the Frith to do battle in the Royal cause. He was, like his ancestors, conspicuous for gallantry; and King William, having deprived Harold of Sutherland, or the "Southern land" of the Earldom of Caithness, made a grant of the territory to Hugh de Moravia. The Flemish chief must have had no small energy, and a numerous band of followers, to have been able, even for a season, to keep this southern land; for Harold was powerful and ferocious, and in about two years after this time he signalised himself by apprehending the Bishop of Caithness, cutting out his tongue, and putting out his eyes; for which he was appropriately punished by the Sovereign, who marched into Caithness for the purpose of avenging the cruel death of the Bishop: and Harold, being taken, was mutilated precisely as he had mutilated the Bishop, and was afterwards hanged on a gibbet. Hugh de Moravia, released from a powerful enemy, kept his princely gift of Sutherland till his death, about the year 1214. He left two sons, William and Walter; William succeeded to Sutherland, and Walter to the lands in Moray. "Willielmus Dominus de Sutherlandia filius et heres quondam Hugonis Freskyn," as an ancient deed testifies, died Comes, or Earl of Sutherland, about the year 1248. He had been able to restore the fallen honours of the Church in her northern principality; for, in 1222, he placed his relative, Gilbert de Moravia, in the see of Caithness, and Gilbert raised a cathedral church at Dornoch, building it with his own hands, as the chartulary informs us: and having the glass for the windows sent on the spot, under his own eye. This cathedral, re-edified, still exists, and holds the ashes of many of the Earls of Sutherland, including the remains of the late and first Duke, who, as his son, the Earl of Ellesmere, has expressed it, "came a Saxon, but remained a Gael"

The family of Freskyn as Earls of Sutherland, was now fixed in the north: and we have a regular lineal descent down to the present Duke, who is the twentieth Earl of Sutherland. The Celtic title is *Morfhear chatt* (pronounced Morrar Chat), or *Iarea Morphear Chatt*—the feminine prefix being *Iarea*; and by this name the late Duchess-Countess was universally and affectionately known by her Celtic people. The family crest, a cat-o'-mountain, still further marks the early connection with the country of the Catti.

The foundation of the old Tower of Dunrobin probably dates from the first or second of the Freskyns. The name (*dun*, a hill or mount, seems to point to an Earl Robert as the founder; and an old brass plate in the Castle states that it was built by Robert, Earl of Sutherland, in the year 1722. This date, however, does not agree with the dates assigned to either of the Earls of Sutherland of that name, who can all be accurately traced by means of deeds and charters. The *Robin* who gave his name to the mossed hill was most likely an older Thane of the country, who had seized upon the site of some one of those Pictish towers which are so common in the county of Sutherland. The founder, whoever he might be, selected a favourable position, either for peace or war. Dunrobin, as quaintly described by a cadet of the family—Sir Robert Gordon—in the reign of Charles I., "is a house well seated upon a mount hard by the sea, with fair orchards, where there be pleasant gardens planted with all kinds of fruits, herbs, and flowers, used in this kingdom, and abundance of good saffron, tobacco, and rosemary: the earth is excellent, and chiefly the pears and cherries." The latter distinction is still maintained; but the saffron and tobacco of Dunrobin exist only in the old genealogist's chronicle. Of late years has added that woods also flourished in this locality. The neighbouring county of Caithness is almost treeless, and in the West Highlands great difficulty is experienced in rearing plantations in consequence of the cutting sea-blasts. Around Dunrobin, however, is a mass of fine thick foliage, with picturesque old trees; and the terraced gardens, now laid out with great taste, bear witness to the general amenity of the climate

Security, not convenience, was aimed at in the construction of old Scottish mansions. The tower of Dunrobin was exactly 50 feet 4 inches high, while over wall it was 57 feet 4 inches. The lower part was constructed of clay, but the upper part is built with good lime. The confined apartments, with their loophole windows were, of course, hung with old tapestry. About ten years since the tower was tied together with iron rods carried through the walls, and secured together by iron nuts fastened outside. In this mansion, rude and limited as was its accommodation, a long line of Earls of Sutherland was content to dwell, all *viri potentes*, and held in high veneration and respect. William, the second Earl (who held the office for the long period of seventy-seven years), was one of the Scottish nobles who so manfully addressed the Pope in 1320, and thus secured the principle that the canon law of the Vatican had no authority in Scotland until ratified by the native councils. He also fought for Bruce at the army at Bannockburn. His son and successor fell at the Battle of Halidon-hill; and his grandson married and brought to Dunrobin the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert Bruce, thus connecting the Earls of Sutherland with the Royal family of Scotland before the accession of the Stuarts to the throne. To mark this Royal descent, the family arms show a double tresure, flowered and counterflowered with fleurs-de-lis. It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that any material additions were made to the original tower. At that time a northern and western wing were added, built at direct angles with each other, and having a turret staircase in the corner, according to the fashion of old Scottish houses. The south side of the court was enclosed by a wall, and the garden and grounds were carefully and tastefully laid out.

Ideas of elegance and luxury were now beginning to gain ground, but their approach was slow; and as yet the external aspect of the country was little better than that of wild mountain and morass, without a road, and with only one bridge in the whole territory. The northern Earls seldom left home; they reared their native cattle and scanty crops of oats or bere, gathering round them a numerous body of tenants and retainers, who cultivated the lands of their chief, and paid their rent in kind or in labour—the higher tenants sitting rent free, in consideration of the number of men they could raise for military service. Around the castle was a hamlet, or collection of black huts, the castle mull, and the malting barn. The Earl's authority, of course, was absolute. So late as the time of the present Duke's grandfather, justice was administered in person by the Earl of Sutherland. His Lordship perambulated the precincts of his village, preceded by his running footman, who carried in his hand a formidable cane, with a silver top, on which was engraved the cat, the badge of the family. With this ensign of authority, the bearer of it was called upon to inflict punishment on all offenders, according to the judgment of the Earl. Westward of the Castle was a more important and feudal spot—*Crock na Croich*, or the Hangman's-hill, which was visible both from the Castle and the hamlet. Some years since, when a walk was made across the hill, two skeletons were found, probably the remains of the last persons executed under the power of Sutherland, prescribed in Scotland. These jurisdictions existed until after the Rebellion of 1745, when the Scottish barons and gentry were deprived of their peculiar privilege of "pit and gallows," but compensated by grants of money from the Crown, amounting in all to about £150,000.

As an appanage of the old Earldom, or part of its establishment, we may note the "Fisher Town," which stood at a short distance from the Castle, and consisted of a miscellaneous collection of thatched huts, occupied by a Scandinavian colony, that gradually merged, by importations and intermarriages, into the Celtic population that now prevails in all Sutherlandshire. The name of this place is Scandinavian, namely, Golspie, which in old deeds is written Golsby, and Gilsby. *Gil* is still a common name for a glen in the north of England; and *by* is a residence or habitation. And the habitation, in this case, was another tower, Golspie Tower, connected with which is one of those vivid illustrations of feudal violence that start up in most of the annals and traditions of the north. The dowager Countess of Sutherland, Margaret Baillie, in the reign of James IV., contracted a second marriage with Alexander Dunbar; and this having given offence to the friends of the first alliance, Sutherland of Dilrid dissolved the connection by slaying Dunbar. King James offered a grant of the whole estate of Dilrid to whomsoever should deliver him up to justice—a tempting reward, which seduced Sutherland's own uncle, Mackay of Strathnaver, who conveyed his ferocious kinsman to the King, and thus became possessed of the lands of Dilrid, Strathnaver, and Golspie Tower. The Royal Charter conferring the lands is dated November 4th, 1499; and this was the first charter of the family of Mackay of Reay (attewards ennobled), and the heads of the clan Mackay, a numerous and powerful sept in the North Highlands. Golspie Tower has gone; and the old "Fisher Town," with its smoky huts, has given place to a handsome village, that bears the name of Golspie—a peculiarly neat and picturesque place, with a sort of metropolitan inn, in which not only are trout dressed, in a style that would have charmed Izaak Walton, but all modern luxuries may be commanded.

From one generation to another the Earls of Sutherland waxed apace and enlarged their demains. About a century since the estate and parish of Assynt, which had been forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Seaforth, was sold to William, the eighteenth Earl. The late Duke, when Marquis of Stafford, purchased the whole of the Reay country—a Highland principality, famous for its deer forests, and for a vast extent of wild mountainous seaworthy unplughed land, which now comprises the earldom of Sutherland, the lordship of Strathnaver, the barony of Assynt, and the Reay country—in all, eight or nine hundred thousand acres. It may be traversed from end to end, and athwart in all directions, for the late Duke made about nine hundred miles of road, with bridges, &c., and not one turnpike-gate stops the traveller. If this is not quite so great a feat as converting the bride of Lome into marble, it is at least as patriotic and useful. And let us remember that no great improvement stands alone. It gathers round it kindred and concomitant advantages, which operate for all time coming.

Little, however, was done to the old barony mansion. It had sunk into an occasional summer residence. The late Duchess-Countess built a wing to the north—an extensive addition; but the foundation of this new structure was unsound, and a considerable sum had to be expended in supporting it.

In 1845 the present capacious and lordly mansion was designed and commenced by the present Duke of Sutherland. His Grace was, we believe, his own architect, but he had the assistance of Mr. Leslie, of Aberdeen, and at a late stage of the works, Sir Charles Barry was consulted as to the interior details. A discovery was fortunately made soon after the commencement of the building, and made at an exactly critical point of time. Among the papers of Sir Robert Gordon, the historian of the family, which had slumbered in manuscript for a century and a quarter, was found a memorandum addressed to his nephew, John, Earl of Sutherland, who died in 1679. This paper was transmitted to Mr. Loch, commissioner for the Duke, who carried it to his Grace. It contained this opinion and advice:—"Dunrobin is not a fit residence for your position. You will require to add to it; if you do, *take care you do not build upon the fosse.*" Here, then, was the cause of the failure that had attended the Duchess-Countess's erection; she was ignorant of the fosse, and had built over it. The present edifice now marched for and found, and the ground being excavated, the foundations were carried down to the solid earth. At this time was discovered the foundation of the drawbridge, close to the old tower; and in the fosse itself was the foundation of the Castle mill, with the millstone—relics of the old Castle of a time, when, near this spot, an extensive village of thatched huts were clustered together under the protection of the Castle.

The new edifice represented by our Artist, and which absorbs the tower, is a large building, five storeys in height. The style is the Old English, or Baronial; but, without strict adherence to any exact order of architecture. The stone is a beautiful white sandstone, from the Duke's quarries at Brora, in the county of Sutherland. Above the principal windows, the motto "Sans Peur" is carved in raised and beautiful characters, with date, initials, &c. The interior of the building, the lobby and stairs, are faced with Caen-stone. The dining room is forty by twenty-three feet. The drawing-room windows overlook the sea, and command an extensive view. The state-room, or "Queen's Apartments,"—as they are called, in expectation that they will be graced with the presence of her Majesty—are richly furnished and ornamented. Below is a terrace-walk, a slope covered with noble trees, and parterres, winding-walks, &c.; the sea separating the whole, and forming the most prominent, as it is the grandest, feature of the landscape. The morning sunshine, from the sea and woods, lights up the state-rooms with enchanting effect; and the moonlight is scarcely less striking over the wide expanse of the firth, while the intermittent lighthouse on Tarbet-ness forms an interesting object in the distance. In approaching the Castle by the long avenue and park (in the park is a famous breed of cattle), the situation appears low, and the effect of the building is disproportioned to its size and ornate style. In reality, however, the site is an elevated one—part of the rocky sea beach, and from the sea the appearance of the lofty pile is in the highest degree imposing. His late Majesty, William IV., delighted to tell the Duchess-Countess how well he remembered the old tower of Dunrobin, as he saw it sailing over the cliffs, when cruising on the coast in his youth.* Such is Dunrobin—a princely seat, in a magnificent Highland country. Scrope, St. John, and other author-sportsmen, have made the rivers, lakes, and deer forests of Sutherland familiar to all; but the tourist, who careth for neither rod nor gun, but is content to go forth, like Wordsworth's philosophic pedlar,

> With no appendage but a staff,
> The prized memorial of relinquished toils,

will find ample enjoyment in surveying its rocky headlands and caves, and its wild interior glens and mountain passes, in which are mingled scenes of savage sublimity and of soft pastoral grace and beauty.

* The King, then Duke of Clarence, visited Orkney at this time; and, *inter nos*, there is a story that he once commanded on landing at Kirkwall, was throwing out of the inn-window penny pieces, which he had previously made burning hot over the fire! The eager scrambles of the young islanders, followed by the sudden dropping of the hot copper coins, formed a scene of princely mirth and delectation

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ANCIENT TUMULUS.—A short time ago, as Mr. William Fotheringhame was levelling a tumulus on his farm at Newbiggding (above Corse), in Cluney, he came on a grave containing two skeletons, which, on being opened, was found to contain a stone chest or coffin, constructed of four large flags, and was lying in a direction east and west. The skeletons were almost entire, and in a remarkable state of preservation. The cover of the coffin was a large flag, on the top of which, when the first tumulus was opened, were found two smaller chests, about the same length, divided in the middle by a flag partition, but having nothing in the interior

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—An appeal has been issued for additional donations to the Wellington College. The governors think they should not be justified in estimating the total outlay at less than £35,000. Towards this sum they have on hand a balance of £29,000, leaving therefore a deficiency on the estimated outlay of about £25,000, exclusive of the annual sum which may be required to enable them to extend the full benefits of the institution to the whole number of 220 boys, which the building is calculated to accommodate

DESTRUCTION OF AN ELEPHANT.—The large elephant, 120 years of age, late the property of Mr. Wombwell, being incapable of locomotion from diseased feet, the present proprietor gave directions for its destruction in the easiest manner possible. Accordingly, Mr. R. Fish, veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Flewitt, chemist, of Birmingham, proceeded last week to carry his wishes into effect. In ten minutes from the application of chloroform the animal became totally insensible, when the first incision was made without effect, and two large doses of strychnine without producing any perceptible feeling of pain. Not succeeding in these endeavours, a continuous application of chloroform was made, in the course of which the animal might exist under it; but, after three hours' perseverance in this course, no difference of respiration being observed, the administration was stopped, and in one hour and a half all effects of it had gone away. The only known means of destruction left was the knife and the bullet. The latter was first tried (the animal being again chloroformed) and wounded a branch of the carotid artery, from which blood flowed in a tolerably steady flow. The wound was then enlarged by a knife, and the artery fully divided. In a few minutes the huge animal ceased to live, having died without a struggle, or evidencing the slightest feeling of pain

THE STADE DUES.—We have just had an instance of the great vigour and consciousness display when they have once taken a "notion" into their heads. They look upon the payment of the Sound dues as to be resisted because not levied in virtue of any just and legally established rights; and in the same manner, they refuse now to acknowledge the claim of Hanover to levy the Stade dues, and insist upon passing up the Elbe to Hamburg without delivering up the ship's papers to the Hanoverian authorities at Brunshausen, as required by and complied with by every other nautical flag. The example was set a few days ago by Captain Marcyman, of the American barque *Undine*, who flatly refused to give up his papers on passing the Hanoverian guardship at Stade; and, though he ultimately agreed to be escorted in bringing his vessel up to Hamburg, and discharging his varied and valuable cargo without the payment of the ominous Stade dues.—*Letter from Hamburg, July 16.*

NOVEL SENTENCE.—A sentence recently passed in Switzerland upon a man found guilty of sacrilege, shows considerable ingenuity in the art of punishment. The criminal is to be exposed for a quarter of an hour in the iron collar called *carcan*, at two successive fairs, and under the surveillance of the executioner; to receive publicly sixty strokes of the rod from the hand of the same officer; five years of hard labour; to remain ten years within the boundary of his native commune; never to be able to marry, and to lose all civil and political rights; to pass through certain religious exercises; and, finally, to confess his crime in the church—a rod in his hand and a cord round his neck! The tribunal from which his sentence proceeds is that of Obwald.

By the death of Mrs. Ferguson, of Archfield, in East Lothian, the mother of Lady Mary Christopher, that lady, or her husband in her right, will succeed to an estate the rental of which was last year £38,000, and which is likely to increase. Mr. Christopher has also, in Lincolnshire, estates to the value of £14,000 a year in right of his wife, for which he takes the name of Christopher

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

AFTER twenty years' concealment, a very curious and unpublished document connected with the *Spectator*, and signed by Addison and Steele, has newly come to light. As the document is altogether unknown to the biographers of the two Essayists we shall give its purport. On the 16th of November, 1712, Addison and Steele met at the Fountain Tavern, in the Strand (where Fountain-court now is), and sold to Samuel Buckley (after words Deputy Governor, but better known as the editor of "Thuanus") their "full sole right and title to one moiety, or half-share," of seven volumes of the *Spectator*, for the sum of £575. We can fancy the then two full-grown Carthusians taking t'other bottle at the Fountain after signing and receiving. The sum is not large, but it gives us a notion of the market worth, at the time of publication, of what is now a standard work. A further evidence of the value of the copyright is afforded by the reverse of the document, containing Buckley's assignment (dated 13th October, 1714) to the younger Tonson, of the share he had purchased from Addison and Steele, for the sum of £500—or £75 less than he had paid for it scarcely two years before. Tonson was ultimately the sole proprietor of the *Spectator*

The "Memoirs of Sydney Smith" are running into a second and enlarged edition. The new matter will embrace (so we learn on excellent authority) some important letters and particulars connected with his early life in Edinburgh. Sydney's unlooked-for residence in the Scottish capital gave a colour and turn to his whole career; and any letters that throw light on his Edinburgh doings will be valuable.

The majority of the picture exhibitions of the London season are advertised to close this day. The receipts, we hear, have not been up to the average standard, and the sales have been few and discouraging. The war has had its influence on the Fine Arts, and has been the means of withholding many shillings that, but for Sebastopol, would have found their way into the tills and treasuries of our Art exhibitions. Mr. Albert Smith, however, still finds encouragement; and Mr. Gordon Cumming is still attent on opening when other people are closing. London, the lion-hunter alleges, is now—thanks to railways—never fashionably empty

During his residence in Paris as a juror, Mr. Charles Knight has discovered (literally discovered) a work recently printed in New South Wales, which Mr. Knight, in his *Town and Country Newspaper*, is pleased to entitle "A New Supplement to Boswell's Life of Johnson." Johnson was acquainted with two authors of the name of Campbell—one a Scottish Campbell, the other an Irish Campbell. Of his intercourse with the Scottish Campbell we unfortunately possess few and meagre particulars. Of the Irish Campbell, Boswell, who took him by the hand when he came to London, has recorded some slight memoranda. What Boswell omitted to do for his friend, the Irish Campbell performed for himself. The story of the discovery runs thus:—Behind an old press in one of the offices of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Mr. David Bruce Hutchinson discovered a MS. Diary written in a clear bold hand, commencing the 23rd February, 1775. The name of the Diarist is not to be found in the MS.; but it is evident from the particulars he supplies that he was no other than Dr. Thomas Campbell, of whom it is told by Boswell that he left Dublin for London in the year 1775, "principally" for the pleasure of conversing with Dr. Johnson. By whom or in what way he was introduced to the great moralist no one has told us; but in the year 1775, in the month after the "Diary" commences, Boswell met him at Thrales', and became at once so intimate with him that he took him to dinner at Dilly's, and at General Oglethorpes', where the Irish Campbell had the pleasure of meeting the hero of his worship. From Boswell's book it would appear that Campbell did not excel in conversation; and, if his "Diary" is really genuine, he seems to have been but a dull hand at recording what he heard. As the book is as yet altogether unknown in this country we shall give a taste or two of Campbell's quality:

> He said that Kendrick had borrowed all his dictionary from him. "Why," says Boswell, "every man who writes a dictionary must borrow." "No, Sir," says Johnson, "that is not necessary." "Why," says Boswell, "have you not a great deal in common with those who write before you?" "Yes, Sir, says Johnson, "I have the words; but my business was not to make words, but to explain them." Talking of Garrick and Barry, he said he always abused Garrick himself; but when anybody else did so, he fought for the dog like a tiger. As to Barry, he said he supposed he could not read. "And how does he get his part?" says one. "Why, somebody reads it to him. And yet I know," says he, "that he is very much admired." Mrs. Thrale then took him by repeating a repartee of Murphy. The setting Barry up in competition with Garrick is what irritates the English critics; and Murphy standing up for Barry, Johnson said he was fit for nothing but to stand at an auction room door with his pole. Murphy said that Garrick would do the business as well, and pick the people's pockets at the same time
>
> Talking, after dinner, of the measures he would pursue with the Americans, he said the first thing he would do would be to quarter the army on the cities; and if any refused free quarters, he would pull down that person's house, if it was joined to other houses, but would burn it if it stood alone. This and other schemes he proposed in the manuscript of "Taxation no Tyranny," but these, he said, the Ministry expunged
>
> Talking of America, it was observed that his (Johnson's) works would not be admired there. "No," says Boswell, "we shall soon hear of his being hung in effigy." "I should be glad of that," says the Doctor, "that would be a new source of fame," alluding to some conversation on the fulness of his fame which had gone before. "And," says Boswell, "I wonder he has not been hung in effigy from the Hebrides to England." "I shall suffer them to do it incorporeally," says the Doctor, "if they can find me a tree to do it upon."

This Boswellian discovery reminds us of a *find* (as coin-collectors call such things) just made, and of greater moment. Mr. Monckton Milnes has now in his hands many unpublished notes of conversations made at the time by Boswell himself on the backs of letters. Some are tinged with coarseness, but all are characteristic. Mr. Milnes is about to print a selection of Boswell's memoranda for private (why not for public?) circulation.

The admirers of Sir Joshua Reynolds are observing with faces of pleasure that a clever enthusiast in art, Mr. William Cotton, of Ivy-bridge, in Devonshire, is about to publish a complete and carefully-compiled catalogue of all the known works of Sir Joshua. Mr. Cotton has access to the pocket-books in which the great painter recorded the names of his sitters and the times of sitting. These have been of immense assistance in settling the chronology of his works. We mention Mr. Cotton's labour of love thus particularly in the belief that some of our readers are able and ready to assist that gentleman with particulars of certain pictures in their own immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Cotton, we know, will thankfully acknowledge any assistance he may receive. The catalogue cannot be too full of necessary particulars. Where Mr. Cotton is "most at a loss is, we understand, in the prices which Sir Joshua received for his pictures. Sir Joshua's original receipts must still exist in many families.

Artists are regretting that the recent act of a thief—working in a spirit akin to that of the scoundrel who smashed a few years ago the Portland Vase—will have an evil effect in discouraging collectors from giving increased facilities for the public inspection of their treasures. Some miscreant has stolen a picture (it is not named) from the people's Palace at Hampton Court. Is the picture irrecoverable? Surely it must have been done as a freak, and an advertisement requiring its return, and "no question asked," would lead to its restoration. Already there has been a talk of *screwing* the pictu res to the walls for security—not from fire, but from human fingers. The fellow who smashed the Portland Vase has been the means of closing that exquisite piece of art from the public eye, for now, in its restored state, it is only to be seen by the chosen few. Twenty thieves, fresh from breaking windows, might soon succeed in closing all our free exhibitions.

WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 58.)

AGAR (Captain the Hon. Charles Welbore), of the 44th, whose death before Sebastopol, on the 18th June, of wounds received the same day, in the attack upon the Cemetery, we have already recorded, was beloved and respected by his brother officers. His Colonel reports his full writes:—"Charles Agar of my regiment, was severely wounded in the assault, and died a few hours afterwards; poor fellow, both his legs were carried off by a round-shot. The service has lost a most gallant officer, and we, his brother officers, a universal favourite." Another officer writes:—"I heard myself from the men of his company that 'Captain Agar led them on like a hero, and that they all admired him as much in action, as they had previously liked him.' "

BAINBRIGGE (Lieutenant Edward), Royal Engineers, was killed whilst directing the construction of a battery in the right attack before Sebastopol, on the 6th April last. The report on his death states that "he displayed an intelligence and earnest zeal in the execution of his duties which called forth the admiration of the officer under whom he served." Bainbrigge's name was honourably mentioned by Lord Raglan in his despatch of the 7th April, and his Lordship ordered a monument to be erected to his memory. Lieutenant Bainbrigge was the third son of Lieutenant-General Bainbrigge, C.B., and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbrigge, who was killed at the head of the 20th Regiment at the Battle of Egmont-op-Zee, in Holland, in 1799.

BALL (Lieutenant Edward Alfred), of the 93rd Highlanders, died at Balaclava on the 9th June, in his 20th year. He was son of the late Francis Leeson Ball, Esq., and had entered the Army about a year ago.

BELLEW (Lieutenant William), 1st Royals, died at the Camp before Sebastopol, from wounds received on the 7th June. He was fourth son of the late Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., of Mount Bellew, co. Galway, and grandson of Christopher Bellew, Esq., of Mount Bellew, by Olivia-Emily, his wife, only daughter of Anthony Nugent Lord Kyerston. Lieutenant Bellew's first commission bore date 16th Feb., 1855.

DICKSON (Major William Francis), of the 62nd, was killed on the 7th June, before Sebastopol, whilst defending the trenches against repeated attacks of the Russians. He was eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B. He entered the Army 29th Jan., 1839, and obtained his majority 29th Dec., 1854.

HELY-HUTCHINSON (the Hon. John William Hely) of the 13th Light Dragoons, died recently at Scutari Hospital. The death of this gallant young officer, the universal favourite with all who came within the influence of his warm and generous nature, has caused the deepest regret. He was the only son of the late Earl of Donoughmore by Barbara, his second wife, daughter of Colonel William Reynell, of Castle Reynell, co. Westmeath. His grand-uncle, John, Lord Hutchinson, was a distinguished military officer, and succeeded Sir Ralph Abercromby in the command of the army in Egypt. Captain Hely-Hutchinson was born 1st September, 1828. He entered the Army 8th October, 1847, and obtained his troop 10th March, 1854.

LOWRY (Lieutenant Thomas Graves), Royal Engineers, who fell, at the age of twenty, leading the storming party in the attack on the Quarries before Sebastopol, was the youngest son of R. W. Lowry, Esq., D.L., Pomeroy-house, Tyrone; grandson to Admiral Graves, and grand-nephew to Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K.C.B., who was in command with Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen. Lieut. Graves Lowry was appointed to the second company (Captain King's, R.E.), lately returned from the capture of Bomarsund), and sailed in the *Royal Albert*, for the Crimea, in Nov., 1854. The company was sent up to the right attack, Gordon's batteries, where they cheerfully endured the hardships of a Crimean winter, and in spring fell one after another in their post of duty and of danger. On the death of Captain King, in April, Lieut. Lowry, the junior and only remaining officer, was put in temporary charge of the Company. On the 7th of June he led the storming party with skill and courage. Having finished his work successfully he might have retired, but he preferred remaining to assist. When the place was carried he joined Captain Browne in setting the working party to make the lodgment. The 2nd seams advancing to the attack, and Lieut. Lowry standing on the parapet, to urge the covering party to attack them with steadiness, he was shot through the head. His body was brought into Camp next morning, and buried with that of the lamented Captain Dawson, R.E. (who fell the same day in the trenches).

MANSFIELD (Captain William Henry), 44th Regiment, died on the 24th of June, of wounds received in the assault on Sebastopol on the 18th. He was in his 36th year, and had served nearly ten years. He was third son of the late Alexander Mansfield, Esq., of Mornystown Lattin, Ireland. His Colonel, in writing home says:—"In him the regiment has lost a gallant officer and a good soldier."

MARSH (Lieut. Hans Stephenson St. Vincent), Adjutant of the 33rd Regt., was killed in the advanced works before Sebastopol on the 24th June. He was second son of Captain Digby Marsh, R.N., and was educated at Sandhurst, where he took the highest honours, and was presented with his commission into the 56th Regt. He soon after exchanged into the 33rd, and on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, had the distinguished honour of carrying the regimental colours; and just previous to the regiment being ordered to the East, he received the new ones in Dublin barracks, which he announced in a letter to his friends, with the hope that he should carry them again in the first battle with the Russians. During the intervening before he landed in the Crimea, he applied himself so diligently that he mastered the Turkish language so as to understand and speak it fluently. He landed in the Crimea on his twenty-first birthday—September 14th, 1854, and having passed through the fiery ordeal of Alma, where he was five times hit, without any serious injury, he had the happiness of carrying his regimental colours safe off the field. At Inkerman he commanded a company, and was engaged for eight hours, having been the previous twenty-four hours on duty, and being just on his return from the front at sunrise when the battle began. On the 22nd March he was Adjutant on duty, and acting as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Kelly, who commanded the troops, when the Allied works were attacked by the enemy. Lieut. Marsh's conduct on this occasion elicited the highest approval of Lord Raglan, Sir George Brown, and many officers of distinction. We had sustained so heavy a loss of officers on the occasion of the enemy's sortie and the gallant charge (in which Lieut. Marsh bore a conspicuous part) made on the right by Colonel Kelly and Major (now Colonel) Gordon, R.E. that, when they were wounded, Lieut. Marsh took command of the troops, and, losing not a moment, proceeded to the support of the left of our works, where the enemy had entered in large masses. He reached the mortar battery just as the Russians entered at the opposite end; and, with his gallant brother officers, the Hon. Captain Browne and Lieutenant McHenry, prevented the guns being spiked. The former was killed, the latter severely wounded, as was also the Russian Commander. Lord Raglan's despatch states that the gallant Col Tyden coming up, ejected them speedily from the works, "and fairly pitched them over the parapets," well supported by the young Adjutant of the 33rd, who was next morning honoured by an order to write the report of the battle. Lieutenant Marsh, besides having fought at the Alma and Inkerman, greatly distinguished himself both in the successful attack upon the Quarries, and in the recent affair of the 18th, and again amongst the many of our officers who gained great distinction by their bravery in the attack and capture in question, Lieutenant Marsh was one of the foremost. Lieutenant Marsh, as already noticed by the *Daily News* Correspondent, was promised his Brevet majority, by Lord Raglan, immediately after he should have got his Company, as also to be placed on the Staff, as rewards for his gallant and distinguished conduct. The following is from a private letter written by Lord Raglan, and dated only three days before he was to follow his brave young soldier to the grave:—"Before Sebastopol, June 20th.—Lieutenant Marsh was a young officer of great gallantry and high spirit, and had distinguished himself on several occasions."

OWEN (William), 33rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was killed on the night of the 29th ult., in the trenches before Sebastopol. He had not completed his twenty-first year, and had not been a year in the army. He was third son of Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., of Orielton, by Mary-Frances his second wife, daughter of Edward Stephenson, Esq., of Farley-hill, Berks. Lieut. Owen was in one of the covered approaches before the Quarry works, when a shell from a cohorn mortar fell a short distance in front of the parapet, and bounded over among the troops. It exploded almost immediately afterwards. Mr. Owen did not, unfortunately, adopt the usual precaution of throwing himself on the ground, and a fragment struck him, as he was standing up, on the lower part of his body.

SAVAGE (Captain John Morris), Royal Artillery, died of cholera, before Sebastopol, on the 22nd June, aged twenty-six. He entered the Royal Artillery, 18th December, 1847, and became Lieutenant, 9th October, 1848.

TROUTBECK (Captain J. Cortlandt), of the Land Transport Corps, died of cholera, before Sebastopol, on the 13th June, aged 35. He was a descendant in the female line of the great Dutch family of Van Cortlandt, which became established in America, and took an active part against the Royal Military party there.

WHITE (John Hore-y), Acting Assistant-Surgeon to the 3rd Foot, died on the 2nd inst. in the Camp before Sebastopol, of fever after cholera, aged twenty-eight. He was third son of the late Rev. William White, of Wolverhampton.

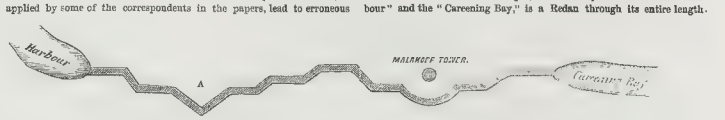
WOODFORD (Edmund Samuel Grimshaw), Lieutenant 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, was killed before Sebastopol, on the 30th ult., by the bursting of a shell, while on duty in the advanced trenches. The gallant young officer, who was but eighteen years of age, was only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, of the Cliff, Preston, Lancashire, who served formerly in the same regiment.

WHY IS SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN?

(From a Correspondent.)

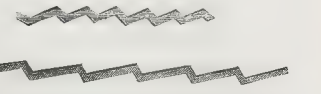
THE slow progress of the siege of Sebastopol must be a matter of wonder to those who are unacquainted with the circumstances with which similar operations are accompanied. Some infer from the siege of the citadel of Antwerp, which is within the recollection of many, that Sebastopol might have been taken with equal facility, the French having accomplished that capture in twenty-one days. It was true they literally ploughed up the soil within the fortress with their shells. But there is no comparison between a petty superfices of a few acres, and one of two or three square miles, that cannot be half invested. The siege of Sebastopol—if it can be called a siege at all, and not an attack upon an intrenched camp—may be easily explained to those unacquainted with similar subjects if they will give a little attention to the peculiar circumstances under which the present operations have been conducted.

There are a few terms used in relation to these operations which, as applied by some of the correspondents in the papers, lead to erroneous



The line of defence of Sebastopol, as limited by the head of the "Harbour" and the "Careening Bay," is a Redan through its entire length.

conclusions. Thus we read of the Redan and the Redan Fort. It should be the Redan Battery. Even this is not strictly correct, because the whole line of the Russian defence, from the Careening Bay to the head of what the Russians call the Harbour, is a Redan, and nothing else. The term applies to a line of works, or to a wall, thrown or built up to resemble the teeth of a saw, or any mode in which the re-entering and salient angles continuously flank or defend each other. These are equally Redans:—



The term has been applied exclusively to the Russian battery A, perhaps because it was so called by our soldiers, without regard to the true meaning of the word in fortification. A bastion is a mass of earth which is generally raised at the angles of a regularly fortified place, composed of two flanks and two faces (Fig. 1). The part B is the face, and C is the flank. Sometimes the flanks are circular (Fig. 2). The space between the two bastions is called a curtain a plain wall which the flanks protect from their respective bastions, running to where the curtain joins the next bastion.

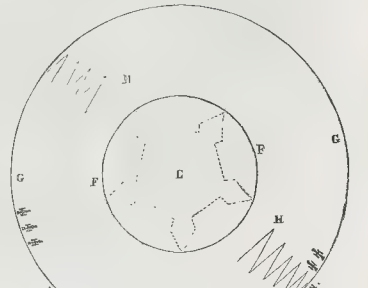
FIG 1.

FIG. 2.

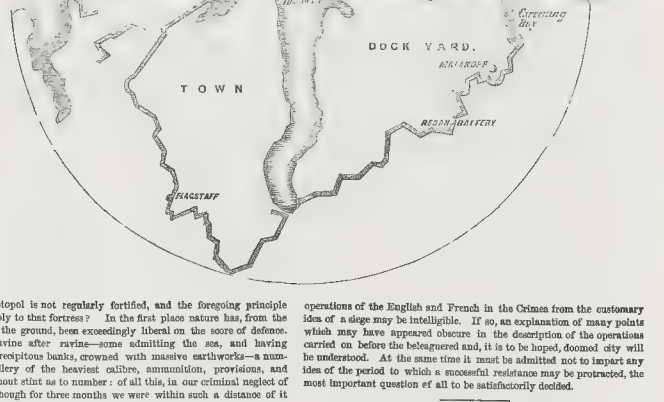
A line of circumvallation consists of a ditch and parapet of earth round a besieged town, to prevent any communication with the place from without, or the escape of any of those who are within. The terms used in the science of fortification are numerous, but more than the above are not necessary to explain the peculiarities of the present siege, which is all that need be attempted.

A place regularly fortified is intended to resist the utmost power of a besieging force for the purpose of delay, or as a hindrance to any subsequent operations, such a force may contemplate. The present state of improvement in artillery, and in the means of the attack of fortified places, has far exceeded that in the art of defence, which last has stood still for more than a century. Indeed the protraction of a surrender to the latest possible moment, before the storming party mounts the breach, is all that can be hoped, in places fortified in the best manner. Where art alone is unassisted by the nature of the ground, and all communication with succour is cut off, the fall of a place attacked by regular approaches, may be predicted to a nicety of time—a circumstance not a little remarkable.

The principle upon which a regularly-fortified place falls may be easily comprehended by the following diagram. Suppose the encente, or circuit of the fortress (E), is a circle of a mile in diameter, or three miles in circumference. Suppose it to have five bastions standing on level ground, and rendered as strong as art can make it. The siege commencing, a line of circumvallation (G), is drawn round it by the besieging army. It is seen in a moment that if the line G be double in circumference that of F, it can concentrate upon the smaller circle double the amount of fire that the smaller circle can bring to bear upon the larger, and that the fire of



the last must diverge in place of concentrating. Hence the defence of the strongest works dependent upon art alone will only be a question of a little difference of time. The approaches and parallels (H) will go on successfully. Marshal Girard took the citadel of Antwerp on the day he prognosticated he should have possession of it. The result of this principle cannot be denied, and hence in modern warfare fortresses so situated are much less valued than they were formerly. Outworks upon outworks, so very costly in making, must all be subject to the great principle thus laid down.



But Sebastopol is not regularly fortified, and the foregoing principle does not apply to that fortress? In the first place nature has, from the character of the ground, been exceedingly liberal on the score of defence. Cut into ravine after ravine—some admitting the sea, and having steep and precipitous banks, crowned with massive earthworks—a numberless artillery of the heaviest calibre, ammunition, provisions, and soldiers without stint as to number: of all this, in our criminal neglect of espionage, though for three months we were within such a distance of it that we might have been made acquainted with the minutest points in relation to the locality of all this we knew nothing. We came at once, not upon a fortress, but upon one of the strongest of natural military positions, since rendered stronger by unlimited means—means not temporary, but continuous. We assaulted redoubts of earth standing on the verge of precipitous ground. We have taken but one—the Mamelon. We have killed and wounded thousands of the enemy, but fresh troops replace them. No line of circumvallation cuts off the free communication of the garrison with exhaustless resources; and this remarkable and sanguinary siege consists rather of the reiterated assaults of one army upon another, the ground being in favour of the side attacked, than any siege at all. So far from the present siege resembling that of a regular fortress, it does not even present a complete semi-circle to the besieging force. In a place properly invested, every pound of powder expended, every soldier disabled, is so much gain to the attacking force; but here every pound of powder expended is replaced, as well as every disabled man. A battery ruined one day is repaired the same night. Hence we find no analogy with the sieges of regularly fortified towns. In truth, Sebastopol is not a fortified town; but a place defended by lines and redoubts, placed in front of a numerous army. From this arises the inconclusive character of the operations, and the necessity of taking the town by storm, as was seen soon after the army arrived before the place, but opposed by Lord Raglan.

It is possible that the above explanation of the different nature of the operations of the English and French in the Crimea from the customary idea of a siege may be intelligible. If so, an explanation of many points which may have appeared obscure in the description of the operations carried on before the beleaguered and, it is to be hoped, doomed city will be understood. At the same time it must be admitted not to impart any idea of the period to which a successful resistance may be protracted, the most important question of all to be satisfactorily decided.

RUSSIAN FORCES IN FINLAND.—The *Vaktaren (Watchman)*, a Stockholm paper, gives the strength of the Russian forces in Finland as follows:—Four Grenadier regiments of 3200 each—12,800; twenty-two battalions of the Line, 600 each—13,200; two battalions Sharpshooters, 1000 each—2000; three Marine equipages, 3000; ten Field Batteries, 250 each—2500; Cossacks, 2000; Sappers, 250—21,250 The amount of cavalry, irrespective of Cossacks, is here not mentioned; the figures given are the nominal strength of the troops; the effective strength would, of course, be somewhat smaller. Taken altogether, including the newly-raised Finnish battalions, the whole Russian force in Finland is computed at 50,000 men.

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.—The following is the list of Russian military commanders in charge of districts:—Perowski, in Orenburg; Orbelian, on the Caspian territory; Mouravieff, with Rebutoff, Baklanoff, and Kovalevsky, in the Transcaucasian district; Serebrikoff and Chornutoff, in Tschernomoria, the Don districts, and East Crimea; Gortschakoff II., with Osten-Sacken, Nachimoff, Wrangel, Labanoff, Wranor, and Korff, in the Crimea; Luders, with Uschakoff and Schabelski, in New Russia, Cherson, as far as the Bug, Bessarabia, Tschernigoff, and Khankoff; from here northwards Panitsine, up to the confines of Paskiewitsch's command; in the Baltic provinces, Sievers; in Esthland, Grabbe; in St. Petersburg, Rudiger; in Finland, Berg; in Archangel, Vice-Admiral Chrischtschoff.

THE SPANISH GRAIN TRADE.—An extraordinary corn trade has sprung up between this place and the United Kingdom, in consequence of the closing of the Black Sea granaries through the war, and the stoppage of the usual supplies from the United States and France. During the quarter ending the 30th ult., twenty-one British and eighteen French vessels conveyed from St. Sebastian to different British ports 27,267 quarters of wheat and 7393 sacks of flour, respectively worth £79,747, and £16,832, free on board.—*Letter from St. Sebastian.*

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY AND SIR H. R. BISHOP.

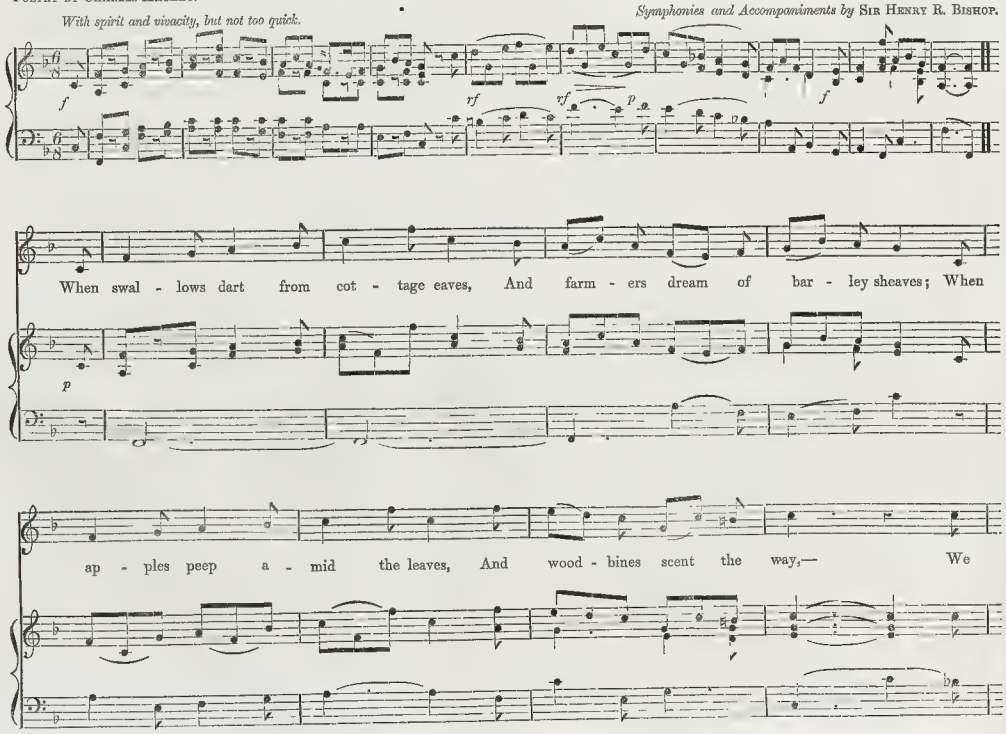
'MID THE NEW-MOWN HAY.

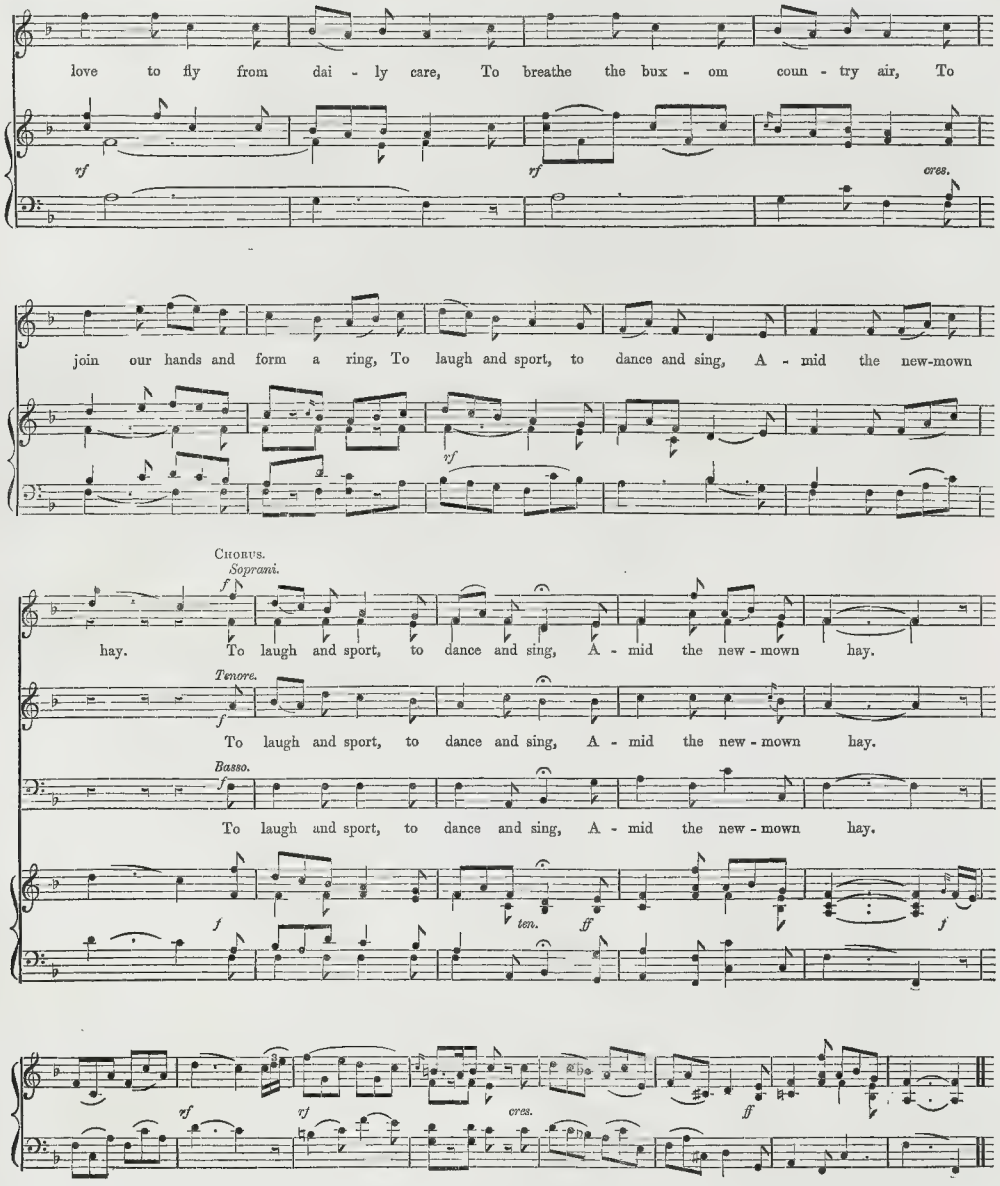
Poetry by Charles Mackay.

Air, "It fell, about the sweet May-time."

Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir Henry R. Bishop.

With spirit and vivacity, but not too quick.


When swal - lows dart from cot - tage eaves, And farm - ers dream of bar - ley sheaves; When
ap - ples peep a - mid the leaves, And wood - bines scent the way,— We


love to fly from dai - ly care, To breathe the bux - om coun - try air, To
rf
rf
cres.
join our hands and form a ring, To laugh and sport, to dance and sing, A - mid the new-mown
rf
Chorus.
Soprani.
f
hay. To laugh and sport, to dance and sing, A - mid the new - mown hay.
Tenore.
f
To laugh and sport, to dance and sing, A - mid the new - mown hay.
Basso.
f
To laugh and sport, to dance and sing, A - mid the new - mown hay.
f
ten.
ff
f
rf
rf
cres.
ff

II.

A stranger comes with eyes of blue:
Quoth he, "I'm LOVE, the young and true;
I wish to pass an hour with you
This pleasant summer day."
"Come in! come in! you saucy elf!
And who's your friend?"—"'Tis FRIENDSHIP'S self!"—
"Come each, come both, our sports to share;
There's welcome kind, and room to spare,
Amid the new-mown hay."

III.

The ring is form'd;—but who are these?
"Come, tell your errand, if you please;
You look so sour and ill at ease,
You dim the face of day."
"AMBITION!" "JEALOUSY!" and "STRIFE!"
And "SCORN!" and "WEARINESS OF LIFE!"
"If such your names, we hate your kin;
The place is full, you can't come in,
Amid the new-mown hay."

IV.

Another guest comes bounding by,
With brow unwrinkled, fair, and high,
With sun-burnt face and roguish eye,
And asks our leave to stay:
Quoth he, "I'm FUN, your right good friend!"
"Come in! come in! with you we'll end!"
And thus we frolic in a ring,
And thus we laugh, and dance, and sing,
Amid the new-mown hay.

NOTE ON THE MELODY.—This beautiful air is known in the rural districts under the name of "Jockey to the Fair." A writer in *Notes and Queries*, vol. vii. p. 59, under the signature of "H. G. D." says that this is "a very celebrated Gloucestershire ballad, at one time popular, but rarely heard now. I have before me an old and much mutilated broadside of it, which at the conclusion has the initials L. and B."—Nothing is known of the authorship of the music, which is lively, elegant, and thoroughly English in its character. The present version, which Sir Henry Bishop believed to be the best and most correct one, was taken from the singing of a lady, who learned it in childhood in the county of Durham.

OUR LODGERS.

NO. I.—THE PARLOURS.

I KEEP a lodging house—No, my wife keeps a lodging-house. Perhaps I had better say *we* keep a lodging-house, as I am resp onsible for the rent, rates, and taxes, and my wife is responsible to me for the lodgers. I have not much to do except to check the tradesman's book s, and make out the lodgers' weekly bills; the former operation being a mere exercise of common compound arithmetic; the latter an art a cquired after many years' anxious study and practice. It requires no small skill, I assure you, to get a profit out of everything; and I should not rest in my bed if I thought any of our lodgers had done me by esca ping paying, either in meat or in malt, for every accommodation received on my premises. In the good old times, before lock-making had arrived at its present perfection, I have heard my mother say—she k ept a lodging-house too—that ours was the best business of the day, and that she had reared honestly a large family out of the tea-caddies, cellarets, and meat-safes of her lodgers; but when p eople became mean enough to secure those repositories, the good old soul took it greatly to heart and I think her end was hastened by the discovery that a lodger of sixteen years' standing had had a "Chubb's patent" put on to an old cheffonier. It is no use lamenting the past; it is much better to "meet the situation"—and I flatter myself that I do so.

We have met with some very odd people at times—very odd people; and, having a great deal of leisure, I have from time to time written down a description of some of Our Lodgers. The names I shall use will, in all cases, be fictitious, when the persons described shall have honourably paid their rent, and given fair and proper warning; but in all cases where shabbiness has been exhibited, the correctest description of any peculiarity of person will be given, in addition to the real name of the party forming the subject of the sketch.

I shall begin with our late "parlours." Mrs. Blackday (real name having died without giving the usual notice to quit)—Mrs. Blackday was an undertaker's widow. She had married her h usband solely on account of his profession; being naturally of such a melancholy turn of mind that when she went out for a day's pleasure she always spent it in one of the cemeteries. When Blackday died she was inconsolable for upwards of a month, and then became reconciled to her loss only by the idea that she could wear widow's caps to the end of her days. It was something terrific to see her read a newspaper, as she was always under the belief that she had a personal interest in everything of a painful description. Her chronological data were also rather peculiar, as she seemed to remember every circumstance of her life by connecting it with what she had had for dinner.

One day, addressing me, she said, "Mr. Mungo (name fictitious), I am in such a nervous state to-day that I have had the *Times* in my hand more than a quarter of an hour and have not dared to open it. I felt just in the same way three days before Blackday was measured—I mean died. We had the pa per then in the afternoon; and I recollect we'd had a boiled leg of mutton, and turnips, and greens; no, not greens—I am wrong there—only turnips; when I felt that something had occurred somewhere or other, and that I should read it for the first time in *that* paper. I did read it: "THE WRECK OF A VESSEL.—NAME UNKNOWN." At that time I had a second cousin at sea, so judge what my feelings were. If we hadn't had a letter the next day—no, the day after, because I recollect we had hashed mutton two days running, and it was the second day—saying that he had arrived safely at Portsmouth, I think I must have died with anxiety."

I was anxious to please her then, as she said she had no relations for whom she cared a button, and she had not told us that all she had to leave was the trouble of burying her; so, to cheer her up, I hinted that her present fears would prove as groundless as they had done before. She took heart of grace—or rather of course that may be—and began at the "*Births*," as a matter of course; and having added up the number of "little strangers," sighed heavily and exclaimed, "Very numerous!" The "*Marriages*" appeared to have more interest for her, and at last she paused, as though struck by a name she knew.

"'John Johnson, Esq., to Emily Brown, youngest daughter of ——. John Johnson? I wonder if that is the Johnson I knew at Manchester. Of course, it must be. A drunken, dissipated fellow! And he has married Louisa—no, Emily—Brown. Poor thing! If I had known it, I think I should have gone to—where were they married? Oh, at Brighton—and forbidden the banns. He must kill himself in a few years, though that's a poor consolation to a young bride. Hey! what! Mary Smith! has she married again, after her experience? Mr. Mungo, that woman's first husband was an Armageddon, Sir."

"But are you sure that the bride is the same person? Mary Smiths are plentiful as blackberries," said I. "Mr. Mungo, I have an instinct that never deceives me. '*Deaths*,' '*Deaths*,' I never read them now; they bring back the only happy recollection of my married life. Poor Blackday idolised his business, and the grief which he always put into his face, whether the job was rich or poor, was worth the amount of his bill at any time. I remember a highly-respectable widowed party telling him so one day when we'd had a roast sucking-pig and early potatoes for dinner." Here she gave a loud shriek, and let the paper fall upon her knees; but I was not alarmed for her, as I knew her peculiarity. However, I was obliged to say "What's the matter?"

"There's another 'BOILER EXPLOSION,' and civil engineers run in my family. Oh! (and she crumpled up the paper between her hands) oh! I wonder if it's Edward Gills, or Thomas Styles, or Edward White (no; he's a confectioner), or James Grey, who has fallen a victim;—perhaps all!" And then, in a sepulchral tone, she read aloud, "BOILER EXPLOSION—NO LOSS OF LIFE." She raised her eyes gently from the paper and looked as though she were a deceived woman who had been defrauded out of an enormous amount of sympathy.

But she would not be made happy if she could help it; so the same speculations occurred over "A balloon accident," "A breach of promise of marriage," "A case of child-dropping," and "A man run over by a wheel-barrow."

Her false alarms were not confined to the newspaper; and I would not have put up with the trouble she gave had I known she had only an annuity. If there was a cry of "Stop thief" in the street she roused the whole house to see that her six silver tea-spoons were safe in her tea-caddy. We thought ourselves lucky if the house were not on fire five nights out of the seven. If a vagabond boy gave vent to his feelings by screaming out "Variety," she knew by instinct that some relative of her own had been run over by a coal-waggon; and, in short, nothing could happen of an alarming nature but she immediately made it her personal property.

Where she went to in the summer we never knew; and, as she kept on her apartments, and paid the rent in advance, we took but little trouble to discover. Some one said that they had seen her sitting at a window which overlooked Pere la Chaise, but I think the prospect must have been too cheerful for her.

She died in December last. "Mr. Mungo," she said, "eighteen years ago—I recollect it as yesterday—Mr. Blackday and I had a loin of veal, stuffed, and three pounds of Yorkshire reds, and currant dumplings; it was the anniversary of our wedding-day. I will thank Mrs. Mungo to let me have the same dinner to-day, only making the potatoes two pounds instead of three, and limiting the dumplings to one—a widow dumpling, if I may say so."

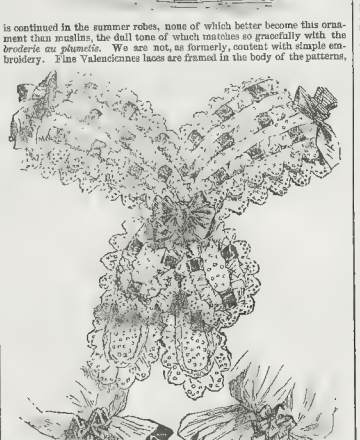
Of course Mrs. Mungo did as desired; and whether the old lady over-ate herself, or whether the veal was rather underdone, I don't know, but she was taken very ill in the night, and in less than a week we lost "the Parlours."

L

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

WITH the abrupt change in the temperature, summer toilets have succeeded those of winter without any transition. White robes are much worn. The luxury in embroidery which we pointed out for the winter

is continued in the summer robes, none of which better become this ornament than muslins, the dull tone of which matches so gracefully with the *broderie en plumetis*. We are not, as formerly, content with simple embroidery. Fine Valenciennes laces are framed in the body of the patterns,



and these lights, cleverly managed, render the robes yet lighter and more graceful. The Exhibition shows us some chefs-d œuvre of this kind. We recently observed in a window three robes bearing the somewhat pompous names of "La Majestie," "L'Altesse," and "La Grande Dame." The first is almost entirely covered with embroidery, mingled with Valenciennes; the second has four flounces, and is ornamented with similar embroidery with point d'Alençon.

From these splendours we turn to what is worn at balls and soirées. The favourite material is white muslin, either without flounces, with an apron ornamented with *boullonnés*, through which are passed ribbons of light colours; or with skirts of several flounces, through the hems of which similar ribbons are passed. The corsages that are worn with these last-mentioned robes have always *basque frencées*, which form an upper flounce. The sleeves are also *boullonnés*: they are now begun to be made full almost up to the shoulder, confined by little bands. The sleeves are also mingled with ribbons and little pieces of very narrow black velvet. Sleeves closed at the wrist are much more worn than in previous years. Robes are of very clear shades, the grey, formed of little squares ("*Tom Ponce*"), are very recherché; but the richest novelties are the robes with large white taffeta stripes, ornamented with garlands of rose-leaves and lilac lines. They are also made with somewhat darker shades. Bounets are necessarily white, and for the evening the head-dresses also. The flowers most worn are white roses, myrtle, jessamine, lilies, white lilac, narcisus, &c.; worn either in tufts or long trails.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In-door Dress.—White muslin cap, embroidered with a row placed flat upon the front on the rolls; the crown is covered with three similar bands, placed crosswise, and forming, like the flounces upon the crown of each side, a tuft of rose-coloured ribbons.

Peignoir of white muslin, with a single flounce in the middle of the skirt, with large scallops, and in each a rich bouquet of *en broderie au plumets*, which gradually disappears in the ground. The front has two columns of embroidery lengthwise; the centre, which narrows up to the waist, is filled with similar bands placed crosswise. This *peignoir* is drawn in at the waist by a double bow of white muslin, the two extremities of which have embroidery similar to that which is within the scallop of the flounce. A small white muslin *pardessu* finishes by a flounce which rises the third upon the skirt; above a band similar, to that of the robe runs all around and extends in front as high as the neck. The sleeves à *double boullonné* are at the end of the same embroidery, together with the muslin bow, which closes the dress at the neck. It is impossible to find a toilet either fresher or in better taste

Fichu Ristori.—This low dress handkerchief has the flaps crossed and hanging down before and behind; the ground is composed of *boullons* of black tulle or à *pois*. Through each *boullon* is passed a sky blue, rose, or other shaded ribbon, according to the tone of the toilet. Over the velvet fastenings is rich lace on *guipure*, in a sort of draught-board pattern. Next are tulle sleeves with ribbons of right colours.

Travelling Mantelet of Prussian velvet, marroon coloured. This is a new material from the Exhibition, and was immediately adopted by persons of high fashion.

PRIZE MONEY.

(From the London Gazette of Tuesday.)

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

Victoria, R. Whereas by our Royal Proclamation, dated the 29th day of March, 1854, after referring to our Order in Council, bearing date on the said 29th day of March, 1854, whereby we ordered that reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the Emperor of Al the Russias, his subjects, or others, inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions (save and except any vessels to which our Licence has been or might be granted, or which had been directed to be released from the embargo and had not since arrived at any foreign port), so that our fleets and ships should and might lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of All the Russias, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within our dominions, duly authorised and required to take cognizance thereof, we did order and direct that the net produce of all such prizes taken by any of our ships or vessels of war (save and except when they should be acting on any conjunct expedition with our army, in which case we reserved to ourselves the division and distribution of all prize and booty taken, and also save and except as hereinafter mentioned), should be for the entire benefit and encouragement of our flag-officers, captains, commanders, and other commissioned officers in our pay, and of all subordinate warrant, petty, and non-commissioned officers, and of the seamen, marines, and soldiers on board our said ships and vessels at the time of the capture, after the same should have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize. And whereas we think that officers and crews of any of our ships and vessels of war who shall be placed or sent in charge of any ship or vessel which shall be hereafter captured or detained by any of our ships or vessels of war, shall share in prizes made during their absence by the ship or vessel on the books of which they may then be borne; we do therefore hereby order and direct that all officers and crews of any of our ships and vessels of war who shall be placed or sent in charge of any ship or vessel which shall be hereafter captured or detained by any of our ships or vessels of war, shall share in the prizes captured during their absence, by the ship or vessel of war on the books of which they may be borne at the time of such prizes being captured, in all respects as if they had been actually on board such ship or vessel at the time of such prizes being captured by her

Given at our Court at Osborne-house, Isle of Wight, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1855, and in the nineteenth year of our reign

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FRENCH FLOATING BATTERY. The floating-battery *Devastation*, launched last spring at Cherbourg, is now ready to sail for the Baltic. The last two experimental trips made by that movable fortress were most successful. Its greatest speed under steam was 4½ knots an hour, and its average speed 3¾. This result was considered the more satisfactory as the special construction of the vessel, the bottom of which is flat and the bow round, must lessen its speed. It is almost incredible that so enormous a mass, covered as it is all over with thick iron plates, and every gun of which weighs 9350 lb, should only draw 7½ feet of water. M. Guleysse, the engineer, has succeeded in attaining the salutary end which the *Devastation* obeys the rudder is truly remarkable. A steam-frigate, which left Toulon in the beginning of the month, is expected at Cherbourg to take in tow and conduct to the Baltic that splendid floating battery.

IMPORTANT REFORMS IN POLAND. The Warsaw correspondent of the *Indépendance* refers at some length to important reforms about to be accomplished in Poland. In the first place, the Commission of Inquiry, which has hitherto held cognizance of all political offences, is dissolved, and such offences will in future be tried by the ordinary tribunals. Secondly, the Polish language will be substituted for the Russian in all official business and proclamations. Thirdly, instead of the various communes now charged with the different official departments, officials with the title of "Ministers" will be appointed. "These reforms," says the *Indépendance*, "indicate to a certain extent the commencement of the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY. The effective of the Austrian army now stands at about 400,000 men. Next spring—unless the ordinary course be departed from—there will be a new levy throughout the monarchy. The army is just now severely tried by disease. The deaths in the military hospitals are one in thirty-five. The cholera was raging at Lemberg when the Emperor was lately there. One officer—Col. Wussin—died within a few hours after receiving the approbation of his Sovereign. Provisions in Austria are rather advancing in price, although the harvest promises to be an average one.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH SHIPPING AT MAZATLAN.—A frightful disaster occurred in the harbour of Mazatlan on the night of the 18th of June. A considerable number of vessels were, according to custom, moored outside the harbour. They were mostly laden with valuable cargoes, and were awaiting an anticipated revolutionary movement, in order that they might enter the port by paying a part only of the heavy duties enacted by the tariff. The movement, however, did not take place, and the Government having abated somewhat of its demands, these vessels sailed into the port in the latter part of May. A few days afterwards, during the night, a violent south wind arose, the waves of the harbour were lashed into fury, the storm became furious, the craft became unmanageable, were driven from their anchorage, and were brought into violent collision with one another, six of the vessels were nearly entirely destroyed, and twenty-three of the crew drowned. The cargoes lost are estimated at above one million dollars. The vessels are as follows: the *Benjamin Rhea*, from Liverpool, with a return cargo of iron and copper, two of the crew drowned; the *John Patchett*, loaded with dry goods; the *Tartar*, with a full cargo from Europe; the French ship *Mouette*, vessel and crew totally lost, with a return cargo of mother-of-pearl, dye wood, and skins; the Peruvian brig *Magnet*, from Guayaquil, with a cargo of liquors, not insured; and the American schooner *Copeland*, in ballast. The latter was to have left the next day for San Francisco.

One day last week no less than twenty strayed children were in the Glasgow Central Police-office at once, and the notice was given to the public by a board affixed to the entrance-gate announcing that there is "A strayed child in the office."

The census of the city of New York, just taken, shows the population of the island to amount to about 750,000. Five years ago it was 517,000 Brooklyn, on the opposite bank of the East River, numbers about 300,000, and Jersey city and Hoboken, on the North River, will carry up the town population of New York, without taking in the surrounding villes, to over a million.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Earl of AIRLIE inquired whether any official information had lately been received by the Government respecting the progress of the war in Asiatic Turkey? The noble lord accompanied his question by a prolonged statement of the events which, he alleged, had placed that portion of the Turkish dominions, especially the fortress of Kars, in imminent danger of capture by the Russian army.

The Earl of CLARENDON stated that the last intelligence from Asiatic Turkey bore date of the 23rd June. At that time the Turkish army was neither discouraged nor demoralised, the Russians had been repulsed in more than one attack, and Kars was considered safe from any sudden attempt at its capture

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Nuisances Removal Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Metropolitan Buildings Bill went through Committee.
The Passengers Act Amendment Bill was considered in Committee, and some considerable progress made with the clauses of that measure.

WRITS FOR SOUTHWARK AND MARYLEBONE.

A new writ was moved by Mr HAYTER for the borough of Southwark, Sir W. Molesworth having vacated his seat by accepting the office of Colonial Secretary.

A new writ was also ordered to issue for the borough of Marylebone, in the room of Sir B. Hall, who has accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

THE TURKISH LOAN

The report of the Committee on the Turkish Loan being brought up, Mr. S. WORTLEY expressed much regret that the House should, on a previous night, have been taken by surprise on the question, so as almost to have passed a vote negativing the resolution proposed by the Government. He admitted that the project of the guarantee was in many respects imperfect, but deprecated the language which had been used in the late debate, and remarked upon the inconsistency evinced by members who professed to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, and yet registered their suffrages against the proposition for guaranteeing the Turkish Loan

Mr BRIGHT, with much warmth, repudiated the charge of having been implicated in a conspiracy, or of co-operating in a surprise, on Friday night. His resistance to the resolution then proposed was altogether in accordance of party influences, and was prompted chiefly by his sense of the dangers and disadvantages that attended even a distant approach to the system of subsidies. If there was one thing of which Parliament should be jealous, and which the people of England during forty years of peace had more frequently pronounced their opinion upon than any other, it was the reopening of the system of subsidies, which in the last war had been proved to be so inefficient for any useful purpose, but so efficient for plunging the country into debt and increasing the burden of taxation (Cheers from below the gangway). He agreed generally in the arguments which he had heard advanced the other night against this Loan; but there was one which he thought more important than the others. He feared that this Loan was but the beginning of a gross and scandalous mismanagement, which would lead to late entanglements and embarrassments the end of which it was impossible to foresee. With regard to the division itself (said Mr. Bright) I have no hesitation in taking my full share of the responsibility (hear), and I would ask, do those who, in the press, venture to lecture me and others upon the course we are taking, suppose that we are mere sneaking cowards? (Hear, hear, and a laugh) Are we, because we are determined to act in accordance with our conscientious convictions of what the interests of our country require, to be browbeaten by the press, and told that we do not represent the feelings of our constituents and of the country? (Hear, hear.) I say it is for us to judge for ourselves as to that matter, and we are prepared to take the responsibility. It was not necessary, said the hon. member, for any man to have a seat in this House, but having it, he should have regard to what he conceives to be the true interests of the country. The noble Lord might yet find that the division of the other night was a useful one to him. He believed that had the question been put to the House free from the pressure of Government necessity, that apart from the members of the Treasury bench, not ten members would have supported it on the division. There was no reason for alarm either as to the fate of the Government or the continuance of the French alliance as resulting from the vote upon this Loan. There would be a Government when the noble Lord no longer sat upon the Treasury bench, and England would exist long after this war, despite the imaginary fears of the noble Lord, or the browbeating to which the press of London commonly resorted when any member of the House of Commons ventured to say anything rational upon the subject of the war (hear, hear).

Mr. Serjeant SHEE, having voted for the resolution on Friday, offered some arguments in vindication of his decision, and criticised the allegations brought forward by Mr. Gladstone and other opponents of the proposed guarantee.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY believed that the words and conduct of Austria had destroyed all hope of active co-operation in that quarter. Englishmen was thus left with no other ally than France; and, in the pending emergency, he saw no better means of augmenting the antagonism opposed to Russia than by strengthening Turkey with resources towards carrying on the struggle.

Mr. ALCOCK had opposed the resolution simply because he believed that the guarantee would lead to eventual entanglements. He did not object to the proposal for aiding Turkey with money, but wished to have that assistance granted in an open and direct manner, without any pledging conditions as to future employment

Mr. RICARDO justified his opposition to the guarantee in the previous debate, and added some further arguments touching the injurious consequences which he anticipated from the completion of the proposed convention.

Further remarks in vindication of the course they had respectively adopted on Friday were presented by Mr. DENDY and Sir D. L. EVANS.

Mr. LAYARD contended that the necessity of Turkey demanded, and her honourable conduct warranted, the assistance of more wealthy Powers. He claimed for that country the credit of being just in her pecuniary transactions even to generosity, and cited evidence to show the increase of her trade. Adverting to the vote of Friday, he brought a heavy accusation against Mr. Gladstone, as having acted an unworthy and unpatriotic part on that occasion.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied to this charge, observing that Mr. Layard himself confessed in the commencement of his speech that the proposed convention, which on Friday found no voice raised in its defence, except that of two cabinet ministers. He asserted the right of the House of Commons to interfere in circumstances such as now presented, characterising the assertion that such interposition was improper as a "servile doctrine"

Mr. M'GREGOR, though disapproving of the joint guarantee, would not allow the faults of the convention to outweigh the French alliance, and the effect its rejection would produce in Russia and Germany.

Mr. DISRAELI stated that, even if England were called upon to pay the whole five millions, it would but counterbalance the larger army which France maintained in the Crimea.

Mr. LAING declared that, so far from wishing to disparage the alliance with France, his principal reason for voting against the resolution had been the fear that it might endanger our amicable relationship with that country.

After some further remarks from Mr. Cayley, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Phillips, the subject dropped, and the report was agreed to without opposition.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. PALK sought some explanations from the Government touching their preparations for the war, demanding especially what measures were being taken to reinforce the army in the Crimea

Mr. F. PEEL declined to answer the queries thus urged, pleading that the information required would be very acceptable to Russia; he stated, however, that efficient reserves had been formed at Malta, and that recruiting for the Foreign Legion was proceeding satisfactorily.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

THE FIRE COMPANY.

The Earl of HARDWICKE, in moving the suspension of the Standing Orders, in order to allow of the second reading of a private measure, entitled the Fire Company Bill, contended that the importance of the object in view warranted such an exceptional proceeding.

Some discussion took place on the question; and, upon an intimation from Earl Grey and Lord GRANVILLE that the Government had no intention of abandoning their bills for amending the law of partnership, the motion was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Irish Loan Bill was brought in and read a first time.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The House having gone into Committee for the purpose of resuming progress on the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill,

Lord PALMERSTON said, the Government had taken up this bill in the hope of being able to effect a compromise between the contending parties; but, disappointed in this hope from the tenacity with which each clung to their own extreme views, he felt that, in the present state of the bill, and at the present period of the session, it was hopeless to expect to pass it into law, and he, therefore, moved that the Chairman should report progress, and not ask leave to sit again, as there was no use in wasting the time of the House, which might be more usefully applied to the consideration of bills which might have a chance of passing during the present session.

This proposition excited a prolonged and confused discussion, in the course of which much displeasure was expressed by several Irish members at the surrender of the bill by the Government. Ultimately, however, the motion was agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress on the understanding that the bill should be withdrawn.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the Partnership Amendment Bill; but the discussion that ensued referred only to the question whether the measure, along with its companion, the Limited Liabilities Bill, should be proceeded with this year.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his intention to persevere with the bills, although the day on which the Peers had consented to discuss new business would be passed before they could reach the Upper House.

A division was taken on the motion of Mr. MUNTZ, and the Chairman ordered to report progress by a majority of 89 to 41. The resumption of the Committee on the bill was then fixed for Thursday, at twelve o'clock.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill went through Committee

The House adjourned at four o'clock for two hours; but, very shortly after resuming at six, was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SHORT TIME BLEACHING WORKS BILL.

Mr. CHEETHAM presented petitions from Lancashire against the bill.

Sir G. GREY hoped that the hon. Member (Mr. I. Butt) would not press the bill during the present session.

Mr. I. BUTT thought it was desirable that the House should express its opinion on the bill, and therefore he should persist in moving that the bill be read a second time. The present bill had originated with the working classes of Bolton, who were desirous to have such an arrangement with regard to a limitation of the hours of labour as was come to by the masters and workmen of the west of Scotland that of sixty hours per week. A Royal Commission had been appointed, and it appeared from the evidence taken before the Commissioner, Mr. Leonard, that boys and girls from ten to eighteen years of age were employed in bleaching works continuously for eighteen hours a day, having them at each time to sleep, much less to improve their mind. The work, too, was carried on in an air before the temperature of which it was fearful to do. He therefore appealed to the House whether they would allow such a state of things to exist another year. He hoped the House would not be abominable bad at present evidence, but only bad. He certainly should press the House to express its opinion on the bill, and hoped that the bill be read a second time

Mr KIRK moved an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He would not have opposed the bill if Ireland had been excluded from its operation. He believed that no such things took place in Ireland as had been described. In Ireland they only worked for eight hours in the winter, and it was therefore unfair that they should not be allowed to work a longer time in the summer

Mr. CROOK seconded the motion for the bill being read a second time. The evils that existed with regard to labour in bleaching works rendered it absolutely necessary that the House should interfere at once to remedy the evil.

Sir G. GREY thought it was inexpedient that the bill should be proceeded with this session. At this period of the session it was impossible that the bill could have proper consideration, as he was aware that there was considerable opposition to it.

Lord SEYMOUR thought it was most inexpedient to proceed with the bill this session. It was admitted on all hands that there was a necessity for legislation on the subject, and that a bill should be introduced upon a full inquiry, which would receive the consideration of the House.

Lord J. MANNERS had heard no argument to show that the present system should be allowed to exist another year, or even a day longer, and nothing could be done without legislation and inquiry now to remove the horrible evils that at present existed.

Mr. CLAY admitted that legislation was necessary, but it was most desirable that the House should be called upon to consider such a measure as would meet the whole question.

Mr. WILKINSON thought the House would do more harm than good if they were to sanction the second reading of the bill; and he should therefore support the amendment.

Mr. J. B. SMITH also urged Mr. I. Butt to withdraw the bill, and introduce it an early period next session.

Mr. DUNCAN thought it was desirable that the discussion of the bill should be postponed.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said it was absurd to suppose that the trade of this country depended upon the slavery of boys and girls.

Mr. BRIGHT said the hon. member for Lambeth, who spoke of slavery knew nothing of bleaching works, either in Lancashire or Scotland, and he would venture to say he never was over one in his life, or ever in Scotland at all, and had not ever read the evidence contained in the report (Laughter). He was opposed to the proposed bill, because he thought it was wrong in principle; but he gave notice that it any bill should be introduced on the subject next session, he would move that the subject be referred to a select Committee.

Sir J. SHELLEY thought it was most inexpedient to proceed with the consideration of the bill

Lord GODERICH supported the second reading.

Mr. COBBETT thought the House ought to affirm the principle of the bill even if it went no further.

The House having divided, the numbers were—For the second reading, 67; against it, 72: majority against the second reading, 5.

The bill was consequently lost.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

Sir W. CLAY moved that this order be discharged. Finding so little chance of carrying it this session, he thought it right to take it off the paper (Hear, hear). He should renew it next session.

The bill was then withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS. COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES, JULY 24. The claim of Sir James Carnegie to the dignities of Earl of Southesk and Baron Carnegie, was allowed. Sir Fitzroy Kelly and the Recorder of London were counsel for the claimant; the Attorney General and the Lord Advocate of Scotland appeared for the Crown. Viscount Montgarret's claim was allowed, the application for an adjournment by Mr. Freeman, counsel for Mr. P. Butler, being refused. The claim of the Earl of Annesley, whose case had been adjourned, was allowed; Mr. Alexander and Mr. Peter Burke appearing as counsel for the Earl. The Grandison Peerage case was again adjourned.

OPENING OF THE DUTCH-RHENISH RAILWAY.—This new and important line, which throws Holland in direct communication with the whole of Central Europe, and places Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, and Arnheim within about two hours' reach of each other, was opened on the 20th inst., by the King, represented by his brother, Prince Henry, Duke of Gelderland, and the Princess of the Netherlands, the Duke of Nassau, and the municipal authorities of the chief cities of Holland. We shall illustrate, from our own Artist's sketches, the inauguration ceremony and festivities next week.

RELEASE OF CECCHETTI.—Intelligence has been received from Florence that Cecchetti, whose name has become notorious of late as having been condemned to a year's imprisonment for disseminating Protestant principles, has been set at liberty, his punishment having been commuted to a year's exile from Tuscany. The Grand Duke was disposed, it is said, to have granted a full pardon, but was restrained by the fear of being supposed to have given way to the passionate and harshly-worded diatribes of the English press and English banker residing at Florence was the immediate instrument of exhibiting clemency for Cecchetti, and the affair was immediately over. Cecchetti will repair to Piedmont, where he will live on a pension secured to him by the beneficence of his friends in London. He will be able to return to Tuscany in a year if he desires it.

RUINOUS STATE OF RUSSIAN TRADE. Most of the correspondence, whether commercial or otherwise, that reaches us now from Russia contains details of this, that, or the other large industrial undertaking, for the support of which, by the compulsory labour of their serfs, the landed proprietors, who are the principal Government dealers, being suspended for want of the requisite funds to work, or the raw material to work upon. The Steam Navigation Company of the Wolga and Kama, founded in 1844, under Imperial patronage, has just been wound up and dissolved, "on account of its unsatisfactory position." A branch of this company conducted an insurance business, which also is now at an end. Various manufactories in Moscow belonging to Government, that have hitherto been kept going on in spite of all difficulties, are now being stopped. The Altai and Nertschinski Gold and Silver Mining and Smelting Works, that have been under the direction of the Ministry of Finance ever since 1830, are now put under the protection of the Imperial Cabinet, with the remark that, as the latter is not in a position to assign it any capital to work with, the State Treasury will for the present supply what is necessary for current outlays. In the inland provinces, where the nobility have for the most part embarked their fortunes in manufactories for the purpose of conferring a value on their wide-stretching estates and numerous serfs, the blockade of the Baltic is most extensively felt. The want of raw sugar, and of raw cotton more particularly, have brought them to a stand-still. The noble proprietors of so many human live stock, now become not but valueless to them make a virtue of necessity, and parade their patriotism in parting with their superfluous serfs for the purposes of the militia; the dissatisfaction with the war and the necessary policy of Russia are pointed out among these large landed proprietors, even although they belong to a man to the old Russian party. Remarks such as the following are quoted as being frequent in men's mouths:—"We can't hold out against this blockade another year." "What is imported by land carriage is next to nothing," &c. The St. Petersburg Gas Company can give us more gas from the total want of coals, all the stocks of which have everywhere been laid under embargo by the Government for the purposes of the military works; and the large iron-foundry and machine works at Katharinenhof has been stopped in consequence. The liberality of the Government in throwing open the coal-fields on the Crown domains to anybody that likes to work them will, under these circumstances, excite neither surprise nor admiration.—*Letter from Berlin.*

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XXVII.)

LONDON has a great deal to be ashamed of; and, if a city could blush, its countenance would be in a state of perpetual suffusion at the thought of the Thames, the corporation, the statues, the cabmen, and a hundred other minor blots on the general character of the metropolis. Within the last week, however, London has had some slight cause of self-gratulation, or, at least, might have had, if it had been possible to sink the Thames, which has come into very unpleasant prominence during the recent hot weather. London—I do not mean the City, which is sometimes called "London proper" (a title it deserves, not so much for its propriety as for its property), but the entire metropolis—has reason to be proud of the position held by some of its representatives in the House of Commons. It used to be the custom to decry the metropolitan members, and point to their alleged incapacity or insignificance, as an argument against extending the suffrage, or giving an increased share of the representation to the inhabitants of large cities. The members for the metropolis used to be sneered at by the anti-Reform party as noisy demagogues who occupied the time of Parliament by talking a great deal, but who seldom or never succeeded in passing any measure of practical utility. There may have been some truth in the allegation, but no justice in the censure with which it was accompanied, for the failure of a proposal is not always to be regarded as a proof of its inutility. Perhaps the House of Commons that rejected the plans of the metropolitan members may have been really to blame for the little good that was effected by the latter. Things, however, have changed within the last few years; and the representatives of the metropolis are, many of them, at a high premium. It is true that Lord John Russell has fallen considerably below par: but the terrible discount at which he is every where quoted may be considered as more than balanced by the rise that has occurred in the representatives of Marylebone and Southwark. The latter, who was once looked upon as an impracticable Radical, has been called on to fill the place vacated by Lord John Russell as Colonial Minister. It has been the foolish custom to denounce every man of liberal views and popular principles as a renegade the moment he accepts an office in which he has an opportunity of putting his principle into practice for the good of the community. Reversing the rule applied to patent medicines, that "none are genuine without the Government stamp," the public have been too apt to proceed on the supposition that with reference to politicians or statesmen "none that have the Government stamp are genuine." This foolish and somewhat suicidal feeling is happily wearing out, and it is beginning to be admitted that the positions of a true patriot and an official servant of the public are not incompatible. Sir William Molesworth and Sir Benjamin Hall have neither of them renounced their principles, while both have been very useful in their respective places. Thus, elevations to higher and more important offices may be regarded as a tribute to public opinion, and a sort of tribute that would have been oftener rendered if it had not been the custom of the public to withdraw confidence from all who sought an opportunity to give effect to their views by entering what might become really as well as nominally the service of the country. It has been stated that another metropolitan member, in the person of Sir John Shelley, is to be selected for office as President of the Board of Health; and, when it is remembered that the General who has returned from the Crimea with the largest crop of well-earned laurels is also a metropolitan member, it will be seen that the metropolis has done itself great credit by the choice it has made of its representatives.

Before the Session closes, I would earnestly call on the House to do something to mitigate the inconveniences which are on almost all hands admitted to arise from the Beer Bill of last Session. Concession to public opinion may just now be made with a good grace; for sufficient evidence has been taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons to justify the immediate passing of some measure to prevent the continuance of what is felt to be a grievance by the middle and lower classes of society. It cannot be said that anything like coercion has been employed, for the witnesses by whom the Beer Bill has been condemned are of them men holding a public position, and many of them employed in the administration of the law and the preservation of order. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will feel the propriety of doing something forthwith to prevent the dissatisfaction that would inevitably result from allowing things to remain as they are on this subject until the next Session. Energy of action on the part of Parliament will no doubt be required, for time is short, and speeches are still too long, but it is not impossible to pass an Act through both Houses before the day of prorogation. It is a mistake to suppose that anything short of an Act of Parliament will accomplish the desired object; for even the suspension of the operation of an Act will require the concurrence of both Houses, and, in fact, a new Act must be passed either to suspend or to repeal the former one. It is with a friendly feeling to all parties that I express my opinion on this subject, for it would be sad indeed if dissatisfaction should declare itself at a moment when the Legislature is not sitting; and it is always painful to see concessions made to the demands of importunity after the moderate claims of common sense and justice have failed to secure attention. I have enough confidence in the wisdom and good intention of Parliament to feel assured that if the Legislature felt the case to be urgent the remedy would be at once applied; but it is possible that the necessity may not present itself to the legislative mind, and that the Session may be brought to a close without any step being taken to release the public from a grievance which is likely to press more heavily during the recess—the usual period of locomotion than it has done while the Houses have been sitting.

It is sad and yet amusing to observe the frequency with which the Grand Jury at the Middlesex Sessions declares its own absurdity and uselessness, while Mr. Serjeant Adams complacently concurs in the opinion of that ancient body as to its utter worthlessness. On almost every occasion of the Grand Jury presenting itself in Court, it declares a wish for its own abolition; but as the deathblow cannot be administered by any hand but that of the Legislature, and as Parliament will not do the deed, the Grand Jury continues to drag on a miserable existence, which, if suicide were lawful, or if Serjeant Adams could knock the unhappy sufferer on the head, would speedily terminate. The learned Assistant-Judge can, however, hold out no hopes of euthanasia to the Grand Jury, which continues to live on in a state of grandeur which would be hateful enough if it did not happen to be purely nominal. The House of Commons had passed a bill for the destruction of this unhappy body, when the Lords arrested the blow, and condemned the Grand Jury to another year at least of a miserable and aimless existence. It is certainly a cruel position to be placed in to have one's absurdity continually thrown in one's face, to be constantly expressing one's own sense of one's own worthlessness, to be told one ought to be got rid of, to be always giving utterance to a wish to be got rid of, and at the same time to be informed that the thing is not to be done for at least another twelvemonth

Several bills have as usual been thrown aside on the customary plea that there is no time to carry them during the present Session. And this plea is hardly reconcilable with the fact that the House of Commons was counted out last Tuesday, just as if there was nothing at all to be done, or, if there was, that there was not sufficient hands in attendance to do it. On the very same evening that the "count out" occurred, and a night was consequently lost to the business of the nation, Lord Palmerston withdrew the Tenants' Improvement Compensation Bill for Ireland, on the ground that "there was no time to go on with it." Lest there should be any doubt as to the accuracy of the Premier's calculation, the House managed to throw away half a night, so that, if there might otherwise have been time to proceed with the measure which Lord Palmerston withdrew, the waste of the remainder of the evening by emptying the House would of course prove that his Lordship was right in saying that there was no time for further progress.

H.M.S. "EXMOUTH" AND "BLENHEIM" COVERING GUN-BOATS DURING AN ATTACK ON THE FORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE NARVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE GUN BOATS "PINCHER" AND "SNAP" ATTACKING THE FORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE NARVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE GUN-BOATS "THISTLE" AND "WEASEL" CUTTING OUT TRADING CRAFT, OFF CRONSTADT.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

WE have given several Engravings this week of some of the late operations of the Baltic fleet, from sketches taken on the spot. That of the two gun-boats, *Pincher* and *Snap*, attacking the forts at the mouth of the river Narva, took place on the 13th of June. Another Engraving represents the *Exmouth*, Admiral Seymour, and the *Blenheim*, Captain Hall, covering the two gun-boats during their spirited attack on the Russian forts.

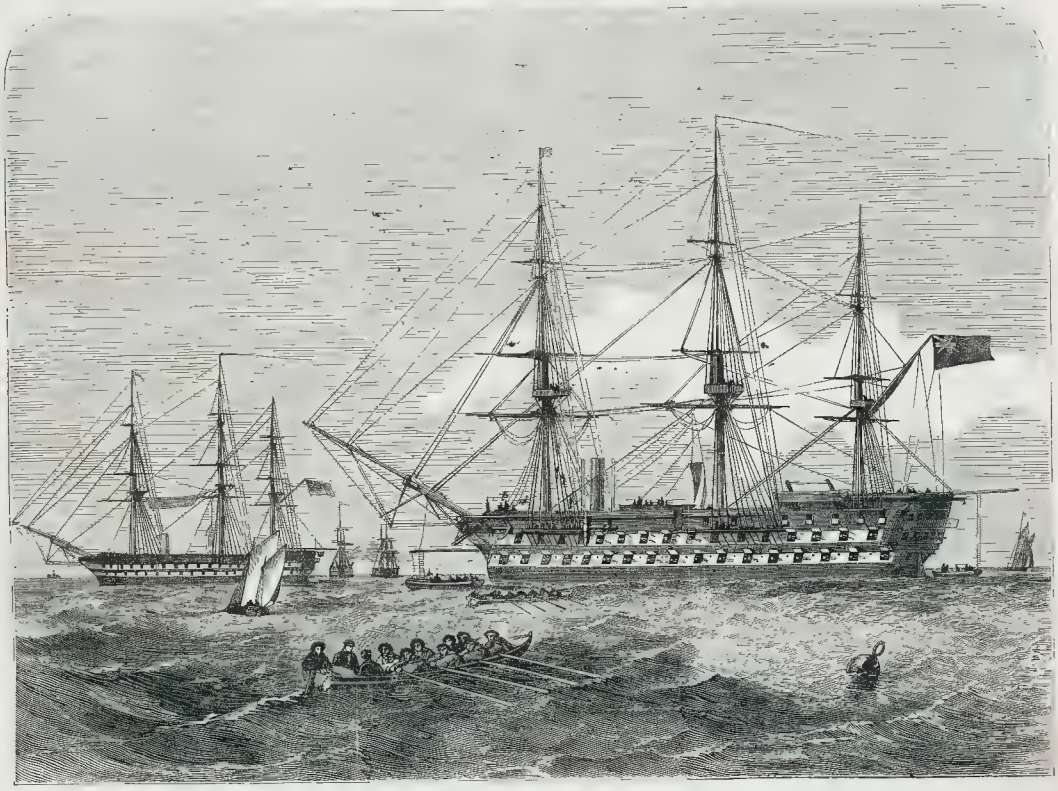
The work in which the two gun-boats *Thistle* and *Weasel* are engaged, as given above, is the cutting out Russian trading vessels along the shore, in the neighbourhood of Cronstadt, under the protection of the *Royal George*, which may be seen on the left hand, with one of her boats in the foreground.

The Engraving of the *Nile* practising, at general quarters, off Seskar, shows the ample proportions of that noble vessel as she rides at anchor.

It will be seen from Captain Yelverton's despatch, in this week's Supplement, that he almost managed to have a fair fight with a Russian vessel:

"Having opened the bay called Trangsund," says the Captain, "we saw a Russian man-of-war steamer, with two large gun-boats in tow, not far off. This most novel and unexpected sight of a Russian man-of-war for once clear of a stone wall, and to all appearance inclined to give us a fair and honest fight, created the greatest enthusiasm amongst the men and officers. I directed Mr. Hale, commanding the *Ruby*, to open fire on her at once; but she very soon retired out of range, having, I think, received some damage."

This is always the way with the Russian men-of-war. When they are three or four to one, as at Sinope, the Russian navy can perform wonders but they always flinch when they find that they have not greatly the advantage in point of numbers.



"THE NILE" EXERCISING IN GENERAL QUARTERS, BALTIC FLEET.

TAKING OF NYSTAD AND CHRISTINESTAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 11th of June the *Firefly* and *Porcupine* in company left Nargen Island and proceeded to Ubo. The lighthouse is placed on the largest island, and consists of a square tower of stone, standing on a wide base; the height, including the lanthorn, being ninety-one feet. The upper story is fitted up as a neat little chapel, where a priest used to officiate two or three times a year before the war broke out. The village is composed of a number of wooden houses, and several windmills, and a red-coloured Custom house. The men, who are pilots and fishermen, were removed with their families at the breaking out of the war; they returned last winter, but the men were again taken away in April, and there are now about sixty or seventy women and children on the island. They, however, do not appear to feel the want of their lords and masters, for they have about twenty boats of different sizes, and carry on a thriving fishing trade. Though a little startled at first by the appearance of two English ships, they all went out at four o'clock to lay down their nets in a very systematic manner. Their traffic is chiefly with the Kirkar Islands, where they exchange salt fish for casks, salt, &c. One boat returned from those islands shortly after we anchored, *manned* by two matrons and two young girls. She had two sprit sails and a jib, and was handled in a seamanlike manner. When boarded by a boat the younger ones were suddenly taken sea-sick, and found stowed away under a sail. Their cargo consisted of empty barrels, salt, coffee, some oysters, and a gun lock.

On the 14th the vessels proceeded on their way, sounding and buoying the shoals, and at night anchored in Fogle Fiord—*Ajax*, *Driver*, *Cuckoo*, and *Harrier*, in company. On the 15th the *Firefly* proceeded with the *Driver*, *Harrier*, *Cuckoo*, and the barge of the *Ajax*, as despatch-boat

As the vessels were now in unknown waters it was necessary to proceed with great caution, as the course lay amidst a continuous cluster of rocks and reefs which are not laid down on any chart. The sun, however, being in a good position the rocks were seen in time to avoid them, and the ships anchored in safety on the north side of Wadaskar. This group belongs to one man, whose grand children live on the island, and there is sufficient pasturage for four sheep and two cows. The lily of the valley, cowslip, and small "primula" are indigenous, and eider ducks resort there in great numbers during the breeding season. The ships weighed and stood to the north, and in a short time a schooner was reported at anchor under Lilla Wehax. A boat was sent from the *Firefly* to cut her out, and on boarding her it was found that she had been scuttled in three or four places. The officer, however, was in time to plug them up, and brought her alongside about four a.m. with a large boat that had returned from Abo, having delivered a cargo of salt at that place. The crew stated that the price of salt was six to seven roubles a bag. On the 20th June a narrow sound was examined and buoyed, and, a four-fathom channel having been found, the ships weighed, and without further check steamed up to within a mile and a half of the town of Nystad, never having less than four fathoms all the way. Considering the small scale of the chart, the numerous islands and rocks which are not inserted in it, and that there was no pilot, it was very satisfactory that the ships had arrived before the town without having once touched the ground through a navigation of forty-six miles of unknown waters. Lieutenant Ward, of the *Firefly*, with the master, was immediately sent to within a thousand yards of the town, and on their return a flag of truce was hoisted in each ship, and a blank gun fired. Mr. Burstall, the First Lieutenant of the *Firefly*, was then sent in with a summons to the town, with directions not to go out of range of the guns. The people now were collecting on a rising ground in the town, and the telegraph, which was of a new construction, having ten balls and a red flag, was kept in constant motion. In about half an hour a boat, bearing a flag of truce, came out of the harbour, and took Captain Otter's letter on shore. Information had been received that two batteries had been erected lost year by the Finnish recruits—that one had been dismantled, but that the other was masked. On examining with the glass the south-east point of Hanko, the former was discovered It had been constructed of stout wooden framing, filled in with earth, and had been carefully taken down so that it might easily be reconstructed. A little before midnight a boat, containing the deputy Burgomaster, the head man being sick in bed, pulled out to within half a mile of the ship, and on being invited came on board with a letter in answer to the summons. He had with him a lawyer, who had married a lady in Falmouth, an interpreter, and several merchants, who could speak English. The answer stated that as the town was unprotected no resistance would be made, and that, though they had very strict orders from Government not to deliver any provisions to the enemy, yet that they would be furnished according to the demand. It further stated that there were no Government vessels or stores in the harbour. The Burgomaster was then informed that whenever any of her Majesty's vessels came in, they would hoist a flag of truce, and he must then send off a bullock and six sheep within three hours, as well as vegetables, for which a fair price would be paid, that the flag was to be answered in some conspicuous place in the town, upon which the vessel would not approach nearer, and that unless the Commander-in-Chief objected, the small fishing-boats would not be molested, but any found carrying cargo would be taken. Information was then sought about the Hango massacre, and it was ascertained, to the great joy of all, that only five were killed and eight taken prisoners. It was stated that the soldiers who committed the atrocity were Russians, and not Finns. Captain Otter then told the Burgomaster that he should send in an armed boat to examine the harbour, to see that his statement that there were no Government vessels or stores in the harbour was correct; and that he was induced to take this unusual step in consequence of the breach of the laws of nations and of humanity committed at Hango Mr Hains, the master of the *Firefly*, was sent in on this expedition, with orders to shoot the Burgomaster the very first person should any attack be made upon them; and, as he was a very portly gentleman, he could not not well miss his man. At the same time Captain Story, of the *Harrier*, and Lieutenant Ward, of the *Firefly*, were dispatched to destroy the masked battery, which was so well disguised that it could not be detected until close upon it. The position was well chosen. It was built close down to the water's edge, of immense large stones, and fascines imbedded in clay, and pierced for five guns, though more appeared to have been mounted. It had been built with care, and would have been a formidable barrier to any ship going up to the town. The channel here is about half a mile across; and nearly opposite, on the island of Warko, is the other battery already described. In a short time the battery was completely destroyed, and a large amount of timber, used in the construction of it, burnt. Mr. Hains, the Master of the *Firefly*, found, on proceeding up the harbour, only one schooner and two or three smaller vessels, not worth taking out. Immense piles of wood and plank were seen on different parts of the harbour and islands; but, as the Burgomaster had declared it was all private property, it was not destroyed.

The vessels then got under way, and, leaving the *Harrier* to watch the entrance into Nystad, the *Firefly* and *Driver* shaped a course due north, sounding as they went along, and, on the 27th, arrived off Christinestad. Here they captured a fishing-skiff, the crew of which gave them all the needful information respecting the place, except that they knew nothing about the pilotage, or what size vessels could go up to the town. They said that five or six Swedish schooners, besides smacks and boats, had been over from the opposite side of the gulf with groceries and salt, and supplied them so well that the latter article had fallen to four roubles from double that sum, the price at one time last year. They took back tar, and during the winter the hemp was passed over the ice, so that the only export remaining on hand was the deals, which are not required in Sweden, and are sent to Denmark and England. This article, however, is the most important one, and immense stacks of it, roofed over and weather-worn from the exposure of two winters, were afterwards seen in the harbour. In the afternoon the four paddle-box boats went into the harbour and took possession of High Island, so as to cover the men while destroying the batteries on the main opposite. A flag of truce was then sent in, with a demand for a new schooner which had been scuttled the night before, for all Government property—particularly arms, a supply of provisions, and with a notice that the forts would be destroyed. Captain Gardiner pulled in to a point where the flag had been answered, and met the Burgomaster, who, like him of Nystad, was in excellent condition. He pleaded great poverty since the trade had been stopped, and three of their ships taken; but said that, as they were unarmed, and the soldiers had left them in April, they must abide by our decision. Lieutenant Ward was then sent to destroy the batteries whilst Captains Otter and Gardiner pulled up past the town to examine the schooner. Five large ships were building, one nearly 400 tons, ready for launching, the others in frame, and two schooners unrigged. As they got higher up, the town improved in appearance, the houses were clean, well-built, and prettily painted. A wooden bridge or viaduct crossed the harbour, and from this point the view became very picturesque. Numbers of the inhabitants followed the boats along the shore, and knots of well-dressed girls, in their broad-brimmed hats, took possession of the jetties to obtain the nearest view of the ruthless enemies who had come to burn down their houses. They had heard of the liberal manner in which the torch had been applied last year, but as yet not an enemy's ship had been seen in their waters. After examining the schooner, the two Captains returned to the Burgomaster, and informed him that the schooner must be pumped out, and her sails and fittings put on board, ready to be delivered up on Saturday, when a flag of truce would be hoisted, and that the reason for this was, that she had been scuttled after the ships had appeared off the town. By this time Lieutenant Ward had nearly destroyed one of the batteries, but they took a great deal of pulling to pieces and blowing up. Two of them had embrasures, one for four guns, the other for three. They were perfectly masked with growing trees, and a number of rifle-pits were concealed by the bushes. The platforms were laid for the guns, and there was a wooden shed for barracks in the rear. All this timber made a splendid blaze, and after the application of 80 lb. of powder and the liberal use of the pickaxe and crowbar the batteries were pretty well demolished. On the morning of the 28th the two ships weighed and ran down the coast to the south, sounding and fixing positions. On the 29th they picked up the *Harrier*, who had burnt and scuttled upwards of forty vessels of from 240 to 800 tons. They had been secreted in a thick cluster of islands N.E. from Nystad, where they thought no enemy could find them.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, July 26, 1855

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, commanding her Majesty's forces in the East:—

Before Sebastopol, July 10, 1855

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose the returns of casualties to the 8th instant.

Your Lordship will regret to see that the lists of killed and wounded are heavy; but the nearer we approach the defences of the place the greater number of casualties must be expected.

Brevet Major Harrison, 63rd Regiment, was killed on the evening of the 7th inst., whilst proceeding to the trenches. He was a most excellent officer, and is a serious loss to her Majesty's service

It will give your Lordship much pleasure to mark the improvement in the general health of the troops

At five o'clock this morning a heavy fire was opened upon the Redan by the Allied batteries I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,

The Lord Panmure, &c. Lieut.-General Commanding

RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 6TH TO THE 8TH JULY, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

7th July.—63rd Foot: Brevet-Major G. N. Harrison Private John Essey. 48th: Private Patrick Halfperny, 31st Privates Benjamin Lang, Michael Gleaney, Michael M'Elroy. 47th Private James Preston. 3rd: Private Andrew Donkin. 72nd Private Charles Gilbert. 88th Private Hamilton Hall.

WOUNDED

7th July—Royal Engineers: Lieut. Le Geyt, severely

63rd: 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot: Private John Claypoole, severely. 3rd: Sergeant Johnson, severely; Private Donald Ross, severely. 4th: Private Archibald Fergusson, slightly. 7th: Private Charles Cowing, slightly. 30th: Corporal John Thompson, severely. 47th: Private William Windsor, slightly. 49th: Privates Richard Osborne, severely; John Kilfoyle, William James, slightly. 77th: Privates Thomas Leith, James Hamilton, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunner Solomon Fristy, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Corporal Jeremy Sweeney.

8th July: Royal Marine Artillery: Attached to the Royal Artillery, Corporal William Speak, slightly (omitted to be returned on previous day)

7th July—Coldstream Guards: Private Job Gibson, slightly. Scots Fusilier Guards, Private Robert Jones dangerously. 4th Foot, Privates John M'Kenna, William Stanstie, severely. 14th: Private Thomas Riley, slightly. 31st: Private John Daly, slightly. 49th: Private John Bourke, slightly. 50th: Privates Samuel Groves, dangerously; William White, James Flanagan, Thomas Slattery, slightly. 77th: Privates John Crawley, dangerously; Michael Reilly, severely. 90th: Private Alexander Cochrane, severely; Thomas Bailey, slightly. 1st Battalion 4th Brigade: Private James Finch, slightly

8th July.—2 Foot: Privates Patrick Coleman dangerously; William Campbell, slightly. 7th: Private John Reed, severely. 21st: Corporal James M'Murry, slightly. Privates Martin Heaney, John M'Guire, John Jenner, slightly. 41st: Private Patrick O'Reilly, slightly. 47th: Private Corporal James Barth; Private Samuel Cover slightly. 47th: Private James Anderson, slightly. 50th: Privates Michael Keenan, severely; Joseph Nayle, John Burke, slightly. 89th: Private John Dowgall, Hugh Mulvey, dangerously, Alexander Dugwall, severely. 93rd: Private John Micklead, Joseph Martin severely

Supplementary Return of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Wounded on the Morning of the 8th June 1855. 18th Foot: Corporal James Mark, dangerously. Privates Matthew Hanrahan, dangerously; Michael Byrnes, dangerously; Thomas Jordan, severely, Henry spalding, dangerously; Thomas O'Brien, severely; Patrick Hanlan, severely; Bernard Mackey, severely Donald, slightly.

Supplementary Return of an Officer Wounded on the 7th June, during the period from 2nd to 7th July, 1855.—Royal Engineers: Captain E. C. de Molineux, slightly

Supplementary Return of Officers serving in Trenches &c., during the period from 2nd to 7th July, 1855.—Royal Engineers: Lieut. E. M. Jones.

DESPATCHES FROM REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS.

Admiralty, July 23.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Black Sea:—

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, July 10.

Sir,—Their Lordships will have great pleasure in learning that Commander Osborne, of the *Terrible*, mentions in favourable terms a letter he had received from Lieutenant W. N. W. Hewitt, the Commander of the *Beagle*, report ng the destruction of the floating-bridge in the Straits of Genitchi..

2 I have now the honour to enclose a copy of that letter, and to draw their Lordships' attention to the excellent arrangements made by Lieutenant Hewett, as well as to the gallant and able way in which his orders were executed by Mr. Martin Tracey, midshipman, of the *Terrible*, Mr. John Hayles, acting gunner of the *Beagle*, and the boats' crews, one of whom, Stephen Trewavas, ordinary seaman, lent from the *Agamemnon*, was wounded, and is particularly mentioned as having cut the hawse-rope

I am, &c., EDMUND LYONS.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty. Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Beagle, off the town of Genitchi, July 4.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that on my arrival off this place I immediately proceeded to minutely examine the communication between the town and Arabat Spit, and on so doing found it to be by means of a ferry, of two large flats and hawsers, which I determined to destroy, if possible.

Accordingly, on the forenoon of yesterday, I dispatched my gig, under Mr. John Hayles, acting gunner, and the paddle-box boat, under Mr. Martin Tracey, midshipman, of the *Terrible*

I have much pleasure in reporting that they succeeded entirely in destroying it by cutting the hawsers and casting the boats adrift, which was done under a very heavy fire of musketry at about eighty yards, the troops completely lining the beach, and the adjacent houses being filled with riflemen

Great credit is due to Mr. Hayles for his activity and zeal in destroying the same, and to Mr. Martin Tracey for the effectual fire he kept up in covering his retreat the firing from the ship and paddle-box boat at the same time causing great confusion and loss amongst the enemy as they retired from their exposed position.

Mr. Hayles speaks in the highest terms of the boat's crew, especially of Stephen Trewavas, ordinary seaman, lent from the *Agamemnon*, who cut the hawsers

I enclose a list of casualties, which, I am happy to say, is very small, although the gig and paddle-box boat were riddled with musket balls

I have, &c., W. N. W. HEWETT, Lieutenant Commanding.

To Commander S. Osborne, Senior Officer of her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*.

RETURN OF WOUNDED ON JULY 3 DURING BOAT ATTACK OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "VESUVIUS" PADDLE-BOX BOAT, AND GIG OF "BEAGLE," IN DESTROYING THE FERRY OF TOWN OF GENITCHI AND ARABAT SPIT.

John Hayles, Acting Gunner, slight contusion of left forearm from spent musket-ball; Stephen Trewavas, Ord., severe wound of right shoulder from musket-ball.

DESPATCHES FROM REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON R S. DUNDAS.

Admiralty, July 23.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic:—

Duke of Wellington, at Nargen, July 17.

Sir,—I transmit herewith, to be laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a report of proceedings during the past week from Captain Yelverton, who rejoined me yesterday at this anchorage in H.M. ship *Arrogant*, and who, with the *Magicienne* and *Ruby* gunboats in company, visited the south coast of the Gulf of Finland, and attacked some military posts of the enemy at Koundra Bay, and in the River Portsoki.

Returning afterwards to the former station in the Bay of Viborg, he proceeded with boats towards the town, and engaged with a superior force of the enemy defended by batteries.

I request you will express to their Lordships my approbation of the conduct of this enterprising officer on all occasions; and I would beg to recommend to their favourable notice the conduct of Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, and of Lieutenant Haggard, of the *Arrogant*, and Lieutenant Dowell, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and the excellent behaviour of all the officers and men

Captain Yelverton has spoken favourably also of the conduct of Mr. Hale, mate, in command of the *Ruby*.

I regret much to have to report the loss of Mr. Story, midshipman, of the *Arrogant*, with nine others wounded in the boats of the two ships, of whom one is since dead. I have, &c., R. S. DUNDAS.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty

Her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, off Viborg, July 14, 1855

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you with my proceedings during the week

The *Magicienne* rejoined me on Wednesday, and I proceeded direct to Koundra Bay, on the south coast, where I had been led to think that troops were concentrated. It turned out to be a large Cossack encampment, on a most commanding position, from which I dislodged them with shell and rockets from the *Ruby* and ships' boats. Some opposition was made to our landing, and shots fired from behind hedges, &c.; but I succeeded in examining the place, which I did not injure, as it contained only private property

The following morning I anchored at the mouth of the River Portsoki, and landing on its right bank, destroyed a Cossack barrack and stables, driving the soldiers into the country. I then came on here.

Having anchored the ships as close as I could to the Island of Sralsund, I proceeded in the *Ruby*, accompanied by Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, and Captain Lowder, R.M., of this ship—the latter officer having under his command a strong detachment of marines. We towed with us the boats of this ship, under the command of Lieutenants Haggard and Woolcombe, and those of the *Magicienne*, under the command of Lieutenants King and Lordly

Having opened the bay, called Trangsund, we saw a Russian man-of-war steamer with two large gun-boats in tow, not far off. This most novel and unexpected sight of a Russian man-of-war for once clear of a stone wall, and to all appearance inclined to give us a fair and honest fight, created the greatest enthusiasm amongst the men and officers

I directed Mr. Hale, commanding the *Ruby*, to open fire on her at once, but she soon got out of range, and was retired out of sight, having, I think, received some damage. We had now reached the entrance to the Sound; Viborg was in sight, and a fair prospect of attacking three large gun-boats, lying with another steamer under an island about one mile off. We were here brought up by a barrier, impeding the passage of the gun-boat and launches

At this moment a masked battery on the left bank, not more than 350 yards off, opened on us a heavy fire of musketry, and round and grape shot. This was instantly returned and kept in check by a rapid and well-directed fire from the *Ruby* and all the boats. The enemy's steamer and gun-boats then came from under the island and also opened fire on us

As it was impossible to get the *Ruby* through the barrier, I returned towards Strasland, the enemy's riflemen following us along the banks, but driven from their position as fast as they took them by the fire from the *Ruby* and boats.

An explosion took place in one of the *Arrogant*'s cutters, which swamped the boat: the men were saved, but I regret to say that Mr. Story, the midshipman in command of her, was killed.

In endeavouring to save the crew the boat drifted close to the battery, and would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Lieut. Haggard, of this ship, and Lieut. Dowell, R.M.A., of the *Magicienne*, in the *Ruby*'s gig, with a volunteer crew, towed her out under a very heavy fire

I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of all the officers and men who were engaged in this affair, where their cool and determined courage enabled them to handle most severely, and to keep in check for upwards of one hour, the enemy, superior in number, with the advantage of local knowledge and a good position.

I beg to enclose a list of the casualties, and a list of the officers in the boat. I have, &c., H. R. YELVERTON, Captain.

Rear-Admiral the Hon R. S. Dundas, &c

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS ARROGANT AND MAGICIENNE, WHILE ENGAGED IN THE BOATS WITH THE ENEMY, OFF VIBORG, ON THE EVENING OF THE 10TH JULY.

KILLED. *Arrogant*: Mr. George F. Story, midshipman. *Magicienne*: Gunner Joseph Bayly, since dead; Edward Hoskins, coxswain of cutter, dangerously, William West, private R.M., severely; H. R. Wenkham, lieutenant, slightly; George Dapuralle, captain of gun, slightly; Harle Ford, ordinary, slightly; William Cowell, private R.M., slightly. *Monarch*: Victor Hann, ordinary, slightly. *Ruby*: Thomas Hall, ordinary, severely; Joseph Sunday, ordinary, gun-shot wound, slight, on the head; John Hughes, A.B., contusion of left ankle from splinter.

THE TURKISH CAMP. The health of the Turkish troops continues to be good. I think this may in some measure be attributed to the continual movement to which they are kept, and to the change of air attending it. The position which they have now chosen is in every respect excellent in this respect. Except the few battalions which are down near the bridge where the Worzozof road leads over the small tributary stream of the Tchernaya, coming from the mountains above Varnutka, all the troops are on the heights. From that part, where the head-quarters are, you get a beautiful view of the sea, and of the shipping in the roadstead of Balaclava. Notwithstanding the abruptness of the hills towards the sea, there is a small strip of beach just there, so that even the opportunity for sea-bathing is not wanting; but for all those who cannot swim it is rather a dangerous temptation, for after a few yards the beach ceases and the water falls suddenly, as if the cliffs, interrupted for a short distance by the beach, were continued again under the sea. When the Turks retured the other day from Baidar some troops were left at this point. Some of them asked for permission to bathe, which was granted. One of these who could not swim went beyond his depth, and was sinking; his comrade, who could swim, sprang after him, and, foolishly enough, gave him one of his hands to swim with. The consequence was, that he was unable to do anything, and both were on the point of being drowned when two others came to their rescue, and dragged them out by means of ropes which they had fortunately brought down with them. But the most remarkable part of the business was the manner in which the Turkish doctor tried to revive the man who had fallen in first, and who was unconscious. He gave orders to turn him upside down and keep the legs in the air, which would very likely have finished the poor man. Fortunately, the command of officers interfered, so the man, instead of being turned upside down, was rolled along the ground, which, somehow or other, did revive him.—*Letter from Hamilton*.

THE CARLISTS IN OLD CASTILE.—The band of Carlists commanded by the brothers Herros still wander over the wild steppes of Old Castile, occasionally burning a mail, thrashing any weak detachment of troops it can pounce upon, and evading pursuit by a wonderful celerity of movement and the assistance of the peasantry, who, although not disposed to fight for the Pretender, give all their sympathies to his champions. The evident protection which the land of Herros receives from the widely separated rural populations of Old Castile has caused the Captain-General of that province to publish an edict, enacting that a hamlet containing less than twenty inhabitants which does not immediately inform the military authorities of the arrival or passage through it of the Carlists shall pay a fine of 500 reals (about £5); villages of from 20 to 50, 50 to 100 and more inhabitants shall be respectively mulct of 1000, 2000, and 4000 reals under similar circumstances. Second offences are to be visited with double fines, and third ones subject the culprits to extraordinary measures. The entire population of the village is to pay the fine. Municipal authorities who offend a second time are to be fined from 200 to 500 reals, and if offending a second time their houses will be closed. Any person who receives a Carlist in his house and does not report the fact to the authorities as soon as possible will be sent to serve as a soldier beyond the seas if less than thirty years of age; if more, the punishment is six years' penal servitude. Finally, doctors and priests who give medical or spiritual assistance to the Carlists without acquainting the authorities are to be considered as accomplices. This hamlet places many unfortunate persons between two fires; for the pains and penalties decreed by the Government against all those who befriend the Carlists are met by the latter with sanguinary threats if obeyed.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

LAST year a loan was negotiated for Turkey, nominally for £5,000,000, but of which only between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 were actually raised. To defray the current expenses of her military and naval services, a further loan had become imperative, or Turkey must "come to a stand," and be unable to bear her part in the great struggle against Russian aggrandisement. The ordinary revenue of Turkey, it appears, is about £10,000,000, an amount of annual receipt quite inadequate to her present annual expenditure. The loan of last year, the principal portion of which was subscribed for in this country, was raised at eighty per cent, and, after deducting commissions, and numerous expenses incidental to remitting the money to Constantinople, the actual amount which reached the Turkish Treasury became shorn of more than its "fair proportions."

Had Turkey gone into the Money-market to raise her second loan, with no better terms to offer than on the last occasion, and no better guarantee than her own already over-taxed resources, she would have found it difficult to supply her wants to the extent desired. Under these circumstances she applied to her allies, in her hour of need, and the executive powers of both England and France agreed to guarantee, conjointly, the interest on a Loan of £5,000,000, to be applied to the military exigencies of the Sultan. A copy of the convention containing the guarantee was signed in London on the 27th of June, and contains the following five articles:—

> The first binds the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French to guarantee conjointly the interest of the Loan of £5,000,000, subject to the approval of the English and French Legislatures. The second fixes the interest payable on the Loan at four per cent per annum, and provides the payment of a sinking fund of one per cent per annum. The third provides that the interest and sinking fund of the Loan shall form a charge on the whole revenue of the Ottoman empire, and specially on the annual amount of the tribute of Egypt, which remains over and above the part thereof appropriated to the first loan, and moreover on the Customs of Smyrna and Syria. The Sultan engages to remit to the Bank of England on the 25th June and 25th December in each year the full amount of one half-year's interest and sinking fund on the whole amount of the Loan. By article 4, the allied Sovereigns of France and England consent to transmit to the Porte the proceeds of the Loan so as to save the expense that would otherwise be incurred by the Ottoman Government. Article 5 provides that the convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The French Executive on the 17th instant laid this Convention before their Legislative Assembly, by whom it was sanctioned; and it remained only for the Government of this country to submit to the House of Commons, in Committee, the resolution which on Friday night (last week) was the subject of one of the most interesting debates of the Session.

After a severe struggle, the Resolution was carried by a majority of *only three;* the numbers having been 159 for, and 132 against it. This trifling majority in support of a measure which Mr. Gladstone characterised as one of the "most serious and formidable" questions at the present moment, excited the greatest astonishment among all classes connected with the mercantile and moneyed interest in the City, and especially on the Stock Exchange. With the exception of a few persons who may have been "behind the scenes" of the House of Commons during the previous two days, and knew how the strings were being pulled—the general belief had been that there would have been no opposition, or scarcely any; and the surprise, therefore, was proportionally great on learning by how near a chance the resolution had been saved from annihilation.

The issue involved in the adoption or rejection of the Convention, was practically of far higher importance than the bare fact of a Loan to Turkey. Under ordinary circumstances England and France might have agreed, or refused, to stand sponsors to the Loan; and Turkey, on the one hand, would have got her money on all the easier terms, or, on the other, the Sultan, like many a "gentleman in difficulties," must have made the best bargain the position of his credit in the Money-market might allow. But the executive powers of both nations having *already* agreed on the proposition, and the preliminaries on one side having been *clenched* by the corroborative approval of the determining power in France, England would have stood in the unenviable position of stultifying the act of her great ally, had she negatived the undertaking of her own executive. It was urged in the course of the debate on Friday week that the conjoint guarantee of the two nations was likely to lead, at *some future time,* to dissension, supposing that France, from any cause, should neglect or decline to pay her quota of the interest; but this is a contingency, and a remote one. That dissension, or, to say the least, ill-feeling or mistrust, would be engendered in the mind of our ally by our refusal to accept the obligation which he had *already* endorsed, is *not* a remote contingency, but a present and certain fact. We should have placed France in the humiliating position of constraining her to undo what she had done, and ourselves in the still worse plight of having jeopardised the existence of those friendly relations which it is so much to our interest to maintain, and which we have taken such great pains to foster.

It was also urged, in opposition, that the guarantee of the Loan was, in effect, a *subsidy;* that during the last war the amount subsidised for Prussia, Sardinia, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Bavaria, Russia, and other Powers, exceeded fifty-eight millions, no fraction of which ever returned to this country; moreover, that no faith could be placed in Turkey's "promise to pay" from her utter inability to meet her engagements out of so slender an income. Greece, it was argued, was a case in point. In 1832 that country raised a loan upon the guarantees of England, France, and Russia: and Lord Palmerston on that occasion had said that "the guarantee contained in the convention would not involve England in the liability of paying *one shilling of the loan,* as it was distinctly arranged that the whole revenue of Greece should, in the first instance, be applied to the payment of the interest and the debt, by instalments; so that England could not be called upon unless on the failure of that revenue." And yet, Greece did not pay, and we had therefore to pay for her, so far as we, individually, had guaranteed. Mr. Pitt, in 1795, gave the same assurance to Parliament on the occasion of a loan to Austria, and the *dénouement* was much the same: not one farthing of the interest did Austria pay; and as regarded the capital, she finally effected a composition of about half-a-crown or three shillings in the pound.

It is quite possible it may so happen, in the case of Turkey, as it has happened in the cases of Austria and Greece, and many other Powers; but there is no help for it. War is unquestionably an expensive luxury; and if we are to have it, it is futile to grumble at the cost. The present is a case of emergency, and we cannot hang back at such a moment; we must stand forward with our subsidy, or guarantee, whichever we may please to term it; though, in sober earnest, it very probably matters not which. A very little forethought at the commencement of the struggle would have satisfied us that, should the war last more than a year, we should find ourselves compelled to replenish the exchequer of our weaker ally, as well as our own, or give up the contest altogether. It is no new thing we are called upon to do; we had done it before, all through the last war, and with scarcely raising a question: if we had not, the armies of our then allies must, for want of our aid, as Lord Palmerston says of the present Turkish army, have "fallen to pieces."

During the old war, which lasted twenty-two years, from 1793 to 1815, we added to the debt of this country £601,000,000, or an average of rather more than twenty-seven millions each year. In the first year of the present war (and the outset of a campaign is confessedly the most expensive) we have not, if we were to include this £5,000,000 as a *subsidy* to Turkey, reached that yearly average; and we may, therefore, consider ourselves, as yet, far more fortunate than "our fathers who went before us."

On Monday night the Chairman of the Committee brought up the Report upon the Turkish Loan; and a further discussion ensued, which was chiefly remarkable for the conciliatory spirit manifested on this occasion by those who had so strenuously opposed the resolution on the previous Friday.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PARACELSUS REDIVIVUS.—Pieces or Pawns are sometimes introduced into a Problem when not required either for the attack or defence, for the purpose of equalising the forces, and giving the position a greater resemblance to an actual End-game. In a word, "to dress the board."

E. I. B.—It is neat but very obvious. Try again.

LIBRA.—Persons wishing to subscribe for Mr. C. Jaenisch's "Chess Award" should send their names to that gentleman. His address is No. 47, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square.

DELTA.—We shall try and find a niche for your Enigma.

J. T., M. A.—THE LAWS OF CHESS.—Your objection is reasonable, and we are glad to learn that it is in contemplation with the Committee to have a revised upon the alterations advanced to them, to publish the revised code in a pamphlet, so that the Chess community at large may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon it.

C. B. D.—We have not space to-day, but will endeavour to answer your queries at an early date.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 594, by Derwent, P. P., J. Stonehouse, Phœnix, Mica, Lex, D. D. Mercator, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 595, by W. G., Mercator, Phœnix, H. M. C., Peter, P——, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 596, by Adam, J. A. M., Fakenham, M. P., Derwent, Mica, B. L. S. G., F. W. D. M., Oxford, Alpha, Miss H. S. N., Peter, Alpha II. W. J. B. S., Spectator, Subscriber, Archbeyman, P. R. S., True Blue, Observer, are correct. All others are wrong.

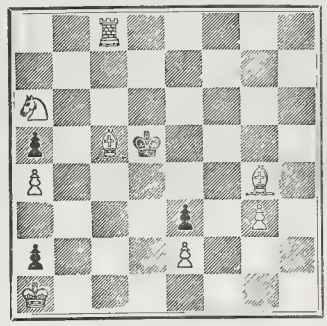
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 596.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K takes P	P takes P (ch) (best)	3. P to K 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th
		4. B to Q 2nd	K takes Kt
2. K to K B 3rd	P to Q 6th	5. B to Q B 3rd—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 597.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

An amusing Game in the late match between M. DE RIVIERE and M. LA ROCHE

(Irregular Opening).

BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (M. La R.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (M. La R.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	15. P to K 5th (c)	Q P takes P
2. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	16. P takes K Kt P	B takes P
3. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd	17. B takes B	K R to K Kt sq
4. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	18. Kt to K 1 h	P to K R 3rd
5. K B to Q 3rd	K B to K 2nd (a)	19. Q to R h 5th	P to K B 4th (d)
6. P to K B 4th (c)	P takes P	20. P to Q 6th	P takes R
7. Q B takes P	K B to K B 3rd	21. P takes Kt	P to K R 7th
8. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	22. Kt to Q B 3rd (e)	P to K Kt 8th
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th (b)	23. Q to K R 6th (f)	P to K B 3rd
10. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q B takes Kt	24. B to K 4th	P to K Kt 6th
11. P takes B	Q Kt to Q 2nd	25. P takes P	R takes P (ch)
12. Castles (on K's side)	P to Q R 3rd	26. K to R sq	Q takes Q Kt P
13. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	27. Q R to Q sq	Q takes Kt
14. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th. (b)	28. Q R to Q 8th	K takes P
		And wins.	

(a) The opening is much in favour of Black, from the greater freedom of his forces.

(b) From this point the game becomes more and more interesting to the end.

(c) Very well played.

(d) This was a miscalculation, evidently.

(e) The best move. Black has now an irresistible advantage.

(f) Had to Q 8th, first, would, perhaps, have been stronger play.

The following is one of several interesting games just played between the great German master, VON HEYDEBRAND DER LASA, and M. DE RIVIERE

(The Evergreen Opening.)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Von H.)	WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Von H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. B takes P	Kt to Q 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. B to Q 6th	K B to Q sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	22. B to Q B 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (a)	K B to Q Kt 5th	23. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 2nd
5. Castles	Castles	24. B to Q Kt 4th	K B to Q 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	B takes Kt	25. B takes Kt	K R takes B
7. P takes B	P to Q 3rd	26. K R to K 3rd (c)	K to Q 2nd
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	27. P to K Kt 5th	K to K 2nd
9. Q B to K R 4th	Q B to K 3rd	28. Q R to Q R 5th	K R to Q 3rd
10. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	29. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
11. P to Q 4 h	B takes B	30. K to Kt 3rd.	K R to Q 5th
12. Q R P takes B	P takes P	31. P to K B 3rd	K R to Q 3rd
13. P takes P	P to K R 4th	32. K R to K 7th	Q R to Q Kt sq
14. P to K 5th	P takes P	33. Q R takes Q B P	Q R takes Q K P
15. P takes P	Q Kt takes P	34. K B to Q B 7th	K R to K B 3rd
16. K R to K sq	Kt takes Kt (ch)	35. K R takes Q B P	Q R takes P (ch.)
17. Q takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd	36. K to Kt 2nd.	Q R to K B 7th (ch)
18. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd		
19. Q takes Q (b)	P takes Q		

And the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

(a) The usual move now is K Kt to Kt 5th. See "The Handbook," p. 142.

(b) This enables White to equalise the forces; but Q to K B 3rd, followed by P to K R 4th, or K H to K 7th, according to Black's play, would have been more attacking and Chess-like.

(c) K R to K 5th would, perhaps, have been stronger.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 928.—A Study, by HOERWITZ.

White. K at K H 6th, Bs at K Kt 8th and Q 4th, P at K Kt 2nd.
Black: K at K R 5th, P at K B 2nd.

White to play, and win.

No. 929.—A Study, by HOERWITZ.

White: K at Q 3rd, Kts at K 7th and Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q Kt 5th, Ps at Q Kt 4th, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 6th

White to play, and win.

THE "CHESS-PLAYER'S ANNUAL FOR 1856," Edited by Charles Tomlinson, author of "Amusements in Chess," "Chess, a Poem, in Four Parts," &c.—Large as is the literature of Chess, there is still abundance of material for the exercise of the pen and the pencil, which, under judicious treatment and management, might be woven into an attractive Year-book. Mr. Tomlinson has it in contemplation to produce such a work; and during its preparation he ventures to appeal to Chess-players and amateurs for support and assistance in his undertaking. Ladies and gentlemen who value the game for its own sake, would render essential service by contributing a sparkling game, a clever problem, an essay, an aphorism, a sketch, a tale, an anecdote, an illustration of the subject; or by giving their names as friends to the undertaking. A variety of material has already been written and prepared by the Editor, who earnestly solicits further aid, that he may be enabled to produce a work worthy of the subject—worthy to hold rank among the best literary efforts of the Chess world.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Great preparations are making for the reception of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal family, on their approaching visit to Paris. Fêtes on a scale of unprecedented grandeur will be given at Paris and St. Cloud.

A congress of all the members of the Bourbon family, including Maria Christina of Spain, is to take place shortly somewhere in Germany. To that project is ascribed the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier at Salzburg.

Prince de Saxe-Wiemar arrived by the last packet at Marseilles, from the Crimea, on his way to England.

The Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by her two sons, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, arrived at Frankfort on the 16th inst.

The King of Portugal and his brother were to leave Turin on the 19th inst. for Milan, the Lago Maggiore, and the Simplon.

The Greek Chamber has passed a vote of thanks to Lord Cochrane for the favourable manner in which the Greeks are mentioned in his "Diary in Turkish Waters."

The King of Denmark still suffers from the effects of the fall from his horse last month.

A letter from Erdmannsdorf states that the King of Prussia had another attack of fever on the 15th, which lasted the whole day. He passed, however, a tolerably good night.

The Earl of Lincoln has taken his departure on a Continental tour. It is understood his Lordship will extend his travels as far as Constantinople and Egypt.

The marriage of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria with the Infanta Maria Amelia, the sister of the King of Spain, is decided upon. A courier from Rome has brought a memorandum—some say a munition from his Holiness.

The French Minister of War has sent the sum of 50,000 francs to the Bavarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to provide for the wants of the French prisoners in Russia.

Certain noble young bachelors are about to give a ball at the house of the Earl of Ellesmere, in Belgrave-square.

On Saturday Sir George Brown breakfasted at the United Service Club with the Duke of Cambridge and a select few of the officers who have recently returned from active service with the British army in the East.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant are expected at Venice at the end of this month, and will stay there about a fortnight.

The Marquis de Rochemore died at Arbec last week, at the age of ninety, in consequence of injury from being thrown from a carriage. The deceased accompanied Louis XVIII. throughout his exile; and, at the Restoration in 1814, returned with that Monarch to France.

Mr. Wilson stated in the House, on Monday night, with regard to the £150,000 for the support of the Exhibition fund, and the £100,000 voted by the House at the end of 1852, making together £300,000, that that sum had all been expended in the purchase of the property at Kensington.

It is said that the author of the pamphlet on the war, at one time secretary to Prince Napoleon, is Metalwerki, a leader in an insurrection in Prussian Poland in 1846.

Ex-President Fillmore visited the birthplace of Burns on Thursday week, and embarked for Belfast in the evening.

The Commissary-General Le Play has caused placards to be posted throughout the Paris Exhibition calling on exhibitors to affix the prices to their articles, as this information is not only desired by the public, but will serve as a base for the award of recompenses by the jurors.

Mr. William Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, has been confined to his house by indisposition during the last few days.

The Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Fox, is very dangerously ill, and little hope of his recovery is entertained.

A large statue in bronze of General Rapp, designed by M. Barre[illegible], and cast by M. Chevriel, is being exhibited in the Champs Elysées, nearly opposite the Palais de Justice.

The Barette Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the claims of the commanders of the recent Arctic expedition for a reward for the discovery of a north-west passage, have come to a determination to recommend that £5000 should be given to Captain M'Clure.

Colonel Mayrel and Colonel Trobbe, Spanish Carlist refugees, have just been expelled from France, and sent to England.

Professor Longfellow has two volumes of new poems nearly ready for the press—both will probably be published before the year is out. One is a collection of lyrics; the other a narrative poem, based upon Indian legends.

Mrs. Hope has withdrawn the appeal lodged in the House of Lords against the decision of the Lord Chancellor, which deprives her of the care of her children.

A party of negroes, dressed in the newest style of Parisian fashion, now visit the Tuileries. These dusky gentlemen are functionaries at the Court of his Imperial Majesty Faustin I., better known as Soulouque. Among them are Generals Count Elie, Senator, Grand Chancellor of the Empire; Count Faustin, Viscount Lucas, his son; Baron Simon, Senator; and the Count de Val, Senator.

On the 17th inst. a duel was fought at Piacenza between Count Francesco Zenardi and Count Scipione Bonetti. The latter was dangerously wounded in the head, and Count Zenardi slightly in the hand. These are the only fatal meetings during the year between Italians and Germans.

The foundation-stone of a new theatre was laid in Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, by Mr. G. V. Brooke, on the 19th of April.

Ressini is staying at the waters of Trouville. A correspondent of the Siècle [illegible] composer travelled there partly by [illegible] which [illegible] him with great terror.

Colonel Dunn, who some short time back assassinated a lady of rank at Barcelona, avoided the [illegible] of the sentence of death pronounced against him by poisoning himself the night before his sentence was to have been carried into effect.

The estate of Dulech, in the county of Fife, the property of the late Lord Cunninghame, has been purchased by Mr. Meiklam for £38,000.

Lola Montez, with a theatrical troop under her charge, left San Francisco on the 6th June, in a sailing-vessel (the barque *Young Hickory*), bound for Australia. She will join the ship there, and will afterwards go to Europe via China, Calcutta, and Sebastopol.

A German singer, formerly of some celebrity, Madame Stockl-Heinefetter, a [illegible] physician in Bavaria.

Owing to the abundance of cash in the hands of the large discount-houses in London, they have lately reduced their rate for money at call from 2½ to 2¼ per cent.

The harvest is in full activity in the south of France, and is favoured by fine weather. The local newspapers say that it is generally satisfactory.

The Imperial Institution for Military Geography at Vienna has announced a map of all the military roads of Russia.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased three-quarters of a million sterling during the last fortnight, owing to heavy remittances to India, and to some slight extent to the Continent.

A young man named Andrew Moreland was on Saturday committed for trial, at Liverpool, on a charge of stealing two £100 notes from a desk in the Exchange, where they had been left for a few minutes.

A soldier, on trial for habitual drunkenness, in Paris, last week, was [illegible] president: "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in defence?" "Nothing, please your honour, but half-a-bottle."

A Newcastle newspaper, in noticing the state of trade on the banks of the Tyne, says, that the manufacture of ipecacuanha is pretty brisk, and that one firm alone is manufacturing twenty tons a week.

A tomb of a Phœnician king has been discovered at Bayrout, at an immense depth from the surface. The sarcophagus is of black marble, with a curious Hebrew inscription, expressing the most elevated philosophic sentiments. The Duc de Luynes, who found the tomb, is about to present it to the French Institute.

The Australian papers notice the production of a vineyard, the property of Mr. Belperaud, which this season produced seven tons of grapes and [illegible] gallons of excellent wine, which is extremely pleasant, and without containing the heat of sherry, is something of the lemon flavour, and of a light character.

The *Echo du Mont Blanc* states, that a fire broke out on the 19th at Chamounix, which destroyed twenty-five private houses and three hotels.

A statistical congress is to assemble in Paris in the month of September and the Foreign Ministers have been requested to notify it to their respective Governments, so that all may be duly represented.

During a thunderstorm in Ireland, last week, a woman was killed by lightning at her own door, and a man was severely burnt. Several sheep were killed by the electric mad near Philipstown.

"THE ALLIANCE" SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE MAIL STEAMER.

THE NEW SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE MAIL-PACKET "ALLIANCE."

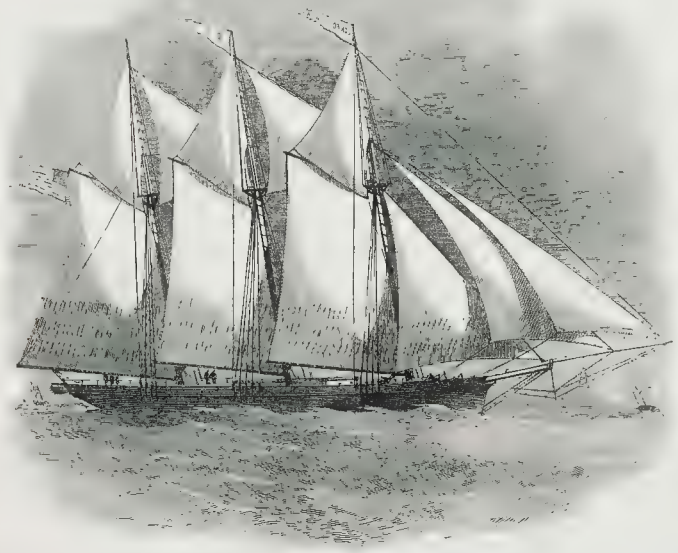
THIS fast and beautiful vessel, built by Messrs. C. Mare and Co., of Orchard-yard, Blackwall, and fitted with engines by the Messrs. Seaward and Capel, of Millwall, Poplar, has just been added by the South-Western Railway Company to their fleet of Continental steam-vessels—a fleet which reckons in its list some of the swiftest boats in the world. She has been built expressly for the Southampton and Havre station, and has given such promise of speed in the trip from the Thames to the Southampton Water as to justify the conclusion that some hours will be saved by her in the passage between the two ports above mentioned.

This vessel has been named the *Alliance* in commemoration of the happy union of the two rival countries, and in placing a boat of her qualities on this station, the management of the South-Western Company have proved that they are both ambitious and willing to keep pace with other ports in having vessels of the highest class of speed, for facilitating as far as possible the quickness of transit across the Channel. She is commanded by Capt. Smith, late of the *Atalanta*, who is well known on this station, both for his merits as a seaman and gentlemanly attention to the comforts of his passengers. The system of ventilation on board the vessels of this Company is admirable; and in the *Alliance* every advanced improvement for comfort in every respect has been carried out to the most minute details. Her dimensions and power are as follow:—

Length between perpendiculars	...	...	175 feet 4½ in.
Length on keel for tonnage	...	...	161 „ 2½ „
Breadth for tonnage ...	...	...	23 „ 7 „
Depth amidships	...	...	13 „ 8½ „
Burthen in tons	...	...	476 76-94ths.
Power	...	...	160 horses.

THE "ECKFORD WEBB."

THIS extraordinary craft recently arrived at Queenstown, where she has excited great interest from her remarkable performances. She is, in American nautical phraseology, "tern-rigged," with three masts, each 84 feet long, on which are set three fore and aft mainsails; over these are set three gaff-topsails; she has also staysails in the main mizen-topmast, but no square sails. Each mast is supplied with a splendid winch, by the aid of which two men hoist the sails in five minutes. She has in the log 309 miles for 24 hours; and the Captain (Graffam) states that during some of the hours she ran sixteen miles. She arrived from Charleston in twenty-one days, notwithstanding unfavourable weather during the passage. The *Eckford Webb* was built by Mr. Thomas Dunham, of New York. Her dimensions are—length, 137 feet; breadth, 30 feet. She carries 494 tons; and her draught of water is 11½ feet. Although loaded with 60 tons ballast, and 1560 square bales of cotton, she received orders from Messrs. N. G. Seymour and Co., and proceeded to the Baltic. She has only six men crew.



"THE ECKFORD WEBB," OF NEW YORK.

THE LATROBE TESTIMONIAL.

THIS superb piece of plate has been presented, under gratifying circumstances, which are thus described in the inscription:—

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. LATROBE, LATE GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

Presented to his Excellency CHARLES JOSEPH LATROBE, Esq., the first Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, in commemoration of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-colonists, and of the signal success which, under Divine Providence, has attended his administration of the Government of the Colony during fourteen years.

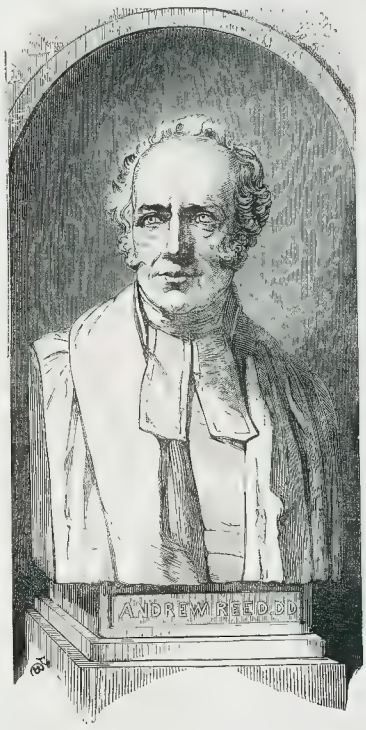
The Testimonial consists of a handsome Dinner Service of silver, value £800, with the centre Candelabrum represented in the Illustration. The figures on the base of the Candelabrum are a native Australian, with weapons and shield, carrying an opossum; next is a digger, bearing his "swag:" and a shepherd, with sheep. The branches rise from rich fern-trees growing from the base.

Mr Latrobe was also, on leaving Victoria, presented with a Gold Cup, value a thousand guineas. The Cup bears the same inscription as the centre ornament. The latter and service have been manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., of Duke street.

ROBBERY AT ALDERSHOTT CAMP.—On Saturday morning information was received that Colour-Sergeant William Ferguson had stolen £30 in gold belonging to the company of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, of which he was Pay-Sergeant. He was formerly in the police at Cambridge, Oxford, and Tunbridge-wells and is a pensioner from the East India Company's service.

MARBLE BUST OF THE REV. ANDREW REED, D.D., BY FOLEY.

THE original of this ably-executed bust will be recollected as the founder of the Asylum for Idiots, whose handsome new establishment, at Earlswood Common, near Redhill, was opened a few days since.



MARBLE BUST OF DR. ANDREW REED, BY FOLEY.

Dr. Reed is well known, and highly esteemed, both in England and America, as pastor of one of the largest and most important churches belonging to the Congregational order. The fact that he has held this position for more than forty years, with honour to himself and great usefulness to his people, is no small eulogy; and it was to commemorate the *fortieth* anniversary of the settlement of their pastor over them that the congregation united in spontaneous and liberal contributions to signalise so happy an event, the possession of a faithful and enduring representation of their friend and guide; and we congratulate them that the sculptor, Mr. Foley, has succeeded so admirably in his artistic commemoration. But to the high position of a distinguished divine Dr. Reed adds that of the enlightened philanthropist.

If the reader has visited that noble erection at Clapton, the London Orphan Asylum, he may have noticed in the board-room, a fine portrait of Dr. Reed, by Patten, with an inscription acknowledging him the founder of the institution on the building itself, the date of formation in 1813 The mind instantly reverts to those bygone years, and wonders to contemplate a young man of six-and-twenty, just started on the great theatre of life, encountering the arduous and self denying duties which must have devolved upon him in the course he had selected. A few years later we find Dr. Reed labouring for the attainment of a new object—the establishment of a Home for Infant Orphans. And who that has visite Epping forest will forget the Asylum at Wanstead, with its groups of happy little children, so cared for as to be ignorant of the sorrows of the orphan -

In 1844 Dr Reed started a new Asylum for Infant Orphans, now known as the New Asylum for Fatherless Children. having a fundamental rule, securing to the child a religious training, which shall in no way interfere with or oppose the opinions held by its surviving parent or guardian.

And last, but not least, we see him, with undiminished energy, securing a home, in the best sense of the term, for the Idiot—the poor Idiot, so long neglected and forgotten, scorned, and degraded! It remains for posterity fully to appreciate these services; and when the individual whose memory will be associated with the greatest benefactors of his race shall no longer live and act among them, it will be a satisfaction to feel that what the art of man could do to preserve his remembrance and identity was previously accomplished.

There is room enough, and work enough, for all, but he is most wise who early seeks to discover his place and his mission, and diligently pursues that course unmoved by cavil such a man is Dr. Reed.

"SERMON-TIME IN A SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN COUNTRY PARISH CHURCH BY J. STIRLING.

"THE LOVERS' WALK. BY A. MUNRO.

THE last of our Illustrations from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for the present year will be found to afford a faithful view of the value of the contributions to the collection made by men without the pale of the Academy. To Mr.

"THE LOVERS' WALK."—SKETCH FOR A MARBLE GROUP, BY A. MUNRO.—FROM THE EXHIBITI OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIANS IN A COUNTRY PARISH CHURCH -THE SERMON."—PAINTED BY J. STIRLING.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

J. Stirling we are indebted for permission to engrave his "Sermon Time in a Scottish Presbyterian Country Parish Church" (No 357 of the Middle Room); and to Mr. A. Munro we are under similar obligation for permission to copy his poetic group of "The Lovers' Walk."

Mr. Stirling, to use a Scottish expression, has evidently "sat under" more Scottish ministers than one. He has been, it is clear, an attentive observer of the effects of many sermons in very different congregations. Mr. Phillips in his "Collection the Offering in a Scottish Kirk" (engraved in our paper a fortnight ago) was not more attentive to the progress of the church ladles for collecting alms than Mr. Stirling has been alive to the influences of a Scottish sermon. Who does not remember Hogarth's inimitable "Sleeping Congregation!" But there is in Hogarth what Mr. Stirling has purposely omitted, a touch of caricature, admirable in its place, where Hogarth has placed it, but not in keeping with the spirit of Mr Stirling's composition. Hogarth would have made that young fellow with his thumbs in the arm pit openings of a new waistcoat looking a little more suspicionsly at the girl who is standing near him, laboriously attentive to the threatening and painstaking discourse now in its fifthly or sixthly division. The girl, too, might have had a divided duty between the minister in the pulpit and the young man in the seat before her.

The man who is offering the mull to the sleep overtaken listener, on the left of Mr. Stirling's composition, reminds us of an incident that occurred in a Scottish kirk during sermon-time, and not very many years since. The minister, in a most pathetic, and, as he thought, convincing part of his discourse, had his eye arrested by the frequent half-concealed and unseemly exchanges of snuff-boxes and mulls that one portion of the congregation is wont to do otherwise. He hemmed and looked unutterable things while continuing his discourse. But his hems and looks were to very little purpose. It was time, he thought, to interfere. He stopped his discourse, and, thrusting his voice into the midst of a certain part of the congregation, he exclaimed in a loud Scottish accent, "Nae blin' hoying o' snuff-boxes; nae blin' hoying o' snuff boxes!" There was an immediate but not a permanent effect; and the discourse (it was too long) came to a much-wished for termination Mr Stirling's picture is carefully and conscientiously painted

We have had several opportunities of speaking of Mr. Munro's talents and of directing attention to the earnest and thoughtful beauty of his works. In his "Lovers' Walk" we see the result of a careful observance of nature and of a like careful study of the works of Faxman and Stothard He calls it "A Sketch for a Marble Group," and finds his motto in Mr. Allingham's songs:—

> So set shall fall the whisper'd tale
> Soft the double shadow

We hope to see it in marble, and in a place in which it will be seen to advantage.

MUSIC

THE lessee of DRURY LANE, encouraged by the success of his season of low priced Italian opera, has begun an additional season of English opera in the same house. He commenced on Saturday last, with Balfe's pretty opera, "The Bohemian Girl" The theatre was as full as possible, and the performance was received with the warmest applause. The character of Arline was sustained by Miss Lucy Escott, the young American singer, whose successful appearance in Italian opera has been already noticed. She was not less successful now: she acted with grace and feeling, and sang beautifully. The highly-popular air, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," was vehemently encored. Mr. Wilbye Gayler has not sufficient strength for a principal tenor part in a great theatre; but his voice, though weak, is not unpleasing, and his performance altogether was respectable. Mr. Hamilton Braham did justice to the part of *Count Arnheim*; and Mr. *Corri Rudolf* was quaint, gay, and amusing. The orchestra and chorus were good; and the whole *mise en scene* was creditable to the theatre

A DISPUTE has taken place between the Committee of the Birmingham Festival and Madame Clara Novello, which has given rise to a correspondence in the local papers. The Committee, it appears, offered Madame Novello, for the approaching festival, the same terms which she had accepted in 1852. These terms, however, she declined, demanding, as the Committee state, a sum considerably larger; upon which the negotiation must be broken off. This is the whole question between "vacillating" Madame Novello (or her brother in her behalf) accuses the Birmingham gentlemen of illiberality, while they answer the charge Neither party specifies the sum demanded and refused; but the fact that Madame Novello was offered the same terms as she had received in 1852 by the public appears to us decisive of the question What was sufficient for her in 18 2 ought to be sufficient for her now. The inordinate terms demanded by, and conceded to, those performers who are denominated *stars* has long been complained of as injurious both to our dramatic and musical entertainments. The evil, of late, has increased, and we think that the Birmingham Committee have done well to make a stand against it.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE GRAIN MERCHANTS. Considering the amount of trouble and sophistry which the Russian Government has lately expended in trying to make the world believe that Central Europe showed that England was in her practice of this year departing from the principles that she put forth last year with regard to the treatment of neutrals, it may be worth while to draw attention to the treatment experienced at the hands of the Russian Government by foreigners whose stores of corn were laid under embargo at Odessa, in the spring of last year. At the time above mentioned the exportation of corn from Odessa was prohibited, and the stocks then lying in the granaries there were taken possession of by the local authorities, on the understanding that the grain was to become the property of the Crown for the supply of troops quartered in those parts, but that the proprietors should at the time of its being made over receive full payment of its value in hard cash, so as to secure them against all loss. In the course of the summer these various quantities of grain were turned over to the representatives of the Government, who gave acknowledgements for the quantities received, but no payment. In consequence of repeated complaints made on this subject a committee was appointed by the Russian Government to sit in Odessa to examine the claims made by different houses in that port, and submit them, when approved, to the Governor-General. This ensued in course of time, and in January of that year Prince Gortschakoff published the decision that all stores of grain for which the Government had given receipts should be paid for at the price of 372 silver copecs per quintwert a price certainly below the actual cost. But even this payment was fortunate coming. From that time till now the only news the parties concerned have obtained on the matter has been contained in an announcement which has also appeared in the organ of the Russian Government, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, and which runs as follows:—"With regard to the corn belonging to foreign subjects which was left lying at Odessa after the possibility to export it, the Military Council in St. Petersburg has submitted for Imperial resolution: The Governor-General has to instruct the committee appointed in Odessa to examine the claims of the merchants with reference to the price and the quantity of the grain, as well as the expenses upon it, to draw up a statement of the same, and bring them to the knowledge of the parties concerned, with the request that they will lay before the commission any objections they may have to make against them. The commission will then decide upon their merit, and submit their decision to the Governor-General, who will forward the same to the Military Council in St. Petersburg, accompanied by his own remarks As the final decision must also be made dependent on political circumstances, it will be referred to the Minister of War for the purpose of his laying his judgement upon the matter before the Ministerial Committee. A more lucrative mode of official chicanery it is difficult to imagine. The ready-money payment of the prime cost, with expenses, as promised, has become an indefinite expectation of an uncertain amount, to be fixed at some future time; and the judgment on the whole question is now submitted to the Governor-General, the Military Council, and the Ministerial Committee, with the assistance of the Minister of the War The grain that was originally "taken for Government account" is now "grain that was left lying there;" and whether any payment at all is ever to be made for it or not is now "dependent on political circumstances."—*Letter from Berlin.*

FALL FROM A CLIFF AT BROADSTAIRS.—A very melancholy accident happened at this little watering place last week. A young lady, of the Sophia Weatherby, took a walk out on the cliff between the bridge and Dumpton-stairs; she was seen by a gentleman, who cautioned her not to go near to the edge. He had not proceeded far, however, when on turning round he missed her, and gave an alarm. She had been seen to fall by persons on the pier, who immediately put out a boat and rowed to the spot, when they found she had fallen from the highest part about three—nearly eighty feet. She was then quite dead; both ankles and a thigh being broken, and there was a severe laceration of the head. She was taken to the *Tartar* frigate, where medical aid was procured, but without effect. There were many conjectures as to the cause of the fatal accident. The edges of the cliff, from the encroachments of the sea, are very dangerous, and persons unacquainted with the coast cannot exercise too much caution while walking there.

A very interesting experiment was made at Collegno, in the neighbourhood of Turin, a few days since, of the application of water and air as motive powers. The experiment, which was made in the presence of the Minister of Public Works, succeeded perfectly in driving a large corn-mill.

A new line of steamers is to be established between Quebec and Montreal and Liverpool. Vessels of 1750 tons, and 350-horse power, are to make fourteen fortnightly trips from Liverpool to Canada, and five monthly trips to Portland, in each year, at an annual bonus of £24,000 sterling

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CONSIDERING how systematically the Colonies are "snubbed" by their affectionate mother country, they may regard themselves as in great favour just now. For once a Colonial Secretary has been appointed, not because he is wanted in the Ministry, not because there is nothing else for him, not because anybody can mind the Colonies for him while he attends to something of real importance, but because he is evidently the best man who could be selected for the place. Sir William Molesworth's is the most fortunate appointment which could be made, especially at a crisis when the Colonies are unreasonable enough to think that they deserve attention from somebody beside managing clerks. He has fairly served his time to the work. He has for years devoted his best energies to the subject of Colonial administration, and the colonists know it. His elaborate speeches on this topic—carefully composed, and as carefully learned by heart, as they were—used to be considered bores by the majority of the House of Commons; but they were read with gratitude in the antipodes. To adopt the tautological slang of the day, Sir William is decidedly the right man in the right place. His successor at the Board of Works resigns the Board of Health, where he has effected very considerable good; but the change will enable Sir Benjamin to work with a stronger hand for the purification of the Thames—the one thing for which he ought to live. His reputation should be based upon his reversing the feat of Hercules, and turning the river out of the foul stable.

Those who look upon politics as a game in which—as in a couple of other favourite games—all is fair, are amused at the clever way in which Lord Palmerston has played with the Irish members. When their hostility might have been dangerous, the Bulwer-Lytton and Roebuck motions coming on, his Lordship owned himself unable to resist the mild entreaties of the "screw" (Parliamentary for earnest representations of a deputation), and the Tenants' Compensation Bill was restored to something like what the tenant constituencies desired. The Bulwer-Lytton motion was withdrawn, and the House declined to come to a decision on the question raised by Mr. Roebuck; the Irish members are no longer useful, and on Tuesday Lord Palmerston threw the bill over. This is certainly a good way of doing business, and not altogether unlike that of the frank young person who, being pressed by a creditor to give him a bill, assented, on the distinct understanding that the bill was to be dishonoured at maturity

The whitebait that are sacrificed to the waves of a defunct session are already swimming up towards their doom. The Ministerial dinner will soon be fixed There will be some change of faces at the Quartermainian board from the group that assembled last August To parody Scott—

> Where's Herbert land, and Aberdeen,
> Where's fluent Gladstone to be seen,
> Where's Graham now, that dangerous foe,
> And where's the Bedford Plempo!

if the Premier should grow sentimental, as he gives the toast of the night (I admit that probabilities are against that catastrophe), he may "improve the subject" very pathetically, and warn his loyal followers against bad company and evil examples, which have led so many statesmen to an untimely end. How changed from the days when Sir James Graham was ordered by the then Premier to stand up, after the whitebait dinner, and, when, after receiving great commendation for having been most regular in "divisions" of all the Ministers, the portly Sir James was presented by the grave Premier with a neat little china mug, value sixpence, inscribed: "To Jemmy, for being a Good Boy." Will there be as neat a reply as Sir James's, who is said to have acknowledged the present in grateful terms, but to have added, that he had not deserved so beautiful a cup as that—he would rather have had a "pliaser mug," as more likely to remind him of the donor

On Sunday night I see that London escaped an improvement A rather fierce fire broke out in Wych street, and, but for the intrusive interference of the Brigade, there is no saying but that the whole abominable quarter between that street and the Strand, including Holywell-street and the dens adjacent, might have been swept away. But the supererogatory zeal of the firemen prevented the best thing that could happen to that part of the town, and unfortunately there was an excellent supply of water. A single house was destroyed, and the holocaust was prevented The ghost of Sir Thomas More, Reader to New Inn, is under cloud to walk about that pleasant retreat, but must have felt insulted at the engine of the "Ancients being put into requisition for so bad a purpose as the stopping a conflagration, for the plaintiff was not even on Sunday night.

Elephanticide seems the order of the day. Wombwell's poor old elephant, aged (they say) 120 years, has been put to death because his feet were diseased, and the operation appears to have been performed in the most merciful manner, and not at all after the fashion in which they slaughtered the friend of my boyhood, old Chunee, of Exeter 'Change, whom I knew when he lived in the little back room, before his den was thrown into the great apartment. There was a song at his death setting forth the manner of his murder:—"How did he fall? Forty men strong and tall, with powder and ball, his carcase did maul and so did he fall." And I remember there was even sapient talk of introducing "a cannon" to terminate the sufferings of the noble animal. But the old Wombwell elephant was dismissed gently, under chloroform, with a wound in the carotid artery. This was well. I am more sorry for the good-natured lady elephant, who used to carry about the children in the Zoological Gardens, and who actually died of nervousness, in consequence of the thunderstorm, on the morning the news was published that Lord John had resigned. Several of the keepers, under Mr. Mitchell's most wise and anxious direction, did all they could towards calming her nerves, but she became hysterical, and prostration followed. She died of fright, not having quite reason enough to understand more of electrical phenomena than a churchwarden who fixes a lightning conductor so as to ensure the church receiving the full stroke, as may be seen, *in passim*, I hear, in places where Sir William Snow Harris's teaching is unknown.

I suppose, taking one thing with another, London is about as unsafe and disagreeable a place to live in as can well be imagined. Nevertheless, it is better than any other place I know, and when I run over its faults it is with the same result as the lover in one of the witty old comedies mentions as that of his resolutely writing down all his mistress's faults, and saying them over every day to cure himself. "Gad, Sir, I became as fond of her faults as if they had been my own." It really must be admitted that a Londoner has a good deal to put up with If he leaves his house on Sunday the thieves break in and steal his watches and his rings. If he goes out of town they also break in, half-murder his maid-servant, and clear away his plate. If he walks about late they knock him down, and take away his purse and pocket-handkerchief. If he goes into the Park, the police, whom he pays to beat the thieves, beat him, and if he strays into the country on Sunday, they won't let him have any thing to drink when he comes back. If he goes on the river, he is poisoned. If he stays at home, a continuous horde of costermongers, milkmen, fruiterers, fire-stove ornamenters, chair-menders, organ-boys, watercress girls, newspaper-hawkers, beggars who are not common beggars to their Cho-ristian friends, image-venders, fly-paper makers, old clo' men, rabbit-skin women, fishmongers, nigger-bands, and noisy vagabonds of every description, are permitted to howl, shout, grind, screech, and bawl up and down the street from morning till night, till, if well, he becomes furious; and if ill, he is thrown into a nervous fever;—and if he forgets to pay the police-rate for the protection and order of his street, his goods are seized *sans façon*. On the whole, therefore, London is a pleasant place to live in, and yet will anybody tell me of a pleasanter?

THE SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE PEACE PARTY.

(Abridged from the Times.)

TO JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.—(NO. II.)

DEAR SIR,—I see from the report of your speech in the House of Commons on Monday evening that you are not pleased with what I have said regarding your misrepresentation of Manchester. You accuse the Press of an attempt to browbeat the Peace party for having acted conscientiously, and ask if any one supposes that you are to be frightened out of your opinions:—

"Do those people out of doors, who in the public press write letters to us, think that we are mean, sneaking cowards? (Hear, hear). Are we to be browbeaten by the press? Are we to be told by it that we do not represent our constituents, or defend the true interests of our country? [If it is true, why should they not tell you? If it is not true, why should you be so angry?] Why, Sir, on that subject we judge for ourselves [trusting to the impunity of septennial Parliaments], and take the responsibility with our constituents (Hear, hear). It is not necessary for any man that he should have a seat in this House, but it is necessary that, having a seat, he should have regard to the interests of his country, and should act as the way which his own conscience tells him is most consistent with his duty (Hear, hear)."

Now, admitting all that, so far as your conscience is concerned, have you ever considered how many thousands there are in Manchester whose conscientious convictions, although quite as strong as yours, have taken the opposite direction? Are their consciences to guide them only once in seven years? The rule seems rather hard; but perhaps you will explain what you mean in your next speech. With my present lights I cannot help thinking that the Earl of Aberdeen had as much right to retain the Premiership as you have to misrepresent the most influential town in Great Britain, on the most important question that has come before the Legislature for half a century. If you could only take a calm, impartial view of the matter at issue between you and the press, you would at once perceive that your conscience is an affair on your own theory of representation. But that subject I must reserve till next week. Meantime it may be useful for you to consider this very pregnant fact as regards the course you have taken. While the London and provincial press is all but unanimous in its condemnation of your present anti-English advocacy of Peace doctrines, Mr. Cobden and you, the representatives of the two most influential constituencies in England, are the oracles of the *Invalide Russe*, the *Journal de St Petersbourg*, and the *Kreuz Zeitung*. Is that doing justice to your constituents, or is it a sufficient defence for your conduct to say that you are acting in the way which your own conscience dictates?

Observe, too, that such convictions of duty are not unfrequently mixed up with very unworthy motives. I have no doubt that many of those who opposed the last war in favour of European independence, were martyrs to their own heroic sense of duty. I can admire such heroism as highly as you can do, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the course taken by the leaders of that opposition, and their organ the *Edinburgh Review*, especially with regard to Turkey, was mainly dictated by the most selfish and unpatriotic motives, and inflicted great damage on the cause of freedom. * * * *

You are angry at being accused of having strong Russian sympathies, but I do not see that you have any cause to complain. You have staked your political reputation, upon which depends your "proud position as the representative of the manufacturing metropolis," on the prediction that the war must speedily prove a failure, of which all parties will, we take for ashamed, and it is very natural that you should say all you can in favour of Russia with a view to promote the fulfilment of your own prophecy But although such conduct is very natural, I do not say that it is honest, or patriotic, or wise, or honourable, nor shall I attempt to characterise the motives which have led you to compare with unprejudiced opponents to throw the Government into confusion, at the most important crisis which has occurred in the great struggle we are now waging.

Soon after the war began, our old friend, Colonel (now Major-General) Jebb imposed, in an article in the *Manchester Examiner* endeavoured to show that the Aberdeen Government was not in earnest, and that unless Manchester insured itself the war would be grossly mismanaged. * * * *

"The questions which are rising in most minds are, how the Government, in determining to have a war, has proceeded to conduct it. For peace and war with military or naval men, for military and naval men are always only too ready to act. What they have done, or not done, has been as the instruments of a superior power. If the business was in the immediate hands of our active commercial men, we could ask why troops were landed at Malta on the 2nd of the month, to give time for vessels to the Danube at the 23rd? And why, when troops arrived on the Turkish territory, they were without commanders, artillery, stable, hay, to the knowledge of the whole population, and in defiance of the most ordinary rules of war? If Manchester had intended to send a steam-engine to Gallipoli, it would never have kept back a quarter part of the machinery and the engineer. And why, when the engine was reported present, did it want as if with curious perfection that quarter of an enough piece of iron which prevented it from having power to pay, not only for a war, but for a mismanaged one."

"If the business was in the immediate hands of our active commercial town!" Ay, if it had been in such hands I have no doubt that many thousands of lives, and many millions of money, would have been saved. The people of Manchester must know, even if Colonel Thompson had not reminded them, that, whatever may be said about the origin of the dispute, "things are not to be mended by having to pay, not only for a war, but for a mismanaged one."

You, however, did not agree with the people of Manchester on that point. Your policy had been all along to support the Aberdeen section of the Cabinet in the resistance which they were making from the recklessly anti-Crimean clamours raised on the more speedily would the people become disgusted with the whole affair, and come round to your opinion. When the agitation in favour of the Sebastopol enquiry began, you refused to take any part in it, because it was likely to expose the delinquencies of the Peelites. With reference to the general outcry at that period, you said, "I shall be no party to the confounding public indignation on the mismanagement of the war." Those who were in favour of the war ought to remain "in the opposite" against the Government for what it had done or left undone: but as you had always opposed to it, and had predicted its failure, no one could expect you to join in the popular outcry

When Mr. Roebuck's motion was brought forward, the case was entirely altered. The question now was not as to how the war might be managed most efficiently. That you had no wish to see accomplished. Your aim was to drive Lord Palmerston from office, if possible, in the hope that, during the confusion which must follow, Mr. Gladstone and Manchester might be able to arrange matters quietly at Vienna, and commit the nation to a dishonourable peace. This was clearly your intention; and I leave your constituents to say whether they will rest satisfied with the principles that you have acted in the way which your conscience tells you is most consistent with your sense of duty. They will require a rather more business-like explanation of your policy than this vague appeal to conscience, or they have greatly altered since I had the honour of teaching them their duty with reference to members of Parliament. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BALLANTYNE.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.—A private letter from Madrid, dated the 15th, says:—"The cholera extends its ravages gradually over nearly the whole of the Peninsula. In some provinces they are terrible, in others the malady is of a milder character, and makes fewer victims. In the provinces I have visiting namely, Jaen and the Rioja, are completely invaded by the epidemic, and in some localities it is frightful. It sometimes proceeds by bounds, as it were, and there are places which it visits several times. In other parts there are few persons attacked in proportion to the population; but from one moment to another it is feared its intensity may become greater. It is remarked that those parts which are in the neighbourhood of rivers or running water are those where the scourge is most felt. A village called Mira, with a population of 1200, has lost 500 persons. This, however, is an exception.

OUTRAGE BY CIRCASSIANS NEAR WARSAW.—The mail that left Warsaw for St. Petersburg on the 11th inst., was attacked about seven leagues from the Polish capital by five Circassians attached to the body guard of Prince Paskewitsch. Although the passengers freely offered all they had with them, they were all, with the exception of one lady, barbarously left to escape, murdered, as were also the postilion and the conductor. These infuriated savages did not even leave the horses alive, but destroyed them. A number of Jew carters, with the landlord of an *auberge*, at the head of his servants, who came to the rescue, all met their death at their hands, so that the highway was strewed with thirteen corpses. The murderers have been arrested. The Circassians are a people from some are and to be a tumultuous and violently with nostalgia as to be totally unmanageable both by themselves and others.

BITTER ALE AT THE CRIMEA.—MESSRS. Bass, of London, have several large vessels on their way to Balaclava with their renowned ale and porter, of which they propose keeping up a floating depôt of 800 tons, in their ship Tartar, for supplying the wants of the army at a very trifling advance on London retail prices.

TRADE OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—According to Letters from Galatz to the 8th inst., it appears that active measures were being taken to organise a regular system of transit for the produce of the southern provinces of Russia through the Austrian dominions; thus to neutralise, to some extent, the effects of the blockade of the ports on the Black Sea. Should this report prove true, it is thought the whole stock accumulated in Odessa and the neighbouring country will find an exit unless the Allied fleets interfere with vessels sailing from the mouth of the Danube.

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PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.
Madame Grisi,
Mdlle. Angiolina Rosio,
Madame Rudersdorff,
Madame Lemaire,
Miss Dolby,
and Madame Viardot Garcia.
Signor Mario, Signor Lablache,
Signor Gardoni, Mr. Weiss,
Herr Reichardt, and
Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Formes.
Organist, Mr. Stimpson
Conductor, Mr. Costa.
OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.
TUESDAY MORNING
Elijah .. .. Mendelssohn
WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Eli (An Oratorio composed expressly for this Festival, the words written by W Bartholomew) .. .. .. Costa.
THURSDAY MORNING.
Messiah .. .. Handel
FRIDAY MORNING
The Mount of Olives .. .. Beethoven.
The Requiem .. .. Mozart
A Selection from Israel in Egypt .. .. Handel.
WEDNESDAY EVENING. GRAND CONCERT
Comprising
Overture .. .. (Ruy Blas) .. .. .. Mendelssohn.
Cantata .. .. (Jubilate) .. .. .. Macfarren.
Overture .. .. (Der Freyschutz) .. .. Weber
Selections from Operas .. ..
Overture .. .. (Masaniello) .. .. .. Auber
Finale —Preghiera .. (Moses in Egitto) .. .. Rossini.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.
Comprising
Symphony in A Major .. .. Mendelssohn.
Overture .. .. (Leonora) .. .. .. Beethoven.
Finale .. .. .. (Lucky) .. .. .. Monk-zuchn.
Selections from "Les Huguenots," &c. .. .. Meyerbeer
Priests' March .. .. (Athalie) .. .. .. Mendelssohn
THURSDAY EVENING GRAND CONCERT
Comprising
Pastoral Symphony .. .. Beethoven.
Finale .. .. (L'Invocazione all Armonia) H.R.H. Prince Albert.
Overture .. .. (Guillaume Tell) .. .. .. Rossini
Selections from "Le Prophète," "L'Etoile du Nord," &c. .. .. Meyerbeer
Overture .. .. (Ruler of the Spirits) .. .. Weber.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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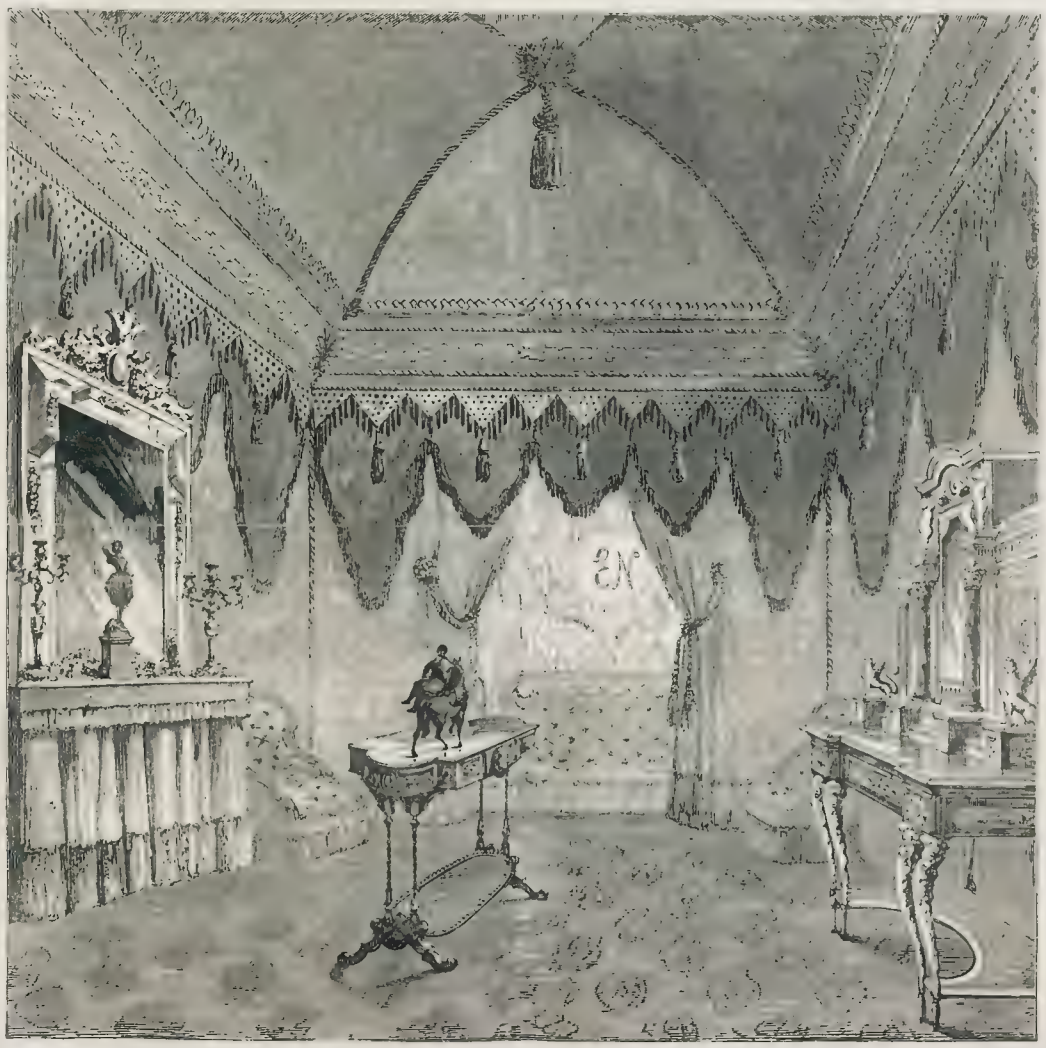
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, July 31st.

THE cordial and brilliant reception of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie in London has not been forgotten by the French people. Nor is it likely to be effaced from their remembrance, unless the reception which they are at this moment preparing for her Majesty Queen Victoria and her Royal Consort, in Paris, shall be of a splendour sufficient to eclipse the earlier glories of the Imperial visit to England. Even then it will not be forgotten, but remembered with all due honour as the precursor of an occasion still more auspicious and remarkable than itself. The Parisians are determined that in this respect they will not suffer themselves to be outdone. They have made it a point of honour to repay with usury to the Queen of the English, the friendly and generous greeting which London bestowed upon the Emperor of the French; and nothing will be wanting on the part either of the Government or the people that can adorn and add magnificence to the series of



BOUDOIR FOR THE RECEPTION OF QUEEN VICTORIA, AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, AT PARIS.

spectacles, which will present themselves to the eyes of Queen Victoria at every step of her progress, from her landing in France till her departure from its shores. In England the people are not accustomed to great shows and sights. A coronation (may it be long ere we see another!); a Royal procession to open Parliament; the crowd on the "Derby-day;" or a pageant like the funeral of the Duke of Wellington: such are almost the only grand spectacles the Londoners ever enjoy. The first and last are such rare occasions that the festivals and shows of Englishmen are things of little account to those who have witnessed the more gorgeous pageantry of popular rejoicings in Continental Europe. In Paris the case is different. The French love shows, are accustomed to and excel in them—as they do in every thing that requires taste to conceive, a public educated in the love and enjoyment of art to appreciate, and an unsparing liberality to carry into effect. The whole aspect of the streets and public buildings offers itself to aid the efforts of the Government when it desires to impress the imagination of the spectators. In London the spectators are themselves the show. The streets are mean, dingy, and unpicturesque, and no decoration that art can supply can make them otherwise. Nothing but the presence of good-humoured, orderly, and rejoicing multitudes, can impart a ray of grandeur to them; and these, it must be said, are never wanting at the call of Loyalty or Duty. But in Paris the most beautiful and picturesque city in the world, almost every street and public building is an appliance and aid to popular enthusiasm, whenever the nation and the Government agree to have a festival. As regards the approaching visit of the Queen, they are heartily agreed, that her reception shall be alike worthy of the people that gives, and the Sovereign that receives, it; and that it shall assert and prove to all Europe how intimate and how affectionate is the alliance which subsists, not only between the Emperor and the Queen, but between the two great nations over whose destinies it is their high privilege to preside. The enthusiasm is already at fever heat. To what pitch it will ultimately rise we need not at present enquire, though we imagine that nothing equal to it in intensity has ever yet found expression in France—proverbial as are the susceptibility, the generosity, and the gallantry, of its people. Indeed, we suspect that the last-named quality of the national mind enters largely into the feeling with which the approaching visit is regarded; and that if we had a King upon the throne of England, he might be received with a magnificence worthy of Imperial France, but not with such a *furore* of acclamation as that which will surround the path of Queen Victoria wherever she may show herself.

We may not unreasonably ask ourselves what effect this auspicious visit—this sealing of the bond of alliance between the two first nations in the world—this graceful and heartfelt return of international courtesy and friendship—will have on the mind and the councils of the Emperor of Russia, and on those of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia? No other, we should imagine, than a wholesome one. The Czar himself will be forced, if he reflect at all, to contrast the position of his own gloomy and threatened capital with those of the two great States who have taken up arms to set limits to his rapacity and ambition, if not to chastise them. St. Petersburg feels most, if not all, of the horrors of war. Its very existence is menaced by hostile fleets. It has no coal, either for its manufactures, for the lighting of its streets with gas, or for the household comforts of its people. It suffers a famine in some articles—such as salt—which are necessaries of life to all classes. Its commerce is almost annihilated. Its citizens are torn from the ruins of their business by a ruthless and inevitable conscription; and in the war which the Sovereign has provoked he has not a single victory to boast of, unless the massacres at Hango and Sinope are dignified to the Russian people with the name of honourable triumphs. Bankruptcy stares the nation in the face; and the vision of an impoverished, a proud, and a desperate nobility, plotting his overthrow as the punishment of his want of success, and the consequent stain upon the national honour, must sometimes arise before the mind of the Czar. To this must be added the depressing knowledge that the spirit of the whole civilised world is against him; and that his so-called friends in Germany cling to him not from love, but from fear, and would turn against him, if they had a reasonable assurance that he would be effectually beaten. The Sovereigns of Great Britain and France have no such dreary subjects of contemplation; and their people, though they have to submit to some sacrifices in pursuit of the great object which they have at heart, are happily relieved from the more pressing miseries of a state of war. The seas of the world are open to their commerce or to their pleasure. Their fleets can come and go wherever an errand of war or peace may direct them. Their trade and manufactures are uninterrupted. The multitudes suffer no want of any article of necessity, or even of luxury; and all classes are as well provided with everything which they need, as if Russia were submerged beneath the Arctic Ocean, or grew nothing of more value to civilised life than is to be gathered in the great desert of Sahara, or the pinnacles of her own Spitzbergen. Not only safety, but rejoicing, reigns within their capitals; and the people of both nations inaugurate with princely festivities the commencement of that new era of friendly intercourse and social progress which the war with Russia has been the means of expediting. So far from being threatened with bankruptcy, or even with a financial pressure, neither Great Britain nor France has made any serious inroad upon its resources; and a loan amounting to thirty millions sterling demanded by Napoleon III., has been taken up with such wondrous alacrity, that no less a sum than two and a half *milliards* of francs, or one hundred millions of pounds sterling has been offered to the Government by the French people. Such wealth, such confidence, and such zeal on the part of his opponents, must make the Czar reflect on his position. If they do not incline his ear to the counsels of prudence such facts cannot fail to exert some influence upon his mind, the more especially if he reflect at the same time that, contemporaneously with these indications of the power and resources of the Allies, Austria—one of the two States which strive to remain neutral—hopes that he may lose, and Prussia, the other, dreads lest he should win. The hopes of all other nations point in the same unmistakeable manner to his discomfiture, and the only fear that perplexes the well-wishers of the freedom and independence of Europe is that peace may be made upon dishonourable bases, and before the offender have been thoroughly punished for the wrong he has done. To expect that Alexander II., or any other Muscovite Sovereign, will forego that policy of aggression which is the inheritance of his race, and the secret spring of all their movements, whether in war or in diplomacy, is to expect too much; but France and England expect to deprive both him and his successors of the power—though, perhaps, not of the will to convulse Europe whenever it suits the purposes of their ambition. If the Czar and his friends—whether Austrian or Prussian—calculate upon any chance of success in any possible coolness between England and France, the approaching visit of Queen Victoria to Paris will tend to dissipate their hopes. Firm as the alliance previously was, the sojourn of her Majesty in France will make it firmer. The visit of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie to London, endeared the one to the judgment, and the other to the affection, of the English people. Queen Victoria's visit will exert a similar influence on the still more excitable feelings of the French; and will long be commemorated by both nations as the most gratifying and splendid incident in their mutual history.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PARIS, August 1.

THE month of August, 1855, is destined to be the date of one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of the Second Empire. The present is not the moment to go far back in this history. We take up the story of the alliance between England and France at the moment when Louis Napoleon landed, as Emperor of the French, at Dover. The welcome that met him there was the welcome of the English people to the able representative of a gallant nation. He was the personification of an alliance acknowledged by all parties to promise peace and healthful progress to the world. The cheers that greeted him were so much homage paid to France; and we may rest assured that if the Imperial throne have brought any days of unmixed pleasure to the great man who now occupies it, the week passed in England, as the guest of an English Monarch, are among them. He beheld, surging about him, a free people, using a wise liberty in his especial honour. He beheld the triumph of his policy in the strength of the alliance he had formed. And now, in return, the Queen is invited to make a triumphal progress to the capital of her late Imperial guest. From the moment when her foot shall touch the shore of Calais—under the walls, in every stone of which lies a story of historic interest—to that when she steps on board her yacht on her return to England, the Sovereign of the British people will find crowds of enthusiastic people to greet her. It is needless to state that no expense will be spared in the preparation of fêtes on a scale beyond any that have been held for very many years in France. A love of luxury possesses, at the present moment, every household. The wide-spread culture of art, which has been actively pursued throughout every department of France since the time of Napoleon the First, has produced a general craving for fine effects, gigantic shows, and monuments of fabulous extent. To please the people of Paris with illuminations thousands of lamplighters must be engaged, as on the 15th of every August. To content them with a ball, rooms not less spacious than those of the Hôtel de Ville must be thrown open. Thus, on ordinary occasions Parisian rejoicings far exceed in splendour those of any other capital. Where, then, may we reasonably fix the limit of the preparations for the reception of the Queen of England, lately the hostess of the Emperor and Empress? Even now, fabulous sums are named as set apart for expenses. Wonderful preparations are being made—not in one palace, but in three or four palaces. Fêtes and illuminations will be given—not only in Paris, but also at Versailles. Days of wondrous rejoicing are in store for Fontainebleau. The municipal authorities are adding "perfume to the violet" in the Prefect's house. No less than one hundred thousand troops are to be drafted from various camps, to present an imposing military spectacle on the Champ de Mars. The Imperial railway carriage is in course of elaborate preparation; and that the Royal guests of the French Emperor may make their entry into Paris by a pleasant route, a branch railway is being laid down from the terminus of the Northern Railway to one that will allow the Royal train to glide away to the great station of the Strasbourg Railway, which makes the fine termination of the Boulevard of the same name. Thus her Majesty, on her way to the Tuileries, will keep along the principal thoroughfares of the French capital—viz., the Boulevards, the Rue Royale (or the Rue de la Paix), and the Rue de Rivoli. The probability is, that the cortége will take the Rue Royale; cross the Place de la Concorde—and then proceed along the quay to the southern entrance of the Tuileries. Preparations are in active progress at every point from Fort Risban to the forest of Fontainebleau. The theatres also promise wonders. even Mdlle. Rachel is to be turned for a few days from the voyage to America, in order to offer intellectual entertainment to her Majesty at the Théâtre Francais. It appears, also, that the Boulevards are to be kept clear, on the evening of her Majesty's arrival, by companies of the National Guard of Paris.

Of the preparations in progress at the Universal Exhibition little can be said at present. The state of the Exhibition generally is such as to offer to any illustrious visitor a ready and a worthy welcome. It will be really curious to contrast the Exhibition as it will appear on the day when the Queen first visits it with the Exhibition of the 15th of May last. It will be difficult to believe that a beginning so faulty in every respect could be turned to a triumph of industrial art so complete. No detail has, at last, been thought too minute to occupy the awakened attention of the Imperial Commissioners. From the arrangement of the refreshment-stalls to that of the Panorama Building, with its brilliant shows from the Gobelins, Aubusson, Sèvres, and Christophe, with the Regent glowing in the centre of all—every part of the Universal Exhibition has been completed, and with that taste for which our allies have long enjoyed a just reputation. But not the least notable corner of the Exhibition buildings are the retiring rooms of the Emperor and Empress. They are remarkable for the richness of the materials with which they have been furnished, no less than for the effect with which these materials have been turned to account. The salon is exquisitely ornamented and hung with tapestry worked one hundred years ago by the ladies of St. Cyr, under the superintendence of Madame de Maintenon. This tapestry alone is worth £4000. In the *salon*, among other things worthy of note are, the carriage presented to the Empress by Prince Albert (ornamented with paintings of the four seasons); and the inkstand of Napoleon I. when at St. Helena. The *boudoir*, hung with blue watered silk, and furnished with some of the richest art-furniture of Paris, is in every way remarkable for the taste which presided at its arrangement. From the glass, in a frame of exquisitely-wrought crystal, to the quaint little statuette upon the table (a present made to the Empress), every object has its story, according to the very voluble attendant who waits upon visitors. Here the Queen will repose when her Majesty pays a visit to the Universal Exhibition; and hence the illustrious visitors of the Emperor will advance into the midst of the silk regions of Lyons.

THE BOROUGH OF GATTON.—When Sir Mark Wood was owner of this borough, there were only six burgage houses in it, and he himself, being the only freeholder, had the choice of members in his own person; and united in himself the functions of member of parliament, magistrate, churchwarden, overseer, surveyor of highways, and collector of taxes.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Empress has carried out her intention of proceeding from the Baux Bonnes to Biarritz, whither the Emperor is gone to rejoin her. Their Majesties will return together, and will probably pass some days at the château of Villeneuve l'Etang, where preparations are being made to receive them. During the absence of the Empress, his Imperial Majesty gave at this residence a number of dinners, chiefly of a comparatively private character, though at one of the last were present various members of the diplomatic body.

The great interest of the day is the anticipated visit of Queen Victoria. Her Majesty is to disembark at Boulogne, and arrive by the Chemin de Fer du Nord; but, as the aspect of Paris in that quarter is far from favourable, it is arranged that for this occasion there will be established from the station of La Chapelle a line to communicate with the Eastern Railway, by which means all the objectionable part will be avoided, and the Royal cortége will enter the capital by the magnificent Boulevard du Centre; will pursue the whole line of the Boulevards to the Madeleine, and thence pass by the Rue Royale, the Place Louis XV., and the Champs Elysées, on to St. Cloud. It is rather a singular coincidence that it will be on the 18th of August, the "Jour de Ste. Hélène," that the Sovereign of England first enters the dominions of the nephew and successor of the Emperor Napoleon. The following day, being Sunday, her Majesty will pass in complete rest and retirement; and on Monday will commence her visits to the different objects of interest in and about the capital. It is said that, in order to save her Majesty the slight visit to St. Cloud, it is probable that the companies of the Théâtre Français and the Gymnase will perform at that palace. Already the most costly preparations are being made at the Tuileries, St. Cloud, and Versailles for the fêtes to be held there. At the latter château, the Salle de l'Opéra is being restored as it was in the time of Louis XV., and the most magnificent lustres, girandoles, carpets, &c., are being placed in it; while at the Hôtel de Ville are being established new apparatus for a most gorgeous illumination of gas, and a set of decorations in the most splendid style of Louis XIV. It is supposed that there will be a grand military spectacle in the Champs de Mars, as various important works are being executed in that quarter.

Great sensation has been caused by the speech pronounced by the Prince Napoleon at the banquet offered him by the Commissioners of the Exposition Industrielle, from the frankness and clearness with which he expresses the democratic principles he is known to entertain, and to which he has so faithfully adhered, under all circumstances.

Among the objects that excite the greatest attention at the Exhibition are some of the English weaving-machines; especially one from Coventry, for the manufacture of ribbons. This apparatus executes at the same time two wide ribbons, bearing the portraits of the Emperor and Empress, surrounded by tricoloured flags: these are drawn and tinted with a correctness, a delicacy, and a finish, equal to the works of the pencil, and the machine which executes them operates without aid, almost without surveillance. No particular workman is employed to attend to it, and it is only now and then that one of the employés gives it a glance, and sees that it is supplied with materials to work upon.

At the Beaux-Arts has just been placed the statue, commanded by the Duc de Luynes, of M. Simart, executed after the description left by Pausanias of the celebrated Pallas of Phidias. This statue is between seven and eight feet high; the head, hands, and feet are of ivory; the eyes, the necklace, and the ear-rings in precious stones; the drapery in silver gilt, of various hues. It has taken nine years of constant labour to accomplish, which is the more astonishing, the work being executed with a finish of the smallest and most delicate jewel.

"Paris," at the Porte St. Martin, continues to be the great success of the moment. The whole of the magnificent costumes, between one and two thousand in number, were designed by Mdme. Delphine Baron, who sustains two or three *rôles* in the piece.

AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *America*, which left New York on the 17th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law appears to be the most exciting topic of the day. The public mind seems to have settled upon the conclusion that the whole affair is an unadulterated humbug. In the rural districts, and in some portions of Long Island, the liquor traffic has been generally abandoned, or the law is enforced, but in all the large cities it is a dead letter. Wherever the liquor interest is strong enough to resist the enforcement of the law, the authorities seem unwilling to meddle with the dealers. The question as to the intoxicating properties of lager beer is attracting much attention. The recent seizure of lager at Poughkeepsie is the more singular as Judge Strong, of that district, has decided that lager beer is not an intoxicating drink.

A Mexican correspondent, writing on the 23rd of June, furnishes some very interesting particulars with regard to the position and prospects of the late contending parties in Southern Mexico. After retiring from Chilpancingo, Santa Anna's forces were surrounded by the Revolutionary generals, well supplied with infantry, cavalry, artillery, and ammunition. Their names and head-quarter stations are noted. Alvarez was enjoying an unbounded popularity at Texas, near the city of Acapulco. The people are panting for liberty.

Colonel Kinney and a small party of Filibusters were wrecked near St. Domingo, while on the passage to Nicaragua. No lives were lost.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on Monday with the India and China mails. The dates are—Calcutta, July 18; Bombay, June 27; Shanghai, June 4; Canton, June 8; Hong-Kong, June 10.

There is a very general impression at Bombay that after the rains a force will be despatched from Western India, either, as some imagine, to Egypt, *en route* to the Crimea, or, according to the more general belief, to the Persian Gulf, with the view of occupying Karrack and Bushire. The advantages of the latter plan, in the event of the Court of Teheran declaring for Russia and attempting to assist her with an auxiliary army in Asia Minor, are sufficiently obvious. It is in her southern provinces that Persia is vulnerable to us, and a blow struck there would paralyse her for movements beyond her frontier.

Kehun Dill Khan, one of the rulers of Candahar, the brother of Dost Mahomed of Cabul, the inveterate foe both of his brother and the English, has terminated his last intrigue and his life. He was discovered to have entered into a conspiracy to take away the Dost's life and create a revolution at Cabul, of which he intended to take advantage. His confederates were discovered and put to death, and soon after he was carried off by disease.

In one direction our frontier war appears to be going on upon a considerable scale. The Nepaulese, under Jung Bahadoor, are in the Thibet country nearly 100,000 strong, with 80 guns.

There is little news from Burmah. Seven of Captain Madigan's murderers have been tried and condemned. The mission to Ava was to start from Prome on the 1st of July.

Her Majesty's steamer *Styx* was at Shanghai, having left Admiral Sir James Stirling at Nagasaki on the 19th of May. His Excellency was about to sail for Hakodadi. It was reported that the Russian Admiral had embarked his men and the guns of the *Diana* frigate on board native craft, and had left Japan for the Russian settlements in the north.

The French frigates *Constantine* and *Sibylle*, and the steamer *Colbert*, were cruising in the Japanese waters.

Her Majesty's steamer *Styx* was waiting for the 9th of April mail, when she would rejoin the British squadron at Japan.

At Canton there was little of moment to report. The Mandarins are said to have retaken the important town of Shao-King-Foo, situated in the Canton province, and the rebels have retreated towards the defiles on the borders of Kwangsi, where they are likely to hold their ground and oppose an effectual barrier to transit from the tea-growing districts.

Piracy in the Chinese waters is as rife as ever. Her Majesty's steamer *Rattler*, Commander W. A. Fellowes, has, however, been actively employed of late, and done some good service against them.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The telegraphic intelligence from the Crimea has been unusually meagre for the last week or two. The most recent letters say that everything was planned for a general assault to take place about the end of last month, but it is probable that it would be deferred till somewhat later. Telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg, forwarded viâ Berlin, contain the following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the evening of Monday last, the 30th July :—"Nothing of importance has occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy continues a partial cannonade. We reply vigorously."

Letters from Paris state that official despatches have been received announcing the commencement of important fourth parallel, before Sebastopol. In corroboration of this we find, in a despatch from Kamiesch, dated July 29, the following statement :—"This port and Balaclava are crowded with vessels lately come from France and England. A grand expedition is preparing." There are various reports as to what the intended expedition is. One letter affirms that a grand attack will be made on Sebastopol simultaneously with the assault by land. Letters dated July 20 say that the attack would take place in fifteen days, which would be about the 4th instant. The last order of the day of General Pelissier says :—

The enemy, closely invested in the place, made, for several days past, efforts, by means of sorties, to interrupt our works before the Malakoff. They have completely failed in their two attempts. These combats, sustained with coolness and resolution, are a severe lesson which our marches of the trenches will give to the Russians whenever they try, by means of a sortie, to arrest the irresistible march of our works against the place.

The garrison in Sebastopol has lately been reinforced, but it is suffering greatly from disease.

THE SIEGL WORKS.

The new approaches, according to the latest accounts, were making satisfactory progress, although on our side the advance appears to be not quite equal to that made by our allies. Their works, when observed from certain points of view, seem to be almost in contact with the abattis of the Malakoff-hill. The actual distance between them is probably not more than eighty or one hundred yards. They have carried their trenches forward with remarkable determination and perseverance, notwithstanding the heavy direct fire of shell, grape, and musketry from the Korniloff bastion and the curtain on each side. The Russian works carried forward on the right, towards the line of Russian batteries extending from the Malakoff hill to the west side of Careening-harbour, though occupying a vast extent of ground, appear in a very secure and complete state.

The progress of the sap towards the Redan was stopped for some days, but great efforts have been made to render the works already advanced both more commodious and more secure. The necessity of this provision will be rendered apparent whenever the day may arrive for large bodies of troops to be assembled in the extreme front, preparatory to going forward to the assault. It will be remembered, that, when the Quarry work was taken, several trenches were found to be connected with it, two of which extended completely across the lower part of Frenchman's-hill to be connected with a covered approach to the Mamelon Vert. The nearest to our works of these two Russian trenches became our foremost, or third, parallel, in the right attack. Some call it the fourth parallel, reckoning the line of batteries between the 21-gun battery and our old advanced work as a second parallel, and the advanced work itself as the third parallel. This line of batteries and the old advanced work were by many others reckoned together as forming only one parallel, and by these the nearest Russian trench, having been properly converted and strengthened was looked upon as our third parallel. The more distant Russian trench had a very considerable curve given to its direction, the convexity being on the Russian side. This not only presented more free space and ease of movement for the enemy, but gave them also the advantage of a covering fire, in case at any time they should be called upon to resist an attack in this direction. Our approaches towards the Redan have been carried so far in advance of the Quarry Battery that the general line of the direction of the Russian trench just described has been left considerably behind; and it became necessary, not only for greater security, but also for other important purposes, to construct a commodious covered approach in front of the Russian trench, and with such a direction that it might be connected with the French works advancing up the Malakoff-hill. This has been completed as far as the ravine dividing our right attack from the ascent leading to the Malakoff. This work, which is solid and spacious, has its concavity turned towards the Russian works extended from the proper left of the Redan.

CASUALTIES AMONG NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 16TH TO THE 19TH JULY INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

[illegible] Private Andrew Baxter, Land Sutherland 42nd; Private James Brodie, [illegible] Private Joel Foxwell, Royal Sappers and Miners Corps; [illegible]

JULY 19.—77th Foot: Private John Hanlon. 88th: Private John [illegible].

WOUNDED.

[illegible] Hughes Sweeney, severely; Jonathan Mounce, slightly. 17th Private Patrick Murphy, severely. 19th: Privates Joseph Sweetan, severely; Joseph King, slightly; [illegible]

JULY 17.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private Eliot Sneath, [illegible]. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Corporal James Goodhand, Privates George Land and Thomas Facey, slightly. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Privates William Wood and Benjamin Thomas, severely. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Private Thomas Burnham. Gen. Niemen, dangerously; James Fyvie, slightly. 30th: Private John O'Brien and Barth [illegible] severely. 38th: Private James Hannah, severely. 41st: Private Walter [illegible] Sergeant Samuel Forsyth, slightly; Corporal John Smith, dangerously; Private Richard Fitzgerald and William Cruickshanks, severely. 49th: Private [illegible] Gorman, severely. 47th: Private George M'Intosh, severely. 77th: Private H. [illegible] slightly. 88th: Corporal James Kidd [illegible]

JULY 18.—2nd Foot: Private James Lafferty, severely. 3rd: Private Neil Dunn, [illegible] severely; Private James M'Kenzie, slightly. 30th: Private John [illegible] 34th: Private Joseph Loughlin, [illegible] severely. 41st: Private Thomas [illegible] slightly. 50th: Sergeant J. Williams, slightly. John Private Francis Sedon, severely.

JULY 19.—1st Battalion 1st Foot: Private James Herbert, severely. 34th: Private H. Bowron, severely. 88th: Private James M'Gowan, severely. 88th: Private John Noonan, slightly. 89th: Privates George Spiers, dangerously; David Burke and Robert M'Quitty, slightly. 90th: Private Patrick Dwyer, severely. 97th: Private Henry M'Sweeney, severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates James Crosby and George Wilson, slightly.

ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE.—Killed: John Warfield, A.B., for Majesty's ship Queen

THE WAR IN ASIA.

"Kars is still safe, but it is impossible to say how long it may be so. The latest accounts from the Russian head-quarters come down to the 9th July—ten days later than the last report. At that time the Russians were in position before Kars, and greatly hindered in their operations by the heavy rains, which had converted the streams into torrents, and had rendered the roads impracticable. Making a careful reconnaissance of Kars on the 26th, General Mouravieff moved the greater part of his army from Mukamed, so as to arrange position at Ken. Kieni on the 28th, and, leaving there a portion of the army under Prince Gagarine to watch Kars, he marched with the main body towards the Soghanlu Dagh. The object of this operation was evidently to occupy the Kaounian passes, especially that of Barduze, and to sweep up all the provisions and stores within reach of his cavalry. His route lay through Katanly, where he rested one night (here he left the road which a flying detachment reached on the 1st July, capturing a large convoy of provisions in the pass. On the same night the main body passed the summit of the Soghanlu, and halted for the night on the western incline; but he ventured no further on the road to Erzeroum. From his camp he sent out a detachment to Zevine—a village to the south of Barduze, and ascertained that it was not occupied. On the 4th July, "his object being obtained," he retired upon Keni-Kieni, reaching that encampment on the 6th July.

General Mouravieff, whatever may have been his object, thus really executed a patrol with the greater part of his army, and ascertained that neither Barduze nor Zevine was occupied except by a few irregulars, who naturally made off before a superior force. He found considerable supplies, but although he pressed the natives of the country into his service, he could not obtain sufficient to carry off all he found, and large quantities were therefore destroyed. No doubt this promenade in the mountains gave rise to the report that Mouravieff was marching on Erzeroum, disregarding Kars. If such were his object, he most probably found that he could not trust to his communications, the left flank of which was barely covered by General Sousiof, who was marching by Toprak Kaleh to bring the Erivan detachment into direct communication with the main army.

General Mouravieff pushed his patrols no further on the Erzeroum road than to Zevine. Had he seriously determined on a march to Erzeroum, or had not that determination been shaken by unforeseen difficulties, he would doubtless have endeavoured to ascertain whether Hassan Kaleh, the key of the valley of Erzeroum, was occupied in force or neglected. It is more than probable that the appearance of Vely Pacha on the left flank, although lightly spoken of in the Russian despatches, had in some degree determined the retrograde movement from the Soghanlu Dagh. It is remarkable that General Mouravieff abstains from all mention of any troops whatever in his front, and, so far as we can gather from these despatches, there were none within the range of his information. But this could hardly be the case; and the prudent reserve of the Russian Government leave us in ignorance of the real object of Mouravieff's advance, and the real reason why he retired.

It is now said that Omer Pacha is to be sent to Asia, and with him the Turkish army now lying useless before Sebastopol. This plan is generally approved. By sending off the Turks from the Crimea, where they have been of no use whatever, they will regain that independence of position which they possessed at the opening of the war. They do not seem well adapted for co-operating with European armies, but they have shown that they can do a great deal in their own way.

MURDER OF GENERAL BEATSON.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, on Wednesday, brought the melancholy intelligence that the Bashi-bozouks, who had been for a long time under the command of General Beatson, have filled the measure of their iniquities by murdering their General. It will be recollected that, at the outset of the war, the celebrated French General Yusouf and our General Beatson undertook the disciplining of the fierce levies known as the Bashi-bozouks. General Yusouf, who had tamed the wild Arabs of the Desert and disciplined the tribes of Algeria, soon found that all his experience, his patience, and his firmness were utterly unavailing, and he gave up the attempt in despair. Our gallant countryman, however, persevered, and it was hoped his endeavours would be crowned with success. Latterly, a great body of the Bashi-bozouks have been encamped under his command on the further shore of the Dardanelles. Amongst these men, we regret to say, frequent signs of insubordination were manifest, and, about a fortnight ago, an act of atrocious violence was committed, which led to further mischief. Two officers of the corps were walking with their wives in the neighbouring country, when a party of Bashi-bozouks fell upon, and assaulted, and outraged the ladies. The moment the General heard of this villainy he ordered the miscreants under arrest. A great portion of their rascally comrades, however, sympathised with them, and, proceeding to the General's house in open mutiny, struck their yataghans into the ground, and, piling up combustible materials, threatened, and that in the most fearful earnest, that unless their comrades were instantly released from arrest they would set fire to the house, and burn the General alive, with his wife and children. General Beatson and his staff arrive, and, learning the mutiny, with their comrades, paraded about with every demonstration of triumph, and finally set out for Brousa, laying no touch hand upon the property of the inhabitants, and with apparent intentions of pillaging in every direction. This was the last thing heard of them, up to the receipt of the despatch on Wednesday, which indicates so sad a termination to a distinguished and honourable career.

STATE REFORM.—AN ILLUSTRATION.

In our Journal of June 16th we pointed out the necessity of having a Finance Committee of the House of Commons appointed every Session, to which the Estimates for the service of the year should be referred, and by which they should be examined. On Monday night the subject was noticed in the House by Mr. Wise, the member for Stafford, who adopted the view stated in this Journal, and expressed his regret that the Estimates were not referred to such a Committee. Had they been so referred, it is impossible that the proceedings which have taken place this week could have occurred to illustrate some of the vices of the present system.

On Monday the House of Commons, in Committee of Supply, began to vote the Estimates for the Civil Service. Their total amount is £6,345,963. They embrace eight distinct publications, in folio—each containing on an average about thirty-five pages. In the whole there are about 180 items or separate estimates, each being, as the rule, different to some extent from the estimate for the same service for the year before. In many cases the services and the estimates for them are entirely new. We may take as an example a vote proposed this year, for the first time, of £40,000 for the Cape of Good Hope, to carry into effect a very doubtful project of the Governor for securing the frontier of the colony and civilising the neighbouring tribes of Kaffirs, Fingoes, and other savages. To make the project effective, it will require most likely to be extended year by year; but the Governor modestly puts down the expense at £40,000 per annum for ten years. To vote the first £40,000 implies a sanction of the whole £400,000; and this estimate, with more than a hundred others, some of them similarly proposed for the first time, was submitted to the Commons at the end of July. The House is at the same time informed that it must break up for a fortnight. The Ministerial whitebait dinner is already announced. Many members have paired off for the Session, and all are now desirous of getting away. They have much more business to perform than they can get through, and they huddle it all up in a disgraceful manner. Legislation—the fountain of all administration, the greatest and most solemn of all labour—is actually at all times performed in a more confused and slovenly manner than any other business in the country; and, at the close of the Session, when it is most confused and hurried, then the money of the public, for purposes which require to be carefully scrutinised, is hastily voted. Estimates to the number of 180, amounting to a sum, in all, of more than six millions and a half, besides the supplemental votes for the war, are hurried through by the Chairman of the Committee of Supply in a few hours. Several of them are accompanied by elaborate explanations which are laid before the House to justify the vote, but these there is no time to study. Some of the votes violate the principles of economical science, to which the Secretary of the Treasury from his known opinions must be decidedly opposed, but he proposes and recommends them. In others the statements contradict the elements of arithmetic, being at one place £316,328, or with a supplementary estimate £891,233, and at another £846,670. They require, therefore, to be most carefully examined, both as to principles and detail, by the body which votes them, and professes to guard the property of the tax-payers from the largeness of officials. But the House of Commons is obliged to take them on trust; it has no alternative but to vote them or stop, as is said, the public service; and so these many millions are voted, as the rule, just as they are proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Practically, the control of the House of Commons over the public money, on which the nation relies to secure economy and the due application of its resources, is a mere nullity. It has dwindled into a fiction; and we wonder that the gentlemen who represent the people allow themselves to be made the instruments for continuing such a false and hollow mockery. If now and then a member remonstrates and resists as to some particular vote, the bearings of which he has made himself acquainted with, he has no feasible opportunity of explaining his views to the House or the public. In the month of July or August the House will not listen to him, and his opposition is overborne by the crowd of officials and impatient members who think only of hurrying the business to an end.

It is supposed, indeed, that these estimates are published in the early part of the Session. They are then ordered by the House of Commons to be printed; but the last of them was not laid on the table till July 26th; and many of the estimates published at an early period were corrected by subsequent estimates, and they could not be accurately known till the end of July. They are dated, Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 27th March, 1855. But, being so dated, they contain documents—a letter, for example, from Lord John Russell, dated May 14, 1855; and a letter from Sir W. Molesworth, dated July 7, 1855—showing very clearly that these documents were not laid before Parliament till the end of July, though erroneously dated March 27. This indeed is one of the many specimens of the misleading confusion to be found in these estimates. But if they were all prepared and laid before the House in March, that would only place them in the hands of the members, leaving it optional to examine them. No member is especially bound to do so, nor are any of the members officially bound to examine them in concert. The result is, they never are effectually examined; and the money wrung from the hard-working tax-payers is spent more carelessly and more unadvisedly than the income of a prodigate. This is the great source of abuse; and till this be stopped Administrative Reform will be of little avail.

The one hundred and eighty items of the Civil Service Estimates embrace very different things—parks for the pleasure of Royalty, and harbours of refuge for ships exposed to wreck; the rewards of Ministers, and the expense of convicts: the encouragement of science and education, and the government of the Colonies; a provision for clergy, and for captured negroes, lying-in hospitals, and lighthouses, Army and Navy medals, street improvements, and Arctic discoveries—and for all these multifarious subjects one officer generally moves all the votes and gives all the explanations. The Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, must be the best-crammed man that ever opens his mouth to tell what he is told—the widest conduit now known for conveying, when tapped, official knowledge in driblets to the public. That he is sometimes unable to give full and correct information on every topic that is brought forward is far less surprising than that he is able to give information on so many topics. As the representative of the Treasury, he has to answer for some half-dozen or more officials, each of whom ought to be, on the departmental plan which we suggested on June 16th, in the House, to explain the expenditure he recommends. What can the Secretary of the Treasury know of the Public Infirmaries in Ireland, or of the Universities in Scotland, or of the Hospital for Incurables, or of the merits of Dissenting ministers? Yet for all these, and a hundred more diversified subjects for which money is voted, one man is obliged to answer. The result is, that nobody is responsible for the expenditure, or really knows for what the money is actually wanted, or on what it is actually expended, but some very subordinate official, a chief clerk, or head of an hospital, who gets the money, crams the Secretary, and never appears to answer for the outlay. Till the House of Commons insists on having all the estimates of the money to be voted submitted for rigid examination to a well-constituted committee of its own members, and till that committee shall be able to order before it some one person responsible in every department for the expenditure, who shall really know why the money is expended, and what services are actually performed for it, the financial control of the House of Commons will continue to be a juggle and a farce.

At present, when the actual expenditure is fast running up to £100,000,000, this subject acquires great additional importance. We affirm—not lightly, not in ignorance, but with knowledge, and from a deep conviction—that the bulk of the officials, from the highest to the lowest, will take advantage of the disposition of the nation to contribute freely to the war, to swell the expenditure in every direction, and for objects even adverse to the war. While it has been promulgated, for example, that the sum applied to promote education and science has been lessened, it has, in fact, been increased £125,286 in the present year. While a small decrease in the total estimate for the Civil Service of £67,908 has been paraded as a merit, an examination of the details shows us that this sum is more than accounted for by the comparative completion of buildings, such as the two Houses of Parliament, which must at some time or other be finished; by the expense of the coinage being only half as much in 1855-6 as in 1854-5; and by an enormous charge of almost half a million for printing and stationery in 1854—a large portion of which defrayed the expense of the Census—being lessened by upwards of £70,000.

The legitimate expenses of the Civil Service, abating the extra expenses, which are not this year required, are greater than last year, and the apparent saving has no real existence. Instead of the expenditure on other objects being curtailed, it is increased; and, under cover of the large sum required by the war, money is obtained for other purposes. We are told that State Reform must begin with the electors, and we admit that there is no inconsiderable corruption in the electoral body, but it could not prevail amongst them were there no corruption at the fountain-head. It is the especial business of the Ministers who undertake to guide the nation to put a stop to corruption; but this is not the especial business of the people. When, those, however, who ought to put a stop to it encourage it; when they obtain votes of money on sham or no public pretexts; when they study rather how much they can get than how much they can save and dispense with; they are much more to blame than the people, for whose reform they pretend to be anxious. For all the mismanagement in voting the Estimates the Ministers are exclusively to blame. However necessary reform may be for the people, it is still more necessary for the Ministers. Till they set the example of being thoroughly efficient and honest, in the widest sense of the word, we shall look in vain for honesty and efficiency in the classes below them.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN THE EAST.—There have been many rumours lately in circulation of the recal of the present Commander-in-Chief of the English Army in the Crimea. These rumours, we are able to state, are without foundation, as not only has General Simpson not been recalled, but there is no reason to suspect the slightest intention of recalling him. At the same time, it is proper to state that General Simpson's health is not of the strongest, and that, therefore, it will excite but little surprise if he find himself unable to cope for a protracted period with the vast labours and incessant cares of the chief command. It is not probable, in the event of General Simpson's coming home, that a new Commander-in-Chief will be sent out from England, as Lord Raglan was almost the only one of the veterans of our last great war that was really fit for service.—*Morning Post.*

LAUNCH OF THE "MARLBOROUGH."—The intended launch of the monster ship *Marlborough*, at Portsmouth, on Tuesday afternoon, attracted an enormous crowd. It is said not less than 50,000 persons were present. All being in readiness, Mr. Abethell, the Master Shipwright, was presented to her Majesty, and gave into her hands the garlanded bottle of wine which hung suspended, and which, precisely at twenty o'clock, her Majesty dashed against the forward pressure, pronouncing the name of the noble ship—*Marlborough.*" Shouts arose on all sides, the bands of the Guard of Honour and of the Dockyard Brigade played the National Anthem and "Rule, Britannia," and the vessel returned to the Royal yacht, and slowly emerge from the shed. Mr. Abethell then gave the order to the artificers below to knock away the blocks, which occupied an eminently long time; at length, at twenty-five minutes past twelve, she moved, a gradual salvo from the lungs of the countless thousands proclaimed the fact, and never did ship appear to take the water more satisfactorily, until she got two-thirds out of the shed, when, to the astonishment of everybody, she slowly brought up, as if checked by some mighty influence, and remained immovable on the ways, the bows remaining under the shed and the after body in the harbour! So unlooked-for a casualty took every one by surprise, while the enthusiasm which greeted her exit from the slip subsided into silence. Meanwhile the ship hung fast till the next tide, a little after midnight, when the launch was completed by the united and energetic exertions of 2000 men, and the ship now lies safe in Portsmouth harbour. Next week we shall illustrate the Launch.

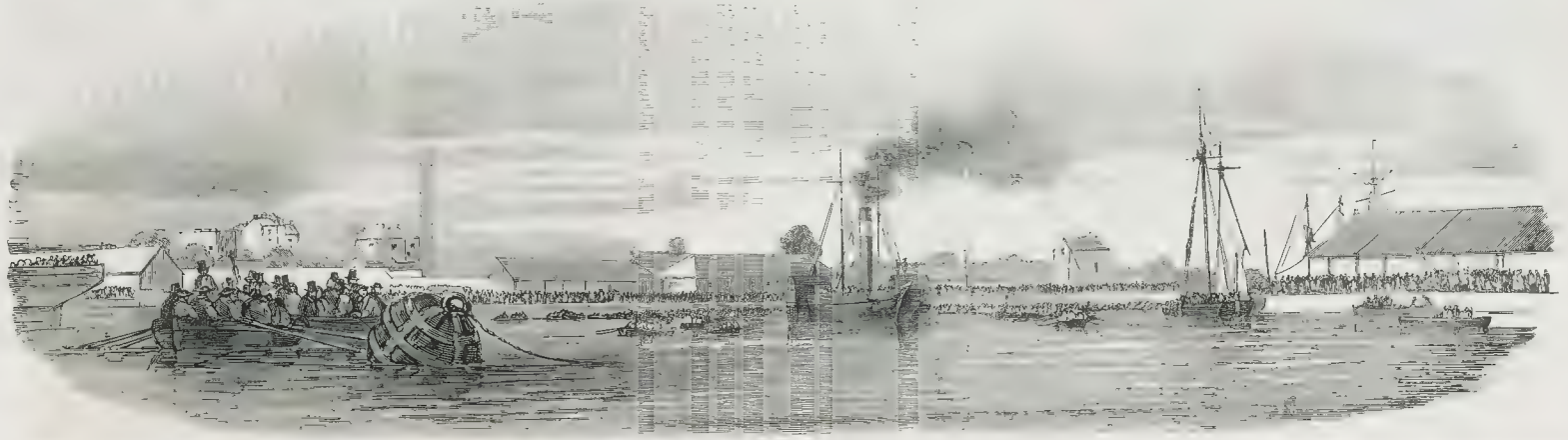
RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE NEAR GODALMING.—For some time past a number of men have been engaged excavating the ground at Hascombe, a few miles from Godalming, in order to form the new Portsmouth direct line of railway. Several of the navvies on Saturday night, as was their usual custom, proceeded to a beershop in the neighbourhood, when, after drinking for some time, a quarrel ensued between the men. From words they came to blows, and the matter at last began to assume so threatening an aspect that the landlord of the house sent for the police. In a very short time the inspector of the Haslemere district arrived, followed by two or three of his men, who endeavoured, but in vain, to quell the disturbance. The navvies, the moment they perceived the police enter, signalled to others; and, to prevent their companions from being taken into custody, they commenced a fearful onslaught upon the police, by knocking them on the head with anything they could lay their hands upon. The inspector received one blow, but of such a violent character that he was stunned. Medical assistance was promptly obtained; but, while the surgeon was attending to the unfortunate officer, the navvies recommenced their work of cruelty, and severely beat the medical man. Some of the men were apprehended and safely lodged in confinement, and eventually the riot was quelled. The unfortunate inspector lingered in great pain for little more than one hour, when he died. The melancholy catastrophe has caused a painful degree of excitement throughout the district

APPREHENDED INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES.—In consequence of the rumours which have prevailed, and which are said to be without foundation, respecting an intention on the part of the Government to add ten per cent to customs duties, the payments of duty on imported goods in bond have amounted to about one million sterling in Dublin within the last ten days.

APPLES.—Merstham, on the Brighton Railway, has long been celebrated for its very productive apple-orchards. The rectory orchard, of little more than two acres, has been known to yield above 500 bushels of apples in a year.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

ARRIVAL OF "THE CARADOC" AT CUMBERLAND BASIN, CLIFTON



THE WATER PROCESSION.—(SEE PAGE 134)

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—THE LANDING.—THE PROCESSION.—THE LYING-IN-STATE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FUNERAL OF
THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD RAGLAN

THE morning of the 27th ult. was ushered in by the firing, from many points of the city of Bristol, of the dismal minute-gun, and the melancholy chiming of the muffled bells. The body of the deceased hero was transhipped from the *Caradoc* to the *Star* as early as six o'clock in the morning, and was placed on a bier covered with black cloth and crape, and surmounted by a catafalque of the same materials, on the deck of that vessel. At a little before eleven o'clock the mourners boarded the *Star* as follows: Lord Raglan, the Hon. Col. Paget, Col. Kingscote, Lieut.-Col. Somerset, Lieut.-Col. Burgher, Lieut.-Col. Nigel Kingscote, the Hon. Captain Calthorpe, the Earl of Calthorpe, Commander Derriman, R.N., Commander Maxse, the officers of the *Caradoc*, &c.

THE NAVAL PROCESSION.

At eleven o'clock the *Star* commenced slowly steaming up the float, attended by a guard of honour of about fifty boats, all uniformly manned the different vessels anchored in her course firing minute-guns. The naval procession was opened by the boat of the Commodore, Mr. Edward Morgan, Superintendent of the Customs. Every board was painted in funeral colours (black with blue stripes), and each bore an ensign at half-mast. The boats formed two lines from the larboard and starboard bows of the steamer, to a long way behind her. The crews rowed with muffled oars, and, upon the *Star* reaching the quay, the two lines joined at the end, and formed two sides of a triangle, thus preventing any of the numerous boats on the river from nearing the ship. On the quay, where the landing had been appointed to take place, was a spacious shed for the reception of the body and mourners, in the centre of which was a bier, and the roof and sides of which were richly ornamented with festoons and draperies of black cloth and velvet, interspersed with rosettes of black crape. The quay, to a considerable distance from this point, had been barricaded, so as to prevent intrusion.

THE DISEMBARKATION.

The procession in this manner having come up to the quay-head, near Prince's-street-bridge, the disembarkation took place at about twelve o'clock. The Mayor and Corporation, the Society of Merchant Venturers, the Corporation of the Poor, the Clergy, and the other public bodies and citizens who intended taking part in the proceedings of the day, had taken up their positions in Queen-square, where the ground was kept by a strong body of police, draughted from the Central, Clifton, Bedminster, and St. Philip's Divisions, under the command of the Superintendent, Captain Fisher, R.N. The military, pensioners, and Land Transport Service Corps proceeded on to the large area which forms the end of Prince's street. The Artillery took up a position on the Grove opposite Redcliff-parade, and a little below the Sailors' Home. The appearance of the quay at this period was exceedingly imposing—the decks of the shipping, the windows and roof-tops of the houses, and every available spot from which a view of the ceremony could be obtained, were crowded with spectators, while the melancholy nature of the occasion was attested by the half-masted flags, and other signs of mourning which were visible all around. The *Morning Star*, a ship of colossal proportions, was placed in deep maritime mourning, and formed a grand termination to the angle of the quay. As the body was landing, the battery of Artillery before referred to as having taken up a position near the Sailors' Home, fired, at intervals of a minute, nineteen guns, the heavy booming of which was heard reverberating amongst the distant hills.

THE PROCESSION THROUGH BRISTOL.

The coffin having been placed in the hearse, the funeral part of the procession was formed, and proceeded, accompanied by the military, to Prince-street. Upon its arriving at the end of the lower avenue to Queen-square, the Mayor and Corporation, and other public bodies joined, and the procession then proceeded in the following order:—

Body of Police
Detachment of Artillery, with howitzers.
Troop of Hussars.
Band of the 15th Hussars, playing the "Dead March."
Troop of Royal Horse Guards Blue.
Two Mutes.
Attendant. Page, with board of plumes. Attendant.
Eight Bearers, with truncheons.
Undertaker. Master of the Horse.
Ancient Domestic, mounted, and bearing on a cushion of crimson velvet and gold, the Coronet, Orders, and Field Marshal's Baton of the deceased Lord.

THE BODY,

In a hearse and six horses, richly plumed
Mourning-coach and four horses, plumed, with the Chief Mourner, Lord Raglan.
Mourning-coach and four horses, plumed, with the Aides-de-Camp of the deceased Field Marshal, viz.,
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Burghersh,
Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset,
Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, and the
Hon. Captain Calthorpe
Mourning-coach and four horses, plumed, with the Commander of the *Caradoc*, Commander Maxse, and Medical Officers of the deceased.
Mourning-coach and four horses, plumed, with Members of the deceased Lord's Household.

Body Guard of Royal Horse Guards Blue. Pages. Body Guard of Royal Horse Guards Blue. Pages.

Troop of Royal Horse Guards Blue.
Troop of Hussars.
The Staff of the Bristol District.
The Enrolled Pensioners of the Bristol District
Large body of Artillery, with side-arms.
Police.

Pages. Mace-Bearers. Pages. Mace-Bearers.

Water Bailiff, Exchange Keeper, Market Constable, City Crier, &c.
Carriage with the Town-Clerk and City Solicitor of Bristol, D. B. Leigh, Esq., and W. Bryce, Esqrs.
Carriage with the High-Sheriff of Bristol, R. Phippen, Esq.; and the Under-Sheriff, W. O'Hare, Esq.
The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Bristol, J. G. Shaw, Esq., in his state carriage; with the Sword-bearer of State and City Treasurer.
The Aldermen of Bristol, in their carriages.
The Town-Councillors of Bristol, in their carriages
Fifty Sailors, uniformly dressed, and bearing the banner and insignia of the Society of Merchant Venturers.
Carriage with the Master and Wardens of the Society of Merchant Venturers, and the Treasurer, W. Claxton, Esq.

Flashing Party. Flashing Party. Flashing Party. Flashing Party.

Carriage with the Wardens of the Society of Merchant Venturers.
Carriage with the Members of the Society of Merchant Venturers.
Carriage with the Governor of the Corporation of the Poor, Dr. Rogers, and the Deputy-Governor, J. Protheroe, Esq.
Carriages with the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of the Poor.
Carriages with the Members of the Corporation of the Poor.
The Clergy and Ministers of Religion.
The President, Officers, and Members of the Bristol Licensed Victuallers' Protection Association.
The Officers and Members of the Bristol District of Odd Fellows, M. U., wearing mourning scarfs.
The Officers and Members of the Ancient Order of Foresters, wearing mourning scarfs.
Citizens, &c. &c. &c.
A detachment of Artillery, with field battery of four guns.
Detachment of Police.

The procession was of immense length, and its appearance was both solemn and imposing. Every person engaged in it was habited in deep mourning, and the military wore crape scarfs and hat-bands, and had their banners deeply craped. The state liveries of the Mayor and High Sheriff, and all the ornaments of the Mayor's state coach, were covered with the same material, as were also the canes, staves, and batons of office; and there were mourning rosettes on the handles and hammercloths of the different carriages. The procession thus formed proceeded at a slow and solemn pace through the city. Everywhere the thoroughfares were densely crowded, but the disposition to pay due respect to the occasion was manifested throughout the entire route and by every class of citizens, from the highest to the lowest. The shops, the banks, and the warehouses of the city were closed, the bells of the different churches chime muffled, and of the thousands of ladies and gentlemen and members of the middle class, who thronged the windows in the line of route, very few were to be seen who did not wear partial or entire mourning.

On the procession reaching the suburbs of the city, the thoroughfares were even more densely crowded than the city itself. At every vantage-point, stands had been erected, whilst the houses were crowded from roof to ground-floor. At the Fishponds the public bodies retired, and the funeral became, until it reached Badminton, a private one

THE INTERMENT.

The body lay in state for some hours at Badminton-house, and was visited by large numbers of the neighbouring gentry, as well as by the families of the tenantry on his Grace the Duke of Beaufort's estate. The windows of the great hall had been entirely darkened, and the hall itself hung with black: and, as the only light diffused was that given by a number of wax candles, the appearance of the hall during the ceremony was peculiarly sombre and impesing.

As the procession entered the church, the officiating clergyman read the solemn service of the dead, as prescribed by the formulary of the Church of England. At the proper point the coffin was lowered into the vault, and Lord Raglan threw upon it General Pelissier's wreath, which was buried with the hero. The remainder of the service was then gone through with, and in a few hours afterwards the grave closed for ever upon the remains of one who had thought it not too great a sacrifice to lay down his life in defence of his Sovereign, his country, and the world's freedom, and for whose memory the people of England must for ever entertain a grateful regard.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug 5.—9th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—Prince Alfred born, 1844.
TUESDAY, 7.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—George Canning died, 1827. Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
THURSDAY, 9.—Louis Philippe acceded to the French Throne, 1830.
FRIDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.
SATURDAY, 11.—Half-Quarter Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1855

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
7 31 7 56	8 18 8 33	9 10 9 40	10 22 11 0	11 45 Tide	0 22 0 43	1 17 1 46

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

COMPLETION
OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN FRANCE.

THE Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are respectfully informed that every arrangement has been made to ensure correct and splendid Illustrations of the above interesting events. All the best Artists in London and Paris are specially engaged for the occasion. Already immense preparations are in progress for the reception of the Queen at the Palace of Versailles, the Palace of Fontainebleau, the Palace of St. Cloud, the Elysée Bourbon, the Palace of the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Louvre, the Great Exhibition at Paris, &c.

The Illustrations will include a Large Engraving of the

GRAND NIGHT FETE

AND ILLUMINATIONS IN THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES,

such as have not been given since the time of Louis XIV.

The Reception of her Majesty at Calais, the Arrival in Paris, the Decorations and Triumphal Arches in the Streets of Paris, the State Visit to the Great Exhibition; splendid new and original Portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert; the Emperor and Empress of the French; the Prince of Wales, and the other younger branches of the Royal Family visiting France; will also be comprised in the Series of Illustrations

Next week, August 11th, splendid Views connected with the Royal Visit, and Views of the Great Exhibition, will be given. On August the 18th, her Majesty's Arrival on the Shores of France. And, on August the 25th,

PICTURES OF THE
GRAND ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 1st will appear further splendid Views of the Fêtes; on Sept. 8th, completion of the Illustrations, with Views of the Queen's Return to England; and on Sept. 15th to this series of magnificent Pictures will be added the best specimens of Pictures from the Fine Arts department of the Paris Exhibition.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this series must order immediately, as the demand is sure to exceed the supply. Subscribers giving their orders to the various newsmen will be supplied in rotation as received.

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THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CARLISLE. The Illustrations of the Society's Show (Prize Animals, &c.) are unavoidably deferred till next week.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

CRIMEAN despatches, both from the Commander of the Forces and from private hands, date to the 21st; but we learn only that operations are being pressed, and that every day brings the Allies nearer to the enemy's fortifications. Every movement on either side is jealously watched by the other, and a tremendous fire leaps forth at the smallest demonstration of real or apparent importance. The French are sapping their way from the conquered Mamelon to the stubborn Malakoff; and the English are erecting new batteries, improving the old, and watching for any opportunity of assisting the onward progress of their allies. The most favourable reports are given of the sanitary condition of the armies—cholera has nearly disappeared—and the soldiery manifest not only their habitual courage, but those animal spirits for which it would have been as heartless as foolish to look during earlier periods of the campaign, and before the privations caused by the ancient system had disappeared in presence of an improved organisation.

General Simpson's last despatch does not contain a single word upon the subject of the siege itself. He, however, describes the position of the Russians outside Sebastopol, on the Mackenzie heights, "with advanced posts by Chouli, Ogenbash, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar." Into this valley the French have pushed their cavalry, resting upon the Sardinians; and the high ridge protecting Balaclava is guarded by the Turkish army. Speculation has been ventured to the effect that this sketch, which, though interesting, has no very apparent object, is not intended merely to make readers at home to comprehend the position of the antagonists, but that operations more important than the "sending four squadrons of light cavalry to convey the Commissariat" may be in contemplation. Rumours of a great naval blow, of which no warning was to be given until the moment of its descent, have also been flying about, especially in Paris. Odessa in ashes was one of the results indicated; but in war time the social atmosphere is so unnaturally charged with electric matter, that all kinds of illusive sights and sounds are perpetually startling the excited watchers of events. There is, however, no improbability in the supposition that the Black Sea fleet is about to take a more prominent part in our operations than of late.

While the peacemongers at home are daily insulting the honourable spirit of the nation by insisting that the war is not really carried on with all the heart and soul of the people,—although the sight of the blood and the treasure England pours out not only unmurmuringly, but cheerfully, in the cause of liberty and humanity, might shame the cold-hearted and shallow men into silence, France has been giving an overwhelming refutation of that part of their calumnies which would connect her population with the indifference mendaciously charged upon our own people. The Emperor asked a new loan, avowedly for the war, and actually coupled the requirement with a conscription. The struggle among all classes has been, who should be first to present his tender for inscription, and in ten days £144,000,000 sterling have been subscribed. It may be that the terms upon which this loan is procured are somewhat more advantageous to the subscribers than by the strict rule of financial economy they should have been in the present state of French resources; but though it may be matter of question whether it is or is not wiser in the French Government to purchase, even at a sacrifice, the enormous immediate support, pecuniary and moral, which such an operation brings, there can be no doubt that where Frenchmen, never careless in money matters, rush, from all occupations and stations, to tender such a sum to the State, they are well satisfied with what the State is doing. In this loan-work the French have thrown up a battery which threatens, not Sebastopol, but St. Petersburg. It is beneath the long range of national credit that the Allies will eventually cripple their foe. Aim at the heart, and the motions of the extremities will speedily be paralysed. We wonder whether Mr. Cobden's newly-acquired patrician contempt for the "mob" is helping him with a scoff for the "ignorant masses" of Frenchmen who are loading cannon with their five-franc pieces, or whether he is reserving this and other denunciations for his farewell speech as the beaten candidate at the next West Riding election.

AFTER vigorous opposition and wearisome debates, the honest and wise measure of Limited Liability may be considered safe in the House of Commons. We hope it will be accepted in a generous spirit in the House of Lords, and forthwith become part of the law of the land. The discretionary power hitherto vested in the Board of Trade, of granting or refusing charters to companies, is of so odious a character, that both Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Bouverie refused to exercise it: if they consented, they exposed themselves to the charge of favoritism; if they resisted the application, they were accused of injustice. It is clear that two high functionaries of the Government ought never to have been placed in a position so invidious and so false. On the other hand, had chartered companies, with a defined liability, never been called into existence, many of our most useful public works never could have been executed. Under such circumstances it became necessary to introduce a new system of legislation, which should make general what had only been exceptional. The experience of the great maritime and commercial cities of Italy in the Middle Ages, of France, of Belgium, and of the United States, served as a practical guide in improving this department of our industrial policy. We were thus secured against the contingencies or errors of wild and rash innovation, and enabled to enter a channel distinctly buoyed, without the slightest risk of being stranded on hidden shoals, or being wrecked on sunken rocks.

From what cause or causes, then, arose the severe and organised opposition which this measure has encountered? Truth compels us to state that it was mainly resisted by selfishness. We had hoped better things from Mr. Muntz, but it was he who led this onslaught against an attempt to elevate labour by associating it with capital in a mutually beneficial union. The Liberal representative of Birmingham moved that the House should, after three months, resolve itself into a Committee on the bill, which was equivalent to its rejection. He was afraid that men of small means would be robbed by the directors if they entered into undertakings of which they had no knowledge. This is an amiable solicitude; but Mr. Muntz should remember that the cunning have swindled the simple under the existing system, and to their last shilling but, under limited liability, the amount of loss is restricted. Even in Savings' Banks, depositors have been plundered, although such investments were deemed free from all risk. Lord Palmerston effectually demolished these insinuations and objections, by stating that they proceeded on the "assumption that all these companies would consist of cheats and swindlers, and that all their creditors would be fools incapable of taking care of themselves." The argument founded on the insecurity of small capitals was well answered by Mr. Lowe, who maintained that "instead of a small capital being the badge of fraud, a large capital was so."

Every man who has had practical experience in trade, or who has carefully looked over the annals of bankruptcy, will acknowledge that there is much truth in this severe censure; and even now there are before the courts of justice two most prominent cases of firms, reputedly in the possession of colossal fortunes, who stand charged with fraud and theft, perpetrated under the deceitful guise of moneyed respectability.

Mr. Muntz challenges proof that any company has succeeded against an individual in his own trade; if no such proof could be afforded, it would add no strength to his argument. The principle of the Act is that the people are the best judges of their own interests, and should be free to invest their money as they please. If they make mistakes they must take the consequences of their own want of judgment and prudence. Mr. Muntz also insisted that there was no want of capital in the country. Why did he not define capital, and contrast it with legal tender? for of what avail is capital unless it can be communted into the instruments of production and exchange? Now it is to enlarge the power of getting and keeping possession of those instruments by uniting small sums of money together in a common enterprise that the chief merit of limited liability resides; it will call out capital from a dormant into an active condition, it will prevent hoarding, restrain foolish investments in foreign loans, and impart vitality to all the minor processes of native industry. Political economists would do well to remember, what they are too apt to forget or overlook, the simple fact that every mouth is a consumer, and every hand a producer; and that there are no markets but those which are created by human wants and desires. It is not wisdom to leave it to the caprice of colossal capitalists whether the people shall be employed or left in idleness; they should be able to create work for themselves through their own co-operation; and this independence of action limited liability must facilitate.

Mr. Muntz was well supported by the millionaires. Some dozen of the moneyed aristocracy gave him an energetic support, and in hearty chorus exclaimed, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" The existing law had worked well for them; and though they were all free-traders in articles they did not themselves produce, each had a fondness for monopoly when their pockets were touched. This inconsistency—we might use a harsher term—received a merited castigation from Lord Palmerston. We quote his language with pleasure, and should rejoice at more frequent opportunities of recording his condemnation of narrow views and party spirit:—

> I confess (said Lord Palmerston) I am quite surprised that gentlemen who have been the strenuous and successful advocates of the principles of free-trade should now turn round, and try to defeat these bills which are based on those very principles. I will say in a few words that this contest lies between the two great parties in this country. It is one of those instances in which, I won't say the public, but I think which the opinions of the few are to be set against the interests of the great bulk of the community. There is nothing, I am persuaded, that would tend more to the general advantages of the public than the setting free as these bills will do, small capitals, that they may be turned to profitable employment. The present law prevents that being done. These is, consequently, a great quantity of small capital locked up, which, if these bills were passed might be employed for the benefit of those who possess them, and also for the advantage of the community at large. It is a question of free-trade and monopoly. I don't say it offensively, but that is the real fact. You may call it as you will, but it is a principle well understood by every man in the country, I can assure you; and I tell the House that I feel so strongly on this question that I will urge the House to go on day by day, and morning after morning, with these bills; and if it is attempted to talk the bills out, and to consume the time by long speeches, the country shall at least see with whom the fault rests, and who it is that would deprive the nation of that advantage which I contend these bills would afford, if passed.

This is plain speaking, and, better still, it is honest and truthful speaking. The House cheered the noble Lord loudly and frequently, and the dissentients only made their case worse by vociferating "No;" for every man of common sense and common honesty saw plainly that the opposition solely proceeded from moneyed capitalists. Lord Palmerston showed, on this occasion, that he was willing to obey public opinion let him continue to do so on other subjects and his tenure of office will be permanent; he will accomplish more than this personal gratification—he will prevent Parliamentary Government from sinking into contempt, the inevitable fate that awaits it when the House of Commons manifests a want of sympathy with popular feelings.

We heartily give the Government every credit for making wise concessions when discussing the clauses of the bill in Committee. In the original draught it was contemplated to confine the benefits of limited liability to those undertakings which had "a capital stock of the nominal amount of not less than £20,000 divided into shares of a nominal value, not less than £25 each." This condition struck at the roots of the principle of the bill, and favoured that very monopoly of capitalists which Lord Palmerston had denounced. He, therefore, on the amendment of Lord Godarich to leave out the words above quoted, yielded the point after a brief discussion. It was further agreed to reduce the value of the shares from £25 to £10. To constitute a partnership with limited liability there must be at least twenty-five members. Insurance offices and banks are not within the scope of the Act. The former are able, under the existing law, to limit their liability; and bankers are not traders, but merely guardians of property committed to their safe keeping. The Partnership Amendment Bill, in consequence of the lateness of the Session, is postponed till next year.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Royal family are in excellent health, and during the past week have availed themselves of the usual enjoyments of their marine residence.

On Saturday the Queen and Prince embarked in the Royal yacht, and cruised towards Spithead. In the course of the day his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, attended morning service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince Consort drove out in the vicinity of Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, embarked in the *Fairy*, and proceeded to Portsmouth to attend on the launch of the *Marlborough*. After the Queen had christened the ship, her Majesty honoured Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas and Lady Cochrane with her company at luncheon. Before leaving Portsmouth the Queen visited the Crimean invalids now in the Military Hospital at Portsea.

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds of Osborne, and took driving exercise in the vicinity.

His Excellency Count de Persigny has, within the last few days, waited on Lady Raglan, to convey to her Ladyship, personally, the deep condolence of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Continued from page 131.*)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz.:—Huddersfield Burial-ground Act Amendment Bill, Bills of Lading (No. 2) Bill, Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, and the Sale of Spirits (Ireland) Bill. The Sale of Beer Bill, the Turkish Loan Bill, and several other Bills, were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock

Mr. STAFFORD called attention to a letter which appeared in the *Times* that morning, in answer to one which was published in that journal of the 8th of July last, relative to the treatment of our soldiers in the hospitals at Scutari, and impugning the accuracy of his statements in reference to the medical departments and the hospitals generally. He intimated his intention of bringing the matter more fully before the House next Tuesday.

LORD GEORGE PAGET'S PENSION.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. DILLWYN called the attention of the House to a report that Lord George Paget had received a good-service pension of £100 per annum, with the view of inquiring into the truth of such report, and of ascertaining, if true, what the special services have been for which such pension has been awarded. He did not know anything about the matter further than what he had read in the public prints. The hon. gentleman, having adverted to the various incidents in the military career of the noble Lord, said he did not consider there were sufficient grounds for granting him a pension when there were so many who had pre-eminently distinguished themselves.

Mr. PEEL thought that no better choice could have been made. Indeed, that under the circumstances no other choice could be made. The sums voted by the House of Commons admitted of five or six pensions being given away, and the Commander-in-Chief thought it but fair that the cavalry should share in those pensions. Lord George Paget was selected as being the senior regimental Colonel engaged. There were ten regimental Colonels on the day of the charge of Balaclava, and he was the senior. He led his regiment in a most gallant manner against the enemy, rallied them on the other side, and brought them back with the greatest credit. To have passed him over would have led to the inference that he was wanting in his duty, which we do have been most unjust.

After some conversation the subject dropped.

SUPPLY.—THE WAR.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a vote of three millions for the purposes of the war, in accordance with his statement on the 8th April last.

After some remarks from Mr. WILLIAMS, the vote was agreed to.

Mr. PEEL moved a supplemental vote for the Commissariat Service of the army in the Crimea. Basing his calculations upon the expenditure of May and June, he found that the expenditure of the year would be £3,700,000, of which £1,250,000 had been expended, leaving a sum of £2,450,000 to be voted. The expenses under this head had greatly increased. The Sardinian army had had to be provisioned, although the amount would hereafter be repaid. The Turkish Contingent under General Vivian had been provisioned, and now they would have to provision a considerable body of Foreign Legionaries who were not included in the former estimates. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to explain the details of the vote.

After some discussion the vote was agreed to.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again at six o'clock for the consideration of the Militia and Ordnance Estimates.

The Militia Ballots Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sale of Beer, &c., Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at four o'clock.

At six o'clock the House resumed.

Mr. HEYWOOD gave notice that early next Session he should move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of marriage.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ETC.

Mr. PELLATT asked Mr. Scholefield on what day an opportunity would be given before the prorogation of Parliament for scientific witnesses to be heard by the Committee for inquiring into the adulteration of food, &c., so that both sides of the question might be before the public prior to the close of the Session.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD said that both sides had already been heard. He did not know whether the Committee would be able to report this Session; if not, the members of the Committee would give the fullest attention to the subject next Session.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

Lord PALMERSTON (in reply to Mr. M. Gibson) said that no violation of the German States had taken place in our efforts to raise the Foreign Legion. When a question of the legality of our proceedings was raised in America, Government, in order that such question might be waived, had discontinued enlisting.

A NEW PROJECTILE.

Mr. MONSELL (in reply to Mr. Roebuck) said that the new projectile invented by Mr Britain had been lately under the consideration of the Ordnance department, and the experiments tried up to the present time had proved successful.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. MONSELL moved a vote of £70,000 to meet the expenses of the Ordnance department. The hon. gentleman briefly explained the improvements which had recently taken place in the Ordnance-office, and defended the principal one—namely, the creation of one central responsible head—on which those improvements were founded.

Mr. STAFFORD complained that sufficient information respecting the working of the new system had not been given to the House. He also expressed his opinion that, although some improvement had taken place since the abolition of the Board of Ordnance, dangerous anomalies still existed in the War Department.

Sir G. Tyler, Captain Vernon, and Colonel Dunne commented on the censured manner in which, under the new arrangements, civil, military, and naval duties were mixed up together

After some further discussion, the votes were agreed to.

On the vote of £15,000 for the erection of an iron building as a Museum at Gore-house, Kensington, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Bright, and other hon. members spoke in opposition to it.

Upon a division, the vote was a reed to by a majority of 85 to 33.

The House then resumed.

The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a second time.

THE REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

Major REID moved a resolution, the object of which was to obtain a pledge from the Government that no treaty or condition of peace would be finally settled without having Parliament previously called together.

Lord PALMERSTON acquiesced in the spirit of the resolution—that no treaty of peace ought to be concluded without the assistance of Parliament. He, however, thought the country ought to place sufficient confidence in the Government without a resolution of this kind. If anything important occurred during the recess, he had no doubt but that the Crown would call Parliament together for its advice and co-operation.

The motion was withdrawn.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution—

"That, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the Commissioners be authorised to raise any sum of money not exceeding £7,000,000 by the issue of Exchequer Bills:

"That in case the said Exchequer Bills be not issued for the full sum of £7,000,000, then the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised to issue Exchequer Bonds, bearing interest at any rate not exceeding £4 per cent per annum, to such an amount as, with the total amount for which Exchequer Bills shall be issued, will make up the whole sum of £7,000,000 authorised to be raised by these resolutions."

"That such Exchequer Bonds, if issued, shall be paid off at par, at the expiration of any period not exceeding six years from the date of such Bonds."

"That the interest of all such Exchequer Bonds shall be payable half-yearly, and shall be charged upon, and issued out of, the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof."

After some discussion, the resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz.—the New River Company and Trustees of the River Lea (No. 2), Chinese Passengers Ships, Lunatic Asylums and Regulations Acts Amendment, Courts of Judication (Prince of Wales Island), Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland), and office of Speaker Bills.

The Turkish Loan Bill, after a short discussion, in which the Earl of Clarendon and the Earl of Ellenborough took leading parts, was read a second time

Other measures upon the paper were advanced a stage

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. The following bills were passed through Committee—viz., Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Advances, Navigation Works (Ireland), Public Health Act (1854) Continuance and Amendment, Diseases Prevention, and the Ordnance Board Bills.

At the evening sitting, Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to a question from Lord R. Grosvenor, stated that there was no impediment to the prompt distribution of the medals to the relatives of the soldiers who have fallen in the present war.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Col. Freeston said, that he had not yet seen the report of the Committee upon the Arctic Expedition, in reference to the granting of decorations to the officers and men employed in such expedition, and he was therefore unable to state what course would be pursued by the Government.

Mr. BOUVERIE, in reply to Lord Ebrington said, that the Geological Museum would be shortly open to the public two additional days in the week.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Mr. M. GIBSON put a question to Sir C. Wood respecting the manner in which the war in the Baltic was carried on. He had seen in the public journals that Admiral Dundas has expressed an intention to destroy vessels which were so small as not to be worth the trouble of forwarding to England. He (Mr. M. Gibson) wished to be informed whether Admiral Dundas had the power thus to supersede the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty by destroying uncondemned vessels. He further inquired whether communications had been received by the Government from the United States, on the subject of the rights of neutral Powers.

Sir C. WOOD said he was not in a condition to answer the latter question. In reply to the former, he had only to say that Admiral Dundas did possess a discretionary power to capture or destroy Russian vessels.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

On the order of the day for bringing up the report of Ways and Means, a short conversation was introduced by Sir J. Pakington, took place, respecting the arrangements entered into by the Government for renewing the steam postal communication with Australia in accordance with the wishes of the colonists as contained in the address of the Legislative Council of Australia, in which they offer, on the part of that Colony to contribute £50,000 a year towards the cost of the steam communication.

Sir C. WOOD said that the Board of Admiralty would do everything in their power to give effect to the wishes of the colony.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 2

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32°	Dew-point Temperature	Mean Temperature of Day	Departure of temperature from Average	Degree of Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°			Inches.
July 27	29.712	57	61	— 1	87	S.W.	0.25
„ 28	29.67	59	64	— 0	87	S.W.	0.01
„ 29	29.86	51	65	— 1	61	W.S.W	0.00
„ 30	29.83	48	62	— 4	61	W.S.W	0.00
„ 31	29.71	52	66	— 1	67	W.	0.17
Aug. 1	29.85	52	63	— 4	67	S.W.	0.00
„ 2	29.87	54	67	— 1	73	S.W.	0.02

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are as obtained from the hygrometer, the saturation of the air is represented by 100

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the highest reading being 29·86 in. on the 29th, and the lowest, 29·71 in., on the 31st. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty two feet above the level of the sea, was 29·811 inches

The mean temperature of the week was 61·7°—being 0·9° below the average

The range of temperature during the week was 19°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 18·6°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly seven-tenths of an inch.

The weather throughout the week was variable.

For the month of July the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29·787 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer by day was 82°, on the 19th; and the lowest by night was 42°. The range of temperature during the month was therefore 40°. The mean of all the highest readings by day was 75°, and of all the lowest by night was 53°; the mean daily range of temperature was therefore 22°. The mean temperature of the month was 64°.

The mean temperature of the month was 61·8°, being 0·8° below the average value. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 58·2°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 52°. The mean degree of humidity was 83 (complete saturation being represented by 100). As to the fall of rain for the month was 6 inches.

Lewisham, 2nd August, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1,264 boys and 1,177 girls were registered within the metropolitan district. The number of deaths was 1,019 males and 1,008 females, and 408 were females.

THE CAUSE OF POLAND.—The Council of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland have called a meeting in favour of the employment of a Polish Legion as the most effective means of carrying on the war, and the restoration of Poland as the only means of securing a durable peace, to be held on Wednesday evening next, in St. Martin's hall, Long-acre. General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., in the chair. It was also stated in the circular convening the meeting that the cause of Polish freedom was supported by the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Ebrington, the Earl of Yarborough, Viscount Ebrington, Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P., Admiral Berkeley, Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P., Captain Scobell, R.N., M.P., William Hutt, M.P., Mr. A. H. Layard, M.P., and many other members of Parliament. Before the hour fixed for the meeting (half-past seven o'clock) a large number of persons began to assemble at the building, when it was found to be in the possession of the police that the meeting would not be held. A placard, of which the following is a copy, was also posted on the door:—"Poland.—In consequence of the sudden prohibition of General Sir De Lacy Evans, the meeting intended to be held this evening on the cause of the restoration of Poland is unavoidably postponed for a few days." This notification appeared to occasion some disappointment among the crowd, many of whom hinted that the hon. and gallant gentleman's indisposition, however much it was to be deplored, was scarcely a sufficient reason for postponing the re-creation of one kingdom, and the adoption of the only means of securing the peace of another

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, WEST STRAND.—At the annual general meeting of the governors of this hospital on Tuesday last—Charles Lowe, Esq., in the chair—a report of the operations of the hospital for the past year showed that there had been admitted into the wards 1,131 patients and 14,378 out-patients, including a number of casualties and dangerous emergency, at a cost of £2685 18s. 1d. more than the cases recorded in former years, comprised a total of 1,[illegible] sick and disabled poor who had been partakers of the benefits of the charity, 1,[illegible] 1851, and the greater part of whom had been freely admitted without any recommendation, and restored to the blessings of health and to their occupations and families.

ALARMING BALLOON ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening a large number of persons assembled at the Adam and Eve Gardens, 404 St. Pancras-road, near the Great Northern Railway Station, Kings-cross, to witness the ascent of Mons. Godard in a newly-constructed balloon, to which he had given the name of "Red, White, and Blue." About eight o'clock the aeronaut took his seat in the car, and the balloon was then released, but had only risen a few feet when it came in contact with a newly-erected orchestra in the gardens, which caused Mons. Godard, to be thrown from his seat in the car. By much struggling he caught hold of the wicker-work, and thus suspended over the side. The balloon continued to ascend, till at length, when over St. Giles's Cemetery, the aeronaut let go his hold, and, falling into the cemetery, he had the misfortune to fall with a terrific force on the ground, striking the back part of his head. He was immediately conveyed by the police to the workhouse, in Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, and a surgeon sent for, who, however, on examining the unfortunate man, found that he had received several severe contusions on the head, from which, however, no immediate danger is apprehended. The moment the aeronaut dropped from the balloon, it darted upwards with great rapidity, and was soon lost to view; and up to Wednesday no tidings had been obtained of its resting-place.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House on Wednesday, when the Right Hon. Viscount Canning was sworn in as Governor-General of India. He was afterwards joined with the Directors at the London Tavern, where they were honoured with the company of Her Majesty's Ministers, and many other distinguished persons.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE LONDON POLICE. The Commissioners reassembled on Thursday morning, at half-past eleven, in the Exchequer Court, Westminster-hall. Mr. Mitchell summed up the evidence on the part of the complainants; and, in conclusion, said he hoped the result of this inquiry would produce a salutary effect, and show that the cases of the people must be supported by the police. Mr. Lake then proceeded to address the Commissioners on the part of the police generally. Mr. Mitchell having replied, the Commissioners adjourned, the inquiry being closed. The report of the Commissioners will be made to the Secretary of State.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE. A letter from Boulogne says:—"The Emperor will accompany the Emperor in his visit here to receive Queen Victoria. The [illegible] of infantry which now occupy the camps of the North, will march to the plain on the occasion, and be reviewed by the Emperor, the Empress, Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert. Two or three regiments of cavalry are also said to be on their march to the same point. It is said that the illustrious visitors will remain here four-and-twenty hours."

SKETCHES IN THE BALTIC.

THE FIRST SHOT FIRED AT CRONSTADT.

THE event commemorated in this Engraving took place on the 6th of July. The *Carte Blanche* (so called from being originally laden with paper) was formerly a coaster, of the same size as an ordinary canal-boat. It was fitted up by order of Commander Boyd, who, in the evening tried the range of a 32-pounder gun, which had been slung in a peculiar manner at an angle of 45 degrees, in one of the wood-boats captured a few days ago. The boat was moored across the stern of the flagship, and three or four shots fired; the fall of the first in the water was eagerly watched for, but it took so long a time before it fell that it was given up; but in a few seconds, exclamations of astonishment burst forth as a small column of spray rose in the air at a distance of more than 5000 yards, or over three miles; the shot took exactly thirty-one seconds for its flight. The boat was then towed a little nearer the shore, opposite one of the new earthen batteries, near the Governor's house, and a couple of shots fired, to ascertain if they were within range. Both shots went a long way over the battery, which immediately returned an ineffectual fire with mortars that would not carry the distance. These are, perhaps, the first shots from an enemy that ever alighted on the island of Cronstadt.

A week after, one of the officers of the despatch-boat sent from Cronstadt to receive a flag of truce and a despatch, said that one of the shot thrown from Commander Boyd's gun penetrated more than six feet into the earthwork of their battery. This proves that it would be quite possible to shell the city with guns slung in this peculiar manner, completely out of range of those on shore, but, unfortunately, there are no fuzes for shells that will carry the immense distance; the longest fuze we have burns only twenty seconds, whereas it requires one that will burn thirty-two seconds to carry it the distance Commander Boyd's gun throws it, so that it might not explode before it reaches its extreme flight.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN SHIPPING

The second Engraving represents an affair in which the *Harrier* and *Cuckoo* inflicted considerable damage on the shipping at Nystad. It appears that several boats belonging to these vessels were sent up among the rocks in the vicinity of the town to see what could be done. After proceeding about seven miles from the ship they came upon a large number of merchant-vessels of all classes, large enough for navigating the Gulf of Bothnia. Thirty of these they burned, and brought away one of 300 tons burthen—having been altogether about twenty hours absent.

Rear-Admiral Hon. R. S. Dundas, in a letter to the Secretary to the Admiralty, dated July 7, calls the particular attention of their Lordships to the active exertions of Captain Storey, of her Majesty's ship *Harrier*, which led a few days later to the destruction of a large amount of shipping discovered afterwards in another anchorage near Nystad.

The following are extracts from Capt. Storey's report:—

The boats of this ship (the *Harrier*) destroyed forty-seven ships belonging to the enemy, varying from 700 tons to 300 tons, on the nights of the 23rd and 24th inst.

On the first night the ships destroyed were one mile from the town of Nystad, and about three miles from the ship, and we were enabled to bring one barque, the *Victoria*, of about 450 tons, off with us.

During the night and following day we discovered 42 ships, the whole of which we either burnt or scuttled.

I have the greatest pleasure in being able to state that these proceedings were so successfully carried out without any casualty.

Owing to the distance we got away from the ship (ten or eleven miles) and the blowing weather, accompanied with rain, that came on during the morning, we were prevented from bringing my vessel out with us.

Thus, in two following nights and one day, were destroyed the whole of the Nystad shipping: probably upwards of 20,000 tons

The more recent news from the Baltic is quite as unexciting as that from the Crimea. The united forces of the French and English amounted to 40 sail, comprising 16 steam line-of-battle ships, 2 steam-frigates, 4 small steamers, 4 mortar-vessels, and 14 gun-boats. After a strict reconnaissance for a period exceeding three weeks of the north shore of Cronstadt, they weighed anchor at seven a.m. of the 14th inst. Rumours of an early movement, which had been prevalent for several days, were confirmed in the afternoon of the 13th by a general signal being made to prepare for sailing; and it was generally supposed that by far the greater portion of the fleet would proceed down the Gulf of Finland, a small squadron remaining off Cronstadt to watch the movements of the enemy. But two hours had barely elapsed after the anchors had been weighed on the morning of the 14th before the three Admirals, Dundas, Penaud, and Seymour, parted company in their respective ships, the *Duke of Wellington*, the *Tourville*, and the *Exmouth*, with the *Austerlitz* and *Merlin* in attendance, *en route* for Nargen. The *Espiègle* had been sent in advance at four a.m., with the four mortar-vessels, for the same destination. The remainder of the Allied squadrons, having been placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes, immediately after the departure of the three senior flag-officers, anchored about four miles N.W. by W. of Tolbookin Lighthouse, where they were to remain until further orders.

It was understood that the separation of the three Admirals from the main bulk of the fleet would be merely temporary, and that it had occurred in consequence of Rear-Admiral Penaud having conceived a plan for an attack on Revel, the practicability of which Rear-Admirals Dundas and Seymour had gone to ascertain by personal observation. If the result were so satisfactory as to justify the bombardment of that port, it was to be made by the entire fleet, with the exception of such portion thereof as might be necessary to watch the proceedings of the Russians off Cronstadt and other places in the Gulf of Finland.

On the 17th ult. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Admiral Penaud, Admiral Seymour, and Commodore the Hon. F. F. Pelham, proceeded in the *Merlin* to reconnoitre Sveaborg and Helsingfors; they were also attended by two gun-boats and a French steamer. When about 3000 yards from the batteries several infernal machines were exploded by means of galvanic wires connecting them with the shore; but they seem more useless than those which explode by being struck, for it is next to an impossibility for any one on shore to ascertain by taking angles, or any other means, when a ship is so exactly over one of the machines that the explosion would damage her; this was proved by the experience of the 14th, for none exploded nearer than fifty or seventy yards of the ships. To be effective the machine should touch the ship's bottom, for if it exploded with two feet distance between, the shock would be diffused over such a large surface as to be harmless. Two line-of-battle ships have been sunk in the western channel. The *Amphion* saw them go down. One heeled over as she sank, and remains on her side; the other has her bulwarks just above the water. Only two ships and a few small vessels could be seen in the harbour, but the crest of every hill and small island now bristles with cannon. No less than seventeen new batteries and earth-works have been erected since we pointed out their weak places last year. Having satisfied themselves, the Admirals returned to the fleet about six p.m.

On the 18th ult. the *Merlin*, with the Commander-in-Chief, and a French steamer with Admiral Penaud, accompanied by two gun-boats, proceeded to reconnoitre Revel, and returned in the evening. Revel is an exceedingly strong place, and all the forts and batteries are on the main land, running along the water's edge for two or three miles; while nature has assisted to strengthen the place by making the only channel to run within range of every one. Altogether they mount about 400 guns.

On the 20th ult. a successful attack was made on a Russian fort at Frederickshamn, a fortress situate on the western coast of the Gulf of Finland, midway between Wiborg and Helsingfors. This expedition was commanded by Captain Yelverton, of the *Arrogant*, an officer who has gained for himself a well-merited reputation, on account of his intrepidity and cool daring, added to the dexterity with which he conducts his ships seathess through the most intricate and difficult passages. The particulars of the affair are as follows:—The *Arrogant*, *Magicienne*, *Cossack*, and gun-boat *Ruby*, having joined company at Hogland, proceeded on the 20th to Frederickshamn, off which place they anchored the same evening. Captain Vansittart then proceed in the *Magicienne's* cutter to sound, and approached to within 1600 yards of a six-gun fort, which opened fire upon him with a couple of well-directed guns, without, however, doing any harm. The next morning, the *Magicienne* leading, with the *Arrogant*, *Cossack*, and *Ruby*, got into position at about 1900 yards distance, and commenced the attack upon the fort. The enemy returned the fire of our ships with briskness for the space of an hour and a half, but were at length compelled to abandon the position, all the guns being disabled, and the fort itself terribly knocked about. No landing was attempted, Captain Yelverton not thinking it judicious to do so, as a great number of troops were plainly to be seen, drawn up behind embankments. Both the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* were struck several times, and the rigging of the latter vessel was much damaged. On our side no one was killed. The *Ruby* had two men severely wounded, and one man belonging to the *Arrogant* was slightly injured.

It is said that the earthwork battery at Frederickshamn was but lately erected by the Emperor's orders. He went there on his way to Helsingfors a short time back, and found the place without soldiers or batteries. He immediately ordered 3000 of the former to be stationed there, and the latter to be built. The town was safe from harm until this happened, but is now partly in ruins. As the ships approached the town several ladies were quietly seated on the grass watching them, but the first broadside from the fort scattered them away. The enemy's loss must have been very great; numbers were seen carried away on stretchers; one mounted officer was seen to fall from his saddle, cut in two by a shell. It was not the intention to burn the town; some stray rockets set fire to some houses in the suburbs which communicated with a part of the town; but it did not reach the museum, or the church with its beautiful spire.

THE FIRST SHOT PLANT

BOATS OF "THE HARRIER" A

N CRONSTADT.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

UCKOO" DESTROYING RUSSIAN SHIPPING AT NYSTAD.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATE.

The Cup Prizes of Goodwood—symbols of those equine triumphs which have sealed the hopes and misgivings of sporting thousands have this year been represented in such results of the silversmith's art as afford quite most favourable subjects for our artist, and fairest grounds for our praise. From these stirring events of the turf in which the many find no interest beyond that which is engendered by pecuniary hazard—has mainly arisen that progress of art which in the more ambitious efforts of the silversmith are now displayed.

That, under a more perfect appreciation on the part of patrons, the arts generally would produce still nobler results cannot be doubted; and, in respect to Racing Plate, we are well aware how frequently the tender subtleties of light and shade, in which the artist finds so much delight, are sacrificed to a vulgar appetite and common-place admiration for the dazzle and glitter that silver can be made to yield. Dinner plates and dish-covers may be polished up to mirror-like lustre, and no great harm will follow. But the art of Cellini and Ghiberti ignores the tricks of "burnish," "frosting," and "scratch-brush," and can only be manifested under the sobering influence of oxidisation. We have heard that sporting gentlemen, in bemoaning the absence of spangling refulgence in cups that have been oxidised, have suggested their resemblance to pewter or lead. These critics must remember that it is the art that ennobles the metal, not the metal the art; and further, that even pewter or lead, upon which has been impressed the stamp of genius, is beyond comparison, more worth the racing for than any tawdry work in silver, whose true worth is at *per ounce*.

The Goodwood Prize Plate—comprising, in this instance, a vase and two historical groups—has emanated from the well known establishments of Messrs. Hancock, Garrard, and Hunt and Roskell, respectively. The vase—executed by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, from the designs and model of Mr. H. H. Armstead, a clever young artist connected with the establishment—combines the utmost mastery and piquancy of detail, with exceeding simplicity and dignity of form. Its proportions are very noble, and the subjects in basso-relievo which adorn its sides, while well suited to a treatment in metal, happily illustrate the good-will between France and England—the subject of the entire work being that of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. On one side is represented the meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I., between Guisnes and Ardres. The figures of Wolsey, the French nobles, and the courtly retinue have been introduced in this subject in the most ingenious manner, and with great artistic effect. The subject on the other side of the vase represents Francis victorious in the lists. The handles are partly formed of winged figures of Victory, by which are symbolised the successes which attended Henry and Francis in their holding the lists against all comers; and the details throughout have a symbolical reference, supporting the general character of the work. The metal has been oxidised; and altogether the production reflects the highest credit upon both artist and manufacturer. This plate has been "placed," as the *Goodwood Cup*.

The subject selected by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond street, is one closely connected with our early history. In their spirited group—in our Engraving to the right of the vase—is represented the well-known incident of Robert of Normandy meeting, on his return from the chase, with a beautiful country girl, who, at the time, was engaged with her companions in washing clothes at a brook. She is represented in the group as being timidly conscious of observation, while Robert, mounted on a prancing charger, is wrapt in admiration of her loveliness. They were destined to become the parents of William the Conqueror. This work is likewise from the design of Mr. H. H. Armstead, and its execution thoroughly justifies the high reputation of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It has been awarded as the *Stewards' Cup*.

Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, have produced the third group, illustrating the personal encounter between Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) and the Earl of Douglas. The incident took place near Newcastle, A.D., 1388. Mr. Cotterill, by whom the group was designed and modelled, has represented the crowning triumph of Douglas in the capture of Hotspur. The work is animated with much spirit and vigour, and is worthy both of Mr. Cotterill and the firm to which he is attached. This prize has been awarded as the *Chesterfield Cup*.

Altogether these three Prizes must be considered of the first order.

CHESTERFIELD CUP. GOODWOOD CUP. STEWARDS' CUP.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Goodwood once over, and the racing year gets rapidly into its "autumnal slope," and visions of the St. Leger and the Cesarewitch begin to rise in the distance. August is especially prolific in race-meeting, no less than nine of which are set down for next week. Ripon has its pleasant little St. Wilfred gathering on Monday and Tuesday, and the handicap of that likewise run off on the former of these days. North Staffordshire is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, Leith Subscription, Bridgwater, Burton-on-Trent, and Naring, for Tuesday; and Anvirle for Thursday. The great meeting of the week is Brighton, which claims Wednesday and Thursday for its "legitimate" and Friday for its Club racing. Its Biennial Stakes on Wednesday has a strong entry of bad horses; and West Langton, Chesthunt, Ariel, and Bucolic are among the twenty nine entries for the Two-year-old Biennial on Thursday. The Champagne Stakes on that day has a rare list of speedy animals; among which are Nabob, Dervish, Jack Sheppard, Oulston, Andover (said to be lame), Epaminondas, Lord of the Isles, Scherz, Orinoco, Knight of St. George, and Rataplan,—and the distance is only one mile.

De Clare is scratched for all his engagements this year; so John Scott must fall back on Bonnie Morn and the Marchioness for the St. Leger. St. Hubert's Goodwood running has settled him, but Rotherham is not unlikely to find friends before the great Doncaster day.

We hear that Bird-in-Hand will not show again before the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, for which, judging from the Goodwood running, he will have a strong lot of winners to meet. The Hawley jacket has once more come to the fore with Sister to Alice dite, who left the high-priced Volvode struggling hopelessly in her rear. The Ham Stakes was a great surprise, as Fly by Night was behind Oil noodle, whom he beat so cleverly at Ascot; while Mary Copp (who is another of Flying Dutchman's stock) came in three lengths ahead of the latter. This filly was just beaten by Lord Eglinton when he threw up his stud so suddenly last month. Oddly enough, it is only another illustration of the truth that, whenever any racing man parts with his stud, there is sure to be some "great unknown" in it. Surplice was in Lord George Bentinck's, Wild Dayrell in the Duke of Richmond's, Kingston in Lord Peel's, and Scythian in General Anson's, when they sold off; while Lord Exeter was within an ace of selling his with Stockwell in it in the spring of 1852. The Bold Buccaneer is to come to the hammer at Tattersall's on Monday, and it is said that Sir George Brown has had 1100 guineas bid him in vain for the grey hunter which carried him so splendidly "up to the Russian gun" at the Alma. Gossip has it that the bid was from some English "Barnum;" but we cannot vouch for this part of the story. The show of horses of all classes at the recent Royal Agricultural Meeting at Carlisle was very excellent, and the Cumbrians took fully their share of the prizes The blood horse flat in this case confirmed that of the local Agricultural Show Judges (1854) as to the merits of Ravenhill and British Yeoman, who were again first and second; while St. Bennett, The Era, The Cure, Emerystone, Larriston, Cyclops, Witton, Turnus, Vulcan, Burndale, and Colstersdale, were the defeated ones, where Melbourne and Lanercost have been found before them.

The yachtsmen are making the most of their time. On Monday we have the Greenwich Annual, and the St. Mary's, Rothschilds', Regattas! Tuesday is apportioned to the Great Grimsby Regatta, and the "Leander-club Coat, Badge, and Freedom for Apprentices," from Putney to Hammersmith. The Royal Southern Yacht-club Regatta stands for Tuesday and Wednesday; the Manchester and Salford Regatta for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; the Great Marlow Regatta for Thursday, and the final heat for its Silver Challenge Sculls on Friday: while the Clyde Regatta-club (Glasgow) inaugurates its season with a regatta on Saturday.

The Marylebone Club and Ground are beginning to go afield, and on Monday they play a return match with the county of Sussex, at Horsham, and on Thursday with the Braxted park Club, in their own park. Kennington Oval will also be enlivened on Wednesday by a return match between the West Wickham and Surrey Clubs. "All England" will appear at Bristol on Monday, and Cardiff on Thursday, and the "United All England" will play the "North *v.* South" match at Farnbridge, on the same day. The latter corps have no match on Monday, as so many of their members will be engaged on the side of Marylebone at Horsham

Owing to the 19th of August falling on a Sunday, this grouse will have a day's respite. The accounts of them are still as unsatisfactory as those of the black game are good; and we observe the names of Lord John Russell and Mr. Padwick among those sportsmen who have taken moors.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Canon Stakes.—Brother to Grey Tommy, 1. Winkfield, 2.
Lavant Stakes.—Nectar, 1. Aphrodite, 2. Pyrrha, 3.
Sweepstakes of 500 sovs. each.—Honeysuckle, 1. Blaise, 2.
Stewards' Cup.—Cotterill, 1. Lord Albemarle, 2
Goodwood Stakes.—Cavalier, 1. Dirk Hatteraick, 2
Ham Stakes.—Mary Copp, 1. Polmoodie, 2.
Duke of Richmond's Plate.—Rosaline, 2.

WEDNESDAY

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Sagacious, 1. Overreach, 2.
Sweepstakes 200 sovs. each.—Paletot, 1. Hurl, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Comfort, 1. Fiacrow, 2.
Goodwood Stakes.—Quince, 1. Herring, 2.
Drawingroom Stakes.—Dervish, 1. Dundee Lassie, 2.
First year of the Fifth Great North and South of England Biennial Stakes.—Mary Copp, 1. Regerd, 2. Wife, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Treacherl, 1. Besika, 2.
The Anglesea Plate.—Robgill, 1. Georgy, 2.

THURSDAY.

Fourth Memorial Stakes.—Corcebus, 1. Pugnator, 2.
Molecomb Stakes.—Enchanter, 1. Spindle, 2.
Goodwood Cup.—Baroncino, 1. Oulston, 2. Rataplan, 3.
Sussex Stakes.—Bezonian, 1. Sunshine, 2
Third Memorial Stakes.—Scythian walked over.
Fifth Memorial.—Henrietta colt, 1. Oltenitza, 2.
Racing Stakes.—Pugnator, 1. Claret, 2.

FRIDAY.

Chesterfield Cup.—Punkestone, 1. Vanderdecken, 2.
Duke of Richmond's Plate.—Polestar, 1. Protest, 2.
Nassau Stakes.—Instructress, 1. Besika, 2
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Acrobat walked over.
Queen's Plate.—Rataplan walked over.
March Stakes.—Polestar, 1. Lanercost, 2.

Doggett's Coat and Badge.—The interesting contest for the coat and silver badge, the gift accruing to the winner left by Mr Doggett for the purposes of encouraging the apprentices of watermen, and also commemorate the accession of the House of Brunswick, took place on Wednesday. The conditions of the wager are that a boat is rowed by six watermen's apprentices, duly qualified and selected by ballot for those out of young watermen's indentures, at Fishmongers'-hall. The distance to be rowed is from the Old Swan at London-bridge to the Old Swan at Chelsea, against tide. The following were the competitors:—William Ling, Tower-stairs; Henry James White, Mill-stairs, Bermondsey; William John Wallinger, Tower-stairs; Thomas Allen, St. George's-stairs, Horsleydown; Thomas Fitzgerald, King James's-stairs, Wapping; and John Osman, Horsleydown-stairs. The men took their stations at half-past four; but it was nearly a quarter to five before a clear start was effected. The race from London-bridge to Westminster was a very exciting one; the men to Blackfriars-bridge being nearly even on, without either having any decided advantage. White, of Millwall-stairs (white), gradually drew away, and succeeded in maintaining his position until they arrived at Chelsea, White coming in first; William Ling, of the Tower-stairs, second; and Wallinger, of the same stairs, third

Birmingham Musical Festival.—This celebrated triennial music meeting commences on the 28th of next month. The selections for the morning and evening performances speak highly for the judgment and taste of the committee, and leave no doubt but that this will be one of the most brilliant meetings ever held. The great treat for amateurs will be the performance of Mr. Costa's new oratorio, called "Eli," which he has composed expressly for the festival. Mr. Costa has certainly been felicitous in the selection of his subject; it is from the first four chapters of the First Book of Samuel. The evening selections are of as attractive a character as could be wished. To name such composers as Mendelssohn, Weber, Rossini, Auber, and Maclarren, is in itself a guarantee for the character of the concerted music. On Thursday selections from the "Etoile du Nord" will be given; and it is expected that the illustrious Meyerbeer himself will grace the festival by a visit. A composition of Prince Albert's forms part of the programme for the same evening. The list of vocalists embraces the very cream of the profession; and, with a single exception, includes all the great names known to fame in the profession in this country. Madame Rudersdorff and Mdlle. Bosio are the novelties of the season. In addition to these we have old favourites—Grisi, Mdme Castellan, Mdme. Vander Decken, and Miss Dolby. There is, as we have said, one name wanting—we refer to Madame Clara Novello; and we regret, for the sake of the lady herself, that she is not of this noble band. The committee, fully appreciating her merits, have brought her overtures; but the jarring manifested (to name no more) did not meet Madame Novello's views. There are on this occasion no less than four tenors—Mario and Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, and Herr Reichardt; both the last occupying a position of eminence in the musical world. Signor Lablache, Herr Formes, and Mr. Weiss complete a list which has never been surpassed.

The Beer Bill Committee.—The second report of the Beer Bill Committee is published. The Committee met eight times. Mr. Cobbett moved a resolution to the effect that, instead of hearing further evidence, the Chairman be instructed to prepare a report. This was unanimously agreed to, and at the next meeting Sir W. Joliffe proposed the report, the adoption of which, after some amendments, Mr. Cobbett moved. To this motion Sir John Pakington moved an amendment, stating that the committee had not yet received sufficient evidence as to the effect produced by the Act of 1854 to justify a report to the House. On a division Sir John Pakington alone supported it, the remaining eleven members present negatived it, and voted the report which was subsequently made to the House.

New National School, Hook Norton, Oxon.—On Friday (last week) the corner-stone of this school was laid by Miss Davis, daughter of Samuel Davis, Esq., of Swinford Park. The building will comprise a school-room for boys and girls, 36 feet by 16½ feet, a class-room, and a room which, together with the class-room, will form a boys' school on Sundays, when the usually mixed school-room will be appropriated to girls alone. A mistress's house and the necessary offices complete the group, which is of a pleasing character. The village is much indebted to Miss Davis for her bounty, as she not only gave the site, but contributed more than two-thirds of the amount of the builder's contract. The architect is Mr. E. G. Bruton, of Oxford.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. A. Russell to the united parishes of St. George, Botolph-lane, and St. Botolph by Billingsgate; R. R. Kelvert to Langley Burrell, near Chippenham; Rev. C. W. Davis to Breane, Somerset; the Rev. H. Bagnall to Goldsborough, Yorkshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. H. Newland to St. Mary's, Westbourne, Sussex; Rev. R. J. F. Thomas to Yeovil-cum-Preston. *Incumbencies:* Rev. J. H. Newton to Cambo, near Morpeth; Rev. C. S. Trip to Christ Church, Naulsea, Bristol.

The Rev. G. Pope, Fellow of Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MAJOR-GENERAL CORNWALL.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY CORNWALL, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, died at his residence, Cadogan place, Chelsea, on the 21st ult., in the fifty-five year. The General was third and youngest son of John Cornwall, Esq., of Hendon, Middlesex, by his wife, Susannah Hall, only daughter of John Peat Hall, Esq., of Grosvenor-place, London, 4th September, 1781. He was educated under the care of the late Rev. Edward Wood, of Iver, Bucks, till he entered, in 1813, the Military College, Sandhurst. Shortly after the battle of Waterloo a Commission in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards was given him by the Duke of Cambridge, but the regiment having being reduced and Mr. Cornwall placed on half-pay, he was gazetted Ensign and Lieutenant in the same regiment by purchase the 5th of October, 1820. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1832. In 1836 he was selected by William IV. to attend upon Prince George of Cambridge; and he fulfilled the duties of a difficult situation to the complete satisfaction of his Majesty and the late Duke of Cambridge, and to the acknowledged advantage of the Prince. In subsequent years the Colonel accompanied Prince George in various distant tours, and also the Duchess of Cambridge and family on a tour in Germany in 1840. He was from 1837 one of the Duke of Cambridge's Equerries: and in 1846 he held a similar post in the household of the Queen Dowager Adelaide, his wife being also appointed one of Queen Adelaide's bedchamber women. The Colonel and his wife accompanied her Majesty—to whom they were devotedly attached—to Nice during the winter of 1847, and continued with her till her decease. In December, 1845, Colonel Cornwall was chosen by Queen Victor a to be her Majesty's Marshal: and, in January, 1847, her Assistant Master of the Ceremonies which situation he retained to his decease. He was gazetted Colonel in 1846, and subsequently retired on half-pay of the 83rd Foot. In the Brevet of the 20th June, 1854, he attained the rank of Major-General.

Major-General Cornwall married, in 1841, Louisa Grace, second daughter of the late Lord Robert Kerr, fourth son of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian, who survives him. He leaves no issue. His remains were interred on the 27th ult., in the family vault, at Hendon.

The Major-General was directly descended from the Cornwalls, Barons of Burford, county of Salop, whose unbroken pedigree traces up to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans A.D. 1271, brother of Henry III., and son of John, King of England. The present representative of the family is the Rev. Alan Gardner Cornwall, M.A., Rector of Newington Bagpath, and of Beverstone, both in the county of Gloucester, and a Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria.

THE HON. EDWARD FITZCLARENCE.

LIEUTENANT the Hon. EDWARD FITZCLARENCE, son of the late, and brother of the present Earl of Munster, died on the 26th ult., from the effects of the wounds, at the English hospital, at Constantinople, which he had been conveyed from Balaclava. The gallant Lieutenant was in his twenty-second year, and was much lamented. He was with him took part in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan on the 18th June, and received some

terrible hurts that eventually proved mortal. He had to undergo amputation of the left leg, and the right hand. These operations he bore with a fortitude which seemed instinctive with him, but his constitution sank under them. Lieut. Fitzclarence was the fourth and youngest son of George, first Earl of Munster, by his wife Mary, daughter of George, Earl of Egremont, and was born on the 8th of July, 1837. He entered the 7th Regiment of the Line as an Ensign, in November, 1854, and, on January last, obtained his Lieutenancy. He accompanied, in the spring of this year, the depôt of his regiment to the seat of war, and he had only been a few weeks before Sebastopol when he was struck with alacrity the summons that called him to assist in the attempt on the Redan: and thus has added his name to the fair roll of British noblesse who have, with such earnest valour and ready devotion, sacrificed their lives in the Crimea.

COLONEL BENT.

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY BENT, late of the Royal Artillery, and on the retired list of that corps was the fourth son of the Rev. George Bent, Rector of Hedsor and Hitcham, in Bucks, by Dorothea, daughter of the late Sir John Bent, Knt., of Wexham Lodge, Bucks. William Henry Bent having entered the British Army as an Ensign, worked through a career of considerable service. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and assisted at the bombardment of Flushing. He was also present at several of the campaigns from 1810 to 1813 in the Peninsula, and shared in the glories of Badajos, Albuera, and Arroyo de Molinos. He was in the retreat from Madrid into Portugal, and was engaged in minor actions connected with the war. He was present at the battle of San Munos, and other affairs, and had the honour of long service close upon fifty years, married Charlotte, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Samuel Rimmington, Royal Invalid Artillery, by whom he has left issue three sons and five daughters. Four of the sons are in the British service: and the third daughter is married to Captain Travers, R.A. Colonel Bent died a few days since at Heavitree, near Exeter.

WILLIAM SELWYN, ESQ., Q.C.

WILLIAM SELWYN, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, a learned and laborious lawyer, and the well-known author of Selwyn's "Nisi Prius," died on the 26th ult. at Tunbridge Wells, aged 81. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, and was first Chancellor medallist in St. John's, in 1797. He was called to the bar in 1807, and twenty years afterwards became a Queen's Counsel. His work, entitled "An Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius" has long been a standard book in the legal profession, and has gone through numerous editions. The latest of which is dedicated to Prince Albert, who shortly after becoming a resident in this country read, amidst professional history with Mr. Selwyn. Mr Selwyn was for some time Recorder of Portsmouth. He married the daughter of R. T. Kynaston, Esq., and leaves issue. One of his sons is at the bar, and another is the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D.D., Bishop of New Zealand.

WILLS, PERSONALTY, AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Honourable Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., was proved in London under £80,000 personalty. John Henry Vivian, Esq., of Singleton, Glamorganshire, £200,000 personalty. Sir Charles Hicks, Bart., £25,000. Admiral Sir Charles Adam, G.C.B., £12,000. Robert Pratt, Esq., land agent, Norwich, £5,000. Lieutenant Wm. Walker Jordan, 44th Foot, Crimea, £3000. The Right Hon. Lady Caroline Scott, died intestate, personalty, £35,000. Mr. John Heard, of Gravesend, has bequeathed to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, £500; Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, £500; Gravesend and Milton Dispensary, £100

SIR EDWARD BANKS, the builder of three of the noblest bridges in the world—Waterloo, Southwark, and London—began life as a common labourer, and worked as a navvy on the Merstham Railway, completed in 1805. He is buried at Chipstead churchyard, and his tomb bears his bas relief on an arch of London bridge, flanked with an arch of Southwark and Waterloo bridges

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE great success which has attended the new French Loan of £30,000,000—though no doubts were ever entertained but that the whole amount would be more than subscribed—is the broad topic of conversation in the City circles. According to the official statement, published in the *Moniteur*, the total subscriptions represent no less than £141,000,000 sterling. The Empire should be more than £34,000,000. These for 30 francs of rente and a consolidation up to £9,200,000. This startling announcement proves that for a country like France, such vast sums of money have been accumulating in private hands in France, and that the want of confidence of late in Government has operated against their employment. The subscription lists in London show a goodly army of names, and we learn that about £2,000,000 was paid into the hands of the contractors, prior to Monday, as the usual deposit. This sudden withdrawal of capital has had the effect of rendering money rather dearer; but our impression is, though, as yet, no positive arrangement has been made with regard to the foreign subscriptions, that nearly the whole of that amount will be short y released, and be employed in taking up the new Turkish Loan of £5,000,000 he particulars respecting which will be issued in a few days.

Seeing the large sums of immaterial estimates which have been agreed to by the House of Commons for war purposes, it was almost one time thought that new taxes would be inevitable; hence immense sale of tea, sugar, and coffee were made at the prevailing duties. It is now, however, ascertained that the estimates will be met by a fresh issue of £7,000,000 Exchequer Bills, or Bonds, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a series of resolutions to that effect on Thursday evening.

The actual money purchases in the English Stock Market have been very limited during the whole of the week; nevertheless prices have been steadily supported in every instance. On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were done at 90¾ up to 91¼; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¼; and the New Three per Cents, 90¾ ¾. Long Annuities (1885) were 16⅞; India Bonds, 30s. prem.; Onnams, 4½; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 101 to 103. There was a slight rise in some of the National Stocks on Tuesday, with some firmness in the market.—The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91¾ ¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾; the New Threes per Cents, 90¾ ¾; and the Long Annuities, 16 13-16; India Bonds, 29s.; Exchequer Bonds, 19s. to 22s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 100¾. On the following day prices were steady. Bank Stock, 214. Consols for Account, 90¾ ¾. The Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ ¾; Three per Cent Consols, 91 to 90¾; New Threes per Cent, 90¾ ¾; Long Annuities, 1855, 4; Ditto, 1859, 3¾; Ditto, 1885, 14⅞. India Stock, 201. Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 99 to 101. On Thursday Public Securities were steady, but very quiet. Consols were 90⅝ to 91, for money and time. The Three per Cents Reduced were 91¾ ¾; and the New Three per Cents, 90¾ ¾. Bank Stock, 214. Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. prem. India Bonds, 28s. to 29s. prem.

The following statement shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom, for the month ending July 7th:—

Bank of England	£18,9 1,514
Private banks	2,6 ,702
Joint-stock banks	6,310,448
England	4,11 ,402
Ireland	1,72 ,502
Total	£ 3,587,313

Compared with the same period in 1854, the above returns show an increase in England of £180,411, and an increase in the United Kingdom of £236,991.

The dealings in most Foreign Bonds have been far from extensive, but have ruled very firm. The following are the last official quotations:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 101¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 3-¾; Ditto New Second-and-a-Half per Cents, 21; Ditto Three per Cents, 26½; Peruvian Six per Cents, 64; Russian Five per Cents, 101½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½; Spanish Three per Cents Ditto, New Deferred, 19¾; Portuguese Six per Cents, 34½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 31; Ditto Defe red, 13; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Ditto Four per Cents, 98; Austrian Five per Cents, 87½; French Scrip has realised 2¾ prem.

As the exchanges have come more favourable both from Paris and Hamburg, there has been very little demand for bullion on continental account; but several large parcels of silver have been forwarded to the Crimea. The imports, since we last wrote, have been about £300,000, chiefly from Australia and New York.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been very firm, and prices have shown a tendency to improve. Australian have realised 87½; City, 38½; London, 34½; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; London and Westminster, 47½; Union of Australia, 79½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 7¼ ex div.; Union of London, 28¾. Miscellaneous securities have realised the following quotations:—Canada Bonds, 126; Crystal Palace, 3; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Australian Freehold Docks, 17½; Electric Telegraph, 18½; General Steam Navigation, 7; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 8; Royal Mail Steam Packet, 10½; Mexican and South American, 4; Royal Mail Steam, 7½. Canal Shares have been very inactive, but not changed.

84; Birmingham (Guaranteed £4 by the London and North-Western Railway Company), 89; Coventry, 200; Ellesmere and Chester, 90; Grand Junction, 140; London, 14 ex. div.; Stourbridge, 2-½; Trent and Mersey, 2-½; Warwick and Napton, 2-½; Wilts and Berks, 4½; Worcester and Birmingham, 2½. Railway Shares have ruled somewhat inactive, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORIENTAL SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ceylon, 24; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 94; Great Northern, 91; Ditto, A Stock, 68¾; Ditto, B Stock, 68¾; Great Western, 64¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89¾; London and Brighton, 20; London and North-Western, 98¾; Ditto Eighths, 1⅜; London and South-Western, 86½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34¾; Midland, 69½; North Staffordshire, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 28; Scottish Central, 105; Scottish Midland, 70½; South-Eastern, 60¾; South Wales, 81; South Yorkshire and River Don, 11½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 12¾; Wilts and Somerset, 99½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—1 Term Contracts, 85 per Cent, 14½; Ditto, Northern Five per Cent, 111½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Western (Birmingham Stock), 1½; London and Brighton Six per Cent, 1½; Midland Four-and-a-half per Cent, 5 dis.; Norfolk Deferred Shares, 3½; Four per Cent, 89¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 102.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9½; Dutch-Rhenish, 9½; Paris Five per Cent, 94½; Great Central of France, 3½; Great Luxembourg, 3½; Ditto, Obligations, 3½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 23½; Lyons and Geneva, 17½; Northern of France, 86½; Paris and Orleans, 49; Royal Swedish, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; Western of France, 30½.

Mining Shares have been a ready sale to price. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial, 2½; Ditto, Cocaes and Cuiaba, 4; Puntgliand Silver Lead, 14; United Mexican, 9¾.

Friday, Evening.

The Consol market has been steady to-day, as to price, but the business done has been very moderate. The Three per Cents are received by 91¼; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ ¾; and the New Three per Cents, 90¾ ¾. Bank Stock, 214; India Stock, 204. Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 24s. prem.; India Bonds, 30s. to 32s. prem. Foreign Bonds have ruled steady, but Railway Shares have met a dull market.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, *Friday*.—A very limited supply of English wheat was received fresh up to-day, per steamer and by land carriage. At the sale the show of samples of both red and white was small and the demand for the former rather sluggish, although prices remained the same as per last week. In foreign wheat, this week, are very moderate, yet the supply morning was good. Last trade ruled dull, and to-day sales were rather slow at late rates. In fine barley scarcely any here, very little was offering, and the demand was limited to the trade, which moved off heavily, at late rates. Malt ruled dull, but to-day rates were about last week's value. There was a fair show of oats. To-day the trade was rather dull, and prices, and fine cold at Monday's currency.

Arrivals this week.—English, wheat, 1150; barley, 350; malt, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; flour, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible].

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 76s. to 77s.; white, [illegible]. Norfolk and Suffolk red, 71s. to 76s.; rye, 48s. to 52s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; malting ditto, 36s. to 38s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 42s.; and Norfolk malt, 66s. to 70s. brown ditto, 62s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s. Chevalier, 72s. to 73s. To-day's wheat and fine barley fetched more, 2s. to 3s.; potato oats, 28s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork ditto, 26s. to 27s.; Scotch and Irish ditto, 25s. to 26s.; feed ditto, 24s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 28s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white peas, 38s. to 40s.; grey ditto, 36s. to 38s.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s. to 49s.; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 44s. to 45s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s. to 43s.; per 280 lbs.; American flour [illegible] per barrel.

Foreign.—Wheat, [illegible] prices. Linseed and [illegible]; Baltic, [illegible]; Black Sea, [illegible]; Odessa, 68s. to 72s.; Taganrog, 68s. to 72s.; Egyptian, [illegible]; Barbary, [illegible]; Salonica, [illegible]; Genoa, [illegible]; Leghorn, [illegible]; Trieste, [illegible]; Venice, [illegible]; Ancona, [illegible]; Naples, [illegible]; Sicily, [illegible]; Marseilles, [illegible]; Bordeaux, [illegible]; Cadiz, [illegible]; Lisbon, [illegible]; Oporto, [illegible]; Gibraltar, [illegible]; Malta, [illegible]; Corfu, [illegible]; Zante, [illegible]; Cephalonia, [illegible]; Patras, [illegible]; Carlscrona, [illegible]; Gothenburg, [illegible]; Stockholm, [illegible]; Memel, [illegible]; Dantzic, [illegible]; Konigsberg, [illegible]; Pillau, [illegible]; Stettin, [illegible]; Rostock, [illegible]; Lubeck, [illegible]; Hamburg, [illegible]; Bremen, [illegible]; Emden, [illegible]; Antwerp, [illegible]; Ostend, [illegible]; Nieuport, [illegible]; Dunkirk, [illegible]; Boulogne, [illegible]; Calais, [illegible]; Dieppe, [illegible]; Rouen, [illegible]; Caen, [illegible]; Honfleur, [illegible]; Cherbourg, [illegible]; St. Malo, [illegible]; Granville, [illegible]; Guernsey, [illegible]; Jersey, [illegible]; Alderney, [illegible]; Sark, [illegible]; Havre

OPENING OF THE DUTCH-RHENISH RAILWAY.

GOUDA, IN SOUTH HOLLAND.

It will be remembered that in May last the section of this line between Utrecht and Gouda (a length of 20 English miles) was opened for public traffic. The remaining 12½ miles between Gouda and Rotterdam having been now completed, and intended to be opened for public traffic on Monday, July 30, the Direction appointed Friday, the 20th, for the official inauguration of the entire line from Utrecht to Rotterdam.

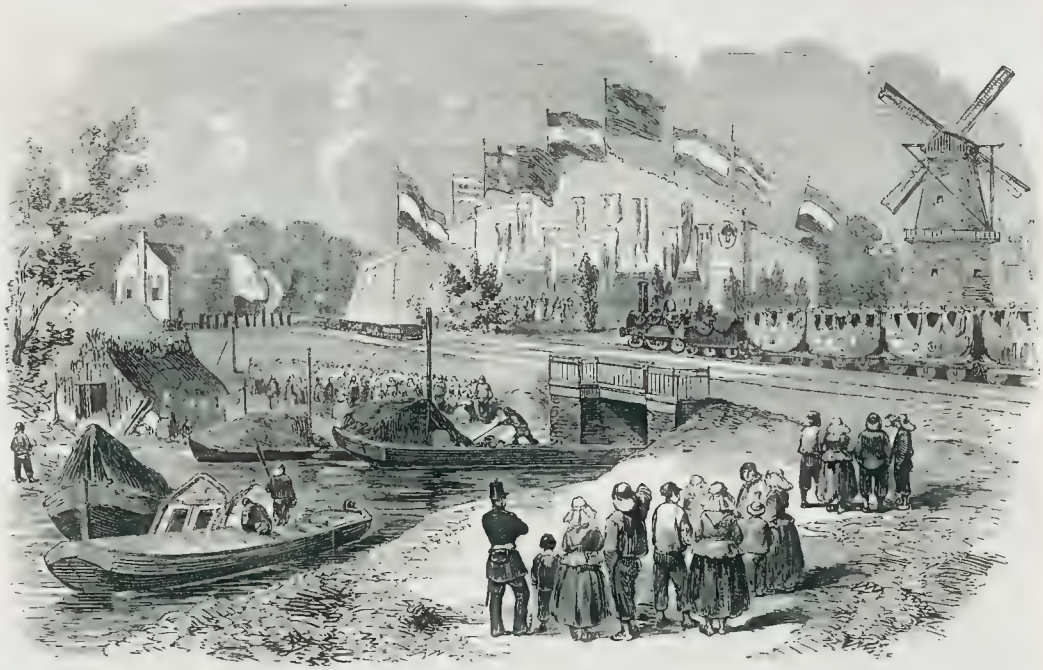
On this occasion a special train left the Rotterdam terminus at ten a.m., conveying his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Minister of the Home Department, the Minister of Finance, the Presidents of both the Legislative Chambers, the Government Inspector of Railways, the chief Government Engineers of North and South Holland, the local and military authorities of Rotterdam, Mr. Stephen Ballard (agent to Mr. Thomas Brassey, the contractor), &c. The train arrived at Utrecht at 10.55 a.m., thus performing the distance (32¾ English miles) in fifty-five minutes, including a stoppage of five minutes at Gouda station, to take up the Burgomaster and some of the guests invited from that town.

At Utrecht station the party were received by the resident English Director, Mr. C. W. Hesleden, and joined (on the subsequent arrival of special trains from Amsterdam and Arnheim) by the President and Dutch Commissaries and Directors, the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, Utrecht, Arnheim, the civil and military authorities of the province at Utrecht, as well as by the engineers and other officers of the Company and contractor, and the invited guests from those places. The English Commissaries, the London director (Mr. W. J. Chaplin, M.P.), the consulting engineer (Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P.), and the contractor (Mr. Thomas Brassey), were unfortunately prevented from attending

After partaking of some slight refreshment, the entire party entered the festive train (consisting of twenty-two carriages), and left at 11.45 a.m. for Rotterdam. Short stoppages were made at Woerden and Gouda, and the arrival at Rotterdam took place at one p.m. The pro-

THE DUTCH-RHENISH RAILWAY CROSSING THE RYDE-PLAAS POLDER, ABOVE ROTTERDAM.

OPENING OF THE DUTCH-RHENISH RAILWAY.



OPENING OF THE DUTCH-RHENISH RAILWAY.—TEMPORARY STATION AT ROTTERDAM.

visional station in that city was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags. In front waved the Dutch, English, and Prussian standards, whilst the spacious covered area of the interior (which was much admired) was adorned with flags bearing the arms of the various towns now connected with Rotterdam by the Railway. The company were received at the station by the Burgomaster and Corporation of Rotterdam, who presented an address to the direction, which was suitably replied to by the Chairman. The Minister of the Home Department then complimented the Company on the completion of the line, expressed his Majesty's great interest in the undertaking, and regret at being unable to attend the opening; and, on behalf of the King, presented the Order of the Netherlands Lion to Mr. Donker Curtius, as President of the Board of Directors.

The party then embarked on board steamers, with bands of music, the intention being to steam up and down before the city, and afterwards have a grand promenade and *matinée musicale* in the park; but at this stage of the proceedings the weather (which had been for some days of a very unsettled and unpromising character) interfered to frustrate the arrangements. The morning had been dull and showery, but now the rain commenced descending heavily, and the gala-decorations of the shipping in port were thus unfortunately quite lost on the company. An alteration in that part of the programme being thus necessitated, a *réunion* at the Picture Gallery (attended by a considerable number of the guests, was substituted for the promenade.

At five o'clock a *déjeûner-dînatoire* was given by the Corporation of Rotterdam, in the saloon of the Yacht-club House, to a party of about 220. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands presided; and was supported by the Minister of the Home Department, the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, and the various notabilities mentioned as present in the morning. The saloon was tastefully decorated, and the entertainment of a *récherché* character. After "the health" of his Majesty the King of Holland, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and the usual loyal toasts, had been duly proposed and honoured, his Royal Highness the Chairman, in an able speech, gave "Success to the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company;" which toast was appropriately replied to by the Chairman of the Company. The Minister of the Home Department then proposed "the Health of the Burgomasters and Corporations of the Towns on the Line." This toast was replied to by the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, who enlarged on the necessity of a hearty community of feeling between the two great commercial cities of Holland, urged the abandonment of all rivalry, except as to which could most advance the welfare of the common fatherland, and expressed a hope that, as the lines from Amsterdam and Rotterdam both meet at Utrecht, so both cities might unite in strenuous endeavours to promote the prosperity of the country. The Town Clerk of Rotterdam (Mr. Storm van s'Gravesande) then gave "the Health of the Shareholders of the Dutch Rhenish Railway

THE HOOG-STRASS (HIGH-STREET), ROTTERDAM.

Company," coupling therewith the health of Mr Donker Curtius, as Chairman of the Company. The Minister of Finance then proposed "the Health of the Ladies," which was received with acclamation. The Burgomaster of Rotterdam proposed "Prosperity to the Towns on the Lines of the Dutch Rhenish Railway;" to which the Burgomaster of Arnheim replied. Mr. van Dam van Isselt, Chairman of the Board of Commissaries of the Company, proposed "the Health of the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Hesselen), the other Directors, and the Engineers, by whose unremitting exertions this work had been accomplished. Mr. Hesselen, in returning thanks, congratulated the Company on having been so fortunate as to secure Mr. Brassey as contractor for the execution of the works; for had it not been for the ability and extensive resources of that gentleman, they would not now have been able to congratulate themselves on his completion. He also remarked that the European, or rather universal, reputation of Mr. Brassey had been fully established and justified in Holland during the carrying out of these works; and concluded by proposing "Health and Success to Thomas Brassey, Esq." Mr. Ballard (agent to Mr. Brassey in Holland) briefly returned thanks.

Shortly after this (about ten p.m.) the party adjourned to "a grand Vauxhall" at the Harmonie Club Gardens. The illumination here was very brilliant; but the proceedings were again interfered with by the heavy rain which commenced between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, and compelled the large party (of about two thousand persons) assembled to retire into the spacious concert halls, where the band continued the performance of many select pieces of music, and harmony and enjoyment were prolonged till an early hour of the morning.

We subjoin a few details of the construction of the railway. About fifty-seven miles have for many years been completed and in use, between Amsterdam and Arnheim. The completion of the undertaking was delayed till 1854, when Mr. Locke was engaged to examine the Dutch engineer's designs and estimates for completing the lines, and to advise the company. Mr. Locke's report and reduced estimate for completing the lines gave fresh encouragement to the shareholders (who are principally English), and the works of completion have proceeded with vigour, having been undertaken by Mr. Brassey, and managed by his agent, Mr. S. Ballard.

The most important part of the line, however, remains to be completed, namely, about twelve miles, extending from Arnheim to the Prussian frontier. The great engineering feature of this part of the work is a stupendous iron bridge over an arm of the Rhine, called the Yssel, nearly completed, from the designs of Mr. Edwin Clarke, of London, and the first bridge ever erected over the above river. This Prussian extension is expected to be soon opened, and will then connect the important seaports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam with the system of railways over the continent of Europe.

The line from Amsterdam to Arnheim was made on the broad gauge, but this has been altered, for the sake of uniformity, to the narrow gauge, so that carriages may run through from the seaports of Holland on the same gauge over most of the Continental railways. The greatest part of the line between Utrecht and Rotterdam passes over very deep beds of soft peat, and the foundations of the numerous bridges over the navigable streams have required great care and labour. Nearly 6000 bearing-piles have been driven, many of them upwards of 50 feet in length. The line is throughout an embankment: it mostly passes through a country artificially drained by windmills, the surface of the ground being under the average level of the sea. The works have been executed under the direction of a Dutch engineer, the Baron Van Reede van Oudtshoorn.

We have engraved four Views on the line, sketched by our own Artist. First is a street in Gouda, with its quaint gabled houses. In the second View is shown the Zuyd-plass Polder, through which the line passes about three miles. Fifteen years ago it was a lake of water 12 feet in depth, and covering a surface of 10,000 acres. The Polder is drained by two steam-engines and numerous windmills. What was once the muddy bottom of the lake is now dotted with farm buildings and well-tilled fields. The surface of the ground here is 16 feet below the average level of the sea; and the water, were it not kept back by artificial banks, would rise to a level above the tops of the railway carriages. The two remaining Views show the temporary Railway Station at Rotterdam, and the principal street of that city.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. ST. HILL, PATE, AND BATES.—At the Bow-street police-court, London, on Wednesday, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., Mr. William Strahan, and Mr. Robert Meakin Bates, were again brought before Mr. Jardine, the sitting magistrate, on the charge of feloniously disposing of certain bonds, the property of the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Canon of Rochester. Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, stated that they were still engaged in tracing the property, and were that day able to bring up such evidence as would clearly show that particular bonds, the undoubted property of Dr. Griffiths, had been made away with. After doing this he should ask for a further remand; and, as Mr. Beasty, an important witness abroad, and would not return until the early part of September, it might be necessary to ask for continued remands until then. The learned counsel then called Mr. John Hill, stockbroker, who deposed that he bought for the prisoners' orders, £2000 Danish Bonds. He did not remember who gave the order, but they were delivered to the prisoners, and the numbers ranged from 6,716 to 6,955, and were numbered 716 and 955 (these were charged to Dr. Griffiths, in his pass-book, at the sum the broker charged; viz., £2037 10s.).—Mr. Sludden, clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, produced four Danish Bonds, numbered 660, 669, 681, and 682, which were deposited in March, 1854, at their bank, by Messrs. Barnet and Ellis, stockbrokers, on account of Mr. Joseph Sykes, a customer. They received the dividends on those bonds, and placed the amount to the credit of Mr. Sykes. The first dividends received were in September, 1854. Dr. Griffiths's pass-book was then produced; and from that book it was shown that, although the prisoners had not received the September and subsequent dividends, they had credited the Rev. gentleman with the amount.—Mr. Frederick Savory, clerk to Hanbury and Co., of Old Broad-street, agents to the Danish Government for paying the dividends on these bonds, proved that, in March, 1854, the dividends were paid to Strahan and Co., and in the following September to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.—Charles Peppercorn, stockbroker, deposed that he had purchased in February, 1854, certain Dutch Bonds, costing £216 13s. 4d., amongst which was one numbered 1846. In September, 1853, he was requested by the prisoners, to raise £10,000 on Dutch Bonds, which they gave him to the amount of 50,000 florins. He accordingly procured £5000 from Messrs. Levy and Son, and £5000 from Messrs. Boden, and gave the £10,000 to the prisoners. One of the bonds deposited with Messrs. Levy and Son was numbered 2845.—Mr. Bodkin stated that this was all the evidence he had to offer that day. One link he had to obtain of evidence to connect the prisoners with the bonds deposited with Smith, Payne and Co. was Mr. Beatty, who was abroad, and would not return till Sept. Mr. Ballantine, for Sir J. D. Paul and Mr. Strahan, pressed Mr. Bodkin to say on what particular bonds the charge might be made, as otherwise they would then have the power to admit them to bail.—Mr. Parry, for Mr. Bates, made the same application, stating that even now no evidence had been brought against his client. After some conversation Mr. Jardine agreed to accept bail till Wednesday next, then to be again renewed for a week, of the prisoners in the amount of £6000 for himself, and two sureties of £3000 each.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—MR. SIMPSON, the indefatigable proprietor of these Gardens, has announced a series of grand entertainments for his benefit, on Thursday next. A magnificent military spectacle and fête are also in preparation, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the funds of the Wellington College, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is President.

CORPORATION REFORM.—At a Court of Common Council, on Monday last, Mr. J. H. Fry gave the following notice of motion:—"That it is desirable to co-operate with her Majesty's Government in passing through Parliament a bill for the Reform of the Corporation of London, founded upon the resolutions agreed to by this Court on the 24th day of February, 1854."

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.—On Monday the Auxiliary Society, consisting of relieved patients and friends, held their twelfth annual festival, at Highbury-barn Tavern. Upwards of 100 sat down to an excellent dinner. Some of the gentlemen connected with the parent charity, and Mr. Salmon, the founder, were present. The chair was taken by J. Frith, Esq., in the room of Mr. Alderman Copeland, who was unavoidably prevented from attending. The usual toasts were given and warmly responded to, and the day passed off very pleasantly. The subscriptions at the table amounted to £18, including a donation from Mr. Alderman Copeland of £5.

THE PEEL MONUMENT IN THE CITY.—At a meeting of the Peel Monument Committee, on Wednesday, Sir Peter Laurie in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that the following shall be the inscription upon the pedestal of the statue of Sir Robert Peel, at the top of Cheapside:—"Peel, born 5th February, 1788; died 2nd July, 1850."

LONDON ILLUMINATED.—Sir Samuel Romilly was at his seat at Tatsfield, in Surrey, in 1814, when the rejoicings took place on account of the triumphs of the Allies, and he records in his Diary, "From Leith-hill we saw, on Easter Tuesday (April 12), at night, the light of the illuminations of London on account of the recent events at Paris."

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XXVIII.)

THE Beer Bill of last Session is being repealed, or at all events is being passed through the Commons, almost as precipitately as it was enacted a year ago, when nobody except Mr. Brady, who appears to have been quite "alone in his glory," took the trouble to utter a word against the measure. The advice which I last week tendered to the House of Commons I now offer in a friendly spirit to the Lords, who, it must be admitted, are not backward in listening to the claims of public opinion when it has been pronounced in an unmistakeable manner. The Legislature may wisely and safely resist mere clamour, but the call for the repeal of the Beer Act of last Session is not a cry got up by a section of the community, but a reasonable demand founded on strong conviction and rather bitter experience. Amid the feeling of uneasiness that is not unlikely to prevail during the recess if the war should continue to drag its slow length along without any decidedly favourable result, it would be painful indeed to find that a real ground of discontent, which might have been removed by the repeal of the obnoxious Beer Bill, had been allowed to add to the general spirit of disquietude. A nation in difficulties, like an individual in trouble, is generally rather irritable; and however the "soothing system" ought to be practised by statesmen, it is at a moment when the public patience is sorely tried by burdens and anxieties which the present generation have not been accustomed to.

As the Session glides away it is melancholy to reflect on the little that has been really done, and the great deal that has been either attempted and given up, or not attempted at all, on the ground of the "difficulties" surrounding the attainment of the objects desired. It is time that this pusillanimous principle should be cast aside by the governing classes, whose duty it is to overcome difficulties, and not to succumb to them. The amount of difficulty should be the measure of the earnestness employed in removing obstacles, instead of being the excuse for refraining from continuous effort. In legislation, as in everything else, there is not much worth doing that can be done very easily, and there is no use whatever for a Government which, while admitting that certain things ought to be done, refuses, on the ground of the alleged difficulty, to proceed with the execution. Ministers are not paid five thousand a year each for doing that which is easy. And a Government will never properly fulfil its functions while there exists in official vocabulary the too familiar phrase—"There are difficulties in the way of the proposed plan, and though it is undoubtedly good in principle, we cannot undertake to put it into practice." Lord Palmerston shows glimpses, from time to time, of an energy still capable of dealing with all obstacles thrown in his way when pursuing the right path, and if he were more frequently to display the vigour he exhibited in pushing forward the new bill relating to the Law of Partnership, he would be far more successful than he is as a Prime Minister. A display of spirit animates the zeal of friends and discourages the hostility of enemies. When a Minister acts and speaks as if he knew himself to be in the right, those who are factiously opposing him begin to feel that they are in the wrong; and he gains an amount of moral power which is almost sure to lead to a successful issue. I do not wish to discourage the efforts of a *bona fide* friend to economy; but the cause is likely to suffer by a systematic carping at almost every item in the public expenditure. Imitators are apt to import the faults and peculiarities of their originals; and I am sorry to observe that Mr. W. Williams, who aspires to the position of successor to the late Joseph Hume, is adopting, and indeed far exceeding, all the captiousness on the subject of outlay, for which that great financial reformer was often ridiculed. Among other proposals of Mr. Williams for saving the public money, was the rather absurd one that the expense of lighthouses should be defrayed by the inhabitants of the places in which the lighthouses are built, as if the residents at a watering-place on the coast were in danger of being run down by ships coming on shore for want of proper signals. Nothing is easier than to jump up and object to every item in a Committee of Supply; but such a system will waste more of the public time than will be saved of the public money. It is to be regretted that Mr. Williams should weaken his own power of doing good by continually obtruding his objections where there is nothing that can be reasonably objected to.

The inquiry into the disturbances in Hyde-park, or rather into the conduct of the police, on the occasion referred to, has elicited some facts, not immediately connected with the object in question, but which the authorities will do well to act upon. The state of the cells at some of the police stations seems to be such as to need immediate reform, for it is certainly most unfair that persons against whom no charge has been proved, and who are not unfrequently quite innocent, should be exposed to injuries to health to which even convicted criminals ought not to be rendered liable. It is true that at periods when there is any sudden influx of persons taken into custody there may be a scarcity of accommodation, though there might be ample room for an average number; but nothing seems to justify the dampness and insufficient ventilation of such space as is set apart for the reception of prisoners. As long as the evil was not made the subject of notoriety it may have been lost sight of under the general apathy with which those evils are regarded, for which no one is especially responsible; but after the publicity given to the facts by the evidence taken before the Commission now sitting, it will be impossible that ignorance can be pleaded by those who, possessing the power, are morally, if not legally, bound to remedy the evil.

The morality of the British merchant, wholesale as well as retail, is placed in a somewhat doubtful light by the disclosures that have been made before the Committee for inquiring into the adulteration of drugs, drinks, and eatables. He is said to have been a bold man who first ate an oyster: but after what we have lately seen in the papers, it may almost be said that he is a bold man who ventures to eat anything. Adulteration has in fact become an art, or rather a regular profession; and publicans keep in their service a class of persons called "adulterators," whose duty it is to perform such mysteries as turning vitriol and water into gin, or producing large quantities of beer from comparatively small quantities of the genuine article. The Legislature will, naturally enough, be expected to provide some protection to the public against such a state of things; and the Legislature will, probably, find an excuse for doing nothing in the "difficulties" with which the subject is surrounded. If the matter is taken up in good time next Session, the "difficulties" will not be so great as they are likely to appear if the subject is only touched when members are anxious to get released from their Parliamentary duties. Nearly all classes, including the governing classes, work too hard at particular times, and indeed a better distribution of the hours of labour would be a boon to the whole community. The late hours of the Commons tell on some of the weaker members with damaging effect; and nearly the whole House has a worn and jaded aspect, as the Session approaches its termination. A better example on the part of the Legislature would give much help to the movement now making for a general half-holiday in all places of business on the Saturday—a consummation which would have more effect than any amount of restrictive laws in the diminution of Sunday drunkenness. A half-holiday on Saturday would give the working classes an opportunity of marketing, in time to prevent the necessity for making purchases on the following day, and would thus act more powerfully than any law that could be passed for the diminution of Sunday trading. The middle classes would be often able to avail themselves of excursion-trains for a run out of town; and even the labouring classes would in time find it practicable, by the aid of cheap travelling, to enjoy the same advantage. The health and the enjoyment of all would be materially increased, and the wealth of the country would be augmented rather than diminished by a state of things that would promote cheerfulness, and thus give an impetus to industry. A correspondence on the subject of Early Closing on Saturday has been recently published; and an earnest appeal made to the Lord Chancellor to close the Court of Chancery on Saturday, as a boon to the law-copyists, who are overwhelmed with work on Sunday, is answered by his Lordship's secretary, who is directed to state that the Chancellor "sees great difficulties in the way" of attaining the end desired. Here is the old official and legislative cause for abandoning or declining to enter upon an effort for the promotion of a good object. If every benefactor of his species had stopped in his pursuit when he saw "difficulties in the way," what would have become of almost every one of the great acts which have contributed to the happiness of mankind or the welfare of society?

LOWESTOFT REGATTA.

THE annual regatta of this important and rapidly-improving town took place on Tuesday, the 24th ult., under the patronage of the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P.; Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart., M.P.; Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.; Sir S. M. Peto, Bart.; Sir F. Kelly, Bart., M.P.; Sir S. Bignold, M.P.; Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P.; Mr. D. Waddington, M.P.; Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P.; the Mayor of Norwich; Lieut.-Colonel Beaumgisld, Messrs. A. Arcedeckne, E. L. Betts, H. W. Paton, J. Goodson; and Captain W. Andrews.

The weather was most unfavourable for the sight-seers, for till about three p.m., a drizzling rain descended, sometimes increasing to heavy beating squalls; and the wind, which was from S.W., was blowing at times very fresh. Still, from an early hour, steamboat trains arrived in quick succession from London, Norwich, Yarmouth, Cambridge, and other places within half of the line, and poured out their vast numbers over the esplanade, the north pier, the sea-beach, and the cliffs. The south pier was not very crowded, owing no doubt to the extra charge. As on former occasions, Mr. A. Arcedeckne, the Commodore of the Harwich Yacht-club, had kindly given his yacht the *Norvice*, 79 tons, for the use of the committee. It was gaily dressed with flags, and anchored off the harbour's mouth, whence the boys from which the yachts were started, and from which the judges viewed the finish.

THE FIRST PRIZE CUP, LOWESTOFT REGATTA.

The sports commenced with a schooner match for a Piece of Plate of the value of 100 guineas; no restriction as to sails or men, time for tonnage (as altered for the occasion), according to Adams's scale; three to start or no race. The following yachts took up their stations:—*Coquette*, 47 tons, Mr. E. G. Peel; *Georgiana*, 110 tons, Captain Thellusson; *May Fly*, 140 tons, Mr. G. P. Bidder. The course was from off the pier, round the Stamford Light Ship to the north, through the Pakefield Gat to the south-ward, thence to a station-vessel about fifteen miles to windward, leaving her on the port side, and returning to the starting-place by the Pakefield Gat, passing between the station-vessel (the *Norvice*) and the pier-heads. Precisely at 12h. 30m. 30s. the signal was fired to prepare, and at 12h. 31m. 30s. the gun for the start. The *Coquette* was very soon out of the match, and, after the other vessels had beat through the narrow channel on their way out to sea, they were soon lost to sight, and the attention of the crowd was turned to the starting of the other matches. They arrived at the flag-ship as under:

Georgiana ..	6h 32m. 33s.	May Fly	6h. 21m 51s

The *Coquette* did not arrive till nearly an hour afterwards. A protest was made by the *May Fly* against the *Georgiana*, on the ground that at the start she did not pass between the station-vessel and the pier; but there was nothing in the sailing directions to that effect. The committee, after much discussion, referred the matter to two umpires, who decided in favour of the *Georgiana*.

The second race was for a Piece of Plate, value £20, to be sailed for by yachts not exceeding 50 tons. For this race the following yachts came to their stations:—*Thought*, 25 tons, Coope; *Maud*, 25 tons, Captain Andrews; *Avalon*, 25 tons, J. Goodson. The course was from the moorings laid down abreast of the North Pier head, round the Newcombe, leaving the Buoys and the light ship on the port hand, and home, passing between the *Norvice* and the pier-heads, three times round. The *Thought* took the lead, followed by the *Avalon* and *Maud*, and they completed the third round as follows:

Thought, 5h 47m. 40s.	Avalon, 5h 53m. 40s.	1	Maud, 6h. 24m. 40s

A Purse of £20, to be sailed for by yachts not exceeding 20 tons. The same course as in the preceding race: twice round. For this prize the following yachts entered, and came to their stations:—*Vampyre*, 15 tons, N. Peppercorne; *Waverley*, 15 tons, T. C. Lucas: *Chanson*, 9 tons, Hon. C. Duncombe. All these little yachts set the ensign with great alacrity, and made a very good start, the *Vampyre* having a slight lead. The ship *Chanson*, after making a very good fight for the first time round, was at length compelled to succumb to her larger rivals, and in the last round she was so far distanced as not to be timed. The *Vampyre* fully maintained her previous character in this race, the *Waverley* never having a chance.

A Purse of 15 sovs for river lattees and cutter rigged boats; half a minute per foot allowed for difference of length. The following boats started:—*Iris*, 27ft. R. Reeve; *Kestrel*, 26ft., W. Butcher; *Shannon*, 16ft., W. Brighton; *Alma*, 24ft., C. Francis. The *Iris* took the lead and kept it easily to the finish. The *Shannon* gave up, and the *Kestrel* came in second, followed by the *Alma*, after a well-contested race.

The Yawl Race did not take place owing to the rule of three to start or no race.

A Purse of £20, for six-oared beach gigs. For this race three boats started, viz.:—*Pit Try*, Lowestoft; *Kate*, Lowestoft; and *Tauzer*, Southwold: and, after some well-determined rowing, it was won by *Tauzer*, and *Pit Try* second.

In the evening a Duck Hunt, and other amusements of a minor character, were followed by a brilliant display of fireworks opposite the hotel.

On Wednesday morning, the weather being far more propitious than on the previous day, most of the yachts sailed out of harbour, and were reviewed in front of the Royal Hotel. One column was led by the *Norvice* schooner, and the other by the *Maud* cutter, Captain Andrews. Mr. James Goodson, the respected Commodore of the Royal London Yacht-club, was among the guests of Mr. A. Arcedeckne, on board the *Norvice*, and flew his broad pennant at the fore of the schooner. The review, which was one of the most beautiful features of the Regatta, and which we have engraved, gave the greatest satisfaction to all who witnessed it; and, with some excellent boat races, concluded the Regatta.

In the evening there was a splendid banquet at the Royal Hotel, provided by Mr. S. Howett, and presided over by Sir M. Peto. Upwards of one hundred and fifty sat down, and the entertainment was kept up with great spirit to the last.

"L'ETOILE DU NORD,"
AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

IN our Journal of last week we gave a lengthened review of the performance of Meyerbeer's magnificent opera. We now engrave the animated scene in the first act of the "Etoile du Nord," in which the festivities of the dockyard labourers and country-people are interrupted by *Corporal Grisenko* (Lablache) and his savage troop of Cossacks, who are enticed away by the singing and dancing of *Catharine* (Mdlle. Bosio) and her band of village girls.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

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HAYLOCK and CO.'S SUPERIOR BISCUITS (in all 40 kinds), including Cornflour, delicious Arrowroot, Wheatsheaf, Captain's, Cabin Lunch, Tops and Bottoms, Diabetic and Mixed Biscuits. Used by all respectable Invalids and Confectioners in all the principal towns in the United Kingdom as the purity of Haylock and Co.'s process of manufacture, see by Sir Charles Morgan's "Chemistry," Part III., Manchester, 8, 11, and 13, Lydia-Ann-street, Liverpool. London Wholesale Depôt, 14, Cockspur-street.

BURGLARS DEFEATED. [illegible] PATENT NON-POWDER-PROOF SAFES [illegible] Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London: 16, Market-street, Manchester; Bunkey-fields, Wolverhampton; and 28, Lord-street, Liverpool.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, King William-street, City, London. Established by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV., cap. 54. Sir Henry Pinnock, K.L.S., Director. John Sewell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. The successful operations of this Society have enabled the Directors, for the last twelve years to reduce the Premiums on Policies entitled to participate in profits by 40 per cent which will be found a most liberal reduction, if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits. A Board day Thursday, at one o'clock.
MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

"TITANIA." "COQUETTE." "WILL-O'-THE-WISP." "NOVICE." "MAUD." "MAYFLY."

LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—THE REVIEW OF THE YACHTS.—(SEE PAGE 142.)

SCENE FROM MEYERBEER'S "L'ETOILE DU NORD," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—(SEE PAGE 142.)

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLING, AT PIERRY, IN FRANCE.

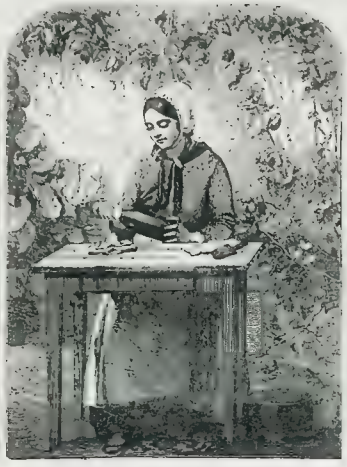
THE DISGORGER.

CORKING.

FASTENING THE CORK WITH STRING.

WRAPPING. TINFOILING. WIRING. STRINGING. CORKING. DISGORGING. PACKING.

FASTENING THE CORK WITH WIRE.



PUTTING ON THE TINFOIL.

WRAPPING THE BOTTLE IN PAPER.

SOMETHING ABOUT CHAMPAGNE

(With Illustration from Photographs taken at Pierry.)

WHAT a day! The heat is intolerable, and yet Baxter has dared to speak of dinner. Well, it is not his fault that the thermometer is 90 deg., so we will obey the summons. Capital Baxter! you are the best fellow that ever devoted his energies to a bachelor! This room, darkened by flowers in the window and the green shrubs at the lattice-work, has half dispelled the languor which made odious the idea of eating. What have you provided? Rum! A *soucket* of flounders—a *compote* of pigeon—and a salad of strawberries. Well, one may struggle with such a repast. No wine; the blood is already feverish will heat. Yet, stay! this is Ida's birthday, and she must be toasted as becomes the lady of my heart. You have remembered that, also, my good Baxter, and have prepared the only draught worthy of such an honour—a bottle of champagne iced to a degree. This bumper I drink in silence. How grateful—how delicious! Remove those grosser matters, and leave me alone with this sublimated liquor—create for love's libations. What other draught have of the grape goes direct to the heart like this and in a moment makes the pulse beat quicker? What pleasant memories are associated with the foaming glass, remembering as we do the silent tongues it has made eloquent, and the anxious hours it has converted into mutual bliss. Who has not lighted some bashful maiden down to supper and thought the task a bore until a glass—perhaps two—of this elixir has converted her into the sweetest prattler that was ever listened to? Or who has not seen some sorrowful boy that has sighed his heart devoted to her through a whole procession of quadrilles and polkas, smile at last when hiccoughed by a *toast* of champagne? Who has not seen the stately matron, erst enthroned in dreadful maternal majesty on the ottoman of state to frown down younger sons and conceal freckle-faced daughters, grow quite famous with young Peter of the Treasury when the sparkling Epernay has crept into her veins and made her old heart young again? What dull dinners have become lively, dashing affairs after the cheerful pop of our generous champagne had been heard in the room, stimulating, as it were, the drowsed spirit to imitate the vivacity of the sparkling liquor. Claret, port, madeira, are all diputitious liquors but who can argue over champagne? It leaps into your glass, challenging you to drink and be happy. "To one or not why, ask not wherefore,"—and Heaven knows these are times in most of our lives when that is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." May he who first created champagne rest in ever with the "inventor of the Leather Bottle," and that is in the best of places

Can it be possible that, whilst we have been rhapsodising, we have exhausted the bottle? That the fellow, so lively half an hour ago, is now "a dead man"? Let us be grateful, and give some account of its birth, parentage and education

About thirty miles east of Paris is the department of the Marne. In a small portion of this department enclosed between the town of Rheims on the north, Chalons-sur-Marne on the east, Vertus on the south, and Epernay on the west, the champagne grapes are grown. The river Marne separates this portion of the department into two unequal parts that on the north side being the larger. The champagne growers divide these parts into four districts. The first district, which is about eight miles long and one mile and a half in width, is on the north side of the river, on an elevation called the Montagne de Rheims, and comprises the parishes of Cligny, Rilly, Verzy, Verzenay and Mailly Trepail Anthouny, and Berry. The second district, about nine miles long and one and a half wide, is on the south side of the Montagne de Rheims, and consists of the parishes of Ay, Cumieres, Hauvillers, Dizy, Mareuil, and Avernay. The third district, cut in miles in length and two miles in width, is on the south side of the Marne and includes the parishes of Epernay where Messrs Moet and Chandon's establishment is situated, Cramant, Avize, Oger Le Mesnil, and Vertus. The fourth district, about five square miles, contains the parishes of Pierry (the birthplace of the dear departed), Moussy, and St Martin

The wines of these various places differ greatly in taste and character, and are the produce both of the white and black grapes, principally of the latter, but those wines which have the larger admixture of the white grape are supposed to possess the richer delicacy; or, as it is called, by the growers "finesse." The vintage commences about the end of September, and if continued by the early part of October the year is considered to be a good one as the white grapes are then obtained in greater abundance. And a busy and merry time is that same vintage. No labour is then. Every available woman, and child is pressed into requisition to gather the grapes, and every donkey and mule to carry them. Troops are seen in all directions ascending and descending the steep and narrow paths leading to the vineyards. In some places the grapes, after being gathered in the cool of the morning, are carried in baskets, and, whilst over the mode of transit, are then placed in the wine presses, the juice running into casks, where it is allowed to ferment. The grapes are not put into a mash-tub, but undergo three or four separate squeezings. In about a fortnight the casks are filled up, bunged tightly, and allowed to remain until the middle of January, when the wine is racked off and clarified

In May the process of bottling commences, each bottle receiving a lump of sugar candy (we suppose to keep it in good humour), and the cork is fastened with string. The bottles are then put to bed in a rack, with their necks downwards, at an angle of forty-five degrees, and from time to time shaken and placed more perpendicularly, so that the sediment may get into their necks. This result is brought about by quite some fifty shakings, which require to be done with so much skill and care that champagne nurses are subjected to a twelvemonth's practice before they are entrusted to perform this delicate operation. The nurse grasps the bottom of the bottle with the right hand, and by a sort of half twist of the wrist the sediment is made to descend into the neck. When the sediment is all deposited the wine, as you may suppose, is ready for disgorging, which is performed (Fig. 1) by the nurse holding the bottle in a slightly inclined position, cutting the string and instantaneously elevating the bottle, when the cork is blown out, and with it all the sediment. The great art is to perform the operation without wasting the wine, and the *dégorgeur* in the Engraving is cutting the string and firing the cork into the *dégorgeoir* before him, which receives the cork, the sediment, and any wine which may escape. This refuse (with the exception of the corks) is made into a villainous stuff, and named brandy

The "degorged" bottle is then handed to the corker who is provided with a steam apparatus which keeps the corks hot and moist. By means of a mallet and a machine called a "chantier" (Fig. 2) the bottle is recorked. A clever and strong man will manage 3000 bottles a day.

Le facteur, a dexterous fellow, then fastens on the string (Fig. 3); and passes the bottle to the next workman, *le feuille au fer*, who wires it up securely (Fig 4)

The bottle may now be said to have got over its troubles, and a fair damsel (Fig. 5) tenderly encloses its head in tinfoil. After which a respectable matron (as shown in Fig. 6), wraps it carefully up in paper, and puts it again to bed with sometimes three to four millions of brother bottles (as at Messrs. Moet and Chandon's), there to remain until exported to complete its mirthful mission, like the "dead man" before us.

We are affected by the recollection of its virtues, and must ring for a *demi-bouteille*.

L.

THE JESUITS.—A return, just published at Rome, shows that the Order of Jesuites at present consists of 5510 members; 1515 of whom are in Italy, 1447 in Spain, 1211 in Belgium, 381 in Spain, 171 in Germany, and 124 in England, America, and other countries. In 1797, when the order was at the height of its glory, it possessed not fewer than 19,316 members.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—By a recent decision in one of the superior law courts of New York, it has been laid down that the Act only prohibits the sale of liquors of domestic manufacture. The next morning all the stores displayed signs certifying "none but imported liquors sold here." The *New York Herald* says on this—"The enterprise displayed by liquor-dealers in disposing of the American liquor in one night, and filling their shops with imported liquor by next morning, is certainly very extraordinary, and merits public notice."

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a communication, addressed by General Larchey to the Minister of War, giving an account of a conflagration which broke out at Constantinople on the 17th of July, and by which it appears the French military were placed in imminent danger. The fire began just after noon, and, favoured by the heat of the sun and an impetuous clanging wind, consumed 120 houses. The buildings occupied by the French were entirely of wood, and were only saved by the incessant exertions of the *pompiers*, who likewise saved many houses of the town, which must otherwise have been destroyed.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* goes into figures to show that Prussia needs not fear a French demonstration on the Rhine; thus, France has 101 infantry regiments; of these 41 have been sent to the East, 2 are at Rome, 12 at least more, be in Africa, so that only 46 can remain in France. At least 10 regiments are wanted for Paris and other populous towns, leaving but 36 infantry regiments, or 108 battalions, free for other service. These united with a due proportion of troops of other arms, would furnish an army of at most 120,000 men, decidedly too few, the *Kreuz Zeitung* thinks, to extinguish Prussia. A recent reinforcement of the garrison of Strasbourg, and some remarks thereon in a Belgian newspaper, have called forth this display of German military legic.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 1st, 1855.

ONE of the curious phenomena attending the siege of large cities is in course of development at this moment before Sebastopol. On our first appearing on the shores of the ancient Taurida confident in the vivacity and unexpectedness of our attack—we landed with a force of fighting men destined, as we fondly hoped, to overcome every material obstacle in field and fortress. The Russians, we were taught to expect, were unable to cope with us in the open plains of the Crimea, and the walls of Sebastopol would not long withstand the force of our arms. In this conquering mood our fighting men advanced—vanquished the enemy opposed to us and stood expectant before the city whose walls bristling with cannon were to be the next trophies of their valour. In these wild hopes we were disappointed; and, as week after week and month after month expired in steady but prolonged efforts to overcome the resistance of the enemy, our soldiers toiled more as labourers than as fighting men, and spent in the work of pick and mattock, and in draught and carriage, those energies which should have been carefully husbanded for other purposes. A radical vice of our system of warfare, related by years of peaceful habits, was here exhibited, and it was not until nearly 25,000 valuable lives were lost to the service of the country that our leaders came to the conclusion that fighting men were destined to fight, and not to labour. Then it was that the phenomenon incident to long sieges began to show itself to our astonished eyes; and, like the Greeks at the beleaguering of Troy, the Allies before Sebastopol commenced the creation of small towns of their own, *en attendant* the capture of the city against which our efforts were directed.

At first, when few sutlers and venders of small wares diligently trafficking with a daily profit of 300 per cent, made their appearance, our chiefs were content to let them settle in the bases of Balaclava, whose contents rendered them almost unsuited for any purpose of their own; but as the numbers of the camp followers increased, and as the convoys gradually crept over us, that Sebastopol was not "going to be taken," it became necessary to devise measures for transforming our port of landing into a magazine, and in that view the hovels and gardens of the Armenian Greeks were devoted to destruction. I shall not pause here to enumerate what tremendous sacrifices of the lives and resources of our country, the necessity of these measures was forced upon the unwilling senses of our chiefs. There are historians of our fatal errors and delays, more able and not less convinced than myself of the truth that the town being destined to be transformed into stores for military purposes, the sutlers and camp-followers were sent away, and a piece of ground allotted to them on the spot where once stood Kadikoi. At first a row of worn and dirty tents marked the spot; next small cabins, composed of a few planks were erected, then buildings of wood of more ambitious form arose, and a street was traced out. Then dawned a new era in our military management, and we commenced the importation of labourers skilled and unskilled, who were destined to snatch the limbs of our soldiers from all but their own solemn-like duties. British "navvies" came to construct a railway, vast numbers of muleteers were engaged from Malta and Spain; and labourers for carriage, for draught, and for manual work generally, were also called in. These it became necessary to house, and a piece of ground was allotted to them as it had been to the sutlers, and camp followers. This influx of attendants upon our army formed a community which is gradually shaping out a small town on the outskirts of Balaclava

Since the sutlers took possession of the ground assigned to them they have increased in vast numbers. Instead of a dozen tents selling every species of goods under the sun, from Cheshire cheese to buttons, and from canvas and to the last volume of Miss "Shilling Library," we have men of speculations—the tinman, saddler, and armourer the shoemaker, and the baker. Even the soda-water maker has erected his shop; and taverns are to be seen, with "Qui si vende vino e altre cose," "Vente de vins et d'eaux gazeux"—the spelling is not mine—and Jews of every country, venders of every sect, clime, and denomination, are busy The sutlers' town has joined hands with that of the labourers', and thus we have the foundation of a city which will soon have its streets and lanes marked by names, whilst quarters of them will be recollected in the future as the "Crosts' Suburb," the "Jewry," "German-land," &c

The most curious of all these quarters at present is that of the Croats, of whom there are not less than 3000 settled in the vicinity of Balaclava. These men are not Sclavonians, as their name would lead one to suppose, but Mussulmans of the Austrian and Turkish borders. They have all the habits of the East; they provide their own meat and water when on shipboard, refusing to consort with Christians. They are large and muscular men, capable of the heaviest labour, and exceedingly tractable. Their martial spirit, exercised by the constant habit of carrying arms, rendered them troublesome at first; and it became necessary to deprive them of the little arsenals of pistols and knives which each of them carried; and the possession of which made them dangerous, not so much to the English, of whom they have a wholesome dread, as to each other. They were furnished on their arrival with large quantities of planks and beams, with which to erect huts for themselves. Children as they were in the art of building, their efforts went no further than the formation of rude shelters, beneath which they retired for the night, braving alike the frost or the rain which penetrated through the numerous apertures in their ill-contrived sheds. But, though rude, and ill arranged, these edifices were of the most picturesque description—just as in their rude method of clothing they exhibit an instinct knowledge of the harmony of colours. These buildings of theirs, however, were not permitted to remain, and rows of large huts were made for them, in which raised platforms line each side of the place, and each man stretches his carpet on which he squats and sleeps without much thought of personal cleanliness. They were not long established in these square and unpicturesque houses, than they began to build galleries outside, with rails to recline against; and they sowed melon-seeds and barley and beans which created a little verdure round them. In the long evenings, after work is over, they may be seen reclining in picturesque groups on these outer balconies, smoking pipes, and lazily inhaling the evening breeze. The narghilé, which is their favourite relaxation, they could not at first obtain, but necessity, the mother of invention, spurred their dull intellects, and you see them smoking narghiles not perhaps of the most orthodox description, but certainly acting as well as the most perfect of its kind. The base of this instrument, instead of being a bulb of crystal, is a pickle-jar still labelled "gherkins," or a flask from some medicine-chest in which "Pulv. rhei" no longer reigns supreme.

But these Mussulman Croats have no more remained unattended followers than any other portion of our army; and several picturesque erections of wood or canvas occupy the ground near them, where the fragrant chibouque and coffee, the perfumed narghilé, are obtainable for a few paras, and where those who are willing to expend find everything that is a luxury to the Oriental. Indeed, there is not one of these men who is not perfectly able to afford himself every enjoyment of this kind; for, in addition to the rations which are served out to them daily, they receive half-a-crown a day, which, being regularly handed over to them, makes each man independent, and even able to save for future wants. Whether at work at the roads, or driving piles at the quays, or carrying like the *hammals* of Constantinople, the Croats of Balaclava are eminently picturesque; but they are nowhere more so than when at rest, either in their *cafés* and balconies, where their variegated and richly-coloured rags form scenes which would have delighted Etty or Müller, had those gifted artists been here to see them. As it is, the quarter which they inhabit has a set of features peculiar to it, and will probably be remembered as the "suburb of the Croats," long after the last of that race has ceased to tread the soil of the Crimea.

July 11, 1855.

It will perhaps be some chat startling to you to learn that the pay announced by Lord Panmure to the House as intended to improve the position of the army before Sebastopol, has not been received here with any marked degree of favour. The subject of pay and allowance is one on which soldiers are generally talkative. It has often been asked, long before the measure contemplated by Lord Panmure was announced, what reason there could be for withholding from the soldiers in active service before Sebastopol the allowances granted to those who serve in the Colonies—the climate of the Crimea being almost as dangerous as that of the West India islands, and the service there much more active and more dangerous. There is no doubt that double pay is a very great boon to soldiers; but, in order that it may be felt, it must be palpable, and the clause which declared that the money would not be repaid, but must remain in the savings-banks in England, effectually destroyed whatever charm might have been made upon the mind of the soldier. "What knows" says the men—(this I have myself heard)—"who knows how long I may live in the Crimea, or whether I shall ever get out of it, and what use is money then to me in the savings bank?" Such as the reasoning, and such undoubtedly the feeling here upon the subject; and this is rendered stronger still by the impression that the measure is not adopted as an act of justice to the old men who have fought, as for a stimulus to recruiting. "It's a very good way," says Johnny, to do doubt," says Johnny, to raise more than 1000 recruits a week; but I wish they would put the money in our pockets." That this is a measure of expediency rather than one intended to reward courage is rendered more apparent by the fact that [illegible] out from a share in it. Nothing, indeed, can be more [illegible] the manner in which the officers on active service [illegible] by the Government. Here are a number [illegible] their months with the fire of the enemy, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whose interest is great. Why should they [illegible] which is extended to the lower ranks? But the [illegible] Whilst these officers are toiling, and many of them laying down their lives for the service of their country, an army of Turks is in course of formation at Constantinople whose officers are to enjoy double pay, Indian allowances—advantages of every sort, in fact, which are denied to the regular service. This Turkish Contingent will doubtless act admirably when it comes into the field, but in the meanwhile why, in the name of common sense, should it be so favoured? It may be urged that the officers of the Turkish Contingent are drawn chiefly from the Indian service, where it is customary to give large pay and much comfort, whilst in the field. Such officers would refuse to serve unless they received their habitual reward. But [illegible] the officers in the new corps are not from the [illegible] the objections which are now made should [illegible] that which was raised on [illegible] many partakers of the same [illegible] to them in attainments and [illegible] that they have not, as a body, seen service in this war.

Nor are the feelings of our officers spared in other matters. They are neglected in more ways than one, and, strange as it may seem, there is no money at head quarters to pay them. It has been a common cry in the Camps that there is not a penny in the office; but there is of course open to those who have the means; but [illegible] what the Jew bankers in Camp charge for risk and [illegible] other additional expenses indentured bills on London, which is at present a price money is to be obtained at this moment in the [illegible] able to ascertain the cause of the emptiness of the army chest, [illegible] positively refused to speak a word to be told, but the truth is that the officers have not had any for a considerable time.

July 21, 1855.

Another week has elapsed without any considerable change in the relative positions of the armies, and it is needless to hazard conjecture as to when our Commanders will think fit to reopen fire against the town. The time has not been inactive since the Green hill and Gordon's Batteries are gradually being deprived of their heavy guns, which are being moved to the works in the [illegible] as these works have become as perfect as art can make them: and, at the same time, daily progress is made in the covered ways that lead towards the town. Of these the most prominent are those which the French are pushing against the Malakoff, which can be seen with ease from the heights. The advance is slow, as it proceed, however, without considerable annoyance of every kind to working parties, which they diligently shell, so that at night there is a continual succession of large flashes; whilst the bursting shells, with their lighted fuses turning round and round, are visible as they describe their parabolas, and look to the eye like glittering balls thrown up by a gigantic juggler—falling, perpetually to be thrown up into the air with unvarying agility. Our plans since the failure of the 18th have been rather to harass the enemy by mortar practice than to damage the works by direct firing—the [illegible] of the port will be complete when the French have entirely armed their [illegible] on the extreme right, while [illegible] ping moored in the harbour. The former, of these [illegible] retired to a greater distance, but cannot be moved [illegible] they are at present on account of the boom of sunken [illegible] lie. A few small steamers still remain [illegible] to shell the Malakoff

The Russians who have been forced to abandon some of their works in the vicinity of the White-works and Mamelon, now the Lavernaia and Brancion Redoubts determined, on the morning of the 19th, to destroy the advanced parallels finished by the French towards Malakoff, and they issued in force out of the Black Battery. They were met by heavy fire from our allies, and some pretty mortar practice was made against the Russian works. The Russians, repulsed at the first onslaught, came to the charge a second time, but in twenty minutes after the commencement of the affair they were finally driven out, and retired into their works with the loss of many killed and wounded, and one officer and five men taken. An officer of the 42nd, whilst looking on from one of our trenches, was killed by a round-shot

The French cavalry in advance have made reconnaissances in advance of Baidar, and penetrated through the Phoros pass. The Russians were said there were no Russian soldiers on that side, or between Phoros and Yalta. It will be interesting to know this fact, and reconnoitre the head waters of the Belbec which trends in a very curious way to the northward, and may offer us future facilities

Great numbers of pack horses arrive here daily, and their number will soon reach 10,000. Of these the Turks have already received 3000, which they are to feed. The want of men is now seriously felt, and those who are here, having too much work, are not improved by having to attend to more than they care for. The same causes act on the cavalry, where there are more men than horses, and the service said [illegible] from the want of forethought in providing them. Should no movement into the field be contemplated, we shall again winter here. Indeed, as large depôts are to be formed before the end of September, when the weather renders the Black Sea dangerous, there is reason to suppose that whatever may be the future operations of the Allies, a considerable force will still remain here. It is not uninteresting to note, therefore, that the Croats are detached to improve the road between Balaclava and Kadikoi. Thence to the front it is still the same unmetalled way as we suffered from last winter.

Omer Pacha and suite left Balaclava for Constantinople, where he has been preceded by Skender Pacha. There were rumours about of disagreements between the former and General Pelissier. These I can neither confirm nor deny.

It is also said, in camp quarters very positively, that General Simpson has resigned. This is denied by many, although it is generally said that the Commander-in-Chief is anxious to be discharged of the burden of his command.

General Dacres ill of cholera. General Filder has found his health failed, and goes to England. We hear that he is succeeded by Sir John Michel, K.C.B., having formed part of one of the commissions sent out here.

Since I wrote respecting the increase of pay, proposed by Lord Panmure, the news of a change in the measure has been received and gives much more satisfaction.

THE SORTIE ON THE 16TH JULY.

The letters received from the Crimea by last mail contain particulars of the sortie made against the advancing gap of our allies on the Mamelon hill, on the morning of the 16th ult. The attack was preceded by the usual characteristic yell of the Russians, but this cry was only raised a little moment of coming upon the troops covering the working parties. The night was dark, and a high wind was blowing; and to these circumstances it was owing that the approach of the enemy was not previously ascertained. The shout was sufficiently loud to be heard at some of the pickets in front of the camp, and appeared to proceed from a large body of troops. A sharp fire of musketry lasted about half an hour, and then subsided; about an hour afterwards, another fusillade was noticed in the same direction, but speedily terminated.

The explanation given by the French is, that the enemy came as friends, and in great force upon the working parties before the latter had time to make the necessary arrangements to meet the attack. Hence so much confusion ensued at first, and the French not [illegible] several struck down, and to retire to the next covert way. At the time of the sortie of the allies were converting the small redoubt on which they had lodged themselves in a line in front of their advanced trench. These being joined together, [illegible] established with the trench trenches, the latter [illegible] of the [illegible] up the Malakoff, all would be completed in [illegible] and [illegible] the progress of this work, and destroy [illegible] already done.

[illegible] therefore, as the French had retired, the enemy commenced [illegible] of [illegible], and filling up the trenches. The French [illegible] by their reserves, and speedily formed again for the attack, and [illegible] evidently upon the Russians. The latter were taken [illegible] a number had had some their arms and accoutrements and were busily engaged in shovelling down the parapets. After [illegible] the volley, the French charged with the bayonet, and a precipitate retreat of the Russians followed. A large quantity of arms and apparel were left in the hands of the French.

The engagement of the attack occurred between one and two o'clock. The enemy did not attempt to renew it. In the course of the night the French not only repaired the mischief done by the enemy, but extended the trench considerably. The Russian loss is said to have been very severe compared with that of the French, numbers having fallen in the second charge. One officer and several men were taken prisoners. The French loss is killed as reported as one officer and thirty men.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

Head-quarters, July 30, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and [illegible] enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's forces in the East:

Head-quarters, Camp, July 17, 1855.

My Lord,—I have the honour to submit for your Lordship's information the accompanying letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 50th Regiment, one referring to his personal services, and the other to those of a party of the 50th Regiment on the occasion of the capture of the Quarries in front of the Redan, on the night of the 7th inst.

With regard to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's own services I think it right to inform your Lordship that it had, upon inquiry, that the original and lingering Quarries on the night in question, and of repelling the repeated attacks of the enemy, was confided to that officer after he had effected the assault, and was, in fact, a separate and detached command from that of Colonel Shirley, who was also as general of the day in the trenches at the right attack; the despatch of that [illegible] Field Marshal Lord Raglan from whose address I was directed to [illegible] performed by the brave men who were under the [illegible] direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

The Lieutenant-Colonel's letter, recording the good conduct of the party of the 50th Regiment under his [illegible] have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,
The Lord Panmure, &c. &c. Lieutenant General Commanding.

Camp, Light Division, July 13, 1855.

Sir,—The despatch of the late lamented Field Marshal Lord Raglan, of 8th June, mentions that I commanded the storming party on the Quarries on the 7th ult. I beg, therefore, to request, respectfully, that you will be pleased to bring to the notice of Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding the Forces, that not only had the honour of commanding the storming party, but that, having been twice wounded in the assault, I retained the sole command on each of the Quarries, not only of the original attacking force and its supports, but of all reinforcements, during the whole night, until relieved at seven a.m. on the 8th. The despatches must have explained already that the enemy made several desperate efforts during the night to regain the works, and that on three occasions recovering in numbers, succeeded in re-entering, but were on each occasion driven back at the point of the bayonet. The entire night was, indeed one continued struggle for this position, the fatigue and anxiety of which I have never recovered from. When Lord Raglan's despatch was compiled I have reason to suppose his Lordship had not received the details as my own report to Colonel Shirley, general of the trenches, was unavoidably delayed in consequence of my wounds, and not being able to write. In addition to myself, [illegible] of the 50th, I performed an important duty, to the best of my abilities, and successfully. I therefore submit this statement to the Commander of the Forces, with the hope that he may be pleased to have my services on this occasion recorded and particularised. At present, several officers have equal praise in the 50th, who were not on the quarters at all. I have, &c.,

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 50th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Waugh, Military Secretary, &c. &c., Head-quarters

Camp, July 13.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the enclosed letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 50th Regiment, detailing the services performed by a party of the Regiment under his command on the night of the 7th of June. I took care to mention the services of the 50th Regiment, which appear to have been overlooked in the late Field Marshal's despatch.

I have, &c., H. SHIRLEY,
Colonel 88th Foot, commanding in the trenches [illegible] 7th June.
The Military Secretary, Head-quarters

Before Sebastopol, July 8, 1855.

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the meritorious conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 50th Regiment, during the night of the 7th June, of any mention of the 50th Regiment, and the attack and defence of the Quarries, during the night of the 7th June, in my report, as they were not given over to me as part of the attacking party; but the officer commanding the party informs me that they, being originally told off as a working party, were directed by the Engineer (Captain Browne) to throw down their tools and that they were moved by you as a support to Egerton's Rifles, which they moved to support the attacking party, and did good service in clearing the Russian trenches, and in the defence throughout the night, as the [illegible] list of killed and wounded attests (53 out of 180). I am sure you will be glad to find until the flag of truce, when their bodies were found in the trenches they had gained.

The officer in command of the party, Captain (now Major) Cure, reports that [illegible] conduct of Lieutenant Stone, who was killed at the head of his men charging the Russians in their trench with the bayonet, and of Captain Elton, who, with a small body of men, formed a covering party on the right to those who were reversing the trench, is particularly deserving of notice. To this also of Lieutenants Scott and Williams, who were most actively performing their duties.

I regret that the Commander of the Forces may deem this statement sufficiently satisfactory to enable him to move in the subject.

I have, &c., ROBT. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 90th Regiment, Commanding Assault.

To Colonel Shirley, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Light Division.

Before Sebastopol, July 17, 1855

My Lord.—I have the honour to transmit herewith the nominal and numerical return of casualties in this army, from the 13th to the 15th instant; also the weekly report of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, which will be sent during to your Lordship, as showing a steady decrease in the number of cases of spasmodic cholera.

I have to report to your Lordship. Our siege operations are steadily progressing.

[illegible], about seven o'clock, a sortie was made by the enemy on the [illegible] French works in front of the Mamelon: the [illegible] and fire of musketry was exceedingly heavy, but I have not as yet been made acquainted with any particulars of it.

I regret to have to announce to your Lordship the death of Captain Rowan Fraser, of the 42nd Highlanders, a very talented young officer, who was killed in the trenches of the night attack, last night, by the splinter of a shell.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,
The Lord Panmure, &c. Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Head-quarters, Camp before Sebastopol, July 17, 1855

Sir,—I beg to transmit to you the weekly state of sick, I have much satisfaction in being able to report to you a continued improvement in the health of the army. There has been an increase of fever cases this week, but a marked decrease in both the frequency and severity of bowel affections.

I have, &c., JOHN HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

To Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding in Chief.

RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 13TH TO THE 17TH JUNE, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

[illegible]

[illegible] 30th Foot: Private William Ward
[illegible] Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private James Kidd. 49th Foot: [illegible]
[illegible] 41st Foot: Private T. [illegible]

WOUNDED.

Cavalry: Thomas Hoare, 17th Foot, slightly, July 15 [illegible]
[illegible] Foot: Private Wm. [illegible]
[illegible] Lieut. John Bowes severely, July 16 [illegible]
[illegible] Lieut. Charles Bowes severely, July 16 [illegible]
[illegible] Private Wm. [illegible]
[illegible] Private Wm. Mahon severely [illegible]
[illegible] Private [illegible]

[illegible] Foot: Private [illegible]

[illegible] Foot: Private [illegible]

[illegible] Foot:

BURIAL AT SEA.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE GUN-BOAT "RUBY," AND BOATS OF "THE ARROGANT" AND "MAGICIENNE" RECONNOITRING THE STRAIT OF STRALSUND.

RECONNAISSANCE OF THE STRAIT OF STRALSUND.

On the evening of Friday, the 13th ult., Captain Yelverton, commanding the detached squadron in the Gulf of Viborg, made a reconnaissance of the Strait of Stralsund, leading to Viborg, in the gun-boat *Ruby*, accompanied by the armed boats of the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne*. This operation was stoutly resisted by the enemy, who kept up a very heavy fire in the boats engaged on sounding, as well as on the *Ruby*, from an earthwork erected on the left bank, and from two steamers and some large row gun-boats. The reconnaissance was effectually accomplished, notwithstanding the severity of the fire, which was returned with admirable effect by the boats' howitzers, rockets, and the long gun of the *Ruby*, with much slaughter to the enemy.

The passage was found to be completely blocked up with piles and masses of granite; and some unfinished earthworks on either side showed the apprehensions entertained of the insecurity of the defences. We regret having to record the loss of Mr. Story, midshipman, and one seaman killed and nine wounded.

BURIAL AT SEA.—A SKETCH IN THE BALTIC.

To those who have never witnessed a ceremony of this nature a few details may be acceptable. It is, we believe, the custom in the Navy always to inter the dead on shore whenever opportunity offers; but when the ship is at sea, or lying off an enemy's coast, where a landing is impracticable, the following routine is usually observed:—Immediately after death the body is sewed up in a hammock, together with two 68lb. shot, and then placed between two guns on the main-deck, to await the burial. This

"THE CÆSAR."—"HANDS PIPING TO BATHE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

generally takes place the next day. On the tolling of the bell all work in the ship ceases for the time, and a funeral procession of three boats is formed alongside. In the first are the body of the deceased, which is [illegible] and [illegible] on the gangway; and in the [illegible] the [illegible] and others who attend as mourners. The grating and Union Jack (which serve as bier and pall) having been properly arranged in the stern of the centre [illegible], the oarsmen are dipped to half-mast high, and the boats proceed on their solemn errand. When they have arrived at a convenient [illegible] from the ship, the [illegible] men of each mess in the [illegible] with the exception of the [illegible] who remain in charge of the ship, are [illegible] to the [illegible] boat. The [illegible] selected as the coxswain of the first boat is [illegible]. At the command of the steersman, the oars are [illegible], and the boats return to the ship in the same order as before. It is not [illegible] to our sailors to say that nothing can exceed the decorum and propriety with which the whole ceremony is conducted. [illegible] men of rough manners and habits, there are occasions on which, more than they are at [illegible] to the [illegible] of our nature, and those good qualities which all respect, [illegible] to the hearts of Englishmen.

THE [illegible] SEA.

"The solemn words are said [illegible]
[illegible] the lead;
In its vast unfathomed [illegible]
The [illegible] have laid to rest.
The fire-flying of waves [illegible] of the keel, the breeze,
Is all his ocean grave—all his storms of life are o'er.

His messmates sit on well-known places of their [illegible] mess,
The [illegible] in their comrade has not a trace she did now be seen;
The waves still roll and [illegible] chamber of his sleep,
Down, down in the [illegible] as though he had [illegible].

[illegible] few [illegible] him not a [illegible],
Cradest him!" Sad [illegible] Who [illegible] years heard?
When seated at their mess [illegible] not [illegible] less,
Each shows his kind distress though he does not speak a word.

Some think that when again they [illegible] that restless mai
They'll be [illegible] and [illegible] messmate's place of rest,
And, seeing sadly [illegible] wish that when they die
In each hand they may tie with those they have lov'd the best.

[illegible] will not come and go without his fitting woe,
Methinks 'tis doubly so when he meets us on the sea:
The World is then so small, a Ship contains it all -
The dead man 'neath the pall! How large a part was he.

L.

PIPING ALL HANDS TO BATHE.

On a sultry day in July or August, the boatswain's signal piping all hands to bathe must be a very welcome one to all on board. A few days ago while the ship's company of the *Cæsar*, lying off Cronstadt, were enjoying themselves in the ballin, a seaman stoker was suddenly taken with the cramp and sank below the surface of the water. Every assistance was tried by those around him to save the poor fellow from sinking, but all in vain. At last Mr. John Ward, the boatswain of the ship, hearing the report of one of his messmates being in the act of drowning, immediately took off his jacket and plunged into the sea, and, to the joy of all hands on board, he succeeded in bringing the poor fellow to the surface of the water by the hair of his head, but not until life was nearly extinct. This is the twelfth person this gallant fellow has saved from a watery grave—the second in the *Cæsar*.

LUBCOCK'S RECONNOITRING REFLECTOR.

THIS simple and ingenious apparatus has just been patented by Mr. John Lubcock, of the eminent banking firm of Munsion-house-street, and is intended for reconnoitring purposes, giving the person using it, under the cover of any defence-works which can afford personal protection, the power of inspecting objects on either side of him without directly exposing himself to the fire of an enemy whose position he is anxious to obtain information about.

The apparatus consists of a simple reflector of glass, or polished metal, attached to a brass bar (which fits on the end of the telescope tube, as in the Engraving), this is connected with a divided vernier and screw for adjusting the angle of the reflector, and opens from the front of the eye-piece with a spring

The whole can be attached or removed from the telescope in an instant. At the present time its introduction must be a great boon to officers and others serving at the seat of war, and the expense, being of the most trifling character, puts it within the means of every one.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—The east of France from Valence [illegible] Metz felt very perceptibly the shock of earthquake which, as has been already mentioned, did some slight damage at Lyons on the 25th ult. at noon. At Orleans three or four shocks were felt, which continued during a period of about 30 seconds. The shock of the earliest at was stopped [illegible] the same time as strong a shock was felt at Joinville-le-Pont—the coincidence, which I should think either [illegible] and [illegible] of production from east to west. Several of the ordinary rooms in upper parts of houses were cracked, others [illegible] were thrown down. Some inmates fled from the attic and several farms in the neighbourhood were [illegible] to make that peculiar lowing [illegible] denotes a fear of approaching danger. The shock at Besançon also lasted [illegible] about 30 seconds. The furniture in some rooms was displaced, the [illegible] ringing, and some ceilings cracked. There was no particular atmospheric [illegible] to announce the phenomenon. The weather was wet and stormy, and the barometer above "variable." At Belfort, in the Doubs, the shock was violent, several chimneys being partly thrown down and others damaged. At Belvoir, the same department, the shock, which lasted six seconds, was so violent that the [illegible] were felt to be [illegible] chimneys were thrown down here, and [illegible] walls were much cracked. The movement was accompanied by a rumbling [illegible] and by a strong smell of sulphur. At Strasbourg the shock was felt in the midst of a violent storm and heavy rain. The clock in the house of the keeper of the cathedra., and a waiter on the platform of the building was stopped. The water in the reservoirs was so agitated as to flow over the [illegible] of its basins. The shock lasted [illegible] seconds. In the upper part of the [illegible] as the soldiers ran out in great haste, imagining the house was about to fall. At Dijon the shock was [illegible], was felt in the direction of north-east to south-west. [illegible] Geneva, in Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. [illegible] at that [illegible] extended to all those countries. The time indicated varies from ten to twenty minutes past one, but the [illegible] is generally only caused a difference of clocks. Among other places over the shocks were felt were Erlach, in the Oden-wald, Carlsruhe, Erlangen, the Bade Oberland, Stuttgardt, Bayer-sburg, Esslingen, Ptolemgen, Aix-la-Chapelle, Spa, Liege, Namur, and three out-stations were felt; they went from the north-east to the south-west, and were strong enough to shake the windows, ring bells, [illegible] light articles of furniture; but the barometer and thermometer remained in a variation. The day was cloudy at the time, and the wind blew from the south-west. A letter from Milan of the 25th says, "A severe shock of [illegible] was felt at Milan to-day, in the direction of east to west. It [illegible] seconds, and terminated in undulations. Most of the clocks in the town stopped, and the thermometer [illegible] from 27 deg. R. [illegible] 14 deg. (33 deg. to 64 deg. Fahrenheit). The weather [illegible] the following morning [illegible] was thick [illegible]."—*Allgemein Mass-ung.*

"NO PLACE LIKE HOME."—An Irish Roman Catholic priest, lately dead in the United States, [illegible] on his coming [illegible] most pressing calls upon his Celtic fellow-countrymen, to avoid the shores of America. The Rev. gentleman, [illegible] the state of society on the States as not very desirable, and he devoted a great deal of time to convince the [illegible] that there is something in the atmosphere of the "land of liberty" [illegible] a tendency to destroy the seeds of the truth [illegible] Catholic peasant.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—(No. I.)

THE impure, or to say positively, condition of the Thames, has once more awakened attention to the necessity of sanitary reform. I have one remark, that health is the most precious of all blessings, the [illegible] deprives wealth of all its charms, and even [illegible] all the evils of poverty. To those who have to live by daily toil, illness is equivalent to the [illegible] wages; and hence it has been truly said, in reference to the [illegible] classes, that of all those [illegible] fever tax is the most costly. [illegible] that typhus and other epidemics, principally arise from overcrowding, [illegible], the decay of animal and [illegible] matter, with [illegible] causes here, the want of personal cleanliness, and the absence of effectual [illegible] to sink to the [illegible] collecting somewhat out of the [illegible] selected as the [illegible] At the commencement of the session, the [illegible] and the boats return to the ship in the same order as before. It is not [illegible] to our sailors to say that nothing can exceed the decorum and propriety with which the whole ceremony is conducted. [illegible] men of rough manners and habits, there are occasions on which, more than they are at [illegible] to the [illegible] of our nature, and those good qualities which all respect, [illegible] to the hearts of Englishmen.

Dr. Lankester, in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Times*, has made a very valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. He says:—

> "Sir,—Your leading article of this day's date, on the Thames nuisance, is so admirably written, and contains so many facts and arguments which I have long had at my command, that I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks, in the hope that they may help to keep the question before the public mind, and to urge the necessity of immediate action.
>
> "The Thames is being rapidly converted into a [illegible] of the most virulent poison.
>
> "But life and health are not only assailed by the atmosphere being thus vitiated; the supply of water [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible] another source of disease. Dr. Hassall [illegible] week before the Committee now [illegible] Drains, &c. Drains, and the following statement:—
>
> "At Vauxhall, the mechanical [illegible] matter, [illegible] [illegible] chemically, [illegible] the [illegible] At the south end [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

Lord [illegible] moved for [illegible] former return on the Criminal Law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR did not oppose the motion, and after a short discussion the returns were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

[illegible]

The House of Commons, at the morning sitting was occupied in Committee with the details of the Limited Liability Bill.

ITALIAN LEGION.

Lord GODERICH inquired of the Government whether there was any ground for a statement which had appeared in the newspapers within the last day or two, that it was the intention of the Government to form an Italian legion." He had understood that the Government had previously stated that it was not their intention to admit Italians into the Foreign Legion

Mr [illegible] said that at one time it was not the intention of the Government to admit Italians, but that now it was determined that they should be admitted as part of the Foreign Legion

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord PALMERSTON called the attention of the House in the evening to the state of the public business, and, observing that there were reasons upon which he would not then dwell, why the Session should be closed by the 10th or 15th of next month (following the precedent of last Session), moved that on Tuesday orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion. The motion was agreed to.

CLAIMS OF OFFICERS.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply,

Admiral WALCOTT called attention to the memorial of the Board of Admiralty relating to the claims of certain officers to be recommended for the honour of the Bath, complained of injustice done to officers, himself included, who had been passed over.

An address was seconded by Captain SCOBELL, and supported by Sir G. [illegible].

Sir C. WOOD said, the object of the motion, namely, that of framing the Bench of Admiralty to recommend to the Queen the grant of honours, was one which the House ought not to entertain. As he explained, unless the rules of the order were altered, it would be impossible to recommend the gallant officer. He opposed the motion.

Lord J. MANNERS and Sir De LACY EVANS supported the motion.

[illegible] STANSFELD said, [illegible] no more unreasonable appeal to the House of Commons from [illegible] than to the Government as to the grant of honours which ought to flow from the Crown. It was quite impossible to carry [illegible] any and several services if it was not left to the Crown, acting [illegible] to recommend to the Queen the persons to determine who should or should not receive these honours. He hoped, therefore, that Admiral Walcott would be content with having brought his services and those of his brother officers before the House.

Lord BOYNHAM suggested that in the arrangements respecting the new Order of Merit care should be taken that no regulations were unintelligible [illegible] Order [illegible] session. The motion was rejected.

SALARY OF SCOTCH SCHOOLMASTERS.

Mr. [illegible] ROBERTSON called attention to the inconvenience that would [illegible] in not regulating the salaries of the parochial schoolmasters [illegible] Act, [illegible] would expire without further provisions to meet [illegible] explanations upon the subject, and stated [illegible] making the necessary provisions next Session.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates.

Various votes were agreed to, after discussion, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress

THE SALE OF BEER BILL.

Mr H. BERKELEY moved the second reading of the Sale of Beer, &c., Bill.

Mr. HORSFALL expressed his regret that the Committee had come to the decision upon which the bill was founded.

After some [illegible] on the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lord BROUGHAM drew attention to the withdrawal of the grant of £1000 a year to the Royal Society. He contended there never had been a time in this country when [illegible] the amount of grant proposed by the expenditure of so small a sum as in this instance, for the judicious application of this income grant to the Royal Society had resulted in the greatest benefits [illegible] country and the world.

Lord GRANVILLE said that the state of the case of the Royal Society was this:—In 1850 the society applied for a grant, which was given, on the ground that [illegible] applicable to charitable purposes. The year the President wrote for a renewal of the grant, but the reply of the Lords of the Treasury was to the effect that, having received the application of the society, their Lordships were not aware that there had been any change [illegible] that they should have an annual grant from the public funds. He might say that the application would meet with serious and most favourable consideration from her Majesty's Government.

METROPOLITAN LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL.

The Lord [illegible] presented a petition from certain ratepayers [illegible] St Pancras and Marylebone, praying that the jurisdiction of the old vestries under the Metropolitan Local Management Bill [illegible] in unions and simultaneously.

Their Lordships then went into Committee on the bill, and were for some time engaged in considering its details. The alterations were mainly verbal and very unimportant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Mr. [illegible] SCULLY called the attention of the House to the unsatisfactory state of the regulations regarding the transmission of newspapers to the British Colonies, the effect of which, he said, was very considerably to increase the expense of English newspapers to subscribers in Canada, Australia, and generally in the Colonies.

Mr. WILSON admitted that the recent regulations were not working [illegible] and that [illegible] authorities were now engaged in [illegible] with a view to improvement.

COMMISSARIAT.

Mr. LABOUCHERE then called attention to the large additional expenditure [illegible] and a half when the House was soon about to ask for the Commissariat. He believed the Government would hardly vote [illegible] Sir [illegible] Commissariat had been recently transferred from the Treasury to the War Department, he was unable to know whether any efficient control had been provided over its expenditure.

Mr STAFFORD was very glad [illegible] honourable gentleman had brought the matter in question. It was [illegible] than a twelve months [illegible] Department had [illegible] reorganised, and yet to this hour the House had received no information respecting the details. The Commissariat in particular [illegible] was much neglected.

Colonel [illegible] DUNNE expressed the alarm which was felt by all military men at the system [illegible] which was now going on of all military offices to civilians.

Mr. [illegible] SCRETARY OF THE EXCHEQUER said, as the Commissariat had been [illegible] from his department, he could give no information as to details. He admitted, the additional estimate was a large one, but it was [illegible] that the House and the country had insisted on the army being amply provided with supplies; and the Government had [illegible] to [illegible] wishes. He did not know that any report would be likely to [illegible] of the transfer of offices, or the details of the [illegible] there was [illegible] should lay it before the House

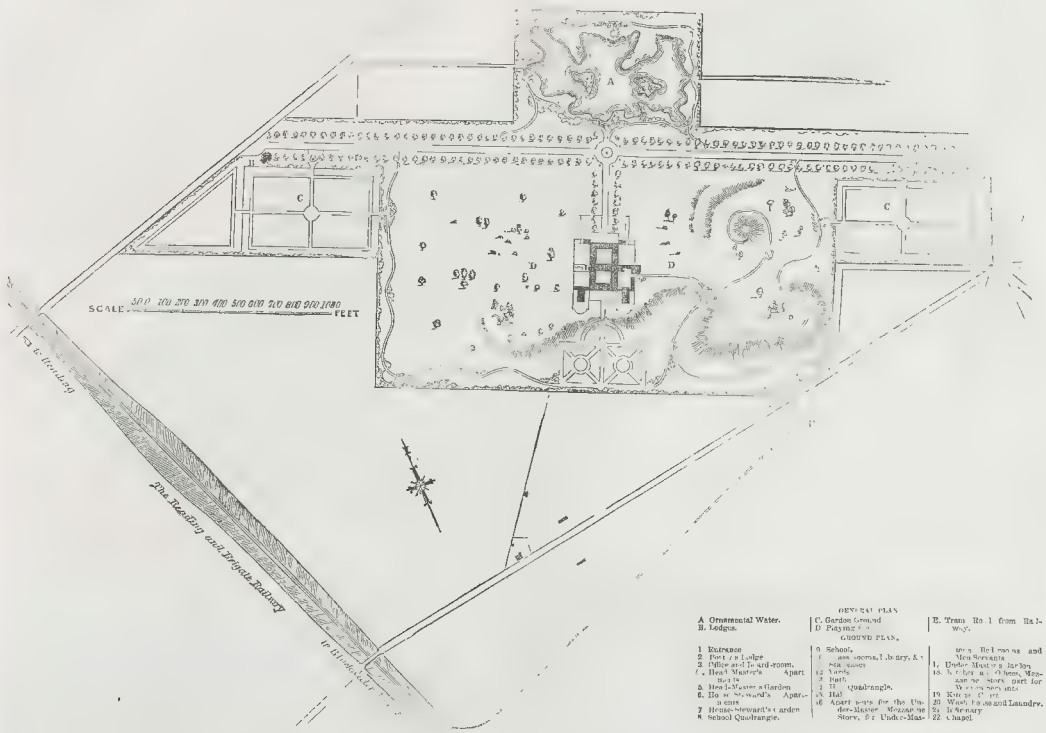
Mr. [illegible] thought that the transfer of the Commissariat to the War Department had [illegible] reorganised, and yet to this hour the House had received no information respecting the details. The Commissariat in particular [illegible] was much neglected.

Colonel [illegible] DUNNE expressed the alarm which was felt by all military men at the system [illegible] which was now going on of all military offices to civilians.

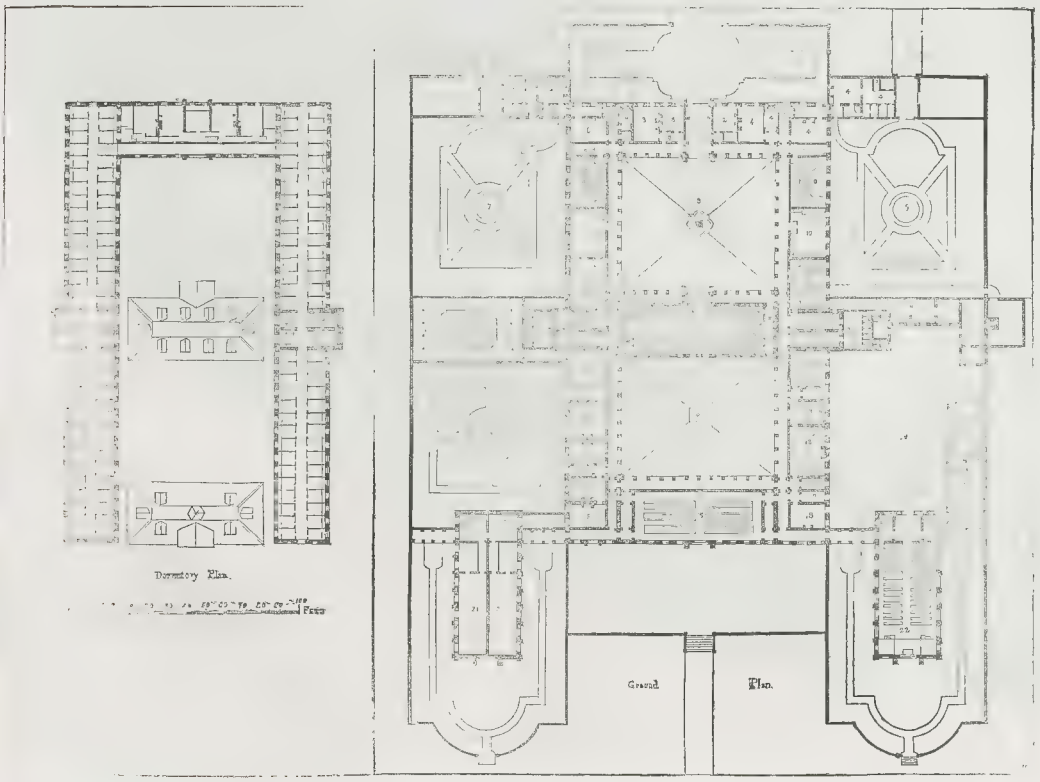
Mr. [illegible] SEC

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE, NEAR SANDHU

SOUTH FRONT.—JOHN SHAW, ARCHITECT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



GENERAL PLAN OF THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.



THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

Among the most gratifying instances of the wisely-administered benevolence of the present age is the foundation of a class of national monuments, which, while they honour the memory of the illustrious dead, shall provide for the exigencies of the meritorious living. In such an enlightened spirit has originated the noble scheme of the Wellington College, for the education of orphan sons of officers in the military service of the Crown or of the East India Company.

We have engraved upon the preceding pages the accepted design for this edifice; and quote the following details of the institution from an appeal which the Governors have just made to the public:—

[illegible] the [illegible] Duke of Wellington, it was very generally felt that no more appropriate monument could be raised to his memory than a building which, [illegible] external [illegible] and architectural [illegible], should serve the higher purpose of giving a gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education to the orphans of that profession of which he was himself the head and the brightest ornament — a class of men who, possessing strong claims upon the gratitude of their country, too often leave to their families no other inheritance than an honoured name, and to whom the bitterest pang [illegible] approaching death [illegible] the knowledge of [illegible] most dear to them. Her Majesty was pleased [illegible] proposed scheme, and to mark her [illegible] incorporating it upon the voluntary association, and by liberally subscribing to its funds. Contributions poured in from the most distant portions of her Majesty's dominions, and at the expiration of two years the Governors had at their disposal a sum of £[illegible], which has been increased by interest received, after deducting all expenses, to £[illegible].

It was then estimated that, supposing a sum [illegible] sixty [illegible] boarded, and [illegible] per head, [illegible] number were increased to 100 boys, at from £[illegible] to £[illegible] [illegible] was then invested, so as to yield an annual income of £[illegible] [illegible] expected to derive from the payments of 100 boys, at from £1[illegible] [illegible] making a total of £[illegible]300.

[illegible] sheltered, on the [illegible] of the Reading and Reigate Railway, about two miles from the Military College of Sandhurst, with a fine prospect to the south west, over an extensive line of country, to Strathfieldsaye, the residence of the illustrious Duke to whose honour the College is to be [illegible].

The Governors next proceeded to obtain a plan and design for the proposed College, and they have great pleasure in expressing their unqualified [illegible] of one which they have received from the eminent architect, Mr Shaw, [illegible] to its exterior elevation and as to its admirable internal adaptation to its ob[illegible].

The lowest tender for the execution of this design is barely under £40,000 for the building itself, including the principal fixtures and fittings, to which must be added the sums required for the purchase of the site, for the erection of a chapel and infirmary, for boilers and steam machinery, for kitchen apparatus, and for obtaining an abundant supply of pure water, making the estimated total [illegible] £[illegible].

Towards this sum the Governors have on hand a balance of £25,000, leaving [illegible] on the estimated outlay of about £26,000, exclusive of [illegible] which may be required to enable them to extend the full benefit [illegible] of 120 boys, which the building will [illegible].

[illegible] the two years which must probably be [illegible] in the erection of the College, their funds will be increased, by the [illegible] of interests, to the extent of about £7000; and it is also true that by postponing for some years the opening of the College, by building in the first instance only the shell, or a portion of the shell, and gradually enlarging the internal accommodation, the Governors may be enabled, out of their accruing interests, to complete the whole work in process of time: but, independently of this mode of operation being far more costly in the end, it is in every respect [illegible] less satisfactory, above all, it postpones, almost indefinitely, the opening of an institution, of which events are daily and painfully demonstrating the urgent need.

Exclusive of the provision made for the children of soldiers in the various military asylums of the country, the nation, with a noble generosity, has contributed a sum exceeding a million sterling, to be applied through the medium of the Patriotic Fund, to the relief of the pecuniary distress of the widows and [illegible] of soldiers falling victims to the present war: but the Royal Commissioners administering that fund have decided that, except in very rare and exceptional cases, no part of it is applicable to the widows of officers, and no part, in any case, to the education of their children.

In these cases, beyond the very moderate pittance of the Widows' Pension, and [illegible] occasional aid of the Compassionate Fund, no provision whatever [illegible] from public or private sources; and yet, among them are to be found (with but too rare exceptions) the severest forms of distress and suffering. The family of the officer who dies in the field or in the hospital, are deprived not only of the income which they might have derived from his pay, but lose the whole sum which, in most cases, he had invested in the purchase of his commission, and from a state of comparative ease are too often plunged into deep destitution, the more painful from the struggle to conceal the intensity of suffering, and to maintain something of the appearance of their former condition. Of all the forms in which relief can be administered to a widow suffering under such privations, none can be more valuable than that which gives her at least one of the objects of her anxiety the means [illegible] ing, not less than that of his mere maintenance, not that maintenance only, but, in addition, the advantages of a sound religious, moral, and practical education, which may fit him for meeting the difficulties of his future career.

Such is the relief which the Wellington College aims at giving, and giving as early as possible. The Governors would have been gratified had her Majesty's Government thought fit to propose to Parliament to grant a comparatively small sum for this truly national object; and they cannot doubt that such an appeal, if yet made, would meet with the ready concurrence of Parliament [illegible] the absence of any such assistance, the Governors will not for a moment believe that when war and disease are daily adding fearfully to the number [illegible] the British public, which has already so liberally [illegible] of the object, will turn a deaf ear to their urgent appeal [illegible] and generous effort, to enable the Governors [illegible] extend, at no distant period, the full benefits [illegible] at this time have a peculiar and a sacred [illegible].

The site originally proposed for the College comprised 112 acres, to which it has been thought expedient to add 20 acres on the north side, as affording the opportunity of forming a very ornamental piece of water (a stream running through it), and thus making a fine feature in the landscape, and enhancing the value of the site generally, by so converting what might otherwise continue to be detrimental in its present state as wet and marshy land.

The design for the College consists of two quadrangles, surrounded by arcades of communication: the first being the school quadrangle, and the second the hall quadrangle. In the former, on the north side, is the entrance gateway in the centre, with the porter's lodge and office on each side of it; also the head master's residence on one side, and the secretary's or steward's residence on the other. On the south side is the school, in the centre of the building, and on the east and west sides are the class-room and boys' library. In the second, or inner quadrangle, on the south side, is the hall; on the east side are the kitchen and domestic offices for the female department, communicating with a kitchen court; and on the west side the under masters' rooms, their library, and the domestic male department; in a line with the hall, and facing the south, is placed the chapel, on one side, and the infirmary on the other, a little removed from the main building, but communicating by covered ways. The foregoing is all on the ground floor, on which are also disposed the washhouse and laundry; and in the kitchen court are a [illegible] large plunging bath for the boys, &c. The upper floors comprehend the dormitories, extending from north to south on the east and west sides of the two quadrangles, being open to the south throughout; the hall and school running transversely, and being one story only in height. These dormitories are divided into separate rooms, one for each boy, about 10 feet by 7 feet—an arrangement deemed essential to their moral and religious discipline, in affording them the means of washing and studying in private, and the opportunity of private prayer.

Perfect means of communication is provided through the dormitories on the same floor. The access to them is by means of staircases in the centre of each range, with all requisite closets, wardrobes, &c.

The building is designed to be of brick, depending for its architectural effect solely on a bold projecting cornice, surmounted by a slate roof of high pitch to throw off the rain. The entrance gateway in the centre is simple but large, surmounted by the arms of the great Duke. The quoins are of rubbed red brick and stone alternately; and there are stone string-courses at the floors.

Throughout the design the architect has avoided all extraneous ornament, and has endeavoured to make the features which are essential to the use of the building to constitute its architectural effect; and, by adapting it to its purpose, to the material which the site affords (viz., bricks), and to the climate, to make the building essentially English in its character, rather than an imitation of the style prevailing in other times and in other countries.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Clericus, Shirley.—1. You cannot Castle when your adversary checks you, to escape that check, but you may Castle subsequently. 2. The fact of the Rook being *en prise* of an adverse piece is no bar to a player's Castling.

Johannes.—The delay in the publication of Sir Frederic Madden's articles on the "Introduction of Chess into Europe" is owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining [illegible] Mss from Spain and Italy. We are happy to say there is now [illegible] of these interesting papers being recommenced very shortly.

[illegible] Try once more.

H M [illegible]—The [illegible] interest, we are sorry to say, in the game "played by signals between two [illegible]" [illegible] *but it was so played*. It is not only [illegible] by the [illegible] errors in the play, but has been taken down so negligently [illegible] the latter part is [illegible].

[illegible] see the Problems, and to know to what Solution an [illegible].

Signor L[illegible], Paris.—You have forgotten to send any address.

C M B, Dundee.—They shall be reported on in our next.

Carolus Henricus.—No; unless by composers of acknowledged excellence.

E. P. R., Augusta, U.S.—1. Your Solution of No. 592 is a mistake. You overlook the fact that Black, in taking the [illegible], gives check. 2. If Black in our Solution were to capture the Queen he would obviously be mated in a less number of moves.

H T; Amateur; Tyro; Juvenis.—[illegible].

Solutions of Problem No. 596 by Clipper, O. P., Paracelsus R., W. G., Peter, Repeater, Dr [illegible], F. R. of Norwich, Mrs. Piccadilly, Carolus Henricus, J P., Guernsey, are correct.

Solutions of Problem No. 597, by Clarke M. P., Paracelsus R., Dogberry, Œdipus, J A M, Fakenham, Peterson, F R. of Norwich, Excelsior, Gregory, Bookworm, [illegible] J P., H [illegible], J N, D D, F R. S., Antiquary, Rusticus, M [illegible], Omega, Peter the Little, Medicus, Observer, H [illegible], are correct. All others are wrong.

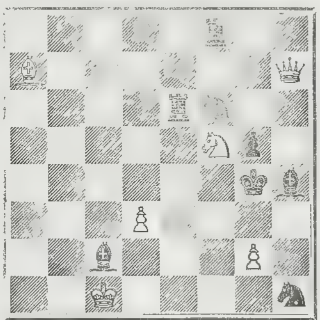
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 597

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 6th	K takes R (*best*)	3. B to Q 7th	K takes Kt
2. B to K 6th	K to Q Kt 2nd	4. B mates	

PROBLEM No. 598.

By Mr W. G[illegible].

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT THE LEAMINGTON MEETING.

Game played between Sir John Blunden, Captain Gowan, and Mr. H. Turton in consultation against Herr Horwitz.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE. (Herr Horwitz.)	BLACK. (The Allies.)	WHITE. (Herr Horwitz.)	BLACK. (The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. P to K B 5th	Q to K 2nd (*d*)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P takes P	K B takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. K to Kt sq	Q B to K B 2nd
4. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	22. B takes K B	R takes B
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Q to Q 4th	K R to Q B sq
6. P to K 5th (*a*)	P to Q 4th	24. P to K R 4th	Q R to Q B 7th (*e*)
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th	25. P to K Kt 5th	K R to Q B 5th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	26. Kt takes R	R takes Kt
9. Q to Q B 2nd	B to [illegible]	27. [illegible] K Kt P	K takes Q
10. B takes Kt	B takes B (*b*)		
11. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	28. [illegible] (*f*)	Q takes P
12. B to K 3rd	P to K B 3rd	29. [illegible]	K takes P
13. Castles Q's side (*c*)	Kt takes Kt	30. [illegible]	K to K 2nd
14. Q takes Kt	B to K [illegible]		
15. P takes P	Q takes P	31. P [illegible]	R to Q B 2nd
16. Kt to K 5th	Q [illegible]	32. Q R [illegible] K Kt sq	K to Q 3rd
17. P to K B 4th	Q R to Q B sq	33. [illegible]	P to Q 5th
18. P to K Kt 4th	P to [illegible]		

Indisposition at this point caused Herr Horwitz to leave the game, which otherwise he most likely would have won.

(*a*) Some of the best [illegible] critics now prefer taking the Pawn with Pawn.

(*b*) [illegible] taking with the Pawn, since the Bishop must [illegible] to make way for the advance of the Q B Pawn.

(*c*) [illegible] hazardous, but Herr Horwitz, like our Cochrane, seems often to [illegible] from love of the excitement or to show how he can triumph over it.

(*d*) We incline to believe the Allies would have done better by taking Pawn with [illegible] and [illegible] an exchange of Queen.

(*e*) *Cui bono?* Instead of this move of no meaning, would it not have been wiser [illegible] Q [illegible] 3rd? It is clear that White could not then have advanced his K Kt Pawn, and if [illegible] ventured to attack the Queen and Rook he must have lost the game, *e g*.

25. [illegible]	Q to K B 3rd	28. R takes R	Q takes Q
26. Kt to Q 7th	R to Q B 8th (ch)	29. R to Q B 8th (ch)	[illegible]
27. [illegible] R	[illegible] takes R (ch)	30. R takes B (ch)	[illegible]

And White would lose.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Smart skirmish played "lang syne" between Mr. Staunton and M. de Rives.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q 2nd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd (*b*)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Q B takes P	Q B takes Kt
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	15. P takes B	Q Kt to K 4th
		16. [illegible] takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	17. [illegible] K [illegible]	K [illegible] 3rd
6. Castles	P to Q B 7th	18. B to K B 6th	Q to K B 4th
7. Q takes P	P to Q 3rd	19. [illegible] Kt (ch)	K [illegible]
8. P to Q R 3rd	K B to Q R 4th	20. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 5th
9. P to Q Kt 4th	K B to Q Kt 3rd	21. B to K R 4th	P to K 5th
10. Q to her Kt 3rd (*a*)	Q to K 2nd	22. Q to Q B 3rd	K to Kt sq
11. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	23. Q to K B 6th	

And Black resigned.

(*a*) It is not unusual to play the Q B to Q Kt 2nd at this moment. The game then proceeds thus:—

10. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	13. B takes Kt	Castles
11. P to K 5th	P takes P	14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th
12. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	15. Q B to K Kt 3rd, &c.	

(*b*) Bad enough, but what else could he do? If he had played the natural move of P to K B 3rd, White would have taken the K B with his Kt, winning a piece.

CHESS ENIGMAS

From the *[illegible]*.

No. 927.

White: K at Q B 4th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, P at Q R 2nd.
Black: K at Q R 5th; Ps at Q B 2nd and 4th, Q R 3rd and 6th.
White to play and mate in six moves.

No. 928.

White: K at K B 4th, Q at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at Q 2nd and Q B 3rd.
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 929.

White: K at K 2nd, Q at K R 7th, Bs at Q 8th and Q Kt sq, Kt at Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q R sq, Kt at Q R 3rd.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 930.

White: K at K 8th, Q at Q B 2nd, B at K B 2nd.
Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at K B 3rd, K 4th, and Q 3rd.
White to play and mate in four moves.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

After four months' unnecessary concealment, and after many questions in both Houses of Parliament for its production, the Treasury Minute reconstituting the establishment of the National Gallery has at length made its appearance in print. We have been favoured with an early copy of this minute, and, as it will soon be the talk of artistic circles, we shall endeavour to give the marrow of its contents in as few words as possible.

The National Gallery will in future be managed by twelve unpaid Trustees; by a "Director," with a salary of one thousand pounds a year; a Keeper and Secretary, with a salary of £750 a year and rooms; and a Travelling Agent, with a salary of £300 a year and his travelling expenses. The twelve Trustees are:—Earl of Ripon, Earl of Aberdeen, Marquis of Lansdowne, Samuel Rogers, Esq., Duke of Sutherland, Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Monteagle, Sir James Graham, Lord Overstone, Lord Ashburton, William Russell, Esq., and Thomas Baring, Esq. The Director is Sir Charles Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy; the Keeper and Secretary, Mr Ralph Wornum; and the Travelling Agent, Mr Otto Mundler. The Trustees are the same as before, with the exception of the *ex officio* Trustees. The Director is appointed for a term of five years, but is eligible for reappointment, while his appointment may be at any time revoked by the Treasury. Mr. Uwins, it will be seen, is no longer Keeper. The supposed necessity for the continuance of the Trustees is thus truly explained by the Lords of the Treasury:—

Their Lordships are of opinion that the continuance of Trustees is desirable, not for the purpose of sharing, except in a very limited and defined form, the responsibility of the Director; but in order to keep up a connection between the cultivated lovers of art and the institution, to give their weight and aid, as public men, on many questions in art of a public nature that may arise, and to form an indirect though useful channel of communication between the Government of the day and the institution.

Without this aid the Director would be in a high but insulated position, reporting periodically to the Treasury, but missing the counsel and experience of the Trustees, and being without that stimulus to exertion which the knowledge of the bond of union existing between the lovers of art in this country and himself, through the medium of the Trustees, would be calculated to afford.

The Duties of the Director are thus defined. We fear that they will clash with other duties; but Sir Charles is a man of even temper and tact, and may command his twelve without much trouble:—

The chief duties of the Director, in addition to his functions at the Board of Trustees, will consist in the selection and purchase, or recommendation for purchase, of pictures for the National Gallery, and in the arrangement, description, and conservation of the collection.

One of the most important duties of the Director, and one which will require great care and attention, will be to construct a correct history of every picture in the collection, noting its repairs, and describing accurately its present condition, which history will be continued from time to time by new entries as occasion may require.

The selection of pictures must, of course, be left in a great measure to the judgment of the Director, aided by the Trustees; but my Lords are of opinion that, as a general rule, preference should be given to fine pictures for sale abroad. As regards the finer works of art in this country, it may be assumed that, although they may change hands, they will not leave our shores; whereas the introduction of fine works from abroad would form a positive addition to the treasures of art in England.

My Lords are also of opinion that, as a general rule, preference should be given to good specimens of the Italian Schools, including those of the earlier masters. It must, however, be clearly understood that their Lordships do not intend in any way to fetter the Trustees and Director in their choice, but that they must use their discretion as circumstances arise.

My Lords propose, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, to insert annually in the estimate for the National Gallery, a sum expressly for the purchase of pictures. This sum need not be annually expended, but might accumulate, and thus enable the Trustees and Director to purchase a fine collection at once, if such an opportunity should offer.

If cases of sudden emergency should arise, it will be competent for the Director to purchase a picture out of the sum so voted, and as he will do this entirely on his own responsibility, it will be necessary that the reasons for the purchase should be fully stated in writing, and placed on record at the next ensuing meeting of the Trustees.

In the event of the Director recommending a larger purchase than the grant at the disposal of the Treasury can meet, his recommendation and the opinion of the Trustees thereon, after being inserted on the minutes, must be forwarded to my Lords for their consideration.

My Lords are of opinion that, for the present, the loan or temporary deposit of pictures in the National Gallery should not be permitted.

If it shall be decided by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Director, to remove any picture from the collection, either for the purpose of lending it to some provincial collection, or as a permanent measure, a report stating the reasons for this must be made to my Lords, and their sanction obtained.

The Director will prepare and issue, with the sanction of the Trustees, rules and instructions for the guidance of the officers and attendants in their duty, and he will in like manner frame regulations for the admission of students and others to make copies in the galleries; which rules and regulations, with any changes made from time to time, must be appended to the general report which the Director is to make annually to the Treasury.

The Keeper is to compile a "catalogue of the masters who might, sooner or later, be represented in a National Gallery." The Travelling Agent is to keep a diary of his journeys and proceedings, and the Trustees are to present an annual report of the Gallery, to be printed with the estimate. That the Lords of the Treasury were in earnest in their report is evident from the vote of Parliament for £10,000 "to purchase pictures for the Gallery during the current year." What has been bought by Sir Charles Eastlake? What has Mr. Otto Mundler seen?

The monument to be erected in Greenwich Hospital to Sir John Franklin and his followers has been entrusted to Mr Westmacott, R.A. Artists are remarking on the insufficiency of the amount voted for the purpose—only £800! But this, perhaps, is only a portion of the sum; though the wording of the printed vote would not lead to such a supposition.

Ten thousand pounds are to be divided amongst the discoverers of the North-West Passage. Captain M'Clure is to have £5000, and the officers and crews the other half. And thus ends what has been our enormous expenditure on a great but useless geographical discovery—an expenditure incurred by the Admiralty under the adroit advice of the late Sir John Barrow, when the *appropriation* of the public money was not looked narrowly into by Parliament or the public.

Our "Talk" this week has run into something like a Money article, but this is not our fault, and we have yet to remark on another matter to which the attention of Parliament has just been called. The Royal Society has for the last few years had an annual allowance from Government of a thousand pounds for scientific purposes. The "usual" allowance has this year been withheld. We are sorry for the withdrawal, but before the continuance of any annual grants of the kind are made some report should be printed of the services to science rendered by the previous vote. Perhaps Mr. Weld (the admirable Assistant Secretary to the Society) will inform us on the subject.

Fatal Case of Hydrophobia.—A private in the Worcestershire Militia, named William Holloway, was last week seized with symptoms of hydrophobia at his billet, and sent to the regimental hospital as soon as possible, but the progress of the disease was so rapid that, despite the unremitting attention of the surgeon, he expired in great agony on the following Saturday night. It appears that about two or three years ago the deceased was bitten by a mad dog, but from that time till within a few weeks ago he enjoyed good health.

THE NEW AMBULANCE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Ambulances represented by our Artist in the annexed Sketch are conveying the wounded to the Castle Hospital, situated behind the old Genoese Fort—the ruins of which are seen in the distance, towering above Balaclava Harbour, of which a glimpse is caught in the middle distance. The white house in front of the cliff is a marine villa, which has been converted into an hospital for sailors. The new ambulances are made with a double seat, so that each mule can carry two wounded soldiers. The patients lie in a kind of arm-chair, the upper part of which is covered like the *capote* of a cabriolet.

NEW AMBULANCE TRANSPORT SERVICE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LAYING DOWN POSITION LIGHTS FOR MEN-OF-WAR.

WE have to thank an obliging Correspondent for the accompanying Sketch and details of this operation, taken off Sebastopol.

For various reasons it had been deemed inexpedient for the men-of-war to make an attack on the Russian batteries during daylight, since the damage we might inflict would be by no means commensurate with the injuries we ourselves would sustain. Much chagrin and mortification were felt generally through the fleet when we saw the contest raging under our eyes, and were unable to share in its perils and participate in its glory. No one, from the Admiral down to the common seaman, witnessed the battle of artillery, and heard day and night the deep sullen mutterings of the Russian guns replying to the cannonade of the Allies, without a sigh that we were passive spectators and not active combatants. A plan, however, was conceived and proposed by Lord Clarence Paget, Captain of the *Princess Royal*, immediately adopted by the Admiral, and executed by Mr. Hall, the master of Lord Paget's ship, with such consummate judgment, ability, alacrity, and skill, that he has merited and met with the warmest approbation of all those who have been thus enabled to come in contact with our enemies. By means of this plan of Lord Paget, the men-of-war are now important actors in the struggle. All along they occupied a prominent position: they paralysed the hostile squadron; they withdrew a part of the garrison from the positions against which the weight of the Allied attack was directed, by perpetually menacing the batteries on the sea-board; they covered the left flank; protected the rear: and afforded supplies to the army, without which, in this poorly-cultivated country, our troops could not have existed for a week. But now, by means of position lights of different colours being erected at suitable places along the shore, we are enabled to take up the best position for discharging our broadsides into the besieged town. The duty of superintending the erection of those lights, of course, devolved on Mr. Hall, and it was a duty requiring care and attention, and entailing considerable danger, the slightest derangement of one of the lights from its proper position would cause the ships to run on the Constantine or Quarantine shoals; and whilst we were determining a suitable position for their erection, the shot furrowed the ground around, and the huge shell discharged at the French Battery A, on the extreme left of our attack, sent their whizzing fragments unpleasantly close. On the night of the 16th, guided by those lights, fifteen small vessels in succession went in, and fired on the town, allowing an interval of half an hour to elapse between each vessel delivering its fire: the only two-decker as yet that has been permitted to go in against the batteries is the *Princess Royal*. On the night of the 18th Lord Paget obtained permission to try his guns against Muscovite Forts: the night was dark, the moon had sunk beneath the horizon; the rocket-ships occasionally sent up one of their projectiles with its long train of light; but, unfortunately, they showed us to the enemy too soon, and permitted them to find our range accurately, and in a moment the silence and grim repose that wrapped the northern batteries was broken, and a perfect storm of shot and shell was hurled on us, from the mouth of the Belbec to the Quarantine Fort. But soon we took up our proper position, and a wild, fierce, and lurid burst of flame issuing from our broadside for an instant, dissipated the gloom; with horrid clamour forty-six shell-like globes of flame, rushed blazing through the night, and carried with them ruin, devastation, and dismay—each shell as it ricochetted, flaming along the surface of the water, seemed like some strange sea-monster, and presented an appearance so grand, wild, terrific, and strange, that description fails to convey even a faint idea of the scene.

In the accompanying Sketch, on the extreme left, is the French battery much exposed and injured by the fire of the Quarantine. Next is a Russian earthwork in front of the crenelated, firing upon the aforesaid battery. In about the centre of the picture are the sailors placing the position lights, to each of which is attached a wooden screen for conceal-

PREPARING TO MAKE SIGNALS.

THE WORONZOW ROAD

ment from the view of the Russian batteries; while also are shown the boats of the *Princess Royal*, with Mr. Hall, at the entrance of the Streletzka Harbour, with materials for constructing the lights, and on the right is the marine tent of the sentries of the *Princess Royal*, who are posted there for the purpose of attending the lights over Streletzka Harbour.

SKETCHES IN THE CRIMEA.

VALLEY OF VORUTZA, WORONZOW ROAD.

Our Correspondent writes: "In the valley on our left, coming from Baidar, we fell in with a party of Turkish troops, camped in their peculiar way. One of those encampments and the aspect of the surrounding scenery was peculiarly characteristic. Each sentry is protected by a sort of parasol, made of foliage. Behind the *faisceaux* (rows of piled arms) there is a long gallery, constructed of boughs, under the shadow of which the men lie throughout the greater part of the day, instead of remaining under canvas. Piled drums and bugles; arabas drawn by buffaloes, and containing a group of soldiers (the Tartar driver in front of the car); soldiers on foot and on bât-horses;—here are all the pell-mell of a Turkish *colonne en marche*, showing the total absence of any regular transport service, with all the inconveniences of the traditional *impedimenta*. In the background is the "Omer Pacha Tent," surrounded by large ones for his suite, with carriages and horses.

VALLEY OF VORUTZA—TURKISH BATTERIES COMMANDING THE WORONZOW ROAD FROM BAIDAR.

This singular scene is thus described by our Correspondent:—"The pieces are covered with foliage, as well as the *caissons* (waggons) behind; they are in position so as to command the Woronzow road. The sentry, a foot artilleryman with a small sword and a belt, is, as usual with the Turks, placed under an umbrella like shelter made of a pole and foliage. An officer is crossing a little rivulet at the bottom of the hill; the artillery are in two lines behind and hidden under the trees; and beyond are the huts.

New War Projectile.—A remarkable series of experiments were made on Monday in the grounds adjoining Chelsea Hospital, by Captain Disney, the inventor of a new war projectile, which he says has been brought before the notice of the proper authorities, but does not yet appear to have been adopted in the service. The invention is one of a very simple description, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be used with great advantage in the contest in which we are now engaged with Russia. It consists in fitting shells with a bursting charge of powder contained in a metal cylinder, and filling the rest of their space with a highly combustible fluid, which upon exposure to the air ignites everything with which it is brought into contact. This fluid does not act upon the substance of the shell, is not in itself explosive, and, being prevented from leaking by a nicely-fitted brass screw-plug, enables the missile to be carried about without much risk. Directed against ships or houses, or masses of troops, the new projectile would have all the destructive properties of the rocket, without its uncertainty of aim. Water only temporarily extinguishes its inflammatory power, which is so great as to make even woollen materials burn with a quick flame. Captain Disney also states that by a similar use of another chymical fluid he can cause blindness for several hours to all troops coming within a quarter of a mile of its operation; but this portion of his experiments was, for obvious reasons, omitted. A shell to contain explosive substance which he exhibited on Monday would be found very destructive, but its chief use would probably be as a charge for large shells. As the Select Committee of the Ordnance has now been reformed and enlarged, the attention which it pays to this and other inventions of apparently a practical character will be narrowly watched by the public.

TURKISH BATTERIES COMMANDING THE WORONZOW ROAD.

OUR LODGERS. (No. II.)

THE BACK ATTIC.

WELL, it really seems as though it should have happened on purpose to form a sequel to this second sketch of mine. I dare say you wonder what I mean. [illegible] have patience.

Shortly after Mrs. Mungo I and were married we succeeded to my [illegible] business, the old lady having died, as I told you. All the rooms were let to very good tenants—the "back attic" and all—as we thought. It was occupied by a widow and her daughter—a Mrs. and Miss Watson (names [illegible], for reasons to be named hereafter). They were poor, but punctual with their rent, and, consequently, were great favourites with us all. Miss Watson painted flowers on velvet, and used to sell them to some person in the Soho Bazaar. Mrs. Watson did nothing but what she pleased, and I have reason to believe she had been well off at some period of her life. She was a very quiet lady-like woman, and kept her room like a little palace. She was very fond of flowers, and it did one's heart good to see how bright and cheerful the "back attic" used to look in summer-time, decked out as it was with the gayest and sweetest blossoms that could be bought [illegible] to excuse this extravagance to me by saying that her daughter required them as patterns to paint from, and I dare say she [illegible]. Miss Watson was [illegible] pretty, [illegible] too slim for [illegible], much too melancholy. She was somewhat proud [illegible] in her disposition [illegible] loved her [illegible] love you half [illegible] have [illegible] slight [illegible] life, but I shall never cease to love you [illegible] any [illegible] one another, [illegible]

The winter [illegible] price, [illegible] the Watsons were obliged [illegible] good [illegible] a doctor—an ex[illegible] Miss Watson [illegible] capital nurse, fo[illegible] to the day, so that [illegible] Mrs. M[illegible] attic, [illegible] paintings, [illegible] word about [illegible] Mrs. Mungo [illegible] repeat [illegible]—when one [illegible] in a bad way, [illegible] Mrs. Watson [illegible] the street, and [illegible] I thought [illegible] and settle [illegible] had answered "Very well [illegible]" I don't think that I should [illegible] I not mention [illegible] to Mrs. Watson, [illegible] the Watsons were [illegible] not so fully employed [illegible] was in and out half a dozen times a day, and very frequently [illegible] of the evening, a thing she never used to do [illegible]. That bothered me, because when people begin to go [illegible] is generally the [illegible] business of mine to [illegible] us, except [illegible] now and then [illegible] Miss Watson on the stairs, and I remarked that whenever I did so, she seemed in a hurry to get away, and appeared greatly confused.

It was now April, and I had been into the country to spend three weeks with an aunt of mine in Derbyshire, when Mrs. Mungo [illegible] my tea after my journey home, closed the door, and without ringing the bell for the servant to take away the tea-things, made the following statement. She said that directly I went away the Watsons [illegible] that she waited until the fortnight was up, and then [illegible] daughter, and told her that as our lodgings were [illegible] punctuality in paying rent was a *sine quâ non*, she must [illegible] Mrs. Watson to pay what was owing, or leave her box and find some other apartment. Mrs. Mungo said, Miss Watson positively shivered when she heard this, and her face turned ashy pale. She never spoke a word but went up-stairs sobbing like a child that had been severely whipped. The consequence was that one week's rent was sent by our servant to Mrs. Mungo, who is such a deuced keen woman, that her suspicions were instantly aroused. As I told you, she had never repeated her visit to Mrs. Watson, and therefore she felt it would be hardly delicate to intrude herself under existing circumstances; but, when Miss Watson went out in the evening, she sent our maid-servant to watch her, whilst she peeped through a hole she had made in the wainscot and took a general survey of the back attic. Every little ornament belonging to the Watsons had disappeared (we never put ornaments in the attics), and the old lady was sitting in her chair, her face covered by her hands, rocking herself to and fro, moaning quite audibly. Mrs. Mungo has an eye like a hawk, and she instantly saw that some of the bedding was missing. Imagine, as she said, what her horror was at this discovery. She had actually been paid her own rent with the produce of her own property, and it was really adding insult to injury. Her first impulse was to rush into the room and shake Mrs. Watson; but she restrained her feelings, and determined to await my arrival from the country. Of course I saw immediately there was but one thing to do—call in the police and give them both into charge. I did so, and never shall I forget the heart-rending scene I then witnessed. Only think! two blankets, a sheet, one pillow and a counterpane were found to be missing, and the duplicates all in an empty tea-caddy! Both the Watsons fell on their knees and implored for mercy, but I told them as kindly as I could that the matter was now out of my hands, and they must do the best they could with the magistrate. I was afraid the old lady would have died before we could have got her to the station-house; but by great care on the part of the policeman, mother and daughter were charged, and safely locked up.

The next morning we appeared at the Police office, and even the magistrate said that in the course of his long experience he had never witnessed such a scene. First the mother accused herself of being only to blame. Then the daughter wouldn't hear of this, and said that the mother was innocent. Mrs. Watson tried to excuse herself by saying "that, having pawned everything belonging to them to pay [illegible] rent (that was all very well) and procure the means of subsistence, she found that for three days her daughter had taken nothing but some weak tea. That they had both been very ill, and in her despair she had counselled the pawning of Mr. Mungo's pillow, believing that every day would bring employment to her daughter, and that the article could be redeemed." The daughter denied this, and said "that all that had been done was her own act and deed—that her mother was in ignorance of the transaction, et cetera." Of course that sort of thing wouldn't do, and the [illegible] appealed to me as to my intentions. I bowed and said, "[illegible] your worship;" upon which he observed that he had nothing to do but [illegible] the young [illegible] for trial. But, upon the earnest entreaty of the mother, he ultimately committed them both.

The trial came on: the mother was acquitted; the daughter transported for seven years. Of course, I thought that there was an end of the matter: but the policeman called some days afterwards, and told me that the old lady was gone into the workhouse; and he hoped that I would let him take away a small miniature of Mr. Watson and some old letters—the only things that were left to her. I flatly and at once refused. He was nettled, and so was I, and I determined to keep my eye upon his movements. Would you believe it? Because Mrs. Watson had been used to have tea, and none being allowed at that time in the workhouse, he actually gave the old lady a shilling a week as long as she lived, which, luckily for him, was only about six months after the trial.

Now comes the strange part of the story, and the reasons why I have not given their real name and address.

The day before yesterday I was at home reading *Bell's Life*, which I get second-hand from our butcher, when a private brougham drove up, and out got a lady and gentleman. I heard my name mentioned, so put on my coat, and hid the paper under the sofa-bolster, wondering what on earth they could want with me. When they were shown into the room, the lady said,

"You have forgotten me, Mr. Mungo?"

"I am so unfortunate," I replied.

"I believe," said the gentleman, "you have a miniature and some letters belonging to a former lodger of yours—Mrs. Watson?"

"[illegible] I have [illegible]." And the truth began to flash upon me.

"I believe, also, you have some lien upon them for rent," said the lady, [illegible]

"[illegible] articles which formed the ground of a prosecution," added the gentleman, as bold as brass.

"Well, I have," was my answer.

"We wish to take them out of your hands, if you will name the sum you [illegible], Sir," said the gentleman.

"[illegible] pleasure," I replied, referring to my ledger. "Here it is—[illegible]"

"[illegible] So much!" said the lady, colouring deeply.

"[illegible] interest, simple and compound," I added. Before I could turn [illegible] the gentleman had counted the money, and laid it on the table.

"[illegible]," said I, wishing to appear business-like, "have you authority to [illegible]"

"I [illegible], Sir," he answered, "this lady was Miss Watson, she is now [illegible] wife, and I am Mr. John Lawson."

[illegible] writer of the letter fifteen years ago. There's a lover for you.]

"I was away from England," he continued, "when this misfortune [illegible] Miss Watson, or be assured, Sir, that it would have been impossible: but good has come out of evil, (Clara," turning to the lady), for [illegible] the truth of an affection that you once doubted."

[illegible] blushed, and [illegible] looked towards me; but, having got the letters [illegible], they bowed politely and took their departure.

[illegible] If there [illegible], please alter the name of Watson to Drayton [illegible]. The policeman (he's an inspector now) has just [illegible] and tells me that Lawson (Bigby, real name) followed his [illegible] Van Diemen's Land, and there married her. He has just [illegible], and, having found out the policeman, has presented him with a gold box filled with sovereigns, because of his kindness to the [illegible]. He has presented me with nothing; and haven't I given them credit ever since the trial of the "back attic?"

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'. With the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean, which took place on Monday, the theatrical season may be said to have closed. The play was "Louis XI.," and commanded a crowded and fashionable house. The delineation of the wily Monarch [illegible] effect was maintained by the [illegible] artist in all its original excellence. Mr. Kean has certainly attained the climax of his reputation by the manner in which he has [illegible] character. As we have previously remarked, any [illegible] individual [illegible] great advantage to the performer who knows how to make [illegible] it, but to the [illegible] may prove a snare and a delusion. [illegible] not every one to whom a part [illegible]. It requires so much that is extrinsic, so much that [illegible] little upon impulse, and so much upon knowledge. [illegible] on this part by Mr. C. Kean must have been immense, [illegible] except in an art[illegible] employed in the pleasing, [illegible] rather for the critic than the public; with the [illegible] hero might have been more popular. Mr. Kean's performance [illegible] to the critical standard, and left nothing to be desired. Judgment and taste were satisfied. The audience on Monday were [illegible] the salient points of Mr. Kean's acting, and the occasion proved [illegible] of indisputable triumph.

HAYMARKET. Monday at this theatre was [illegible] for the début of a new Spanish dancer, and a new arrangement of performance was contrived to give importance to the occasion. [illegible] is the name of the new star, who is the principal [illegible] of the first theatre in Madrid and B[illegible] at once eccentric and extrao[illegible] this artist in conjunction with Per[illegible] titled "Gallegos y [illegible]" ("Gallicians and Gipsies, or, the Abbé in Love,") [illegible] most [illegible] highly characteristic [illegible] graceful and pleasing piece. The evening [illegible] Stranger," in which Miss Edith Heraud [illegible] *Mrs. Haller*, and succeeded in "opening the fount of sympathetic tears," and so far interesting the audience that she was recalled before the curtain. The house was full.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mdlle. Rachel commenced on Monday the series of four performances in the heroine of "Les Horaces." The theatre was crowded with a most fashionable audience, and the reception awarded to the great actress was enthusiastic in the extreme. In the more tragic scenes Mdlle. Rachel was incomparably fine. The other dramas in which she has appeared are "Phèdre," "Andromaque," and "Adrienne Lecouvreur." The introductory piece is a comedy, entitled "Les Droits de l'Homme," of no special interest, and not justifying remark.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Wright has reappeared at this theatre in the part of *Paul Pry*.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY IN THE CRIMEA. This is the Feast of St. Swithin, and the day has been duly marked by violent rain and loud peals of thunder, while the Russian position over the valley of the Tchernaya has been hidden by a dark-blue robe of rain-cloud, and the smoke of the guns of Sebastopol seems scarcely to emerge from the watery mist which overhangs the town. Tents in the sodden Camp flap their [illegible] dismally, the huts are dank and dripping; and before the doors little pools of water collect on the earth, which is trodden into a deep slimy mud. The temperature this evening out of doors is that of an English November, and as the wind whistles among the tents one may fancy that the trees are being stripped of the last of their withered leaves and the frosts of winter already upon us. But this will last but a few days, and then the heats of August will parch the ground once more, wells and tanks will again yield a scanty supply, and summer will last until far into the month of September.—*Letter from the Camp, July 15.*

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN. The preparations made by the Allies for wintering in the Crimea are of truly astonishing proportions. Kamiesch, Balaclava, Eupatoria, Yenikale have become military establishments of immense importance. The works at the two first-named places, more particularly, are of a character to retain their importance, even if the siege of Sebastopol were abandoned. The possession of these positions will compel the Russians to keep a large army in the Crimea. It is believed that the arrangements for the campaign of 1856 include the concentration of an army at Varna, Burgas, and on the Bosphorus, while the field artillery, cavalry, and means of transport will be stronger than that in the Crimea, and to which detachments of the army now in the Crimea will be added preparatory to operations in a new field. Whether the [illegible] be taken and the Russian fleet destroyed in the next assault [illegible] siege will equally be raised, and only the four points above named be occupied.—*Vienna Military Gazette.*

THE DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—Your readers will find an account of a custom similar to that revived at Dunmow, in Addison's "Spectator," No. 607, from which it appears that Sir Philip de Somerville held the manors of Whichenoore, Sirescot, Ridware, Netherton, and Cowlee, all in the county of Stafford, of the Earls of Lancaster, by the service of the Bacon Flitch.

RACHEL.

THE presence of the great French tragic actress among us to give the English public, in a brief series of performances, a last taste of her quality ere she crosses the Atlantic, will probably render interesting some account of her career, which is thus giving symptoms of approaching its close. We shall draw our material chiefly from a little biography lately published, forming part of a series of sketches of contemporaneous celebrities by M. Eugène de Mirecourt.

On the 24th of March, 1820, in a wretched Swiss inn, Esther Haza, the wife of a Jew pedlar, named Felix, gave birth to a female infant, who received from her parents the names of Elizabeth Rachel. The event was recorded in no register civil or ecclesiastical—consequently the greatest actress perhaps Europe has ever known is unable to produce a certificate of her birth. All that has ever been discovered is a note in the hand of the Burgomaster of Arau, in the Canton of Argau, stating that a pedlar's wife had been brought to bed in a village called Namf.

For ten years Rachel's parents wandered through Germany and Switzerland; and after a long and painful struggle with every description of hardship, they at length succeeded in establishing some sort of permanent homestead in Lyons, setting up a small business in the cast-off clothes line. The mother attended to the sale and barter of second-hand apparel, while the father gave lessons in German; and the eldest of the Jew's daughters, Sarah, contributed to the domestic treasury her gains as an itinerant singer, going about from café to café accompanied by her little sister, Rachel, who went round collecting the voluntary contributions of the auditors. Towards the year 1830 the family transferred their various gifts to Paris, where a far different lot in life awaited them. First they struggled on pretty much as they had done at Lyons. Rachel, who had grown up, now vocalised with her sister in places of public resort. It was while they were leading this vagrant life that Etienne Choron, a musical professor of renown, and the founder of a certain royal institution for sacred music, met with the two sisters, and proposed that they should attend his classes. After a visit to the parents, it was agreed that Rachel should be entered on the list of Choron's pupils, under the name of Eliza—the old gentleman objecting to her own name as too Hebraic. He soon perceived that the quality of his *protégée's* voice—metallic and vibrating—was better adapted to declamation than song, and accordingly introduced her to Pagnon St. Aulaire, a gentleman who educated aspirants to the stage—whether in comedy or tragedy—independently of the Conservatoire. The young Jewess remained for four years under the guidance of this tutor, who found her scarcely able to read, but devoted all his care to the tillage of that rich but uncultivated soil, sowing in it seeds which were ultimately to fructify into a harvest of glory. He taught her the parts of *H[illegible]*, *Iphigénie*, and *Marie Stuart*; and this, by dint of the utmost perseverance, and not without many a conflict with his pupil, for she preferred studying the heroines of comedy—the light and airy coquette, or the pert chambermaid—a preference which to this day she still cherishes, snatching at every opportunity, either in private theatricals or at the Odéon, of playing such parts as *Dorine*, in "Tartuffe," and *Marinette*—in which she is anything but effective. At this time Vedel was the cashier of the Theatre Français; and Rachel paid him a visit, entreating him to come and see her act at the little theatre in which St. Aulaire's pupils were trained. Vedel asked her what she was going to play? and she replied the *soubrette*, in the "Philosophe Marié," adding that she was to play *Hermione* first, but that she was bad in that. Vedel remarked the expressive character of her features, and the rich deep tones of her voice, and made up his mind to see her in her tragic part. After the first act he rushed off in a cab to the Rue Richelieu, and brought back Jouslins, the manager of the Théâtre Français, to show him the marvel he had discovered in a little Jewess of fifteen. The manager was struck with surprise at the finished art of her delivery; never had he heard more clearness or greater power of expression. But when he saw her afterwards in the short-petticoated *soubrette* his indignation knew no bounds, and he rushed round to upbraid her master, who defended himself on the ground of his pupil's obstinate predilection. However, Rachel was sent for, and she was told by Jouslins that he would interest himself to get her into the Conservatoire, and obtain for her an allowance of 600 francs, on one condition—that she was never to undertake the part of a *soubrette* again, under the peril of incurring the displeasure both of the manager and the minister. On the 27th of October, 1836, she was admitted into Michelot's class at the Conservatoire; owing, however, to the secession of Jouslins from the management of the Comedie Française, and the constant embarrassment of his successor, Vedel, Rachel's promised allowance was not forthcoming. The pressing need in which her father found himself with an increasing family, made him eager to make his daughter's talent a source of profit without delay, and on an engagement being offered her at the Gymnase, by Poisson, old Felix closed at once with the manager. The terms agreed on were 3000 francs. A piece was expressly written for her first appearance by M. Paul Duport. It was called "La Vendéenne." Everything was done through the newspapers to draw the attention of the public to the débutante, and accordingly the public extended but the utmost coldness towards the young actress. In a word, she was a complete failure, and for the future the most insignificant parts were assigned her. After vainly appealing to Vedel and to Michelot who had no very high idea of his pupil's talents, she turned to Provost, the celebrated comedian, entreating him to take up her interests. After eyeing her from top to toe he quietly informed her that she was not *cut out* for the stage, and recommended her to take to selling bouquets in the boulevards. At last, in despair, Rachel went to Samson, who was so struck with the qualities of her voice, that he undertook to devote all his care, and the results of his long experience on the cultivation of her talent. She showed herself much more docile than when under St. Aulaire gave up all idea of the *soubrettes*, and after applying herself solely to the study of the great tragic parts, she was judged sufficiently advanced to make her appearance on the boards of the Comedie Française. Her engagement at the Gymnase was cancelled, and she was attached to the Théâtre Français, as *pensionnaire*, at the rate of four thousand francs a year. Soon after the bills of the great classical theatre announced that Mdlle. Rachel would make her first appearance in the part of *Camille*, in "Les Horaces." This was in the heat of summer (the 12th of June, 1838), when all Paris was rambling through the green fields, or disporting itself at the sea-side. Chance would have it that the celebrated Dr. Véron—he of the *Pâte Pectorale*, and the *Constitutionnel*—had not followed the example of all Paris; and (as he relates in his "Memoires d'un Bourgeois,") one hot summer's evening was induced, in search of a cool and solitary retreat, to enter the Théâtre Français. To this fortunate but trivial accident of a vender of cough lozenges seeking refuge from the heat in the deserted temple of the classic drama do we owe the discovery of Rachel's genius. Hear his own account of this triumph of sagacity:—"There were four spectators, he says, in the orchestra-stall, I was the fifth. My attention was directed to the stage by a strange physiognomy, replete with expression, a projecting forehead, black eyes sunk in their orbits, and glistening with fire. All this supported by an attenuated body, but with a certain elegance in its positions, movements, and attitudes. A vibrating voice, sympathetic, of the happiest diapason, and above all very intelligent attracted my wandering mind, at that time more disposed to indolence than admiration. This strange physiognomy, these eyes full of fire, this attenuated body, this intelligent voice, was Mdlle. Rachel; she was reciting on the occasion of her début the part of *Camille*, in "Les Horaces." In this charming style the old lozenge-maker tells the world how he recognised the genius of the young Jewess, and how he forced Merle and Janin to watch the progress of the prodigy he had discovered, and inform the world that a great actress was among them. So that to Dr. Véron Europe is indebted for one of the highest intellectual pleasures it has received; and, without the sagacious *bourgeois*, Rachel might have lain buried like a truffle, for want of the judicious pig's snout to disinter and give its fragrance to the world.

To whomsoever the young tragedian owed her success, it is a fact that, after playing during two months to most indifferent receipts, they suddenly rose to the large sum of 6000 francs. In the month of October the theatre made, through her performances, 100 000 francs. Her list of characters already comprised several of the finest parts of the French tragic drama. She had played *Camille* in "Les Horaces;" *Emilie*, in "Cinna;" *Hermione*, in "Andromaque;" *Amenaide*, in "Tancrede;" *Eriphile*, in "Iphigénie en Aulide;" and *Monime*, in "Mithridates." To these she shortly added another, *Roxane*, in "Bajazet." On this occasion the press—some part of which had espoused the petty jealousies of the young actress's co-associates—made an attempt to draw a cloud over her triumph, and proclaimed *Roxane* a failure. The public, however, chose to judge for themselves, and at the second, third, and fourth representations, the doors of the theatre were besieged by immense crowds, and the receipts exceeded 6000 francs. Rachel's victory over her enemies was complete. Wreaths and bouquets were nightly showered on her from every part of the house. One evening she came into the green-room with about ten or twelve bouquets in her lap, and poured them down at Provost's feet. "Will you buy them of me," she said, "since you advised me to sell bouquets?" Rachel's salary, which was at first four thousand francs, was increased before the end of 1840 to twenty thousand, which, including what are called *feux* and *gratifications*, made up about sixty thousand francs a year, or one-third more than was received by Mdlle. Mars. Her present salary amounts to forty-two thousand francs for two performances a week during six

months only. Altogether her yearly gains average from 350,000 to 400,000 francs. On the 15th of May last a remarkable benefit was given in the part of *Fenella* in "Masaniello," for the benefit of Mademoiselle the famous "Jenny" Inside the [illegible] a certain set presided over by the ridden [illegible] taken up [illegible] and were in hopes of [illegible] *Mars. Stuart* and *Calista* in the Old Pl.

We shall not regret all the strictures on the great [illegible] personal defects, nor the little artifices of detraction and [illegible] descriptions of Rachel's want of intelligence and [illegible] unscrupulous biographer indulges. With the one set of things we have nothing to do; as to the remainder, when they do not carry truth on its contradiction with them, the envious spirit in [illegible] too apparent

MUSIC.

Grisi and Mario made their last appearance this season last Saturday night. Although it was a mere leave-taking for the season—not a word being now said about the rest remnant of other of them from the stage—yet there was an immense house, and the utmost excitement prevailed. The opera was the "Huguenots," and certainly it never was more beautifully performed. The unrivalled pair excelled themselves, and when the curtain fell upon the pathetic scene [illegible] the third act, the house was positively in a tumult of delight. When the two performers came forward together, the whole audience rose at once, and applauded with the utmost vehemence for several minutes, while the stage was literally covered [illegible] was thrown to the fair [illegible] was so, for later Grisi, the public have forgotten [illegible] formances [illegible] impressed [illegible] when she disappeared [illegible] and drowned in tears [illegible] when her reappearance [illegible] signs of displeasure were expected. But nay [illegible] her presence. The public [illegible] her all" and during the [illegible] charming, more powerful [illegible] When Grisi took leave of us with [illegible] not believe that [illegible] year she was in [illegible] arduous exploit in [illegible] had accomplished that task it would be time to seek ease and [illegible] the banks of the Arno. [illegible] as ever she was to appear before the public. And why should she not? Plans are liable to be changed by [illegible] any remarks on the subject of her return to the stage after having taken leave of it may be something like *Bombastes* at Furioso: "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not expect [illegible]

The "Etoile du Nord" [illegible] Thursday this week; and it will be [illegible] is announced as the last of [illegible] loss in the departure of Lablache, [illegible] *Carpani Gottardi*, [illegible]

The "Prophète" was performed [illegible] with the same cast, and in precisely the same manner [illegible] season.

As operatic combinations [illegible] Scotland, Ireland, and [illegible] under the auspices of the enterprising Mr. Beale. [illegible] the artists of the Royal Italian Opera; including Mesdames [illegible] Marai, Vandorf and Bednarz; Signori [illegible] Tagliafico, Polonini, Gassier, [illegible] during the months of August, September, and October. [illegible] are to give the *oh fa dimora* of the Covent Garden [illegible] Mr. Lavenu, the conductor, [illegible] Manghan, Lavigna, Hau[illegible]

NEW METHOD OF PUBLICATION.

When a new book of instructions for the [illegible] pianoforte, it becomes a necessary [illegible] novelty—anything to [illegible] same class already before the [illegible] author serves as a guarantee [illegible] profession, and of such [illegible] work on the art professedly [illegible] rience, we may safely believe [illegible] useful. This is the case [illegible] which has just appeared from [illegible] clarity of the book is that it treats of fingering *in connexion with expression*. The author observes, very truly, that "the art of fingering on the pianoforte has often been treated of as though it were only intended to be the means of discovering the easiest way of executing notes as passages, the infinite [illegible] that the art of fingering has much higher claim upon our consideration. "It is, in fact," he says, "or ought to be, the power of giving to music its true character and right expression, to accomplish which it may often be found necessary to finger otherwise than the mere execution of the notes would require." To illustrate this proposition by precept and example is the chief object of his treatise.

To the accomplished pianist this is no novelty. Every fine player shows by his performance that he is aware of the influence of fingering upon expression, as well as execution. It is by diversity of fingering that he will give variety of character to the self-same notes, imparting to them a fresh interest every time they are repeated. [illegible] acquired this knowledge empirically as it were, by [illegible] and experience, without any guide to general principles. In all existing methods of fingering, faculty of execution is the only point aimed at; where peculiarities of character and expression are required, the player must find methods for himself. But expressive fingering has its principles, from which clear practical rules may be deduced, and Mr. Neate has laid down those principles and pointed out their practical results in a manner which will guide the pupil to many of the greatest delicacies and beauties of pianoforte playing.

To show, by particular examples, how successfully Mr. Neate has accomplished his object, would require the aid of musical typography; but a very attentive examination of the work has convinced us that its object is successfully accomplished, and must render it a most valuable assistant to the teacher as well as the student of the pianoforte.

Mr. Clinton, the eminent Professor of the Flute, has published a little pamphlet, entitled "A few Practical Hints to Flute-Players upon the subject of Modern Flutes," which will be exceedingly interesting to the amateurs of this elegant instrument. All who are acquainted with the flute know that during the present century it has been in a state of constant improvement. Old amateurs still living can remember when it had but one key. To remedy defects of intonation and difficulties of execution the number of keys was gradually increased to eight, the greatest number in general use. The holes opened by these keys remained shut when they were not touched; so that if the performer did not think proper to use any particular key, he might play in the same manner as if there were no such key at all. Then came an alteration in the mechanism of the instrument of a more sweeping description. The *Boehm Flute* (so called from the name of its inventor) is furnished with keys to close holes when remain open when they are not touched. The effect of this has been to make an entire change in the system of fingering, a person who has learned the common eight-keyed flute cannot play the Boehm flute, and *vice versâ*. The advantages of the Boehm flute, nevertheless, were so great, as regard to equality of tone, truth of intonation, and facility of execution, that it was adopted by many eminent performers, among whom was Mr. Clinton himself.

Still, however, the Boehm flute is attended with the very serious objection already mentioned, that it cannot be used by those who have learned to play in the ordinary manner. The skilful performer must begin again from the beginning; and this is what a skilful performer is not disposed to submit to. Several ingenious men, consequently, have applied themselves to the improvement of the flute without altering its mechanism; and no one, we think, has accomplished this object so successfully as Mr. Clinton. He has constructed an instrument precisely upon the principle of the ordinary flute—the principle, namely, that the keys are used for the purpose of opening holes previously shut; so that, when any key is not touched, the tube is in the same condition as if there were no hole corresponding to that key at all. Mr. Clinton has added several new keys, which have the effect of giving certain notes of the scale with a better tone, and more perfectly in tune than before, and also of facilitating the execution of difficult passages; but the general method of fingering remains unchanged, and the player may use the new keys in whole or in part, or not use any of them, at his pleasure; so that a flute-player who adopts Mr. Clinton's instrument may gradually acquire the use of the new keys, without being debarred, in the meantime, from playing in the ordinary way. This is not the only improvement which Mr. Clinton has effected. Sounder pitch [illegible] notes has been [illegible] of the tube and the [illegible] construction of the instrument, which have contributed not only to more correct tune, but to a better quality of tone throughout the whole extent of the scale.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE grouse, speckling through the Premier, have uttered their cry of summons and defiance to the Peer in the night. But to go into the House of Commons, one of these evenings, you would think that, like the Greek augurs, the moment to decide not only with regard to the Flight of Birds, but by Dreams also. Such a sleepy-looking assembly it would be difficult to conceive. They were now by the other night that they went busily out to a division, and only discovered, on taking the numbers, that the two sides together would not make a House. The benches are nearly empty, as the Supplemental Estimates [illegible], sometimes contested, but usually carried. About three Ministers occupy the Treasury bench—in the centre is Lord Palmerston, sleeping soundly under the shadow of his broad hat, though his well-trimmed trousers do turn slightly up—[illegible] Disraeli, the strap, many elderly [illegible] still adhere) look too tightly dragged for comfort. A whipper-in keeps about, in case of accident. The regular Opposition stays away, except when some little "spirit" is to be got up; and Mr. Spooner, in the second row, sturdily represents the united force of Protestantism—the simple and colossal effect of his attitude being somewhat marred by his having at the end of his bench one round-faced neighbour, who [illegible] sleeping with his mouth wide open, and with his white hat, fearfully on one side, overhanging the gangway. The Irish benches are vacant [illegible] Sharman Crawford, [illegible] on most amusements. Mr. Wilson Patten [illegible] carries the items before him in a [illegible] and can understand only [illegible] not always that) struggle in [illegible] Sir Charles Wood [illegible] that he will be [illegible] the Indian Budget [illegible] less convenient [illegible] Disraeli is knocked on [illegible] convinced [illegible] the course of a most stupid evening [illegible] expectation, to see the machine of Government at work, and after the first [illegible] came [illegible] for the last time, and the "[illegible] Major Reid, if Government think it their duty to call Parliament together [illegible] And as for reasonable [illegible]

The Hyde Park [illegible] the Police Recorders are hearing the defence of the police. Mr. Superintendent Hughes' evidence is amusing, [illegible] with one exception, which probably [illegible] Parker Well [illegible] the Duke's [illegible] Lord Derby's last Minis[illegible] dem," who raved and stormed at the supposed culprits; but, being made aware of his mistake, declared, amidst [illegible] he had done it out of goodness, to make an unreasonable [illegible] trouble again. Moreover, Mr. [illegible] not a great man of the present day who uses strong language. People belonging to the political clubs recollect who it was to whom Mr. Disraeli alluded, when Lord Derby's last Ministry was being formed, and it was asked what should be given to a certain person—"Oh, let him *swear* in the new members."

It seems to have been as difficult to get the *Marlborough* out of her stocks, as to get a guinea of his stocks out of her great namesake. The new "sea-castle" not only "frowned on the brine," but actually turned restive at being brought to it, like a tiresome brat on the steps of a bathing machine. However, two thousand men got her in at midnight; perhaps as curious an inauguration of a naval career as ever ship had. Irreverent people say that the superiority of mind over matter is triumphantly established by these Government mishaps: while the Dockyard ships stick at every thing; the jobbers in Dockyard patronage stick at nothing.

A story, which has obtained considerable circulation, represents some Parisian notorieties as having revived certain practices which, about the middle of the last century, were supposed to be carried on to an alarming extent by divers of the worst members of the aristocratic class in Paris, spirit rapping being too ridiculous, and table-turning having been demolished by Professor Faraday with one merciless letter of explanatory sarcasm, the "used up" world has, it is said, taken to downright conjuring of the boldest kind, and black magic is a study in the saloons of the aristocracy. I have heard nothing of it from any private source on which I can rely, but the statement has been printed, and we know the corollary. The story goes that certain ecclesiastics had, moreover, joined in the business—of course with the best intentions, and designing to show the incredulous that there did exist terrible influences from which the Church alone could protect the faithful; but whether the spirits objected to being held up as "awful warnings," like unreformed tipplers at a teetotal meeting, and grew malicious, or whether silly heads were easily disturbed, I do not know, but it is said that these individuals have frightened, not their friends, but themselves, so outrageously that one of them has necessarily been placed in a lunatic asylum. I suspect a good deal of the story to be fudge. It is certain that the foolery of "spiritualism" has driven scores of persons into insanity in America; and I was not sorry to read the other day, in a San Francisco magazine, a detail of a tremendous hoax which had been cruelly and elaborately practised upon Judge Edmonds, one of the most distinguished fanatics. A writer in a periodical cooked up a rather cleverly-told story of his having had communion with the spirit of a man whom he had previously seen die, and whom he names one Lane, I think, and the Judge, in ecstasies at this confirmation of his own insane creed, writes to say that it is all true, for that he also has had communion with the spirit of Lane, who repeated what he had said to the original reporter. Then the latter replies that the whole thing was fiction, and that there was no such person as Lane; and the Judge can only reply that the original spirit-monger is no gentleman.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL RETURN.—The returns just published show that the cultivation of wheat has decreased to a remarkable extent in Ireland, the number of acres in 1853 being fifty-five per cent less than in 1850. The extent of land under this crop in the latter year, but barley has decreased about seven per cent. Potatoes, while they only show an increase in acres of about twelve per cent, have increased in produce about forty-five per cent since 1850, the produce of 1853 crop being 10,01[illegible],000 barrels more than that of either 1851 or 1852, and 14,000,000 more than that of 1850.

A NOVEL FREIGHT. The ship *Sunny South* (says the *San Francisco Herald* of the 19th June) cleared yesterday for China, having on board the dead bodies of 70 Chinamen. It appears that there is a company of Chinamen in this city doing quite an extensive business in disinterring and shipping the dead bodies of their countrymen to the order of the relatives of the deceased in China. The cost of the operation is about 50 dollars—a sum willingly expended by the wealthier class of Chinese, who consider it a duty as well as a privilege to pay this tribute of respect to the remains of deceased relatives.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

A triumphal arch is being erected in front of the terminus [illegible] at Joinville Railway, in honour of the visit of Queen Victoria.

The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived in Paris [illegible] Biarritz, on Monday.

The Prince de Joinville is going to Vienna, on a visit to his sister, the Princess of Wurtemberg. He will also visit the Court de[illegible] Leopold.

The intended visit of the Empress Dowager of Russia to Berlin will not take place until the expiration of the twelve months of mourning.

The Queen is expected to pay her annual visit to Balmoral about the middle of next month, and will remain until the [illegible] of October. A portion of the new palace will be ready for the [illegible] Queen will be occupied during the present visit. [illegible] the Queen will pay a visit to Lord Panmure, whose property is near Aboyne, is within half a day's journey of Balmoral.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier having returned from Dunkirk, the present residence of Prince [illegible] Count and Countess Clarendon of Orleans, [illegible] the Emperor of Austria on July 30, at the Château de Laeken.

The residence in course of construction for the Emperor and Empress of the French at Biarritz is [illegible] The edifice, which bears the name of Villa-Eugenie, will [illegible] very handsome.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor of Russia, to the Princess of Oldenburg, [illegible] Prince Peter of Oldenburg, has been positively decided on, and will [illegible]

The Queen of Holland left Holland [illegible] Hague, where she was to meet her father, the King of Wurtemberg.

The Duke of Newcastle has arrived at Constantinople [illegible] *Prince Consort*. The Turkish [illegible] Sultan [illegible] Admiral Dundas, and the Misses Graham. [illegible] Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., accompanied by Lady Graham and the Misses Graham, [illegible] Constantinople, and [illegible] Sultan on Tuesday next. [illegible] Baltic has broken up its [illegible] Sir Charles Napier, and [illegible] expected to return [illegible] next year.

The Imperial Court of the Tuileries has gone into mourning for the [illegible] and five half-mourning, for the [illegible] Princess Louis.

Lord Lyndhurst left town on Tuesday, and is attended by Lady [illegible] Mr. Cooper, surgeon, of [illegible] and chained [illegible] proceeded [illegible]

The departure of Prince Napoleon, last Saturday evening, at the Palais Royal, was the last of the season. [illegible] the Court of the [illegible] Tuileries, [illegible] Palais Royal, [illegible] as well as [illegible] scientists, artists, and literary men.

The period of the marriage of Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, with the daughter of Don Pedro, [illegible] Portugal, is [illegible] but it is considered to be decided [illegible] Lisbon.

The former reigning Princes of Waldeck, Prince Ghika, died some days ago at Frauenbad, in Bohemia.

The Algerian Commission to the French Exhibition was [illegible] Prince Napoleon by its president, M. Lepasne. The [illegible] Algeria, with the principal members, and congratulated [illegible] on the importance of the Algerian productions exhibited.

Sir Benjamin Hall's new appointment as First Commissioner of Works does not [illegible] Cabinet, but [illegible] since he ran and member of the Archæological Institute, [illegible] has not accepted the honour, from the delicate state of his health.

The statement that the agents of the British Museum and the agents of Marlborough House had fought against each other at the Bernal sale, was denied on Tuesday night in the House by Mr. Wilson.

Mdlle. Cruvelli's approaching retreat from the Opera stage into married life, is naturally announced in the musical journals of Paris.

Catherine Hayes has departed from Calcutta for Australia, where her popularity is described as being almost without limit, and her gains beyond all precedent.

The Government have purchased Buckingham-house, Pall-mall, now temporarily occupied by the Carlton Club, as additional accommodation for the War Department.

Meyerbeer has promised to be present during the approaching festival at Birmingham, with the view of [illegible] the Lady Singers with the manner in which our great meetings are conducted.

On the 12th ult., at about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Knight, correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, was assaulted by four ruffians in the open street in Constantinople, who robbed him of everything he had about him.

The Cantonal Court-martial at Berne was lately called upon to try an Ambassador, who, being drawn for the army, refused to serve on religious grounds. The Court sentenced him to exile so long as he should persist in his refusal.

The estimated cost of the new Irish National Gallery is £11,000, of which Government contributes £3500 this and the same sum next year, making £7000 in all. The remainder [illegible] is made up of subscriptions to commemorate the public services of Mr. Dargan, and is applicable to the object.

The two central Deliberative Assemblies of the Swiss Confederation have recently [illegible] to put in force the [illegible] men on behalf of foreign Powers.

Two more cheap newspapers have died in Sheffield: the penny *Telegraph* and the halfpenny *Morning News*.

Considerable damage has been done in St. Petersburg by violent storms of thunder and lightning. In addition to a number of [illegible] injured, many houses have been damaged.

A young man named Rowland Walters, who poisoned himself on account of a love quarrel, died at Charing-cross Hospital a few days ago.

A meeting has been held at Boston, U.S., to forward the establishment of a projected line of steam-ships between that port and Liverpool.

The City Bank has been advertised to commence business at their temporary offices, Royal-Exchange-buildings, on Monday next.

The fourpenny stamps about to be issued are the same size and shape as the penny stamps. Their colour is a very light red. The Queen's head is enclosed in a round border, and the words "Postage, fourpence," are printed on curved lines.

The French Geological Society will hold an extraordinary meeting this year in the neighbourhood of Paris, to enable foreigners who may be in the capital for the Exhibition to take part in their researches.

In New York on Saturday, the 30th June, the heat was intense. Upwards of a dozen deaths took place by sun-strokes.

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for a vessel to proceed to Adelaide; to be ready for passengers between the 20th and 30th of September.

A private letter from Athens announces that the currants appear to have escaped this year the fatal malady of the vines, which devastated them during three years consecutively.

In consequence of the recent events at Barcelona, 1200 persons have quitted the place; more than 500,000,000 reals have been withdrawn from circulation; and seven manufactures have determined to remove their establishments to other provinces.

The population of Brussels on the 31st of December, 1854, amounted to 258,223 persons, of whom 163,609 belonged to the city, and 92,214 to the faubourgs.

The Diet of Denmark is convoked for the 11th of August.

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Rich fancy Printed Silks (3 wide), One Guinea "
French Barège Shawls, Square and Scarf Shapes, 21s. to 25s. 6d.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 756.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855. [PRICE FIVEPENCE. STAMPED (POST-FREE) 6d.

RUSSIANS IN HIGH PLACES.

Lord John Russell still aspires to be the leader of a party. The sweets of power are too sweet to be renounced without a pang and a struggle by a man who loves patronage and his cousins so dearly. Though, if such an act as political suicide was ever committed, Lord John did the deed on his return from Vienna, there is still some spasmodic life left in him. He finds others in the same predicament as himself. He looks around him, and discovers strange companions at his side—some like the clever but erratic Mr. Gladstone, who respect if they do not adore Russia, as the impersonation of Might, and consequently of Right; others like Mr. Cobden, who can imagine any or every cause to be a good one except that in which their own country may happen to be engaged; others like Sir James Graham, who helped to get us into the war, and who, when they heard the booming of its guns,

> Back recoiled, they knew now why,
> Even at the sound themselves had made

and others like John Bright, who hate all war but that which is made with the bitter invective of the exasperated tongue. Out of this mass Lord John Russell has apparently bethought himself that he might reconstruct a party. With himself as Premier, Mr. Gladstone as Foreign Secretary, Sir James Graham as Minister of War, Mr. Cobden as Home Secretary, Mr. Sidney Herbert as Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Bright as Chancellor of the Exchequer, we should have an Administration that would carry joy into the councils of Count Buol, make glad the heart of the King of Prussia, and fill St. Petersburg with rejoicing.

> Come the eleventh plague rather than this should be;
> Come, sink us rather in the sea!

On Tuesday Lord John put forth a feeler, to ascertain from the opinion of Parliament and the country whether any chance of political resurrection was yet left to him, or whether, as a Minister, he was indeed defunct. We do not think his Lordship will gather much comfort from the reception he met with. The ostensible object of his speech was to call attention to the occupation of Italy by foreign troops; but whether to complain of the Austrians in Lombardy and Venetia, or of the French at Rome, no one could discover. Nor after he had delivered his speech was any one much the wiser in this respect, though it will be painfully evident to most of his Lordship's former admirers, and evident without the pain, to those who never ranked themselves under his banners or those of the Whig party, that his career as a practical statesman is at an end; that he has not the great heart for a great occasion, and must stand aside with other pragmatics and theorists, and allow the business of the world to be carried on by men of sounder intellect, more heroic temperament, and more patriotic purpose. The speech was remarkable for nothing except its irrelevancy; and what is more humiliating—considering the high position the speaker once held, and might have continued to hold—its persistent exaggeration of the sacrifices which the country has been and will yet be called upon to make; and the equally persistent concealment of all the brighter colours of the picture. But it called forth a reply from Lord Palmerston which was worthy of a British statesman. The speech of the Premier was a large antidote to a small bane; and Lord John may for Lord Palmerston's sake be forgiven for his last effort to damage his ex-colleagues—and to raise himself an inch out of the Slough of Despond, into which he has not fallen, but leaped. There let him lie; and with him, all such men as will not, in the day of sacrifice, and in a just cause, aid their country with their whole heart and strength.

The condition of the States of Italy, with the parenthesis of that of Spain, thus incidentally brought before the notice of the House of Commons, has, however, drawn attention to the whole subject of the minor States of Europe, and their influence—near or remote, actual or possible—on the conduct of the war. "Holy Russia" the great object of the respect, if not the adoration, of Mr. Gladstone—is busily at work amongst them all. No doubt it is a wise policy on the part of the Czar to attempt to create diversions in his favour wherever he can. If the great Powers are against him, the smaller Powers may be of service in his cause. Nothing is too little for his needs or too remote for his machinations. If Austria and Prussia—who might be great, but whom cowardice, if not treachery, makes little—are not in the position to help him as effectively as they might, there are other States in Europe which, by timely and astute management, may be made conducive to bewilderment of council among the Allies, if not to the dispersion of their strength.

Greece afforded the first and most tempting field for the Czar's experiments in this direction. For the present the design has been foiled; but that miserable little kingdom requires to be closely watched, lest renewed attempts should be made by Russian emissaries—in the much-abused name of religion—to foment rebellion on the Turkish border. But it is in the smaller States of Germany that Russian agency is most busy and most powerful; and it is towards these States, if Austria and Prussia continue by their dastardly neutrality to play the Czar's game, that the watchfulness of Great Britain and France must be most earnestly directed. Already, under Russian dictation, the amiable but silly King of Hanover—an Englishman, who ought to have known better—has abolished the Constitution granted to his subjects by his father, and has appealed to the Germanic Confederation for the aid of a military force to prevent his betrayed and outraged people from rising in insurrection. We learn, at the same time, by the publication

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, TO BE APPROPRIATED TO QUEEN VICTORIA DURING HER VISIT TO PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in the Paris journals of a remarkable correspondence seized on the person of a Spanish refugee, that the pretenders to the Crowns of France and Spain have severally and jointly been engaged in intrigues with Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna, of which the object was to procure a supply of Russian gold, to foment insurrection in France in favour of the legitimist Count de Chambord; and in Spain in favour of the equally obsolete, equally blinded, equally stupid and impracticable pretensions of the Count de Montemolin. It does not appear with what favour the negotiations were entertained; but the very proposal shows the idea which the enemies of popular right in all parts of Europe have formed of the part to be played by Russia in the great drama of our day. Things like these, and the jesuitical attempt of Lord John Russell to throw odium on the occupancy of the Papal States by the troops of France, will tend to bring about what the Governments of England and France have striven to prevent—the extension of the war into a war of principles. In such a war it will be Austria, Prussia, and Russia that will be the sufferers. Neither England nor France has any reason to dread it. Its conclusion would leave neither of them smaller or less powerful; but, with a free Italy, a free Germany, a free Hungary, and a free Poland, the ambition of Russia, and the mean cowardice of Austria and Prussia, would be effectually and appropriately punished. If this be the consummation to which events are tending, neither France nor England will have to reproach itself with the protracted horrors of the war which will be the consequence. Austria might have prevented it had she been wise and honest, and been blessed at this moment with a Schwarzenberg or a Stadion in her councils, instead of a Buol. In the meantime the Allies, as well as Russia, have their eyes on the smaller States of Europe, and on those populations and races that have political aspirations. The same journals that will convey to the world the valueless opinions of Lord John Russell upon the state of Sardinia, Naples, and the Papal Territories, contain the announcement that France has urged upon the Pope the immediate secularisation of his Government, and that the Pope and the Cardinals have refused to accede to the proposal. Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone may thus be assured that Italy will be properly cared for when the time is ripe. But if either of these eminent persons have any common sense left him, and be not in the painful position which Sir William Molesworth supposes to be that of Mr. Cobden a state of aberration of mind—he will do well to pause ere he serve to extend the war by the insane efforts which he makes to put an end to it.

THE PALACE OF ST CLOUD:

THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY DURING HER APPROACHING VISIT TO PARIS.

In a few days the Queen of England will watch a summer sunrise from the windows of St. Cloud. Remarkable as are the historic episodes belonging to the Palace which derives its name from St. Clodoald, the grandson of Clovis, this visit must be considered, by every sagacious student of public events, the most important element of its varied story. We propose to draw a rapid outline of this story from the time when Edward III. of England burned the village, and put its inhabitants to the sword, after the battle of Poitiers, down to the occupation of the château by the present Emperor of the French. We may pass rapidly by those troubled times when St. Cloud was the scene of civil wars the most bloody, and when the pious monks were continually running away to Paris with the body of their saint and the valuables of their church, to avoid the rapacity of the conquering party. The village grew in spite of the enemies who continually menaced and often damaged it, till, in 1547, we find there an episcopal palace, sufficiently magnificent to be the long and grim ceremony—the funeral service of Francis I. Here the effigy of the dead King was placed, and the officers came, and did duty as though he were alive, during eleven days. They served his dinner, and went through all the etiquette of the Royal repast in solemn silence; and then the clergy of Paris carried off the corpse to St. Denis. During the reign of Henry II., son of Francis, a Royal country residence, in the Italian style, was built here; and the King ordered the old wooden bridge to be replaced by one in stone. This structure so far excited the wonder of the villagers as to lead to the belief that supernatural agency had been evoked to complete it. The legend ran that the builder being unable to finish his work, the devil appeared to him and offered to complete it, if he might have the first thing that should venture upon it. The builder assented, and, when the last stone was fairly placed, threw a cat upon it, which the devil carried off, much enraged at so slight a reward for so fine a structure. Scenes of carnage were still in store for the villagers, during the struggles between the Huguenots and Catholics of France; and it is said that in the country seat here, which formed the kernel of the splendid present château, which then belonged to the banker Jerome Gondi (one of the followers of Catherine de Médicis), amid the pleasures of a sumptuous fête the first idea arose of the massacre of St. Bartholomew! It was in this residence also that an assassin's hand destroyed the last scion of the houses of Valois—the patron of omelettes powdered with musk and amber—Henry III. of France! Dark were these days to the villagers of St. Cloud when the assassin Jacques Clement was quartered in the square before the church, and burned; and when, a few years later, the men of the League picked up the ashes of the monk, and went on their way with them by water to Paris, only to find a grave in the river with their ashes. Many difficulties lay between Paris and the Bonapartes, who finally entered his capital, resolved to "forget all errors, and bear in mind only the services he had received." A gap here occurs in the history of St. Cloud. From the date of Henri Quatre's death, to the time when Philippe Duke of Orleans, and brother of Louis XIV., built the Palace of St. Cloud, this spot was not the scene of any important event. Turenne's presence in the borough, and the vain efforts of Condé to wrest it from him, may be passed by. The only point in the history of Louis XIII. in which we find any mention of the Maison Gondi is that where this provost of the merchants, &c., of Paris brought him the keys of the capital

We now approach the interesting part of the story of St. Cloud, and particularly of its connection with the Royalty of France. It appears, according to one authority, that the Maison Gondi long remained in the hands of the Gondi family, and that it was bought by Louis XIV. of J. F. de Gondi, first Archbishop of Paris, on the 8th of October, 1690. On the other hand, we are assured that it was in the possession of Hervard, Comptroller of Finances in 1655, since it was in this year, according to the *Gazette de France*, that Louis the Fourteenth, accompanied by his brother, paid the Comptroller a visit, and dined with him. The King was delighted with the house and grounds. Already water-works enlivened its undulating park; since we find that Hervard had bought all the waters of Garches from the Lady Dupré. The satisfaction of the Monarch and Monsieur probably cost the proprietor his pleasant retreat. A few days after the Royal departure, Mazarin paid Hervard a visit, and, artfully questioning the Financial Minister on the value of his splendid residence, contrived to force him to depreciate its worth, lest he should be too narrowly questioned as to the price at which it is said that on the morrow of this visit the Cardinal sent Hervard 300,000 livres, with a letter informing him that the King wished to possess his house for the Duke of Orleans, his brother. A notary was the bearer of the letter and the money, the contract was drawn up, and the proprietor dared not refuse his signature. Thus, according to one authority, the Maison Gondi passed into Royal hands, and an unscrupulous Comptroller was made to disgorge a large proportion of his ill-gotten gains—the real value of the property being nearly one million of francs. According to the archives of the Crown, however, Monsieur bought the Maison Gondi for 240,000 livres.

This old residence formed the nucleus of the spacious château now prepared for the Queen of England. To its dependencies the Duke of Orleans added *le Val*—a house belonging to the Duke de Charost, the fief of Villeneuve; while, on the other hand, to add to the park, Louis XIV. gave his brother upwards of thirty-one arpents of land, situated on the top of the hill, half of the manor of Sèvres, and other properties. The Duke made so many changes and additions to the house that it has become a difficult matter to determine where and when the Maison Gondi remained and the new château began. It is, however, certain that when the Duke bought the Comptroller's house it was already a splendid residence, and fit for its illustrious purchaser to inhabit. According to the journals of the time, Louis XIV., accompanied by Marie-Thérèse and Anne of Austria, went to St. Cloud in a richly-ornamented bark, and was entertained by his brother with great magnificence. In the evening a play was acted by the Royal troupe in the illuminated gardens; and boats filled with musicians enlivened the river. When, however, the King thought of his brother's marriage, he determined to have this pleasant retreat turned into a fine Royal château. Accordingly, in 1660, his Majesty confided the architectural part of the improvements to Lepaute and Girard; the park and gardens were entrusted to the taste of Le Nôtre; and a little later Jules H. Mansard reconstructed the cascades. In this year a splendid ball was given at St. Cloud to celebrate the Duke's betrothal to Henriette, daughter of Charles I. of England In the following year the marriage took place at the Palais Royal. From this time the château, and the splendid grounds that encompassed it, were the scenes of brilliant fêtes and spectacles. The Duchess was a most charming hostess; and in the end, there is too much reason to believe, a helpless victim. She died at the château on the 30th of June, 1670, in her 26th year. This death threw but a passing gloom over St. Cloud, for in the August of 1671 the grounds were once more illuminated to please the King; and in November of the same year the widower became the husband of Elizabeth Charlotte of Bavaria. Thus revels rapidly succeeded the gloom which Bossuet had depicted in one of his energetic *oraisons funèbres*.

Soon after this marriage the Duke gave a fête to his brother the King which illustrates the capacity of St Cloud at this epoch. The château was crammed with rare flowers, intermixed with babbling fountains, and the gardens and the alleys, and unseen machines played behind the bosquets The great cascade, and the basin with thirteen fountains, were playing; there was the Cabinet de l'Aigrette, approached by a maze, in which the visitor was delighted to be lost. Here, amid orange-trees, tuberoses, and phashing sprays, the brilliant Court wandered under a cloudless sky. At the decline of day this fairy spot was left for a pavilion recently built at the extremity of the Long Avenue. Here the king found a splendid show of flowers, supported by silver sticks, tied with gay ribbons, and contained in costly porcelain vases. Here the night was prepared; which being prolonged till after dark, the King only issued from the pavilion to find an artificial daylight in the grounds We are told, in the bombastic style of the times, that it seemed as though the sun had hastened his return, in his curiosity to see so illustrious a company. It appears, however, that the illuminations were most artistic and extensive; amid which the great jet, illuminated to its full height, seemed to throw columns of fire into the basins below, where floated swans of motionless with wonder! But the illuminated cascade was the triumph of the night. Here fire and water appeared to have lost their power over each other, and to mingle in rolling masses of solid light! After the illuminations the King entered the château, which was brilliantly lighted, and decorated in every part with rare flowers. Here a comedy was played; then a supper was served; then a ball was given; and then the illustrious guest returned to St. Germain

Fêtes in the style of the foregoing were given at the birth of the Duke de Valois, the baptism of the Duke de Chartres (born at St. Cloud, and afterwards Regent), and that of his sister. From the enjoyment of these fêtes the Duke went to give battle to William of Orange upon the plains of Cassel; and to return, with the glories of a conqueror, to Saint Cloud. Once more arrived at St. Cloud, the whole population of the borough turned out to meet him. This popularity displeased the King, and the two brothers became, for the time, rivals. The Duke carried out his rivalry even in his château. The King had employed Le Brun to decorate Versailles. Mignard, the jealous rival of Le Brun, was now appointed to decorate a great gallery at St. Cloud. Mignard was employed for a considerable time in the decoration of the ducal château. The Gallery of Apollo, that of Diana, and the Salon de Mars, are evidences of his genius. The inauguration of the Gallery of Apollo was the occasion of a brilliant fête given by the Duke to Louis XIV. The hero of Cassel appears to have sought every possible excuse for a festival at his favourite residence. Here he celebrated the Peace of Nimeguen, the departure of Marie Louise of Orleans for Spain; the first visit of the Dauphin to St. Cloud, the visit of an ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco; the birth of the Duke of Burgundy; and, when hard pressed, probably, for an occasion, the success of a surgical operation performed upon the King. These festivities were given with prodigal pomp, and the illustrious visitors often carried away with them valuable presents. These presents were distributed among the guests by lottery. One of the more remarkable of these lotteries was that of the Galley of Gold, a present of the Ambassador from Venice, on the 9th of August, 1681. Among the ladies who obtained presents on this occasion we find the names of Madame de Valentinois, Madame de Montanban, and Madame de Portsmouth. The death of Marie Thérèse suspended these fêtes, and hither the bereaved King retired to mourn his loss with his brother.

It was on the 27th of August, 1698, that an exiled King of England, with his Queen, visited St. Cloud. James II. and his wife came to assist at the baptism of Mdlle. de Chartres. On this occasion, we are reminded, a fine banquet was given in the Orangery. At all these fêtes, the cascades, enlivened with flowers, or splendidly illuminated, were the great feature. Repaired about this time, by Mansard, they became celebrated all over Europe.

The death of the Duke of Orleans, and the succession of his son to the property, made St. Cloud a quiet place during two years. The new proprietor then gave a grand dinner upon the grass, and a monster concert in the Salon de Mars. But the Regent could not enjoy quiet, voluptuous life of his father. His rights once recognised by the Parliament, the Palais Royal became the seat of the Government. Still he found time to add the "Ermitage" to the property. The next remarkable point in the story of the château is the visit of the Czar Peter, on the 22nd of May, 1717. He was received with that severe simplicity which accorded with his taste. Mehemet Effendi, Ambassador of the Sultan Achmet, on the contrary, was here entertained with great pomp a few years later. In 1722, on the last Sunday after having assisted, in the coronation of the young King, at Rheims, the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria, mother of the Regent, died at the château. Her remains had hardly been deposited in the kingly tomb of St. Denis when the Regent, her son, expired. Again the château was a place of mourning.

It now fell into the hands of Louis d'Orleans, and soon after wards many changes were effected. The statues of the Seine and Marne were added to the cascades; and in 1743, after the marriage of Louis Philippe d'Orleans, the Salle des Spectacles was built. Louis was the Prince who welcomed it was from the park of St. Cloud that the Duke de Chartres, father of Louis Philippe, went up in an aërial ship (constructed by the brothers Robert, and their brother-in-law Collin-Hullin) and nearly lost his life. Here King Louis Philippe passed the years of his infancy, occupying himself upon his own garden, and upon military operations against a toy fort. But Madame de Montesson found St. Cloud too near Paris for her comfort, and desired to live in some place more retired, and free from the stiff etiquette of the time. At the same period Marie Antoinette manifested a desire to become the owner of the château. The Duke, accordingly, sold his property to the Queen for six millions of livres, and her Majesty entered into possession on the 1st January, 1785. Instantly M. Mique, her Majesty's architect, began to effect the changes desired by his Royal mistress, and to look about for little rooms and retreats, like those of Fontainebleau and the petit Trianon. But the works of Girard, Lepaute, and Mignard were respected. A new church was begun upon the ruins of Clodoald's edifice, and upon the foundations of the little house wherein Charlotte of Bavaria had idled away her time, listening to the harmony of the playing waters. Marie Antoinette desired a retreat which, she called "Felicité." Poor lady! she was destined never to enjoy the changes she ordered: for soon the revolutionary storm forbade her retreat to St. Cloud, which she never afterwards visited.

We now take up the thread of our story in 1793, when the National Convention had ordered potatoes to be planted in the Tuileries Gardens, "for the subsistence of the people;" and St. Cloud had been set apart "for the amusement of the citizens of Paris." Soon we find a more surrounding military force. Napoleon was about to seize the reins of power. The Council of Five Hundred met in the Orangery, to the air of the "Marseillaise." The reader remembers the many histories the world has had of this stormy meeting, whence, amid cries of "Down with Cromwell!" "Down with the tyrants!" Napoleon was rescued from the fury of the deputies by his brave Grenadiers; while Sieyès, seated in a coach, drawn by six horses, directed the various strings of the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, from the avenue of St. Cloud. Lucien Bonaparte, in his harangue to the troops assembled in the court of the château, declared that the factious deputies were, no doubt, "in the pay of England"! It was in this Orangery that Bonaparte, Sieyès, and Roger Ducos were named joint Consuls. When Napoleon had been, afterwards, appointed for life, when he was Emperor in all but the title, he chose St. Cloud for his summer residence. The boudoirs of Marie Antoinette disappeared; a theatre was built at the extremity of the Orangery; many changes were made to meet the taste of the new occupant; but the galleries decorated by Mignard were left untouched. It was about this time that the lantern of Diogenes was built upon the high ground of the park. It was constructed by the brothers Trabuchet, and was much admired at the exhibition of the year VI. It is properly the lantern of Demosthenes, being copied from a plaster model of an Athenian monument, so called, conveyed to France by M. de Choiseul. When Bonaparte slept at the château, the lighted lantern told Paris that the Chief of the State reposed at St. Cloud. During the Empire the château was the scene of many memorable events. Here Pope Pius VII. baptised the eldest son of Queen Hortense. Here, after Napoleon's divorce from Josephine, the long council was held, at which three Kings assisted, presided over by the Emperor himself, to consider the most advantageous alliance for the conqueror of Marengo. The decision of the council fell upon the Archduchess Marie Louise, for whom Napoleon had a secret liking. Here also the marriage—that is, the civil ceremony—was performed, on the 1st of April, 1810; the contract having been drawn up on the model of that which united Louis XVI. with Marie Antoinette. On the 15th of August, 1811, the park was once more illuminated—on this occasion to celebrate the birth of the King of Rome. Every tree glowed with lamps; the cascades seemed to be playing with columns of fire; above, the air was bright with wonderful fireworks; and in every direction music arose to enliven parties of dancers. In the midst of this gaiety a violent storm arose, and torrents of rain put out the lamps, leaving only the lightning to give fitful brilliancy to the scene. Sinister predictions accompanied this interruption of the fête; still, here Napoleon passed the quieter days of his active reign—now working in his cabinet—now chatting with the ladies of the court—now listening to a piece read by his favourite, Talma

When Napoleon fell, Blucher found his way with the Allied Generals to St. Cloud. Here the coarse Prussian threw himself upon Napoleon's bed; and his dogs were found in the boudoir of the Empress. But we pass rapidly by these sad pages in the history of the château—from the fête here given by the Prince of Schwarzenberg to the Allied Sovereigns in 1815; from the few improvements which Louis XVIII. made to a château of which he does not appear to have been very fond; to the time when Charles X. sent forth the fatal ordonnance of the 25th of July, 1830, from this residence—an ordonnance which cost him his throne. Here, while blood flowed in the streets of Paris, he sauntered in the gardens, and over the gardeners the names of various flowers. At last, awakened from his apathy, he retired to Versailles, then, from point to point, to Cherbourg, where he finally took leave of the nation he had misunderstood and misgoverned.

Although Neuilly was incontestably the favourite residence of Louis Philippe, he took care to embellish St Cloud, where he had passed his infancy. During his reign the architect Fontaine added considerably to the ornamentation of the property; paintings from Scheffer, Allaux, and Picot were added to the internal embellishments, and splendid specimens of Gobelins tapestry, after Rubens, were hung upon the walls. In 1840 the Duke of Nemours was married at St. Cloud, in the Gallery of Apollo. During the reign of the present Emperor of the French the château has been constantly in a fit state for occupation, and has been greatly altered. Here, in 1851, the Emperor, then President, gave a splendid breakfast to the Exhibition Commissioners and the Lord Mayor of London. And here, it may be interesting to add, the first French Exhibition of Industry was arranged by the Marquis d'Avèzy, at the close of the eighteenth century.

We have now rapidly noticed the interesting points in the story of the residence selected to receive the Queen of England. They include events illustrative of the varying fortunes even of the most powerful and gifted Monarchs.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 9

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 a.m.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Mean Temperatures from the Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Ins.
Aug. 3	29.7	79	52	62	0	87	S W	0.05
" 4	29.61	71	55	61	1	90	W N W	0.30
" 5	29.61	71.2	54.6	61.9	1.1	79	N W	0.03
" 6	29.68	71.2	51.9	60.5	2.6	90	S W	0.16
" 7	29.67	74.6	55.7	64.9	1.9	83	S W	0.23
" 8	29.624	77.9	56.9	67.7	1.2	93	S W	0.42
" 9	29.621	77.3	56.3	66.8	2.1	91	S W	0.01

N.B. The + denotes below the average and the — above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.75 in. at the beginning of the week to 29.66 in. on the 4th; increased to 30.05 by the 6th, decreased to 29.62 in. by the 8th; and increased to 29.84 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.80 in.

The mean temperature of the week was 66·9°, being 1·1° *below* the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 27·7°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 6th, viz., 49·3°; and the highest on the 7th, viz., 74·0°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 13°. The greatest was 23·5°, on the 6th; and the least, 11·2°, on the 9th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than six-tenths of an inch.

The Weather during the week was dull and gloomy, and the sky almost completely overcast. On the 4th, at 9 p.m. on the 6th, a thunder storm occurred; but no damage was done.

JAMES GLAISHER.
Lewisham, Aug. 10, 1855.

HEALTH OF LONDON. The births of 1678 children were registered within the week ending Aug. 4: 880 were boys, and 798 girls. The average number in the corresponding weeks of the last ten preceding years was 708 boys and 670 girls—so that 300 children were born within the week above that average. The deaths numbered 963: viz., 471 males and 492 females. The deaths were respectively 1049 in the year 1849 the deaths rose to 1067; and in that of last year to 1455: cholera was then raging in both those years. Taking corresponding weeks in the last ten years, the deaths ranged as in the table; in all the weeks of the series except three, those of 1845, 1847, and 1850, when the numbers were 837, 964, and 917 respectively so that, considering the increased population, the deaths returned present a very favourable view of the public health.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now said that the Session will not be prorogued to-day (Saturday). The state of business is such as to render that impossible; and, from the indications given in the House of Lords on Tuesday night, it is more than probable that it will not terminate on Monday. Her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament in person.

ENCROACHMENTS ON VICTORIA PARK.—A deputation of gentlemen from the Tower Hamlets visited upon Sir Benjamin Hall, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, on Tuesday, for the purpose of protesting against the encroachments on Victoria-park. Sir Benjamin Hall said he feared the deputation had misunderstood his powers. It was the Commissioners of Land Revenue, who had the control of the property, who were the proper parties now to apply to. A great portion of the money required on the formation of the park was realised from the sale of hereditary property of the Crown, and the Crown, having given the rest to the public, retained one-fourth of it to reimburse itself, and must naturally wish to make the most of it. After some conversation the deputation withdrew.

GREAT FIRE NEAR WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON. On Tuesday night, between the hours of nine and two, a fire, attended with the destruction of several thousand pounds worth of property, broke out in an extensive pile of premises belonging to Mr. Thompson, fancy-box manufacturer, situate in Whitecross-street, nearly facing the prison. The premises were five storeys high, and contained a great amount of stock; in fact each floor was well filled. To save any of the stock in trade was an impossibility, and the inmates had difficulty in saving their lives. It was midnight before the conflagration could be arrested in its progress. As to the cause of the fire nothing could be ascertained.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE WELLINGTON FETE, which is to take place on Monday, at Cremorne Gardens, promises the presence of the six bands of the Horse and Foot Guards and Royal Artillery; but the most remarkable effect will be the enactment of the storming and capture of the Mamelon Vert and rifle-pits on a set scene, and mode.s erected for the purpose, with real trenches, earthworks, and batteries in front of the colossal panoramic view of Sebastopol, extending over nearly an acre of ground Five hundred sailors, with three battering trains, are to be engaged in the spectacle. The result, we feel assured, will be largely tributary to the Wellington College fund, to which the proceeds are to be generously appropriated by the proprietor of the gardens.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

FRENCH preparations are daily being made to celebrate the arrival of the Queen. Three different palaces—St. Cloud, Fontainebleau, and Versailles—are to be placed at her disposal; and it is expected that a grand fête will be given at each. That at Versailles will, as we have before stated, be of the most surpassing magnificence. The ball will take place in the Galerie des Glaces; the supper in the Salle de Spectacle. All the galleries will be lighted up, the park illuminated, and for the first time—the Grandes Eaux will play at night.

Since their return from Biarritz the Emperor and Empress, the health of the latter being still delicate, have been residing in retirement at Villeneuve l'Etang, but his Majesty has been none the less occupied in personally superintending the preparations for the fête at Versailles.

It is reported that the Emperor and Empress will proceed to Boulogne the day before the Queen's arrival, and that, on her joining them there, a splendid review will take place on the sands before the bathing establishment. The Royal and Imperial party will then proceed together to Paris. It is probable, also, that a grand review will be passed in the Champs de Mars at Paris. Six magnificent carriages are being decorated with scarlet and gold for her Majesty's use, and forty persons of different ranks have been selected to attend upon her during the period of her stay.

While death has been busy in the ranks of the French army abroad, it has not spared some of its most distinguished illustrations at home. On Sunday evening, at his residence in the Rue d'Agnesseau, expired and died the General Comte Alexandre de Girardin, at the age of seventy-nine. General de Girardin began, at eleven years old, to serve in the navy; later, he entered the army. At Austerlitz he, with ten men, made 400 prisoners, and took four pieces of cannon. At Osonio, in Spain, he, at the head of his regiment, captured a division of three thousand strong. At Ostrowna, with two battalions of infantry, he repulsed six thousand Russians. At Monterey he destroyed a body of four thousand men; and in the campaign of 1814 he was, after Champaubert and Montmirail, made General of Division by the Emperor for having taken eight thousand Russians, 163 superior officers, the whole of General Olsufief, and twenty-four pieces of cannon. General de Girardin was [illegible] with the spirit of order, an ardent patriotism, great mental activity, and clear-sightedness; and when a succession of dynasties—to which he was too independent to attach himself—deprived him of the opportunity of exercising his military skill and courage, he turned his attention to the most abstruse questions of finance, which he treated with remarkable clearness and depth; to the amelioration of the race of horses; and to the carrying out and preservation of public roads. In 1844 he published a very remarkable work, "Mémoire sur la Situation Politique et Militaire de l'Europe" a book full of valuable information, of profound research, and of just and clear views.

On the 15th, the fête of the Emperor, the public buildings will be illuminated, the theatres gratis, as well as the Exhibition and the Beaux Arts; the Pont des Invalides, the Pont d'Alma, the Pont de l'Hôtel de Ville, and the Joue St. Jacques will be inaugurated, and the first stone of the Imperial Asylum for Labourers, in the Bois de Vincennes, will be laid.

Madame George Sand is said to have just concluded an arrangement with the Librairie Nouvelle for the publication of various works, with an agreement that each edition is to consist of at least twenty thousand copies. A new book, long expected, "Les Contemplations" of Victor Hugo, is about to make its appearance, which is looked for with lively interest.

It appears pretty certain that, notwithstanding the announcement that the Industrial Exhibition was to close on the 31st of October, it will remain open for two months longer, during which period the exhibitors will be free to leave their property, to carry it away, or to sell it on the spot, the purchasers being permitted to remove the object at the time of the purchase. No doubt an immense majority of the objects exposed will be disposed of in this way, the proprietors of most of the articles finding it more to their advantage to get them off their hands at very low prices, than to undertake the trouble, risk, and expense of repacking and carriage, with the uncertainty of finding a sale for them at home. The Prince Napoleon has been engaged in a series of organised visits to the Exhibition, attended by the various Commissioners, in order to examine closely and fully into all the details of the various productions. In the collection of Lyons silks we were a few days since shown by one of the persons about the Prince the dress pronounced by him to be his favourite of all the display. It is an extremely rich chesnut-brown silk, with stripes round the skirt in velvet and plush. The article of furniture most admired by connoisseurs for the extraordinary execution of the wood-carving is that sent by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, London. The figures, ornaments, &c., in wood, carved and gilt, present a finish and skill superior to anything of the kind yet produced.

MM. Scribe and Auber are engaged on a new opera, which is, it is said, to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique. Madame Ristori, crowding triumph upon triumph, is drawing fresh crowds to her marvellous representation of *Pia de' Tolomei*. In this is a new phase of her genius. Each character in the hands of this marvellous tragedian is made to bear the stamp of its own identity. Adelaide Ristori nowhere appears on the stage: you behold *Mirra, Marie Stuart, Pia* each displaying an idiosyncrasy as distinct as did the originals.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE IN HANOVER.

The first step taken by the new Hanoverian Ministry is one which will not fail to awaken the indignation of the whole kingdom. In an evil hour the King had been induced by the small Court party by whom he is exclusively surrounded to throw himself into their arms, and upset the existing liberal constitution, against the advice of the late moderate Cabinet, and in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. A Royal proclamation was published on the 1st inst., dissolving the Second Chamber of the Estates of the Kingdom; and the next step will of course be to convoke a new Chamber, based upon the limited franchise of the former elective law. The country is completely taken by surprise. The Hanoverians, who have always been conspicuous for their loyalty to the family of the reigning King, are startled at the position they are placed in of being obliged, in self defence, to offer a steady but universal opposition, in order to preserve the dignity and independence of the kingdom. The opposition will no doubt be confined to the present to the legitimate steps guaranteed to them by the provisions of the constitution, but people already put their heads together in knots, and ask, each with blank countenance, "If these constitutional means fail, which they inevitably will, what next?"

SPAIN AND THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

After all that was said to the contrary, it now turns out that the Spanish Government has taken certain steps for entering into a closer alliance with the Western Powers, and taking part in the war in the East. Nothing is yet known as to the terms on which the adhesion of Spain is offered; but it is said in a letter from Madrid, dated August 3, that the Government has expressed its wish and readiness to take part in the Eastern question later on, when its domestic affairs are more settled, and to help the Allies with 25,000 or 30,000 men. The matter will have to be laid before the Cortes, and it will be discussed whether the reenrolment shall be voluntary or not, and other details. The visit of the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Escurial on the 2nd inst. is said to have been to communicate to the Queen the views of the responsible Government on this head—views to which the Court are strongly opposed.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCES TO THE WESTERN POWERS

A change for the better has taken place in the relations between Austria on the one hand and England and France on the other; and at the present moment the Allied Governments are, or profess to be, satisfied with the Cabinet of Vienna. I do not pretend to answer for the sincerity of the declarations recently made by that Cabinet, nor can I affirm that these declarations are accepted by the generality of the public as *bona fide* expressions of Austrian policy. All I mean to say is, that this Government does not hesitate to express its satisfaction at the present position of affairs as relates to Austria. Prussia has sunk so completely in public estimation, that little regard is there of her doing anything honourable or spirited, that not a word need be said. I have already contradicted, on good authority, the statement put forth in several of the German papers, that England and France considered themselves disengaged, in consequence of the negotiations of the Cabinet of Vienna, from the obligations contracted by the Treaty of the 2nd of December, or that a circular had been issued to that effect by the French Foreign-office to its diplomatic agents abroad. There was never any foundation for such a statement, but I presume it must have produced a certain effect, inasmuch as the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs thought it necessary, some days since, to demand of the French Minister at Vienna whether his Government still considered itself as engaged by the Treaty of the 2nd of December, or the contrary. The demand was accompanied by the most positive declarations that Austria regarded herself as much bound as ever by that instrument; that she was still the ally of France and England; that she held and should hold the Danubian Principalities, but only as against Russia, and should resist any attempt on the part of that Power to invade or commit any act of hostility against the Ottoman territory in that quarter. It is [illegible] that in the present state of the war, confined as its theatre now by land was to the Crimea, there were considerations of a preliminary kind, not, however, relating to any regard for Russia, which prevented her for the present from commencing hostilities, but that when the proper moment arrived she should not hesitate to join the Allies, and to fulfil the obligations she had voluntarily contracted, and means faithfully to fulfil. A good deal more passed on the same occasion, but I believe I have given the substance of the conversation. In a word, her explanations were considered as satisfactory to the French Government. Communications immediately took place between Vienna and Paris, and between these two capitals and London. The English Government, on being made acquainted with these assurances, given spontaneously, as I am led to believe, by the Cabinet of Vienna, not unnaturally hesitated to give them credence. They feared that it was little more than the repetition of the past; the same vagueness, the same fair professions with no meaning, or without the intention of fulfilling them. Of the members of the English Cabinet, I suspect that Lord Palmerston was the least disposed to take for granted the sincerity of Austria, and the name of no august personage is mentioned as sharing largely the incredulity of his Lordship. That this should be the case is not astonishing, but, if I am informed rightly, and my information is derived from an excellent source, these scruples gave way, and I believe, at the moment I write, both Governments are rather satisfied than otherwise—satisfied that Austria disclaims in a positive manner any sympathy with Russia: that she considers herself still the ally of France and England, and prepared on some future day to join the policy of action which, up to the present day, they have followed out alone. The Emperor of the French, who had found it difficult to believe that his young Imperial brother meant to act otherwise than in the most honourable manner towards the two Governments, but who subsequently found reasons to change his mind, has again, I believe, returned to his original impression, and has very recently manifested his satisfaction at the resumption of the former friendly relations with Austria. Whether these are destined to be again modified I cannot say, no more than I can vouch for their actual truth; but it is certain that the Russian clique at Vienna, which had succeeded to a certain extent in influencing the mind of the young Emperor, and was lately so triumphant, has become, within the last six or seven days, completely discouraged and indignant. It so happened that the change to which I refer took place during the short absence of Prince Gortschakoff at Stuttgard. The Prince left Vienna in the highest spirits, and confident of the triumph of his policy. He returned to his post, and found that all was completely changed; and he has expressed his disappointment and his indignation in no very measured terms. The Austrians at St. Petersburg, who were so lately the objects of the most delicate attentions, will again, I presume, be treated with the same contumely as after the Treaty of the 2nd of December. This state of the relations with Austria has been communicated by the other diplomatic agents at Vienna to their respective Governments and I know of one, whose residence for many years at that Court, and an intimate uninterrupted intercourse with most of the leading personages of the day, ought to render him an authority on such subjects, who thinks himself authorised to communicate his own favourable opinion to his Government. Nevertheless, there are others, and those also versed in political affairs, who are far from being so sanguine, and who persist in doubting, if not the good faith, at all events the possibility of Austria ever drawing her sword against Russia.

On a very recent audience which Prince Gortschakoff had of the Emperor of Austria, he did his utmost to obtain from his Majesty the formal acceptance of an engagement from Russia that she would not attack the Danubian Principalities so long as the Austrians continued to occupy them. The Prince at once wrote off to St. Petersburg, to say that the Emperor had accepted the engagement, and subsequently stated so to M. de Buol. M. de Buol unhesitatingly and bluntly told the Prince that he did not credit the statement, and invited him to repeat it in the presence of the Emperor himself. The Prince did so, when the Emperor, in the most positive terms, contradicted the Prince—or himself. Who shall say? If the young Emperor spoke the truth, as I hope he did, it is rather surprising that any Ambassador, and especially a Russian, should so misunderstand what was said to him.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times, Aug. 7.*

THE SOUND DUES AND THE UNITED STATES.

Last April the President of the United States gave official notice to the Danish Government that the Treaty of the 26th of April, 1826, will expire after the lapse of a stipulated period (a twelvemonth), as the American citizens can no longer recognise the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues on their ships and cargoes. The Danish Cabinet have sent off a note on the subject to the American Government, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs expresses his concern that the Cabinet of Washington should not have thought proper to enter into negotiations with Denmark on the subject before taking so very decided a step. The substance of the notice given deprives Denmark, as he alleges, of the power of devoting that time and attention to the subject which are due to a question of so complicated a nature, especially at the present moment, when that country is in a critical state, and pressed on all sides to give up her neutrality and take part in the war against Russia. An unlimited acceptance of the demand of the United States would involve the loss of a large sum annually, and this would be sacrificed in favour of other States which pay the great bulk of the Sound dues, whilst the whole annual amount borne by the United States seldom exceeds 200 dollars. He goes on to say that Denmark is not prepared to make such a sacrifice, especially in the present state of her finances, and the uncertainty of the result of the diplomatic negotiations now pending with respect to the present political crisis. Under these circumstances, he cannot help considering the notice given by the United States to terminate the treaty of commerce and amity existing between the two countries as an act of unfairness and severity not to be recalled for and unprovoked by the conduct of Denmark. On the contrary, he says, many cases might be quoted in which the Danish Government has refunded sums of money paid by the American merchants for Sound dues, merely for the sake of preserving the friendly relations between the two countries. The Danish Minister concludes by observing that it will scarcely be possible to come to any arrangement before the expiration of the short period of time named by the American Government; and even in that case it is hardly likely that such arrangement would give universal satisfaction to those other States most deeply interested in the result. As the United States have frequently expressed their determination not to resume any diplomatic intercourse with Denmark till invited by her to open serious negotiations for the abolition of the Sound dues, it is probable that the note of the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs will remain unanswered, at least for the present, and that the negotiations will be resumed only after the 26th of April next year, when the twelvemonth's notice will have elapsed and the treaty become a dead letter.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Pacific*, which left New York on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The *New York Herald* publishes a communication from its Washington correspondent, dated July 30, which states that the President had received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia, in reply to one of congratulation on his accession to the throne. The document, which alludes in highly complimentary terms to the increasing greatness of the United States, contains a paragraph to the effect that the dying admonitory advice of the late to the present Emperor conveyed an injunction to him to study the private papers, to be found in the Imperial escritoire, which he (the Emperor Nicholas) had received from the eminent man in the United States, among whose names were to be found those of Jackson, Clay, Webster, and others. The letter proceeds to acknowledge the value of those papers, and expresses his Majesty's sense of obligation at the strong national interest manifested by the American people in the success of the war upon which his great father had entered. It concludes by proposing the most lasting friendship between Russia and the United States

The Washington *Union* states that the Secretary of State and the Hon. Wm. L. Lee, his Hawaiian Majesty's Minister to the United States Government, on Friday signed a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. The President has also made proclamation of a convention between the United States and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, having for its object the recognition of the principle that free ships make free goods

The Treasury Department gives notice that all wines and distilled spirits transported in bond from one port to another in the United States are required to be branded and sealed; and it is directed that all cigars so transported must be encased and sealed before delivered from store, in the same manner as provided for when passing through the United States to Canada or Mexico.

The parties taken out of the British brig *Buffalo* and conveyed to Boston, where they were tried and acquitted of the charge of violating the neutrality laws by enlisting men for the Crimea, have brought actions against Captain Clark, of the revenue cutter *James Campbell*, for illegal detention and imprisonment. The damage claimed amounts to 40,000 dollars.

The *New York Herald* of the 25th ult. says:—

It having been stated that the French Government are in our markets for the charter of vessels for Constantinople and the Crimea, we have made inquiries on the subject, and have the best authority for stating that the French Government have made no charters of the kind here or elsewhere in the United States, and will not. The vessels they may require are [illegible] taken by direct application from the agents on arrival at a port in Europe, and after examination by the Government surveyors. It may thus be well for our shipowners to be on their guard against swindlers.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.

After a most unaccountable delay, the following statement of Lieut. Geneste regarding the foul atrocity at Hango has been forwarded to Captain Fanshawe:

LIEUTENANT GENESTE TO CAPTAIN FANSHAWE.

Helsingfors, July 8, [illegible]

SIR,—In obedience to your order, on Monday, the 6th of June, I proceeded to the landing-place at Hango Head in the cutter, carrying a flag of truce, in order to land Russian prisoners and communicate with the officer at the telegraph station. We arrived at the pier, and, no person being visible on the shore except two or three women standing near the houses, I landed the Russian prisoners, and, in company with them and Dr. Easton, proceeded towards the houses to communicate with the people, and with the officer at the telegraph. The three stewards also accompanied us, in order to purchase fresh provisions. But all the boat's crew were left in the boat, with strict orders not to land, as you had directed. We also carried with us a white flag of truce on a long staff. Norton, the Mediterranean steward, carrying it beside me. We had only proceeded about fifty yards from the boat when suddenly Russian soldiers (who had been concealed behind the rocks and houses, and of whose vicinity we were completely ignorant) rose and fired on us and the boat from all sides. Taking the white flag from the steward Norton, who was shot down by my side, I endeavoured with it in my hand to prevent the soldiers firing at the boat, and so called the attention of their officer, who came near me, to it. However, I regret to state that the firing did not cease until many of our people had been hit. As we were completely surrounded by soldiers it was impossible to effect our escape, the soldiers being within a few yards of the boat on every side; and seeing the impossibility of making any resistance, not having a loaded musket in the boat, and the greater number of our small boat's crew of eleven men being killed and wounded by the first fire of the enemy, not a shot was fired on our side. We were all seized by the soldiers, taken to the houses, and without a moment's delay placed in carriages which appeared to me to be ready for us, and transported to Eckness, where we arrived the same afternoon. I regret to have to state that we have lost six of our men killed, and four have been wounded (including myself, the others having slight scratches. One Finnish captain was also killed, and two Russian captains wounded. The wounded men were carried to Eckness, and placed in hospital there. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded. The fate of several of the killed I know only by the officer's report, as we were hurried away too quickly from the scene of action to ascertain it for ourselves; but I fear their report is too true, as we have six men missing, and they report seven dead bodies at Hango Head, which would be correct with the six named and the old Finnish captain, whom we saw shot down and bayonetted. We remained at Eckness during Tuesday, and on Wednesday Mr. Sullivan, myself, and the four unwounded men were removed to this place, leaving the four wounded men at Eckness, with Dr. Easton to attend them. The wounded men were all doing well when we left Eckness. One of them, Gliddon, had to undergo amputation of his right arm, near the shoulder, which had been successfully performed. Since our arrival at Eckness we have received every attention and kindness from the Russian General and officers that our position would admit of. The wounded men have been treated with the greatest care and consideration. I requested General Moller, the officer commanding at Eckness, to send a boat on the day following this unfortunate affair, to the ship, with a flag of truce, to inform you what had happened, but he declared it to be impossible. I do not know how this letter will reach you, but the General will forward it by the first opportunity. As we were taken prisoners under a flag of truce, I presume we shall be shortly released, but am at present in perfect ignorance of their intentions with respect to us. I send this letter open and unsealed.

I am, &c., LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant

On the receipt of this report Admiral Dundas wrote a despatch to Prince Dolgorouky, summarising the whole case, and pointing out how the facts elicited established his original assertion of the violation of the privilege of a flag of truce. He recapitulates the facts of the case:—

The point of landing to which the boat was ordered to proceed was near a telegraph station, from which the *Cossack* head must have been plainly observed. The habitual vigilance at these telegraphs is known to the officers under my orders. The boat quitted the ship at a considerable distance from the shore, and was for a long time in full view of the telegraph. It is impossible to believe that her motions were not watched, and the flag was hoisted at a mile from the shore. It was therefore clearly the duty of the principal officer on the spot either to give timely warning to the boat that her approach was objectionable, or to report the flag which she displayed, if [illegible] been unguarded, negligently.

Timely warning to the boat would have prevented the catastrophe; but wilful neglect of the flag, and concealment by those on shore, could be nothing but gross treachery. I have next to compare the statement of Lieutenant Geneste with the third version of the fact, as presented to your Excellency by your own officers. It is asserted by them that the flag of truce was not observed; and I repeat again, without fear of contradiction, that it was hoisted. It is alleged that the crew of the *Cossack* boat, at the commencement of the attack upon them, threw overboard the gun (cannon) with which she is supposed to have been armed. You may, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the boat in question was not fitted with one, that none ever mounted one upon any occasion. I am myself forced to the conclusion that wilful falsehoods have been invented in vindication of a decided outrage, and it is not unimportant to inquire for what purpose the carriages and horses mentioned by Lieutenant Geneste had been previously collected. Some stress is laid on his avowed intention to endeavour to communicate with the officer to the telegraph, and with the people, and to purchase provisions; but, in the absence of troops, some little precaution to the nearest authority, or to the unarmed residents, was at least desirable and natural on behalf of the prisoners intended to be released. A moment of forbearance on the part of the officer who planned the ambush would have been sufficient to afford it; and you are well aware that acts of courtesy, and attentions to ordinary refreshments, are not uncommon on occasions of truce. The *Cossack* was in no sense short of provisions, nor had she been long without refreshments; and I can discover nothing in the statement of Lieut. Geneste to justify the inferences which have been wrested from them.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—The venerable Bishop of Durham has, we understand, had an operation performed for a cataract in the eye. Mr. Wharton Jones was the officiating surgeon, and displayed his usual skill and success. The symptoms are favourable; but the progress of the cure is of course slow. All friends of classic learning and religious toleration will rejoice to hear the perfect recovery of Dr. Maltby.

MADEIRA COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The third annual examination and distribution of prizes at this seminary took place during the last week of June, in presence of the Government Inspector of Schools, professors of the College, and friends of the pupils. The gold medal (offered by the Masters of the High-school of Glasgow) was won by Henry Davies; the silver medal by L. A. Ribeiro; Sir Archibald Alison's Prize for History by A. C. Ross: First in Classics by W. C. Hinton and M. Park; and other prizes for English, Latin, Greek, French, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Drawing, Writing, Chemistry, &c., by H. Davies, O. Davies, L. A. Ribeiro, W. C. Hinton, M. Park, A. Park, A. C. Ross, J. Ross, H. J. Elliott, A. Freeman, J. Jeffery, H. Burnett, and L. M. D'Urso.

BOATS RECONNOITRING THE PASSAGE TO WYBORG.

THE BOATS OF THE "ARROGANT" AND "MAGICIENNE" OFF WYBORG.

The transaction, represented in this Sketch, took place a few weeks ago. The boats of the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne*, with a gun-boat in company, manned and armed, were sent in to reconnoitre in the passage leading to Wyborg. When within some 200 yards of the shore an ambuscade of Russian sharpshooters opened fire upon them, which was sharply returned by our men. Finding that they were too much exposed to the Russian musketry, the boats retreated under cover of the gun-boats. In this encounter we regret to add that four or five men were severely wounded, and, in consequence of the explosion of one of the boat's magazines, a midshipman was thrown overboard and drowned. The masts and rigging of the boats were also very much cut up by the fire of the riflemen. Owing to the shallowness of the water, the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* were unable to render any assistance.

As regards the recent proceedings of the Baltic fleet, a letter from Nargen of the 31st ult., says:—

The *Amphion* has been for some time reconnoitring all the channels near Sveaborg, and has found many valuable anchorages, and several points where the coasting trade between Borgo and Helsingfors, which was carried on to a considerable extent, can be entirely stopped; and some surprise is expressed that so little was attempted in this way last year by the vessels stationed in that vicinity. The Admiral, to assist Captain Kay in carrying out this service, had placed the *Dragon*, and a French and English gun-boat under his orders, with which vessels he proceeded very nearly to Borgo, which appears to be without any defences, and they met with no resistance whatever, except from shoals, the gun-boats having grounded several times.

It is added that—

All the gun and mortar boats are going over to Helsingfors. The town will probably be shelled; but it is not expected that the fortifications can be destroyed.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY, AT CRONSTADT.

Soon after twelve o'clock on the night of the 13th ult., the sailors on board the Allied fleet before Cronstadt were startled by a tremendous glare in the sky over the island. On looking a little more closely, a number of large bonfires were seen; and, from various symptoms, it was evident that some festivity was going on. At first it was supposed some victory gained was being commemorated; but it was ascertained next morning that the rejoicing was in honour of the Empress Dowager's birthday.

FIRE OVER CRONSTADT, SEEN FROM THE QUARTER-DECK OF "THE CÆSAR."

THE "LADY NANCY" RAFT ATTACKING TAGANROG, IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

RAFT IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

I send you a Sketch which perhaps may serve to acquaint the authorities at home "what is really useful in the Sea of Azoff." During the recent rapid and brilliant operations in that sea it was found that the shallowness of the water prevented the heavy guns of the ships being brought into play. A raft was accordingly constructed on board the *Stromboli*. It consists of twenty-nine casks placed in six rows, cradled, as it were, in a framework of spars 45 feet long and 15 feet broad; a portion of the upper part is firmly planked over; a spar lashed athwart ships is ingeniously fitted with straps, to which the side tackles, &c., are hooked; the train tackle being hooked to one similarly fitted abaft; while a spar taken to two stout towing bollards abaft serves to keep the raft in any direction required. When this novel gun-boat was finished, the *Miranda* hauled alongside the *Stromboli*; purchases from both vessels were applied, and the enormous mass was raised a little above the *Stromboli's* gunwale; by steadily heaving in on their cables, the ships slowly separated, the purchases were lowered, and the wide-famed *Lady Nancy* was added to the British navy.

Seldom has a more lively scene, or a more perfect display of energy been witnessed, than that which presented itself on the quarter-deck of the *Stromboli* during the building of the *Lady Nancy*. The ever-being-swept dazzling white parade ground, was now a building yard; all hands saw not only the importance, but the necessity of the work; and in the incredibly short space of twelve hours the *Stromboli's* zealous crew had provided themselves with a gun boat, which, when carrying a long 32-pounder gun, weighing forty-two cwt, 100 rounds of ammunition, a seven-inch hawser, and eighteen men, drew only twenty inches of water. I hear it is cheerfully admitted by the squadron, how nobly, and coolly her crew fought her. At Taganrog this flaming *Lady Nancy* fired more than eighty rounds with a precision that elicited hearty cheers from our allies. She has been towed more than 200 miles, in boisterous weather, not a nail or lashing has started, she is still what she was designed to be—perfection. The following was the crew of the Raft:—1. Mr. A. K. Forde, Senior Mate (in charge). 2. Mr. F. Armstrong, Gunner. 3. Mr. Albert, Master. 4. Mr. J. S. Adams, Assistant-Surgeon. 5. Lieut. John F. Ross, Commanding the Raft, and Senior Lieutenant of the *Stromboli*. 6. Mr. John Retallick, Paymaster (in charge).

THE ARTILLERY TAKING LANCASTER GUNS DOWN TO THE FIRST PARALLEL BY NIGHT.

What whipping and spurring, not unmingled with volleys of very irreverent language, to say the least of it, must the carriage of these huge pieces of artillery have cost, as they passed along these rough roads, which must be difficult enough even in the daytime, without adding the evils of darkness. One may imagine what a striking picture the scene would present to any one of the drivers who had curiosity enough to look round him. Looking towards Sebastopol the view must be very grand from some of the heights, on a fine night, especially when the firing from the Malakoff Tower is brisk. So far as the carriage of great guns is concerned, however, the drivers would, probably, not rejoice greatly in the sight of such fireworks, which must have rather disturbed the horses employed in that very responsible occupation.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—ARTILLERY TAKING LANCASTER GUNS DOWN TO THE FIRST PARALLEL, NIGHT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 12.—10th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13.—Old Lammas-day.
TUESDAY, 14.—Printing invented, 1437.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Assumption
THURSDAY, 16 Riots in Montreal, 1849
FRIDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.
SATURDAY, 18. Beattie died, 1803.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1855.

Sunday.		Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 0	2 20	2 58	3 16	3 35	3 51	4 9	4 25	4 42	4 58	5 12	5 27	5 43	6 0

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

COMPLETION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN FRANCE.

THE Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are respectfully informed that every arrangement has been made to ensure correct and splendid Illustrations of the above interesting events. All the best Artists in London and Paris are specially engaged for the occasion. Already immense preparations are in progress for the reception of the Queen at the Palace of Versailles, the Palace of Fontainebleau, the Palace of St. Cloud, the Elysée Bourbon, the Palace of the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Louvre, the Great Exhibition at Paris, &c.

The Illustrations will include a Large Engraving of the

GRAND NIGHT FETE

AND ILLUMINATIONS IN THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES, such as have not been given since the time of Louis XIV.

The Reception of her Majesty on her ARRIVAL in Paris, the Decorations and Triumphal Arches in the Streets of Paris, the State Visit to the Great Exhibition; splendid new and original Portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert; the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Prince of Wales, and the other younger branches of the Royal Family visiting France; will also be comprised in the Series of Illustrations.

Next week, August the 18th, will be given Splendid Views, connected with her Majesty's Arrival on the Shores of France. And, on August the 25th,

PICTURES OF THE GRAND ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 1st will appear further splendid Views of the Fêtes; on Sept. 8th, completion of the Illustrations, with Views of the Queen's Return to England; and on Sept. 15th to this series of magnificent Pictures will be added the best specimens of Pictures from the Fine Arts department of the Paris Exhibition.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this series must order immediately, as the demand is sure to exceed the supply. Subscribers giving their orders to the various newsmen will be supplied in rotation as received.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

THE telegraphic despatches from the Black Sea and the Baltic communicate no news; but we have reason to believe that the lull in both places will be of short continuance, and that in each of them a grand blow is meditated, and ready to descend upon the Russian strongholds and their defenders. From the Baltic our private letters inform us, under date of the 29th ult., that an attack upon Sveaborg by the Allied fleets was daily expected. They communicate additional particulars, which, however, we do not feel ourselves justified in giving to the public. Should that attack be made, as we firmly believe it will, our sailors, weary of inactivity, and jealous of the glory long promised and withheld, will do their duty, we cannot doubt, as manfully, and with as brilliant success, as their illustrious predecessors in the heroic days of Nelson and his compeers, and will excite in the French, and receive from them, the impetus of a generous emulation in the common cause. From Balaclava the whole purport of the public and private communications that reach this country is to the effect that the decisive moment for the attack on the Malakoff is approaching. Let us hope that during the auspicious visit of her Majesty to Paris the news of a great victory may arrive, to give additional éclat to the festivities!

We do not consider the fact to be in itself of great importance, but it is, nevertheless, of interest, and may be of value. Spain has resolved to imitate the brave example of Piedmont, and is about to declare her adherence to the policy of Great Britain and France, and her intention to raise and convey an army of 25,000 men to the Crimea. If Spain, impoverished and distracted as she is, can do the right thing, and Austria, not so impoverished and distracted, and avowing her sympathy with the cause of the Allies, continues to hold aloof, must not Austria yield the place to Spain in the public opinion of the world, and rank below that Power in the estimation of every man of honour and spirit? Most people will think so; though possibly Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Count Buol, Prince Gortschakoff, and a few other persons who have faith in Russia and none in England and France, will be of a different opinion.

THE Parliamentary return of the number of stamps issued to the newspapers of the United Kingdom, during the half-year ending the 30th June, has just been published. As, in consequence of the repeal, during the present Session, of the compulsory Stamp-duty on newspapers, it will be the last document of the kind which can have any claim to completeness, a greater value than usual is attached to it. The following is the circulation of the daily morning and evening journals:—

MORNING PAPERS.

	No. of Stamps
The Times	9,175,758
Morning Advertiser	1,034,818
Daily News	826,000
Morning Herald	554,000
Morning Post	465,000
Morning Chronicle	401,500

EVENING PAPERS

Globe	540,000
Sun	378,000
Standard	202,000

The following is the list of the political weekly papers published at the price of 6d.; and of those published at 3d.:

WEEKLY PAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIXPENCE

	No. of Stamps.
The Illustrated London News	**3,393,151**
Weekly Dispatch	1,043,490
Bells Life in London	485,500
Bell's Weekly Messenger	304,000
Observer	214,000
Sunday Times	183,000
Era	132,740
Examiner	127,000
Press	77,000
Spectator (price 9d.)	61,500
Field	58,000
Atlas	43,500
Leader	41,500
John Bull	40,500
Britannia	32,925
Court Journal	14,700

WEEKLY PAPERS PUBLISHED AT THREEPENCE.

News of the World	2,885,000
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper	2,41[illegible],500
Weekly Times	1,[illegible],[illegible]03

It will be seen from the above that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has a far larger circulation than that of any weekly journal whatsoever, even than those which are published at half its price, as it exceeds the most popular of the cheapest of them by no less than 508,151 stamps. It may also be calculated from these figures that the average amount of our circulation is upwards of 130,000 each impression; and that the whole of the sixpenny weekly newspapers, including such favourite and long-established journals as the *Weekly Dispatch*, the *Observer*, *Bell's Life*, and twelve others of considerable repute and influence, only consumed stamps during the six months to the number of 2,820,810; that is to say, the whole of these fifteen papers have amongst them a circulation less by 564,341 than that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It will also appear, though the *Times* consumed the enormous number of 9,175,788 stamps in the half year, that our circulation is even larger than that of the great leviathan of the press. The *Times* has daily a circulation of about 59,000, or less than half that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The combined circulation of the five morning Journals which compete with the *Times* is greatly inferior to that of our powerful contemporary, as any one may calculate for himself; but it may be permitted to us to observe that the *Morning Advertiser*, the *Daily News*, the *Morning Post*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Morning Herald* consumed in the half-year only 3,280,118 stamps; or the whole five of them, published six times a week, issued less stamps by 113,000 than those made use of by our Journal. This is a proud position to occupy, and we need say no more than that no exertions on our part shall be wanting to maintain it.

THERE may not be many causes for any great amount of popular exultation just now; but the satisfaction which the country must feel in the thought that Mr. Gladstone is no longer our Chancellor of Exchequer partakes of the feeling one experiences on escaping from a danger and a shame. Englishmen are compelled to be thankful that the member for Oxford can no longer be actively mischievous. Lest there should be any mistake in the public mind as to his real views on the war, and lest those who admire his eloquence, appreciate his adroitness, and have felt thankful to him for his endeavours in days gone by to carry out a Free-trade policy, should be induced to believe his present course less unworthy than it seemed, Mr. Gladstone has deliberately re-stated his alleged convictions. The result is that by a species of political suicide—as bad as that of Lord John Russell—Mr. Gladstone has terminated abruptly a career which might have been long and honourable. He has publicly proclaimed himself unfit to be trusted, either as a statesman who takes an intelligent view of the politics of Europe, or as an Englishman who is proud of the character and reputation of his country. Henceforth Mr. Gladstone's exclusion from office must be a *sine qua non* with any Minister who deserves the confidence of the nation. It is a deplorable thing that a gifted and accomplished man, indisputably the best speaker in the House of Commons, of untarnished private character, and with numerous other advantages which ought, under other circumstances, to have retained him in the service of the State, should thus be ostracised by his own hand; but it is a good thing that he and all other men of his order should understand that no talents, no abilities, will stand an English statesman in the stead of a heart that beats with the heart of his nation.

We have said that Mr. Gladstone cannot longer be actively mischievous. Some have thought otherwise, and that his Russian speeches translated and circulated throughout the Continent are calculated to promote the interests of the Imperial master to whom he has virtually transferred his allegiance. We can hardly think this to be the case. These addresses—these "magnificent orations"—as one of the other peacemongers called them, carry their own antidote. To the thinking Continental the propositions supported by Mr. Gladstone must appear so ridiculously insufficient towards accomplishing the purpose of the Allies (and the nearer a reader is to the scene of action the more evident must this be to him), that he can attach no weight to opinions so manifestly worthless; while the pleasure of the ignorant foreigner, who may be gratified at the pro-Russian pleading of the English casuist, must be signally damaged by the patent fact that the whole soul of the British nation is so opposed to Gladstonism, that this able orator and distinguished man of business is indignantly excluded from the Government of his country. We, therefore, do not see whom Mr. Gladstone can injure: even his own reputation is now past further harm.

His speech of the 3rd instant was not only a laboured argument to show that the Austrian proposals ought to have been accepted, and the war brought to an end, but an endeavour to frighten England by magnifying the power and earnestness of her enemy, and by warning her that her ally would soon drop away from her, for the one reason, all-powerful in Mr. Gladstone's estimation, except when speaking of Russia—a financial consideration. Let us remark, however, upon the singular one-sidedness of this orator, whose pretensions to fairness of argument almost amount to an affectation. Russia—although her landowners are being impoverished, her merchants crippled, her general population distressed by our blockades, and although her resources are already failing, while those of the Allies are scarcely touched—Russia is to be vigorous, enthusiastic, persevering to the end of the chapter. On the other hand, England, with the trade of the world still in her hands, with no appreciable drain upon her means, and with her people ardent in the war—France, with her commerce equally unrestricted, with all her traditional military enthusiasm burning throughout her land, from La Manche to the Mediterranean, and with her capitalists, great and small, flinging, at the call of the Emperor, one hundred and forty-four millions sterling into the war-chest—these two prosperous nations are to be sickened and turn from the strife; while Russia, half ruined, is to march on, conquering. Such is the Gladstonian theory. Such is the nature of the bugbear which he raises to frighten the country

But, even in his zeal to serve Russia, Mr. Gladstone could not quite forget his own position; and in several portions of his speech his own soreness and discomfiture are betrayed most inartistically. The Peelites have long held the conviction that their wisdom upheld the country and the Constitution. They, to adopt the Hindostanee myth, were the tortoise upon whom stood the elephant that supported the world. The tortoise has crawled from under the elephant, and still the world stands. When the Peelites slunk away from place, they expected a toppling over of all things. They waited for this catastrophe, and have still to wait; but now, patient self-complacency has given way to angry disappointment. All things ought to have fallen, but as they have not the Peelites grow abusive. This is the key to a good deal of Mr. Gladstone's speech he is a faithful Russian, but he is also a spiteful Peelite. He will fight for Alexander, but he must do a little of Diogenes, on his own account, and, from his overturned tub, he must not only assail Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon for carrying on the war, but he must also castigate them for carrying on the Government without him. "He placed the undivided responsibility of the continuance of the war on the heads of the Ministry;" and, later, he censured Lord Clarendon for not showing, in his able despatches, any real desire for peace, and he expressed his own fear of a wider breach with Austria. It is scarcely worth while to reply to allegations of so transparent a character. Lord Palmerston, on a subsequent night, remarked that, if Austria did not fight on our side, he would undertake to say that she would not fight against us—an undertaking which must imply that Lord Palmerston knew how to render available certain guarantees for her neutrality. On this point it may be matter of opinion whether Austria is not already fighting against us by releasing Russian armies from the necessity of protecting the Russian frontier; and some people may desire that the guarantees hinted at were already exercising their influence in another than a pacific form; but nobody is "afraid" of a wider breach with Austria. If a quarrel with Austria were the worst thing that can be brought against Lord Palmerston's Government, Mr. Gladstone's chances of achieving its overthrow, and his own return to place, become even more than hitherto hopeless.

Neither Mr Gladstone nor James Graham, nor Mr. Cobden, with their brief tail of half-a-dozen disappointed or disaffected men, can do any mischief. When a Saint is to be made at Rome, there is an official called the "Devil's Advocate," who does his best to malign and damage the reputation of the deceased, in order that the severest scrutiny may be instituted. The sanctity of the present war, undertaken for liberty and humanity, is real, unlike that of the ornaments of Vatican mythology; and it is not amiss that here also should be advocates "on the other side."

BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.—Some very curious experiments are at present being carried on at Vincennes, which, if they succeed, will introduce into modern warfare an element as extraordinary as it is novel. An officer of Marine Artillery has discovered a plan by which he thinks he will be able to blow up the powder-magazines and other defences of Sebastopol by means of a balloon

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—ATTACK ON REVEL.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter dated Thursday, six p.m., says.—"I am assured that letters, dated the 4th, have been received from the French Consul at one of the Baltic ports, announcing that the Allied squadrons had attacked Revel; that the attack was successful; and that considerable damage was done to the place."

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a blasphemous order of the day to his troops, assuring them that wherever the high ecclesiastics of their orthodox Church have given their benediction to those fighting for their country, and have uplifted in their midst the sacred image of the Mother of God, success has always attended their arms. As, therefore, his Eminence the Archbishop of Kherson and Taurida has just blessed the troops, and exhibited amongst them this miraculous representation, which had been taken from the catacombs of Kiieff, they may be sure that the protection of God is with them, and that fresh triumphs will be the result of their continued constancy and unflinching valour

Letters from Odessa affirm that the passes of the Putrid Sea have been rendered impracticable to vessels of light draught.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PREPARATIONS are now in active progress in various quarters of Paris for the reception of the Queen. Before the Hôtel de Ville an immense tent has been thrown out over the entrance, surmounted by the equestrian statue of Henri IV. This entrance leads to the covered court of Louis XIV., which is beautifully ornamented. Here the workmen are engaged in the construction of a staircase of honour (in the form of a horseshoe), by which her Majesty may reach the principal chambers of this magnificent official residence. It is expected that two entertainments will be here given in honour of her Majesty's visit—viz., a banquet and a ball. The square before the Hotel, which has been long encumbered with sightless heaps of building rubbish, is being cleared; and before her Majesty arrives in front of the Baron Haussman's official residence it will present a most imposing effect. The splendid suite of rooms, decorated at an enormous expense on the occasion of the marriage of the present Emperor, in 1853, and three quarters of a mile in length, leaves nothing to be desired, even by the *exigence* of French taste, to give her Majesty a welcome without parallel. Preparations are also being actively carried out at the Strasbourg Railway Station, from which point her Majesty, on her way through Paris, will pass through a series of triumphal arches, to rest on the following day (Sunday) at St. Cloud.

Since my last communication two points, at all events, appear to have been settled viz., that the Queen will arrive in Paris on the 18th inst., and that she will land in France at Boulogne, and pass forty-eight hours at this popular port, in order to be present at reviews of the Camps in its vicinity. The festival-loving inhabitants are already making preparations.

At St. Cloud it is arranged that the Queen will occupy the private apartments of the Empress, which are being arranged for the occasion, although their recent decoration left little to be desired. I hear, however, that even the masterpieces of the Louvre are to be laid under contribution to give effect to the temporary residence of the Emperor's illustrious guests.

At Versailles immense preparations are being made, for here will be the grandest of the brilliant fêtes in store for the Queen. The Hall of Mirrors is to be the ball-room; and supper will be served in the Salon des Spectacles. The illuminated part will rival the famed festivals given by the Duke of Orleans to Louis XIV. at St. Cloud. All the *bosquets* will glow with many-coloured lamps; the fountains will appear to scatter columns of liquid fire. Again, there is a rumour that a day will be spent at Fontainebleau; but up to this time no official communication has been made, as far as I can ascertain, for the reception of the Royal guests at that château. It would, however, be a pity to omit Fontainebleau from the list of places to be visited, since in the forest nature offers a splendid welcome to every comer. Then there is not a corner of the château, nor of the surrounding grounds, that would not offer interesting reminiscences to the attention of the Emperor's guests. At the Universal Exhibition it is generally believed that orders will be shortly issued to close the doors during two or three days, to enable workmen to carpet the principal avenues.

BOULOGNE, August 7.

Great preparations are being made here. The railway station is to be decorated, and two triumphal arches are to be erected upon the bridge opposite the station. On the port arrangements are to be made to receive her Majesty opposite the Custom-house. Here three squadrons of the 2nd Lancers will form a square, in the centre of which will be the general officers of the camp, and the municipal authorities of Paris. Here, too, the Emperor and Empress will wait the arrival of the Royal squadron. Along the cliffs, the troops of Honvault, &c., will be drawn up in line of battle. The Chasseurs of Vincennes, Voltigeurs of the Guard, and Grenadiers, will form the line from the point of disembarkation to the railway station. The escort will be formed by the Lancers and a squadron of Dragoons

Her Majesty will arrive on the 18th at one o'clock; and will proceed direct to the railway station (according to the latest instruction) *en route* for Paris. The royal guests, accompanied by the Emperor, will thus arrive at the Strasbourg railway station about six o'clock in the evening

At present it is not known to the authorities here whether the Queen will re-embark at this port or at Calais; but it is believed that Calais will be selected. Strange to say, however, there are but few visitors here at the present time.

THE LIMITED LIABILITIES BILL.—We have received an angry letter from Mr. Muntz, M.P., complaining of the comments we felt it our duty to make last week on his opposition to the Limited Liabilities Bill. He denies that the opposition was "organised," and it is that term which seems to have excited his ire. Had we charged him with "collusion," he would have a right to complain; but we made no such assertion or even innuendo. About ten capitalists opposed the measure, and they stood alone in its condemnation. It was a Free-trade measure, as Lord Palmerston observed. The opposition was entirely composed of Free-traders, and it is at least curious that without concert they should all have resolved to repudiate their own principles—principles the advocacy of which procured for all of them their seats in Parliament. When Mr. Muntz tells us, as he does in his letter, that none but commercial and opulent men are "able to judge of the effects of such a measure" as the Limited Liabilities Bill, he lays claim to a monopoly of wisdom which we cannot concede. As to his prophecy of injury or ruin within three years to all classes which must follow the new enactment, we are content to wait the test of time, which is always correcting the theories of men. How Mr. Muntz reconciles his vote with his opinions on currency, between which we pointed a flagrant contradiction, his letter affords no information.

THE DANUBE AND BLACK SEA CANAL. The project of Mr. Thomas Wilson for a canal from the Black Sea to the Danube—already described—is stated to have received the support of all the Powers interested, and to promise an early realisation. Mr. Wilson, after having at his own expense caused an accurate survey to be made, is associated in the undertaking with Count de Morny in Paris, and Count Breda in Vienna, and is now, it is said, endeavouring by the combined influence of France, England, and Austria, to obtain a firman from the Sultan. The canal, which would be little more than thirty miles in length, will save 258 miles of tedious and dangerous navigation, besides freeing the Danube from Russian influence, and giving extraordinary facilities for the rich grain trade and general commerce of Austria, Servia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria. The points to be connected are the Bay of Kustendje, on the Black Sea, and Rassova, on the Danube.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The contemplated assault on Sebastopol, announced for certain a week ago, is now apparently as far off as ever. Letters to the 28th ult., and telegraphic despatches to the 7th inst., have been received, but none of them contain any definite information as to what is to be done, or any explanation as to the postponement of the assault. A telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier to the Minister of War, dated the 7th of August, eleven p.m., conveys the following negative items of information:—

I have nothing of interest to communicate to you. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have reappeared.

It must not be supposed, however, that the accounts received are at all discouraging. The check experienced by the Allied armies on the 18th of last month, instead of dispiriting, seems to have given them new strength and fresh energy. In spite of the furious firing of the Russians, the works are said to extend their grasping fingers in every direction—slowly, but irresistibly. They creep up the sides of the Malakoff and envelop the Redan more and more. Of course expectation is pitched to a high degree. Battery after battery is constructed, and trench after trench; so everybody is eagerly waiting for the decisive moment; but never, perhaps, was public rumour more at a loss for information than in the present instance. Scarcely anybody ventures to give an opinion. There are only vague ideas among the Allied troops about another assault, about working their way by saps under an overpowering fire of artillery, and other such general assertions, which no one believes, however willing he may be to hope that they may prove true.

A letter from the Turkish camp above Kamara, dated July 28, says:—

The French Camp on the Tchernaya, as well as the Turkish and Piedmontese Contingents, has for the last few days been kept on the alert, owing to news brought by a Russian deserter. According to his account, the Russians intended to attack in great force the Tchernaya line, and had prepared thirty brigades of infantry and four of artillery. Their chief object, he pretended, was to break through the Turkish line. The consequence of this report, which came from French head-quarters, was that both the Piedmontese and Turkish troops passed a sleepless night. But the night of Wednesday, as well as the following one, was passed without bringing the Russians. There was no more seen of them than usual, except yesterday, when a foraging party of theirs came down from the White, or Mackenzie, ridge, to the plain towards the bridge of Traktir, where the French have constructed a *tête-de-pont*. But they contended themselves with collecting the hay, and returned again to the heights. They were protected in this foraging expedition by the guns of the Russian batteries on the heights. When the Russian foraging party returned, the French cattle and sheep went over as usual to browse, and were again, as usual, welcomed by some shells from the Russian forts. This is all that has been seen of the Russians during the last few days. The Sardinians occupy Tchergoun as usual; the French and English cavalry, and lately a Turkish detachment, the valley of Baidar; and nowhere have any traces of the enemy been discovered.

Either the Russians have left the Crimea by sea altogether, or else, as is more probable, the threatened attack was only one of those stories with which deserters try to ingratiate themselves on their arrival. Every one of them is sure to come with some valuable information, and yet there is no army where the common run of deserters can have so little information as in the Russian army. Even officers know very little beyond what takes place in their regiments.

AMENDED RETURN OF OFFICERS WOUNDED ON THE MORNING OF 18TH OF JULY.

7th Foot, Lieut. N. D. Robinson, slightly (inserted as missing in original return). 34th Captains John Gwilt, severely; William Ward, severely; slightly; Joseph Jordan, severely, Lieutenants G. B. Harman, severely; Francis P[illegible]; R. J. J[illegible], severely

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 27TH TO THE 28TH JULY, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED

July 27 7th Foot: Private John M'Carthy. 46th. Private Joshua Carter.
July 28 1st Battalion 1st Foot. Private Michael Noonan
July 28—34th Foot: Private John Huntington. 39th: Corporal William Ryan. 77th: Privates Patrick Doyle, Patrick Bryan 88th: Privates Alexander Gordon Philip Quinn
1 Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private Frederick Baker, Royal Artillery: Private Peter Bailey. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private John Miller

July 29.—1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Privates George Maxwell, Robert Lawrie
4th Foot: Private Samuel Hutchins. 20th: Lance-Corporal William Thomas. 34th: Private John Muir 47th: Private John Collins. 56th: Private John Wheeler. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private Alfred Rowlett.

July 23.—Coldstream Guards: Privates John Baldwin, John Brandon, severely; Charles M[illegible], dangerously; Edward Brewster, slightly Scots Fusilier Guards: Privates William Payne, severely. William Brown, George Trehearn Samuel Semens, s[illegible]
Foot: Sergeant Peter B[illegible] Cake, dangerously; Private Martin M'Dyhell, slightly. 4th. Lieut. James Paton, slightly. 14th: Private Michael Taylor, slightly. 17th: Privates John Meagher, dangerously; Michael M'Loughlin, slightly; John Burke, severely. [illegible]
Michael Carberry. Privates Michael Kenna, slightly; [illegible]
Privates Alexander Mill[illegible] Donald Fraser severely; [illegible]
severely. 55th: Privates John Odell, R[illegible], dangerously; A[illegible]
Private James Kennedy slightly. 77th: Lieut. Robert Patterson, slightly; [illegible]
[illegible] Private Wm. [illegible], Regular Sullivan, Isaac Langhan,
[illegible] Corporal [illegible] slightly; Pr[illegible]
[illegible] Richard Brogan, Edward Wickham, [illegible]
[illegible] severely; John Thomas Clarke, severely; [illegible]
Kelly, slightly [illegible]
Michael Bowler, [illegible] severely; Wm. Allen slightly 88th: Private [illegible]
88th: Sergeant Wm. Sparks, Privates Patrick M'Carthy, slightly; John Braden, severely; Baxter, severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates Samuel Perry, severely; [illegible]
[illegible] Long, Wm. Bennett, Wm. Walton, James Campbell, John G[illegible]
[illegible] Private Peter Dolan, slightly. Henry Perryer, severely. 42nd: Private [illegible]
[illegible] Private James Cowley, severely. 33rd [illegible]
[illegible] attery, severely. 49th: Privates George Bishery, James Hafferon, slightly; [illegible]
John Thompson severely. 77th: Private Michael Farrell, slightly; Micha[illegible]
90th: Private [illegible]
[illegible]
Richard [illegible]
Bowyer, severely
July 28.—2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private George Spencer, severely. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private Samuel Tipping. Alexander Shore, John Simpson, slightly; Peter Jones, dangerously; [illegible] Taylor, severely. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Private [illegible]
severely. Thomas Hewitt John Gallegan, slightly. 2nd Foot: Private Peter Farrell
John Kattersa. Richard Stokes, slightly [illegible] Corporal William Warren. Privates John M'Nales, Edward Mason, Samuel Rodway, Robert Galloway, severely. 34th: Privates Richard Hogan, slightly. 49th: Private Charles Fry slightly. 21st: Privates John Clay, dangerously; John Brigdston, John Wardle, severely. Thomas Hammond, Michael M'Barron
[illegible] Owen Connor, James Mallorn, Terence Boyle, slightly. 38th: Private William Wrobel, severely. 39th: Privates James Cain, John Mahoun, P[illegible]
[illegible] Lance-Corporal Jo[illegible]
[illegible]
Privates Michael Connell, slightly; William Ford, severely; Emanuel Maphy, slightly. 6[illegible]
John Grierson, dangerously; William Ford, severely; Emanuel Maphy, slightly. 6[illegible]
Privates Patrick Cannors, John Lawlin, severely, Thomas [illegible], slightly. 34th: [illegible]
Frederick, Charles Crowch Wil[illegible] Brown
77th: Privates Andrew Clark, Matthew Dunc[illegible]
severely; William M'Dobla, slightly. 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates Richard Hogan, John Mahoney, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Lance-Corporal Richard Finch slightly

A SUCCESSFUL RAZZIA

A letter in the *Presse d'Orient*, a Constantinople paper, of the 30th ult., gives an interesting account of what is going on at Kertch and its neighbourhood. The writer, after stating that good accounts had been received from the different positions along that coast, gives the following description of a successful razzia in the Crimea by a small body of French troops.

The fortifications of Fort St. Paul, called in Russia Pavlofskaia, situated a short distance from Kertch, below Cape Ak-Bouroun, are terminated. We have there a small garrison, which only a few days ago a successful and profitable visit was paid to it. On the 18th two companies left for the interior. They followed at first the Kamesch-Bournou road to the ruins of an old hospital. They thence marched along the high ground, on the right, to a village of about ninety houses, called Schorubatch, at a short distance from which were the advanced post of a regiment of Cossacks, quartered at Sultanovka. From Schorubatch our troops proceeded across the plateau of Koyach, and passed through a country intersected with ravines, from which issue several small streams, uniting at some distance to empty into a fine lake, close to the sea. They there found the village of Kop-Sarai-Min, composed of about twenty-five dwellings, seated in a rather fertile country. Numerous droves of bullocks, grazing in the adjoining fields, and protected by our escort and the Tartars, having been put into requisition, made no objection to accompany our soldiers, and drove before them 800 head of horned cattle. All this occurred under the eyes of a squadron of Cossacks, who followed the column for a considerable distance. It is an extraordinary fact, that two companies of infantry should thus penetrate six leagues into the country, and execute, within a league of the Russian cantonments, so complete a razzia. We learned from the inhabitants of Schorubatch and Kop-Sarai-Min that they intended to bring their cattle to the market at Kertch, but that the Russians had forced them to collect them on one point, threatening to destroy their villages if they hesitated any communication with the Allied armies. They were delighted with our visit, which enabled them to dispose of their cattle without incurring the displeasure of the Russians. Our Commissariat bought 1,500 oxen only. We did not wish to deprive those poor people of anything but hostile to us, of their most valuable resources. [illegible] returned to them, not, however, without having been mulcked by our soldiers

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Letters from Kars of the 14th ult. contradict the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis. Between the 7th and 14th ult. frequent engagements took place between the advanced Russian posts and the Turks near Kars. On the 10th the enemy made a strong reconnaissance, and an unsuccessful attack against Karadagh. On the 11th the Russians executed an equally unsuccessful reconnaissance upon Tchakmak. On the 12th they proceeded in the direction of Erzeroum, leaving but an advanced guard within view of Kars. On the 13th the Russians approached the city with all their forces, divided into three columns, one of which formed the reserve. After endeavouring in vain to draw the Ottoman troops out of their intrenchments, by keeping constantly out of range of their guns, they returned in the evening to their camp. "Such," says the *Presse d'Orient*, "is the summary of our correspondence from the seat of war in Asia. It corrects the inaccurate accounts brought by the last letters from Trebizond."

POLAND AND A POLISH LEGION.

A public meeting (postponed from Wednesday, August 1) was held on Wednesday night, at St. Martin's-hall, in favour of the employment of a Polish Legion as the most effectual auxiliary for carrying on the war, and the restoration of Poland as the best means of securing a durable peace. The meeting, which was said to have been packed by Chartists, and which was certainly of a somewhat noisy character, was presided over by the Earl of Harrington. Among the gentlemen on the platform were—Sir R. Peel, M.P.; Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P.; Messrs. Isaac Butt, M.P.; Francis Mowatt, M.P.; W. Tite, M.P.; Colonel Salwey, General Count Zamoyski, Mr. N. F. Zaba, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nulozewski, Secretary of the Association of the Friends of Poland, &c.

The Earl of Harrington said that when Russia extended her territory to Constantinople the empire of India would be within her grasp, that the balance of power in Europe would not be safe, and that she would possess sole dominion in the Mediterranean. The safest barrier against any such consequences would be the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland

Lord Ebrington, whose appearance was the signal for great uproar, then moved the following resolution:—

That it will afford the best security for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and the protection of its liberties, that Poland should be restored as a separate and independent State—a measure the necessity of which has been recognised by most of the great Conservative statesmen of Europe

He thought that on grounds of European, of English policy, and for our own interest, we ought to establish a Polish Legion, and to entertain not as a mere chimera, the idea of the restoration of Poland; and, looking to this subject in all its bearings, he felt, and wished to cause the meeting to feel, that the cause which they had met that evening to advocate was one which was supported both by justice and expediency (Applause).

Sir R. Peel, in seconding the resolution, said he believed that the best bulwark of European liberty would be the restoration of Poland; and he deeply lamented that Europe had been hitherto so careless as to view almost without remark the iniquitous act of her absorption in 1772. With regard to Austria, its alliance had been too much courted, for the experience of history proved that it was impossible to place confidence in the pacific declarations of Austria or of Prussia (Applause). It was, therefore, necessary for this country to keep its own course; not trickling to Austria nor toadying to the degraded policy of Prussia.

Mr. Dobson Collett, amid much uproar and confusion, moved the following amendment to the resolution:—

That this meeting, cordially desiring the restoration of Polish nationality, cannot forget that the destruction of that nationality was mainly owing to the perfidious conduct of Lord Palmerston from 1831 to 1846. That so long as Lord Palmerston is a servant of the Crown no proposition for the restoration of Poland can be anything but a delusion and a snare. That the truth of this resolution is proved by the fact that Lord Palmerston has carried on the war in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, injuring Russia, while he has proposed terms of peace which would entirely destroy the independence of Turkey.

After a great deal of confusion and uproar, Mr. Collett's resolution was put to the meeting; and, on a show of hands, declared to be carried, with only six discentient voices.

LAUNCH OF THE "MARLBOROUGH."

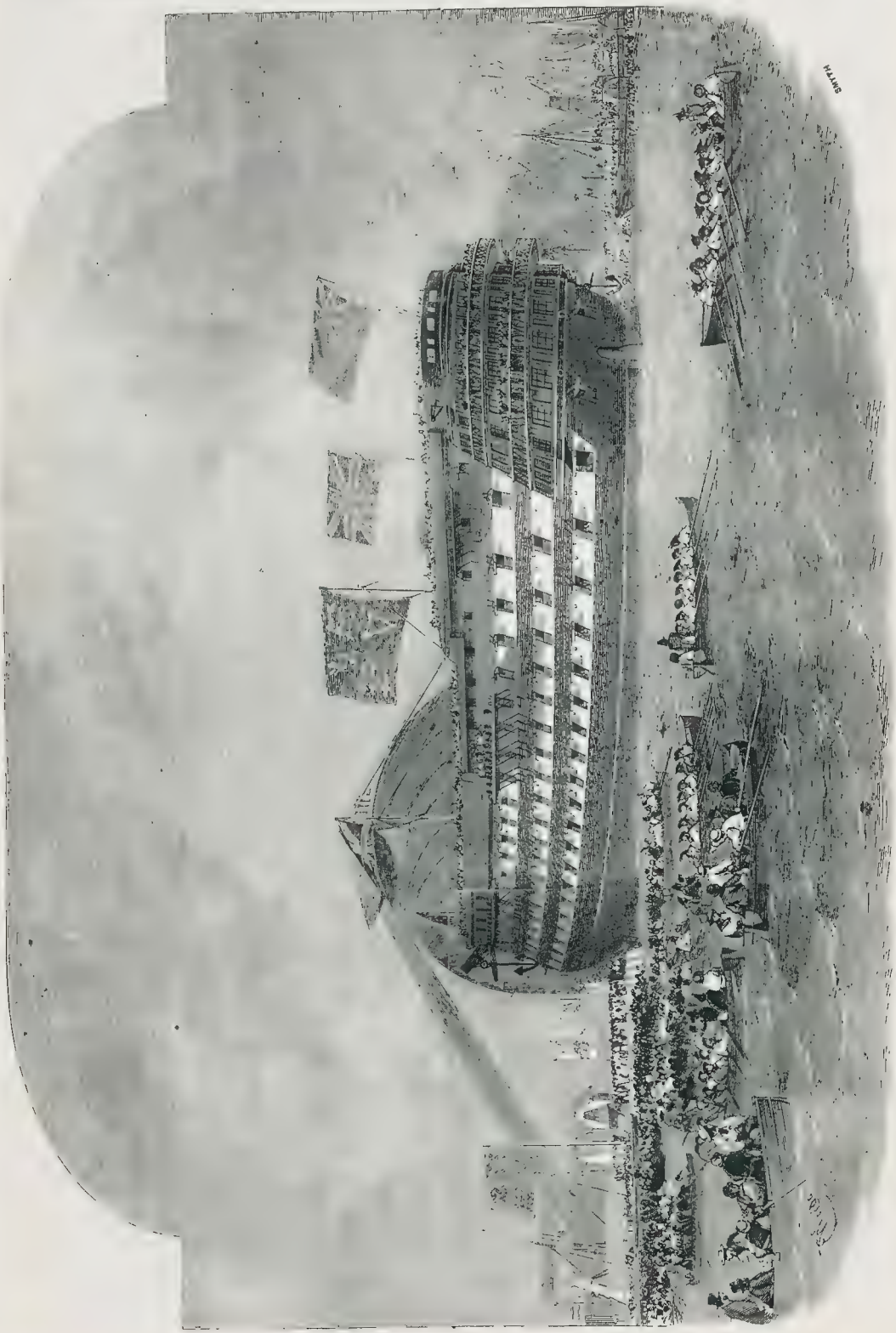
HER MAJESTY honoured her faithful liege of Portsmouth with a visit on Tuesday week, for the purpose of presiding over the launch of the leviathan three-decker the *Marlborough*. Unfortunately, her Majesty's proverbial good fortune with respect to the weather seemed to have deserted her; and the day was, in point and more than one respect, signalled by an unfortunate *contretemps*. The early portion of the day was most commonly marked with squalls and showers of rain. The arrangements for the launch were upon an extensive scale. The space around the ship was partitioned off into stalls for the members of the Government and the official, and standing-places were made in front guilty for the accommodation of thousands of other visitors. Excursion trains and steam-boats from various directions conveyed thousands of sight-seekers; added to which the port and neighbourhood were unusually well filled, owing to their contiguity to the races at Goodwood. All the hotels were occupied, and private lodgings were eagerly sought for as each train arrived, and the influx bade fair to outrun the unprecedented invasion on the review of the fleet at Spithead two years ago. Some of the Lords of the Admiralty arrived the previous night at the George Hotel, and a great number of the nobility had domiciled themselves at other lodgings, Ryde especially. A very handsome pavilion booth was erected for the Court at the port side of the stern of the ship, and a quiet and easily-accessible landing-place in connection with it, for the debarkation of the Royal cortège, consisting of a covered way, lined with the French, British, and Turkish ensigns, and leading by a flight of capacious steps to the apartments and balconies above, underneath which were affixed the Royal arms. A clear walk thence alongside the ship to the platform at the bows had been preserved, so that her Majesty could walk uninterrupted from one to the other place of observation. Gay flags and pennants, intertwined with the barriers and pillars of the ship, and the compartments allotted to the various official bodies and personages, gave a pleasing and lively effect to the arrangements. The Board of Honour was furnished by the 50th Regiment, and the ground and upper decks were kept by a detachment of the same corps and 200 men of the Royal Dockyard Brigade.

Shortly before noon Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the eldest of the Royal children, arrived in the *Fairy*. On seeing the Royal yacht was received with the usual honours and salutes by the ships in the offing and the harbour, and her Majesty on landing was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers from the assembled thousands who crowded every available spot. Her Majesty, having been received by the authorities, was conducted to her temporary apartments; and the usual ceremonial observances having been duly performed, her Majesty christened the noble vessel. The launch at first proceeded most satisfactorily, but at last the ship came to a dead stop, leaving about twenty-five yards still on the slip. The most strenuous efforts were made to get the vessel off the slips—several powerful steam-tugs were pressed into the service to assist the operation; but the launch was not effected till the next morning.

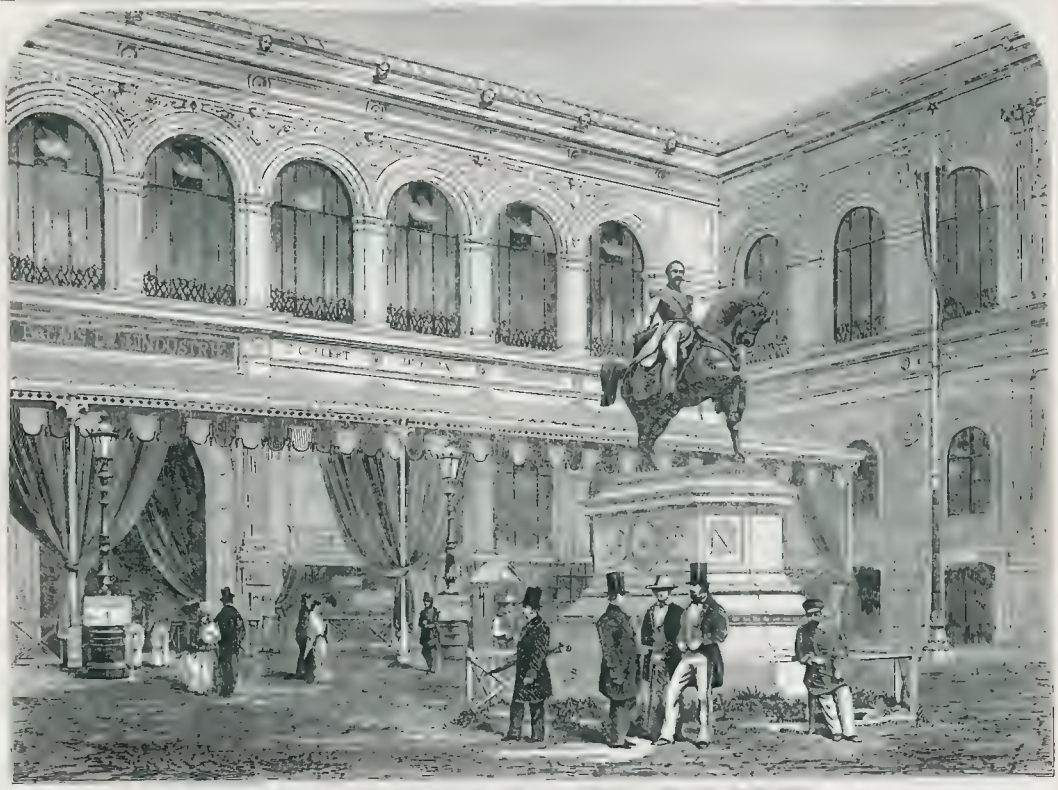
The *Marlborough* is in perfection, whether as regards her beauty of mould, or her enormous strength, equal to two three-deckers of the olden time. Her lower deck guns will be 68-pounders; her middle deck, long 32s; her main deck, long shorts; and her upper or quarterdeck and forecastle armament will be carronades of immense calibre. Every improvement of the present age has been carried out in the noble line-of-battle ship. We are told on the official weights and sizes of this colossal vessel:—Length, 240 feet 6 inches; over all, 283 feet; breadth, 61 feet 2½ inches; depth in hold, — feet 10 inches. Burden in tons, 4000. Load draught of water forward, 26 feet; aft, 26 feet. Height of taffrail above load-water line, 39 feet 10 inches; height of main-truck above load-water line, 213 feet 4 inches; weight of mainmast, 23 tons; weight of mainyard, 6 tons; length of mainyard, 111 feet, we get at anchors, 34 tons, weight of rigging, 32 tons; weight of sails (area, 33,374 square feet), 15 tons; weight of guns and carriages, 369 tons; weight of shot, 170 tons; weight of powder, 64 tons; weight of machinery, consisting of two direct acting engines, six boilers, and machinery, 600 tons; weight of water in boilers, 100 tons; power of engines and boilers, 800 horses

Our Engraving represents the *Marlborough* immediately after she had ceased launching, and this position she maintained until released on Wednesday morning.

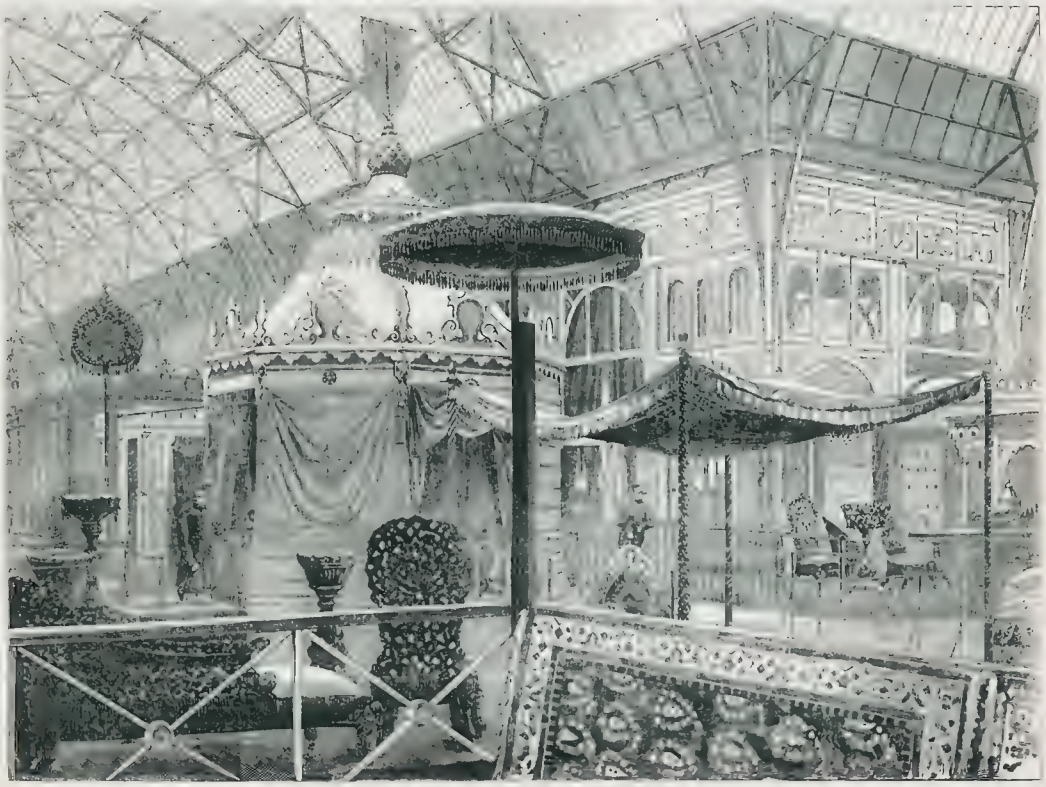
The launch has been commemorated by Mr. T. R. Williams, of Regent-street, who has taken, by command of the Queen, some stereoscopic photographs of the event, which are very successful. The operation must have been momentary, as the surf heading the waves, the water thrown from the paddle-wheels of the steamers, the rowers in the small boats about the monster ship, the puffs of steam from the tugs, the flags agitated by a stiff breeze, and even the smoke from the guns, are all rendered sharp as outline and detail.



H.M.S. MARLBOROUGH," IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LAUNCH, AT PORTSMOUTH.—(SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.)



THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY AT PARIS—EASTERN PAVILION, AND THE STATUE OF THE EMPEROR—FROM THE PARIS



THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY AT PARIS—THE INDIAN COURT—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition must now be regarded as a great success it has triumphed over all the obstacles that beset it at the commencement. That these obstacles have been overcome is due in great measure to the determined will and untiring energy of Prince Napoleon, who is constant in his attendance. Any one who witnessed the inauguration, and sees what the Palais de l'Industrie now is, will easily forget or pardon the failure which marked its out-set. The Imperial Commission set energetically to work, and it is now admitted by all impartial persons that their success is complete, and that order and harmony have taken the place of chaos. Two "annexes" have been, as it were, improvised—the new one containing the most beautiful specimens of goldsmiths' work, of porcelain, of the rarest and more precious tapestry; the other, nearly half a league in length, comprises all the machinery of modern invention, and other prodigies of art and industry. Amid this panorama of treasures tapestry which imitates the most delicate touches of the pencil, and in which the flesh tints seem as if laid on by Titian himself—silks which display all that Lyons can send forth—stuffs of rich dye and exquisite workmanship—laces which the gentle breath of an infant might flutter amid all this, not the least remarkable are the objects sent over by the EAST INDIA COMPANY. Side by side with articles of furniture, richly and fantastically carved, you see a complete model of the Court of Justice of Mazulipatam—the judges seated on the benches, and the counsel pleading before them. Judging from these specimens, the museum of the Company must be rich indeed in such curiosities—the gifts of tributaries or the spoils of the vanquished. Here we see the arms of the warrior, the gorgeous stuffs of silk and gold, the transparent tissues which covered, but scarcely concealed, the limbs of the Bayaderes, the pipe of the Rajah, the tent under which the voluptuous Princes of Nepaul may have reposed, the carved Sandal-wood tables, the chairs incrusted all over with ivory, and which may have held the ransom of an Emperor, the soft and yielding divans, and couches of the deepest ebony, worked in garlands of foliage, fruits, and flowers

We have engraved upon the opposite page the Indian Court, wherein there marvels of splendour and ingenuity are assembled.

Above it is also engraved the eastern entrance to the Palace; facing which is the new equestrian statue of the Emperor of the French, upon a pedestal sculptured with martial trophies. Both illustrations have been engraved from well-executed photographs.

Prince Napoleon, on Saturday, paid his third visit of examination to the Exhibition—the department of Agriculture and Vegetable and Animal Productions being that to which his attention was especially directed. The Prince was accompanied by M. Le Play, the Commissioner General. Count de Gasparin, the President of the Classes; and several of the Foreign Commissioners. His Imperial Highness examined in detail the model of the system of irrigation exhibited in the Agricultural Gallery, and also the productions from the rice-fields of the Camargue, the wonderful fertility of which particularly struck him. The different agricultural machines, both of France and other countries, were closely examined. The agricultural produce of Algeria particularly attracted the attention of the Prince, who expressed his admiration at what he saw. The rich collection of agricultural productions of the United Kingdom also attracted the marked attention of the Prince, as did also the specimens of corn sent from Austria, particularly those from Bohemia. A fine collection of Bohemian wool in fleeces also called forth his warm admiration. The productions of the character named above of Belgium, Spain, Canada, the United States, and Egypt, were also closely examined by the Prince, who expressed his great satisfaction to the Commissioners of the different countries

It should be remembered that but three months remain before the Exhibition will be closed, and those who still delay visiting it will do well to profit by the present occasion to witness those splendid productions collected together on the same point, and united under the same roof. The latter half of the present month will unquestionably be the most brilliant, and undoubtedly the most prosperous for the Exhibition. That Paris, thronged with strangers from abroad and from the provinces at home, to witness the fêtes on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, such as it seldom has been, is certain. Those who find no pleasure in pageants and external display will find refuge and shelter and varied enjoyment, without fatigue or din, under the roof of the Great Exhibition, or in the still calmer retreats of the Palace of the Beaux Arts.

THE COURT.

His Majesty the King of Portugal, with his brother the Duke of Oporto, arrived at Southampton on Monday morning, from Ostend. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Osborne at ten o'clock for Southampton to visit the King. His Majesty and the Duke of Oporto returned to the Solent with the Prince, and proceeded on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, where her Majesty shortly arrived. The Royal visitors remained on board the Royal yacht in consequence of the scarlatina having lately prevailed among the Royal children. Her Majesty and the Prince remained on board to luncheon, and Prince Albert returned to dine with the King on board the yacht. The birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred occurred on Monday

On Tuesday morning the Queen and the Prince again went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, to breakfast with the King of Portugal. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty from dining with the King in the evening

On Wednesday the Royal children who had suffered from scarlatina having perfectly recovered, the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto landed at Cowes and proceeded to Osborne on a visit to her Majesty

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort left Osborne at an early hour, crossed to Portsmouth, and travelled by the South Coast and the South-Eastern Railways to Folkestone, from whence the illustrious party proceeded on the Queen's carriage to Shorncliffe, where her Majesty reviewed the Foreign Legion encamped on that place. Her Majesty returned by the same route to Osborne in the evening

The Queen visited Haslar Hospital on Saturday. The Prince went to the Camp at Aldershott in the morning, and returning to Southampton with the Royal Majesty, whence his Royal Highness accompanied in her visit to Ilsular

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting.

HER MAJESTY has sat three times to Mr. Joseph Durham, the sculptor, for a new bust, of which three copies are to be in marble: one for the Council Hall, one for Joseph Arden, Esq., and the third for the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

NEWSPAPERS TO THE COLONIES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

SIR,—The Post-office is about to modify its recent regulations for the transmission of newspapers to the Colonies. Stamped papers, instead of being forwarded from place to place, are to be sent without postage to their destinations (except for transit through a foreign State); but if they be not forwarded to any other part of the United Kingdom, and then sent to a Colony, they are to be subjected to a postage stamp.

It is needless to say to see a great department of the State frittering its time and energy, and puzzling the public with such petty devices for increasing the postal revenue. The recent Act is causing very great confusion and a heavy amount of additional labour in every post-office in the United Kingdom, and even fresh clerks are put on its permanent establishment. But, apart from all other considerations, the frustration and annoyance to the Colonies are, although in a diminished degree, to be continued, and the outlying portions of the British empire are still to be hampered with restrictions on the transmission of British newspapers to them, from which they have been entirely very justly exempt.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

London, Aug. 8, 1855. CUBACK P. ROXBY

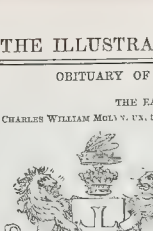
THE NEWSPAPER-STAMP AND POSTAGE.—A gentleman of Huddersfield has sended the following letter to the Secretary of the General Post-office the other day: "Sir,—Would you kindly oblige me with a reply to the following question:—Can a stamped newspaper or other printed matter be sent by letter-post, or by any other mode than the regular delivery, without the impressed stamp of the latter being duly cancelled, or in any way will the newspaper stamp under these circumstances serve as a postage? The Post-office Secretary, in reply, says—'Neither the newspaper stamp nor the impressed stamp of any matter besides the publication to which it belongs can be used.'

AMERICAN LETTERS.—The mail-bags of the *Pacific* have brought from the United States a considerable number of unpaid letters, addressed for the most part to well-to-do people in England, and be[illegible] many applications to "send one pound sterling to the above address at once." Let us[illegible] "send one pound sterling to the above address at once." Let us[illegible] their sweetening for your advantage." The envelope containing these letters bears the superscription of a New York "Office for the Settlement of Claims [illegible] the United States Government." As there is every reason to expect, this will not be the last batch of these letters, and as we feel that the people to whom they may be addressed should have the opportunity of considering whether such communications are worth the shilling which the postage stands for them.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

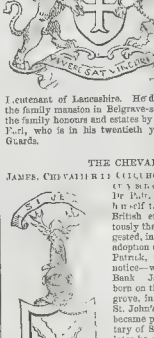
THE EARL OF SEFTON

CHARLES WILLIAM MOLYNEUX, third Earl of Sefton, and Viscount Molyneux in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Sefton in that of England, was the eldest son of William Philip, second Earl of Sefton, by his wife, Maria, second daughter of William, sixth Lord Craven, and was born the 10th July, 1796; and married, the 19th June, 1834, Mary Augusta, only daughter of the late Robert George Hopwood, Esq., of Hopwood-hall, Lancashire, and niece of the late Viscount Torrington, by whom his Lordship leaves a youthful family. The Earl was a Whig in politics: he was M.P. for South Lancashire from 1832 to 1835. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire. He died, after a protracted and painful illness, at the family mansion in Belgrave-square, on the 2nd inst. He is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his eldest son, William Philip, now fourth Earl, who is in his twentieth year, and is a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.



THE CHEVALIER DE COLQUHOUN

JAMES, CHEVALIER DE COLQUHOUN, whose death has just occurred, was the [illegible] Patrick, late Lord Provost of Glasgow. Dr Pat[illegible] was one of the first authors who applied himself to the development of the statistics of the British empire. He founded and [illegible] conspicuously the present system of Thames Police: and suggested, in his work on the Metropolitan Police, the adoption of Sir Robert Peel's improved system. Dr. Patrick, with his son James—the subject of this notice—was one of the founders of the present Savings Bank. James, the future Chevalier de Colquhoun, was born on the 7th June, 1780, at his father's seat, Kelvingrove, in Lanarkshire: and was entered a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1797. In 1806 he became private secretary to Mr. Dundas, then Secretary of State for the War Department: three years later he received the appointment of Deputy Agent-General for the payment of Volunteers. In 1817 the Hanseatic Republic constituted him their representative in London: and the Legislatures of St. Vincent, and other West India Islands, at different times nominated him to watch over their interests. In 1827 he was appointed Consul-General in London of his Saxon Majesty, and had the charge of that sovereign's Legation during frequent and long periods. In 1846 the late Grand Duke of Oldenburg appointed him his Chargé d'Affaires in London, and he had conferred upon him the Knighthood Commandery and Star of a Commander of the first class of the Royal Saxon Orders of Civil Merit, and thus became Chevalier de Colquhoun. He had many other Continental honours, and was made a Fellow of the University of Glasgow. As Hanseatic Plenipotentiary, which he was, the Chevalier de Colquhoun signed commercial treaties with Great Britain, the Ottoman Porte, Mexico, and Liberia, and negotiated several others; he also signed a treaty as Saxon Plenipotentiary with Mexico. The Chevalier leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, the eldest of the sons, Dr. Patrick de Colquhoun, the author of an extensive work on Roman Civil Law, has also acted in his father's avocations, and signed, as Hanseatic Plenipotentiary at Constantinople and Athens, commercial treaties with the Sublime Porte and Greece.



WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 116.)

BOILEAU (Lieutenant Charles Augustus Perrys), of the Rifle Brigade, who died at Malta on the 1st inst., of wounds received on the 18th of June, at the storming of the Redan, was the fourth son of the present Sir John Peter Boileau, of Jacobstone Hall, Norfolk, by his wife, the Lady Catherine Sarah, third daughter of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto. Lieut. Boileau was, at his death, but nineteen years of age

RAMSAY (Lieut.), of the 34th Regiment, who died, aged twenty, of fever, in the Crimea, before Sebastopol, on the 22nd ult., was the third son of the late John Turner Ramsay, Esq., of Tinmore, Oxon.

ROSS-LEWIN (Lieut. John Dillon), of the 30th or Cambridgeshire Regiment, commanding a company at the battle of Alma, where, after having engaged in a series of encounters for seven hours, he fell mortally wounded in the hour of victory, and, as a brother officer writes, "in the noble performance of his duty." The same writer adds: "His loss is deeply felt by his regiment, for he was beloved by all." Lieut. Ross-Lewin died on the morning of the 7th November, and in the [illegible] noon, buried, and resigned. He was, indeed, *sans peur et sans reproche*. "Late that evening," writes a kind comrade, "we, his sorrowing brother officers, laid him beside poor Captain Cassidy, whose loss we have also to deplore." Lieut. Ross-Lewin was the youngest son of the late Major Ross-Lewin, of Ross-hall, co. Clare, an officer who himself was present at eleven general actions and sieges, and received a musket-ball through the arm at the last charge at Salamanca. His uncle, Thomas Ross-Lewin (who was, during the Duke of Wellington's campaigns, a light-company officer of the 32nd), has a medal, with eight clasps, and was wounded at Saragossa, in Spain, and again at Waterloo: and Edward Ross-Lewin (Adjutant of the 9th) was killed at the siege of St. Sebastian. Lieut. Ross-Lewin's grandfather was also in the Army, being an officer of the 14th Dragoons: his great-grandfather was Harrison Ross-Lewin, Esq., of Fort Fergus, co. Clare.

VAUGHAN (Captain John Crosby), of the 38th Regiment, died [illegible] March, five, on the 16th of June, of wounds received the previous night, while [illegible] his sentries in the advanced trenches before Sebastopol. This officer entered the Army the 22nd December, 1848. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Edward Vaughan, who died in command of the 98th Regiment, at the Cape of Good Hope, and grandson of the late [illegible] Vaughan, Esq., of Brynog, Cardiganshire. Captain Vaughan was in private life known and esteemed for many good and noble qualities, and as a soldier he was earnest and strict in the performance of his professional duties. His loss is to be deeply lamented

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Lindsay, the former Bishop of [illegible], and that of the Venerable Charles Lindsay, M.A., the late Archdeacon of Kildare, have both been recently proved in London, they being respectively left in personalty within the province of Canterbury. Major William Pitcairn Campbell, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster, 23rd Regiment, at Scutari, £7000; and the wife of Captain G. H. Dawson, Royal Engineers and Lieutenant Henry Dawson, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, both of Sebastopol. Francis Valentine, Esq., late of Madras, £70,000. Rev. John Beauvoir, M.A., Prebend of Lincoln, Rector of Woodhall and St. Mary Tydd, £10,000.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS. *Rectories:* The Rev. H. Mackenzie to Tydd St. Henry; Rev. B. Hinds to Drayton, Norfolk; Rev. C. J. Forshaw to Cricket Malherd, vacant; Rev. C. M. Moore to Beechamwell and St. Mary, with Boughton and St. John annexed; Rev. J. Robinson to Bessingham, Norfolk; Rev. H. Bagnall, to Goldsborough, Yorkshire; Rev. G. H. Fell to Tredington, and the county of London; Rev. A. Robert to Langley Burrell, near Chippenham; Rev. A. Williams to Up-Cerne, Dorset. The Rev. T. Hugh to Llandyllo-yn Rhos, near Conway. Rev. C. Thorp to Hilton by Penrith. Rev. W. H. Bumphrey to St. Bartholomew-the-Less, and to St. Mary Church, Devonshire; Rev. O. Jones to Ishmael's, near Carmarthen; Rev. H. Menaiken to Northbeck. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. C. Bloore to Beechamwell, near Windermere. Rev. J. Kingsley to St. Margaret's, Dunham Massey; Rev. J. G. Ho[illegible]rgworth to Coppull, near Wigan; Rev. J. R. Norman to Gamble, near Carlisle; Rev. J. Richardson, to Dalton, near Furness; and Rev. J. Gibson to Bamchland, near Gateshead; Rev. C. A. Perring to St James's Church, Whitehaven; Rev. C. J. S. Russell to St. John's District Church, Williamstown.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Gloucester, and about forty of the clergy, attended a public meeting of the Tunbridge Wells School on Friday (last week). His Grace, as President of the Institution, having appointed the Rev. H. Williams to be head master, that gentleman addressed the meeting, and made an able address to the clergy.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 153.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Public-houses (Ireland) Repeal Bill; the Public Health Act (1854) Continuance and Amendment Bill; the Diseases Prevention Bill; and the Militia Pay Bill, were severally read a second time.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed—viz., The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts Consolidation and Amendment Bill; the Sale of Beer, &c. Bill; the Militia Ballots Suspensions Bill; the Metropolitan Buildings Bill; the Customs Laws Consolidation Bill; the Passengers' Act Amendment Bill; the Island of Tobago Loan Bill; and the Ordnance Board Bill.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this bill, Lord Redesdale, Lord St. Leonards, and Earl Grey severally urged the Government not to press the measure in the present Session.

Earl GRANVILLE having said it was the determination of the Government to persevere,

Lord CAMPBELL thought it would be wise of the Government to refer this bill to a Select Committee.

Earl GREY moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

After a lengthened discussion upon the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill in Committee the Government withdrew the measure.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, the following new writs were ordered for Hertford, in the room of Hon. W. F. Cowper, who has accepted the office of President of the Board of Health. For Kilmarnock Burghs, in the room of the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, who has accepted the office of President of the Poor-law Board. For Kidderminster, in the room of Robert Lowe, Esq., who has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

At the evening sitting Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Kinnaird, said that no address had been sent to her Majesty from the Upper House of Convocation praying for the revival of the active powers of Convocation; but her Majesty had been advised not to accede to the prayer of the Address.

CONVEYANCE OF NEWSPAPERS ABROAD.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to questions from Mr. Hadfield and Mr Bramley Moore, in reference to the conveyance of newspapers to the Colonies, stated that the late Postmaster-General (Lord Canning) had addressed a letter to the Treasury, pointing out the inconvenience of the existing system; and that the Treasury had passed a minute by which the objections would be removed. By this minute all newspapers henceforward would be conveyed abroad, whether to the Colonies or elsewhere, without having the impressed stamp upon them; but the ordinary adhesive stamp would be sufficient.

The Lords' amendments to the Metropolis Local Management Bill were considered: some of them were agreed to, but others were objected to.

Capt. SCOBELL moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the government of the Navy, relating to the lists of officers, patronage, promotion, and the efficiency of the service in all the grades belonging to it.

Sir C. WOOD opposed the motion, and entered into a long explanation on the subject.—The House was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY called attention to the treatment by Russia towards their prisoners taken in the Crimea, who, as it was reported, were compelled to walk 700 or 800 miles up the country, at a most inclement season of the year, in the midst of a dreadful character. He hoped that her Majesty's Government had already sent forward their solemn protest against such conduct on the part of Russia.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., the Public Health (No. 2) Bill; the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Advances Bill; and the Navigation Works (Ireland) Bill

The following Bills were passed through Committee—viz., the Public Houses (Ireland) Bill; the Public Health Act (1854) Continuance and Amendment Bill; the Diseases Prevention Bill; the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill; the Exchequer Bills (£7,000,000) Bill; and the Militia Pay Bill.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill; the Criminal Law Bill; and the Burials Bill were severally reported with amendments.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in the course of the evening, took occasion to refer to the financial state of the country in connection with the war. He said he was not an advocate for the maintenance of a war establishment in a time of peace. He admitted that it was quite necessary to make ample provision for the vigorous prosecution of the war; but he thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have acted wisely had he raised the money by Exchequer Bills rather than by means of Exchequer Bonds. He considered that the remission of the Stamp-duty on newspapers was wholly uncalled-for; because, while it took nearly £.50,000 from the revenue, it conferred no benefit on the public. In reference to the Income-tax, he contended that the Government should have bound this country to the payment of one half the amount, in case Turkey should not be able to meet her engagement.

The Earl of CLARENDON briefly spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the honour and good faith of France.

Earl GRANVILLE replied to the objections made by Lord Monteagle, and justified the financial measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl GREY doubted very much whether Turkey would be able to repay the loan; and though he had the most perfect confidence in the honour and good faith of France, he was still of opinion that her Majesty's Government should not have guaranteed more than one half of the loan. He objected to guaranteed loans, considering them subsidies in disguise. He thought it would be unwise for Parliament to give the money outright. He feared that when peace came there would be much difficulty in adapting the naval and military establishments to a peace policy

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

This bill, after considerable discussion, as amended was reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at half-past three o'clock.

Mr. BOWYER moved the adjournment of the House until Monday, with a view to enable him to bring under consideration the state of Italy, and to declare his sympathy with England and Rome from the charges of cruelty made against them. In the course of his observations, the hon. and learned gentleman made the assertion that the Pope was the most popular sovereign in Europe. He concluded by asking why the Italian Legion was not likely hereafter to become dangerous to the tranquillity of Italy?

Lord PALMERSTON believed that from the habits of order which discipline would communicate to the Legion they would become much better citizens than if they had never joined the Legion. The noble Lord then repudiated the defence set up by the Neapolitan and Papal Governments, and stated instances illustrative of the cruelties which they practised.

Lord HOTHAM strongly animadverted upon the abuse of the rules of the House which Mr. Bowyer, in moving for the adoption of the report, said, in his opinion they ought to go at once for Parliamentary Reform, if they wished to obtain Administrative Reform, as he considered the present tendency was not very much to respect. Lastly exceeding 100 in number. The chair was taken at one o'clock by Mr. S. Morley: and there were present, among others, Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. Brown, M.P., Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Messrs. Jacob Bell, R. W. Crawford, J. Travers, &c. A long report was read by Mr. Brown, in which the committee gave an outline of their proceedings since the organisation of the Administrative Reform Association, in moving for the adoption of the report, said, in his opinion they ought to go at once for Parliamentary Reform, if they wished to obtain Administrative Reform, as he considered the present tendency was not very much to respect. Some discussion took place regarding the adoption of the report. Lieutenant-Colonel Sleigh, of the *Telegraph* newspaper, complained of its suppression, and of the withdrawal of confidence in the committee. Mr George Thompson, editor of the *Empire*, expressed his conviction that there was a division of sentiment in the committee, and, although he gave that body credit for industry, yet he considered it was absolutely necessary to have unanimity of opinion not only as to the evils which existed, but also as to the remedy to be applied, and that remedy he believed to be nothing else than complete Parliamentary Reform. The chairman remarked that there might be difference of opinion among the committee upon political matters generally, but upon the question of Administrative Reform they were completely united. The motion for the reception of the report was then put and carried unanimously, and, after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ARCHITECTS have not had so much matter of moment for conversation since a public building was burnt down as they have had this week in the publication by Parliament of Sir Charles Barry's plans for completing—what Sir Charles is pleased to call—"that great national work, the New Palace of Westminster." Exchequer tallies and Sir Charles Barry have been the means of spending *already* one million six hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four pounds sterling upon a new building at Westminster; and now he calls upon us to entrust to him nine hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven pounds *more*, to enable him to complete his national work "in a fitting and proper manner."

Your Palladio and Vitruvius hip-and-thigh men and your wild *Fitz* and Second Pointed men are eagerly asking what is *Perpendicular* Sir Charles to give us for this further instalment. We will attempt to answer their question. He is to give us (and within four years and a half) a saddle-backed roof with flag-staff and flag on the Victoria Tower; a dwarf spire to his nearly-completed Clock Tower; a new people's gateway tower from Parliament-street to the great north entrance to Westminster-hall, and higher walls to the Great Hall of Rufus itself. These are the upper-air gifts. The lower-air additions include a new front (with a covered footway) facing St. Margaret's Church and Canning's Statue, a north front on the site of the present block of houses constituting Bridge-street, Westminster, and a statue of her Majesty. These changes compel him to throw New Palace-yard into a quadrangle, to remove the Law Courts he knows not where, and the church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, to any cheap site that can be found to interfere the least with Sir Charles' "great national building"

Critics who are not architects or builders find much to commend in Sir Charles Barry's plans. The new fronting the Law Courts and the erecting a new and uniform front to the north on the site of the Bridge-street block of houses are works absolutely necessary. The towers, moreover, must be completed. Competent authorities, however, differ about the taste and ingenuity exhibited in the newly-designed public entrance from Parliament-street. To us it appears heavy and ill-proportioned. Nor do we fall in with Sir Charles' views about the removal of St. Margaret's. When this church was built it was in keeping with the adjoining Abbey. Even now, in its churchwarden state, it materially assists to sustain the harmonious completeness of the great building under whose wing it seems to lie But Sir Charles Barry has worked to render its removal a street necessity, and has so wrought unlike an architect caring for the works of other architects, and unlike a scholar whose well-stored memory is able to invest St. Margaret's with a long and highly-interesting train of historical associations.

The historian and antiquary will ask, with the true admirer of Gothic architecture, what is to be the cost of this unnecessary removal? We can inform them from the figures of Mr. Pennethorne, whose skill in forming correct estimates is not to be doubted. To find a new site alone for St. Margaret's involves an expenditure of £45,000; and to remove the church itself a further outlay of £23,000 or a matter of £68,000 in all! Now, of this sum, which we hope and trust Parliament will never consent to entrust to Sir Charles Barry for so tasteless and profitless a labour, a fifth part of it alone would be amply sufficient to restore the Church of St Margaret's to its old keeping and character with the Abbey, which is ill.-trates historically and assists pictorially. Sir Charles must be watched in this matter. He is a bold architect who robs the Houses of Parliament of their Law Courts and their Church; sending the Law to Clare-market and the Church to Tothill-fields

Death has just removed from among us one of the best of our old landscape engravers in the line manner. Mr. W. B. Cooke, whose name is so honourably attached to many of Turner's finest engravings, died a Camberwell on the 2nd inst., at the age of seventy-seven. He was the brother of the late George Cooke—that intimable engraver in the same line of art, and the uncle of Mr. E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., whose sea calms and brisk gales have the true maritime and Vandervelde smack and relish

Diogenes, price twopence once, it was said by some, a formidable rival to *Punch*—died on Tuesday last; and, by public advertisement, and an ingenious woodcut, has announced its coming demise in these few and graceful words—"*Diogenes* surrenders his pen to *Punch*." But *Punch*, we see, is not to have the field to himself without an opposition. This day appears *Comic Times*, price only one penny.

It is not all up with poetry for the present Mr. Tennyson can still command purchasers; and Mr. Moxon, who rightly judges that book good or bad just as it sells, is busy at press with a new edition of the recently-published "Maud." The whole of the first edition (three thousand copies was insufficient for the first demand. The trade subscribed for four thousand copies, speculating, doubtless, on the run for the book from the popularity of the last publication of its author, "In Memoriam." "Maud has divided the critics: even Mr. Tennyson's own little senate of Cambridge admirers speak in a less confident tone of the thousand and one beauties of "Maud." They admit (or rather some of them admit) that "Alfred" has been trying with the public some of those trifles in versification which his friends were able to laugh him out of when he had the ear of the public to win. Now that he has gained it he has become bold, and reverts to the metrical heresies of his youth with all the confidence of a Sidney or a Southey. The several forms of verse that the English language is capable of are, we fear, too well known. We have now no more discoveries to make. We have metrical structures amply sufficient to sustain the highest flights, and to allow of the most artful arrangement of words for the sweetness of pronunciation.

Ladies are asking with interesting eagerness "Where is the Grey Friars in the last number of the 'Newcomes'?" where is the double-sense of the dear Colonel really laid?" Old and Young Cantabusians reply as eagerly, and, we will add, proudly (and properly so), "in the Charter house, where Thackeray was educated a century and a half after two of his favourite humorists—Addison and Steele." Whoever is, or is not given to the melting mood—so the talk runs *must* be moved by the concluding number of the "Newcomes."

Sculptors are complaining that the rage for perpetuating heroes in marble and bronze is on the decline. This week affords us another instance of the accuracy of the observation. The monument about to be erected to Lord Raglan will have nothing to do with the sculptor's art, with St. Paul's, or with Westminster Abbey. The admirers of the deceased soldier intend to perpetuate their sense of his public services by their private virtues by purchasing and entailing on his family a freehold estate, under the stately shadow of Raglan Castle—that castle from which the Field Marshal was proud to borrow his title in the British Peerage. This reminds us that Mr. Hallam is reported to have said that in our English antiquities we have nothing to point to of an older date than our hedges, and that Mr. Stanley has recently made the curious and suggestive discovery that a piece of land in Somersetshire, still held by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, was presented to that see by one of the monasters of a Becket. Few will hereafter look on those few acres with an interest may the Raglan memorial in the shape of land remain as long in the Somerset family as the Becket bit has remained with the see of Canterbury!

Auctions are nearly at an end for the season. One of interest still remains. On Tuesday next Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will sell some curious brookslides and old and uncommon caricatures, the property of Mr. William Nicol, late of the Shakspeare Printing office, in Pall-mall.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL (formerly Miss Featherstone) are performing in Dublin with marked success. They have produced a new version in rhyme of the old fairy tale "Cinderella," which is having quite a run; Mr. Howard Paul impersonating the *Prince*, and his wife the heroine, *Cinderella*.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol Market on Monday was steady. The Three per Cents Reduced were 91⅛ ⅜; the Three per Cent Consols, 91 to 90⅝; the New Three per Cents, 92⅝; Bank Stock, 215 to 214; India Bonds, 28s; Exchequer Bills, 19s. pm to 24s premium; Exchequer Bonds, 100⅜; Cnnium, ⅜. On Tuesday the business transactions were very moderate. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91⅛ ⅜, the Three per Cent Consols, 90⅝ to 91⅜; the New Three per Cents, 92⅝; and Consols for Account, 90⅝ 91. Bank Stock, 214 to 215; Long Annuities, 1860, 4 1-16; Ditto, 1885, 16 15-16. India Stock, 231. Exchequer Bills, 19s to 24s prem; Ditto, Bonds, 100⅝. Prices were well supported on Wednesday, with a steady market. Bank stock, 214; Three per Cents Reduced, 91⅛; Three per Cent Consols, 90⅝ to 91, Consols for Account, 91 to 91⅛; and New Three per Cents, 92⅝. Long Annuities, 1860, 4 1-16; Ditto, 1859, 3⅜; Ditto, 1885, 16⅞; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 24s. premium; Ditto, Bonds, 100⅛. Since the bill for the issue of £7,000,000 Exchequer Bills has passed the Commons, the premium on the Unfunded Debt has kept remarkably firm—a strong proof that the greater portion of the debt is in "strong" hands, and that money is by no means so scarce as some of the *Bears* in Consols would lead us to imagine. On Thursday the settlement of the account was concluded. The "contango" was ⅜ and ⅛-16ths. Consols were rather flat, at 91⅛ to 90⅞ for Transfer, and 90⅝ to 91 for Account. The New Three per Cents were [illegible] and the Reduced, 91⅛ to ⅜. Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 24s. India Bonds, 23s. to 25s. prem

The interest on French Treasury bonds is fixed at 3½ per cent on bonds of three to five months' date, 4 per cent on six to eleven months', and 4½ per cent on those having twelve months to run

Most Foreign Bonds have been steady. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 101⅛; Ditto, Small, 101⅛; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Granada Deferred, 7½; Mexican Three per Cents, [illegible]; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 60; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½; Spanish Three per Cents, 37½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 13½; Spanish Six per Cents, 61½; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 31; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 54½; Chilian Six per Cents, 103; Portuguese Four per Cents, 44; Belgian Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Dutch Four per Cents, 96⅜.

Some rather extensive purchases of Joint-stock Bank shares have been made, as our quotations:—Australasia, 90; British North American, 26½; City, 62; Colonial, 21; London, 36½; London Chartered of Australia, 32; Do. New, 4; London and Westminster, 47 ex div.; National Provincial of England, 21; Oriental, 42; South Australia, 29; Union of Australia, 71 ex div. Union of London, 35. Miscellaneous Securities have ruled tolerably firm:—Australian Agricultural, 29; Canada Company's Bonds, 103; Do., Government Six per Cent Bonds, 115; Crystal Palace, 2½; Do., New Preference, 7; Electric Telegraph, 19½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1½; Mexican and South American, New, 4; North British Australasian, 9; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 97½; Ditto, New, 13½; Royal Mail Steam, 60; Scottish Australian Investment, 1¾ ex div.; South Australian Land, 7½; Canal Shares very little has been doing:—Loughborough, [illegible]; Old York Canal, 86; Regents, 14½ ex div.; Rochdale, 6; Trent and Mersey, 125; Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, [illegible]. Docks and West India Dock Shares have sold at 117½; London, 102½; [illegible]. Glue Insurance securities have realised 10s; Imperial Fire, 14½ ex bonus; Imperial Gas, 18¾ ex div and bonus; Imperial Life, 18¾ ex div and bonus; Law Life, 57.

Although the "calls" for the present month are small—£333,000—most Railway Securities have been flat, and prices have shown a tendency to give way The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS—Caledonian, 95⅞; East Lancashire, 74; Great Northern, 89½; Ditto, A Stock, 217; Ditto, B Stock, 128; Great Western, 71; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93; London and Brighton, 91; London and North-Western, 96; Ditto Eighths, 1½; London and South-Western, 87½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 52½; Midland, 70½; Norfolk, 80½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 72⅝; Ditto, Extension, 13½; Ditto, York, 48½; North Staffordshire, 11; Scottish Central, 107; Scottish Midland, 70½; South-Eastern, 61⅜.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11; Preston and Wyre, 44.

PREFERENCE SHARES—Caledonian, 11; Do., Seventh Cent, 105. Chester and Holyhead—Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½; Great Northern, 120; Ditto, Five per Cent, 113½; Great North of Scotland, 9½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 88; Ditto, Three per Cent, 71; Ditto Guaranteed Shares, 20; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 138; Midland Consolidated Four per Cent, 99; Ditto, West, 99; Wolverhampton, 105

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10; Belgian Eastern Junction, 14; Dutch Rhenish, 10 ex. int.; Eastern of France, 33½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 103; Do., Second Preference, 17; Great Central of France, 14½; Great Luxembourg, 4; Luxembourg Guarantees, 5½; Great Western of Canada, 5; Lyons and Geneva, 17½; Madras, 13½; Northern of France, 37; Paris and Rouen, 49½; Royal Swedish, 17; Ditto, Obligations, 3½. West Flanders, 4.

Mining Shares have met a dull market. On Thursday, Rs waren Iron and Coal were 6½ Go at Polgooth, 2½; United Mexican, 3¾.

Friday Evening.

The business doing in the Consol-market to-day is very limited, but prices continue to be well supported. The Three per Cents, for Money, are 90⅞ ⅛; for the Account, 91 to 91⅛; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91⅛ ⅜; and the New Three per Cents, 92⅛ ⅜. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are flat.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible]

Irregular this Week. English wheat, 37s; barley, 40[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 6 stalker ditto

[illegible] 10s; brown ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Kingston

[illegible] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible]

[illegible] 6s, 27s. to 30s.; ditto, white, 34s. to 37s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 27s. to 43s.; maple, 30s to 42s.; white, 44s. to 46s.; potato, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town made flour, 60s to 70s.; Suffolk, 58s. to 62s., Stockton and Yorkshire, 52s. to 56s per sack.

Seeds. New linseed has sold at £16 to £17 per last; and new canaryy, 42s to 44s per qr. In other seeds only a moderate business is done.

Linseed, Baltic, crushing, 64s to 67s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 63s to 65s.; hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 20s to 22s. per cwt.; brown Mustard seed, 12s to 14s; white ditto, 6s to 10s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £40 to £42 per last, unsold [illegible] £12 to £13 10s.; ditto foreign, £10 10s. to £12 5s.; rape cakes, £6 5s. to £6 10s per 1000; refuse 45s to 50s.; [illegible]

Imperial Weekly Averages. [illegible] barley, 31s 7d; oats, 20s. 11d.; rye, [illegible]; beans, 34s. 7d.; peas, 35s. 7d.

English Grain—In last week—Wheat, 53,736 barley, 7238; oats, 11,866; rye, 170; beans, 2241; peas, 1[illegible]

Flour.—We have a slightly improved demand for most kinds of tea at full prices The deliveries of sugar have been extensive.

[illegible] fair average business has been transacted in nearly all kinds of raw sugar, at [illegible] to 4s 6d quotations. Barbadoes has realised 50s. 6d. to 52s.; Demerara, [illegible]; Bonaires, 29s. to 42s.; and enclayed Manilla, 33s per cwt. [illegible] of refiners have commanded extreme rates. Refined goods are steadily [illegible] cwt. The total clearances to the 4th instant were 4,133,793 cwt., [illegible] tons.

Coffee.—The transactions in this article have been comparatively small; nevertheless, [illegible] supported. Good ord inaries is worth 48s 6d per cwt [illegible] ere parcels have changed hands at an advance of 2s per cwt [illegible]

Provisions.—All kinds of butter are in moderate supply, and fair request, at fully last week's prices. The bacon market is steady at late rates. Cheese supports former prices. In [illegible] no alteration has occurred.

Tallow.—The demand is less active, and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C. on the spot, is 6d to 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 45s. 6d. Rough fat, [illegible]

[illegible] of oil is tolerably firm at 28s. per cwt. on the spot. In other oils very little doing. Turpentine moves off a new [illegible] spirits, at 32s. to 34s.; and rough, 27s. to 28s.

Spirits. The transactions in rum are to a moderate extent. Proof sorts are 2s 3d. to 2s 4d.; East India, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy is dull, and rather cheaper. In consequence of the [illegible] of 1851, 2s 6d to 10s. 7d.; 1850, ditto, 10s 6d. to 10s 8d.; per gallon. Malt spirit, 10s 10d

Hay and Straw. Old meadow hay, £4 0s to £5 10s; new ditto, £3 to £5 10s; old clover £4 0s to £5 15s.; new ditto, £3 5s to £5 5s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 8s per load.

Trade still

Hops (Prices). Our market is in a most depressed state, and it is difficult to quote figures accurately, but none of the growth of 1854 is say to be purchased at from £7 7s. to £11 11s. per cwt. Our accounts from the plantations are still favourable, and the duty is called £370,000.

[illegible] Wyken, 15s. [illegible]

[illegible] 25s. to [illegible]

[illegible] been brought [illegible] Surrey, 3l. 7s. to 4l. 4s.; Sussex, 3l. 3s. to 4l. 4s.; Kent, 3l. 3s. to 4l. 4s.; Farnham, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.; Weald of Kent, 3l. 3s. to 4l. 4s.; Mid Kent, 3l. 3s. to 4l. 4s.; East Kent, 3l. 3s. to 4l. 4s.; per cwt.

Potatoes. [illegible] at from 4s. to 7s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).—The supply of beasts in the market this week has been very moderate, and the demand for prime qualities has been active. Prime sheep sold readily at extreme quotations. Heavy lambs were in request, but not clearly. Per imperial stone of 8lbs.—[illegible] which were [illegible] with calves, in which a good business was done, at about previous rates.

[illegible] and inferior beasts, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto [illegible] to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c. 4s 10d to 5s 2d.; coarse calves, 4s. 2d to 4s. 8d.; prime quality ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d.; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers 4s 0d. to 4s 6d.; lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; small veal, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; prime ditto, 5s 0d. to 5s 4d.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Monday). A moderate business was transacted as follows:—Per 8lbs by the carcase—Inferior beef 3s 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s 8d; middling ditto 3s. 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto 4s 2d to 4s. 4d; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d; small pork, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 7.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 6.

STAFF.—General Sir H. D. Ross, G.C.B., to be Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 9

Royal Marines: First Lieut. W. S. Davis to be Captain; Second Lieuts C. Starse, J. C. Crawford, J. C. R. Colomb, to be First Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTS.

H. MILLER and H. HOOK, Newport, Isle of Wight, hardwaremen.—J. MINTER, Stoke Orchard-crescent, Caledonian-road, Islington, ship-owner J. BARNEY, Addle-street, Wood-street, City, warehouseman. T. GARDNER, Pond-street, Hackney, licensed victualler. T. HITCHINS, Bungerford, Berkshire, butcher.—W. OSLER, Earl-street Finsbury-square, cabinet-maker. J. Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, brewer. W. and J. T. SNOOK, King-street, Hammersmith, linendrapers. T. FREER, Leicester, wine and spirit merchant. J. POTTS, Ranks Coppenhall, Cheshire, brickmaker.—S. CLEGG and J. FOX, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-manufacturers

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. H. BAXTER, Dundee, [illegible]. W. ARCHIBALD, Kellarshire, manufacturer.—R. PATERSON, Alloa, spinner.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 10

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. R. T. Godman Major Lieut. F. W. Breton to be Captain; to be Cornets: Cornet Sir E. S. Hutchinson, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]

42nd Foot: Major C. Murray to be Major; Lieuts. J. C. R. Grove and W. G. R. Wemyss to be Captains; Ensigns G. W. Cockburn and H. H. Stewart to be Lieutenants. A. J. Cuely to be Ensign

43rd Light Inf.: Lieut. H. G. Singleton to be Captain; Ensign F. P. Maguire to be Lieutenant. Ensign C. H. Hatchell to be Ensign

[illegible] Ensigns H. F. W. Vane and C. H. [illegible] to be Lieutenants

[illegible] Ensign G. W. Cole to be Captain

55th Capt. R. Poe to be Captain. Lieut. C. P. Lesage to be Captain

57th: Staff-Surgeon, Second Class, W. M'Andrew, M.D., to be Surgeon

60th: Lieut. R. H. King to be Paymaster; Ensign J. Stephens to be Adjutant

84th: Brevet-Lieut. R. H. Lowth to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major [illegible] Keane to be Major. Lieut. Lord Gordon to be Captain

[illegible] F. W. Mansel, to be Captain

84th: Brevet-Lieut. R. H. Lowth to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major [illegible] Keane to be Major. Lieut. Lord Gordon to be Captain

[illegible] F. W. Mansel, to be Captain

[illegible] Lieut. D. T. Campbell to be Adjutant

[illegible] Ensign H. A. Lindsay to be Lieutenant

[illegible] Ensign [illegible] Shaw to be Lieutenant. E. W. [illegible] Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant

[illegible] Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant

[illegible] Ensign [illegible] Hall to be Lieutenant; W. H. [illegible] to be Ensign

7th Fusiliers: Ensign E. R. Barnes to be Lieutenant, vice Major W. S. Smith, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Captain W. G. Loftus to be [illegible]

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Lieut. D. Mealon to be Lieutenant

Royal Engineers: Second Lieut. Colonel Sir [illegible] Bart. to have the Brevet Rank conferred on Substantive Captain

Unattached: Assistant-Surgeon J. Bisset to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class; [illegible] to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces: E. J. Macpherson [illegible]

[illegible] to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieut. P. Day to be Colonel; Majors D. Nisbet, [illegible] Archer, A. Falconer, and J. Eastlake, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capt. H. M. [illegible] to be Major, while employed in the Irregular Cavalry in Turkey; R. Young to be Captain; Lieut. Keating to be Major, while employed in the Contingent Cavalry; Second Lieut. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, while employed with the Turkish Contingent.

[illegible] PIERCE LEGGE Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. F. Penner, Major A. F. Spicer and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R. Murray to be Lieutenant-Colonels 1st Light Dragoons: Lieut. Hon. [illegible] Cavendish, Cornet P. Cotterstall to be Major; C. Delerme, J. C. Hunt to be Captains; A. Lumsden to be Lieutenant, H. Vere Dettmar, C. Redman to be Cornets. 2nd Light Dragoons: J. S. Fleming to be Major Commissioned; [illegible] to be Major, G. Vye Montagu to be Captain; C. F. Hamilton, Cornet, to be Lieutenant, C. Murray to be Paymaster.

[illegible] Lieut. Colonel Gubbins, C.B., to be Colonel in the Army.

[illegible] ITALIAN LEGION: J. Jenssen to be Cornet.

1. CHATTERIS, Newton Sneesby, baker—T. Lilley, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, woollen-draper, and [illegible]. CLARKSON, Bury, Lancashire, manufacturer. J. CORAIL, Manchester, late [illegible] grocer. R. W. PARTRIDGE, [illegible] Askham Richard, near York, horse-dealer. J. RUSHES, Lambeth, wine-merchant, and [illegible] under the will of H. W. COOPER, Walcot-terrace, Regent square, and New Oxford-street, builder and [illegible] wood-turner.—W. L. THOMAS, late of Cross-street, Finsbury, cow-keeper and milk [illegible] Chapel-place Cavendish-square, and 27, Bury-street, late of Manchester, merchant and warehouseman. J. HAYWOOD, Lorby, ironfounder. T. DIXON, Crook, Durham, grocer.—J. WINGFIELD, Middleton, Stranton, Durham, shop-keeper.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th ult., at the Rectory, Slaughham, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. St. John Mesbuses, of a daughter

On the 3rd inst., at Brasted Rectory, Sevenoaks, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Holland, of a daughter

On the 3rd inst., at Clapham-house, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Holcombe, 13th P.A., Lieut. [illegible] of a daughter

On the 3rd inst., at Shakespeare-cliff, the wife of Captain George Mostermore, 14th Regt., of a daughter

On the 2nd inst., at [illegible] Lady Hayes, of a daughter

On the 20th ult., at St. John's, New Brunswick, the wife of Mr. R. M. W[illegible], of a daughter

On the 28th ult., at Paxton-house, Berwickshire, the wife of Captain Francis Ramsay, R.N., of a son

On the 8th May, at Williamstown, Port Phillip, the wife of Charles B. Payne, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mark's, Surbiton, Surrey, by the Rev. J. J. Wilson, T. D. Roach, Esq., of Drumbanniff House, Ardmore, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Thomas of Hereford, and widow of R. S. Warren, Esq., late of Merion-hall, Wiltshire

On the 7th inst., at St. George's Church, Stonehouse, by the Rev. W. H. Nantes, S.R.L., Rector, Captain Royal Marines, to Christiana Jane, eldest daughter of J. E. Curtis, Esq., of Devonport

On the 26th ult., at Tavistock, near Flushing, Portugal, John Jago Trelawny Arundell, Esq., of Penrice, to Maria de Dolores, second daughter of [illegible] Esq., of Liverpool.

DEATHS

On the 4th ult., at Worthing, Sussex, aged 70, the Rev. G. F. [illegible], M.A., late of Trinity College, Cambridge, F.R.S., and Vicar of Sandhurst, Berks.

On the 2nd inst., at Feolhean, Hawes, Lydd, [illegible], relict of Vice-Admiral P. J. Douglas, and daughter of the late Admiral Rodney.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Richerby, late editor of the "Plymouth Herald," aged 70.

On the 1st inst., at Bolingbroke-Morpeth, Anglesea, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, of the town, for the last twenty-six years, aged 61

On the 14th ult., at London-road Reading, the Rev. R. Shoosmiths, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, F.R.S., and Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, [illegible] in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 4th inst., at Dublin, Catherine Ed th Alma, daughter of Captain Thomas Wickham, R.M. 2nd Regiment, aged 18 months

On the 7th ult., of typhus fever, at Balaclava, Crimea, [illegible] C. F. Witham, R.M., eldest son of the late Henry C. Witham, of Higham, Suffolk, aged 24.

On the 8th ult., in the Bosphorus, Lieut. W. G. J. Dunn Gribble, R.N., Agent of Transports, [illegible] Ensign E. Sharp, 8th Regiment, Assistant-Surgeon [illegible] Assistant-Surgeon [illegible] Staff Assistant-Surgeon [illegible] Assistant-Surgeon [illegible] Assistant-Surgeon [illegible]

LAUNCH OF "LA HOGUE," THE LARGEST SHIP EVER BUILT IN SUNDERLAND.

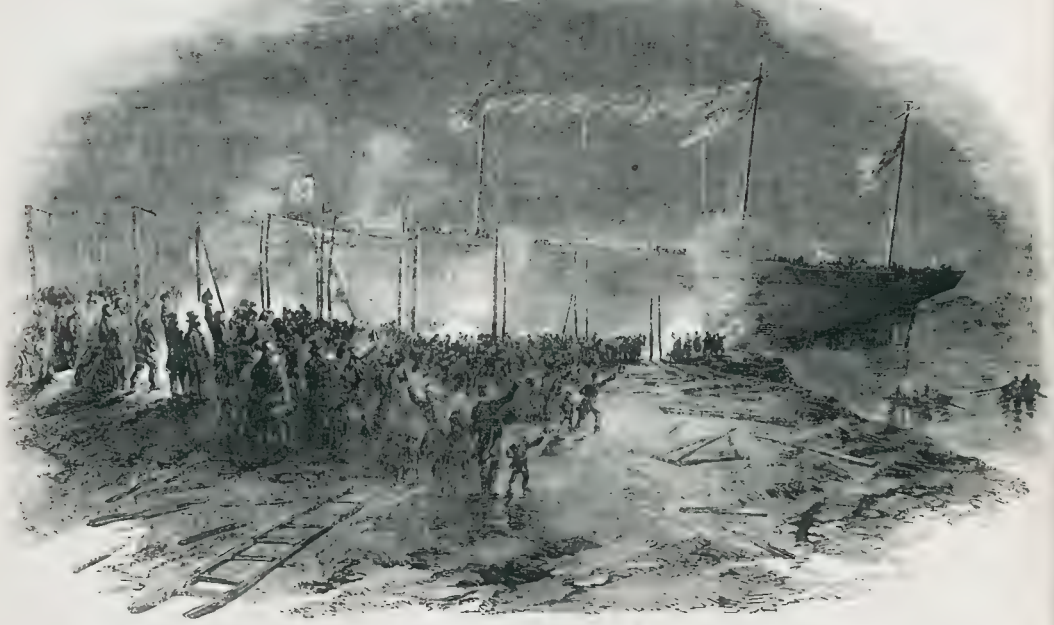
thirty degrees from the top towards the ends at the bottom on the outside, whilst those on the inside are placed in an opposite direction, so as to cross the line of trussing on the outside, and bolted through every frame timber. The system of inside trussing has been applied in several instances, but this is the first time, we believe, it has been placed upon the outside of the frame. The advantages of it will be seen at once, when we consider the application of a hoop to an ordinary cask, the outside trussing operating in a similar manner in building the whole frame of the ship as the hoop does the staves of a cask. Since this trussing was fitted to *La Hogue* it has been applied to a steamer building in America for the United States Government, and for which a patent has been applied in that country by the builder. Upwards of twenty tons of copper has been used in the bolting of *La Hogue*, and sixty tons of iron knees.

The rain fell heavily for an hour previous to the launch, but this did not prevent a number of gentlemen learned in marine craftsmanship, inspecting the huge hull which stretched from end to end of the yard; and to those not similarly engaged the music of an instrumental band ministered exquisite pleasure. Shortly after five o'clock the well-known loud and uninterrupted rattle of the carpenters' hammers announced that the last shore was about to be driven out. In a minute the rope at the bow was cut, the iron blocks fell down, out flew the remaining shore, and in a moment the towering fabric took the water as kindly as a "bird that seeketh its mother's nest," greeted with cheers from the yard, and from the hundreds of spectators who lined the opposite bank of the river.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER BY TORCHLIGHT.

On Monday night last week the screw-steamer *Azoff*, of 800 tons burden, was launched by torchlight from the building-yard of Messrs. Bourne and Co., on the Clyde. As the tides did not rise sufficiently high during the day, the vessel had to be launched at night, and a good deal of interest was excited by an event so unusual as a night launch. The vessel entered the water beautifully and without mishap of any kind, notwithstanding the impediments arising from the darkness of the night.

The *Azoff* is the first vessel built in the Clyde under Lloyd's new rules for the construction of iron ships. She has been built under the immediate inspection of Lloyd's surveyor, will have a high class on Lloyd's books, and is admitted to be the strongest steam-vessel of her size yet built in the Clyde. She is to be propelled by an engine of 180 horses power; and, as the model of the vessel is a very fine one, a speed of eleven knots an hour is expected. The *Azoff* will carry 1000 tons of cargo, 250 tons of coal, and 8000 gallons of water in tanks. She has besides, a spacious cabin, with accommodation for forty first-class passengers. The woodwork is principally of teak.



TORCHLIGHT LAUNCH OF THE IRON SCREW-STEAMER "AZOFF," IN THE CLYDE.

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D., F.L.S., &c.

If one class of men more than another deserve to stand high in the estimation of their fellow men, it is those who devote their knowledge and scientific acquirements to the amelioration of the social condition of mankind by careful watchfulness over the necessities of health and life. It is absolutely necessary that such men become enthusiasts, as well as possessed of skill and talent enough, to bring about a successful issue in any undertaking for the public good. Enthusiasm is the motive power of all hard workers; and this excellent quality the subject of the present sketch evidently possesses in a very marked degree.

Dr. Hassall was born at Teddington, in Middlesex, December, 1817. His father was Mr Thomas Hassall, of Durham, who at the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, in 1798, joined, in the double capacity of Surgeon and Captain, the

DR. HASSALL.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

Durham Fencibles. Mr. Hassall's father and grandfather were also members of the medical profession—thus making four generations.

During early life Dr. Hassall did not exhibit any particular aptitude for books, but a very strong taste for the pursuits of Natural History developed itself. This, at first, was exhibited in a love for gardening, for rearing rare plants, and in making collections of natural objects of various kinds. As we shall see presently, this early taste was destined hereafter to lead to important results.

At the completion of his school education, in 1833, Dr. Hassall repaired to Ireland, took up his abode with his uncle, Sir James Murray, M.D., and entered, under his auspices, upon the study of medicine. This he pursued with great zeal, obtaining several prizes in the course of his medical studies. In 1839 he returned to England, and passed the College of Surgeons of London; and, in 1841, the Apothecaries' Hall.

It was while in Ireland and during his medical studies that the taste he had early acquired for Natural History became still more confirmed. The little leisure he could command was devoted to the study of a class of productions then not fully understood—viz., Zoophytes and Sponges, of which he made the best collection which then existed in Ireland, he also discovered several new species and genera—the results of his investigations being published from time to time in the *Annals of Natural History*. These observations and investigations are likewise recorded in Dr. Johnston's "History of the British Zoophytes and Sponges." In his preface to the former work, Dr. Johnston, remarks in referring to Dr Hassall,—"Him I claim as my pupil in Zoophytiology, and one ere long likely to surpass his master." In 1845 Dr. Hassall brought out in two volumes his "History of the British Fresh-water Algæ."

Dr. Hassall next entered with ardour upon the study of the microscopical anatomy of the human body, and brought out in 1849 his work in two volumes, and illustrated with nearly 500 figures in colours, entitled "The Microscopical Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease."

Failing health compelled Dr. Hassall in 1849 to transfer his practice into other hands, and he then settled in Park-street, Grosvenor-square. It was while here that he turned his attention to the subject of the adulteration of food. He first prepared a paper upon ground coffee, in which he employed the microscope as a means of detecting adulteration. This was read to the Botanical Society of London; and was followed by an article on sugar. At this time the Editor of the *Lancet* communicated with Dr. Hassall, and engaged him to prepare a series of articles on the subject of adulteration, so as to admit of the publication of the names and addresses of the parties of whom the goods analysed were purchased.

In the fulfilment of his engagement to Mr. Wakley, Dr. Hassall has toiled at the subject of adulteration for nearly five years, and is still working at it. Dr. Hassall wrote all the Reports, with a single exception, which have appeared in the *Lancet* under the title of the Analytical Sanitary Commission; he prepared, with occasional chemical assistance, all the investigations, microscopical and chemical, and he has published the results of his labours in a separate work, under the title of "Food and its Adulterations."

As a proof of the estimation in which the labours of Dr. Hassall were held, the editor of the *Lancet* thus writes, August 19, 1854:—"In connection with these labours, we consider that the time has now come when the name of Dr. Arthur Hassall should be mentioned, on whom these inquiries have almost exclusively devolved, and to whom belongs the credit of having brought to light practices in relation to the adulteration of food of the highest importance, and of the extent and nature of which no one previously entertained any adequate conception. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of these labours, either in a pecuniary or sanitary point of view, both as regards the public and the medical profession. To Dr. Hassall, then, we would say, belongs the merit of having established in this country a new and distinct department of public hygiene."

Occupied as he has been with this subject Dr. Hassall has yet found time for many other labours; thus he passed the necessary examinations to enable him to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London and the license of the Royal College of Physicians.

He has likewise written a variety of papers connected with medical subjects, which are to be found in the "Transactions of the Medical Societies." Engaged in practice as a physician, he has also discharged his duties in that capacity to a metropolitan hospital.

At no period have frauds upon the public, in the shape of adulterations, been so fearlessly dealt with as at the present time, when a Committee of Inquiry by the House of Commons has been engaged day after day listening to the detailed exposure of this vile system of dishonesty, so skilfully arraigned before the bar of public opinion by the labours of Hassall and other scientific men.

We are prone to believe that the growing intelligence and inquiring spirit of the masses, with the much-increased facilities of detection so ably pointed out by Dr. Hassall, and afforded by modern science, will tend not merely to check the evil for the time being, but ultimately to suppress such dangerous dealing with the health of her Majesty's subjects.

MEYERBEER.

THE greatest dramatic musician of the age—for Rossini and Spohr, though living, belong rather to the past than the present—is Giacomo Meyerbeer. This great composer was born at Berlin in the year 1794, of a wealthy family, his father having been an eminent banker of that city. In his childhood, like many celebrated musicians, he was very precocious; in this respect, indeed, almost a second Mozart. At ten years old he was considered one of the best pianists in Berlin, and had composed many pieces, both vocal and instrumental, with no other guide than the instinct of his genius. At fifteen he placed himself under the tuition of the learned Abbé Vogler, who initiated him into the mysteries of counterpoint, and laid the foundation of that mastery of combination for which the works of Meyerbeer (his later ones especially) are distinguished. His first dramatic work, "Jephtha's Daughter," was produced at Munich when he was eighteen. He was then under the scholastic trammels of the Abbé Vogler; and his music was too stiff and elaborate to please. His next opera, "Alcimelek, or the Two Caliphs," composed for the Court Theatre at Vienna, failed from the same cause. These failures were mortifying, but salutary lessons to the young artist: he saw his error, and wisely went to Italy to study *melody*. His studies bore rich fruit; and it was the richer for being the produce of Italian boughs grafted on a German stem. Meyerbeer did not unlearn the German counterpoint of the Abbé Vogler; but he acquired the art of making it, what it ought to be, the aid and handmaid of melodious song. Thus his Italian style came to be a better style than that of the Italians themselves, who (in

MEYERBEER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

modern times at least) are shallow harmonists, and trust too much to the attractions of melody alone.

Meyerbeer's first Italian opera, "Romilda e Costanza," was produced at Padua in 1818. It was followed by "Semiramide Riconosciuta," performed at Turin in 1819, and by "Emma di Resburgo" at Venice in 1820. This last was not only received with enthusiasm throughout Italy, but was successful even in Germany.

One of Meyerbeer's early friends and fellow-students under the Abbé Vogler, was the author of the "Freischütz." Weber, who was a thorough German in his musical notions, did not approve of his friends' backsliding—his falling away from the true faith, and Italianizing his style. He used to remonstrate with him on the subject, and showed how much he was in earnest, by bringing out, as manager of the Dresden theatre, not one of Meyerbeer's successful Italian pieces, but the German opera (the Two Caliphs) which had failed at Vienna; while he wrote a critique in a musical journal, lauding this work to the skies. Their differences on this point, however, had no effect in lessening the warmth of their friendship. There is a pleasant letter from Weber to his namesake Gottfried Weber, the celebrated writer on harmony, in which he describes a visit he had received from Meyerbeer. "Last Friday," he says, "I had the joy of having Meyerbeer to spend a whole day with me. It was a truly happy day—a reminiscence of the good old times at Mannheim. We did not part till midnight. Meyerbeer is going to Trieste to produce his "Crociato." Next year he returns to Berlin, where he will perhaps write a German opera. Heaven grant it! *I have made many appeals to his conscience.*"

The "Crociato in Egitto," the opera mentioned in this letter of Weber's was preceded by another Italian Opera, "Margherita d'Anjou," which was produced at the Scala Theatre, at Milan, in 1822. It had great success; but was eclipsed by the "Crociato in Egitto"—first performed, not

THE FRENCH LOAN.—SCENE AT THE HOTEL OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

at Trieste, but at Venice, in 1826. It had immense success; and Meyerbeer divided the supremacy with Rossini, then in the zenith of his popularity. The "Crociato" was produced the same year at our Italian Opera-house (the King's Theatre) then under the able management of Mr. Ayrton The hero was performed by Velluti the last of a class of singers now extinct: and the two female parts were sustained by Mdlle. Garcia (afterwards the famous Malibran), then very young, and Madame Caradori Allan, one of the most charming singers then on the Italian stage. It had an immense run; and in concert-rooms and private musical circles nothing was heard but the airs and concerted pieces from the "Crociato in Egitto." At Paris, where it was soon afterwards performed, under the author's own direction, its success was equally great. This fine opera deserved its success. The drama is an interesting tale, in which European chivalry and Eastern romance are felicitously blended; the music is not only beautiful, but full of originality and power. The "Crociato," in short, is one of the noblest operas ever written for the Italian stage; but it has been thrown into the shade by Meyerbeer's own subsequent works—works in which he has struck into a new character, and scarcely left a vestige of his former self

The first of these works, we need scarcely tell our musical readers, was "Robert le Diable." For some years before its production Meyerbeer had written nothing. His marriage, and the loss of two infant children, suspended his musical labours. But there can be little doubt that during this interval his meditations on his art were gradually leading him to that total and apparently sudden change of style which astonished the world. In Scribe he found a *collaborateur* after his own heart; not only a great dramatic poet, but conversant with the means of musical effect. From that time to the present Meyerbeer has devoted his genius to the Parisian stage. "Robert le Diable" was produced at the Grand Opéra in 1831, and at the King's Theatre (in the original French) in 1832. The "Huguenots" was first performed at the Grand Opéra in 1836, and at our Royal Italian Opera, in an Italian version, in 1848. The "Prophète," originally performed at Paris in 1848, was produced here, in Italian, in 1849. The "Etoile du Nord" was brought out at the Opéra Comique last season, and our readers are aware of the splendour with which it is performed at the Royal Italian Opera. Meyerbeer composed another opera, "Le Camp de Silesie," which was never produced at Paris; and, when performed at Berlin, was not very successful; its comparative failure being ascribed to faults of the libretto. The composer has introduced several pieces from it into the "Etoile du Nord."

Meyerbeer came to London to superintend in person the production of his last opera, which was performed for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera, on Thursday, the 19th of last month. It demanded a greater amount of preparation for the Italian stage than was necessary for "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," or the "Prophète." Those operas required nothing more than an Italian version of the original French drama, the new words being adapted to the original music But the "Etoile du Nord" demanded a different treatment. The previous works were composed for the Grand Opéra, where the whole drama (as on the Italian stage) is thrown into a musical form; but, the "Etoile du Nord" being written for the Opéra Comique, a large portion of the dialogue is in plain prose, and simply spoken, not sung, by the actors. In order, therefore, to comply with the exigencies of the Italian stage, it was necessary to clothe the whole of the dialogue with music, and to convert those portions of it which had previously been only spoken into recitative a task which was performed by the composer himself with great care and consummate skill. We are by no means sure, however, that the change has been an improvement. Dialogue when spoken, especially when it is of a light and familiar kind, has an ease, freedom, animation, and rapidity of a light and familiar kind, has an ease, freedom, animation, and rapidity which cannot be imparted to recitative; and, as to the supposed bad effect of the transition from speech to song, we, for our part, have never been offended by it. It has been constantly in use not only on the English but on the German musical stage, and on the French stage likewise, excepting only at the grand serious opera, to which class the "Etoile du Nord" does not belong. It is in Italy only that recitative has always been deemed essential to opera. The Italian musical actors, consequently, learn to *sing*, but not to *speak*: their speech must always be song; but this is not the case with the Germans; and therefore the "Etoile du Nord" is performed in Germany in the same manner as in France. And so will it be performed on the English musical stage, if ever we have an English musical stage worthy of the name.

The "Etoile du Nord" is denominated a comic opera; and its subject is essentially comic, though mixed up with scenes and incidents of romantic interest. In the *Czar Peter* we see little of the Russian autocrat. He appears as a dockyard workman, afterwards as a rough soldier, with the jovial habits of his time and country; and it is only at the close that he assumes the Imperial purple. In like manner the future *Empress* is a simple country girl, who follows her lover, ignorant of his rank, through hardship and peril with devoted fidelity. The subordinate characters—the humble pastrycook, who becomes the Emperor's favourite, the little rustic *Prascovia*, her sweetheart *George*, and *Gritzenko*, the stolid Cossack corporal—are all highly comic, especially when the plain prose as to they do at the Opéra Comique. Mingled with this lighter matter there are grand and heroic scenes, as when *Peter*, by the majesty of his presence, brings to his feet a band of rebellious soldiers; and situations of tenderness and pathos, as when *Catherine*, whose mind has sunk under her sorrows, is restored to reason and happiness by the tender assiduities of her Imperial lover. Meyerbeer's music is equally felicitous in the comic and the serious parts. Indeed, it evinces a greater versatility than any of his previous works. It passes "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," without abruptness or incongruity; it is full of lovely and expressive melody; while in its grand combinations and masses of harmony it at least equals the "Huguenots" or the "Prophète." In point of execution it is the most arduous of all the author's works; and he has expressed his unbounded surprise at the quickness with which its difficulties were overcome by the principal singers, the orchestra, and the chorus of the Royal Italian Opera.

During the stay in London, Meyerbeer was the object of much attention in the highest and most musical circles, and gained general good-will by his courteous manners and agreeable conversation. He left London a few days ago for Spa, but is expected to be present at the Birmingham Festival—having, it is understood, undertaken to compose a great sacred work for the Festival of 1858.

THE FRENCH LOAN

THE scene represented in the accompanying spirited Sketch is one of the most striking of the kind that has been witnessed in Paris for many years. It represents the raising of the famous Loan of 750 million francs, which, as everybody knows, was voted to the French Government by the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The people responded to the demand upon them with eagerness and enthusiasm. Money sprang as it were out of the ground. The stream of wealth flowed into the national exchequer in an inexhaustible flood. Happy should the Government be which has inspired its subjects with so much enthusiasm for its cause—so much faith in its honour—so much confidence in its power and stability!

Our Engraving represents the subscribers at the Central Caisse of the Treasury in the Rue de Rivoli. Night and day they were at their post waiting till they received a piece of paper which will entitle them to a certificate of Rente on the State. Here were to be found not only subscribers in the proper sense of the term, but persons who make it their business to purchase shares and scrip of all kinds at a low rate and sell at a profit. Many persons had come very gaily to the scene, deemed essential to success. Among the curious were now and then to be seen persons in affluent circumstances. But these formed an inconsiderable item. All day long the air resounded with murmurs of impatience, and bursts of laughter excited by the jokes of some few pleasant fellows who seemed to have undertaken there for the express purpose of keeping the people in good humour.

The raising of this Loan, all political considerations apart, presents an unanswerable argument to those who have doubted the immense resources of this country, after all her revolutions, and amid all her difficulties, for the amount for which she is indebted to foreigners is but 600,000,000f. Politically viewed, it may be fairly taken as evidence of public approbation of the Imperial Government, and of confidence in it. Making every deduction for speculation and the desire of gain, and exhausting every imaginable explanation on the ground of mere material advantages, the wonderful fact is not the less patent, that, with no great military successes to rouse the nation to enthusiasm, with anxiety for the present and uncertainty in the future, with Austria morally abandoning the cause she engaged in, and Prussia all but hostile to it, with several things to discourage, and not many to animate, the people have unhesitatingly come forward and given a second time their treasures, which are avowedly to be employed in carrying on a war which Mr. Cobden has so recently declared, on the authority of friends who have visited France, to be not merely unpopular, but odious to that people

The Finance Minister, in his Report, observes:—

One of the most remarkable characters of this extraordinary manifestation is, that an enormous displacement of capital could have been effected in so short a time, after two loans so recently contracted, in the midst of foreign complications, after the food crisis and the epidemic through which we have just passed, without causing the slightest perturbation in business, and without making any change in the quotations of securities. Contrary to what has been observed in all other loans, this one has been greeted by a rise in the price of the Rente, which from 68f. 80c., the price on the day before the Loan was issued, has risen to the present price of 69f. 80c. The financial operation which has just been accomplished, and which is probably the most surprising that has ever been effected at any period, or in any country, will enlighten those who still retained doubts of the power of France as to the extent of her resources and of her credit, and the popularity which is attached in Europe to the glorious enterprise which she is carrying on. This immense co-operation of capital, sent from all countries, furnished by people of every amount of fortune, will certainly be in the eyes of the whole world the most striking and the most irrefutable testimony of the confidence which the policy of the Emperor inspires both in France and abroad.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE St. Leger betting has begun to be rather more lively, but Oulston's supporters have been somewhat discouraged by his defeat at Goodwood, and do not relish his threatened tilt with Wild Dayrell at York. Lord of the Isles has gained many friends from his Goodwood Cup running, for which he was not "half prepared," and Scott's party have brought the dark and curby Grecnlus Esurient to 10 to 1. Cormac has been sold to Mr. Fedwick for 1000 guineas, and Mary Copp, Oltenitza, and Cornebus have already won more than the sum for which Lord Eglinton parted with his whole stud. Lord Exeter has announced five sires (including Stockwell, but not Midas) for sale, along with ten brood mares, seven yearlings, and thirteen foals, on the 20th inst. The show of horses at Malton last week was exceedingly good; Burgundy taking the head prize for blood-sires, and Galaor (formerly the property of the owner of Revenge) the second one. A splendid four-year-old colt by Cowl was the premier among the hunters, and was sold three times in the course of the day, the first time for 200 guineas!

The race meetings for next week are of no very interesting stamp. Wolverhampton stands for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; Reading, for the day following; Plymouth, for Thursday, and Tarporley, for Thursday and Friday. Both Thursday and Friday are the days for the Northern Meeting; but there are not likely to be many horses for York, as there are not likely to be any people following the race.

Lord Sefton's death will cause no small blank in the coursing world, of which he was quite the Emperor. Under the *nom de guerre* of Mr. Bolsdale, Scavenger, Jury man, Captain Arthur, Mordaunt Dancer, &c., he has long, and was one of Harry Edwards' principal masters, he did not care about the Turf, though he occasionally had a flutter in the Liverpool Steeplechase, for which race he annually entered a steed. He was a great shooter, and kept barriers till within the last two years, but his heart was in coursing and nursing. As a driver of a four-in-hand he was not exceeded by Sir Henry Peyton, Sir Vincent Cotton, or any other member, living or dead, of that time-honoured club; and a very dark chesnut was his darling colour for a team. It is not so very long since he astonished the Liverpool public at the docks by driving a pair down one side of the landing-stage for steamers, and up the other; and, if we remember rightly, he once drove a four-in-hand into Tattersall's yard, round the red-fox compass, and out again. His greyhounds were his delight, and I set them all names commencing with an S. Skylark was one of his especial favourites, and Senate won the Waterloo Cup for him in 1847, and his lengthy son Sackcloth the same prize in 1854. The latter won seventeen out of nineteen courses in the 1853-54 season, and travelled some 260 miles to do it. He Londale never won a prize over the plains of Altcar after the Sackcloth cup-day; and John James Henderson, who owned the second dog, Larriston, on that occasion, strange to say, died just a month before him. Skirmisher, for whom, with Sackcloth, he refused £200 in their sapling days, sadly disappointed him. For some years he had suffered from a wearing illness, which was greatly aggravated by the result of the great Hopwood trial at the last Liverpool Spring Assizes. He was buried at Sefton on Thursday, and ordered in a will that neither coffin nor shell should be used in his funeral, but that his body should be simply wrapped in linen, and the amount thus saved given to the poor. He was in his sixtieth year, and his sporting tastes are said to be fully inherited by his second son.

The Royal Yacht Squadron will have quite a gala week. On Monday the members sail their yachts for the Albert Cup; on Wednesday, for the R. Y. S. Cup; and on Friday for the Queen's Cup. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday are also allotted the Royal Thames National Regatta, and on Tuesday the Metropolitan Regatta; while Tuesday and Friday will attract the Brampton and "fell-side folk," with divers other Cumbrians, to the quiet shores of Talkin Tarn, where of late years Lord Carlisle has generally acted as steward. *Apropos* of yachts, we may mention that the far-famed *Pearl* has been very much lengthened, and is at present lying for sale in the East India Import Docks

Cricketing does not fag as yet, though the weather has played and havoc with it. Kent and Surrey play England at Canterbury on Monday; and on Thursday the Gentlemen of Kent and Surrey play the Gentlemen of England over the same ground. Both of these are return matches. On Thursday All England pitch their wickets at Nottingham, and on the same day the United All England meet twenty-two opponents at Chichester.

"The moors, the moors, the bonnie brown moors," will not be chanted with a very cheerful chorus on Monday, as the accounts of the grouse are very sad. Thousands have been found dead from liver disease or swelled windpipe, and the Scotch gamekeepers consider that they have seldom seen so many barren birds. Partridges as well as black game are, however, favourably reported of; and a 45 lb. salmon has been landed at "bonnie Dundee."

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY

Bristol Plate.—Schamyl, 1. Alcyone, 2.
Third Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Escape, 1. Instructress, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—Mistap, 1. Pulteney, 2.
Marine Plate.—Scarbrough, 1. Protest, 2.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Lady Florence, 1. Elfrida, 2.
Corporation Plate.—Punchbox, 1. Missenden, 2

THURSDAY

Fourth Biennial Stakes.—Aleppo, 1. Ansel, 2.
Pavilion Plate.—Queen Mab, 1. William Rufus, 2.
Railway Plate.—Sackboy, 1. Thurn Rufus, 2
Brighton Cup.—Rataplan, 1. Sharavogue, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—Ormoco, 1. Rataplan, 2
Sussex Stakes.—Overreach, 1. Hagseed, 2

FRIDAY

£80 Plate.—Priestess colt, 1. Brother to Ease, 2.
Civil Stakes.—Redomeli, 1. Hermit, 2.
Cub Plate.—Eggesford, 1. Sagacious, 2.
Claret Stakes.—Anglo Saxon, 1. William Rufus, 2
£70 Plate: Bristol Maid.—Joshua, 1. The Ralph, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Tyre, 1. Rip Van Winkle, 2.
£60 Plate.—Medal, 1. Guardian, 2.
£50 Plate.—Georgium Sidus, 1. Pantheon, 2
£70 Plate. William Rufus, 1.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—TUESDAY.

Ladies' Plate of 30 sovs.—Romeo, 1. Fancy Fern, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—St. Dunstan, 1. The Lunet, 2.
Tradesmen's Plate of 50 sovs.—Cherry Brandy, 1. Master Slender, 2.
North Staffordshire Handicap.—Seducer, 1. Whalebone, 2.
Newcastle Stakes.—Coalpit, 1. Syren, 2

WEDNESDAY.

Second Biennial Stakes. His Fiat walked over.
Copeland Handicap.—Lancer, 1. Kitchyer, 2.
Borough Plate.—Fanny Fern, 1.
Two-year-old Handicap.—Salmon, 1. Pera

WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHERY SOCIETY.—The first meeting of this Society for the present season took place on Wednesday last, the 8th inst., at Leigh, near Worcester, in the picturesque grounds of T. Norbury, Esq., of Sheridge. The Lady Paramount (Lady Pakington) and a numerous company of the members and their friends, were assembled. The shooting commenced at one o'clock, and did not terminate till a late hour in the afternoon, when the prizes were distributed to the successful candidates. We shall give a sketch of the archery grounds in our next week's paper, together with full particulars of the meeting.

THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH (MR. J. H. Anderson) has taken the Lyceum Theatre, and intends to commence his season on Monday, Sept. 3, being his first appearance in London since his return from America.

COSTUME OF THE SEASON.

[For our information on Dress and Fashion, we are indebted to the courtesy of MADAME (Einstein) DEVY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

THUS is just the season when no very decided novelty in dress can be expected. Still we may reasonably anticipate several weeks of warm weather before autumnal tints and autumnal chills warn our lady readers to bring forth their warm shawls and mantles; and accordingly we may yet gossip a little about the last summer fashions.

For dresses of barège, muslin, or plain silk, flounces are universally adopted; and the dress is always of sufficient length in the skirt to admit the support of the stiffest petticoat, and yet touch the ground. The tendency of the modern style is even verging towards the hoop of our great-grandmothers; they found the sedan-chair almost a necessary of their lives, and certainly it requires some practice and dexterity for a modern belle to get in and out of a carriage—and to ride in one, too—without damage to her toilette.

Dresses of two colours are much worn. We will describe a walking dress which will be very suitable for next month It is composed of rich black silk, with several flounces, mixed with borders of either violet colour, dark blue, or Imperial green. The corsage consists of the universally-adopted jacket, with trimmings of the same colour as the borders of the flounces. The sleeves are fully trimmed

We may observe that bretelles or braces continue to be much worn, especially by young people.

Black silk mantles are of many designs; the favourite ones, however, are those which admit of being drooped behind to show the top of the dress, and of being left open before. A very handsome black mantle is trimmed with lace a quarter of a yard deep, headed by a quilling of ribbon interspersed with beads. Another, something more matronly, has a passementerie trimming of violet colour and black, and is ornamented with fringe instead of lace. A mantle intended for *demoiselles* is little more than a black silk scarf slightly shaped for the shoulder, and at the ends, but richly embroidered with black, in the Chinese style of embroidery.

There is a pretty jacket, for demi-toilette, composed of alternate rows of black lace and narrow green ribbon on a foundation of black net. The lace and ribbon are arranged so as to form a point at the waist behind, and, passing over the shoulders, they descend in the same manner before. Three rows of lace and three of ribbon put on in a slight wave form the basque, and the sleeves are made with puffings, the trimmings of which of course correspond with the remainder of the jacket.

Bonnets are still small, but are so shaped and contrived as not to leave the face so much exposed as they have done. Fancy straws, mixed with silk and ribbon, are much worn. There is a charming bonnet composed of fancy straw, blue silk and blonde, with a bunch of blue flowers on each side, and another bunch behind just above the curtain. The trimming next the face is extremely simple, consisting only of white blonde and delicate flowers similar to those on the outside. The strings are of blue sarcenet ribbon edged with black velvet

Another very pretty bonnet is composed of bands of white chip, alternating with a transparency of tulle. This arrangement takes from the heaviness and hardness of outline of which render the chip bonnet so trying to most faces. This bonnet is trimmed with green corn grass and water lilies.

A more matronly bonnet is of white crape and blonde, with a trimming of ivy and white roses.

A very charming evening dress is composed of pink tulle over pink silk. It has three flat flounces of pink tulle edged with white blonde, and ornamented with narrow pink satin ribbon, the upper flounce reaching about half way up the skirt, and the flounces being held down at intervals by pointed puffings of tulle. The upper part of the skirt is of pink tulle, looped up with wild roses and lilies of the valley. The corsage is *à la greque*, and ornamented with narrow pink satin ribbon and white blonde. A peak behind, where the corsage laces, hanging sleeves fall over short ones.

Among other very handsome brocaded silks one of white taffeta d'Italie is particularly to be noticed. It is composed of a double skirt, each skirt being embossed with columns of shaded green flowers, gradually diminishing towards the waist, and edged with quite a novel fringe, composed of white and green shaded feathers.

There is no very recent change in caps and head-dresses. Everything is worn quite at the back of the head, and the hair continues to be rolled as heretofore. A mixture of blonde and ribbon seems greatly in favour, narrow ribbon being often edged with blonde; and the mixture of black and white blonde still prevails. Feathers are much worn, even by young ladies; one feather drooping on each side of the head. Yet nothing is more simply pretty for youthful belles than bows of rich ribbon with long streamers of blonde. Flowers are also often intermixed with the blonde and ribbon.

Possibly the autumn may produce some novelties in *lingerie*; at present we need only remark that the under-sleeves are large and richly embroidered, closed at the wrist for morning wear, and that the collars, though of a full size, are not worn unbecomingly large.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE.—Steps are being taken in Canada to extend the commercial intercourse of the province with France, the mother country of a considerable portion of the population; and the visit of M. de Belvèze, captain of the frigate *Impératrice*, of the Imperial French Marine, has been taken advantage of at Montreal and Quebec to bring the subject prominently forward. The visit of the French officer has for its object at the commencing of trade relations between Canada and France He has been for a couple of years in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and has busied himself in collecting various information in relation to its trade. It was stated at a recent meeting that it would be both desirable and advantageous to supply M. de Belvèze with public documents that would afford him information relative to the trade and resources of Canada. It was in consequence of a previous report of this officer that he was sent on his present mission by the Emperor, who is also sensible of the generous grant of the Canadian Legislature for the widows and orphans of the Allied army. The total exports from Canada in 1854 were £12,237. To Great Britain there were £3,716,178, and to foreign countries £8,520,613. Canada might do a large direct trade with France, but the present tariff is of a nature to shut it out. To impose a duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon on light French wines, for instance, is to prohibit their importation; but if these fiscal restrictions were removed, there can be no doubt that a large direct trade would immediately spring up.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES AND CALAMITOUS LOSS OF LIFE IN WEST AFRICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

IT happens, concurrently with the arrival of her Majesty's steamer *Pluto* from the west coast of Africa, with additional and more circumstantial particulars of the late massacre at Malagbes, that we are enabled, this week, to present to our readers a truthful sketch and description of that devoted town, as it appeared from opposite the landing-place in the Mellacourie River, previous to the redoubtable exploit of the Sierra Leone officials on the 23rd and 24th May last, and which has brought so much discredit upon the English Government and the English name

Our Government, our philanthropists, and our religious societies have no correct idea, or care little, what is, or ought to be, going on on this coast, and so erroneous are our general notions respecting it and its people, that we derive still greater satisfaction from being also enabled on this occasion to introduce faithful portraits and descriptions of the two native chiefs of Malagbes, who have as yet been dragged before the public in this country only in the light of some outlandish, rum-drinking savages. It is, moreover, a remarkable circumstance that even our most recent maps give us no correct clue to the whereabout of these scenes of popular commotion and bloodshed, although it appears that the Mellicourie River empties itself into the Atlantic within a distance of only forty miles to the northward of Sierra Leone. This river, for some distance, forms the southern boundary of the Morlah country, and, in ascending it, Malagbes is

(*Continued on page 178.*)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

COVENT GARDEN.—The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY at REDUCED PRICES, for THREE NIGHTS ONLY.—MONDAY, August 27th, 1855, Verdi's New Grand Opera IL TROVATORE; to be followed by an Act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. WEDNESDAY, August 29th, 1855, Rossini's Grand Opera of IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, and an Act of MASANIELLO. FRIDAY, August 31st, 1855, Mozart's Grand Opera, IL DON GIOVANNI. [illegible], Boxes, One, Two, and Two-and-a-half Guineas; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stall, 5s. and 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Tickets for Boxes, Stalls, or Pit, to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre; of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.; and of the principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—The SPANISH DANCERS in two new Ballets every evening. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, The Secret Agent, also, the comedy of Court Favour; in which Miss Blanche Fane will make her first appearance in London. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Married Life, Court Favour, and every evening, Only a Halfpenny.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and during the week will be presented HENRY THE EIGHTH, preceded by the new Farce, entitled HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.— Mr. HARLEY respectfully informs the public that his BENEFIT is fixed for MONDAY, AUGUST 20th, when will be represented A GAME of ROMPS; to be succeeded by King Henry VIII.; Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. C. Kean; Queen Katharine, Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with [illegible], in which Mr. Buckstone [illegible]

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Engagement of the celebrated Buffo Singer and Tambour Professor, Mons. BLONDELET, who [illegible] great a sensation at the Adelphi, in his wonderful performance of the "Battle of Inkerman," on ten side-drums and one [illegible]

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, [illegible] English Mortar Battery, The Mamelon and Rifle Pits, [illegible], Mr Fergusson's System of Fortification, are now added to the DIORAMA, "The EVENTS of the WAR." The Lecture by Mr Stocqueler, DAILY, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Stalls, 3s., Area, 2s., Amphitheatre [illegible]. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

"HAVE YOU BEEN to PARIS?" CHARLES OKEY'S ENTERTAINMENT, descriptive of that gay capital, will, for 1s., save you the trouble, expense, and sea-sickness."—Dirgenes. Every evening (except Saturday) at a quarter-past 8, Saturdays at 3.—REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant.

ORNITHOLOGICAL EXHIBITION, MARL-BOROUGH GALLERY, 57, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough-house). Under most distinguished patronage. An extraordinary and by far the most beautiful Collection of Birds in England. Open daily from Eleven to Six. Admission, 1s., Children, 6d.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, [illegible] and half-past 7. Admission, 1s.—4, Coventry-street.

APPROACHING CLOSE of the LONDON SEASON. LOVE, the greatest [illegible] Europe, REGENT GALLERY, 69, Quadrant [illegible] Evening, at Eight, except Saturday; Saturday [illegible]. Area, 2s., Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's [illegible]

HENRY RUSSELL will give his New En-tertainment, "The FAR WEST," at Hastings, Monday, August 20th; Brighton, 21st; Portsea 23rd; Southampton, [illegible]. Mr. R. will accompany himself on Collard and Collard's magnificent Bi-chord Piano, made expressly for him by that eminent firm.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK [illegible] and other [illegible] Hippopotami together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Marine Animals. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform (by permission of Col. Parker) every Saturday at four o'clock until further notice. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

A RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINE, picked up off CRONSTADT, by H.M.S. "WELLINGTON," is on view, and its use explained, daily, at the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square. Lectures on the Great Composers, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, illustrated by selections from their works, performed by Mr Edmund T. Chipp, Organist to the Institution, daily at 3 p.m. Vocal Entertainment at [illegible] 40 and 8. War in the Crimea, Life in Pompeii. The Grand Electrical Machine. Cosmoramas of the Paris Exhibition, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. The [illegible] Entertainments and Lectures as [illegible]. Doors open [illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. [illegible] Lecture at 3 [illegible] and 8.30, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the largest Bar of the Metal Aluminium yet produced from clay, being a present from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France. This unique and rare specimen is on view daily and in the evenings. Thames Water, in the microscope, [illegible] and 8.45. Lecture by Dr. Brown, F.L.S., &c., on the Adulterations of Food, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at one o'clock. Lecture on the Passage of Sound through Conductors, illustrated by the Orpheus Glee Union, Monday at 3, and Wednesday and Friday at 3 and 8. Arctic Collection. Dissolving Views, and Diorama of Sam Slick, &c. Re-engagement of George Buckland, Esq. Musical Lecture, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at a quarter before eight.

WELLINGTON FETE, ROYAL
CREMORNE GARDENS,
MONDAY, AUGUST 13th,
Under the Immediate Patronage of
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
and
H.R.H. the PRINCE ALBERT.
PATRONESSES.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.
Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington.
The Countess of Derby.
The Viscountess Hardinge.
The Lady Panmure.
The Lady Blakeney.
The Lady Wilson, and
Mrs. Arthur Stanley.
PATRONS.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador.
His Excellency the Sardinian Minister.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
The Marquis of Salisbury.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough.
The Right Hon. Lord Panmure.
General the Right Hon. the Earl of Strafford.
Lieutenant-General Lord Sandys.
General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.
General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney.
Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Woodford.
Colonel Parker and the Officers of the 1st Life Guards.
Col. the Hon. G. C. Forester and the Officers of the Royal Horse Guards.
[illegible] and the Officers of the Grenadier Guards.
[illegible] and the Officers of the Coldstream Guards.
Colonel Moncrieff and the Officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards.
Major-General Whinyates and the Officers of the Royal Artillery.

GRAND FETE in Aid of the Funds of the
WELLINGTON COLLEGE,
Under the Immediate Patronage of
HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and H.R.H. the PRINCE ALBERT.
ROYAL CREMORNE.
On MONDAY, AUGUST the 13th,
A GRAND FETE and MILITARY SPECTACLE
will be held at the above Gardens. On this occasion, in addition to the usual attractive Programme, will be exhibited
IN the BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS of ASHBURNHAM-HOUSE,
Opened for the purpose and adjoining Cremorne,
A COLOSSAL PANORAMIC VIEW OF
SEBASTOPOL,
Painted expressly for this Fête from the best Authorities.
A Representation will be given [illegible] Action of the
STORMING of the MAMELON VERT
AND
CAPTURE of the RIFLE-PITS,
IN WHICH
500 SOLDIERS and 3 BATTERING TRAINS
will be employed. By the kind permission of the Colonels of the following Regiments, by whom and their respective Officers this Fete is patronised, a Grand Musical Performance will take place by the following
SIX BANDS.
The 1st Life Guards.
The Royal Horse Guards.
The Grenadier Guards.
The Coldstream Guards.
The Scots Fusilier Guards; and
The Royal Artillery.
Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, may be obtained of Mr Sams, Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street; Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; at the Royal Gardens, Cremorne; and the principal Musicsellers.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL for the Benefit of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of the CLERGY of the Dioceses of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, will be held in the Cathedral, and Shire Hall, on August 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, under the patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Madame Grisi, Madame Weiss, Miss Moss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Mario, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr Weiss, &c. Programmes forwarded by G. Townshend Smith, Conductor.

PARIS EXHIBITION. DOUBLE SERVICE DAILY of TIDAL TRAINS and STEAMERS between LONDON and Paris, viâ Folkestone and Boulogne.—The Paris Industrial Exhibition being now completed, the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have established a FIFTH SERVICE of EXPRESS TRAINS and STEAMERS daily between London and Paris, to commence on the 1st of August.

Arrangements have also been made for the issue of Return Tickets at Reduced Fares by all Trains, and for the registration of luggage throughout to Paris by the Tidal and Mail Trains.

Return tickets, available for one month, by either the Boulogne or Calais routes. £4 10s. first-class; £3 5s. second-class, working men, with artisans' passports, at half fares by the 8.10 a.m., 9.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. trains, viâ Calais, and the evening Tidal Train, viâ Boulogne. R. H. BARLOW, General Manager.

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1855.
Edgbaston Botanical Gardens, first prize, in pots (forced).
Handsworth and Lozells, Hampstead park, first prize (forced).
Edgbaston Botanical Gardens, first prize. The judges declared it the best Strawberry in every point on the table, superior to Keen's Seedling, Cremorne Seedling, British Queen, Mrs. Trollope, &c.
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Prices:—One Hundred Plants, £4; Eighty, £3 13s. 6d.; Sixty, £2 16s.; Forty, £1 18s.; and Twenty, £1.
Plants may be had in pots (not less than ten), at 2s. each.
Apply to Mr. RICHARD UNDERHILL, Sir Harry's-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Each application to be accompanied with a Post-office order (on Birmingham) to receive attention.
For the Cultivation of Strawberries refer to Mr. Underhill's Treatise, which may be obtained from a bookseller in every principal town, where also may be obtained a handsome lithograph of a plant of "Sir Harry" in full bearing.

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BAMBA MAMI LAHAI, KING OF MALAGHEA.

(*Continued from page* 174.)

reached at a distance of about thirty miles, situated on its left bank; but, owing to the elevation of the plateau on which it was built, and the luxuriance of surrounding vegetation, only a small portion of it was seen from the anchorage, with the two buildings near the landing-place which formed a French "factory," or warehouse, for European goods. Fortunately, at the time the merchandise they contained amounted in value to only about £2000; the whole of which, with the building, was deliberately destroyed not by the natives, but by the Sierra Leone people. Malaghea was a free proprietary town, containing about 6000 inhabitants. It was of considerable extent, although inferior to Fouricariah, the capital, and to some other principal towns within the neighbouring territories of confederated chiefs. A wall extended around it, and also on either side of its numerous irregular streets, from which ingress was effected through square or round towers into irregularly-formed walled yards or inclosures, each containing the several houses of a family. The houses were generally very commodious, well constructed, and, in most instances, extremely clean, and neatly ornamented by carved figures, something after the Egyptian style, whilst their high conical roofs, very thickly thatched with a fine grass, secured an agreeable coolness within the walls, beyond which they extended several feet, to form, and afford shade to, the outer piazzas. Within the town were several mosques, from which it may be inferred that the people are Mahometans; and there were also schools and some religious institutions. There is an excellent race-course outside the walls, flanked on both sides by forest trees; and the country in the neighbourhood is extremely picturesque.

BAMBA MAMI LAHAI,

the most sagacious and distinguished chief of the Morah people, although (owing to a rigid adherence to hereditary succession) not their King, is about fifty years of age, with a countenance extremely prepossessing and indicative of that superior intelligence which is known (although not as it appears by the Sierra Leone Government) to exercise a powerful, and, to a great extent, a controlling influence in the councils of numerous independent Chiefs whose territories in one direction stretch from the coast into the far interior, and in another, lie in the immediate neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, and extend even far to the southward of it. Easy and affable in his demeanour; simple in his habits; manifesting, at all times, a parental kindness to his people; rigid without a tincture of fanaticism, in the observance of his religious duties in the faith of Mahomet; he cannot, if he would, by his calm and impassive countenance, conceal from any attentive observer of human nature, the workings of a mind of no ordinary stamp among West African chieftains; whilst the respect and homage of his compatriots and allies attest the wisdom of a policy which, for some years past, has included the promotion of "legitimate traffic" with Europeans; the encouragement of agriculture; the extension of his religious faith amongst Pagan tribes; and, among his highest aspirations, a friendly alliance with the British Government. He appears in our Sketch at a moment of domestic seclusion, in a simple undress, but not in the undress we commonly assign to Africans, the white bandeau round his cap being the only mark of distinction, and which is worn only by "learned men." He speaks English indifferently, but he is a good Arabic scholar, and writes it beautifully, although in the more popular languages, Soosoo and Mandingo, he may perhaps be most fluent. The loose white robe, or "shirt," extending below the knees over closely plaited short small-clothes, is as much the garb of ease in such a climate as the dressing-gown of an European, although it is generally worn of coarser materials, most frequently of blue calico, among the inferior natives. Etiquette, however, among the chiefs, requires something more, and they adopt an outer

MAHOMADOO TUREY, MINISTER OF THE KING OF MALAGHEA.

robe over the white "shirt," of the same construction but of superior materials, and of a pattern which caprice may suggest, except on particular occasions, when, scarlet, purple, green, and other coloured velvet, either plain or figured, denotes their particular families. Scarlet is that of Bamba Mami Lahai, Chief of Malaghea, and who, as chief also of the Morah forces, may occasionally be seen with English jack-boots and spurs, sword, pistols, and spear, mounted upon a gaily-caparisoned charger. By the last accounts we learn that, anticipating another attack, he had 13,000 men under arms within a few days after the British expedition retreated; and a general league, offensive and defensive, is now established among the numerous chieftains. His Minister,

MAHOMADOO TUREY,

although not, perhaps, of the same intellectual standard as his master, is, nevertheless, an intelligent and clever man. He is about six feet in height, well-proportioned, with more regular features, and a countenance approaching nearer to the European than Lahai's. Early in life he was sent to England, and on his route spent some time at Newfoundland. On reaching London he remained some years under the protection of a gentleman connected with one of the most

PART OF THE MANDINGO TOWN OF MALAGHEA, ON THE MELLICOURIE RIVER, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

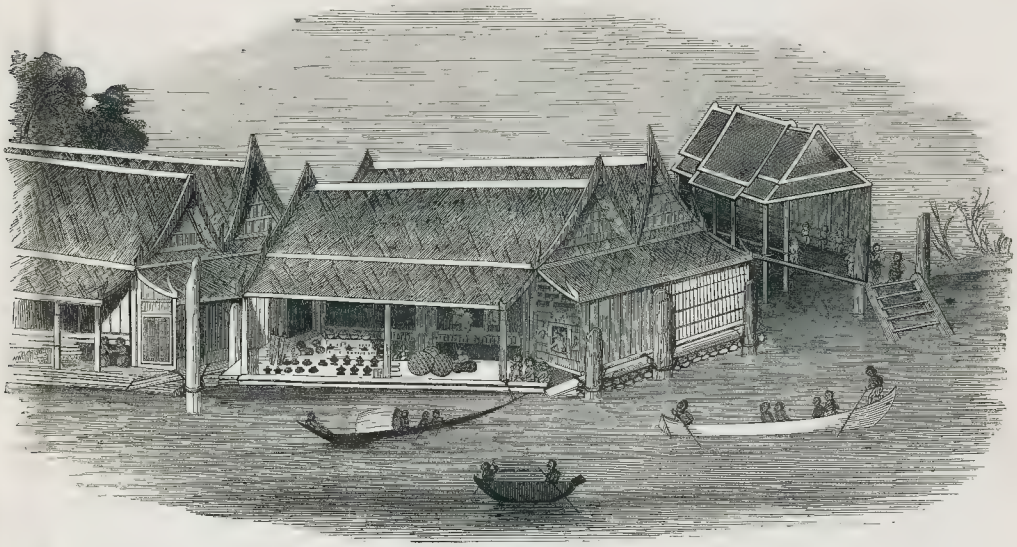
eminent mercantile firms in the City, and acquired a knowledge of the English language and a respect for the English character. He also reads and writes Arabic, and speaks two or three of the popular languages in this part of Africa. He is far more scrupulous in matters of dress and etiquette than the distinguished chief whom he serves, and whose policy it is his great aim to promote. Not less rigid in the observances of his religion, he, in common with the Morah people, abjures rum and all intoxicating drinks; neither is the smoking of tobacco practised among them.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO CAPTIN CADELL.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 22, 1854, we gave an interesting summary from a Parliamentary Blue-book, recently published, of the recent navigation of the Murray River, in South Australia, by Captain Francis Cadell, at whose private risk, and by whose individual exertions, principally, the opening of that important river to commerce has been accomplished. Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry Young, in announcing to the Legislative Council, in October, 1853, the arrival of the *Gooloo*, of the first river-borne wool, the produce of the vast basin of the Murray, stated that Captain Cadell's voyage on the Murray reached to 150 miles beyond Swan-hill, a distance of about 1450 miles from the sea; and was also extended to sixty miles up the Wakool, an important branch of the Murray. Within a few days from the above date an address was presented from the Legislative Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting his Excellency to cause three gold medals to be executed in commemoration of the opening up of the steam navigation and commerce of the Murray: one medal to be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose personal exertions promoted the great enterprise, and in whose administration it originated; the second medal to be conferred on Captain Francis Cadell, who completed the first commercial voyage, as owner and commander of the *Lady Augusta* steamer and *Eureka* barge, with a cargo of Murray wool; and the third medal to be deposited with the records of the Legislature of South Australia. This request has been complied with; and the three medals have been executed at her Majesty's Mint by Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, from gold the produce of South Australia; and we now engrave this interesting tribute to exploration and enterprise. To Captain Cadell has also been presented a gold candelabrum — engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Feb. 24th last. We are happy to learn that the Legislative Council has voted the sum of £4000 to Captain Cadell, on condition that within eighteen months he employs two additional steamers on the Murray and Darling rivers: this Captain Cadell has undertaken to do; and arrangements have been made for the requisite number of steamers and barges.

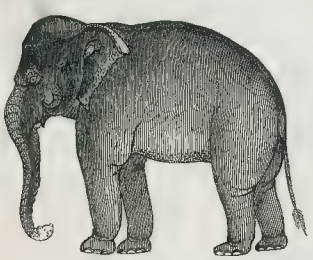
GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN FRANCIS CADELL, THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.

SKETCHES IN SIAM.



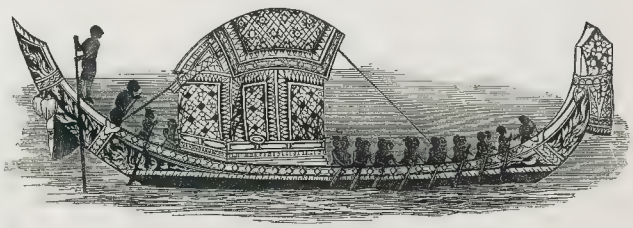
SIAMESE FLOATING HOUSE, ON THE RIVER MENAM.

THE peaceful victory just won in the far East by Sir John Bowring, who succeeded, contrary to all expectation, in negotiating a most favourable treaty with the not unimportant Kingdom of Siam, has failed, amid the surrounding din of war and the conflicting struggles of political parties, to attract the degree of attention which it deserved. We are, therefore, induced to give publicity to the following particulars, collected from the Eastern prints, and other sources of information; considering that a successful diplomacy, which, triumphing over the cherished prejudices of centuries, subdues without bloodshed, in a few brief weeks a whole nation to new and liberal views, and thus throws open to our trade and enterprise a broad and fertile region, hitherto all but secluded from the Western commercial world, should be deemed worthy no small meed of praise and public notice.



SIAMESE WHITE ELEPHANT.

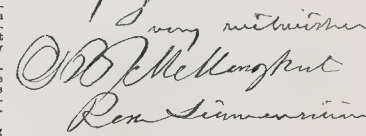
True, by the old treaty, which Colonel Burney negotiated for us in 1826, the English were admitted to commercial intercourse with Siam; but, under such disadvantageous terms, that for some eleven years past a British vessel has seldom gone to Siam to trade. The measurement duty, allowed by that treaty, which amounted even after its reduction of one-third, at the commencement of the present reign, to about £800 for an ordinary ship, was, in effect, prohibitive; besides which, a monopoly of the chief products of the country by the Government or its officers had sprung up, privileged nobles interested themselves in trade, the export of rice and teakwood was forbidden, the productive industry of the country was stifled by internal regulations which violated every principle of political economy, and increasing distrust of English power and supremacy in the East was felt; in fact Siam was fast settling down into the narrow exclusive policy pursued by her sister kingdoms—Burmah and Cochin-China.



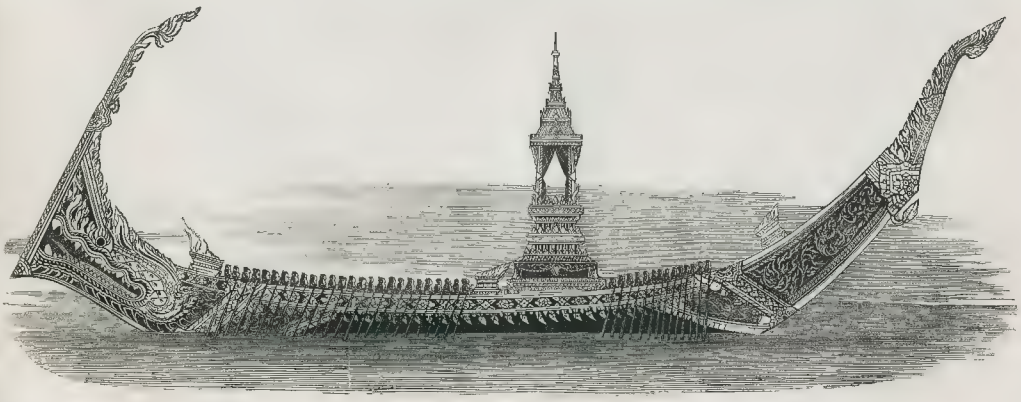
SIAMESE STATE BARGE.

Most opportune, therefore, was the visit; and, when the obstacles it had to encounter are considered, most wonderful was the success of the late Embassy. None were more surprised at its result than the merchants of Singapore, and the few foreign residents of Bangkok, those who best knew the seemingly insurmountable difficulties in its way.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary enjoyed the advantage of having long been a correspondent of the King of Siam, and on his arrival was received with great cordiality as an old friend as well as with the respect due to the Court he represented. Elegant State barges and a numerous escort were provided to bring him and his suite to the capital; and, instead of the chain or boom being stretched across the river to prevent the steamer following him, as had been done under the former reign, at the time of Sir James Brooke's visit, the *Rattler* was allowed to proceed up the river to Bangkok, where no armed steamer had ever been before, and to take her position in front of the residence of the Embassy. Favoured with a private audience by his Majesty he secured the early appointment of the Royal



SIAMESE WRITING.



BARGE OF THE KING OF SIAM.

Commissioners with whom he was to treat, prominent among whom were his Royal Highness Krom Ruang Wong Sa Tiradh Sniddh, a half brother of the King and one of the Chief Councillors of State, and his Excellency the Phi Kalahom, or Prime Minister.

In conference with these Commissioners all the points of the proposed new treaty were brought forward, and agreed to or rejected; Sir John, by his tact and steady firmness, carrying every point he deemed essential till in seven days—an instance of dispatch without parallel in the history of Siam—all was concluded and the treaty ready for signing

We extract the following from the *Straits Times and Singapore Journal of Commerce*:—

There were four State meetings—three with the first King, and one with the second King, on which occasion the display of costly jewellery, &c., was made, when not too closely scrutinized, an effect as gorgeous as it was novel—wassachus to convey the European visitors into the regions of Eastern romance, and to enable them to realise the pictures of the "Arabian Nights"—visions of "barbaric pomp and gold" which seem not to belong to real history. The first formal reception took place in one of the magnificent temples of Siam, whose pagoda is 300 feet high, and dazzles the eye with the many-coloured adornings of glass and metal which reflect the sunbeams from a myriad spires. Hither the King had come in his magnificent State barge to worship Buddha; and here, in the presence of an immense multitude of people, and of hundreds of prostrate princes and nobles, and in the midst of the most ostentatious accompaniments of royalty, the King sat on a raised throne and publicly received the Brit ish Minister. But the principal reception took place, after the settlement of the treaty, in the Great Hall of Audience within the Palace, which we will proceed to describe.

A flotilla of State barges conveyed the Plenipotentiary and suite, numbering eighteen gentlemen with the naval officers included, to the landing-place, and thence they were carried in chairs through lines of troops and elephants, the former extending from the water-side to the inner enclosure of the Palace—a distance of several hundred yards—to a building where they waited for a short time until their arrival was announced. At this spot the previous Embassies had been required to submit to various humiliating observances, such as the surrender of swords, the removal of shoes or boots; but these were now omitted. The Plenipotentiary had already made it known that, although decorous jency's duty to his own Sovereign equally forbade the adoption of any derogatory form; and the King—in the exercise of that good sense which has often enabled him to rise above local prejudices, and to take liberal views on manners and customs—admitted the reasonableness of Sir John's arguments, and thus prevented trouble arising out of mere questions of etiquette. When summoned, therefore, to the Audience-Hall, the Plenipotentiary and the officers proceeded there on foot without laying aside any portion of their dress: they passed the double gates which guard the inner enclosure of the palace, passed a spacious court, and entering a noble corridor, found themselves in the presence of Royalty, and spectators of a scene as peculiar as it was splendid. The King sat on his throne at the opposite end of the hall to that by which the Embassy had entered. Up to within twenty or thirty feet of the throne the floor was covered with Persian, Manilla, Cochina, and other carpets, of the magnificently, and all showily, attired. An open space, a few feet in width, remained vacant in the middle of the prostrate Court, along which the Plenipotentiary advanced to a cushion placed about thirty feet from the throne, and on a line with the position occupied by the highest of the nobles. After bowing three times Sir John Bowring took his seat: Mr. Consul Parkes being on his right, Mr. J. C. Bowring (private secretary to his Excellency) on his left, and Captains Kean and Meriah and the other officers immediately behind the Plenipotentiary. The elevation of the King's seat was about fifteen feet from the floor. Sir John delivered a speech laudatory of his Majesty's reign and the wisdom shown by him in respect of to the negotiations so happily concluded. His Majesty's reply, reviewed the previous Embassies, and expressed a hope that the present treaty would enable the two countries to know much more of each other than they had hitherto done. Some conversation followed on less important subjects; and the audience having lasted about three-quarters of an hour, the King rose and withdrew—and a curtain drawn at the same moment excluded from the throne from sight. The Plenipotentiary and party then retired, but a former was immediately summoned to a private audience which the King, after which they were conducted to visit several of the temples near the Palace, and also to see the new white elephant—the capture of which, after the decease of the last one, had afforded the King great satisfaction.

The ceremonies of the audience with the second King were identical with those observed towards the first. The audience-hall and throne of the former are not so large, or so profusely decorated, as those of his Royal brother, and the number of prostrate courtiers may have been smaller; but the order, cleanliness, and excellent arrangements of the occasion elicited great admiration; and the same terms of approval are applicable to the appearance of the second King's troops, of which there must have been two thousand men on the ground, with some superbly-caparisoned horses and elephants, and a park of artillery. Sir John Bowring spent the evening in the second King, alluded very justly to this Prince's love of western science, in which he has made considerable advancement.

Both Kings have sent handsome presents and letters written on plates of gold to the Queen, the delivery of which was also attended with much pomp and circumstance. The Plenipotentiary and suite attended at the Palace of the first King to receive them, or rather to see them delivered into the hands of high officers who were appointed to take charge of the Embassy's steamer *Rattler*: and to join in the grand procession that was formed for this purpose. The letters and presents were carried upon thrones to the State boat, those used by the Kings themselves being employed to carry the letters and presents as far as Paknam. The elegance and splendour of the barges or galleys can scarcely be exceeded: they are upwards of 100 feet in length, are intended to represent a dragon, or some sea-monster; they are gilt from stem to stern, both of which rise to a great height out of the water, and a seat or throne, covered with a canopy of most symmetrical proportions, is placed in the middle of each boat. The first King's barge is richer in its decorations than that of the second King. The other State barges are of almost equal size; but crimson paint, picked out with gilt or other colouring in relief, take the place of gold, with which the Royal barges are emblazoned. Each barge carries from forty to eighty rowers, all of whom are dressed in scarlet.

But, without dwelling longer on these State exhibitions, which would well merit a more careful and detailed description we will employ our remaining space in glancing briefly at the results of Sir John Bowring's Embassy, and the nature of the treaty we understand he has concluded, apparently to the great satisfaction of the merchants of Singapore, by whom it has been so long desired

It has been agreed, it seems, that the restrictions and impediments which had nearly completed the destruction of foreign trade by which we mean European trade shall be removed from the 6th April, 1855, on which day the new treaty comes into effect. The old farms and monopolies, with the exception of the opium farm, are from that date to be abolished, and also the measurement duties—an import and export tariff taking the place of the latter. The treaty also provides that produce from the interior, on its arrival at the port of shipment shall pay but one tax or duty, and it is easy to see what a stimulus this will give to production. In some instances the duty will be on exportation, in others on its transit through the interior. The import tariff, we are informed, is the same as that in force with Singapore and other British ports. Rice may be exported, but the Siamese Government reserves to itself the right of prohibiting, in time of scarcity, the exportation of salt, rice, and salt fish. The import duty is to be three per cent on the market value of the goods, payable in money or in kind at the option of the importer. British subjects will have liberty to rent or purchase houses and lands anywhere within a distance that can be reached within twenty-four hours from Bangkok. A fleet pulling boat may accomplish forty or sixty miles within the above-mentioned space of time. With a few miles of Bangkok, however, a residence of ten years is the condition of holding lands in fee. With proper passports travellers may proceed into the country beyond the above-mentioned limits. Siamese may be employed by British subjects in any capacity, and British subjects will be allowed to build ships in the Menam, if they can find it convenient to do so; but as the Siamese Government is apprehensive—though probably unnecessarily so—of their supplies of teak running short, permission to build must, in each instance, be obtained. Perhaps the most important of all is the appointment of a Consul, under whose sole jurisdiction British subjects will hace eforward be placed, and an opportunity will be afforded of remedying any imperfections that may be found in the treaty, its rules and arrangements, by the closing clause which provides for its revision, at the desire of either party, after the lapse of ten years.

We should be doing an injustice, however, to the present enlightened ruler of Siam, and his Royal brother the second King—who, though inferior to the first King, holds a regal position in the country—if we omitted to invite attention to their splendid attainments, which, when viewed in conjunction with the friendly and liberal feeling they evince towards the Nations of the West, entitle them to a most creditable and prominent position among the Princes of the East. The first King, who enjoys the long name of Somdet Phra Paramandt Maha Mongkut, is now in his fifty-first year, and early sought to satisfy his spirit of learning and research by studying profoundly the sacred literature of his own country, and the still more classical Sanscrit. His curiosity then prompted him to acquire, under the tuition of some Roman Catholic missionaries, a knowledge of Latin; but he subsequently pursued with greater industry the study of English, in which he was assiduously assisted by the American missionaries resident in Siam. In the latter study he progressed sufficiently to express his ideas, both in speaking and writing, with fluency and facility; and he then turned his knowledge to good account by using it as a means of acquiring an insight into European science—astronomy in particular, and succeeded so far as to be able to calculate lunar and solar eclipses, latitudes and longitudes, &c. He has also a high appreciation of European improvements, has collected various astronomical and philosophical instruments, keeps a printing and a lithographic press constantly employed in his palace, and has lately ordered from America a steam-engine of twenty-horse power.

Nor can the attainments of the second King—who can also speak, read, and write English, and who has made himself master of the elements of navigation—be regarded in a less remarkable light. All his information is of an eminently practical cast, and he renders himself particularly pleasing towards Europeans by his easy, affable, and refined manners. His good taste is exemplified in his private palace, lately constructed by himself, on the model of a European house; round the rooms of which are arranged engravings, bookcases filled with foreign books, cabinets of arms, sextants, and chronometers, and several statues of his own modelling—prominent among which appears one of her Majesty Queen Victoria. An excellent laboratory and a workshop on the ground-floor of his palace bespeak his attachment to both science and art.

We trust that with this one, at least, of the many countries of the East with whom we have been brought in contact, intercourse may always remain of the peaceful nature which a faithful adherence to this new treaty would not fail to secure, and that the interesting potentates with whom it has been negotiated may never have cause to regret their adoption of a liberal and friendly policy.

The Illustrations represent a Siamese floating-house, of which thousands are to be seen at Bangkok, moored along the river Menam; two State boats—that with the lofty canopy being a representation of one of the Royal barges, the other being of the style employed by the nobles. The representation of the white elephant is taken from a sketch made under the direction of the King himself. It is well known that these albinos of the race are considered sacred by the Siamese, are treated with the attributes of Royalty, and the form of one of them emblazoned on a red ground constitutes the standard of the nation.

MUSIC.

THE only noticeable occurrence during the present week at the Royal Italian Opera has been the performance of Rossini's "Otello" on Tuesday evening—produced, apparently, with the view of bringing forward Mr. and Madame Viardot, who have had little to do during the season, some opportunity for display before the theatre closes. As usual when this opera is given, there was an indifferent house, and the performance—though Tamberlik and Viardot were occasionally applauded with considerable warmth—went off heavily. With an English audience, indeed, it cannot well be otherwise, for it is not easy to sit with patience to witness the ridiculous way in which an Italian portaster lets in the most of the most pathetic of all the tragedies of Shakspeare, depriving it of plot, character, and interest, and, in truth, turning it into a vapid piece of burlesque. Rossini, to his credit be it spoken, had taste enough to despise this libretto, and to accept it with reluctance; but the Neapolitan playwright was a noble Marquis and a fashionable *dilettante*; and the composer was too much a man of the world to allow his judgment to interfere with his interest. There are fine things in the music; but it bears unequivocal marks of haste and carelessness. The style is prolix, the phrases having evidently been written down as they came uppermost, without any endeavour to give them strength by means of condensation. The movements, consequently, are spun out and rendered tedious by endless repetitions and passages of mere *remplissage*. The music, when finely performed, will give minutes of delight; but these are dearly purchased by hours of *ennui*. The part of *Otello* has probably never been better performed than by Tamberlik. He has the high, heroic aspect and bearing of Shakspeare's own Othello; and there are two scenes—when *Otello* listens with agony and fury to the black calumnies of *Iago* and when, with murder in his heart, he enters the chamber of his sleeping wife—in which Tamberlik rises to the tragic power of Shakspeare himself. On Tuesday night his voice was more than usually tremulous, and lacked sustained strength. It appeared to be husbanding its powers for the sake of those tremendous bursts, on the highest notes of the scale, by which, in scenes of intense passion, he so electrifies the whole audience. Madame Viardot's *Desdemona* has been deeply studied, and is full of art. She lacks, however, one thing which is essential to consummate art—the art of concealing art. Madame Viardot, both as an actress and a singer, is too obviously an endeavourer: so incessantly to throw meaning into every look and gesture, that her acting has an air of exaggeration: and, in singing, she is so anxious to be original, that she too often changes the composer's text by new readings, variations, and embellishments. What we have done is done with the skill of a thorough artist; but this artistic skill is sometimes made apparent as in the little ballad "Assisa al piè d'un salice," in the final scene, where the utmost plainness and simplicity would be far more touching. These, we apprehend, are the faults of Madame Viardot's performance of this character—faults more easily described than the many beauties for which it is distinguished. Graziani's fine baritone voice was heard to great advantage in the part of *Iago*, and those of *Rodrigo* and *Elmiro* were exceedingly well sung by Lucchesi and Tagliafico.

The "Etoile du Nord" has continued to be so successful that it has been twice repeated this week—on Monday and Thursday, which last was the closing night of the season.

The English operatic performances at DRURY LANE continue to draw full houses. They have consisted of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and Wallace's "Maritana;" both of which are got up with no inconsiderable splendour, and are, on the whole, very respectably performed. In both of them the principal singers are the same: namely, Miss Lucy Escott, Mr. Corri, Mr. Hamilton Braham, and Mr. Elliot Galer. Mr. Smith's *entrepot* deserves the success it has met with.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mdlle. Rachel has extended the number of her performances. On Monday she acted the part of *Madame de Blossac*, in Madame Girardin's comedy of "Lady Tartuffe;" and on Wednesday repeated *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. On both occasions the house was overflowing.

DRURY LANE.—On Thursday Mdlle. Rachel appeared in one scene of Racine's Scriptural tragedy, "Athalie." The occasion was a benefit on behalf of the French Charitable Association. The portion of "Athalie" selected was from the second act of the drama; which embraces the vision of *Athalie* and the interlocutory of *Joas*. The vaudeville of "Le Dépit Amoureux" was also performed by the French company, under the direction of M. Raphael Felix. The success of Rachel on these occasions has been indeed triumphant. As a tragic artist she is unrivalled—such is the subtlety, the force, the variety of her talents. Her action, which is always abundant, is so modulated, that its immense diversity forms a series of harmonic relations in perpetual change, and ever mutable significance. Their style of histrionic display operates as it were magically on the spectator, and involves him in a vortex of enthusiasm from which he cannot escape. Our native acting is poor in comparison and it is a spur to the ambition of our own artists, that we have always welcomed Rachel, and we now bid her adieu, not only with feelings of admiration, but of gratitude.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The Olympic Company, under the direction of Mr. Wigan, has migrated hither for a short period. "Tit for Tat," "The First Night," and "The Wandering Minstrel," have been the pieces for the week. The pit has been respectably attended; and on Tuesday, when we were present, the applause was loud and frequent. Mr. Robson appeared to be an especial favourite, and his humour provoked excessive laughter. The inhabitants of Islington have reason to be delighted with this diversion.

ADELPHI.—"The Writing on the Wall" was revived on Monday. Mr. Wright, in *Trotter*, was highly amusing.

THE SCANDINAVIAN KINGDOMS.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Copenhagen, strongly urges on the English Government the advisability of showing sympathy for the political struggles and national feelings of the people of the Scandinavian States. "Taking the three Scandinavian States together, it may be safely affirmed that the national spirit is strongly and decidedly anti-Russian. Luckily, the people of the North possess other elements of strength, which are to the spirit of nationality what a healthy *physique* is to the soul. They are not effete or falling into decrepitude, but hardy, industrious, and progressive. They are more numerous and more wealthy than they were half a century ago, and they have had full experience of the evils that spring from division. In Denmark the national party is engaged in a struggle—likely to be final and decisive—to retain the popular constitution against the pressure put on the Government by Germany. In Sweden and Norway the question of a Scandinavian 'unity' is being agitated with increased energy."

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL: July 26.

ON Sunday last four squadrons, of the 11th, 4th, 8th, and 17th, were ordered to Baidar, under the command of Colonel Peel, of the 11th. The cavalry brigade of General D'Allouville, which had been quartered for some time at Baidar, had been moved forward five miles up the vale in a northerly direction, to protect the foragers from two Russian regiments of cavalry which are in force there. Here was an opportunity of visiting Baidar and the celebrated pass of Phoros, which I thought it interesting to seize. I have already described the passes which lead from Kamara to Varnoutka, where the Turks had formed so picturesque an encampment. Since their departure Varnoutka, with its groves of trees, has lost one of the scenes of its temporary beauty, and there is not a single relieving point of white in the deep green masses of its woods, or the dun colour of its sunburnt fields. The morning chosen for my visit to Baidar were into a hot and hazy noon; and the sun, darting perpendicularly down on the gorges of the defile leading into Varnoutka, raised a filmy mist impregnated with unpleasant miasma. The roads were lined with carcases of oxen and horses, many of which, exposed to great heat, were tainting the air and startling our horses; whilst others, with heaving sides and bloodshot eyes, were lolling their tongues in the agonies of death. Upwards of 200 head of cattle thus lined the road to Baidar, where we ascertained that the beasts, sent up in droves by the Commissariat, usually arrived decimated, and sometimes reduced to inconsiderable numbers. The cause of this it may be well to state, for it involves one of the vices of our contract system. The beasts imported for the consumption of the army are contracted for to be delivered at certain ports in the Black Sea, where they are shipped on board of steamers. Whether it arises from the nature of the contract, as I believe, or from neglect, which is possible, the cattle landed at Balaclava are all so meagre and thin that very few of them are strong enough to support driving fifteen miles, as far as Baidar. I leave you to judge if meat from such poor animals has the nutriment or taste which is necessary to make it healthy and palatable to hungry soldiers.

The valley of Baidar, after one emerges from the confined portion of it in which Varnoutka lies, struck me as one of the most beautiful woodlands I had seen since leaving England. If you can suppose the vale of Llangollen expanded to five times its area you may conceive the breadth of this landscape. The finest old wooded undulation in the hills of Flintshire or Shropshire will not contain more picturesque trees for guard or colour; whilst at Baidar there is the additional feature of a varied herbage which casts rich tints of many colours into the underwood. Clusters of wild vines hang from large ash-trees, &c., which overshadow the road; the tall foxglove throws out leaves and flowers, whilst it sheds its seeds around; and the red berries of the deadly night shade vie in brilliancy with many others of similar hue depending from graceful shrubberies. In the midst of all this fly gaudy birds of various kinds—deep blue and yellow prevailing; and high up in the clouds eagles in pairs soar over the plain, and watch us miniature beings plodding along the dry and powdery roads.

Passing by the Kiosque of which some time since I sent you a Sketch, we missed the familiar faces and costumes of the Turks, in whose stead a small picket of Cuirassiers was standing by, no doubt on the watch to prevent the destruction of the little palace—a precaution not unnecessary, as we watched the long files of ox-carts, led by Tartars, and escorted by the brave but somewhat unceremonious Zouaves. One pleasant feature in the landscape was the occasional passage along the road of a Tartar family returning home after a forced absence, caused by fears of ill-treatment from our soldiers. The men led the heavy buffalo waggons, whilst the children ran about the road or sat on the summit of the family goods; and the women, closely veiled in long strips of camlet, shrunk away from our gaze, seeking protection behind the wheels of their lumbering vehicle.

In the plain, which we soon reached, we found how busy the foragers had been. Large masses of excellent hay covered the ground; and as we approached Baidar the Tartars were busy burying some of the dead cattle that lined the road.

A few broken towers a little way on marked the spot where the 10th Hussars had been encamped; and on a gentle eminence behind them lay the village of Baidar, of which we could now plainly distinguish the hollow tiled roofs and two minarets. The street, for Baidar can boast but of one, was filled with Tartar men, women, and children, sitting or reclining, talking and selling. They were tall and well made, more powerful in build, apparently, than those of Eupatoria. Their women sometimes gilded like spectres out of the high palisades round their hovels, by the sides of which crept the broad leaves of the pumpkin and vegetable marrow, surrounding small patches of luxuriant tobacco. Inside these gardens again were courtyards filled with haycocks, where mares with their young brood were driven round, in the approved Eastern fashion, over sheaves of barley to tread out the grain.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 27.

Whatever may be the result of the final, and I cannot but believe near approaching, assault, there are symptoms of a determination that we shall not be caught unprepared for the following winter; and, in addition to the magazines of forage and provision which are found everywhere, a continuous transport of planks and beams for huts has taken place for the last week, which will enable all the soldiers to get comfortably housed. Huts of every description are daily rising in Balaclava, which will be filled with stores, and economise the expense hitherto attending the use of store-ships in harbour. It will be scarcely credited at home that even at this moment there are numerous ships at Balaclava and Kamiesch exclusively devoted to the preservation of stores. The question was asked a few days since by some of the authorities as to what might be the cost of erecting a shed capable of storing the same tonnage as a ship of 1000 tons; the answer was £180. There are ships of large size, such as the *Bucephalus*, the *Walmer Castle*, the *Baroquay d'Hilliers*, the *Earl of Shaftesbury*, the *Star of the South*, the *Sir George Pollock*, the *Gertrude*, the *Arabia*, of an aggregate tonnage of 7000 tons, acting as store-ships, many of them having been in this species of service since October last, without moving either from Kamiesch or Balaclava. These ships receive payment at the rate of £1 per ton per month, and their services as store ships represent a yearly expense to the country of £83,000. A total expenditure in the first instance of £2000 would have paid for the erection of sheds to contain all that has been stored in these ships. Besides this, a considerable amount of labour would have been spared, which is daily expended in the transport from the carrying-ship to the store-ship of goods of every sort; an operation which, in addition to the expense it involves, is productive of great confusion; vast quantities of goods perishing either from being forgotten in damp places, or allowed to become covered over by goods less perishable than themselves. Three days ago a vacant house in Balaclava was cleared of the rubbish and lumber that filled it; and beneath heaps of dirt, old wood, and stones, were found stores of harnesses, blue canteens, boots and shoes, nagers, and tools of various kinds, nearly the whole of them rotten or rusted, and the remainder eaten by vermin. We may hope, now that General Filder is gone, and energetic men, as are Mr. Drake and Sir George Maclean, succeed, we shall not have a repetition of these disorders. As regards the harbour of Balaclava, much remains to be desired in the management of it, as well as of the quays and roads, but when Admiral Fremantle—who is arrived, and is confined by the goat recovers, some thing may, perhaps, be done.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 28

The night has been spent in heavy bombardment against the enemy, who continues to annoy our working parties. Notwithstanding all, how-

ever, it is obvious to the most undisciplined eye that we are making considerable progress, and the guns now open from the front intrenched works, the Greenhill and Gordon's being almost abandoned. Telegraphs to communicate with shipping are now ready on culminating points of the Camp.

We have had a few distressing incidents in Camp since I last wrote. A Sardinian soldier, worried by a few of ours, who, I fear, were not sober, drew his hanger and killed one of them. Three Russian women, who had lived long near Kadikoi, were brutally treated and murdered by some Turks, who carried cruelty so far as to cut off the cheeks of their victims. There has been a pitched battle, too, between the Croats of Balaklava and the ill-disciplined men of the Land Transport Corps

P.S.—I add a word to say that every preparation is made for a renewal of the assault, and yesterday all the field hospitals were cleared of sick of every kind, in view of the projected attack

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, Aug. 6

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson, commanding her Majesty's forces in the East:—

Before Sebastopol, July 24

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose the weekly return from Dr. Hall of the state of the sick. Your Lordship will read with satisfaction the improved condition of the health of the army. I had entertained fears, from the very great heat of the last few days, that cholera would have assumed a more violent form: but such has fortunately not been the case.

I have nothing to relate of importance respecting the siege. On the night of the 22nd the enemy opened a very heavy fire of musketry from the parapets of the Malakoff and adjacent works, but they did not attempt an attack. They opened a similar fire in the [illegible] of the night on the left of [illegible]. I have every reason to believe they were apprehensive of an attack on the part of our allies, and for this reason opened the fire above described, which did no damage to either the works or sold[illegible]

The troops in the Baidar Valley have not altered their position from the date of the last time I had the honour to address you.

I return a list of the casualties to the 22nd instant.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON

The Lord Panmure, &c. Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Before Sebastopol, July 24.

Sir,—In transmitting the enclosed weekly state of sick to the 21st inst., I have much pleasure in being able to inform you that the health of the army has continued to improve. There has been a trifling decrease in the number of admissions into the hospital, and a considerable diminution in the mortality.

The number of casualties admitted from the trenches during the present week has been greater than it was last; but the deaths have been fewer, which shows that the generality of wounds received must have been of a less serious character.

I have, &c. J. HALL,

To Lieutenant-General Simpson, Inspector-General of Hospitals

Commanding-in-Chief

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES, KILLED, AND WOUNDED, FROM THE 20TH TO THE 22ND JULY, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

July [illegible] [illegible] A[illegible]

July [illegible] Private An[illegible] 57th Privates Peter James John O'D[illegible] 88th Private Thomas W[illegible] Nathaniel Gillard

July [illegible] 18th Foot Private J[illegible] Private [illegible] Private James Logwell. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private John Rogers.

WOUNDED.

July [illegible] Battalion of Coldstream Guards [illegible] slightly. [illegible] Private James Barnwell [illegible] Lee, [illegible] Private John Mac[illegible] [illegible] McFarlane, severely [illegible] Privates James O'Har[illegible] Malcolm [illegible] dangerously, John W[illegible] Private [illegible] White severely [illegible] slightly 1st Battalion Rifle [illegible] Privates James [illegible]ley slightly, Edward Dwy[illegible]

July 21 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot. Privates James Mulvahy, Patrick Comas[illegible], Thomas Tozer, Joseph Jordon, slightly. 4th: Private William McKenzie slightly. [illegible] James Boland, severely, John Nathan, dangerously; [illegible] Private Peter Mulvaney, slightly. 21st: Private Charles Wilkins, [illegible] George Narley, Joseph Lahon, severely. 30th, Corporal Donald M[illegible] Private John McDermott slightly. 34th: Drummer William Dunn [illegible] Private James Wetherall, slightly. 38th. Private Dennis [illegible] Private William Eyre, slightly. 55th. Privates Robert Anders[illegible] 57th Lance-Corporal Henry Mowbray, severely. 62nd [illegible] McGibbon, slightly. 88th. Sergeant John Flah[illegible] M[illegible] dangerously. Edwin Pollard, James Nevil[illegible] severely [illegible] Rifle [illegible] Gunter[illegible] slightly.

July 22 [illegible] Foot. Private Timothy Cuff[illegible] severely. 18th. Private William [illegible] severely. 19th. Private Joseph Thorn[illegible] William W[illegible] severely. Royal Sappers and Miners. Colour Sergeant A. McLeod slightly.

War Department, August 8

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's forces in the East

Before Sebastopol, July 28

My Lord,—Since my despatch of the 24th instant I have nothing of importance to relate to you. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defences, that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable.

The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the conveyance of large quantities of stores from the north to the south side is increasing.

I beg to transmit the list of casualties to the 26th inst., and the confidential fortnight reports of the Generals of Division and Brigade.

The cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the Army

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,

The Lord Panmure, &c., &c. Lieutenant-General Commanding

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

Admiralty, August 6, 1855.

A despatch, of which the enclosed is a copy, has this day been received from Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic:—

Duke of Wellington, at Nargen, July 30, 1855

Sir,—I beg you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, having received on the 24th instant, from Captain Yelverton, of her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, information which appeared to render it desirable that he should again examine the south-western shores of the Island of Kotka, I took immediate measures to strengthen the squadron under his orders by the addition of four gun-boats, to be detached from off Cronstadt, by Rear-Admiral Baines, together with the addition of four mortar-vessels from hence, which he had hoped to be able to employ

I have much satisfaction in transmitting for their Lordships' information the inclosed report of proceedings of Captain Yelverton, who, with the squadron under his orders, has again succeeded in completing the destruction of buildings and military stores to a considerable extent on the Island of Kotka; and I beg once more to express my entire approbation of the manner in which he has executed the service entrusted to him, and of the conduct of the officers and men employed on the occasion

I am happy in having this opportunity to recommend to the favourable notice of their Lordships the conduct of Mr. George Giles, master of the *Arrogant*, and Mr Macfarlane, the master of the *Magicienne*, who have now been constantly employed in those ships in the various services which I have recently had occasion to report.

I have, &c., (Signed) R. S. DUNDAS

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, off the mouth of the Kymene, July 28

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that very early on the morning of the 26th I was joined, off the Island of Hogland, by the *Cossack* and *Magicienne*, bringing with them the mortar-vessels *Prompt*, *Pickle*, *Rocket*, and *Blazer*. I stood immediately to the northward, leaving the *Ruby* to bring on the gun-boats, which were not then in sight. They joined at noon: and at two p.m. we all anchored off Fort Rotsensholm.

As the safety of our expedition rested chiefly on our investing and holding the entire possession of the fortified Island of Kotka, I determined upon taking it at once. Accordingly, I anchored the mortar-vessels out of range, and leaving two gun-boats to look after them, I proceeded with the rest of the vessels to the westward of Kotka, for the purpose of destroying the bridge, so as to cut off the retreat of the garrison, and prevent reinforcements from the main land. Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, with his accustomed zeal and activity, threaded his way at once through the shoals, and destroyed the bridge. As soon as all the vessels had anchored, so as to command the great military road leading from the fort of Hogfors Holm, and also the channel dividing the island from the main, I landed all the marines under command of Captain S. N. Lowder, R.M., with Lieutenant George D. Dowell, R.M.A., and Lieutenants H. C. Mudge and P. R. Holmes, R.M., who took possession without being opposed, as the garrison (no doubt apprised of our coming by the telegraphs along the coast) had very recently evacuated, leaving behind them a large amount of military stores, which have since been burnt

I beg to inclose a list of all the Crown property destroyed by Captain Lowder, including barracks, magazines, ordnance stores, storehouses, stables, guard-houses, and other Government buildings, with an immense amount of timber intended for building and other military purposes.

The following morning I weighed, leaving Captain Fanshawe, with the *Cossack*, in charge of this most important point, which required the utmost care and attention, as the enemy on several occasions threw out reconnoitring parties, as if inclined to attempt the recovery of the island

I feel it due to Mr George Giles, master of this ship, and Mr George A. Macfarlane, master of the *Magicienne*, to mention the zeal and attention with which they have sounded and buoyed, night and day, the intricate channels of this coast, enabling me (without the assistance of pilots) to get into many places where our presence was least expected.

I have, &c., (Signed) H. R. YELVERTON, Captain

P.S. Owing to a change of wind to the eastward, I regret to say that the village unfortunately caught fire from some Government buildings, and I fear much injury was done to it

It is, however, a source of congratulation to be able to add that the fine church on the island sustained no damage whatever, owing to the precautions that were immediately taken to save it.

H. R. YELVERTON, Captain.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., Commander-in-Chief

RETURN OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT PROPERTY DESTROYED ON THE ISLAND OF KOTKA, 25TH JULY, 1855.

Barracks (four in number).—1. Cavalry barracks, with stabling for 160 horses, bomb-proof magazine, and range of stone-casemated stores, containing a large quantity of sponge, rammers, hand-carts, spikes, &c. 2. Infantry barracks for 300 men, detached range of officers' quarters, stables, cooking houses, and clothing stores. 3. Infantry barracks for 200 men; officers' quarters and other buildings in an unfinished state. 4. Cavalry barracks and stabling for 50 horses.

Magazines (four in number).—1. A large brick casemated magazine in two stories, roofed with sheet iron, and surrounded with a high wall; fitted to contain 3500 barrels. 2. Brick casemate, fitted to contain 1100 barrels; a small laboratory close to it. 3 and 4. Stone casemates, roofed with iron, fitted to contain 1200 barrels each.

Guard-houses, Detached Buildings (four in number).—1. At the bridge head. 2. At the telegraph station. 3. In front of Governor's house. 4. Adjoining cavalry barracks.

Stores detached (four in number).—1. Large stone casemate, used for keeping oil, tar, &c., and containing a quantity of casks. 2. Large stone building full of miscellaneous military stores. 3. Wooden store, with stone casemate attached, containing sleighs, water-carts, and buckets for extinguishing fire, lanterns, tent-poles, and pickets, stoves, and iron tubing. 4. [illegible] barn, stone, with iron roof, inclosing three sides of an area of [illegible], containing sleighs, brooms, and other [illegible] stores.

Other buildings (six in number).—1. Commandant's or Governor's residence, with offices and out-buildings. 2. [illegible] of buildings used as field officers' quarters, stabling, and offices. 3. Telegraph station, look-out house, and flag-staff. 4 and 5. [illegible] intended [illegible] as block-houses, or quarters for artillerymen, or troops [illegible] the [illegible] battery on the south point. 6. Extensive brick manufactory, with sheds and implements.

Miscellaneous.—Some workshops, a quantity of squared timber and [illegible] staves prepared for manufacturing handspikes, tent-poles, sponge-staves, and several thousand loads of cut firewood. H. R. YELVERTON, Captain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Visit to Haslar. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert embarked on board the *Fairy* at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and went over to Haslar Hospital, to visit the sick and wounded seamen and marines staying there, who have come home from the trenches and the fleet at Sebastopol. Her Majesty landed at Haslar-pier, in the State barge, and was received by the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, Captain Dacres, Superintendent, &c. Her Majesty made a strict inquiry into the cases of the different men whom she inspected, and was apparently much interested in their condition and progress. After the inspection the Queen and the Prince returned to Osborne.

The steam-batteries *Meteor* and *Glatton*, Captains Seymour and Cumming, arrived at Spithead on Monday from the Nore, and remain there. They were inspected on the afternoon of Monday by Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

The *Union* sailing-transport has left Woolwich for the Black Sea; and the *Arthur Gordon* screw-transport has sailed for the same destination, having on board a quantity of harness for the Mounted Staff Corps, and several [illegible], with a number of flannel bags or bursters for the purpose of filling shells.

Monday being the anniversary of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred's birthday, and the Court being within the precincts of the port, a general Royal salute was fired at noon from the fleet at Portsmouth in honour of the day; and the usual fête, in which all the officers and men of the Royal yachts participated, took place as heretofore at Osborne

The screw-steamer *Emu* is ordered to be in readiness to embark on the 14th inst., at Liverpool, 23 officers and about 600 men of the 51st Regiment, for Malta; and the *Andes* screw-steamer, on the same day, 8 officers and 300 men of the 51st Foot; 9 officers and 100 men of the 3rd; 4 officers and 100 men of the 31st; and 10 officers and 200 men of the 48th.

The *Skipjack* and the *Seagull* gun-boats, of the burden of 233 tons each, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday from Northfleet. The *Seagull* will be prepared for sea in Woolwich Dockyard. These are the first of a series of that class of boats shortly expected there.

The Government are making active preparations for again wintering the army in the Crimea. The following firms have just entered into contracts to supply about 1000 huts for berthing the troops, which are to be ready for shipment within one month from the present time:—Mr. Luke Camwell, of Portsmouth; Messrs. Cubitt and Co., Hayward and Nixon, Myers, W. Piper, Jackson, Locke and Nesham, and Lucas Brothers, of London; Edmund Smith, of Woolwich; and Eassie, of Gloucester

Major-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., Commanding Royal Engineer in the south-west district, leaves Portsmouth garrison (where he has been stationed upwards of three years) in a few days for Aldershott, where he will have the post of Resident Commanding Royal Engineer—and, as at Chatham, Instructor-General of Field Fortifications.

The effectives (rank and file) of the Irish militia regiments amounted on the 1st of July to 16,299; and the regimental and county quota and establishment to 31,349. The quota of volunteers into the Line required was 4353; and the number of volunteers supplied is 3457. The corps that ought to have supplied volunteers and have not done so are the Armagh Artillery, the Donegal Artillery, the North Mayo, the Sligo, the Tyrone Artillery, and the Waterford Artillery.

The Channel Islands are about to be put on the war establishment. Guernsey and Jersey will in consequence be severally made a Major-General's command, instead of being as at present the command of a Staff-Colonel. This alteration will in each case make the office of Lieutenant-Governor more important and more valuable, as a personal staff, with increased allowances, will be attached to the command.

The Officers of the "Tiger."—The thirteen British naval officers and midshipmen belonging to the unfortunate *Tiger*, who were not so lucky as their First Lieutenant to be set at liberty and write a book on Russia, but were detained prisoners of war, have at length also been liberated, and arrived at Stettin last week, viâ Dantzic, on their way to England. They have been exchanged against a similar number of Russian officers of equal grades, and were accompanied to the frontiers of Prussia, where they were set at liberty, by a picket of Cossacks. They were prisoners of war for five months, and were obliged to swear by the honour of their swords to remain inactive and take no part in the war for seven months more. On their arrival at Stettin, twelve of these gentlemen proceeded on immediately to Berlin for England. Lieutenant Seymour was the only one of the party who preferred resting a day from the fatigues of his journey before returning home.

Sailors' Institute, Shadwell. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, having been solicited by the directors of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society to lay the foundation-stone of this building, has been graciously pleased to express his cordial approval of the undertaking, and, although unable to comply with the request, has kindly forwarded the sum of £50 towards the object. The building fund has now reached £2000.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

People seem to have little to talk about just now, except the important question that annually agitates the English mind towards July and August—namely, to what watering-place they shall go to be made uncomfortable for a month or six weeks. One does not speak of Continental tourists, with their couriers' bags, Handbook of French Conversation, and limited numismatic information, but of the true Briton, who "goes to the sea-side" as he has done for the last thirty years. His choice of places is small; he clings to the mouth of the Thames, and when you have named Herne Bay, Southend, Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate, the cinque ports of the Londoner, you have nearly exhausted his *répertoire*. Some of these are already nearly as full as they can be, even allowing for the caoutchouc elasticity of marine lodgings, and the helplessness with which a London matron takes possession of a stifling closet, as a bed-room for a whole group of her children, though into a similar room in town the excellent lady would not insert the boy in buttons. And in another fortnight the metropolitan middle class will be "out of town."

Now commences the season of round hats, one-horse flies, bathing-machines, old novels, shrimps, *mal de mer*, German bands, yellow slippers, raffling, and freckles. Now do lean and greedy landladies demand and receive in a fortnight the rent they themselves pay for a year. Now do donkeys refuse to recognise the beneficient arrangements of the universe, and especially wonder why children were created. Now do young ladies dabble about in wet flannel, chill themselves to blueness in the sea, linger additional half-hours over their toilets in the machines, and finally marvel why bathing does not invigorate them. Now—but why should one write down a *catalogue raisonnée* of what has been going on with clockwork regularity for the last half-century? Go to sleep at a watering-place—let your *siesta* be as long as that of the Beauty in the "Fairy Tale"—and when you wake a hundred years later you will

See the children sporting on the shore,
And the wide waters rolling evermore.

The regularity, indeed, with which another sort of family Briton at the sea-side conducts himself is of a piece with his ordinary walk and conversation. He has no idea of "falling into lax and slovenly ways because they happen to be out of town. He and the boys bathe before breakfast—that meal must be eaten punctually—the boys will then be good enough to take their books for two hours, while mamma arranges for the day, and the girls practise. The telescope may be got out, however (for we are on pleasure), if a strange sail be seen; and if the flag is made out to be Dutch, Charles will be required to state when Belgium and Holland were separated, and why, and the names of the reigning monarchs of both countries; and if it be American, Maria will be desired to give us the names of the United States, distinguishing between the slave States and the free. A short walk to the library, to see the papers, will occupy the time until lunch; and that—punctual as breakfast—being dispatched, the afternoon's pleasure is taken with due order and decorum: yesterday it was a sail, to-morrow it will be a drive, therefore, to-day, let it be a ride, so that a regular rotation of crops of amusement be preserved. Home to dinner. A little playing by the girls, or perhaps the reading aloud of the second volume of "Twaddle's Travels in Timbuctoo" (from the Reading Society, and covered with white cartridge paper) occupies the evening; the footsteps of the traveller are followed on his own map by George, who reads, and by Charles and Maria in the atlas; and then come Seltzer-water and bed-room candles. And as it was to-day, so it will be, *mutatis mutandis*, to-morrow; and the whole party will return to town on the day arranged when they left, and will be improved in health, and otherwise, by this rational and orderly sojourn at the sea. Nothing to laugh at, quite the contrary; but some people on the Continent, sometimes John Bull and family themselves, manage things differently when "out a-pleasuring"

There is a singular case of alleged slow poisoning now under investigation. A gentleman, occupying a respectable position, is charged with having destroyed his wife by the administration of continuous, but minute, doses of arsenic; and her medical attendants testify to their suspicions, and to their having watched the process, as it were, but to having been compelled, from fear of disturbing their patient's mind, from interference. The story has a subdued but terrible character reminding one of the proceedings of the Judge's wife in "Monte Christo." Some of the proofs seem very strong; but it must not be forgotten that there is a theory touching arsenic, which, if tenable, overthrows many chemical tests upon which reliance is generally placed.

The Crystal Palace report reads healthily and well. It seems that when Sir Joseph Paxton has completed his wonders of water-working he retires from active management of the Palace, but is retained in a position analogous to that of consulting engineer. He gives a favourable account of the progress of the grander works towards completion. About a million and a quarter is the return of visitors to the Palace, of whom about seventy thousand have been children. When the approach is rendered more easy, these returns, and especially the proportion of children, will marvellously vary. At present the difficult part of the journey is to London-bridge; and, indeed, this may not be a bad opportunity to record one's protest against the existing state of the City, which appears to have set itself against all travelling. The "blocks" are now so frequent that no one in his senses, and unless he has hours before him, takes a vehicle into the great City thoroughfares. One sees a load of timber keep three-quarters of a mile of cabs, carriages, carts, &c., at a foot-pace for half an hour. But the abominable railway-vans are the grand nuisance, and with their powerful horses and colossal size they defy all interference or interposition, as Mr. Leech has put it,—"I knows nothing of right side or wrong side—you get out of my way, if you don't want to be crushed." Why do not the Fathers of the City, instead of going out of town to gormandise, and scandalise reporters with "shocking bad English," sit down and devise a code of laws required by the increased traffic of London, compel all slow and heavy vehicles to take by-streets, or restrict them to certain hours? If the Mayor can make arrangements (which he has done, and they work well) on London-bridge, surely the Aldermen, who preside over the destinies of the City, can imitate him in council. Why can they not show themselves of some earthly use?

Condition of Italy.—The *Indépendance Belge* reports letters from Italy, which state that the French Government has lately presented to the Papal Government new remarks on the indispensable necessity of a remedy, by means of reforms, for the disorder which reigns in the administration of the Roman States. On the receipt of the despatch, communicated by M. de Reyneval to Cardinal Antonelli, two congregations of Cardinals were held—but the result was negative. The Court of Rome could not make any concession, and refused, above all, the secularisation of the Administration, "the most urgent and desirable of all the reforms." The same letters speaks of a project of debarkation on one of the points of the Roman territory prepared by the partisans of Mazzini, but frustrated by the French Government, which gave information to the Roman authorities. It is said that in a secret Consistory, on the 26th of July, the Pope intended to have nominated the Patriarch of Constantinople; but France and Austria supported different candidates, and his Holiness, therefore, adjourned the nomination. It is said that some disorders have taken place at Ancona, causing the town to be placed in a state of siege

GRAND FIELD DAY OF THE RIFLE CORPS AT TORQUAY.

A general muster of the South Devon Rifle Battalion took place on the 25th ult., when a very gratifying proof was afforded of the interest taken in the progress of this corps by all classes. The announcement that a sham fight would form part of the proceedings of the day drew a very large influx of visitors to the town.

Between nine and ten o'clock the bugle call summoned the gallant members of the Battalion to their "alarm post," and by the latter hour between

LAUNCH OF "THE ARAXES" AT BRISTOL.

eighty and ninety were assembled, under the command of Captain and Adjutant Moore.

Having formed into three divisions, the members (preceded by the subscription band) marched to the New-road. Here the whole battalion contested for six prizes (presented by the Torquay Company). Three iron targets, on rafts, had been moored in the bay, at five hundred yards from the sea-wall, at which five rounds per man were fired; and Colonel Bentham was appointed the umpire. The first round was not particularly accurate—several gentlemen who are recognised as crack shots in private practice not being so exact in their aims as on ordinary occasions. The subsequent rounds were very closely fired; and several competent judges (naval and military officers) who were present unanimously declared that it would have been impossible for the men in any boat to have escaped destruction by the fire. Finally, twelve of the best shots were told off; the contest then became exceedingly interesting and exciting. The shots were most accurate, and repeatedly elicited the loud approbation of the spectators. The divisions were then formed in line, and extended in skirmishing order. Fire was opened upon a floating target at 800 yards distance; and although we are not aware whether it was actually struck, the balls pitched in very close proximity to the mark even at that great distance, and the thick torrent of shot which fell around it converted the sea into a sheet of foam. Nearer marks were afterwards indiscriminately fired at, with an effect showing at once the power of this formidable weapon and the practised skill of the marksmen. On the bugle signal to "cease fire" the divisions closed and marched to the Torre Abbey grounds.

Refreshments were then served in the spacious marquee, after which the sham-fight commenced. Two companies were formed, and an advanced guard was thrown out from the left, which proceeded up the centre of the field, on the north-east of Torre Abbey. It was suddenly received by a smart fire from an unseen foe in a rifle-pit, surrounding a masked battery of nine guns. The main body, covered by skirmishers, then advanced in line, and (the skirmishers being withdrawn) commenced file-firing. At this moment the guns of the redoubt were unmasked and opened fire, and the line retired by files from the right of divisions, covered by the skirmishers. Having retired under cover, firing ceased on both sides, and the Rifles took up a new position. The direct approach to the redoubt being impracticable, a few skirmishers were detached to the left; and the main body, still under cover, proceeded to the wood on the right. A central division (commanded by Captain Pearson) formed in skirmishing order, flanking the redoubt, whilst Company No. 1 (led by Captain Rodway) passing in its rear, occupied ground in a field behind the redoubt. Skirmishers were then thrown from the centre division, under cover of whose fire Company No 1. formed a column of attack and charged across the ditch on the north side into the redoubt, the detached parties at first thrown out, but afterwards recalled, entering simultaneously on the west. The red flag on the ensign staff of the redoubt was lowered, and the union-jack hoisted in its stead, amidst three hearty cheers for the Queen; the band appropriately playing the National Anthem. The excitement which the whole of this excellently planned scheme created it would be difficult to describe. The skill and rapidity with which the manœuvres were performed elicited the universal and enthusiastic approbation of the thousands of spectators who crowded the adjacent grounds. To complete the success of the arrangements, not a single "casualty," we are happy to say, occurred. The corps having re-formed, after a few parade movements, were marched back through the town to the place of rendezvous, where the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors, and the members dismissed. The proceedings of the day were altogether most satisfactory.

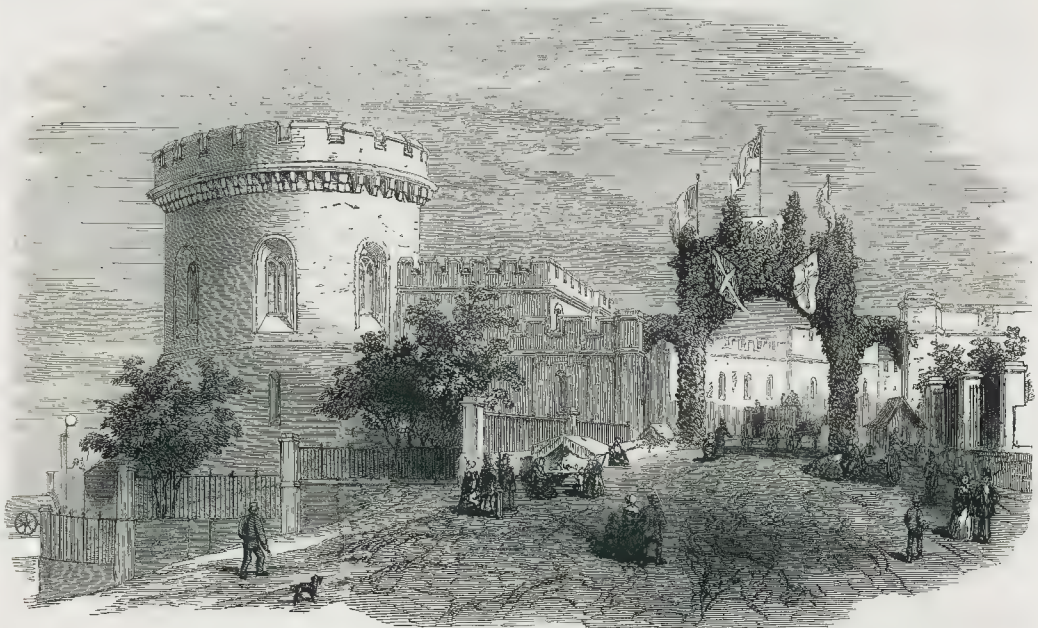
LAUNCH OF THE "ARAXES."

THIS fine vessel was launched on the 7th ult., from the Clifton Marine Engine and Iron Shipbuilding Works of Messrs. Stothert and Fripp, Bristol. She is the third of this class built by Messrs. Stothert and Co., for Messrs. James Moss and Co., Liverpool, and is intended for the Mediterranean trade.

The *Araxes* is 1272 tons, builder's measurement, length between perpendiculars, 230 ft.; length over all, 275 ft.; breadth of beam, 32 ft. 9½ in.; depth of hold, 21 ft. 4 in.; length of poop deck, 62 ft. She is built in the most substantial manner, and is fitted with all the latest improvements. She has a spacious saloon and ladies' cabin, captain's and chief officers' cabins; steward's pantry; six state-rooms opening into the saloon, each having two sleeping-berths, a sofa, and all fittings of the best description; at the stern a smoking room opening into saloon, fitted with sofas and every convenience requisite for the comfort of passengers. A deck-house is fitted amidships for the accommodation of engineers and subaltern officers. The topgallant forecastle is fitted with berths for the crew, carpenters, boatswains; also storerooms. Underneath are further storerooms, and tanks to hold about 5000 gallons of water. She will carry, besides engines and boiler, coal, &c., about 1100 tons of cargo. Her engines, manufactured by Messrs. Stothert and Co., are of 250-horse power collectively, vibrating cylinders, placed vertically underneath the shaft, and making sixty revolutions per minute. Her anticipated speed will be about eleven knots.

GRAND FIELD-DAY OF THE RIFLE CORPS, AT TORQUAY.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, AT CARLISLE.



THE COURT-HOUSES, CARLISLE, AND TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

The seventeenth annual meeting of this Society, which was held in Carlisle this year, commenced on Thursday, the 19th ult.; but the great influx of visitors did not begin till the following Wednesday. The preparations made for the occasion were of the usual description.

On entering Carlisle by any of the railway stations, the visitor's attention was attracted by triumphal arches of evergreens and flowers thrown across the roads in honour of the meeting of the Agricultural Society; and a number of the houses were appropriately decorated with flags, wreaths, and evergreens, in great profusion.

The dinner took place on Thursday, the 26th ult.—W. Miles, Esq., as President for the year, in the chair: supported by the Mayor of Carlisle (Robert Ferguson, Esq.), the Duke of Cleveland, Viscount Dillon, Lord Berners, Lord Wynford, Colonel Lowther, M.P., W. Marshall, Esq., M.P.; Baron Rocasoli, of Tuscany; Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Sir John Maxwell, the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, M. De la Trehonnais, of Paris; the Hon. C. Howard, M.P., Colonel Rushout, M.P., Mr. F. J. Dixon, Mr. Nathorn, Mr. G. H. Head, Mr. E. W. Hasell, Mr. Buller, Chairman of the Bath and Exeter Railway Company; Mr. W. Woods, Chairman of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company; Mr. G. W. Hartley, Chairman of the Maryport Railway Company; Archdeacon Sandford, Professor Way, and Professor Simonds. The vice-chair was filled by Colonel Challoner; and near him were Mr. Frewen, M.P.; Mr. Child, M.P.; Mr. Kendall, M.P.; Rev. H. Lowther, Mr. C. Stewart, Captain Ball, Mr. Van Bosch, of Rotterdam; Mr. J. Nanson, Town Clerk of Carlisle, and Mr. George Smith. There were also present Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P.; Hon. Mr. Coke, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.; Sir P. Montague, Bart.; Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P.; Sir T. Sebright, Bart.; Sir Pierce Morton, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Major Saltmond, Mr. Dyke Acland, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Howard, of Greystoke, Mr. Howard, of Corby, Mr. Leopold Cust, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Wren Hoskins, Mr. Mechi, Mr. Jonas Webb, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, Mr. Aitcheson, and a host of eminent agriculturists from far and near, whom, in the crowded state of the room it was impossible to identify.

The competition this year in the three most prominent and most favourite breeds of cattle was numerically about an average one. A more splendid show of Short-horns we believe we never saw—so uniformly good (with one or two exceptions only), and denoting not only all that beauty of colour, form, and feature which all so much admire and love to see, but those better and more substantial qualities—a large, rotund, proportionate frame, evidencing a tendency or capacity to produce plenty of good lean flesh, and of the primest quality, as well as to lay on, as they do, such enormous quantities of fat. This is as it should be: who can dine from off fat meat! We are glad to notice such a feature at this meeting. We think more attention is given to the breeding of animals of heavier frame, and denoting a tendency or propensity to produce good lean flesh, than heretofore. For the public good, we beg most earnestly still closer attention to this principle in breeding, in every class.

The Hereford classes are in average number; we think, also, in average quality. We have never seen a much better Hereford bull than Lord Berwick's; and many other animals in these classes possess extraordinary merit. If they do not equal the Short-horns as a breed, of cattle,

(*Continued on page* 188.)

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, AT CARLISLE.—GENERAL VIEW.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

The Exchequer Bills (£7,000,000) Bill, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill were severally read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The Public Health Act (1851) Continuance and Amendment Bill, and the Dwellings for Labouring Classes Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Report on the Diseases Prevention Bill was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Burials Bill was passed through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

The Queen's message with respect to the maintenance of the war was considered and responded to in the affirmative without remark.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the suspension of their Lordships' Standing Orders, that the Sale of Beer Bill might be proceeded with as a measure of urgency.

Some discussion ensued, followed by a division, which affirmed the motion by a majority of 25 to 16.

The bill was then read a second time.

TURKISH LOAN BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Turkish Loan Bill,

Lord ST. LEONARDS, after commenting at some length on the negotiations at Vienna, referred to the Turkish treaty, and said it appeared to him that from the uncertainty of the translation of the treaty the Queen was legally and severally liable for the whole of the loan, while the Emperor of France was only jointly liable

After some observations from the Earl of CLARENDON and the LORD CHANCELLOR, the bill passed through Committee

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Criminal Justice Bill,

Mr. T. CHAMBERS denounced the bill as the worst that ever received the sanction of the Legislature, being unconstitutional in principle, and a still further encroachment on the system of trial by jury.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the bill, which would be extremely beneficial to the accused parties, by saving them from long imprisonment before trial; and he denied that it was at all unconstitutional, as no one could be brought within its operation without his own consent.

After some discussion the bill was read a third time.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that it was the intention of the Government to grant a sum out of the Civil Contingency Grant for the use of the Royal Society; and next Session he would place for the like purpose a sum of £1000 on the Civil Service Estimates.

The Noble Lord also stated that it was the intention to proceed with the Cambridge University Bill during the present Session.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the state of Italy, and the occupation of her territory by foreign troops.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the Charitable Trusts Bill,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out the necessity for the changes proposed by the bill, and said it was imperative that the powers of the Commissioners should be extended, in order to enable them to exercise a proper control over the management of charities, the Commissioners he said, were cut off by public opinion from the exercise of powers proposed to be conferred on them might safely be committed to.

Mr. BRIGHT moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed the day three months. He did not object to extending the powers of the Commissioners, but he did object to give them such enormous powers as were proposed by the bill to be conferred. The board at present was inspecting and removing one, but this bill proposed to give them absolute power and control. To such a change the House ought not to consent at this period of the Session

Sir W. JOLLIFFE seconded the amendment, and urged the impossibility of giving adequate consideration to a measure of such importance in the very last week of the Session.

Mr. MICHELL was of opinion that the bill did not go sufficiently far.

Mr. A. PELLATT thought the House ought to pause before granting the extraordinary powers which the bill would confer upon the Commissioners

Sir G. GREY defended the measure from the objections urged against it. Mr. Evans thought such powers should only be conferred on the Commissioners as part of a well-considered scheme, one condition of which should be that their administrative functions should be exercised in public. He was strongly recommended that the bill should be abandoned for the present session

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said, that however near they might be to the end of the Session they should not be in the mood of the time in order to pass a bill of such importance; and he reminded those who raised objections to it that every one of its provisions were recommended by a Select Committee of the House.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Henley, Lord Galway, Sir W. Heathcote, and Mr. Malins took part,

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that if it was resolved to contest the bill clause by clause, he must be content to take as much or it as he could get; and, although very reluctantly, he must in that case give up the judicial portion of the bill.

After some observations from Mr WIGRAM and Lord PALMERSTON, the House went into Committee on the bill, and the discussion of its details occupied the remainder of the evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the suspension of the Standing Orders, for the purpose of allowing the Limited Liability Bill to pass during the present Session.

A preliminary discussion, turning chiefly upon the question of urgency, but in which the merits of the bill itself were collaterally touched upon, was prosecuted at considerable length: Lord Redesdale advocating a contingent observance of the Standing Orders, in which he was followed by Lord Lyveden, Lord Somerhill, and Montague; while the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Granville, and the Lord Chancellor insisted on the expediency of going on with the bill.

On a division the motion for suspending the Standing Orders was carried by 38 contents to 14 non-contents—24.

The discussion was then renewed upon the motion for the second reading of the bill, whose principle Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY explained and defended at some length

Some other Peers having spoken, the bill was read a second time.

The Sale of Beer Bill went through Committee.

The Turkish Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ordnance Board Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.—CONDITION OF ITALY.

In the early sitting of the House, on the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL said there never was a Government charged with a greater amount or responsibility than that which attached to the present Ministry. The immense draught upon the finances of the country was a most important subject for consideration, and the prospects of the war called for the most serious attention. There could be no doubt but our navy was in a most efficient condition; but the enemy was not disposed to try our strength on salt water. In the Baltic we had nothing very considerable had been effected: while in the Black Sea matters were a threatening aspect; and so far as related to the invasion of the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, no sufficient force had been sent to repel the enemy. These points afforded no prospect of peace; and the most look to the large army in the Crimea for any chance of a solution of the difficulty. There, however, Russia was preparing a large armed force, and without putting blame to any one, it became matter of serious consideration whether our object could be effected without immediate and expensive preparations for the next campaign.

With regard to the propositions for peace (said the noble Lord) I will say a few words; not, however, intending thereby to revive the discussion of the other evening, or to say anything with reference to the correspondence or to Prince Gortschakoff's despatch, or any other scheme by which the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea may be accomplished, but with the view simply of speaking as to my own opinion, founded upon my having taught acquaintance in the course of my noble friend at the head of foreign affairs, who thought that the despatches containing the account of my proceedings at Vienna ought not to be produced, because it would not be for advantage to the public service, still I cannot but wish that the despatches were produced, and that Parliament and the public were able to see the despatches containing the account of my proceedings at Vienna—to see in those despatches, without my speaking or in any sense, what I have done. But with respect to the [illegible] because it will be observed that the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna—one of the most intelligent persons I ever met with, and well acquainted with Europe—pubon and the interests of his own country—was perfectly satisfied with the terms proposed by Austria. But admitting that the terms proposed were not considered to offer a sufficient security, and that the war is to be carried on, not for the security of Turkey, but for the maintenance of the military and naval reputation of France and Great Britain, then the position of the country and of France is very much changed. No doubt we may continue the war without Turkey doing anything; but I do not think it can be as an ally to Turkey, but we must resort to subsidies, and to a large amount, to enable Turkey to meet the expenses of the contest. That appears to me to be the inevitable result. If the Turkish Government be of opinion at any future time that sufficient terms are offered, then, I say, with regard to the Emperor of the French, who has proved himself not only a faithful ally, but a most prudent and just ally, I should be disposed to place the utmost confidence in his opinion with regard to any negotiations for peace. If such an opportunity should arise, I hope, on the other hand, that while Government will refuse to accept any terms they do not think sufficient for their purpose, on the other hand I hope they will not continue the war a moment longer after those purposes are attained for which it was commenced.

He now came to the observations of which he had given a notice of motion on the state of Italy. The King of Sardinia had sent to the Crimea one of the best troops that Europe could boast of, and he must expect in return some moral support of France and England to cause he had much at heart viz., the general improvement of Italy, and that some check should be given to the oppressions carried on by the Governments of the Papal States and the Kingdom of Naples. The latter State for the best men had been sacrificed, and the representations of the British Government had failed to procure the slightest clemency. In Tuscany, also, a sort of religious persecution prevailed which is unknown in any civilised Government. All this occurred while one part of the territory of the Church was occupied by an Austrian army, and the capital itself by the troops of France. There could, therefore, be nothing like independence on the part of the Papal Government, for it must be dependent upon the one army or the other. Rome had now been occupied by the French troops for five years, and yet there was no more appearance now of the Pope being able to govern his dominions than when that occupation first took place. There was no prospect, therefore, that the Pope could be induced to adopt some other mode of Government than that against which his people revolted. Was it not possible that England, France, and Austria should devise some mode of Government to meet the wishes, and which by its adoption, might enable the Pope to have some share of independence in his own dominions? There was, unhappily, no immediate prospect of peace, and therefore it called the attention of the Government to the point, with a view to see if the influence of England could not be employed to place the states of Italy upon a sounder footing.

Mr. WILKINSON said there was no doubt but that the sympathies of this country were with Italy, Hungary, and Poland, but he could not see the utility of bringing the subject forward at the present moment. He understood the noble Lord came back from Vienna entertaining the opinion that the propositions of Austria ought to be assented to, but that he had changed that opinion on a conference with his colleagues in the Cabinet. Now, however, he appeared to be of opinion that the propositions should have been accepted.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not think that the propositions of Austria could be now accepted. He did not think it right to say at the present moment what terms could be accepted.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was quite natural his noble friend should seek to possess the House with his views on the important topics he had alluded to, but it was the duty of the Government to the House to say that the Government was deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibility which was flung upon it by the present state of affairs. The noble Lord then proceeded to animadvert on the speech of Mr Gladstone, who, himself a party to the war, had changed his opinion, and now sought to describe it as unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust; and said he believed the sentiments of the right hon. gentleman had no echo throughout the country.

GOVERNMENT RELIES ON THE PEOPLE.

There must, indeed, be grave reasons which could induce a man who was so far a party to the measures of the Government utterly to change his opinion as to declare this war unnecessary, unjust, and impolitic—to set before the country all the unspeakable disasters with which they and it apply him, and to magnify and exaggerate the force of the enemy and the difficulties of our own position (Loud cheers). Sir, I am not such a man as that (Hear, hear, and cheers). The hon. member my colleague in the Government (Mr. Gladstone) (Hear hear); and, therefore, in answer to my noble friend—to whom nothing that I have just said in the slightest degree applies I have to state that her Majesty's Government, fully conscious of the great importance of this contest—fully conscious of the immense exertions which may be necessary to bring it to a successful termination—are prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility of continuing the contest, and will not be afraid, when Parliament meets again, to render an account of the manner in which that responsibility has been discharged (Hear). We are conscious also of the grave responsibility we incur in proposing to say that they had given to us throughout the exertions which we have felt it our duty to make. Whatever may be the opinions of some few members within these walls—I do not believe I can say within the walls of this House, but within the walls of the House, because I do not think the opinions we have heard here have any echo as all out of doors (Cheers) I am satisfied that the great majority of the House, as proved by the vote they have given, will support us in the faithful representation of the part of the country, and that the confidence of the House and the support of Parliament, whenever the Government, whether in the conduct of the present war or in the preparations which we are now engaged, may perform the [illegible] to the best of their ability, and in accordance with the determined will of the people.

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

My noble friend has made some remarks upon the operations of the war and in reference to the terms on which peace might be obtained. I say that the Government should enter into any explanations either upon one head or upon the other. It would be most unfitting, and would obviously tend to defeat the policy of the country, if we were to enter into a discussion of what we thought might be accomplished in the prosecution of the war, and what would be the terms of peace upon which we thought the contest might be terminated with safety to the country. That is a line of conduct which I am sure Parliament is dependent upon circumstances that may arise in the prosecution of the war, and it is unnecessary to state to any man that to announce our intentions would be to lay the ground for defeat. The country must depend upon the circumstances under which negotiations may be begun, and upon the spirit which either party in the war may have obtained at the moment when negotiations are commenced (Hear, hear).

THE SULTAN AND THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS

There is, however, one point to which my noble friend adverted which calls for some remark. I refer to the opinion which he seems to have entertained that the Turkish Government had no objection to accept the Austrian proposals, but that their opin on was overborne by a contrary decision upon the part of the Governments of England and France. My noble friend must know far better than I can what was the opinion of the Turkish representative at Vienna upon that matter. I can only say that I have no reason whatever to believe or suppose that the Turkish Government differed in opinion from the Governments of England and France as to the necessity of not accepting the terms on which my noble friend refers (Hear, hear). No doubt, if the Turkish Government when the Turkish Government might imperatively think that certain terms were consistent with their future security, and were terms which a considerable weight when the Governments of England and France had to be called upon to discuss the conditions of peace [illegible] which fell from the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Gibson) I am not prepared to say that the objects for which the war was undertaken were not as important to depend solely upon the decision of the Turkish Government (Hear). The war was undertaken, not only for the purpose of securing, as the hon. gentleman man well observed, as a means to an end. No doubt the protection of Turkey, as a question affecting the balance of power in Europe, was an object for which it was the duty of the other Powers to contend; but beyond that the protection of Turkey lies the still greater question of the grasping ambition of Russia—an ambition which no man has more forcibly or more fully explained than my noble friend himself—and the extinction of those principles of political and commercial liberty upon which the independent existence of the kingdoms of Europe was mainly depend (Hear, hear). Therefore I am not prepared to say that it ought to rest with the Government of Turkey to decide what are the conditions which it would be consistent with the future security and the permanent peace of Europe to accept; but I am quite sure that England and France have as great, and perhaps a greater, interest in that question than the Government of Turkey itself (Hear, hear). Their enlightened views on the subject of European policy are more likely to be right than even the views of the Turkish Government, but there is no reason to suppose that any difference of opinion is likely to occur (Hear, hear). I can only say that, up to the present moment, there has been none, and I trust that it may continue, a perfect unanimity and concord between the Governments of England, France, and Turkey (Hear).

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE

In mentioning the Government to-night I must express my entire concurrence in the remarks of my noble friend as to the perfect sincerity, the cordial friendship, and the entire unity of opinion which prevail between the Governments of England and France (Cheers). Indeed, upon the great question the two Governments may be said to form but one Cabinet, some of the members of which are sitting in London and some in Paris. There is a perfect unity of opinion and a perfect unity of purpose, and I cannot but anticipate that the entire union which exists between the two countries must in the end accomplish the great objects for which they have united (Hear, hear).

With respect to Italy, he was happy to say that Sardinia presented one bright spot amidst the general gloom. The Government deprecated any discussions which would cast a shade of coldness over the relations of this country with [illegible] and Austria on the other. The occupation of Rome had been beneficial, but the French force there had been greatly reduced, and Austria had withdrawn her troops from Tuscany. The Austrian troops recently sent to Italy were for the purpose of replacing others who were entitled to return home, so that the Austrian troops were not increased in that country.

THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE—CONDITION OF ITALY.

I am unable to say whether there has been any augmentation of the number of troops in Austria or not, but I believe that the aggregate number of men [illegible] the terms [illegible] no notion which may prevail that Austria is changing her policy with regard to the Allies, and is preparing for a course of action in Italy incompatible with her relations with England and France, is utterly unfounded. Whether Austria, at a future time, prompted by a regard for her own interests, may or may not find herself in a condition to take the field in conjunction with England and France, of one thing I am perfectly satisfied—that we shall not see Austria take the field against England and France, and in concert with Russia. My noble friend has said he thinks her Majesty's Government ought to take advantage of any circumstances which may from time to time arise, with the view of endeavouring either through the Governments of France and Austria, or without them, according to the state of the case—to ameliorate the condition of that fine country which he has so well and so justly described. It must be painful to every man to see a great people—for I must call the Italians a great people (Hear, hear)—endowed by nature with the highest qualities (Cheers), capable of becoming, as they were in former times, models in everything that ennobles and dignifies human nature, degraded by the accidental circumstances of their political condition from passing a career which would enable them as a great nation in the estimation of the world. It must, therefore, be the object of every British statesman—as it was, upon a former occasion, the object of my right hon. friend the member for the University of Oxford—not only to alleviate the pressure which now [illegible] but to open to them a nobler career, and one more congenial with the high qualities with which they have been endowed by nature. My noble friend must be aware how difficult it is to alter a state of things which has existed for many years; but I can assure him and the House that her Majesty's Government are animated by the same feelings which he has expressed, and that they will avail themselves of any fair and proper opportunity which may present itself with the view of improving the condition of the Italian people.

In conclusion, he assured the House that the attention of the Government would be sedulously directed to the topics introduced by his noble friend, and he hoped that when Parliament should meet again it would be in no reason to complain that Government had been lax in its duties, either in their speeches, or in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. HENLEY said that nobody would be more pleased than himself to hear a satisfactory account of the state of the negotiations or of the war when Parliament should meet again. With respect to the state of Italy, he could see no good from bringing forward the question at present. It was only throwing a firebrand into the midst of that which might lead to much evil. He much doubted if any one of the parties at Vienna had gone there with the remotest hope or intention of making peace, and he thought the country had no reason to complain that Government had been lax in its duties, either in their speeches, or in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

CONSTITUTIONS FOR VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the evening, in answer to Mr. Kennedy,

Sir W. MOLESWORTH stated that the Acts by which representative constitutions were established in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales had been dispatched from this country [illegible]

HOSPITALS IN THE EAST.

Mr. STAFFORD, in moving for a number of [illegible] connected with the military hospitals at Scutari, Therapia, and other places in the East, took occasion to refer to his comments on the general sanitary arrangements of the army in the Crimea, and remarked that the complaint touching the neglect and insufficiency which he contended were still manifest in various branches of the medical service.

Mr F. FLEETWOOD PELLY defended the skill and [illegible] hospitals and medical departments generally, declaring that all the causes of complaint had been long since removed and remedied. It was still his hope that he might soon be enabled to report that before the end of the year but if not, and another winter campaign was found necessary, every provision would be abundantly made for the army, whether in health or sickness

The motion, with certain modifications, was then agreed to, and some portion of the required papers ordered to be produced, in continuation of former returns on the same subject.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. V. SMITH made the annual statement of Indian finances from which it appeared that the revenue for 1854-55 over the expenditure was £421,227, being £200,000 less than had been estimated by Sir D. Wood in his statement of last year. From the state of the revenue and the increase of the expenditure they must reckon upon a deficiency of £3,000,000 for the year 1854-55, and to meet this it had been proposed to lay a tax on salt, which, however, would not be listened to, and they had made a deficiency would interrupt the serious consideration of the Indian Government. The great item in the expenditure was, of course, the army. He believed no one would propose to reduce the army of India [illegible] something to say that they had an army in India of 230,000, upon which recruiting failed in this country, they could rely, and that it only [illegible] a cavalry, the irregular horse, which could be got for 30 rupees a month (Laughter). Therefore, it would not be wise, therefore, to reduce the Indian army. The expenditure for public works was not made as it was needed, and for that reason [illegible] could be postponed. The Directors and Board of Control were not insensible to the necessity for economy, and in a despatch sent on June 27, 1855, a revision of salaries was recommended. Lord Panmure had sanctioned [illegible] expenditure from £3,150,134 to £3,317,167 in two years; but no such reduction could now be made. [illegible] the chief part of that reduction had been in the expenditure of the army. Every expenditure public utility [illegible] was lost, but as profitably invested. He came now to [illegible] the brilliant prospects of India. The most perfect tranquillity and prosperity prevailed throughout India at present. The Governor-General had entered into a treaty with Ava; and a treaty—a very valuable one—had been entered into with Cabul. By the latter treaty the western frontier would be secured. With regard to the Persian influences in every part of the East. By the report of the Commissioner of that country, it was gratifying to know that in the countries bordering on Khiva so far from the Russian army being [illegible] it had been reduced by the war in Europe, and was unusually weak and inactive. It was absurd to suppose that the war against Russian Europe was confined from any fear of her aggression in the East. The Indian navy was in a state of so great improvement that his right hon. friend might now be able to withdraw British vessels of war from the seas. Besides the roads and canals at present in progress, the electric telegraph had been established, and many hundreds of miles of railway [illegible] These and many other improvements must cost large sum, and he observed if more attention had been paid at first to centralisation or companies and uniformity of action, some expense would have been saved. But it was too late to think now. Last year the telegraph had been completed mainly through the exertions of Dr. Sandfield and a gentleman had submitted by another gentleman for the establishment of the electric telegraph between this country by way of Egypt. His right hon. friend had not been able to prodeed with the bill which he had promised on civil and criminal procedure, but he had been able to introduce a bill for the establishment of High Courts, instead of an itinerant judge in the straw settlements. He must not omit the question of justice at police, and above all, the commission as to torture (Hear, hear). This was a painful topic, but it was impossible to deny that in the Madras presidency a practice of administering torture for the purpose of compelling payment of taxes or extorting confessions of guilt existed. The object of the only commission was that no European appeared to have been personally implicated in the inflicting of such tortures. No doubt the European officials knew nearly as much of the proceedings as the natives, and had been brought to light, and had passed an Act for the purpose; and he (Mr. V. Smith) assured the House that it should not be allowed to sleep in peace, but should be carefully and thoroughly sifted (Hear). With regard to the great question of Administrative Reform it had actually been carried out by an Act of Parliament in 1853, enforcing a system of competition in the appointments to the Indian service. In conclusion he spoke of the selection of Lord Canning as most fortunate. The power of the Governor-General was nearly absolute; but his noble friend was not a man to be led astray by any notions of conquest. His noble friend would rather endeavour to develop the resources of India, and would recollect that the illustrious name he bore was associated with personal liberty and with the principles and institutions of a free people (Cheers).

Mr BAGOT analysed the recent operation which had taken place with regard to the Indian debt, and carefully considered the question of interest, followed so speedily by the issue of a new loan, was altogether curious and indefensible The Indian Government, he believed, had practically received the public and declined its tendering. After pursuing at much length his comments upon the financial position of the Indian Government, Mr Bright concluded by moving as an amendment the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this House, with a view to bring the state of the finances of India more clearly before Parliament [illegible] that the Board of Control for the affairs of India should consider the practicability of making up the annual accounts of the revenue of India on the 30th day of October, instead of on the 30th day of April, and of laying before Parliament, during the month of March in each year, a complete statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Indian Treasury during the preceding, with an estimate of the anticipated receipts and expenditure for the current year

That this House is farther of opinion that, in order to afford a fair opportunity for a consideration of the statement on Indian finance, now annually submitted to the House by the President of the Board of Control, it is desirable that in future that annual statement should be made at such a period of the Session as shall permit of its receiving the attention which its importance demands.

An animated discussion occurred as to the existence in India of the

practice of torture in the collection of the revenue, in which Sir J. W. Hogg, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Otway, Mr. Henley, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Whitside, Mr Mangles, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. J. W. Scully, took part: after which the resolutions of Mr. Bright, with some slight alterations, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Burials Bill, with several amendments, was read a third time and passed; also the Criminal Justice Bill, with several amendments, was read a third time and passed.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF MR. M. T. BAINES, PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—The *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday last contains the following address to the electors of the borough of Leeds, signed by Mr. M. T. Baines, and dated Poor-law Board, Whitehall, August 3, 1855:—"Gentlemen, It is a subject on which every one intentitled to learn directly from myself the reasons which, after grave consideration, I have thought it right to take. The recent state of my health has forced upon me the conviction that I can no longer hope to perform, in a manner satisfactory to my own mind, the laborious and responsible duties of President of the Poor-law Board, coupled as they are with those other numerous and important duties which necessarily devolve upon the Parliamentary representative of a borough like Leeds. Under this conviction, I have thought that right to place the resignation of my office in the hands of the Prime Minister, and I now retain it only till the end of the present Session. My most grateful thanks are due to you for past indulgence; and I entertain a confident hope that I may be able, when unconnected with office, to devote myself with increased zeal and assiduity to my duties as your representative in the House of Commons."

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT NICOLL.—The *Perthshire Advertiser* gives an account of a festival in honour of the memory of Robert Nicoll, held on his native Ordie braes. The party, amounting to about a hundred, assembled in a beautiful sequestered dell on Ordie braes, and within two hundred yards of the spot where the poet first saw the light of day. Mr. T. Richardson, an old friend of the poet, discharged the office of chairman. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the chairman proposed, in a few appropriate remarks, the health of the poet's parents, Robert and Grace Nicoll, and concluded by presenting them with a handsomely-bound copy of their son's poems, with the following inscription:—"This copy of Nicoll's poems was presented to the parents of the poet by a few of the admirers of the author's genius.—July ——." "Thou hast left no son, but the song will preserve thy name." The poet's father briefly acknowledged the toast and presentation.

PROJECTED ORGANISATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—During last week deputations of merchants from Bristol, Bradford, Worcester, the Potteries, &c., met in conference in Birmingham, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing an agency in London, through which all the proceedings of provincial Chambers of Commerce relating to bills before Parliament shall be more effectually directed. At present the desultory and isolated efforts of local bodies acting independently of each other are admitted to be very ineffective; and it is thought that if an office or agency were established in London to watch and report upon all measures and information relating to the interests of trade and commerce, great good might be effected and much injurious legislation obviated. The deputations present, after considerable conversation, approved the proposal (which originated in Bristol), and they were desired to confer with the members of their respective Chambers of Commerce at another meeting upon the subject.

A SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRY.—A public meeting of the ploughmen of Couper-Angus district was held in the Strathmore Hall last Saturday evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of entering themselves into an association having for its object the abridgement of their hours of labour. The witness of the evening did not damp the ardour of the ploughboys, for it was computed that upwards of 300 of them were present. Mr. David Stewart was called to the chair, and briefly stated some of the injurious effects of long-protracted and exhaustive labour upon the mental and physical constitution of man. The wishes of the men are as follows: Rise, in summer, by five o'clock; yoke at six, take half an hour to groom the horses, another half hour to breakfast; yoke at six, and loose a quarter before eleven o'clock; yoke again at one o'clock, and loose a quarter before six, grooming the horses in the evening. In winter, rise in time to have the horses ready to go out by early daylight; one hour in the middle of the day for dinner; yoke again, and leave off at the usual task of the evening. Have horse-supping done, if possible, by seven o'clock, so as to afford time for attending classes, lectures, meetings, and other means of improvement. To further these objects a committee was formed, officers chosen, and money collected to defray necessary expenses. Another meeting was held in the Strathmore-hall, when a gentleman from Alyth delivered an address in favour of the movement.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—It is a pleasing circumstance that, notwithstanding the high price of provisions, pauperism has to a great extent decreased throughout the whole of South Wales, and there is a gradual decrease in the amount of crime. The various judicial courts just held were not heavy, and in the various union-houses there are scarcely any able-bodied poor. This is partly owing to the demand for labour, arising from the extra state of the staple productions of the districts, and new works now opened and about to be opened. Were it not for the high rate of provisions the rates would be much lower.

EMIGRATION OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS FROM LIVERPOOL.—One of the twelve apostles of the Mormons, who resides in Liverpool, publishes a newspaper entitled *The Millennial Star*, containing a variety of intelligence relative to the voyages and doings of the Latter-day Saints. From the last number of the work, dated from the 7th Nov. 1854, to the 26th April, 1855, amounted to 3626 persons. Of this number the passage-money of 1127 was paid by an emigration fund, 491 were sent for by their friends in Utah; and 373 paid their passages. There emigrants consisted of 2231 English, 401 Scotch, 257 Welsh, 24 Irish, 7 French, 40 Danes, 71 Swedes, 54 Norwegians, 15 Swiss, 15 Italians, 15 Germans, and 1 Prussian. The reports say that most of the emigrants have lately proceeded to Philadelphia and New York, instead of the old route via New Orleans and St. Louis, and that the new route has been found far better than the old one. In another part of the *Star* it is stated that 1600 Saints were present at the Manchester conference on the 24th ult., when eighty baptisms were reported. In Liverpool, at the conference on the 17th July, the baptisms were thirty-seven, and the Saints were reported to be in debt for chapel accommodation.

WARNING TO SEA-SIDE VISITORS. Two young ladies, named Miss Lamplough and Miss Oxley, went to walk on the sands at Bridlington Quay on Wednesday week. After they had been together for some time the latter went to get a drink at a chalybeate spring of water which issued from the cliff opposite Hilderthorpe, and the former returned to town, as she thought rain was about to fall. Miss Oxley said she would follow her in a short time, but Miss Lamplough reached home and her companion never joined her. Alarm was excited, search was made, and it was found that the unfortunate young lady had been crushed to death by the fall of a portion of the cliff, weighing about thirty tons.

MURDER IN DEVONSHIRE.—A revolting murder was committed at Mortham, a village in the north of Devon, last week. A man named Robert Hancock, a labourer, being jealous of his wife, struck her with a hammer several times, and afterwards cut her throat. He was apprehended on Thursday week, and on Friday a coroner's inquest was held, when Hancock was committed on a charge of wilful murder.

THE ROCHDALE MURDER.—Jonathan Heywood, who is suspected to have murdered Margaret Jones on the 21st ult., was arrested on the 3rd inst., in the neighbourhood of Bacup. He had been wandering about, and enduring great misery, since the time of his absconding.

TERRIFIC GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—A few days ago the safety fuse manufactory of Messrs. Hawke and Co., of Gwennap, in Cornwall, was completely destroyed by a gunpowder explosion. There were ten women employed in the manufactory, two of whom were engaged in binding lengths of fuse called "rods," when one of these broke, and friction being caused by the powder, some loose powder was ignited, which communicated with 100 lb. weight of gunpowder, and a terrific explosion was the result. Two of the women were killed, and all the others more or less injured. One of the young women killed was to have been married in a few days.

REMARKABLE WILL CAUSE.—A gentleman named Witter, lately dwelling in Chester, leaving property to the amount of £17,000 to Mr. S. J. Roberts, solicitor, Chester—also strong ill-from his own relatives, who were in needy circumstances. His sister, Mrs. Cray, accordingly disputed the will, which had been drawn up a short time before Mr. Witter's death by Mr. S. J. Roberts; and in the course of the proceedings which she instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court it turned out that a proof will had been made by the deceased some months before. In which the bulk of the property was devised to Mrs. Cray, she then sought to obtain possession of the landed property (and so invalidate the second will), which was situate at Chicen, near Mold, and was occupied by the defendant. Last week an offer of a private settlement was made by the plaintiff, with which Mr. Roberts at once closed, and he is to give up £8000, one-half of the property, the plaintiff consenting to forego all further proceedings.

THE BOOK-BUYER.—(No. I.)

I AM a buyer of books, for my own amusement and instruction. I have a library reasonably large, and, of course, increasing every day. The late Mr. Heber, who had four houses to hold his library—two in London, one in Shropshire, and the fourth in Paris—would have laughed at the extent. The late Mr. Thomas Rodd (most intelligent of booksellers) would have called it "a handful." Mr. Panizzi would smile at its general appearance, so little does it show of Roger Payne or Kalthoeber. While the members of the Philobiblon Society would find much to repay a careful examination of its shelves; and Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, matter for a ten days' sale, and materials for an attractive advertisement.

I like to dally in the past, and to live well up in the present. I do not care for a variety of editions of the same author; but I must have the best. I have sought that it shall not be said of me what was said of Douglas, who collected every edition of Horace—

> Horace he has by various hands,
> But not one Horace that he understands.

In forming my collection my difficulty is to tell what new books I should obtain. What public critics am I so follow in making my selection?—the *Quarterly* or the *Edinburgh*—*Blackwood* or *Fraser*—the *Examiner* or *Spectator*—the *Athenæum* or *Literary Gazette*? I look at all—am influenced by all; but am more frequently determined in my choice by a peep into the book itself—sometimes at my club—oftener at my bookseller's.

The experience that I have gained in this way may, it is thought, prove useful to other purchasers, and generally entertaining to the public. It has been pointed out to me (what, indeed, I had myself observed) that it is too much the custom of critics to crowd their columns with notices only of the books sent to them. This practice serves only to mislead. There are many books well meriting a hereafter that are never sent to the established critics.

In this age of increasing desire to rush into print, and when so very many books are published that Mr. Panizzi finds a difficulty in lodging the past and the present in the British Museum, the great question for the collector is, "What books shall I buy?" There are hand-books to tell him of a plan "by which a saving of at least one-half may be effected in the purchase of modern books, and in other matters connected with authorship;" but there is really no one paper which tells him "what books to buy." To say of a book that you must read it, is not saying so much in its favour as when you are emphatically told to "buy it."

It may be safely assumed that every work produces at least one work that the collector should purchase. In this belief we start the "Book-Buyer," and find the "Book of the Week," in a little green-covered volume of verse which, after a slight inspection of its worth, Mr. Moxon has given us in exchange for five shillings. This little volume is entitled "Maud, and other Poems, by Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate."

If you are in love with poetry by all means buy this volume. In spite of its many defects it is the work of a true-born poet, of a man who thinks for himself, and has an eye exquisitely alive to rural nature. The volume consists of about a hundred and fifty pages, of which one hundred are dedicated to the story of "Maud," and the remaining fifty to seven small poems, of which two, at least—the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade"—have been previously published. We see them, however, in a new dress, and with some omissions and alterations, that show how ready Mr. Tennyson is to profit by sensible criticism.

Mr. Tennyson might have designated "Maud" by the same descriptive title he attached to his "Princess;" for most assuredly "Maud" is a "Medley." It is a poem of strong Carlyleisms and gentle touches of female loveliness; of strong emotions and imperfect sympathies, written in a variety of wild and effective measures—awakening contempt in one place—admiration in another, with here and there a laugh (by no means intended by the poet), but more frequently a feeling of satisfaction for many pages of true poetry. The story is that of the love of a nameless motherless, and penniless man (by whom the story, such as it is, is told)—for a motherless girl, the daughter of a rich millionaire, who owns, by recent purchase, an old manorial hall, with picturesque gable ends, and is ever in London to meet on increasing his wealth. The millionaire has two children—a girl (Maud) and a brother, who is thus contemptuously introduced to us:—

> That dandy despot, he,
> That jewell'd mass of millinery,
> That on'd and curl'd Assyrian Bull,
> Smelling of musk and of insolence,
> Her brother, from whom I keep aloof.

This "ponderous Squire," as he is elsewhere called, passes by the name of "the Sultan." The Sultan has a friend, "a babe-faced Lord"—

> A Lord, a Captain, a padded shape,
> A bought commission, a waxen face,
> A rabbit mouth that smiles over nothing—

to whom the Sultan designs his sister to be married. But Maud is in love with the "nameless and the poor," and the allusions to their stolen meetings are among the most beautiful passages in the whole poem. The hero and minstrel still keeps aloof from the brother; and at a grand "political dinner and ball" which the Sultan gives the poet is "bored" and tired. He finds his way, however, to the garden, and is there encountered by the enraged brother, receives the lie and the blow, and returns both. The brother is killed by the nameless lover of Maud; and the reader is taken to the end of the poem through cells of madness, and all the agonies of despair, horror, and fear.

Of story, it will be seen, there is indeed but little. The jewel is of small value, but the setting is a masterpiece of art. It is told in every variety of metre—from the high and wild, down to the prattling or namby-pamby. Beauties abound, but they are difficult of extraction. They suffer by being torn from the adjoining portions. I will try, however, and extract what will lose the least in the operation:—

> In a waxeful doze I sorrow
> For the hand, the lips, the eyes,
> For the meeting of the morrow—
> The delight of low repose.
> * * * *
> Dead! long dead
> Long dead!
> And my heart is a handful of dust,
> And the wheels go over my head,
> And my bones are shaken with pain,
> For into a shallow grave they are thrust,
> Only a yard beneath the street,
> And the hoofs of the horses beat, beat,
> The hoofs of the horses beat,
> Beat into my scalp and brain,
> With never an end to the stream of passing feet,
> Driving, hurrying, marrying, burying,
> Clamour and rumble, and ringing and clatter;
> And here beneath it is all as bad,
> For I thought the dead had peace, but it is not so;
> To have to grin in the grave is not well!
> But up and down and to and fro,
> Ever about me the dead men go;
> And then to hear a dead man chatter
> Is enough to drive one mad.

Here and there we are reminded of sentiments much better expressed by other poets. Thus, speaking of Maud:—

> I know the way she went
> Home with her maiden posy,
> For her feet have touch'd the meadows,
> And left the daisies rosy.

What says Ben Jonson?—

> Here she was wont to go! and here! and here!
> Just where those daisies, pinks, and violets grow;
> The world may find the spring by following her,
> For other print her airy steps ne'er left.
> Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
> Or shake the downy blow-ball from his stalk!
> But like the soft west wind she shot along,
> And where she went the flowers took thickest root,
> As she had sowed them with her odorous foot,

And thus again of Maud:—

> Now I thought she was kind,
> Only because she was cold.

Reminding us most pleasantly of Shenstone:—

> So sweetly she bade me adieu,
> I thought that she bade me return.

But Mr. Tennyson is too often original and excellent to suffer by such accidental and superior resemblances.

I am inclined to think that the best return for my five shillings is the second poem in this charming little volume. This is "The Brook, an Idyl," in which, surrounded with a fair quantity of poetic conceits, is this exquisite piece of genuine poetry, reminding us of William Browne, and the very best of our pastoral writers:—

THE BROOK

> I come from haunts of coot and hern,
> I make a sudden sally,
> And sparkle out among the fern,
> To bicker down a valley.
>
> By thirty hills I hurry down,
> Or slip between the ridges,
> By twenty Thorps, a little town,
> And half a hundred bridges.
>
> Till last by Philip's farm I flow
> To join the brimming river,
> For men may come, and men may go,
> But I go on for ever.
>
> I chatter over stony ways,
> In little sharps and trebles,
> I bubble into eddying bays,
> I babble on the pebbles.
>
> With many a curve, my banks I fret,
> By many a field and fallow,
> And many a fairy foreland set
> With willow-weed and mallow.
>
> I chatter, chatter as I flow
> To join the brimming river,
> For men may come, and men may go,
> But I go on for ever.
>
> I wind about, and in and out,
> With here a blossom sailing,
> And here and there a lusty trout,
> And here and there a grayling.
>
> And here and there a foamy flake
> Upon me, as I travel;
> With many a silvery water-break
> Above the golden gravel.
>
> And draw them all along, and flow
> To join the brimming river,
> For men may come, and men may go,
> But I go on for ever.
>
> I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
> I slide by hazel covert,
> I move the sweet forget-me-nots
> That grow for happy lovers.
>
> I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
> Among my skimming swallows;
> I make the netted sunbeam dance
> Against my sandy shallows.
>
> I murmur under moon and stars
> In brambly wildernesses.
> I linger by my shingly bars,
> I loiter round my cresses
>
> And out again I curve and flow,
> To join the brimming river,
> For men may come and men may go,
> But I go on for ever.

This is true poetry, and not less so is a picture in the same poem equally drawn from nature, and which I do not remember to have seen described before. The poet is speaking of a herd of deer:—

> In copse and fern
> Twinkled the innumerable ear and tail.

What a sweet picture is presented in a few words in

> Clasp'd hands and that petitionary grace
> Of sweet seventeen.

"The Daisy, written at Edinburgh" is a book of halting-places in Italy put into verse, with very little about the daisy, and that little neither appropriate nor well said. The poem is moreover disfigured by new coined or uselessly-recovered words, such as "niched shapes," "colonnaded aisles," and "stated pinnacles." I cannot, however, regret my purchase, indeed, I am proud of my acquisition, and proud in feeling that we have still among us our Poet Laureate.

NOVEL, OR STRANGE.

(From the first number of the "Comic Times.")

A large flight of lobsters passed over Birmingham on Tuesday, on their yearly migration to the Moors. One shot at Leamington measured nearly an imperial pint, and has been added to the fine geological collection of Mr. Brown, of that city.

It is not generally known that, by a recent postal regulation, tea-creams can be sent from London to any part of the kingdom for one stamp. They must be enclosed in paper-bags, open at each end, and addressed to the collector of taxes for the district—without which none can be distributed.

The artificial cultivation of anchovies is extensively practised at Islington. They require a high light soil. This is dressed with a compost of sprat and bole Armenian, and they come up after heavy rains, in pods, each containing a fish. They may be decoyed from them in ginger-wine, when they turn blue, and being dried and powdered, form the substance known as emery.

The remains of Belgrave-square has been purchased by M. Franconi, for a sewer, in which he proposes to add extensive virtuel works, a hospital for dumbogo, a Young Man's Evening Association for conversations on chronology, and an elaborate model of Sark, to which, at present, all eyes are directed.

Large reinforcements for the Crimea continue to arrive at Melbourne, from Cork, and are dispatched, with all possible speed, to San Francisco and Wabash.

The most interesting object in the Paris Exhibition at present, is a machine for opening sardine boxes. It consists of a steam-engine of 300-horse power, working on two revolving flauges with vertical shafts, at a graduated pressure of 9 1-10ths in seven minutes—not bad work. The cylinder, which is rose of 3 inches, penetrates at the rate of eleven inches in the mile, and, being self-feeding, requires no more attention than every ten minutes putting the crank out of gear with an eccentric beam, which a child can control with a spoke-shave. Some of these have been already set up at Holmsley, where the consumption of sardines is enormous, from the frequent recurrence of Ash Wednesday in that district, owing to its substratum of clay on the primitive sandstone. It is said to answer admirably, and the spirited speculator is enabled to apply the waste power to polishing common bricks, with fig-dust and ferro-sesquicyanuret of the cyanide of potassium, until they cannot be told from cubes of cornelian.

Mr. Lewis, of the Lady, passed by Watford, on Tuesday, on his way to Tring. He was expected to return the next day.

THERE are some smart fellows in the Crimea. We asked our Special Correspondent to give us his opinion of the climate and the country, and he wrote us word that he liked the out-and-out country very well, but that he found the *Rus(s)* in *urbe* quite intolerable.

EVERY DAY we receive proofs of the wisdom of our ancestors. A Monsieur Dupraz has contrived to extract alcohol from sawdust—one hundred pounds of the latter yielding five pounds of the former. This being the case, we can believe that the oaks of Dodona may have spoken to some purpose, and that the groves of Mona were to the Druids what the Shades of Thames-street are to us. When Mr. J. B. Gough hears this, will he not deny scorns to his pegs?

IT is not generally known that Dr. Mann has dedicated his work, on the "Philosophy of Reproduction," to Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, as a small return to that zealous author for the skill which he has displayed in reducing the theory to practice.

OUR contemporaries are very fond of treating us with the talk of the Clubs, and with Glenmaya from the Clubs. If we may judge from the specimens thus presented to us, the Clubs are not trumps; and we wish the Gleaner would change its hands, and give us the talk of the Heads, for rumour says there is some genius about the Harts, and we should like to be better acquainted. As for the Spades, we consider it *infra dig.* to think of them, for they have done nothing worthy of note since the days of Sir Cloudesley Shovel; and we could derive no amusement from the Diamonds, for they have more than one face for their friends, and they are gloomy fellows, and are always writing upon panes.

ATTEMPT TO CHANGE A FASHION.—The ladies are at present wearing a broad, flapping, slouched hat of brown chip, which overshadows their features like a huge parasol. Respecting this umbrageous covering—only occasionally seen in town, but very common in the country, and particularly at the sea-side—the opinions of the gentlemen are exceedingly various: some wisely regard them for their utility, others consider them as graceful and becoming, and many declare them decidedly ugly. An energetic individual, who in his own circle has exhausted alike his authority and his eloquence in the vain attempt to induce the ladies to abandon their own fancies and adopt his, finding the will of the gentle beings entirely too powerful for him, has essayed an experiment, in the hope of attaining by stratagem what he has failed to effect by argument. He has bought up all the hats of the description alluded to that could be purchased at Southport on market-day, and has distributed them among the humble damsels of the district, with a request that they will wear them on all occasions while pursuing their ordinary avocations. The damsels, one and all, delighted with the most perfect affection, and have fulfilled his wishes to the letter, for females of all classes love to be in the fashion. The servants, donkey-drivers, and fish-girls of Southport, the town rustic, and the ruddy milkmaid, at this moment all wear the round hat; but whether the stratagem will have the desired result is still "in the bosoms of the Fates." The ladies, so far, have only laughed good-humouredly at the artifice; and, as the sex generally makes a point of having their own way, we feel assured that the strategist will "take nothing by his motion." *Liverpool Daily Post.*

The heat and drought in Southern Russia have been so intense that no one expects more than very moderate crops; and the price of corn has been considerably raised in consequence, both at Taganrog and Odessa.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS OF PARIS.

EXTERIOR OF A CHEAP WINE-SHOP.

SHOOTING AT PLASTER CASTS.

PARIS is at this moment the great *focus* of attraction, and before the end of next week will be visited by many thousands of Englishmen, anxious to be spectators of the brilliant reception which the French have determined to give the Queen of Great Britain and her illustrious Consort and family. A few words at this time in reference to some of the sights, for which the gayest of all gay capitals is most remarkable, will not be unwelcome to our readers, especially to such of them as may be drawn next week within the charmed circle of these Regal and Imperial festivities.

SKITTLES AT THE BARRIER.

BALL AT THE BARRIER.

PARISIAN BOWLING-ALLEY.

Those who visit Paris for the first time and who are at once impressed with the number and variety of its places of amusement, would be astonished if they happened to make a tour on the exterior boulevard to find that at each successive barrier are fresh *restaurants*, fresh balls, and fresh pretexts for amusement of every kind, from pea-shooting and skittles, to the assassination (in effigy) of some of the most eminent men this century has produced. For skittles, bowls, and athletic exercises in general, the French have but little taste, but they have a passion for shooting at plaster casts of the Emperor of Russia, Prince Menschikoff, and even their own Louis Philippe, the Count de Chambord, Thiers, Guizot, and in short any man whose effigy the Government will allow them to use as a target.

Of course the great attraction at the barriers is the cheapness of the wine, on which no *octroi* duties have been levied. This is generally of infamous quality, and, from its violet colour, is spoken of familiarly by the Parisian *ouvrier* as *petit bleu*. In hopes of gaining an undue proportion of this *petit bleu*, the frequenter of the barriers devotes himself to the practice of pitch-and-toss, and sometimes gives himself up to the still more difficult art of making a blind, but at the same successful, attack upon a wooden head of gigantic and asinine appearance, to miss which is to have to pay for *petit bleu* all round. The amusements at the Parisian *cafés*, such as billiards and dominoes, are seldom found at the barriers—the latter scarcely ever, which, in our opinion, says a great deal for the sense of those who frequent them, as the avoidance of the domino may be looked upon as the beginning of wisdom.

The booths and travelling theatres which are seen at most of the principal barriers differ in no important respect from those of the Champs Elysées, which have been already described in this Journal. The actors are always French, and are always represented as being English, Spanish, Italian, or Chinese. The company of human actors is sometimes advantageously replaced by a "marine calf" or an "intelligent seal."

THE ORDEAL OF THE BLIND.

The plentifulness and cheapness of provisions at the barriers procured some years since for the collection of *restaurants* and wine-shops at the Barrière du Maine the title of California. At the time of this name being with so much propriety bestowed, a mutton-chop at St. Francisco cost about half-a-crown, and no wine could be obtained under two or three pounds a bottle! The title of California was, however, found so attractive, that the *restaurants* of Belleville and Mont Parnasse lost no time in adopting it in their turn.

Although it can be demonstrated by the most simple statistics that the meat sold outside the barriers cost as much, within two sous per pound, as that sold in the city itself, and although there is not a difference of more than a penny per quart between the price of the far-famed barrier wine and that of the *ordinaire* of the metropolitan wine-shops, it is taken for granted by Parisians that a dinner at the barriers is a peculiarly economical affair. The duty levied by the *octroi* authorities in meat and wine is not, however, an *ad valorem* duty; so that pigs' trotters and *vin ordinaire* are charged as much for entry as *filet de bœuf* and Romanée-Conti; and, accordingly, only those who can content themselves with rather inferior food, and very inferior drink, should think of dining at the barriers at all, for it is only on inferior articles of diet that a diminution in price is observable. The student of national characteristics of course dines at the barriers in order to have an opportunity of observing the manners and customs of "the people." But whenever he does so, he certainly sacrifices his digestion to the love of acquiring information. We must make an exception to this rule in favour of the excellent *restaurant* of the *père Lathuile* outside the Barrière Clichy. This establishment is patronised by the rich *dilettanti* in cheap dining-places, who are so delighted when they find Lafitte at six francs and a half a bottle, instead of seven francs, that they at once take two bottles of it instead of one; and who, because the charges generally are about ten per cent less at the Barrière Clichy than at Very's, think themselves justified in ordering a hundred per cent more in the way of dishes and wine than

THE PARISIAN CALIFORNIA.

they would otherwise have ever thought of doing. The Père Lathuile owes his celebrity not only to the merits of his *cuisine* and cellar, which are undeniable, but also to the fact of his house having been made the headquarters of the Generals who defended Paris against the Allies in 1814. This defence forms the subject of an admirable picture by Horace Vernet, and those who are familiar with it will remember that the *restaurant* of the Père Lathuile plays an important part in it.

As a contrast to the *restaurant Lathuile*, we may mention the celebrated one dedicated, in the characteristic orthography of the barriers, *à l'essai de la fourchette* (i. e. to the chance of the fork). An enormous tank is filled with soup, in which pieces of meat and vegetables, of various dimensions, are contained. The payment of two centimes entitles you to a "ticket for soup," which at the same time gives you the privilege of plunging a fork of gigantic proportions to the very bottom of the tank, when any thing that attaches itself to the prongs of the fork becomes your property. Several hundred, one or two potatoes, and occasionally the head of a duck, have in this manner been skilfully obtained: and it is asserted that many persons have dined almost entirely, and occasionally, indeed, half a dozen times in succession, upon the contents of a single tank, however, as it has rendered us, without in any manner vouching for its accuracy.

The Lively Barrier of Mont Parnasse, which is but two steps from the cemetery of the same name—thus reminding us of the proximity of the capitol to the Tarpeian rock is the one at which extraordinarily active efforts to be carried to its highest pitch. Accordingly it is there that the most celebrated of the barrier balls are held. These balls (in) differ from those of a higher class in two respects: firstly, that the dancers are generally "*gens peu bottes*"—that is to say that "retribuive" half-pence are collected from the dancers to pay for the orchestra, gas, &c.; and, secondly, that the ladies generally wear caps, while the gentlemen usually make their appearance in their *casquett*. No *ouvrière* would think of wearing a bonnet unless her *toilette* generally were of an elevated description; and no *ouvrier* would dream of wearing a hat unless perhaps on the day of his marriage. The cap is the natural antithesis to the hat, which the *ouvrier* affects to despise, and which he pretends to think is never paid for by the "aristo" who wears it. Hence the celebrated *refrain*:—

Nous avons payé nos coiquettes.
Et vous n'avez pas payé vos chapeaux.

The following description of the dancing at these balls is by Heine, and appears in one of the celebrated letters which he addressed from Paris to the *Allgemein Zeitung*:—

The lower orders, whatever pleasure they may take in aping the manners of fashionable society, have, after all, one advantage, which is, to give themselves up to the utmost style of dancing—of dancing only in appearance—which [illegible]. The dancing of the lower classes has still its reality, though unfortunately it [illegible] only of too loose a description. I hardly know how to express the strong, [illegible] of me whenever I observe the dancing of the people at [illegible] amusement, above all, in Carnival time. There are [illegible] masks forms the accompaniment of dances which all border more or less on the *cancan*. I hear the question put to me, "What is the *cancan*?" cried Jeanne. I am wanted to give the *longlevang Gazette* a definition of the *cancan*! Well, let it be so. The *cancan* is a dance which is never executed in polite society, but only in localities of doubtful respectability, where the gentlemen wear dancers and the lady by whom it is danced, and where [illegible] summoned [illegible] by the police and known to the door. I do not know whether this definition sufficiently explains a thing which it is somewhat difficult to define, but after all it is not necessary that people in Germany should understand in what the *cancan* of the public balls in Paris really consists. [illegible] and Vestris used to say that a great dancer must be a virtuoso [illegible]; will be understood from my definition that the virtue recommended to the Vestris is not always precisely my figure in the execution of the dance, since the French people, even when dancing, are incommoded by the armed intervention of the State. . . . The constant participation of the police in the pleasures of the people is a singular abuse, and foreigners are always astonished when they remark at the public balls several pds. à cgnste of Municipal Guards by the side of each quadrille, and watching with a careful and censorious eye over the morality of the dancers. It is almost inconceivable how the people can preserve their mirthful gaiety and their rude infatuation for dancing beneath such a disgraceful inspection. But French society comes in most especial symbols of the [illegible] and thus it is confined in a strait waistcoat: and although the severest of police may prevent the *cancan* from being danced with and cynicism, the dancers of the *bastringues* conture, nevertheless, to express [illegible] prohibited ideas by means of all sorts of ironical *entrechats*, by the most amusing gestures of exaggerated decency. In my opinion public morality of a great deal by Government controlling the dancing of the people with so much [illegible] attention: forbidden dances, the most, and the refined and dirty [illegible] expedients which are employed for the sake of eluding the choregraph [illegible] The surveillance of the popular amusements character-esses in fact the [illegible] of things in France, and shows what excess the [illegible] exceeded in conquering their liberty. I repeat that I am always overcome with an inexpressible sadness when I see the people dancing in the places of amusement in Paris; and in this, above all, during the Carnival, when the wild masquerading carries the public life in a very extremity which makes me shudder. I was almost seized with horror in assisting latterly at one of the splendid night fêtes which are given at the Opéra Comique, where the whirlpool of the Carnival rages with a fury and magnificence which are unknown at the modest balls of the Grand Opéra. There Beelzebub presides over the orchestra, and produces a deafening music which tears our ears, while the piercing light of the gas dazzles us, and tortures our eyes, like the flames of eternity. There is the Lesc Valley of which the saged has related to us such fearful legends, there dance the sorceresses in all their bewitchment, as on the mountain of the Brocken, during the Walpurgis-night, and more than one of them is pretty, and in all her perversity cannot entirely throw off the grace natural to these French enchantresses. But when the trumpets at last announce the last galop, the terrible round, then the satanic hubbub reaches the climax of its madness, one fancies that the casing of the ball-room is about to open, and that suddenly, through the ceiling of the roof, the whole of the infernal assembly will take its flight in abominable pairs of twos, pitchforks, large wooden spoons, or upon goats with human faces, or upon men with goats' faces, and other devices of witchcraft, shrieking, yelling, vociferating the consecrated words "*Oben hinaus nirgends aus*" Then is the dangerous moment when the stranger from the other side of the Rhine, who understands nothing of magic, might get lost in the fatal whirlpool, if by chance he did not recollect the old German prayer of his grandmother, which must be recited in a low voice when beautiful French witches threaten to drag you into eternal perdition.

Instead of reciting the prayer of his grandmother—a kind of process, by-the-by, which is being rendered familiar to all Europe by *Catherine's* frequent introduction of the maternal prayer in the "Etoile du Nord"—we should advise the youthful and inexperienced stranger, in default of praying at home, to remember the prosaic contained in a pious German hymn of the Middle Ages, which tells us, in the first place, that "dancing is [illegible]. When you see any one dancing," adds the song writer, "think of the bleeding head of John the Baptist in the platter, and the infernal temptation will have no power over your soul."

With regard to the kind of dancing alluded to by Heine, and to which he appears to attach too symbolic an import, we must confess that we have always contented ourselves with looking upon its grotesque side, and whatever evil there may be, morally speaking, in paying but an infinitesimal amount of attention to decorum, the evil is considerably lessened by the evidently comic intention with which the questionable dancing of the Parisian balls is executed—by the zest for this comic intention to which we attach so much importance, "hunt-the-slipper," the game of "forfeits," and the whole list of so-called *jeux innocents* would be in the last degree improper. That the comic intention of the Parisian dancer is not always realised is doubtless unfortunately but, in such a case, instead of accusing the incapable executant of cold-blooded immorality, we feel inclined to lay the blame at the foot of his professor or Terpsichorean gaiety; for the art of dancing in society with unbecoming liveliness is an accomplishment which the juvenile aspirant by property qualified masters in six lessons. The solemn expression of countenance which is preserved by the dancer in the midst of his telegraphic attitudes and frog-like movements, excites the surprise of the foreigner, and frequently leads him to form the opinion that such gentlemen is serious in his eccentricity. Serious eccentricity is, however, nothing less than madness; whereas many of the persons who are in the habit of dancing at the public balls of Paris are quite as near sanity as the rest of mankind. The fact is at present imparted to the spectators of the countenance and the grotesque movements of the body is intended to produce a mirthful effect—the principle, however, being generally observed, as the French tragic writers observed the unities, without any one inquiring much into the reasonableness of doing so.

The orgies of the Carnival balls now no longer exist, except in the works of Balzac and Gavarni—in which everything is living—and in the recollection of the young men of 1830, who have eaten Borel's dinners at the Rocher de Cancale, fought the battles of Victor Hugo at the Théâtre Français, and carried Musard in triumph at the balls of the Opera. At present the Rocher de Cancale is unknown; Victor Hugo, less fortunate than his verses, which can never be excluded from France, is in exile, and Musard, after becoming the Mayor of a suburban village, where the inhabitants, if they had attempted one of his *galopades*, would infallibly have broken their legs, has been succeeded by an only son who, whatever else he may inherit, will never possess an atom of his father's talent.

The most magnificent dancing entertainments now given in and near Paris are decidedly those of the public gardens, and among these the Ball of Asnières is entitled to the first place. The *al fresco* balls possess three distinct advantages over those of the Opera: they are nothing of the detestable Salle Valentine and Salle Ste. Cécile). As it is impossible to fill the gardens with the sound, your ears are safe; as it is impossible to fill them with light, your eyes are safe; and as it is difficult to fill them with human beings, your lungs are comparatively safe—in any case far safer than at the Opera where the odour of the gas and the exhalations of three thousand individuals in a confined space are sufficient to produce asphyxia with persons who have not been made thoroughly ball-proof. Accordingly, Asnières is now considered the most fashionable of all the Parisian balls, that is to say, it is considered so by persons who consider it fashionable to go to such places at all. The beauty of the garden of Asnières, and its proximity to the Seine, which at Asnières is so charming a stream, and which although it connects in a slight manner the largest city on the Continent with the sea, has the advantage of being unnavigable, except for pleasure-boats; the merits of the *friture*, which has given celebrity to the Asnières *restaurants*, to say nothing of the excellence of the inevitable *omelette au rhum*, which has certainly not retrenched from their fame; the splendour and depth of the Asnières swimming-bath; and, above all, the rapidity with which the little suburb can be reached at all reasonable (and many unreasonable) hours of the day and night, combine to render it one of the most frequented places in the environs of Paris.

Frederic Soulié divided the Parisian *restaurants* into two great classes those where people went to dine, and those where people went to feast. The Trois Frères Provençaux and the large dining-places in the barriers to which we have called attention above would equally belong to the latter class. In the same category we must place the *restaurants* of Asnières, which are much esteemed by the Parisian excursionist—In the first place, because they are expensive; and in the second, because they can supply, at a few moments' notice, any number of fried gudgeons.

The comparatively high prices charged at the Asnières *restaurants* are explained by the fact of their being almost entirely without customers during the winter months—a privation for which the proprietors are obliged to console themselves by making the most of those who present themselves during the summer. The excursionist is, therefore, in error when he asserts that they are dear because they are good, and equally distant from the truth when he imagines, if he does not say so, that they are unusually good because they are dear.

We have nothing to say against the gudgeons, which have always been fresh and generally delicious when we have been brought into contact with them. The gudgeon is the Parisian fish *par excellence*, and holds a position to which the dramatic author, the ballad and vaud-sprung cel—the only other fish of metropolitan origin—can never hope to attain. Equally in demand among the most fashionable of the *cenotiers* who navigate the Seine in the direction of Meudon and Asnières, and the lowest of the *chiffonniers* who prowl about the precincts of the *halles*, the gudgeon is at once the whitebait and the whelk of Parisian society. It makes its appearance, like *pallida mors*, at the huts of the poor and the castles of the rich; and we are astonished that the Parisians, who are so proud of their unrivalled river, with its three different kinds of fish, have never adopted it as the emblem of Equality—in which case we would suggest that the eel, on account of the difficulty which is experienced in holding it, should be taken as the symbol of Liberty, and the dull-spring e

INDIAN FINANCE AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

On Tuesday evening the President of the Board of Control submitted to the House of Commons the customary annual statement of his department. There is a deficiency in the revenue, always a subject of regret, but this is more than compensated by the activity displayed in the improvements of public works, especially railroads and telegraphs. We are at peace with all our neighbours, and no present danger is apprehended from the further progress of Russia on the frontiers of our Indian empire. It is also satisfactory to state that Administrative Reform has really commenced in the appointment of the civil servants of the Company, and been carried out in a wise and honest spirit. Such are the main facts embodied in the speech of Mr. Vernon Smith, and we shall now proceed to the details

The financial accounts submitted to the House of Commons relate to the years 1852-53; but a promise was given that in the next Session they will be made up to April, 1855. They are divided into four heads, embracing the Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The aggregate revenues are put down at £20,351,278; the aggregate charges amount to £18,273,503: thus showing a surplus of £3,183,716. But from this a large deduction must be made—first for the interest of the Indian debt, which abstracts £2,011,071; secondly, for the charges defrayed in England, which figure for £2,431,198; both included swell up to £4,720,495, leaving the net surplus of receive over expenditure only £191,457

In comparing the actual results of 1852-53 with the estimate for 1854-55, the latter exhibits a deficiency of £3,564,775, made up of two items, which must be carefully separated. The real deficiency, obtained from contrasting the decrease with the increase of revenue in 1854-55, is only £226,245, but the net increase of expenditure in that period over the expenditure in 1852-53 amounts to £2,863,530—which, as we shall presently see, is an investment in public works, from which it is only fair to conclude that future benefit will be derived adequate to the immediate outlay. Thus viewed, the financial statement ought not to cause alarm, as the real deficit is under a quarter of a million, mainly caused by the civil war in China, which has diminished the consumption of opium. In 1852-53 there was an increase on that article of £700,000, but in 1854-55 there is a decrease of £448,000. In the excise-duty on salt there has been an increase of £144,727 and Mr. Vernon Smith expressed a hope that the land revenue would be improved by the adoption of superior modes of culture.

The great item of increased outlay in British India is the payment of the troops. The native army is put down at £918,986; her Majesty's troops figure for £46,203; transport of troops and stores, £51,698; furlough and retired military pay, £62,418. There is an increase for the Indian navy of £30,646, and for furlough and retired marine pay, £3807; the same standard for her Majesty's troops going to India figure for £7210. Comparing, then, 1852-53 with 1854-55, the naval and military expenditure of the latter period has exceeded that of the former by £1,089,439. The army in India amounts to 320,000 men, and it appears that many of the officers have volunteered for service in the Crimea.

The public works are next to be considered, on which an increased expenditure has been bestowed. The subject will be better understood by comparing past negligence with recent activity. In a minute signed by Lord Dalhousie on the 26th April, 1854, it appears that there was an absolute necessity for 3227 miles of main lines of communication. At that time from seventy to ninety miles were finished and installed; there was a good fair-weather road with bridges over small streams for 774; a bad road without any bridge for 138, and for the remaining 1926 miles there was either no road at all or nothing deserving a better name than a footpath. Since the date of that minute a very great change has been effected. Mr. Vernon Smith made the following statement:—

That the East India Railway was sanctioned as far as Delhi, and contracted for as far as Allahabad, 590 miles, and was to be completed by the end of the year 1858; it was opened as far as Ranegrunge, fifty-six miles from the Calcutta and Delhi line, near Burdwan, and distant from Calcutta 125 miles; the works on the line from Calcutta to Rajmahal, on the Ganges, were in a very forward state as far as the More River, a distance of sixty miles from the Ranegrunge and Burdwan Junction. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway was sanctioned to Sharapore; it was opened to Callian, thirty-five miles from Bombay; and contracted for and ready for opening as far as Wassindree, about twelve miles beyond Callian. The South-Eastern extension, which was to diverge from Callian, was sanctioned to Poonah, eighty-five miles; and contracted for to Campooli, at the foot of the Bhore Ghaut. No part of the Madras Railway was yet opened, but the line from Madras, which was to diverge to the north-west of Bellary, in the direction of Bombay, was surveyed and partly set out; the line in Madras to the south-west was in as much as the whole extent to Beypore, on the western coast of Madras, it was difficult to ascertain the precise state of the works, as they were in course of construction by the railway engineers themselves; but Major Peirs expected that the line to the western coast would be open for traffic by the close of the present year. The first part of the works on the line towards Bombay was also in a forward state. The Beypore Railway was sanctioned from the harbour of Kurrachee to the Indus, at or near to Tatrick, a distance of 110 miles. The Baroda and Central India Railway was sanctioned from Surat to Borodo, and thence to Ahmedabad, a distance of 103 miles.

This statement is highly gratifying. In this immense territory railways are the most powerful auxiliaries to production, as they bring markets within reach of the most distant points; while in the transport of troops, without fatigue, to any position menaced by an enemy, their value is incalculable. But not only have railways been commenced on a grand scale; a line of telegraphs has been completed, extending over 3500 miles, at a cost of only £30 per mile, by the aid of which the Governor-General, whether resident at Calcutta or elsewhere, can almost instantaneously receive intelligence from the extremities of the empire.

British India is at peace, nor is it likely to be disturbed. Our relations with the King of Ava are satisfactory. We have concluded an advantageous treaty with Cabul. A friendly spirit prevails at Nepaul. Every thing is tranquil at Oude. Russia has failed to weaken British influence in Persia. We are on excellent terms with the Khan of Khiva, who is aware that the resources of Russia are greatly weakened.

It has long been suspected that torture was employed in British India, though contradicted by official authority. Mr. Vernon Smith, however, more candid and truthful than his predecessor, confessed that this most infamous practice prevailed in the Presidency of Madras, when it was resorted to by creditors to enforce the payment of rent, and he was not prepared to say that all the European officials were free from blame. He expressed his horror of this cruelty, and pledged himself that it should be completely abolished.

The next subject touched upon was Administrative Reform. By the Act of 1853 the Civil Service of India had been thrown open to public competition amongst all British born subjects, and an examination of candidates took place in last May. There were 113 candidates. The proceedings were thus described:—

They drew lots for a number by which each should distinguish his papers: and by that number only were they known to the examiners. Of those candidates, there came from Cambridge University, 32; Oxford, 19; London, 6; King's College, 2; Harrow School, 1; other schools, 13; Trinity College, Dublin, 14; Queen's College, Cork, 5; Queen's College, Galway, 2; other Irish schools, 2; Scotch Universities and Colleges, 12; other Scotch schools, 3; and two more educated abroad. The examinations lasted twelve days. The numbers of the successful candidates were—from Oxford, 8; Cambridge, 6; London University, 2; King's College, London, 1; Queen's College, Cork, 1; Queen's College, Galway, 1; Edinburgh University, 1; making a total of 20. The highest of the candidates obtained 2254 marks, and the London University claimed him as an *alumnus*. The lowest of the successful candidates had 1120. The three best English scholars had been elected, the seven best classical scholars; the two best in modern foreign languages: the best in natural science; and two of the best in moral science (three were equal); but not the best nor the second best in mathematics.

It was further stated that a system of national education for the natives of India is to be enforced. The whole educational department in each Presidency is to be under one head, the Director of Public Instruction, with about six Inspectors under him: and a Committee has been appointed to found universities, on a uniform plan, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Looking, then, at the whole statement of Indian affairs, we recognise marked symptoms of progress, and earnestly hope that there may be no relaxation in the new system so auspiciously commenced.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VON H., Brussels. [illegible]

B. [illegible]

[illegible] Chess Library sold at Messrs. Bodgson's, on Monday and Tuesday last, was that of the late Mr. Mercier [illegible] a distinguished member of the Old London Chess-club. It contained several rare works, which increased the sale greatly. Among them was Gavino's "Game and Plays of the Chess" (black letter), 1474, and the celebrated [illegible] Arte de Axedrez" of Lucena (black letter), 1496. The Gustavus Vasa Poem [illegible] and the Icelandic two-move problem, each, considering their age and rarity, realising a handsome sum. His [illegible] and gift was to possess [illegible]

SIGMA, Paris.—It is impossible for us to ascertain what you wish to know as [illegible] forward en masse.

W. and A. M. J.—Both are probably now under such circumstances.

CHESS.—The reason that the war was to be carried on [illegible] we have no doubt when [illegible] Peace [illegible] and the Queen two-move problem each, considering their age and rarity, realising a handsome sum.

R. A. T.—It appears to be correct.

H. [illegible] Any such enquiry has been forwarded to the proper quarter, and will [illegible]

ALPHA, Dublin.—We cannot positively say when work the art class by Sir Frederic Madden and Sir Francis will commence, but [illegible]

G. W., of Sudbury.—The Solution of No. 893 has been [illegible] and we are awaiting another copy of it from Vienna. With regard to Mr. Staunton's last, you are right. A Black [illegible] was unluckily placed at White King's [illegible]

[illegible] Chess Association [illegible] Mr. Lowenthal, the [illegible] former [illegible]

[illegible] Chess Association [illegible] Mr. Lowenthal, the [illegible] former [illegible]

C. H. [illegible] [illegible] certainly neat and [illegible]

J. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, AT CARLISLE.

MR. R. BOOTH'S SHORT-HORNED BULL (CLASS 1, NO. 8), FIRST PRIZE, £30. LORD BERWICK'S HEREFORD OX (CLASS 1, NO. 105), FIRST PRIZE, £30.

(*Continued from page* 181.)

they are at least next in public favour to them; and now and then we see single specimens of the breed almost unequalled in size and quality. As a breed, they are perhaps second to none in arriving at a profitable maturity under disadvantageous pasturage. They seem well adapted for sweet pasturage, of moderate quality, upon which they thrive faster than the Short-horns; but in their thrifty growth under all circumstances they are inferior to them. They possess great beauty of colour and frame, and are exceedingly good graziers and milkers. We hope they will be long perpetuated and improved.

The Devon classes are much under the usual average, twenty-three animals only being shown, whereas the average of the past nine years is fifty-one. Neither are there many animals of great merit amongst them. They possess qualities undeniably great; every ounce of flesh appears adapted for roasting, small in proportions, perfect in symmetry, and admirably adapted for fatting on inferior pasturage: but, much as we admire their frame and beauty, we cannot think them a profitable breed. We should, however, be sorry to miss them. Why they should have as much money allotted to them in prizes as the Short-horn classes is a problem yet to be solved, and that deserves the serious consideration of the Council.

The chief strength of the Sheep show was with the Leicesters, Cheviots, and Black-faced Mountaineers—to all of which the breeders on and over the Border very largely contributed. The entry of Shearling Lambs was very large, while it was almost as remarkable for uniform excellence. Our Scotch friends appear now to depend less and less on a large coarse sheep, and proportionately more on purity of breed. Compared with the other Long-wools or Cotswolds, of which there was but a short show, the Leicester has a very refined look, and from what could be gathered the comparison was altogether in his favour. There is still no denying that the Cotswolds are extraordinary sheep, the size of some of them being really "prodigious." The entries here were mostly from their own head-quarters in Gloucestershire.

In the Cheviots and Mountain Sheep, the north was unquestionably better represented than in any other of those classes in which breeders from those districts might have been expected to distinguish themselves. As special prizes, both sorts were eminently successful—the black-faced twisted-horned mountain sheep, giving a local character to the meeting, that should have been further carried out by a better display of the rough-coated Highland cattle. Nothing can be more different than these two varieties of sheep, while to the eye of the stranger, the Cheviot looks by far the more useful of the two. Still, for a hard life, there is said to be nothing like a mountain flock.

The Southdowns gave way to the Leicesters, and the show of them was consequently but a small one. They included, however, many of our best breeders—the Duke of Richmond, Lord Walsingham, Lord Chichester, Mr. Rigden, and Mr. Lugar. Mr. Jonas Webb's entries were not sent; but his sheep were becomingly represented by Mr. Rigden, who took three out of the four prizes for rams with sheep bred directly from the Babraham flock. In the ewes, Mr. Lugar had a pen of five very beautiful and nicely-matched, which deservedly held the head place in their class, being well backed by two good selections from Lord Walsingham's, though by no means of so high a caste as the first-prize pen.

The Pigs were chiefly remarkable for the immense size which some of them

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, AT CARLISLE.

MR. THOMAS ELLIOT'S SHEARLING RAM (CLASS 2, NO. 632), PRIZE OF £15.

MR. T. C. BORTHWICK'S PEN OF EWES (CLASS 3, NO. 636), PRIZE OF £10.

had attained, and the absurd state in which they were exhibited. The judges disqualified some from being entered in wrong classes, and others, by the aid of Professor Simonds, for being over age. Had the weather been fine, and the sun's rays anything as strong as we have had them during this month, some of the unhappy brutes could not have lived through the week. As it was, one or two had to be physicked as they lay—stand they hardly could; and if the fat pigs of the Smithfield week can be fatter than these, then perhaps we may allow that, in this particular section of the show, one is a breeder's and the other a butcher's. At present we confess we cannot mark the distinction. This department of the yard was not quite on a par with the excellence to be found in others; though of the two classes, large and small breeds, the small pigs, both of the black and of the white sorts, were much to be preferred.

A very ragged as well as a very limited Poultry show, to be commended only for a few good Dorkings, completes our synopsis of the Live Stock catalogue. The time of year is said to be against this new feature. It is very certain that, so far, the poultry exhibition has not been worthy of the Society.

From a cause very easily explained the Implement yard was not numerically so well filled as usual. We are inclined, however, to regard this as anything but a falling off. The northern part of the kingdom is not famous for agricultural implement makers. Beyond the Busbys and Crosskills of Yorkshire, there is scarcely a firm of any very high repute in this particular branch of mechanics. This will itself go far to account for a comparatively small show. But this is not all. There was a day, and not a distant one either, when the implement department of the Royal Agricultural Shows was crowded with inventions, nor half of which were half perfected. The evil arising from this was manifest enough. At present we have not, may-be, so much to labour through, but almost every piece of machinery has now an established character and a recognised use. Manufacturers are gradually declining unprofitable collision with each other, and directing their energies more to the improvement of such machinery as they find they excel in. Thus—the Ransomes, the Howards, and Busbys are known for their ploughs; the Hornsbys, Taxfords, and Clayton and Shuttleworth, as famous for their steam-engines. Crosskill has his carts and his clod-crushers, Garrett his drills and his dressers; while the two London firms, Messrs. Dray, and Burgess and Key, with Crosskill, here again, are still approaching nearer and nearer to the realisation of a reaping machine.

This was essentially the character of the Carlisle Implement Exhibition. With one grand exception there was no novelty, but everyone was found to be still further perfecting what he had already been distinguished for. This was particularly the case with the steam-engines, in the order of merit for which some very remarkable changes occurred. The saving in coal is the first-prize steam-engine is regarded as something extraordinary, and the performance created a very general sensation. It is but right to add that the award was unanimously agreed to, while the achievement must have the effect of calling forth all the energies of other firms who have so far, perhaps, been but too well satisfied with what they had attained to.

Of almost equal importance, and unquestionably of more attraction to the agriculturist himself, are the trials of the ploughs and the reaping machines. In the former of these the struggle was, as usual, between the Ransomes and the Howards, for both of which Mr. Ransome was declared successful; Howard's lighter plough receiving a high commendation. The ploughs of

MR GEORGE ROBINSON'S PEN OF SHEARLING EWES (CLASS 3, NO. 530), PRIZE OF £5.

MR. GEORGE ROBINSON'S SHEARLING RAM (CLASS 1, NO. 517), PRIZE OF £17.

MR. GEORGE ROBINSON'S SHEARLING RAM (CLASS 1, NO. 537), PRIZE OF £7.

both these firms were beautifully turned out, the competition in the light or general purpose plough very close, and the awards in this class one of the few that was at all canvassed. After but a part of experiment [illegible] further trial of the reapers has been postponed until the [illegible] have been selected to meet again [illegible] Mr. [illegible] neighbourhood of Bristol. These are Cross [illegible] and Key's McCormick, and Palmer's—a Scotch [illegible] Dray's, and Burgess and Key's have all been much improved, the two latter, particularly in the delivery and the raise, reaching to the next adjoining stripped to lie between them. Dray, from his past successes, being a favourite

ON SOME REMARKABLE EXAMPLES OF IRREGULAR GROWTH IN THE OYSTER.

As the Oyster is peculiarly circumstanced, and has the attention of thousands annually devoted to it, it will, it is hoped, not be considered out of place to *touch* upon it, which leads the precedence of all its choice fish relatives as a delicacy, a few observations on its [illegible] Its history may not be inappropriate. Without entering into any abstruse scientific details, a few words seem necessary before we advert to the points upon which we would more particularly comment; and as examples of which we have sketched a few illustrations from nature

The Oyster—or rather the molossel mollusk, or "fish," of the Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*)—is, as we know, protected by two strong shelly valves [illegible] opposite sides under one. The upper valve is flat, thinner than the other, and marked on its surface by so orably regular crescentic lines, or scales like *strie*, the results of its progressive growth. The under valve is convex externally, concave internally, [illegible] face is rugose, with bold transverse [illegible] growth, and longitudinal ridges and intervening furrows. The [illegible] is much stouter than the flat shell, and in old oysters often very thick and [illegible] from the addition of layer after layer of calcareous deposit. Both shells are lined with nacre (or mother-of-pearl, that in the convex shell being thick, and covering a bed of granular matter, resembling dense chalk. We are now alluding to ordinary oysters, and not to deformed "natives," of which both shells are almost diaphanous [illegible] The two [illegible] joined together at their apex, by means of a cartilage, or elastic ligament or spring, the tendency of which is to open the valves, but in the living oyster this expansive force is counteracted by a powerful fibrous muscle, stretching from valve to valve, and around which the [illegible] mollusk, with its mantle and delicate fringed gills (branchial membrance) is collected. When this muscle, from death, relaxes, the valves spontaneously open. But because we see (as is often the case) these valves apart, we are not therefore to conclude that the oyster is dead, for it habitually opens them to take in water, for the purpose of respiration, and with that water, the nutriment on which it subsists; quickly and strongly will it close them, if the experiment be tried but this power of closure is nothing to that exerted by the great clam (*Tridacna gigas*) upon the huge massive valves (a compressing power like that of the vice), betwixt which the arm of a man would be fractured, and not can but crushed asunder

It is by means of the large under shell that the oyster becomes affixed to rocks, to stones, to accidental objects, as broken earthenware, and to all other shells, whether of its own species, or of others, which may afford it a basis of support.

These observations are rather applicable to the oyster in its natural state than to this bivalve animal in the process [illegible] as it were, where it lies free and unattached, and where it multiplies. At the same time it would appear that the oyster, after being excluded by the parent, commences existence in an affixed condition, though it may ultimately become free. Oysters in this early stage being very minute—in fact, animalcules—are collectively termed *spat;* and with this spat, or spawn, we have seen fragments of pottery, old oyster-shells, stones, and even strips of rag multitudinously covered. The breeding season of the oyster continues from May or the beginning of June to the close of July; and during these months the mollusk is unfit for the table, and is said to be sick, or in milk If previous to the breeding season—viz., in March or April—the oyster be examined, an organ which may be termed the double ovary or egg receptacle, will be found replete with a milky fluid. Under a microscope this fluid appears to teem with minute eggs or animalcule embryos of a whitish colour. In June these embryos have attained to their proper size for exclusion, and have become invested with a tiny pellucid or filmy shell. They now pass down a tube or duct, and issue to the gill chamber, and between the folds of the mantle, where the brood lodges for some time, involved in a viscid slime, serving as food to these animalcules, the transparent shells of which are continually opening and shutting at regular intervals. From this lengthened lodgment which reminds us of the kangaroo and the kangaroo for the reception of its helpless naked young, the animalcules are gradually extruded, and by the end of July none will be found to remain

Thus cast out by myriads into the circumambient water, and spreading abroad, the shell-clad little creatures become attached or glued to whatever objects are capable of affording them a resting-place. In the first instance this attachment would seem to be affected by means of the viscid slime with which they are covered; but, as they grow and age, the husk soon begins to increase, adding to its shell by deposits of lime mixed with a glutinous secretion, a stronger and more intimate union takes place between the shell and the extraneous object, to the superficies of which it adapts itself, its figure being thereby accordingly modified, unless it becomes at an early period drowned or free.

Of this modification of shape, according to circumstances, the *Chama*, and the spiny oyster of Amorera (*Spondylus Americanus*), are examples. Shells of both are before us, brilliantly exhibiting the results of this position. Mr. Broderip (Trans. Zool. Soc., 1834), on describing several new species of Chama, says —

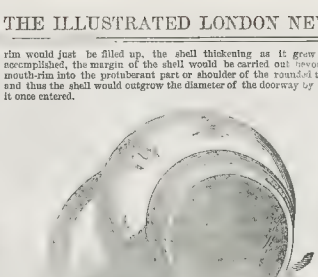
The shells are attached by their external surface to submarine bodies, such as corals, rocks, and shells; and have been observed at depths ranging from spouts near the surface to seventeen fathoms. These shells appear to be subject to every change of shape, and often of colour, that the accidents of their position may bring upon them. Their shape is usually determined by the body to which they are attached; the development of the foliated lamellæ which form their general characteristic is affected by their situation; and their colour most probably by the food, or by their greater or less exposure to light

Unlike the oyster, it is sometimes by one valve and sometimes by the opposite, that the species of *Chama* are attached. In the spiny oyster before us, the attachment, between the lower valve and the coral on which it was fixed, occupies almost the whole of the exterior surface; and this part is destitute of spines, with which the upper valve is profusely covered. In instances where the attachment is less extensive, the unattached portions of the lower valves are, in like manner, spine-clad. The adherence is effected by means of foliations or lamellæ. It is by another, to the branches of corals that these spiny oysters are affixed, and to which they accommodate themselves

The foregoing observations will lead to a clear understanding of the specimens which we give an accurate delineation.

Nos. 1 and 2 present us with an ancient Chinese teapot, destitute of the spout, but perforated with three orifices somewhat larger each than a crowquill, at the spot from which the spout originally projected. At some time or other, in this teapot, sunk to the bottom of the sea, an oyster took up its abode; it might have entered and fixed itself while in its *spat* condition, or have been washed in at a subsequent period. Be this as it may, in it the animal lived and grew, and became a prisoner; deriving its subsistence from the water which entered through the small orifices. No. 1 shows the mouth of the teapot, tightly and closely plugged up, by the *lower* or *convex* valve, which, in the position of the teapot as represented, appears uppermost, but which was probably not the case, as the vessel rolled about at the bottom of the water

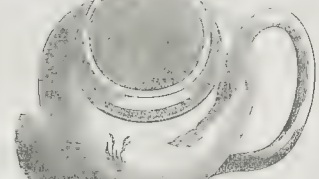
The portion of the valve seen rises abruptly from a lower flat margin extending disc-like or ring-like, within the vessel, to its swollen circumference, or nearly so; hence the impossibility of escape. This visible portion we have from an elevated mound, fitting the mouth like a bung, and closely stopping it. Its surface is transversely marked with strie, the results of growth, and with longitudinal ridges and furrows. A portion of this surface has been purposely broken away, and we there see that it consists of many layers of lime, placed one upon another, to the thickness of half an inch; the whole appearing as if the animal, clothed in a shell of thick putty or liquid plaster of Paris, had tried to force its way out by pressing outwards, and thereby converted its shell into a plug, so as to block itself in, the putty or plaster becoming hardened. We know that such was not the process: we are speaking merely of the appearance. The process was gradual, and growth and adaptation of form kept pace with each other. But as at once the oyster became introduced into its china palace, so it might have emerged, or been extricated by the action of the waves or by other accidental causes, but it was not so. Another strange thing is its situation in the vessel; why should it not have rested at the bottom of the teapot, or, supposing the vessel to be lying on its side, to have rested there, as on a bed not unaptly fitted to the natural convexity of the lower valve. We must presume that for a long period the vessel lay undisturbed with the mouth downwards, and applied to a flat surface, then the natural position of the shell would be as we find it, and the mouth-rim would just be filled up, the shell thickening as it grew; this accomplished, the margin of the shell would be carried out beyond the mouth-rim into the protuberant part or shoulder of the rounded teapot, and thus the shell would outgrow the diameter of the doorway by which it once entered.



OYSTER-SHELL IN MOUTH OF TEAPOT.

The shell does not appear to have been really attached to the rim, as shells are to stones and to each other, but merely to have fitted as a stopper, so that when its margin was broken, and forcible entrance between the valves effected, it fell from its position into the body of the vessel, and therefore requires adjustment to restore it to its former place.

No. 2 shows the oyster lying in the exterior part of the vessel, on its convex shell, with the flat valve uppermost. The convex shell exceeds the other in size, and its protuberance, or stopper, is tolerably well accommodated in the concavity of the vessel's shoulder. The flat shell is striated

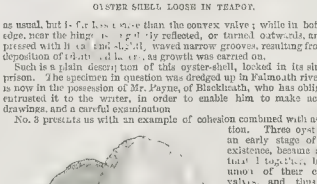


OYSTER SHELL LOOSE IN TEAPOT.

as usual, but is far less [illegible] than the convex valve; while in both, the edge, near the hinge [illegible] regularly reflected, or turned outwards, and impressed with [illegible] shell, waved narrow grooves, resulting from the deposition of [illegible] as growth was carried on.

Such is a plain description of this oyster-shell, locked in its singular prison. The specimen in question was dredged up in Falmouth river, and is now in the possession of Mr. Payne, of Blackheath, who has obligingly entrusted it to the writer, in order to enable him to make accurate drawings and a careful examination

No. 3 presents us with an example of cohesion combined with adaptation. Three oysters at an early stage of their existence, become singularly [illegible] together, by the umbo of their convex valves, and thus they grow, accumulating themselves to each other, with a certain degree of distortion a distortion which, with the ruggedness of the surface of each, and with the crop of moorn-shells (*Balani*) fixed thereon, contributes to produce a singular and not unpicturesque effect. When this specimen came to our hands, the oysters were living, and the valves were opened by the knife, for the ordinary purpose.



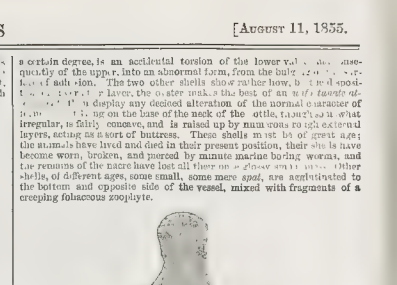
THREE LOWER OYSTER-VALVES UNITED.

It is a curious circumstance that fossil oyster-shells have been discovered, the form and aspect of which have been modified in an extraordinary manner by the object to which they had attached themselves, and which impressed them with its own characters. In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for March, 1855, an account is given by Mr. Busk of the valve of an oyster-shell, resembling a combination between an oyster and a pholas (one of the rock and timber boring shells, so destructive to the labours of man). He is induced to believe that the oyster had encased the pholas, or, at least, that in its valve the pholas is enveloped On this communication Professor J. S. Henslow, in a subsequent paper (April, 1855), makes the following comments:—

I suspect that such is not the case, and that Mr. Busk has the genuine shell (one valve) of an oyster only. A specimen of a fossil oyster which I prepared for the Ipswich Museum a few weeks ago, seems to explain Mr. Busk's puzzle This shell (probably a detetal relic from the Suffolk drift) had attached itself by the lower convex valve to an ammonite, and as it grew had taken in a very complete manner the impression of its whorls But the curious result has been that the upper valve will have not in contact with the ammonite, has become partially modelled to represent it. Thus, the two valves together have the double impression of the ammonite, in intaglio below, and in cameo above. I suspect from this that Mr. Busk's oyster had grown with the lower valve (which he does not possess) attached to the outer convex surface of a pholas, and that the upper valve (the one in question) has in consequence been partially modelled after it. We must suppose in these cases that the mollusk accommodates itself to whatever curvature is impressed on the lower valve, and then the materials secreted for the upper valve will necessarily follow the contour thus given to the animal. It may be worth while to search for oysters attached to shells and rugged stones, to see whether traces more or less distinct of this sort of impress be not more frequently given to the upper valves than we have suspected.

That the impress is given more or less decidedly we can ourselves affirm; not, however, in all cases, but in many. Unfortunately we have lost the upper valves of our tri-conjunct specimen; but, in other examples which we have seen attached to stones, where a transverse bend has necessarily taken place in the lower valve, a similar bend (only convex instead of concave—i.e., cameo and intaglio) has occurred in the upper, but with less decision. Even in one of the shells before us an irregular elevation makes the lower valve almost flat; and we well remember that the upper valve of that shell was so much more than usually elevated as to appear like the under one. It strikes us that, where by a strong impress of the lower valve the mollusk partakes of that impress, the upper valve, in its degree, must be accordingly modified

In confirmation of these views we may here refer to No. 4, the representation of an old-fashioned champagne-bottle, from the wreck of the *Royal George* The vessel, which is very depressed and globosely expanded, presents us in this sketch with four oyster-shells, or lower valves—all of which are modified by the configuration of the vessel The two more immediately in front, instead of being concave internally, are convex, as are calculated by the globose figure of the body to which they adhere; so that, as the muscular impressions show, as well as the fractured nacreous surface, the oyster, instead of sinking into a bed, must have been elevated, or perched up, and consequently covered by an arched or vaulted valve, instead of by a flat valve—the order of things being reversed. Here, then, to a certain degree, is an accidental torsion of the lower valve, and consequently of the upper, into an abnormal form, from the bulge [illegible] of habitation. The two other shells show rather how, by [illegible] position [illegible] layer, the oyster makes the best of an [illegible] At all events it display any decided alteration of the normal character of [illegible] ing on the base of the neck of the bottle, [illegible] what irregular, is fairly concave, and is raised up by numerous right external layers, acting as a sort of buttress. These shells must be of great age; the animals have lived and died in their present position, their shells have become worn, broken, and pierced by minute marine boring worms, and the remains of the nacre have lost all their [illegible] glossy appearance. Other shells, of different ages, some small, some mere *spat*, are agglutinated to the bottom and opposite side of the vessel, mixed with fragments of a creeping foliaceous zoophyte.



BOTTLE INCRUSTED WITH OYSTER-SHELLS, FROM THE WRECK OF "THE ROYAL GEORGE"

The bottle is very dense, heavy, and opaque; it has lost all its transparency, if it ever had any, and the surface seems to have been acted upon by the saline water during long years of immersion Except at the top of the neck, which is rather glossy as far as the sealing-wax coating extended, and of which a small red portion is yet remaining, the bottle seems as if it were made of a dull olive black stone (basaltic lava), and when struck emits a low muffled wooden sound, resembling that given out by an iron-wood mortar. This interesting specimen is in the possession of Mr. Payne, of Blackheath, to whom we are indebted for permission to take our Sketch

The growth of the oyster, both as respects the mollusk and the shell, is tolerably rapid, especially in favourable localities: in about six months the shell, from a diameter of two or three lines, will have increased to that of a shilling; and at the end of a year it equals that of half-a-crown. But it is not until the close of the second or third year that the oyster is in perfection for the table. At this period the magnitude of the shell varies greatly, being comparatively small, and indicative in such oysters as have been transplanted from natural into artificial beds, when about six months old large and coarse, in such as have not been so treated, especially along certain parts of the coast. With regard to the natural duration of life of the oyster nothing is very decidedly ascertained. Some have estimated it at ten years; certain it is that oysters, presumed from the [illegible] density, and ruggedness of the shells, to be aged, are usually poor, [illegible] and unfit for the table

Natural beds of oysters are found not only along different parts of our own coast, but that also of the adjacent continent, and from these are derived their ample supplies for the market. The Romans, ever attentive to the luxuries of the table, build the British oysters in great esteem, and after their conquest of our island, introduced the plan of forming artificial beds. It is from such beds, adapted for fattening these molluscs, and so improving their flavour and delicacy, that modern London is supplied in such abundance. Oysters thus improved are known under the term of "natives," and sell at a much higher rate than those dredged up from the natural beds and sent at once into the market. The breeding and fattening of oysters for the London market forms a considerable branch of business. It is principally carried on in Essex and Kent; the rivers Crouch, Blackwater, and Colne being the chief localities in the former; and the channel of the Swale contiguous to Milton in the latter. The oysters of them are not, however, brought immediately to town, but are deposited for a while in beds or layings, in the adjoining creeks, where they are fed and fattened for the market. The exclusive of the oysters bred in Essex and Kent, vast numbers brought from Jersey Pool, and other places along the coast, are fattened in the beds. The export of oysters from Jersey is very considerable, amounting on an average to 208 023 bushels a year, of which a large portion comes to London.—*M'Culloch's Statistics.*

These breeding places, which are natural beds in favourable localities, being to owners, constitute property, are protected by laws, and, like farms or garden-grounds, are leased out to parties who make the breeding and fattening of oysters a business. There are, however, unprotected beds on parts of the coast where no peculiar right exists, and from which all persons may draw a supply. But as no one is especially interested in their preservation, and as they are left to the mercy of fishermen, who dredge them even during the breeding months, these beds soon cease to be productive, and are, moreover, thinned by the brood being carried away and transferred to protected beds—as much to the detriment of the one as to the increase of the other

I raden the beds in the rivers and creeks of Essex, Kent, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, others, both in England, Wales, and Scotland, are held in high repute. Of the Scottish beds those in the Frith of Forth and Musselburgh Bay may be noticed; and, in Ireland, those of Carlingford in the county of Louth. In France the oysters of Brittany are much esteemed; as are those of Dieppe, Cancalle (a town near St. Malo), and some other places. It is from these parts of the coast that Paris chiefly derives its supply; but Holland and Germany are extensively supplied from England—large quantities being exported from the Crouch, and from Rochester, Colchester, &c

The consumption of oysters in London alone during the season is immense; and when we remember that from London barrels of these delicacies, to an enormous extent, are sent to country dealers, even in towns, independently of what they procure elsewhere, we shall fall in our endeavours to form a correct estimate of the number of packs landed from the boats at Billingsgate Market, and thence dispersed in every direction. How can such a vast supply be kept up, it may be asked, year after year—a supply always equal to the demand of the metropolis and the adjacent towns? Solely from the fact that the fertility of the oyster is such as to counterbalance loss by proportionate increase to replace the myriads removed by fresh myriads, to be succeeded in turn by others.

Here our observations close. As to the mode in which oysters are taken little need be said. They are dredged up by means of nets of a peculiar construction, drawn from [illegible] or rather oyster coats upon the beds below. The boats, purposely constructed, are from fifteen to perhaps twenty feet in length, with a mast and sail; each boat, constituting part of a little fleet, works with two dredging-nets, and the weight of a single net averages about eighteen pounds. Hence, as it is drawn slowly over the ground, its iron rim, or mouth, acts as a shovel, and scrapes the oysters into a strong firm net. This dredge is from time to time hauled up, emptied of its contents, again let down, and dragged over the bed as before. Thus, hour after hour, till the cargo is complete, is the process carried on. The oysters are next either transferred to feeding beds, or sent direct to London

How we have seen a fleet of oyster-boats at work in some of our bays or estuaries, in Welshpool Bay for example, will not need to tell that the spectacle is one of great interest. The vessels are in motion, tacking to and fro over the fishing-ground, and intersecting each other's course; their white sails now gleaming in the sun, now darkened by a strong shade, and now again suddenly catching the light. Let the surface of the water be ruffled by a freshening breeze, the sky clear, with an early morning or evening sun throwing the effects of its autumnal radiance on the outline of the distant landscape, and the picture is complete.

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EDUCATION.—LADIES' SCHOOLS.—Mr. Stocqueler will find out for the Nobility ... a school ... Mr. Stocqueler ... Mr. Stocqueler ... Mr. Stocqueler

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS OF PARIS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE QUEEN IN PARIS.

This day, according to previous arrangement, her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain will make her triumphal entry into the city of Paris. The annals of modern times offer no event so remarkable;—few more important. The splendour of the ceremonial itself, the international courtesy and friendship of which it is the visible sign, and the influence that it cannot fail to exercise over the whole current of contemporary history, combine to exalt the visit, both in the imagination and the judgment of all who shall see or hear of it. It is not only Queen Victoria who visits Napoleon III.; it is England which visits France. It is two great nations—the greatest, the most powerful, the most civilised, and the most generous in the world—who meet by their highest representatives within the city of Paris, and testify, to friends as well as to foes, how cordial is their alliance, how well founded is their mutual esteem, and how enduring are the bonds of policy, of justice, and of friendship, that unite them now, and that shall unite them more firmly hereafter. The traditionary glories of the Field of the Cloth of Gold fade into insignificance compared with the material, no less than with the moral, splendour of the occasion. It stands, and will stand, alone in history. Though by no means the first proof of the sincerity of the Anglo-French alliance, as the glorious fields of Alma and of Inkerman, as the destruction of Bomarsund, and, later still, of Sveaborg—as all the brave blood that has been shed in the Crimea or the Baltic—and as all the hardships endured in the camp or in the trenches during the long nights of a winter before the beleaguered fortress of the Czar, or in the cheerless seclusion of the hospital, can bear abundant witness—the British Queen's presence in the French capital is the most graceful as well as the most magnificent recognition of the pre-existing fact that the British and French nations have not only learned to respect but to love each other. This mutual respect was acquired in warfare, happily at an end between them: their love grew in peace, and promises to be as durable as their national existence.

The interchange of these high courtesies has not been arbitrarily fixed. There has been nothing forced or prearranged about it. All has been spontaneous, natural, and timely. The Emperor of the French did not linger at the tardy heels of Victory to pay his visit to England. He came in the midst of the mighty struggle in which both nations are involved, to receive at the hands—and we may add, from the hearts of Englishmen—the solemn approval of the alliance, which it is his highest glory to have been the only Sovereign of France who had either the sagacity, the courage, or the good fortune to accomplish. In like manner, Queen Victoria did not wait for victory, either in the Crimea or in the Baltic, to return the visit. In the very heat of the conflict—while the guns are still booming at Sebastopol, and while, at the eleventh hour, the fire of the Allied fleets was opened against Sveaborg, and before the news arrived of the pregnant triumph achieved in the destruction of that fortress—she resolved to take advantage of the prorogation of Parliament at its ordinary period, and of her own autumnal holiday, to proceed with her illustrious Consort and children to the dominions of her friend and neighbour, in order that she might thereby testify to the French that the amity of the nations is not one of parchments and protocols—but of hearts. Victory is welcome on its own account; but France and England did not require the triumph which their arms have achieved at Sveaborg to increase their mutual good-will. Victory will not diminish their friendship; but ultimate defeat, if such a consummation be possible, which we believe it is not, will add to its intensity, and inspire them both to make new sacrifices and new exertions, and to put forth a strength to which all their past efforts—mighty as they have been—will be but as dust in the balance.

Let the world look on. To the impatient people of England and France—who think every day lost that does not provide them with a triumph of greater or lesser import—events may seem slow. Yet they are on the march, and do not lag. All battles are not fought on the battle-field. The time is ripening, and will bear its fruit at the appointed hour. Statesmen, as most people now recognise, have been timid when they ought to have been bold; they have dreaded the beginnings of war, lest its continuings should prove too stupendous for their management; they have seen little beyond the necessity of setting a limit to the encroachments of Russia, but they have either not seen, or have determined to ignore, some of the most available agencies by which the great work might be accomplished. But time is unfolding the great page before them, that they may read it as they run. And the longer the war lasts, the more obvious will it appear that those who are not with us are against us, and that, if Governments be not our allies, the people may. It is not only the Sovereigns of Europe, but the nations subject to their rule, who will behold through the press the grand spectacle which Paris is about to offer. Both of them will draw their inferences and conclusions. Both will see that the Anglo-French alliance is not a mere paction of diplomacy between an Emperor and a Queen, but a union that has deeper roots, in the judgment and the affections of two great nations; that it is founded on community of interest and sentiment; and that it will, in due season, be powerful enough to give the law to Europe. They will, perhaps, ask themselves (and it will be the better for some of these Sovereigns, if their reflections take that course) whether the holy alliance of nations may not extend itself beyond the limits of these two? and whether, as distinguished from their Governments, the

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENTS, PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

Germans, the Italians, the Hungarians, and the Poles, may not have their yearnings and their longings to make part of the brotherhood of civilised States? Statesmen have, for the most part, postponed all consideration of this question for fear of its consequences; but to the popular instinct in every part of Europe the idea, present from the first, has never been lost sight of. If, at the present hour, it force itself into greater prominency, or if there be any mischief near or remote lurking underneath its involutions, it cannot be said that the rulers of France or England have gone out of their way to kindle or foment it. Austria, if she had been worthy to call herself a great Power, might have put an end to the war a twelvemonth ago, and postponed for an indefinite period the, to her, ugly question of the Nationalities. Look at it as we will, the settlement of these matters, and the consequent rearrangement of the map of Europe, is a formidable, and may be a sanguinary and protracted, task. But the guilt of Russia has extended to her accomplices. The original sin of the war, that lay with the Czar Nicholas, has been transferred in great part to the heads of the twin Governments of Austria and Prussia. They had it in their power to secure peace to Europe; but had neither the sense, nor the courage, nor the honesty to carry out their fine words by brave deeds. On them will fall the punishment sooner or later—a punishment unconsolable by the reflection that they did not deserve it. When the Nationalities move—if move they must—it is these Powers who, perhaps even more than Russia, will be the sufferers.

One word on the more personal aspect of her Majesty's visit. Hitherto she has been the only lady in her dominions who, having the means and the desire to see the beauties of the gayest and most lovely city in Europe, has been prevented by circumstances from gratifying her curiosity. The Queen, like other less exalted tourists, has now the opportunity of reading a new page in the book of life, and of adding a more splendid experience to those with which travel has already enriched her mind. That she may be alike instructed and gratified by all that she sees; that she may learn from the example of Paris some of the remediable evils of her own great but less gorgeous capital; and that in all respects her visit may hold in her private memory as brilliant a place as it seems certain to hold in the history of both nations, are the wishes that are formed for her by all classes of her people. Certain we are that not merely her own subjects, but those of her Imperial host, will cordially and even affectionately entertain them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

DECIDEDLY, notwithstanding the *entente cordiale*, Paris is at present not only invaded, but occupied, by the English, who have nearly put to flight the inhabitants. The theatres, the restaurants, the cafés, the boulevards, the promenades, swarm with our compatriots; lodgings become unattainable; hotels—*Ah ben oui!* as the peasants say when you propose something quite beyond all expectation of achievement. "English spoken" appears conspicuously inscribed in all the shop-windows—for which, in but too many instances, English cheated might, with propriety, be substituted. Not only do the *Britishers* arrive from their native land, but all those scattered over the Continent seem to have given each other rendezvous for this period in Paris; and the railroads from every quarter daily furnish a fresh contingent. Certainly her Majesty will find herself well surrounded with her loyal subjects wherever she appears.

In all the other preparations made to do honour to the Royal guest, the Emperor has selected from the public galleries—the Louvre included—some of the finest specimens of the old masters to decorate St. Cloud during her Majesty's residence there. For the apartments of Prince Albert a collection of hunting subjects has been chosen by his Imperial Majesty. For the fête at Versailles fifteen thousand invitations have been issued.

Abd-el-Kader has demanded and obtained permission to visit Paris on the occasion of the Queen's visit.

No doubt exists of the position of the Empress. So much care is requisite to preserve her against all fatigue and excitement, that it is almost certain she will be prevented from appearing at any of the fêtes in preparation, and will only be able to see the Queen in private; perfect repose being considered essential to her well-being.

Notwithstanding the active and constant efforts that have been made to prepare for representation before the Queen the opera of the "Santa Chiara," it seems that the event is materially impossible. In general, the time requisite to prepare the *mise en scène*, &c., for a work of this sort is six months, and here but as many weeks were accorded. As might have been foreseen, therefore, the question has had to be relinquished; but the work has, by the efforts that have already been made, progressed so far, that it is expected to appear before September is far advanced.

All the Corps d'Etat are to be presented to her Majesty during her stay. So numerous have been the demands for entrance by favour to the grand representation to be given at the Opera, that the only, and certainly the fairest, means of meeting the difficulty has been found to throw open the house to the paying public. Thus all who are able and willing to purchase the enjoyment have equal chances of obtaining it; and the sum collected is to be applied to the charitable purpose of adding to the fund for the aid of the families of those of both armies who have fallen in the Crimea.

The Prince Adalbert of Bavaria is now in Paris, where he preserves a strict incognito. He is accompanied by MM. de Thann, de Kœln, and other personages. The Prince, in order to examine into all that he wishes to see, without breaking upon his privacy, has obtained a circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to all the Ministerial departments and the heads of the public establishments, to enable him to visit everything in detail under the conditions he desires.

Mdme. Ristori having been induced to appear in French parts in certain private *salons*, it is said that fresh efforts are being made to induce her to accept an engagement at the Théâtre Français.

The Boulevard de l'Impératrice requiring the destruction of the old *barrière* of the Bois de Boulogne, it has been decided that a new one shall be constructed at the Porte de Longchamps. The works for this are already in progress, and various improvements are to be introduced.

The *saison des eaux* is at its height, and Dieppe, Hâvre, Joinville, Etretat, Vichy, &c., are as crowded with Parisiennes Paris is with foreigners. It is curious to see how, in these places, the French mania for gaiety show, amusement, and dress, displays itself. It is generally supposed that people going to watering places have *some* desire—it may be more, it may be less—to obtain quiet, health, and retirement, to rusticate a little. Well, carry such notions to a French watering-place—you go into the streets; there you behold flounces sweeping the particularly dirty streets of dirty villages: lace shawls serving as protections against sharp sea breezes (for all the northern coast, where most of these places are, is extremely cold); fly-away bonnets, precisely like those you have just left figuring in the bois de Boulogne. In the evening sounds of music get your ears. You inquire the cause. It is the *salon*—every night, Sundays included, people go to the *salon*. They hear concerts, they play, they dance, they dress, they get up fierce feuds and bitter rivalries; and, having thus spent a month or six weeks of greater movement, and stir, and fatigue, and excitement, than in Paris, they return thither, persuaded that they have derived infinite benefit from the sea and the country, or wondering they have not done so.

KING BOMBA AND HIS SLAVES.

An inspector of police, called Gioberti, who, with a prudent horror of the name, has changed it to Ghiberti, lately ordered a bookbinder in Naples to execute for him the following device to stick in the bottom of his hat: "Costanza e Fedeltà al nostro Augusto unico Signore e Padrone Assoluto Ferdinando"—beneath the royal arms two hands clasped, two swords crossed, and a laurel. The man said that he had not the proper instruments for the completion of the work, and that, if many copies were wanted, he must entrust the execution of them to a lithographist, which was done. This person having finished one as a specimen, then, in pursuance of existing regulations, asked permission of the authorities to proceed with his work. Without such a permission not a man in Naples would dare to print or publish a word. This cautious step was, therefore, a necessary act of obedience; but it cost the ill-fated artist his liberty: he was arrested and imprisoned for several days, and afterwards reproachfully set at liberty, because "he did not understand that some things were to be done from an impulse of devotion, and not with the usual forms of permission." The persecution now going on is, however, not confined to a class—it is sufficiently general—for even one of the highest functionaries of the kingdom has been compromised lately by a mistake—no less a person than the Procurator-General of the Grand Court of Accounts, Signor Troisi, officer of the Legion of Honour. He was visiting lately a married daughter at Avellino, and before leaving thought it the right thing to call on the Intendant of the Province. Most unfortunately he had in his case a card as Peer of the Parliament of 1848, and yet more unfortunately he left this card. Astonished at the incident, the zealous Intendant sent it to the Director of Police, who laid it before the King in Council. Troisi was therefore placed in a most awkward position, and the house of his son-in-law in Avellino has been subjected to a most rigorous investigation.

Even the military, who four or five years since had completely the upper hand, are now under the police, and incidents occur every day which could not have taken place in 1848 or 1849. When that authority was exercised justly and temperately this might be considered a sign of social progress; but when, as in the present case, it is a "pestilence that walketh in darkness," its all-absorbing and tremendous power is naturally a subject of dread. The feeling which exists between the military and civil authorities may be inferred from the following incident:—An officer, having been insulted by a policeman, corrected him with the flat of his sword. Shirro laid his complaint before his superior. "Had you your dagger by your side?" was the first question. "Yes." "And why was it not used?" He was then driven from the presence with reproaches, and turned out of his situation. This took place at Caserta, and the officer was a Captain in the Engineers.

All the recent severities, playing the part as usual, both of cause and effect, may be traced, in some degree, to the discovery of two pamphlets, both supposed to have been printed in Naples one entitled "Napoli senza Legge," and the other "Cinque anni di Assassini," both of them most violent philippics against the Government. The arrests have, therefore, been very numerous, and bitter feelings have been awakened. It is said that on the 26th ult. no less than fifty-three arrests were made.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The latest dates from Bombay are, July 11: from Calcutta, July 4.

The North-West Provinces are destitute of any news of importance; and Calcutta and Madras are equally barren. The Governor General is still at Nilgherries. It is said that he will return to Calcutta in November, and take his departure for England at the beginning of next year, on the arrival of his successor.

There has been another engagement between the Nepaulese and Thibetans, which has again terminated in favour of the former; the loss of the latter was considerable.

The most important event which the Bombay papers announce is the commercial treaty which has just been concluded by Sir John Bowring with Siam. Thus, one by one, the nations to the eastward of Hindostan—China, Japan, Pegu, and Siam—are brought within the pale of civilised intercourse, and thrown open to commercial enterprises, which will be beneficial alike to them and to the European family.

The following paragraph in a Scinde paper is very important, if true:—

It seems to be at last settled that a force is to leave this country for Egypt next cold season. What its intimate destination may be no one appears to know. It is said that it will be composed with a due regard to the claims of each presidency, but that the Bombay troops will predominate, from the fact of their being so much nearer the scene of expected operations than those of the other presidencies. It is pretty certain that the following will be something like the programme:—One troop Bengal Horse Artillery, three troops Bombay Horse Artillery, her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, two regiments of Scinde Horse, one regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, two regiments of Bengal Irregular Cavalry, two regiments of Punjaub Cavalry, one regiment of Hyderabad Cavalry, four regiments of Native Bengal Infantry, three regiments of Madras Infantry, one regiment of Bombay Infantry, and two regiments of Sikh Corps.

It is further stated that an officer from each regiment is to be left behind for recruiting purposes. This duty will of course devolve on a Captain in the Regular Corps, and on the second in command of Irregulars. It is also stated that extra officers will be attached to the Irregular Corps.

AMERICA

The mail steam-ship *Canada*, which left Halifax on the 3rd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday forenoon. The political news is not of much interest. General Cushing has written a letter to the *Washington Union* on the subject of the Vienna Conference, in which he is severe on France and England, and complimentary to Russia. President Pierce has removed Governor Reed, of Kansas, for maladministration.

Intelligence from Santa Fé, New Mexico, states that Colonel Fontleroy had defeated the Utah Indians and killed forty of the savages. Business was very dull and money scarce. From Utah territory a week's later advices had been received. The Mormons in the vicinity of the great Salt Lake were anticipating a famine. All the crops were being devoured by insects, and flour was very scarce at the price of six dollars per 100 lb. Governor Young, who has commenced as lecturer among the Mormons, advises his brethren to take short excursions throughout the country with their families. This Mormon has no less than ninety wives, and a corresponding family of sons and daughters.

The Rivas (Nicaragua) correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing on the 14th July, gives a detailed account of the defeat, rout, and retreat of the Walker expeditionary band, after an exciting contest with the Government forces.

THE LIMITED LIABILITIES BILL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Umberslade, Warwickshire, 14th August, 1855.

SIR,—It would have been far more fair if you had inserted my last letter, and allowed the public to judge of it themselves, than to comment upon it incorrectly. When did I say that *commercial men of large capital* were only competent to understand the Limited Liability Bill? What I did say was, "that as the commercial men in the House of Commons were generally men of opulence, and they only were competent to understand the matter, it appeared to be an opposition from capital." Then you say the eight or ten opponents to the measure were capitalists: you mean the speakers; but forty voted against it: and if you will examine the list of them you will find many commercial men of very long standing who are not strictly capitalists. I deny altogether that it is a Free-trade measure. The only freedom in the matter is to allow the companies freely to rob the public; and it is as completely separated with my views and opinions on the currency—which, however, I cannot find your previous notice of in your former article. As regards the results, there is no doubt that we shall all know them in time—as every one knows who held the last trump when the cards are out; but it is the duty of those who can see beyond their noses to endeavour to prevent future mischief. I am, however, glad to see that the Lords' amendments have taken the stand out of the measure, so that the mischief it would have done is so limited that the Act will be nearly a dead letter.

Yours faithfully,

G. F. MUNTZ.

SIR CHARLES EASTLAKE'S PRIZE.—The £50 prize offered by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., for the best painting by a local artist, was decided on Saturday last, by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., in favour of a picture by Mr. W. T. Roden, of Birmingham, called "Christ Healing the Man Sick with Palsy." There were twenty-two competitors, all of considerable standing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A very remarkable instance of sudden death happened last Saturday morning, at Kensington. Mr. Hoof, who resided at Madeley House, was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and expired, and the shock had such an effect upon his wife as to cause her death almost immediately afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Hoof were in their usual good health on the previous evening.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 4, 1855.

THE Woronzoff road, passing through our camps, reaches the brow of the hills overlooking Sebastopol at a place called by our own soldiers the picket house, and by the French *la ruine des Anglais*. The latter is, perhaps, the fitter appellation for the place, which was a farmhouse, pulled down at the commencement of the siege by our engineers, who used its beams and joists for platforms. The ruin, too, is constantly occupied by English soldiers, who stop spectators and loungers from proceeding towards the trenches. The Woronzoff road follows the slope of the hills towards Sebastopol, and, passing by Gordon's Battery, is lost after a mile or a mile and half in the ground occupied by the enemy. At the extreme limit where we have been able to penetrate a small stockade of wooden stakes and a barrier of *chevaux de frise* were erected, and a picket was placed there to watch the ground. If the Russians were stopped by this obstacle, the English also were not without impediments to further progress in the direction of the town; and a Russian picket watched them at a distance of forty or fifty yards from the English. There is no lack of stories in Camp of pipes and tobacco exchanged at this point between the soldiers on each side. However this may be, the Russians conceived a desire to destroy our *chevaux de frise* on Thursday night, and they attacked it with a large force at ten o'clock. The artillery fire at that moment was slack; so that the sudden explosion of musketry at the bottom of the Woronzoff broke upon the ears of all with more than usual violence. Indeed—whether it was owing to the silence, or to a certain atmospheric phenomenon—the words of command of the enemy were distinctly audible in Gordon's Battery. On came the Russians in large numbers, with a terrific yell, and a volley which laid low some of the picket. The order, "Reserves to the front!" resounded that instant through Gordon's; and parties of the 7th and 77th bounded out with a "Hurrah" louder and deeper than that of the enemy. The Russians, in the meanwhile, had been doing their work in style; they had torn down part of the stockade, and were carrying off large numbers of our *chevaux de frise* for their own use, when they were assailed, and their further progress put an end to by a spirited charge which drove them back into their lines with some loss. On one side I hear that fourteen men were killed and wounded.

This incident is almost the only one noticeable this week, during which the operations of the siege have been much delayed by thunder storms. From Tuesday to Thursday rain poured down in heavy torrents, which swept down the tents of the soldiers, and transferred many of them into duckponds. A new battery commenced by the Naval Brigade was seriously injured by it, and generally the trenches were in a most dirty and unpleasant state. Notwithstanding all this, however, the works of the advance continue to be pushed with unremitting activity, and our engineers may be seen burrowing on the side of the hill, within 120 yards of the Redan. The work was so far advanced in that direction last night that there were small pieces of ordnance there firing into the embrasures of the great Russian work, and annoying the enemy considerably. The French were to be seen on their side cutting their way slowly on towards the Malakoff, under the fire of guns from the Redan. All that can be done, however, by the chronicler this week is to report progress.

The storm, which impeded work at the front, was useful at Balaclava in showing that the arrangements made there were as yet imperfect, and unsuited to resist the attacks of bad weather. The streets were flooded with water, which settled on the roads, banked up as they are by the erection of new quays, and working parties of muleteers made their way through mountains of mud and foul stenches to their several wharves.

The materials forming the embankments of the quays sank down, and settled into the harbour, shaking the foundations of the *piers*. In the midst of all this Sir George Maclean took possession of his new office, and every commissariat-office office was in a state of hubbub and confusion. General Filder, who left Balaclava in the *Lion* (her spacious cabins he insisted on having all to himself), appeared to all to be succeeded by a very energetic man, apparently determined to see and know everything, and the men appointed under him seemed to second his views. It was a favourable opportunity for the Duke of Newcastle, who had recently arrived in the *Ottawa*, to become practically acquainted with the state of affairs, and compare it with what it had been at the time when his Lordship held office in England. Since the return of the clear weather the Duke has proceeded to the front, where he will become practically cognisant of the wants and necessities of our men

The news from the Camp this week is very meagre. The only incident of importance was the Russian sortie, of which a good account is given by our own Correspondent, and in the following despatch from General Simpson:

War Department, August 16, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson, Commanding-her Majesty's forces in the East

Before Sebastopol, August 4, 1855

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the night of the 2nd instant, between ten and eleven o'clock, the enemy made a sortie in considerable force by the Woronzoff-road. The strength of the enemy is computed to be about 2000. Their object was to destroy a heavy iron chevaux de frize, made across the Woronzoff-road, between our right and left attacks, and being further supported by heavy columns in rear, to take advantage of such circumstances as might present themselves.

They came on with loud cheers and bugling, and were received with great gallantry by our advanced picket, under the command of Lieutenant R. E. Carr, of the 39th Regiment, with 30 men, firing at the same time upon the enemy, to the main body, under the command of Captain Leckie, 39th Regiment.

A heavy and well-directed fire was opened upon the enemy by the party under Captain Leckie on the Woronzoff-road, as also by the guard of the trenches on the right of the fourth parallel, under the command of Captain Boyle of the 89th Regiment, and Captain Turner of the 1st Royals, which, in about ten minutes, caused the enemy to retire from an attack which, if it had not been so well met, might have been a serious affair

The enemy left four men killed, and some wounded were carried away. We had only one man slightly wounded in this affair.

I have the honour to transmit the returns of casualties from the 30th July to the 2nd August

I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship of the return to this army of Captain Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, from being a prisoner of war. He expresses himself highly grateful for the kindness with which he was treated by the Russians during his captivity.

It is with deep regret that I have to communicate to your Lordship that Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, G.C.B., has been compelled, upon the recommendation of a Medical Board, to return to England. Sir R. England is the last of the general officers who left the United Kingdom in command of a division; he has remained at his post throughout the trying lasts of Bulgaria and the severities and hardships of the winter campaign in the Crimea; and great credit is due to this officer for the constancy and untiring zeal he has contributed in carrying out arduous and difficult duties on all occasions.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,

The Lord Panmure, &c., &c. General Commanding

Other letters from the seat of war give further particulars about the siege operations which are being carried on without intermission. The French work has now come to be within 100 or 115 yards of the enemy's position, which is as far as the engineers can go

The report of an intended Russian attack on the Tchernaya is said to have had some foundation. The first news about it was brought by a deserter from Sebastopol, and his report has been corroborated by other deserters. General Liders had made all his arrangements for the attack, but an order, which arrived at the last moment, countermanded the expedition until the arrival of General Paniutin, who is expected with the corps of observation of Bessarabia, amounting to 70,000 men (on paper).

DESTRUCTION OF SVEABORG.

After long waiting, a blow has been struck in the Gulf of Finland which will reverberate from St Petersburg to Moscow. The second naval fortress in those waters, and the third in the Russian empire, has been destroyed by the Allied fleets. May not the destruction of Sveaborg be the forerunner of the fall of Cronstadt—not this year, perhaps, but next? For although there is no deep water, as at Sveaborg, yet the success of the fleet goes far to prove that shallows need be no insurmountable obstacle to that immense flotilla of gun-boats now building for 1856.

The Allied fleet, consisting of seventeen English men-of-war, fifteen gun boats, and sixteen mortar vessels; two French men of-war, six gun-boats, and five mortar-vessels, left Nargen on the 6th of August, and anchored the same night among the islands, about five miles from Sveaborg. The shores were thronged with people, who saw the magnificent and powerful ships come onward to their destination. The particulars of the operations by which the great result was obtained have not yet been received, but it appears to have been a part of the programme that the gun-boats and mortar-vessels should open the bombardment at 2500 yards; and as some of the islands lie at that distance from the innermost verge of the forts, we presume that a portion of them, at least, took up their position behind these natural barricades, somewhat on the flank of the main defences. The citadel of the fortress is Wargön, which the Russians state was "almost entirely bombproof." It is behind this that the Swedes constructed the spacious docks and basins of the place, and it is within the fort of Wargön that the body of the founder, Marshal Ehrenswärd, is entombed. Since last year the enemy had strengthened the casemated granite batteries by earthworks at various points; but Sveaborg was already a mass of walls and guns, and little remained to be done, except to secure the flanking positions on the larger islands and the main.

The following telegraphic message from Admiral Dundas was received at the Admiralty at a late hour on Tuesday night:—

Off Sveaborg, Aug. 11.

Sveaborg was attacked by the mortars and gun-boats of the Allied squadrons on the morning of the 9th inst. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced in a few hours. Nearly all the principal buildings on Voegon, and many more on Swarts, including those of the arsenals and dockyards, are burnt. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the Allied fleets.

The following despatch, dated "Dantzic, August 14," was posted up at the Paris Bourse on Tuesday evening:—

ADMIRAL PENAUD TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

On board the *Tourville*, Aug. 11, 1855.

The bombardment of Sveaborg by the Allied squadrons has been attended with complete success. An immense conflagration, which lasted for forty-five hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder-magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffers an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in matériel. The crews are in a state of enthusiasm.

Private despatches speak of the destruction of the dockyards, the town, the earthworks, the batteries; and it is very satisfactory to find that this great exploit has cost an "insignificant" loss of life, and no loss whatever of matériel.

The destruction of Sveaborg is the crowning result of our operations on the south coast of Finland. Captain Yelverton and Captain Vansittart had already destroyed all the forts between Wiborg and Helsingfors—Fredrickshamn, Kotka, and Swartholm. Although the military results of this naval campaign, terminating with a victory, are not very important, yet we must not overlook their moral and political effect upon Germany and the Scandinavian States. We have now given a strong indication that there is nothing Russian in the Gulf of Finland that our armaments cannot reach; and, even if the fall of Cronstadt should be postponed to next year, the nation will feel pretty well assured that the doom of that robber's den is now sealed.

The fortress of Sveaborg is built on granite isles, about a mile in advance of Helsingfors, the Russian capital of Finland, as Abo was formerly its Swedish capital. The isles in question, eight in number, are mere rocks, connected together by a strong fortification; and in the centre is situated the port where the Russian flotilla is placed. The largest of the rocks is that called Gustavus' Sword, on which is built the residence of the Governor, with a sort of garden, formed of mould brought from the mainland; and a vast cistern, in which is heaped together a large quantity of snow in winter, to furnish water to the garrison. Sveaborg has been called the Gibraltar of the North; it would seem, however, not with so much justice as was formerly thought, since the bombardment shows it to be anything but impregnable.

[We shall give several illustrations of the destruction of Sveaborg, from sketches taken on the spot by our Artist, Mr. Carmichael.]

THE WHITE SEA.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report, addressed by Capt Guilbert, commanding the French frigate *Olympidre*, in the White Sea, and dated June 28th:—

I have the honour to inform you that on the 15th I arrived before the Bar of Archangel, where I effected my junction with the English division. The White Sea became this year free from ice before the end of May, and several neutral vessels, taking advantage of the open navigation, repaired to Archangel, and some even took in cargo and left the port before the arrival of the English. We thought it our duty to address the consuls, authorising the others to withdraw, either in ballast or with those portions of their cargo which they already had taken on board before the first notification of the blockade. I have reason to believe that all have now left: they are, for the most part, Norwegians, Americans, and from Bremen, the latter of considerable tonnage. All were loaded with corn and flour. The Danish ship *Chase*, in favour of which I last year granted permission to return to Archangel, during the blockade, on account of serious damage, has now left under safe conduct.

The steamers *Petrel* and *Cygne* did not rejoin me until the 23rd, having been delayed by bad weather on the voyage from Hammerfest.

THEATRE DES ZOUAVES, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

There are few amusements in which soldiers encamped as ours are before Sebastopol can indulge. The officers themselves are unable to find any means of whiling away time in the intervals of labour. Some horse-racing and a few dog-hunts were tried, but these sports were necessarily abandoned at the onset of the tremendous heats which render motion in the daytime all but impossible. In every pursuit, however, where a will exists, a way may be found; and in the cool evenings our soldiers may be seen engaged in one of two or three games which are now the favourites of the Camp. One of them is a species of bowling with small cannon-balls, in which the object of the players seems to be who shall soonest fill nine small holes sunk in the earth at various points of a large square. Another game is that of skittles, in which few can indulge, because there are but few skittles in Camp. In the trenches a popular amusement is for the men to erect mimic batteries of earth against each other. Miniature mortar-beds are erected, and minié rifle-balls, from which the iron cups have been extracted, having touch-holes drilled in them, serve to keep up a fire of small stones, which batter very prettily the enemy's works. All these amusements are, however, thrown into the shade by the amateur theatricals played every Sunday evening in the camp of the Zouaves, by a few clever actors of the various regiments. After two or three of the first nights, it was noticed with regret that the theatre was closed. *Relâche*, as the French say, not *pour cause d'indisposition*, but *pour cause de mort*. The acting of the amateurs ceased for a time, their services having been required on other scenes, where they performed more heroic feats. Yet see how contagious is the pursuit of pleasure! The first batch of actors had no sooner been thus painfully deprived of all future pleasures than others, equal in ardour and almost as much so in skill, took their place, and the performances resumed their accustomed routine, diversified now and then by the volunteer song of some English *lustig*, whose voice quavered out a doleful or a merry ditty, as the case might be, unmindful of the stern rigours of Lord Grovesnor's Act, whose terrors were about that time threatening the London public. Nor were the English unrepresented in the audience; and as actors had been found amongst our ranks, so likewise were numerous auditors, who listened, with the decorous and serious attention peculiar to Britons, to the queer jokes perpetrated by the comic Zouaves.

The theatre, which is not far from the mill near Inkerman—with which I am confident all your readers are well acquainted—consists of a large canvas cloth, originally intended as a cover for forage, and elaborately marked "Subsistances Militaires." This canvas is stretched over a slight but ingenious wooden framework. A screen, on which is written "Entrée du Théâtre," is guarded by Zouaves, who keep away the press from a pretty vivandière holding in her hand a hat into which the audience drop their contributions as they enter. No fixed price is paid for admission, but each gives of his wealth what he can; knowing that, however little his gift may be, it is acceptable to the poor prisoners made by the Russians before Sebastopol. The passage into this theatre, as I entered it last Sunday, in a dark moonless night, was very striking.—The audience had already taken their seats upon earthen elevations or ridges left by the pick which had scooped out the parallel ditches in which their feet rested. The whole of the area on which these seats were formed was sunk below the surrounding plain, and a wall of stones inclosed the whole, on which crowds of soldiers, too poor and too numerous to enter, were assembled. A few broad paper lanterns, stuck on the ends of poles, lighted up in dusky outlines the forms of the spectators, whilst the footlights threw out in bold relief the forms of the Zouaves who played in the orchestra. The drop, a matchless piece of scene-painting, represented a gigantic eagle with outspread wings, in a space closed in by curtains of the colour and appearance of camp blankets; on his left a melancholy and nude lady was seated on a bundle of sticks, playing on a lyre; whilst on the right sat a pensive Roman warrior, like Marius, turning his back upon the ruins of Sebastopol.

A grotesque *chansonette* commenced the entertainment, and by the time the curtain rose upon "Le Bal des Sauvages"—a play, of which the first act bore the title of "La Boutique du Père Blavet"—the whole of the inner space forming the pit was filled with officers of all nations, commissioned and non commissioned, most of them smoking short clay pipes, lighted by extracting the candles from the paper lanterns about them. Jokes of a somewhat gross tendency were flying about the pit as the audience contemplated the buxom charms of *Mademoiselle Camomille*, a sergeant of Zouaves, and the sprightly daughter of an herboriste. The lear intended for bewitching smile, the voice toned down to a would-be feminine key, were inexhaustible subjects of laughter and merriment; whilst the somewhat coarse and open allusions of the actors were met with demonstrations of unfeigned gratification and pleasure. Besides these, however, there were not a few allusions to present circumstances; and the "gag" of some of the performers was almost as sprightly as that of Wright, at the Adelphi, when he indulges in sly jokes which diligent readers seek for in vain in the published play. Roars of laughter greeted the bamboozled father of the virtuous *Camomille* when, discovering that lady at supper with three *paillasses*, after a masked ball, he rushes angle-handed on the ravishers, crying out—"Ah! vous voulez faire passer le Danube à ma fille. Eh bien: vous allons commencer notre petite guerre d'Orient." An amusing by-play was that of a moustachioed German perpetually thrusting in his ear and always backing out at critical moments.

ZOUAVE PLAY-BILL.

The acting was very good, and the pleasure it afforded was enhanced by the details of a background, consisting of brilliant flashes and sharp explosions, which told us that whilst we were enjoying ourselves in one place, the duty of our armies was not neglected, and the enemy was still pressing us as of old. The audience were one and all too much accustomed to these sounds to pay much attention to them; but, just as the sallies of the actors caused most merriment, our ears were greeted with such a terrific outburst of flashes and explosions that the performance suddenly came to a stand-still. The curtain dropped as the audience almost by enchantment disappeared. The soldiers glided away like ghosts from the sides of the outer wall of the theatre. Officers, emerging from the pit, sought their horses, which impatient men were itching to let go, and all was momentary tumult and confusion. The roar of artillery, the crash of shells of all dimensions, the din of human voices, and a supernatural light which seemed to start into the air at the nearest point, and run like lightning from end to end of the hostile lines, greeted us as we made our way towards Cathcart's-hill, where the best view was known to exist. From this point were visible, in greater detail, the mass and variety on both sides. Human forms it was impossible to distinguish, but the dark sky was alive with fiery balls, whilst the broad flash of the 13-inch, the scintillation of exploding shells, and the sharp-pointed flame of rifles, proclaimed a busy and numerous force on both sides. It did not seem, however, that the chief firing was outside the works of either party. So close are the hostile positions that they blaze at each other from their several fortifications, and death was dealt round more by explosive projectiles than by direct fire. The cause of this terrific outburst was a large French working party exposed to view on the sides of the Malakoff. At first it was annoyed by bullets and small shells, five or six of which, fired from a large mortar, are ignited together, and form what is called a *bouquet*; then the works of the Mamelon took up their part, and gradually the whole line was engaged in the murderous fire I have described. The effect was to stop the works for the night; the trenches in the advance being untenable till two in the morning, when the firing ceased. You may judge from this to what interruptions our engineers are now subject, and how long and difficult it is to build strong works in such dangerous proximity to the enemy.

I enclose you the lithographed play-bill issued by the Zouaves on this occasion, which will no doubt amuse your readers.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT NAPLES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The whole of the Quartigie del Mercato, in Naples, on the 13th ult., was alarmed by a fearful accident, of which the accompanying representation conveys as accurate an idea as recollection will enable the artist to furnish. It was shortly before mid-day when a terrible explosion was heard to proceed from the interior of Castello Nuovo, from its architecture and history one of the most interesting buildings in the capital. The alarm was communicated to the whole neighbourhood. Every one in the streets fled. In the Largo del Castello, La Posta, Marina, the Forio, the shops

"THEATRE DES ZOUAVES," IN THE FRENCH CAMP, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

were immediately closed, as though the disorders of 1848 were about to be renewed. The fact is that clouds of smoke were seen rising up from the interior of the Castle, and floating over the adjacent streets, whilst with them were intermixed hats, caps, and clothes, stones and timber. The noise of the explosion was as that of thunder. Some thought that an earthquake had taken place, others that Vesuvius had broken out, and many that it was the first blow of a revolution. The accident took place in the rooms used by the Government for the manufacture of percussion-caps; but how it is impossible to ascertain, as most of those who were spectators are either dead or not expected to live; and those who are aware of any antecedent circumstances which threatened danger dare not speak of them. It is a wonder and a mercy that the accident was so limited in its extent, as in the vaults of the Castle an immense quantity of English powder was kept, which had been purchased by the Sicilians in England during the last revolution. As it was, that part of the Castle buildings was blown into the air, and a considerable number of lives lost—various statements give the number from fourteen to thirty; whilst very many are in the hospital in a hopeless state. On seeing the workmen employed about the Castle rushing by hundreds out of the gates, the sentinels closed them, ran to arms, and pointed the cannon, as in preparation for the worst. The ground for a considerable space around the neighbourhood was covered with percussion-caps, whilst children have been annoying the sober with the eternal popping of damaged fireworks which were manufactured in the Castle for Royal fêtes, and which were sold for a small sum. The King came over the following morning; and, immediately visiting the spot, with his usual activity urged on the excavations for the relief of the sufferers. Some were found without their heads, others without arms or legs. Some were so blackened as to be beyond power of recognition, and many were fractured and destroyed by the falling of timber, stones, and furniture of the upper apartments. One young man was found, half dead, two days after the accident, jammed between two planks: his arms were free, but his body was immovable. For some time they supported him by passing a sponge to his mouth dipped in water attached to the end of a long cane. After some time he was drawn out and taken to the hospital. It appears that some time since his Majesty pointed out some defects in the machinery, as he did in the large granary before it fell four or five years ago; in the dry dock also; and more recently in a building called the Maddaloni—in all which cases, through inattention to the Royal commands, accidents took place, involving the loss of considerable amount of life and property.

EXPLOSION AT CASTEL NUOVO, NAPLES.

CAPTAIN DISNEY'S WAR PROJECTILE EXPERIMENTS, IN THE GROUNDS OF MULGRAVE HOUSE, FULHAM.

CAPTAIN DISNEY'S WAR PROJECTILE.

A number of experiments have been made during the last few weeks in the neighbourhood of Chelsea Hospital, and, more recently, at Lord Ranelagh's residence, Fulham, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new war projectile, the invention of Captain Disney. From the accounts given it appears that the new destructive missile is a reproduction of the celebrated Greek fire, by which materials the most difficult to ignite under ordinary circumstances are readily consumed. It is said to be admirably adapted for use as a hand-grenade, as well as in other modes; and Captain Disney states that the chemical preparation which he employs, if the risk of carrying it out ready made is objected to, can be easily manufactured at the seat of war. Captain Disney also exhibited at Ranelagh a shell for causing temporary blindness among troops brought within its influence. Of course, the company present, which included the Duke of Wellington and a number of officers, took the precaution of keeping at a safe distance from so formidable a projectile at the moment of its explosion, although the inventor stated that he had prepared the charge in a very mild form, so as to avoid any awkward consequence to the company assembled. After the fumes of the explosion had somewhat dispersed, Lord Ranelagh passed through them without any injury to his optics. Other gentlemen who went up to the shell after it had exploded experienced some irritation in the nostrils, which some of them compared to the effects produced by Lundy Foot snuff.

TONG CASTLE, SALOP.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TONG CASTLE, SALOP.

Although the present edifice of Tong Castle belongs but by name, and the character of its architecture, to "Salopia antiqua" (the date of its erection being scarcely a century since), the site is one of great antiquarian interest. It lies in the district occupied by the Saxon chiefs, which they wrested from the inland Britons after nearly a century and a half of contests. Tradition points to the original castle of Tong as the residence of Hengist the Saxon; and, after having been owned and occupied by the Pembridges, Vernons, Pierrepoints, and other families, the greater part was pulled down in 1764, when the present castle was erected on the site. It is a stately pile, of mixed Gothic and Moorish architecture, with an abundance of turrets, pinnacles, and domes, and is wholly built of stone. The castle stands in a rich and

REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN LEGION BY HER MAJESTY, AT SHORNCLIFFE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

well-timbered park, in the finest portion of the estate, a domain of some 2936 acres, in the finest part of the county of Salop. The pleasure-grounds and shrubberies, lakes, and cascades, contribute to the picturesque beauty of the estate, which is of great seclusion and beauty, and lies about twenty-one miles south-east of Shrewsbury, and ten miles east from Wolverhampton and Bridgnorth. Within the ring of the park, and about 600 yards from the castle, at the village of Tong, is an ancient collegiate church, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, purchased by Isabel, widow of Sir Fulke Pembridge, in the early part of the fifteenth century, who rebuilt it, and made it a collegiate for a warden, four fellows, two clerks and choristers; to which was added an hospital for thirteen poor persons. The church has a peal of six bells, besides "the Great Bell of Tong," and it is rich in monuments to the Pembrokes, and Skeffingtons, the Vernons, the Stanleys, Herrenpoints, Willoughbys, and other distinguished families. In the church, also, is "the Golden Chapel," erected by Sir Henry Vernon, in 1515, and now used as the family pew of Tong Castle. Near the church is a group of picturesque ruins, the remains of the old hospital, already mentioned. The entire property will be submitted for sale early in the ensuing month.

REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN LEGION BY HER MAJESTY.

THE troops recently enlisted into the English service in Germany and Switzerland, and who have for some time past been encamped on Shorncliffe Downs, near Folkestone, were reviewed on Thursday week by her Majesty, who, for this purpose, besides travelling a considerable distance by sea and land carriage, made a journey of upwards of 200 miles by railway. The inhabitants of Folkestone, duly sensible of the honour conferred upon them by her Majesty's visit, devoted their best energies for several days previous to beautifying the old town, and making as loyal an exhibition as the brevity of the preparations would allow. The fleet of the South-Eastern Railway Company stationed in the harbour were gaily dressed out, and the stores of the company were freely lent to the inhabitants to aid in the display. The Pavilion Hotel was decorated from end to end with handsome flags, and at the turn into the Undercliff road a triumphal arch of some pretensions, composed of evergreens, spanned the thoroughfare. The quiet little village of Sandgate, which has been lately roused into most unusual action by the Camp in its vicinity, was not behindhand in offering a welcome to the Sovereign. Triumphal arches spanned its only street, and every house displayed the loyalty of its owner by exhibiting flags or evergreens.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who had left Osborne at eight o'clock, arrived at the Folkestone Harbour Station about half-past twelve. The journey from Portsmouth had been performed over the Brighton and South Coast Railway as far as Hastings, and thence, viâ Ashford, over the South-Eastern Railway, to Folkestone. The Queen, who was met at the confines of the Camp by the officers of the Staff, drove first to the flag-staff, where her Majesty was received by a general salute, the bands of each regiment playing the National Anthem. After remaining for a few moments, her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hardinge, and the members of the Staff, drove along the whole line, minutely inspecting each regiment as she passed. Returning to the flag-staff, her Majesty and the Prince alighted from the Royal carriage, while the troops marched past. The first regiment to pass the saluting-point was the German Light Infantry, which was in turn followed by the Rifle Battalion—the Swiss bringing up the rear

After all the troops had marched past, her Majesty desired that the commanding officers of brigades and regiments should be presented to her, a ceremony which was duly gone through to the evident satisfaction of the whole of the Staff. Her Majesty conversed in German with several of the officers, and complimented them very graciously on the efficient state of their regiments

Her Majesty afterwards proceeded to the officers' mess-room, where an elegant luncheon had been provided by Mr. Breach, the famous host of the Pavilion Hotel. Her Majesty honoured Mr. Breach by inspecting his kitchen arrangements, and subsequently partook of luncheon; the principal officers of the Staff being invited to sit at the Royal table. The Queen arrived at Folkestone at half past three o'clock, and, re-entering the South-Eastern train, her journey over that line as far as Hastings, under conduct of Captain Barlow, General Manager. The South Coast Company took her Majesty forward to Portsmouth, where the Royal party arrived safely at half-past six o'clock.

The following general order has been issued from the Horse Guards, dated August 10:

The General Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to express to Colonel Hans Sulzberger, and the officers and men of the British Swiss Legion, the high satisfaction with which her Majesty, in passing down their line yesterday, witnessed the soldier like appearance of this trained body of men, ready for any service. The characteristic courage and fidelity of Swiss soldiers will ensure for the Legion, on joining her Majesty's forces in the East, a cordial welcome from their comrades of the British Army to which brave men are ever entitled. The general order will be communicated to the Swiss Legion by Colonel Ainlock, Inspector-General.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE CHIPPING NORTON BRANCH.

THE opening of this short branch, four miles and a half in length, took place August 10th. The principle on which it has been constructed, and the small cost per mile, merit special notice. A dinner was given at the Town-hall in celebration of the completion. About 120 persons sat down at table; the Mayor presiding. The cost of the line, which does not present any engineering difficulties, has been £26,000, including stations. One half of this amount has been subscribed by the inhabitants of Chipping Norton, and the other by Sir Morton Peto, Bart., who contracted the line. The feeling of the town was an enthusiastic one on the occasion The whole of the shops were closed; flags were pendant from various parts of the town; the church bells rang a merry peal; a very good brass band was stationed at the Town hall, and occasionally played some inspiriting march or national melody, and, altogether, the example set by this "independent" little place is one that not only does it infinite credit, but will, we trust, be followed by hundreds of towns situated within short distances from through lines of railway.

At the dinner the Mayor (Mr. Bliss) was supported by Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Parson (the Deputy-Chairman of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway), Mr. Fowler (the engineer of that line), Mr. Lewis, Mr. Busby, and Mr. Johnson (directors), Mr. Wilkins (the Deputy Mayor), the Mayors of Banbury and Stratford, &c. A very excellent dinner having been disposed of, a considerable number of ladies, including Lady Peto and the Lady Mayoress, entered the room, and were escorted to some elegantly fitted-up and raised seats. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and enthusiastically responded to. "The Army and Navy" followed, as well as that of "The County Members."

Mr. Wilkins, the Deputy Mayor, in an appropriate address, presented a very handsome silver salver and bread-basket to the Mayor, as a testimonial from the (the Mayor's) fellow-townsmen, neighbours, and friends, of their estimation of his private and public character, and particularly with respect to the invaluable services he had rendered in carrying the Chipping Norton branch line to a successful completion.

The Mayor, having returned thanks, proposed "The Health of the Directors of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, and Success to the Chipping Norton Branch" (Cheers); and, with the toast he would connect the name of Mr. John Parson, the deputy chairman (Cheers). Mr. Parson had rendered essential service to the people of Chipping Norton in his endeavours to induce the promoters of the branch, and was therefore specially entitled to their thanks.

Sir Morton Peto, whose health had been given with all the honours, took the opportunity, in returning thanks, of giving a short narrative of the circumstances attending his connection with the Chipping Norton line, which, as he observed, was a pattern which the promoters of our branch lines ought to follow. The days were past when landowners could obtain exorbitante prices from railways for land (Hear, hear); the days were gone when the promoters of lines were content to buy off the opposition of landholders by giving to them a amount or accommodation works they required, with also a most heavy price for their land. He was a warm admirer of the late Sir Robert Peel in many respects, but that distinguished man never did or wrong in lending his influence to attend to Lord Dalhousie's Conservative principle in the extension of the railway system of this country (Loud cheers). If this country had spent £200,000,000 in railways that might have been constructed for £100,000,000, it was scarcely necessary for him to say that £100,000,000 had been lost to the country. Branch lines in this country were considered what were termed "small fry," and not "codlers," to main lines. Why? Because they had been projected to protect traffic or to annoy a neighbour, rather than with a view of developing the traffic of the districts through which they were constructed. And he might here express his conviction that if Mr. Langston and the landowners in this locality had not acted with the most liberal spirit, the probability was that instead of £90 0, the line would have cost from £25,000 to £26,000 per mile (Hear, hear) He thought that the principle on which this line had been constructed was one calculated to benefit the country through which branch lines passed; that it would give profit to the promoters and to the parent lines with which they were connected, and that such principle of construction would very important and productive the great good to our common country (Loud cheers).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 19.—11th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 20.—Robert Bloomfield died, 1823.
TUESDAY, 21.—Blackcock shooting begins
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Warren Hastings died, 1818.
THURSDAY, 23.—American War commenced, 1775.
FRIDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
SATURDAY, 25.—David Hume died, 1776. Herschel died, 1822.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
0 44	0 2	0 19	0 30	0 57	1 17	1 41	2 0	2 28	2 49	3 9	3 31	3 51	4 0	4 35	4 55	5 20	5 40	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 12

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

for August 25, September 1, and following week, will contain

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS of every EVENT of INTEREST connected with

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT

TO THE

EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The Public Reception, Ceremonies, and Fêtes, will be faithfully illustrated by Artists of both nations, and no pains or expense will be spared in recording this great event. The SERIES of ILLUSTRATIONS will include—

The Arrival and Reception of her Majesty at Boulogne.
Arrival of the Queen at the Palace of St. Cloud.
Grand Staircase at St. Cloud.
Performance in the Palace Theatre.
The Royal Salon, State Bed, and Bureau.
Arrival of her Majesty at the Tuileries.
View of Paris, and Garden Front of the Tuileries.
New Portraits of the Emperor and Empress of the French, and of her Majesty and Prince Albert.
The Imperial Cent Gardes.
The Imperial Guides.
Grand Reception in the Streets of Paris. Procession on the Boulevards.
Grand Review in the Champ de Mars.
The Imperial and Royal Cortège passing the Madeleine.
Visit to the Universal Exhibition.
Visit to the Beaux Arts, with Specimens of the Pictures.
Portraits of Prince Napoleon, M. de Romville, and the Count de Morny.
Concert of the Conservatoire de Musique.
Reception of the Corps Diplomatique.
Visit to the Grand Opera.
Visit to the Picture Galleries of the Louvre.
Grand Ball at the Hôtel de Ville
Visit to to the Opéra Comique.
Drive in the Forest of St. Germains
Departure of her Majesty for England, &c., &c.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this series must order immediately, as the demand is sure to exceed the supply. Subscribers giving their orders to the various newsmen will be supplied in rotation as received.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, 198, Strand.

BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG. Our Artist, Mr. J. W. Carmichael, who was present during the above action, will forward us Sketches of the same, which we shall engrave as early as practicable.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

AS we announced last week, upon the faith of our private letters from the Baltic, the British and French fleets have attacked the fortress of Sveaborg; and, as we ventured to predict—on the faith of the spirit, zeal, and gallantry of the officers and men of the united Navies—the attack was signally successful. In far less time than could have been reasonably anticipated the fortress was destroyed; and, what adds to the splendour of the victory, without detracting from its value in any respect, it appears to have been unattended with the loss of a single life to the assailants. Sveaborg no longer exists as a fortress; and Helsingfors stands helpless at our mercy. Thus the achievement which last year appeared to Sir Charles Napier too formidable to attempt with the ships and the men at his disposal has this year proved of easy accomplishment to Admiral Dundas and his brave companions. It is possible that Sir Charles Napier was right in 1854, and that he had for his purpose neither proper ships nor properly-disciplined crews. If this be the correct state of the case, it shows that the interval has been well employed, and that no time has been lost in the Baltic since the deficiency was made manifest. But, if Sir Charles Napier were wrong in his estimate of the means at his disposal, what account shall he render to his country or his conscience? Success in 1854 would not only have been more glorious than it is in 1855, but would have been accompanied by the additional loss to the Russians of eight ships of the line, which, pending Sir Charles Napier's inactivity, succeeded in making their escape to the securer fortress of Cronstadt. On this point, however, even if Sir Charles were to blame, which we by no means allege, it would be ungenerous at this moment to dwell. It is sufficient for the country to know that opportune victory has rewarded the energy and skill of its champions. The destruction of Bomarsund was no mean blow to the power of Russia; that of Sveaborg is greater still; that of Cronstadt, for which the public appetite is whetted by the last news from the Baltic, will be greatest of all. Not even the overthrow of Sebastopol itself would transcend it in importance; for, with Cronstadt annihilated, there would be nothing to stop the Allies from taking possession of St. Petersburg. This is perhaps too much to hope for, during the short interval that yet remains before the commencement of the Baltic winter; but in every case the country will be satisfied with what has been done, especially on reflection that not only by battle, but by blockade, the enemy is beaten and humiliated; and that, as a naval and maritime power, Russia is annihilated by the mere presence of our squadrons in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and that neither her hostile fleets nor her peaceful merchant-vessels dare to show themselves in any sea or ocean of the globe, with the sole exception of the landlocked Caspian.

From Sebastopol there is nothing new; but it is evident that a decisive movement, first against the Malakoff, and next against the town, cannot be far distant. It was not by accident, but by design, that the last great attack was made on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. Neither will it be by accident if the next attack should happen to be made on the 15th of this month. That day is the fête of Napoleon—a day which the French Army would be but too happy to render more memorable than it is by a deed of glory, and in which the British, we are equally confident, would be quite as happy to aid them.

PARLIAMENT has once more separated, leaving us, this time, in the midst of a double crisis of the utmost interest. From the Baltic and from the Black Sea tidings of bloodshed and of triumph are hourly expected, but Ministers know full well the impossibility of detaining our representatives, at such a period of the year, to receive any news, however important or disastrous; and the gentlemen of England are released. Except as a matter of good taste, not to say dignity, there is not the least objection to the prorogation at this time. Parliament can render no aid or counsel, let the expected tidings be what they may; and the coincidence is only worth remark because common minds may, in their ignorance, consider that the instant selected by England for striking two tremendous blows, with each arm of her force, was scarcely that at which her senators should hurry away to their amusements.

The work of legislation has been but a small part of the occupation of our legislators since Parliament reassembled in December, 1854. Somewhere about 120 Acts have been added to the Statute-book, but very few of these have a public, and still fewer a general, interest. The Limited Liabilities Act, against which capitalists in one House and retired lawyers in another, gave earnest but impotent battle, is the most important measure of the Session, and the only one the value of which will be traceable on a large scale. The opposition to it has, during its passage through the Houses, been based upon certain plausible but transparent grounds; and as the measure, though valuable, will require amendment, it may not be unobstructive, hereafter, to watch the change in the tactics of its selfish opponents, when their theory of "danger to the humble speculator," and to the "moral tone of commercial relations," shall have been exploded. The Criminal Proceedings Act for expediting justice in the case of felonies excited the animosity of some of the lawyers; and we regret to see that Mr. Justice Platt, in addressing his charge at Liverpool to the Grand Jury, thought it worth while to utter sonorous absurdity as to "our glorious laws not allowing a fellow-being to be convicted unless the opinions of two classes of the community were given upon his innocence or guilt." Is it possible that Judges cannot see that our glorious laws, by the aid of our contaminating system of imprisonment, increase criminality; and that, instead of vaunting their glory, an enlightened administrator of the laws would best serve his country by pointing out their defects? In addition to these measures, there has been one for facilitating proceedings on bills of exchange, and one for abolishing, formally, a mass of restrictions on freedom of religious worship—restrictions long since abrogated practically, but which it was well to expunge from our statutes. It should be added that the fanaticism of certain ultra-Sabbatarians has reacted during this Session in a way they little expected; for their introduction of a new restrictive measure, tending to interfere with the domestic comforts and right of free opinion of the humbler classes, produced an excitement which not only swept away the proposed infliction, but induced Parliament to repair, rather summarily, the blunder of last Session in regard to Sunday refreshment

The metropolis—the City, for the present, excepted—will be a great gainer by the Act for its local management, which takes the general care of the draining, lighting, paving, and cleansing of London out of the hands of the parochial authorities, and vests it in municipal officers, chosen by the people. The working of this plan of reform will probably decide the fate of the City Corporation, respited until next year. With this Act one of the metropolitan representatives (Sir Benjamin Hall) has to be credited; and it is satisfactory to record this, because, taken as a body, the metropolitan members are by no means regarded as up to the standard which should characterise men selected by so remarkable a constituency. And, while a species of constitution has thus been granted to London, the colonies of Victoria and of New South Wales have been similarly favoured, though the prognostications of those who are well acquainted with each place do not augur very successful results from the experiments.

Upon the subject of the Newspaper Stamp Act we have had so many opportunities of remarking, that it is not necessary for us to do more, here, than to record it as one of the achievements of the Session 1854-5. With this item, the list of public Acts of interest terminates. It is not either pleasant or profitable to recollect that we ought to have had Educational measures, Ecclesiastical Courts reform, a settlement of the Church-rate question, a Health bill, and a Marriage Law reform, to say nothing of the Irish Landlord and Tenant question, and that on all these subjects abortive attempts at legislation have been made, and finally abandoned.

So much for the Parliament, regarded as law-makers, whose function it will be probably considered has been very inadequately discharged this Session. We may next look at its proceedings in

another light. When the Session began the Coalition Ministry was in office, with Lord Palmerston in a subordinate position. It ends with nearly all the prominent members of that Ministry driven from office, and with Lord Palmerston at the head of affairs. Of the various fights and treasons which have marked the history of the Ministerial changes, enough and to spare has been said, as they went on. Some names which stood high have been irretrievably blackened during this time. Lord John Russell, untrue to his colleagues in the early year, and untrue to his country at a later date, has sullied, past redress, a name which had been associated with worthy achievement in other days; and Mr. Gladstone—fanatic in theory, and revengeful in practice—has chosen to be a valuable friend of Russia in order to be a harmless enemy of Palmerston. Sir James Graham, too, has performed the difficult feat of diminishing the remnant of faith which the nation had in him; and, by his mischievously-intended flight from office, by his Russian advocacy, and by his unbesitating endeavour to crush Mr. Layard by a charge at once unchivalrous and cruel, has filled up the measure of his disgrace. Of the Duke of Newcastle we need say little: his exit from office was well made, and it has only just come out that a little bit of pathos which intended to imply that his paternal as well as his Ministerial heart was in the ranks of the ruined army was only a little oratorical artifice. Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Cardwell may be remitted to the oblivion to which their late chief, the Earl of Aberdeen, has been expeditiously consigned. Parliament, listening, applauding, jeering, voting, shouting, has been active enough throughout all these changes, and can hardly be accused of having meted out aught but substantial justice.

Finally, Parliament has had to deal with the grand question of the day—the War; and whatever shortcomings and misconduct may be charged against Government as a whole, or against individual statesmen, it cannot be said that the Parliament of England has been slack in its duty as regards a vigorous prosecution of the war. It has, throughout, spoken the sentiments of the people; it has been ready with its assurances of support to the Crown; it has not only refused no demand of Ministers, but, while voting with alacrity every supply required, there have been expressions of regret that even more was not to be done. Although the knot of peacemongers contains men who were prime favourites as orators—two of them confessedly the best speakers in the House—all their eloquence and talent exerted on the wrong side had no weight with the Commons, and the Minister has been constantly urged to renewed efforts against the foe of liberty and humanity. The war has disturbed the proceedings in Parliament as it has disturbed society everywhere, and many of the disgraces and failures of the year are due to this perturbing element. But, as regards the earnest and determined prosecution of the great struggle, Parliament has done its duty, and, on the whole, if it breaks up at rather a strange time, and with an apparent carelessness of the great events of the hour, it may be excused in consideration of the unfaltering aid it has given to the Government and to the Crown whenever its assistance was asked or its presence could be useful.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET.

Edward Adolphus St Maur, Kt., eleventh Duke of Somerset, and Baron Seymour of Hache, in the Peerage of England, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of Webb, the seventh Duke, by his wife, Anne Maria, only daughter and heir of John Bonnell, Esq., of Stanton Harcourt, in the county of Oxford. He was born the 24th Feb., 1775. He married twice: first, the 24th June, 1801 the Lady Charlotte Herbert, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Pembroke, which lady died on the 16th of June, 1807; and secondly, the 28th July, 1808, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Sir Archibald Stewart, Bart. By his first marriage his Grace leaves three sons and four daughters: the sons are Edward Adolphus Lord Seymour, M.P. (now Duke of Somerset), Archibald, and Algernon. The daughters are Charlotte, wife of William Blount, Esq., of Orleton, Herefordshire; Jane, Emma Maria, wife of William Tollemache, Esq.; and Henrietta Maria. Edmund, eleventh Duke of Somerset, was only seventeen years of age when he succeeded to the Dukedom. His Grace was a man of science and literature; he was the author of several learned treatises. He was for some years President of the Royal Institution, Vice-President of the University College, London, and one of the Royal Society (having been elected a Fellow in 1797), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Linnean Society, and a D.C.L. The noble Duke was a Knight of the Garter, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Somersetshire. His Grace died on the 15th inst., at the family mansion in Park-lane. He is succeeded in his honours by his eldest son, Lord Seymour, M.P., who was born in 1804, and married, the 10th of June, 1830, Jane Georgiana, youngest daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by whom he has a numerous family.

GENERAL PEPE.

General Pepe died on the 8th of August. After a long illness, in the neighbourhood of Turin. His name is well known to the readers of Italian history, for the last half-century; as, from 1799 to 1849, he had been actively engaged in every political movement of importance in Italy. General Pepe was born in Calabria, 1783, and in 1799 he sided with the French party in the Neapolitan kingdom, for which he was condemned to death; but his sentence was commuted to exile, on account of his youth. When Joachim Murat became King of Naples, Pepe entered the Neapolitan army and accompanied the contingent sent to Spain. In 1815 he fought under Murat for the independence of Italy, and continued in the Neapolitan service after the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1820 and 1821 he was the leader of the revolutionary party, for which he was again exiled, and remained in France and in Piedmont until 1848. During this period he became acquainted with many of the most eminent men in both these countries, and was an intimate friend of the late Joseph Hume. In 1848 he returned to Naples, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army sent to Central Italy, to assist the Austrians by the Constitutional Government. At Bologna Pepe received orders to return, which he refused to obey; but resigned the command of the army and repaired to Venice, when he was made Commandant, which command he held until the surrender of that city in 1849. With that event ended his long and chequered military career. From Vienna the General went to Paris, and continued to reside there until the coup d'état, when he settled in Piedmont, where his death occurred.

Wills. The will of the Right Hon. Lady Arabella Ramsden, of Castle-hill Tadcaster, and Upper Brook-street, Belgrave-square, was proved under £70,000 personalty within the province of Canterbury. Major-General Sir John Campbell, Bart. (of Stonefield), £18,000.—Rear-Admiral Edward Boxer (at Balaclava), £15,000.—Richard Tyne, straw-hat manufacturer, London and Herne-hill, £100,000. Miss Catherine M'Murine, Plymouth, £2,000. Miss Susannah Bray, Queen-square, Bath, £20,000; and has left to the Boys' Asylum for Bath, Monmouth-street Society, the United Hospital and Dispensary Hospital at Bath, £50 to each; and the like legacy to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Conversion of the Jews, Royal Humane Society, and the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals.

Clerical Appointments and Preferments.—*Rectories:* The Rev. A. Anderson to Oare, Somerset; Rev. C. W. Davis to Brean, Somerset; Rev. J. Foster to Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester. Rev. T. H. Hounsom to Winterbourne, Zelstone, Dorset; Rev. A. Williams to Up-Cerne, Dorset; Rev. John Robinson to Bowers. *Vicarages:* The Venerable R. M. Master to Leyland, Lancashire; Rev. F. Odd to Tattenhall, Cheshire; Rev. H. J. Wilkinson to Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster; Rev. John Farr to Gillingham, St. Mary and All Saints, and Wiston and Withall, annexed, in Norfolk. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Lodge to Skerton, Lancaster; Rev. C. A. Perring to St. James's Church, Whitehaven; Rev. W. Shillette to Ashmarth.

PROGRAMME OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.

The following is the programme of the arrangements:—

Saturday, Aug. 18.

Progress through Paris and arrival at St. Cloud, as already announced in the *Moniteur*.

Sunday, 19.

Rest.
At Six—Dinner *en famille*.
At Half-past Nine—Concert of the Conservatoire de Musique (sacred music).

Monday, 20.

At Nine—Breakfast at St. Cloud.
At Half past Ten—Start in carriages for Paris.
At Eleven—Visit to the Exposition of Fine Arts.
At Two—Lunch at the Elysee.
At Half-past Two—Reception of the Corps Diplomatique.
At Three—Visit to the Sainte Chapelle and drive on the Boulevards.
At Half-past Five—Return to St. Cloud.
At Six—Rest
At Eight Dinner of sixty covers.
At Nine—Theatricals of St. Cloud. Representation of the Théâtre Français.

Tuesday, 21.

At Nine Breakfast at St. Cloud.
At Half-past Ten—Start for Versailles.
At Two—Lunch at Trianon.
At Half-past Three—Return to St. Cloud.
At Half-past Four—Rest.
At Half-past Six—Dinner *en famille*
At Half-past Seven—Start from St. Cloud.
At Eight—Visit to the Grand Opera.

Wednesday, 22.

Breakfast at St Cloud.
At Half past Ten—Start for Paris.
At Eleven—Visit to the Universal Exhibition.
At Two—Lunch at the Tuileries.
At Half-past Four—Return to St. Cloud.
At Five—Rest.
At Eight—Dinner of sixty covers at St. Cloud.
At Nine—Theatricals at St. Cloud, by the *artistes* of the Théâtre du Gymnase ("Le Fils de Famille").

Thursday, 23.

At Nine—Breakfast at St. Cloud
At Half-past Ten—Visit of Prince Albert (alone) to the Exhibition.
At Half-past One—The Queen to start for Paris.
At Two—Lunch at the Tuileries
At Half-past Two—Visit to the Picture Galleries of the Louvre.
At Five—Rest.
At Seven Dinner *en famille* at the Tuileries.
At Nine—Grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville.

Friday, 24.

At Two—Breakfast at St. Cloud.
At Eleven—Start for Paris.
At Half-past Eleven Grand Review in the Champ de Mars.
At Two—Lunch at the Ecole Militaire.
At Half-past Two—Visit to the Hôtel des Invalides.
At Half-past Three—Visit to the Universal Exhibition.
At Half past Five—Rest.
At Seven—Dinner *en famille* at the Tuileries.
At Half past Eight Visit to the Opéra Comique (Auber's "Haidée").

Saturday, 25.

At Nine—Breakfast at St. Cloud.
At Eleven—Start for St. Germains and drive in the forest.
At Three—Return to St. Cloud
At Four—Rest
At Seven—Dinner *en famille*.

Sunday, 26.

Rest.

Monday, 27.

Departure for England.

[Note of the Editor of the "Illustrated London News."—It will be seen by an announcement in another portion of our Journal that we have made arrangements for the complete illustration of every public ceremonial in the above programme; and that from week to week we shall continue to publish Engravings of all the most magnificent and remarkable scenes and episodes in her Majesty's Visit to the French capital.]

THE COURT.

This morning (Saturday), at daybreak, her Majesty was to leave Osborne in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, for Boulogne, en route to Paris, to pay her promised visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French. We believe we are correct in stating that her Majesty has looked forward to this pleasant interchange of courtesy with her Imperial ally and his consort with feelings of the liveliest anticipation. Before this sheet is dry the Sovereign of Great Britain, for the first time for two hundred years, will be quietly settled down in the beautiful Palace of St. Cloud, after an unexampled ovation from the Parisians on her arrival in their beautiful city.

Returning to the incidents of the past week, the Privy Council held on Monday stands first in order and importance. At the Council the Royal Speech for closing the present Session of Parliament was arranged and approved. Mr. Robert Lowe, Mr. William Monsell, the Hon. William Cowper, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. M. F. Berkeley, were, by her Majesty's command, sworn members of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their seats at the board. Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, Viscount Canning, and Sir George Grey had audiences of the Queen. Mr. Justice Willes was presented to the Queen by Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and received the honour of knighthood.

On Tuesday Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, and proceeded to Portland to inspect the progress of the Breakwater now constructing there. The Queen and the other members of the Royal family honoured the Cowes Regatta with their presence during the afternoon.

Yesterday se'nnight the Queen and the Prince gave their annual fête to the labourers and workpeople employed on the Osborne estate, to the seamen and marines of the Royal yacht, and the Coastguard and Trinity-house men stationed at Cowes. The detachment from Parkhurst doing duty at East Cowes was also present. Dinner was provided for about 600 persons, in tents erected near the house, at three o'clock the whole of the party invited walked in procession, preceded by the bands of the Royal Marines and 50th Regiment to the spot where the tents, and passed between the tables at which the party was seated. Dinner being finished, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, the Princess Royal, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the Duchess of Kent took their places in a marquee, to witness the rural sports, which were carried on with great spirit till past seven o'clock, when her Majesty and the Royal family retired, the bands playing "God save the Queen."

General Post-Office.—Amended Regulations in regard to the transmission of Newspapers to British Colonies and Foreign Countries. Hereafter, it will not be necessary that newspapers sent abroad, whether to the British colonies or to foreign countries, should bear the impressed stamp (the old newspaper-stamp); but, as at present, a postage of 1d. must be prepaid (either by means of a postage label or in money) on every newspaper sent to a British colony, with additional postage (according to the table in Instructions No. 45), when the newspaper passes through a foreign country. The postage on newspapers to foreign countries remains the same as given in Instructions No 45, but, as already stated, it is no longer necessary that the newspaper should bear the impressed stamp. In future the impressed stamp will be required only in cases of repeated transmission of the same newspaper in this country, though it will of course be available also for single transmission in this country. In the transmission of newspapers abroad (whether to the Colonies or foreign countries), the use of the impressed stamp will entirely cease; it will neither be required nor will it count as postage, as it will be presumed that where it is employed it has already served for the transmission of the newspaper in the United Kingdom. From these regulations it will necessarily follow—1st. That every newspaper going abroad must hereafter have the postage to which it is liable represented by adhesive postage-stamps, or paid in money; 2nd That a newspaper, whether published with or without the impressed stamp, will be placed in the same position for transmission abroad; 3rd. That the impressed stamp will hereafter apply only to transmission and retransmission within the United Kingdom.—Rowland Hill, Secretary.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

RE-OPENING OF THE FIRE ON SEBASTOPOL.

War Department.

Lord Panmure has received the following intelligence from General Simpson, dated

Crimea, Aug. 16.

General Pelissier and I have decided on opening fire from the English and French batteries at dawn to-morrow morning.

GREAT BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA.

War Department, 17th Aug.

The following important telegraphs have been received by Lord Panmure.—

Varna, Aug 16th, 1.30 p.m.

The Russians attacked the position on the Tchernaya this morning at daylight in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. Further particulars will be sent.

Varna, 7.30 p.m.

The Russian attack of the morning was under the command of General Liprandi, with from 50,000 to 60,000 men. Their loss is estimated between 4000 and 5000. About 400 prisoners have been taken. The loss on the side of the Allies is very small.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

The *Vulture* arrived with mails at Dantzic on the evening of the 16th:—

The Allied squadrons returned to Nargen from Sveaborg on the 13th. The success at Sveaborg is fully confirmed. No ships have been seriously injured. The casualties on the English side are—killed, none; two officers and about thirty men wounded. The French loss is equally trifling.

Telegraphic intelligence, which reached Paris yesterday (Friday), says that the extent of damage done by the bombardment at Sveaborg is more than was at first anticipated. The town is nearly destroyed. The fleet is preparing for fresh operations.

Advices from Konigsberg state that when the attack on Sveaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine, immediately informed by telegraph of the event, demanded leave to go out and attack the reduced fleet before Cronstadt. The Emperor refused.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week will be a great one at York, and its racing fête may be said to begin on Tuesday, not at Knavesmire, but at Fairfield Paddocks, where about forty yearlings—principally by the Flying Dutchman and Chanticleer—will come under Mr. Tattersall's hammer. The Chanticleer stock have done but little this season in comparison with last; but his celebrated companion has made so auspicious a beginning with Mary Copp, Fly-by-night, and Eglantine, that the prices of his yearlings are likely to range very high.

The race-list at York is of a very promising character, and there will be eight or nine events run off each day. Habena is the name of greatest renown in the Oaks on Wednesday; and Ellermire, Treachery, Bianca, Lady Fatton, Capucine, Bessie, and Basika, are also in it—most of them, like her, with 4 lb. penalties. Marchioness, with her 7 lb. extra, is hardly likely to go for it. Fly-by-night is pretty certain to run for the Convivial Stakes, and will be more at home, if the present weather lasts, than he was in the mud at Goodwood, though Aleppo, Alastor, and the Ellerdale colt, with several others, will do their best against him. Kingstown seems to have the Biennial stakes to himself, unless Cerebus is brought out, as his other 139 opponents have but little chance with him over two miles. Mr. Osbaldeston will, however, it is said, run Rifleman, about whom only 100 to 7 is obtainable for the St. Leger, as he is not thought to have done sufficient work for some time past. On Thursday the great feature of the day will be the Four Handicap, for which several horses, including Hospodar, have been backed already; but it is very uncertain whether the Ebor St. Leger will bring about the much-wished-for contest between Oulston and Wild Dayrell. We doubt very much whether the latter will come to York; and Faudango will be saved for the Great Yorkshire Stakes next day. The Filly Sapling Stakes is a very open race; and Zeta, Warlock, Brother to Orinoco, Sister to Broughton, &c., are among those likely to meet in the Prince of Wales Stakes. The Eglinton Stakes has a strong entry of thirty-five, among whom are Jack Sheppard and the Ellerdale colt; and the County Plate will also bring out a good field, though hardly of the same quality as last year. Friday Eglantine should not be far off winning the Aske Produce Stakes, and the Great Yorkshire Stakes looks as if it would fall at last to the lot of Lord Zetland, by the aid by his faithful jockey "Job" and Fandango. Nettle is, we believe, hardly recovered from her Oaks accident; but Corcubus, Habena, Courtney, Ellermire, Marchioness, Blooming Heather, and Grecolus are all in it, though we should fancy that some two or three of them at least will be saved for Doncaster. The seven animals in the Colt Sapling are nearly all "dark," and, as Dramatist and Vandermeulin are not likely to go, Van Galen will be in the front rank for the Gimcrack Stakes. Lord Derby's 3rd Sov. Plate has a large entry; and if Hospodar, 7 st. 7 lb., can only get a light-weight jockey capable of holding him, he ought to be very forward, as the distance is only one mile and a half. The sale at Burleigh park is fixed for Saturday, in order to catch the sporting men on their return south; and several of Womersley yearlings, of Sir Tatton Sykes's breeding, along with divers other blood stock, will be sold in York during the three days. The other race-meetings of the week comprise Heaton Norris and Barnsley, on Monday; Great Yarmouth, on Monday and Tuesday; Swansea, on Wednesday, and Paisley and Canterbury, on Thursday and Friday.

The Cricketers' list for the week comprises a return match between Kent and Sussex, at Brighton on Monday, and a match on Thursday at Gravesend, between the Gentlemen Players of those two counties. All England appear at Dudley on Monday, and at Leicester on Thursday; and the latter day will be devoted by the United All England to playing fifteen of the South Essex players at Upton park.

The Swesborg triumph will, no doubt, instil fresh vigour into the arms of rowers and yachtsmen for the remainder of the season; and certainly they show no symptoms of flagging in their sport as yet, though the third cruisers generally begin to think of coming to shore as the St. Leger day approaches. Be that as it may, the Limehouse and Poplar Regatta is on the list for Monday; the Royal Weymouth one for Monday and Tuesday; the Royal Northern Yacht-club (at Dunoon) and the Kirkcaldy Club Regattas, for Wednesday; the Wapping Regatta, third and fourth heats, for Thursday; the Paignton and R. N. Y. C. Regatta again for Friday; and the Glasgow Annual Regatta, for Saturday.

READING RACES—TUESDAY.

Borough Plate.—Gen. Jo, 1. Pretty Girl, 2.
Berkshire Stakes. Imogene, 1. Brother to Grey Tommy, 2.
Basingstoke-and-pake Stakes.—Scharryl, 1. Nonsette, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Fair Geraldine, 1. Flyaway, 2
Ladies' Plate. Hannah of Venison, 1. Curious, 2
Berkshire Hunt Stakes.—Phœbus, 1. Midnelsmas Maid, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Stakes.—Lucy Lockit, 1. Octavia, 2.
Forbury Stakes.—Curious, 1. Cardiff Lass, 2
Handicap Plate. Bright Phœbus, 1. Tourmens, 2.
Reading Stakes.—Flyaway, 1. British Remedy, 2.
Caversham Stakes.—Helena, 1. Bright Phœbus, 2.
Scurry Stakes.—Firebrand walked over.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES—TUESDAY

Fatshull Handicap.—Speed the Plough, 1. Kidsupper, 2.
Chillington Stakes.—Stork, 1. Tiny, 2.
Cleveland Cup.—Sanoboxx walked over.
Borough Members' Plate.—Romeo, 1. Harriott, 2.
Free Handicap.—Bobgill, 1. Fanny Fern, 2

WEDNESDAY.

Stewards' Plate.—Prince's Mixture, 1. Lady of the Lodge, 2.
Foal Stakes.—His Piper, 1. Betty Baylock, 2.
Hobyeats Stakes. Little Brownie, 1. Speed the Plough, 2.
Thea re Stakes.—Yeatick, 1. Questionable, 2.
Wrottesley Stakes.—Stark, 1. Colt (dam by Tulip), 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Questionable, 1. Man-of-War, 2.

MEETING OF HENRY VIII. AND FRANCIS I. NEAR ARDRES.—THE

OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.—FROM A PAINTING BY JOHN GILBERT. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

INTERVIEW OF HENRY VIII. AND FRANCIS I. AT ARDRES THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

ALTHOUGH the present visit of a Sovereign of England to a Sovereign of France in his capital has no parallel in the annals of the two nations, the popular recollection is carried to an event of coincident magnificence, if not longer, namely, the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I., in the valley of Ardres which, from the splendour of the event, procured the place of interview the name of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. This joyous meeting of the two great monarchs of England and France took place in 1520, in the valley of Ardres. Henry, with his Queen, and the whole Court, passed the sea from Dover to Calais, and thence proceeded to Guisnes, a small town near the frontier. Francis, attended in like manner, came to Ardres, a few miles distant, and the two monarchs met for the first time, on horseback, at a place situated between these two towns, but still within the English pale; Wolsey, to whom both Sovereigns had entrusted the regulation of the ceremonial, having contrived this circumstance in order to honour his master. The following picture of the magnificent scene is from the chroniclers own account:-

Then the King of England shewed himself to some deale forward in bewty and personage, the most goodliest Prince yt ever reigned over the realme of Englande: his grace was apparelled in a garment of cloth of silver of Damaske, ritched with cloth of golde, so thicke as might be, the garment was large, and plited verie thicke, and enriched of very good taste, of suche shape and making yt was marvellous to behold. The coate wch which his grace road vpo, was trapped in a marueilous vesture of a new deuised fassion, the trappe was of fine golde, in bullon, curiously wrought, pounced, and set with a moche worke of Romaine figures. Attending on the King's grace of Englande was the maister of his horse, by name Sir Henry Guylford, leading the kyng's spare horse, the which horse was trapped in a mantelet broad and back place, all of fine golde in wches of devise with tasselles on endel pendants, the saddell was of the same suite and worke, so was the headstall and raynes. After followed IX henxmen, ryding on coursers of Naples, the same young gentlemen were appareled in rich cloth of tissue, the coursers in hardesse of marueilous fassion, ended in fine golde in bullon, and all the same horse harnesses were set full of trembling spangles that were large and fayre. The Lord Marques Dorset bare the kyng's sworde of estate before the kyng's grace; the Lorde Cardinall did his attendance. Then ap bleve the true perre, sagbuts, clarions, and all other maistels on both sides, and the kynges descended downe towards the bottom of the valley of Andern, to sight of both the nations on horseback, met and embraced the two kynges each other. Then the two kynges alighted, and after embraced with benyne and courteous manor echo to other, with sweete and goodly wordes of greeting: and after fewe wordes, there two noble kynges went together into a riche tent of cloth of golde, that there was set on the grounde for such purpose, thus arme in arme went the French King, Frances, the First, of Frances, and Henry the Eyght, King of Englande, and of Frances together, passing with communication.

Then followed interchanges of friendship between the two Sovereigns and the gorgeous tournament: but the point chosen by the Artist, in the accompanying picture, is the first meeting of the two great monarchs.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

(From our Special Correspondent)

THROUGH the kindness of his Majesty the Emperor—who has graciously thrown open all the private apartments of the Tuileries, St. Cloud, Versailles, and the Trianon for our inspection—your Special Correspondent, aided by your Artists, is enabled to present to your readers authentic and exclusive details on the important visit which, by the time these lines see the light, will be in course of inauguration. To the details which I sent to you last week I may now add some important points; and, first of all, of the preparations in the streets. These promise to be on the grandest scale. As I informed you last week, the National Guard will form the line along the Boulevards, and it is intended to have the way kept from the railway-station through Paris to St. Cloud, no less than 17,000 troops have been called to Paris in addition to the ordinary garrison under arms. Altogether, in the course of her splendid progress through this capital, her Majesty will probably see 50,000 men under arms. On the Boulevard du Strasbourg, which leads from the railway terminus to *the* Boulevards, already red columns, rising to an immense height, and destined to bear banners and garlands, have been raised. The inhabitants have been invited to aid, by their subscriptions, the wish of the local authorities to decorate the long line of Boulevards from one extremity to the other.

At St. Cloud the preparations for the reception of the English Court have been carried on with remarkable activity. I have spent two days of this week in the château inspecting—under the obliging auspices of the Governor, Colonel Thierry—the theatre, of which your artist has made a sketch, and where Ristori is to exhibit her passionate tragedy; and the splendid suite of private apartments destined to receive our Queen and Court. These rooms occupy the wing of the château which was fitted up for a Queen whose unhappy fate, whose sacred misfortunes, will stand in wondrous contrast with the happy reign of the Royal lady now about to occupy them. On entering these apartments from the private staircase, beautifully decorated with bas reliefs of the time of Louis XV., the visitor turns to the left, and reaches the antechamber to Prince Albert's private apartments. This antechamber is a beautiful room, the walls of which are of various rich marbles tastefully intermingled. Advancing from this room, the visitor enters the Prince's salon, a beautifully furnished apartment, the walls of which are enriched by splendid paintings. Upon the mantelpiece I noticed a beautiful clock by Gille Pâné, the design of which, finely executed, is supported by a massive bronze bull. Beyond the Prince's salon is his bed-room, hung with rich Lyons silk, worth a hundred francs per mètre. Here, as in the rest of the private apartments, Faustin Besson, the painter of the private rooms of the Empress, has been busy filling in the panels with some of his sprightly and tasteful sketches. Beyond the Prince's bed-room is his dressing-room. It is fitted up with light green hangings, which pleasantly harmonise with the white walls, relieved by the beautiful gilt wood-carvings, executed when this same room was the boudoir of poor Marie Antoinette. Beyond the Prince's dressing-room, and forming an angle of the château, is the Queen's state bed-room. The walls of this beautiful apartment are white and gold—the gold work being upon exquisitely manipulated wood-carvings. Here the state bed is, of course, the principal object. Your artist can do more in the way of description of this wonderful piece of furniture than any words. I may, however, state that the skeleton of the bed is in white and gold, the outer curtains being of rich pale green silk, and the inner curtains pink, covered with muslin. The Royal initials and arms are worked into the decorations with excellent effect. The furniture is of green and gold.

Beyond the state bed-room, and between it and the Queen's boudoir, is a bain-room, hung with pink watered silk, covered with lace or muslin. Beyond the bain-room is the Queen's boudoir, the walls of which resemble those of the state bed-room and the Prince's dressing-room, and belong, as I have already remarked, to the time of Louis XVI. The hangings, of blue, are exquisitely tasteful; and here are two cabinets, recently finished, which are masterpieces of the modern art-workmanship of Paris. Here are, also, some splendid vases. Beyond the boudoir is her Majesty's study, a fine apartment, ornamented with pictures by Terburg, &c., in which is placed the wonderful bureau manufactured by Reisener in 1769 for Louis XVI. Your artist has sketched it. It is richly ornamented in marqueterie: it includes a number of secret drawers; and amid its massive ornaments there is, for the convenience of the writer, a desk. Beyond the study is the Queen's salon, the conspicuous ornament of which is a fine Correggio. Amid the ornaments of the walls little clocks and barometers, &c., are let in. The furniture is covered with the richest Beauvais tapestry. The walls are white, ornamented with the richest gilt carvings. The mantelpiece is supported by bronze Egyptian figures, and the curtains are of white watered silk, trimmed with red and gold fringe. Beyond her Majesty's private drawing-room are the apartments of the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. These rooms are splendidly furnished, and enriched with choice specimens of Rubens, Vandyke, Andrea del Sarto, Domenichino, Lebrun, Boucher, &c. These rooms close the splendid suite of private apartments prepared, under the daily personal superintendence of the Empress, for her Majesty the Queen. All that the wealth of the Louvre, the skill of modern art, the power of the loom, the improvements and ameliorations of science, could furnish towards the elaboration of a residence, perfect in every particular, may be said to be present here. Every minor point has been studied to the utmost by the Imperial host; in proof of which I may mention the fact, that when I was at the château on the 11th ult. Her Majesty had left for Paris, in order to purchase a picture at the Universal Exhibition, fit to be a companion picture to one already placed. From the windows of these splendid rooms a beautiful view of immense extent is obtained, with the richly flowered private gardens underneath, for a foreground. Hence also the Queen may see, at the summit of the slope, the lighthouse built by the first Napoleon, which used to be lighted whenever he slept at the château.

The state apartments of the château have been already described. I may, add, however, that in the great dining-room Marie Antoinette, worked in Gobelins tapestry, is suspended opposite a figure of the Emperor, the subject being the Peace of Amiens.

I may inform your readers, on authority, that the wonderful fête of Versailles will not take place before Saturday the 26th instant. At Versailles the preparations are being carried on most vigorously. The Salle des Glaces is being hung with chandeliers; platforms for orchestras are being raised in its four corners; and the theatre is in the hands of the Opera decorators, to be prepared for the supper, which is to be served at a number of tables, each table receiving twelve persons. Here dressing-rooms for the Imperial host and hostess and the Royal guests are being fitted up. At the Trianon, also, there are a few preparations; for on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock, the Queen will reach the beautiful gardens associated with the name of Marie Antoinette, and wander here past the poor Queen's abandoned boudoir, to the Swiss cottage on the borders of the lake, where the illustrious party will breakfast. The illuminations before the front of the Palace will include a beautiful representation of Windsor Castle, and the fireworks—to be arranged on a grand scale—are to be beyond the lake, at the extremity of the Salle des Glaces, whence they will be observed by the French and English Courts.

At the Embassy, the room usually used for Divine service is being arranged for the reception of the Court. It is also said that the Elysée will be visited by her Majesty once or twice in the course of her stay in Paris, but only for luncheon. It is believed that the reception of the diplomatic corps, &c., will take place in the Salle des Marechaux at the Tuileries. Up to the present time no official notice of the day on which her Majesty will visit the Library appears to have been given; although people still seem to believe that two days' notice must be given to prepare for the reception of the illustrious guests.

On all sides it is believed that a most enthusiastic reception awaits her Majesty in the capital of her great ally.

BILLY BARLOW'S TRIP TO PARIS.

(From the New Number of the "Comic Times.")

Ladies and Gentlemen, how do you do?
My appearance on print, you will say, is quite new;
But the fact is, I should have been there long ago
The wish wants a few writers like Billy Barlow
Oh, dear! Raggedy, oh!
There was Dickens, Curly, *now* there's Billy Barlow.

The Emperor Napoleon remark'd t'other day,
"My Great Exhibition here, somehow, don't pay;
How the deuce shall I manage to make it 's go!" "
Says the Empress, "Send over for Billy Barlow."
Oh, dear! Raggedy, oh!
"Here, the telegraph—quick" for young Billy Barlow."

So I packed my portmanteau, and off I soon set;
At the station I met lots of low touters I met.
And they cried out "Dieppe and Newhaven!" but "No!"
Says I "D'ye mind Calais for Billy Barlow"
Oh, dear! Raggedy, oh!
Time is money to statesmen like Billy Barlow.

Oh! the sea was rough, and the passage was long;
And the vessel kept behind precisely wrong.
"Is there danger!" folks cried. Said the captain, "Why, no!
With a seaman on board like Lieutenant Barlow!"
Oh, dear! Raggedy, oh!
A young Lord Tom Noddy to Billy Barlow.

We landed at Calais. "Your passport!" says they.
"Ain't you one?" I cried. They'd have washed me away;
But a swell, a big epaulettes'd out "Hallo!
Laissez passer, mais oui, Monsieur Guillaume Barlow."
Oh, dear! A nice sort of go
That'd has been if they'd meddled with Billy Barlow

I strolled round the town: the young fishwomen there
Were attracted, of course, by my manners and air.
"Did I step to flirtation!" you ask me. Oh, no!
I consider'd the feelings of Mrs. Barlow.
Oh, dear! Raggedy, oh.
Gainst syrens quite proof is Ulysses Barlow!

To a café I went, on the quiet, to dine:
But I'd scarce my sac down to my oysters and wine,
When I heard a tall footsteps come to and fro,
And some voices were asking for Monsieur Barlow.
Oh, dear! Raggedy, oh!
Deputations were waiting on William Barlow.

I was walk'd off to dine with the Prefect and Maire;
Then the people would have me come out in the air;
Such a reception as I made, on the balcony—oh!
"Vivent les Anglais"—especially Billy Barlow."
Oh, dear! It's a pleasure to know
The alliance was strengthened by Billy Barlow.

Off to Paris I went, by the half-past eight train;
As the crowd cheered me onward, folks asked "C'est la reine?
La belle reine Anna?" The answer was "No;
'Tis the first of her subjects—Lord William Barlow."
Oh, dear! some respect peace to show
This is not Lord John Russell, but Billy Barlow!

Flags and garlands were hung (in my honour, of course)
O'er the line; on the cars boys cheered themselves hoarse;
For refreshment, a money I ordered them oh!
It was, "Pies for the train, Monsieur Barlow!"
Oh, dear the Château Margaux
And the Roussillon opened for Billy Barlow!

At the breaking of day we to Paris drew near
As the lugs age was looked at by critics severe.
When I offered my own, says the Douanier "No!
You're the Emperor's visitor—Monsieur Barlow."
Oh, dear! Raggedy, oh!
"Pass the bundle and toothbrush of William Barlow."

So I walked into town to find somewhere to sleep,
But the lodgings they offered were nasty and cheap:
I could meet with none over ten guineas or so
For the night—while I had my own seat Billy Barlow!
Oh, dear! anything low
Is distasteful extremely to Billy Barlow.

I preferred a short walk in the Champs Elysées—
All prepared for a grand illumination display—
There I noticed the names, for the firework show,
Of Victoria and Albert, and Billy Barlow.
Oh, dear! may the French never know
What it is to want England—and Billy Barlow!

Soon I dropp'd off to sleep 'neath a popular tree,
But was roused by the words "On ne dort pas ici."
'Twas a rough man in blue, who, 'tswould seem, didn't know
What was due to the person of Billy Barlow!
Oh, dear! Raggedy, oh!
They have just called the case on of Billy Barlow.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 16

Month and Day.	Thermometer. Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Aug 10	30·022	72·2	44·	58·4	— 2·3	90	S.W.	0.00
" 11	29·192	74·5	52·2	62·2	+ 0·5	83	CALM.	0.00
" 12	30·171	69·6	51·3	62·2	+ 0·6	84	N.	0.01
" 13	30·218	69·7	49·0	57·2	— 4·2	85	N.W.	0.00
" 14	30·171	70·2	45·8	57·2	— 3·8	90	CALM.	0.00
" 15	30·230	71·9	48·8	62·4	+ 1·2	85	N.W.	0.00
" 16	30·254	77·5	53·1	64·3	+ 2·2	84	N.W.	0.00

Note—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week—the lowest reading being 30·02 in., on the 11th; and the highest, 30·26 in., on the 16th. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30·175 inches

The mean temperature of the week was 60·6°—being 0·8° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 32·2°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 22·2°.

The Weather during the week was fine; but the sky was cloudy throughout till the 16th, when it was almost cloudless

Lewisham, Aug. 17, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1585 children were registered in London: of these, 833 were boys and 752 were girls. In the previous week the numbers were 1598 and 1538 respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 993, of which 492 were males and 501 females: showing that the public health still continues satisfactorily, being better than is usual at this season of the year. From diarrhœa 146 deaths are recorded, and 5 from cholera. The deaths from diarrhœa are not, however, more than the estimated average.

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND COMPANY.—The defendants in this case were brought up on Wednesday last, at Westminster, for the tenth time, on the charge preferred against them by Dr. Griffith. In the absence of Mr. Bodkin, who is presiding at the Westminster Sessions for Serjeant Adams, Mr. Humphreys, another barrister, attended for the prosecution; Mr. Lewis, of Ely-place, and Mr. Holt, of Charing-cross, attended as solicitors for the defendants. Mr. Augustus Samuel Withey was examined for the purpose of supplying another link in the chain of evidence against the prisoners. That having been done, Mr. Humphreys proposed that the case should be formally remanded, as before, with the understanding that no additional evidence would be offered until September, when an absent witness was expected in England. The prisoners were then remanded with that understanding. Mr. Holt, the solicitor of Mr. Bates, said he had now the satisfaction of tendering bail for his client, and of adding, that the formal notice had been kindly waived by the solicitor for the prosecution, owing to the undoubted stability of the parties. The names handed in were Mr. James Anderton, of 70, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and Mr. W. Bates (the father of the prisoner), a merchant of Liverpool, residing at No. 1, Cambridge-square, London-street. Several formal questions having been put to those gentlemen, and answered satisfactorily, they were bound over, each in £500, as sureties for the prisoner. Mr. O'Brien, the magistrate's clerk, inquired the residence of Mr. Bates, for the purpose of taking his personal recognizances? The Prisoner. My residence! Well, just now, it would be rather a puzzle to say. Mr. O'Brien: I mean your late residence. The Prisoner: Oh! 41, Norfolk-street, Strand. The final business being then completed, Mr. Bates was set at liberty, and left the court with his friends.

A WARLIKE PEACE MEETING AT ST. MARTIN'S-HALL. A public meeting was held at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, on Wednesday evening, "to take opinion of the public upon the momentous question of peace or war." Mr. John Hamilton, editor of an unofficial Peace-at-any-price paper, having been called to the chair on account of previous arrangement, proceeded to state his opinions upon the war in a long rhapsodical speech, continually interrupted by tempests of mingled laughter, hisses, and cheers. After characterising the present contest as one of the most reckless ever carried on by any nation, and branding it as an atheistical war, he concluded by advising the people of England to refuse to supply to their Government those materials of war which were only used for their own destruction. Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, who came forward amidst great uproar, attacked the Newspaper press of the metropolis, from the strongly protectionist to further continuance. This was followed by another interval of confusion, which was ultimately so far subdued as to let a Mr. Harris speak, who declared himself the enemy of war under any circumstances. In reconciling the resolution, he said, if it were unanimously adopted, it would have an electrifying effect throughout the country—the Government would be turned out, and universal peace prevail (Tremendous laughter, hissing, and cheers). The latter portion of the resolution was strongly supported by a small band on the platform, behind Mr. Newman, consisting of Mr. George Thompson, ex-M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, Peace-at-any-price lecturer, and proprietor of the Hyde Russian peace organ, and several of his friends. An amendment was moved by Mr. Horace St. John, pledging the meeting to support any honest Government that will prosecute the war "to an honourable and victorious termination." A stormy discussion followed. Mr. W. Wake, of the *Newspaper*, who warmly opposed the amendment, excited considerable surprise by characterising the bombardment of Sveaborg as the crowning proof of Ministerial treachery, because it was calculated to do more harm to the Finns, our friends, than to the Russians, our enemies—an announcement which was met by a storm of ridicule and disapprobation. Mr. Samuel Boyd contended that the wishes and sacrifices of Russia could not possibly be better promoted than by stopping the war unconditionally (Loud cheers). He loved peace; but peace, in the present state of Europe, meant fighting and conquering Russia (Cheers and laughter). When the meeting was nearly tired out, Mr. George Thompson spoke in favour of the resolution, taking care to say nothing in favour of absolute peace doctrines. The amendment was put amidst much confusion, few people being able to hear what was said; consequently few voted for it. The resolution was then put, when about 200, or at most 220, hands were held up in favour of it, out of 2000 persons who were present. The meeting thus broke up about eleven o'clock

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE MILITARY AT CREMORNE. On Monday night Cremorne-gardens were the scene of a grand fête in aid of the Wellington College, established for the children of our soldiers who may fall during the war. The charge of admission was raised from 1s. to 2s. 6d., notwithstanding which the assemblage was much more numerous than upon ordinary occasions. Extensive preparations had been made to give due eclat to the proceedings: the programme, in addition to the attractions ordinarily held out, including the attendance of no less than six regimental bands, together with that of 500 soldiers, and three ascending trains, to take part in the "Attack on the Mamelon Vert, and Capture of the Redan Pits"—a feat arranged to commence at nine o'clock, and anxiously anticipated by the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who had paid an extra two shillings for reserved seats, or one shilling for reserved standing-places. It was, however, nearly ten before the orders in command gave the signal of attack. Sebastopol itself was very well represented by a huge panoramic painting, extending, perhaps, forty yards, the Mamelon being separately represented in advance, with real trenches, protected by fascines and sandbags in front of all, and well lined with soldiers of the "red, white, and blue." The "battering-trains," it must be confessed, were very modest pretensions, for it was seldom that anything louder than the sharp crack of the rifle was to be distinguished in the *mêlée*, although the 500 soldiers were no doubt present upon the ground, and sufficiently impressed with the gravity of events in which they were called upon to take part, resolved to conquer, if fate so willed it, or perish in the attempt. The attack was well managed, and the effect was occasionally very striking; but, just as the Mamelon was supposed to be captured, the stage erected for the advance gave way beneath the weight of the soldiery, many of whom were precipitated to the ground a distance of twelve or fifteen feet, and in the fall a sergeant of the Grenadiers sustained a compound fracture of the leg; another man was taken up in senseless from internal injury; a third had a bayonet run through his cheek; and, in addition to these injuries, there were many dislocations, sprains, and contusions, the greater part of the vast company of spectators being all the while ignorant of the occurrence of any such catastrophe. Every exertion was made to assist the injured by direction of the officers in charge, and by twelve o'clock about twenty-five men had been conveyed, in cabs or on stretchers, to the military hospital in Rochester-row, Westminster, where several surgeons residing in the neighbourhood hastened to give their assistance to the resident medical officer.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA closed for the season on Saturday last, when the "Etoile du Nord" was performed for the ninth time, for the benefit of Mr. Harris, the able and respectable stage-manager. The season, though very barren of remarkable incidents, has been satisfactory to the public, and understood to have been profitable to the management. This, indeed, may be inferred from the manner in which the theatre has been attended, for we do not remember ever to have seen so unbroken a succession of full houses. To explain this, it has been said that, there having been a great diminution of bals, concerts, and parties in private houses, people have resorted for amusement to places of public entertainment. This may or may not be the reason; but the fact is, that not only the Opera, but public places generally, have thriven this season. The season has been shorter than usual—from the 12th of April to the 11th of August; and the production of novelty has also been unusually small. The programme of the season promised little, but all that was promised has been performed; and the public, by their reception of the pieces brought forward, showed that they did not desire more. The season began with Rossini's "Il Conte Ory," in which a great deal of pretty music is thrown away on a worthless drama. With the help of Gardoni's fine singing, it supported several performances. Mdlle. Jenny Ney then appeared in "Fidelio," making her début on the night of the state visit, when her merits were overlooked in the midst of the excitement caused by the presence of the Emperor and Empress of the French. But when she appeared a few nights afterwards, in the "Trovatore," the public became aware of the extent of her powers as a tragedian and a singer. The triumphant success of this opera, which was also supported by Madame Vardot and Signor Graziani (the new baritone), was arrested by the long and severe illness of Mdlle. Ney, who, as soon as she recovered, was recalled to her native country. Signor Graziani, who had previously made his début in "Ernani," turned out an admirable performer, possessed of a beautiful voice, a highly cultivated style, a handsome person, and respectable talents as an actor. It is understood that he, as well as Mdlle Ney, are to will be, included in the engagements of next season. They were the only new performers of note promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus. The only new piece promised besides the "Trovatore" was the "Etoile du Nord," which was first performed on the 14th of June; its production and success must be fresh in the memory of our musical readers. A work of such difficulty demanded long preparation; and, besides, the period before it appeared was fully and advantageously employed. The manager had been enabled to obtain one more star in the services of Gardoni, whose name was not mentioned in the programme of the season. He appeared on the 24th of May, in "La Favorita;" and, notwithstanding her formal leave-taking of last year, was received with acclamations. She was at first announced for a limited number of nights; but she continued to perform her most favourite characters down to the 28th July, when she appeared in the "Huguenots," and once more took her leave—but, this time, only for the season—so we may reckon pretty confidently on seeing and hearing her next year. Mario constantly appeared along with her, singing better than he had done for several years. These were the few *events* of the season. It was filled up by repetitions of some of the stock pieces of the theatre; most of which were admirably performed; the company being strong beyond a precedent—so strong, indeed, that the manager seemed to labour under the *embarras des richesses*, and was at a loss how to find employment for his performers. Gardoni, in particular, though one of the most attractive singers on the stage, had nothing to do during the greatest part of the season. Madame Viardot has appeared little, and not always to the best advantage: neither *Rosina* nor *Desdemona* was favourable to her; but her performance of the gipsy, *Amneris*, in the "Trovatore," was full of originality and power; and her *Fidès*, in the "Prophète," is still the finest on the stage. Another singer, very insufficiently employed, has been Madame Rudersdorff. In the "Etoile du Nord," she has delighted every body by the charms of her person, the beauty of her voice, her brilliant taste and delicate execution, and her grace and animation as an actress. Mdlle. Marai has proved herself, throughout the season, a most valuable *seconda donna*. In such parts as *Adalgisa*, in "Norma," *Mercedes*, in "Fidelio," *Berthe*, in "Le Prophète," she has never been surpassed; and her *Prascovia*, the little country girl, in the "Etoile du Nord," gave a charm to the whole opera. Of Tamberlik, Formès, and Lablache, it is unnecessary to say anything. Their labours have essentially constituted the success of the season. The orchestra, under its admirable chef, Costa, is as magnificent as ever; and the various operas, generally speaking, have been got up with the care and splendour which have always distinguished this theatre. The ballet no longer holds the prominent part it once did in the entertainment of opera-houses, either here or elsewhere. We have no longer dramas with regular plot and incidents, and every passion and feeling expressed by movement and gesture. Dancing is confined to little divertissements generally incidental to the opera. Of the brilliant constellation which used to rise nightly in the Haymarket, Cerito only remains. She has been dancing all the season, and dances very charmingly. But there is something melancholy in seeing her—

> Like the last rose of summer blooming alone.
> Her lovely companions all wither'd and gone.

We regret the decay of the ballet. It was once raised too high. But it was a beautiful entertainment, and does not deserve the neglect into which it has fallen.

THE Committee of the Birmingham Festival are making their preparations with their usual activity. On Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, there was a full rehearsal of Costa's new oratorio, "Eli," which he has just completed for the approaching meeting. The principal singers engaged to take part in it, namely, Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Formès, and Mr. Weiss, were present; and there was a full muster of the London members of the orchestra and chorus, Mr. Costa himself conducting. The subject and incidents of this oratorio are contained in the first four chapters of the Book of Samuel: the poem being from the pen of Mr. Bartholomew, who has produced a sacred drama full of grandeur, beauty, and pathos. The music is worthy of the subject. It is highly original—combining the graceful, flowing melody of the Italian school with the force, depth, and solidity of the great German masters. We have no hesitation in saying that this oratorio will take its place among the greatest works of its class that have appeared since the days of Handel.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Planché's two-act drama of "Court Favour" was revived on Monday, to give an opportunity to a new *débutante*—Miss Blanche Fane—who appeared in the interesting character of *Lucy Ashton*. The piece belongs to the class of light comedy, and presents a pleasing intrigue, in which the heroine gains from the *Earl of Allemarle* an office and handsome salary for her humble lover by pretending at first to favour the addresses of the licentious nobleman. Miss Fane played the part with care and finish, and much variety of expression. In character scenes she failed, perhaps, to sustain the situation from a deficiency of physical vigour, but the moral purpose and determination were evident to the end. This young lady has apparently studied in the French school of acting; and it is one which is remarkably well calculated to bring to perfection the style of stage-art for which she is best fitted. She should be careful to select *rôles* for her future appearances in which delicacy, grace, and prettiness are required rather than force and passion. She will in such parts find a wide range for the exercise of her talents; and the modern stage is somewhat wanting in an appropriate representative of her class. With such undoubted qualifications Miss Fane will do well to consume at once her position as a vaudeville heroine and we entertain no doubt that in such a case of her complete success she will be materially debarred with her efforts, and she well merited the ovation awarded to her on the occasion.

MR. BELTON, late of the Princess' Theatre, took his departure this week for America, having been engaged for the Boston Theatre by Mr. Barry. This young and ambitious actor has for the last few years run a difficult and upward path with great credit; his talents for the juvenile heroes of the drama are not to be doubted, and we trust that his success in that new country will not be delayed.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Anderson, better known, perhaps, as the "Great Wizard of the North," has taken this theatre for a considerable term, and opens it on the 2nd of September His entertainment is entirely novel in plan; and, if carried out with his usual skill and success, will afford some singular exemplifications not only of the ordinary arts of conjuring, but of those extraordinary arts by which too many have been bamboozled, both in Europe and America, under the name of "Spirit rapping." The theatre under "The Wizard's" management is to be called, it appears, the "Psychomantheum."

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

A FEW scattered fields of corn were reaped ten days ago—a kind of rehearsal for a great performance; but on Monday, which was a bright and glorious day for England, the real work of reaping began almost universally. It was the day after the beginning of the harvest moon, and her lady ship ushered in fine weather. The farmers had faith in the augury, and thousands of sickles were on that day played against millions of acres of corn. The work for gathering in the bread of the nation was most auspiciously begun. Stalwart men, accompanied by nut-brown women to bind up the sheaves, entered by thousands on the great and noble task that will supply bread for the next year to many millions of people.

Monday, too, was the commencement of the grouse season. Scores or hundreds of gentlemen started from their shooting-boxes; fought their way laboriously over the heather; and at night returned fatigued, themselves and their servants loaded with game, to enjoy a good dinner, and talk over their exploits. In the labours both of reapers and sportsmen the public take a great interest; but in an inverse ratio, we are afraid, to their utility.

This year there is a wonderful breadth of wheat on the ground, and a great demand for labour. Nooks and corners that have been lying waste from the beginning of the world have lately been inclosed and drained, and are now bearing rich harvests. The exertions of the agriculturists, of which we have latterly heard so much; their new and costly manures, brought from the farthest ends of the earth, or combined by all the skill of the chemist; their increased care of stock; their many instruments for pulverising and clearing the land, and making it bear only wholesome food, have not been without their rewards, and the largest crop of corn last year that ever was grown in England, with a crop now on the ground almost or quite as large, and a cheerful prospect of its being equally well harvested, are the fruits of their exertions. Fine weather is ripening it all at once; but fortunately we have plenty of hands to gather it in. In Spain, it is said, the harvest is very abundant, as it happily is in most of the other countries of the Continent; but in Spain the labourers are few, and the cholera is now prostrating their strength. In Russia, too, we are informed that the peasants are carried off in large numbers from the estates, which in many cases are left without hands effectually to till them. No help can be got from townspeople, none from men in other occupations, for all belong to masters, and are tied to spots. In times of emergency the spare population of our towns overflows on the country; labourers move about from place to place; mowers come from the north to the hayfields of Middlesex and Herts, and return to reap the corn of Northampton and Leicester. The hop districts, in which the harvest does not begin for a month, have draughted off many of their stout hands to reap the cornfields of Eastern Kent and Western Sussex. Our labourers are free to choose their place of toil; rails convey them cheaply from one end of the country to another; by their freedom and diffusion their services are made more available; the manly strength of the nation is applied in the most advantageous manner, and all its resources are silently and wonderfully increased. With, as we believe, a very great harvest on the ground—with means far more abundant of gathering it in, and preserving every grain, than is possessed by other nations—our prospects at home are bright and cheering.

Even before the harvest is secured, trade, which has been comparatively stagnant with the United States and Australia, is reviving, and, with a good harvest enriching all and stimulating enterprise, it will be rapidly extended. Last year the crops of the United States were extremely short. They had less cotton to sell us and much less wheat than usual; they could, therefore, buy less from us, and the trade with the United States was much curtailed. This year their crops are said to be very abundant, and a large portion of them will add to our means of subsistence. In Canada, also, where the growth of wheat has increased very fast, and is now very large, the crops are excellent. In both these countries large tracts of land are continually enclosed from the forests and gradually turned into cornfields. In Canada, in 1853, 802,616 acres of public lands were sold—nearly three times as much as any previous year since 1847. In the United States, in 1854, 5,130,000 acres were sold, promising us and the whole trading world which shares in the abundance of that free country large future supplies of food. Even Spain is fast increasing her productions, and under the stimulus of our free-trade markets is every year producing more, and sending us more wheat and flour. We look, therefore, for a plentiful supply in the present year and great abundance hereafter. The spirit of industrious man seems everywhere rousing into increased activity, and is preparing a happier future for society.

We cannot tell our readers to expect immediate and great cheapness. The corn-markets are falling, but we require a few weeks' fine weather to secure our crops. It is certain, too, that the potatoes are, to a slight degree, affected by disease, but not so much as last year, when the crop was excellent. Some persons, too, dwell much on fields of wheat beaten down and destroyed, and on disease in the wheat. At this period there are always many sinister reports of this kind: we have personally visited a large part of the southern portion of the kingdom and found very little corn laid, and none anywhere blighted. We adopt, therefore, without hesitation, the more favourable reports. Everybody admits that the quantity of land sown with wheat is far greater than ever; and most of the reports represent the crops on the ground as excellent in England, Ireland, and Scotland. This is consistent with our experience. At the same time we know that stocks are short, that a considerable period must elapse before the whole crop is secured, and a longer period before we can be quite certain of the supplies we can command from abroad. Such circumstances will delay the fall in price; it will not probably be great and rapid, but it will come. There is, we believe, an abundance on the earth, and the consumers will obtain it at an easy rate.

DEATH OF PATRICK PARK, ESQ., THE SCULPTOR.

WE regret to announce the death of Patrick Park, Esq., the distinguished sculptor, which took place somewhat suddenly on Thursday last, at Warrington, whither he had proceeded from Manchester on professional business.

Mr. Park was in his forty-fifth year, and has left a widow and family to lament their irreparable loss. Mr. Park was a native of Glasgow, and having, at a very early age, manifested a love of the branch of art in which he afterwards excelled, was sent to Rome, where he studied under Thorwaldsen. His genius was decidedly bold, energetic, and masculine. He delighted in portraying the athletic and heroic, rather than the soft and gentle, and has left behind him many works which the ancient Greeks and Romans would have held in the highest esteem; but for which, we fear, there was not sufficient encouragement in England. But it was for his portrait-busts that Mr. Park was best known. He idealised, refined, and ennobled the countenances of his sitters, without ever losing sight of fidelity and truth to nature; a rare art, in which it may be safely alleged he was a master, surpassed by none of his contemporaries or predecessors—not even excepting Chantrey. Those who have seen his admirable bust of the late Sir Charles James Napier, of Sir Harry Smith, of Alison the historian, and of Napoleon III., will recognise the justice of this faint eulogium—to do more justice to which we might cite, if necessary, scores, if not hundreds, of other portraitures of persons more or less distinguished. We believe that Mr. Park's last exhibited works of this class were the busts of Mr. Layard, M.P., and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, lately on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's, in Pall-mall.

THE Duke of Cornwall's exhibition, granted to the Government School of Mines by the Prince of Wales, has this year been awarded to M. Charles Gould, a son of the eminent conchologist.

ROYAL THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.

THIS regatta, the object of which is to offer rewards and prizes for perfection in rowing to men of every grade, whether gentlemen, tradesmen, or watermen, in order that its universal character may accord with its name came off with complete success on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, and the additional attraction of fine weather gave increased interest to some of the finest and best-contested races ever seen on the Thames. It was "Queen's weather;" and it is not a little singular that, when it was originally decided that this regatta should come off in July, her Majesty had not then conferred her patronage on it. When this was done the committee felt it their duty to add to its attractiveness as much as possible; and in order that a goodly list of entries might append on so important an occasion, as the first regatta so honoured, it was put off till August, in order to give time for more crews to be got together. The three days originally fixed on in July turned out "soakers;" the three in August just as fine—so that the Londoners have not only to thank her Majesty for her patronage to this undertaking, in the successful development of which their zeal is as much at stake, but for the large amount of sport afforded, and the fine weather that enabled them to enjoy it. The general character of the regatta has been amply sustained, as far as the quality and quantity of the racing is concerned; but, if something more of the show was added to the attraction, so as to put before the public as a national undertaking, it must be borne in mind that this is only the second year of its existence, and that the fun is here solely raised by private subscription obtained through the exertions of a few private gentlemen—and it is a fact that ought to be known that, from many of the sources from which money should naturally be expected to come, such as the conveyance companies to the course, and which make a large profit out of the Regatta, it is withheld. The South-Western Railway Company refused this season any contribution whatever, though the greater part of the visitors to Putney passed down their line, and special trains were obliged to be laid on to accommodate the increased traffic. Two only of all the large Steam-boat Companies, those servants belong to the establishment, have given a donation, while a somewhat advantaged by the traffic up and down the river that such an event creates, subscribed the sum of five pounds each towards the funds. These exceptions were the Citizen and Iron Steam-boat Companies; which latter company liberally placed a steamer at the use of the committee for the subscribers to view the racing from, and on which the plate was tastefully displayed—a boat of her Majesty, as patron of the regatta, surmounting the Royal anchor of the Prince of Wales, as a sailor, immediately underneath. The band in attendance was that from Cremorne Gardens, lent by Mr. Simpson.

The elegant plate which was competed for was manufactured by Messrs. Edkins, of Salisbury-square. The top piece of the group in the centre is the Gentlemen Scullers' Prize, a glass claret jug with silver ornamental handle and fittings; and immediately under this is the Grand Gold Challenge Cup for gentlemen's eight-oared boats. On the right and left of the Scullers' Prize are the Tradesman's Eight-oared Challenge Cup, and the Four-oared ditto, rather smaller; and immediately under this last are the tankards, the Gig race Prize. Under the Grand Gold Challenge Cup is the Clifford Challenge Cup (or rather we should say the claret-jug); and on either side of this are the Presentation Four-oars, given with the various Challenge Cups, the winner in every race for a Challenge Cup having a small cup for himself, which is his property; whereas the Challenge Cup belongs to the Club, and must be returned to the committee at the end of the season for competition again on the next. At the extreme right, on a line with the Clifford Jug, the Gentlemen's (Junior) Four-oared Presentation Tankards are placed; and to the right and left, a little above the oars and badge, which are placed immediately in front, are the Gentlemen's Presentation Pair-oared Cups. Almost in a line with these are the cups for the Gentlemen's Four-oared Race, and the Junior Pair-oared Race. The coat is of the finest scarlet cloth, made by Messrs. Nicoll, of Regent-street and Cornhill, and lined with scarlet silk throughout and quilted. The letters "T. R. T. & R."—Royal Thames National Regatta" being embroidered with silver on the collar, and the seams covered with silver lace. The badge on the coat was made by Messrs. Sarl and Sons, and represents old London-bridge, with St. Paul's in the background, and shipping in the front.

The Regatta concluded on Wednesday, when the assemblage was much more numerous than on previous days. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with a select party of friends, arrived in the course of the day. The races on the Wednesday were four in number, viz. the Royal Prize of £10 in cash; a four-oared race, for tradesmen, for the Challenge Cup and Presentation Tankard; a scullers' race, for gentlemen, a pair-oared race, open to the world (final heat). The last-named contest was looked forward to with much interest. Winship and Searle, the Elswick crew, Wood and Auti of the Manchester, with W. Pocock and H. Clasper, and Lay and Bain, Wandsworth men, being pitted against each other, caused the betting to assume some interest. The Manchester was in favour at the start; the Elswick crew, however, gained favour. In the start was splendid: the Elswick crew took the lead, and maintained it up to the Willows, closely pressed by the Manchester men, the London men tailing off. The Elswick crew in first, the Manchester men being beaten. In the evening the various prizes were presented to the winners by the Lord Mayor, at Cremorne-gardens.

WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHERY SOCIETY.

THE first field-day of this society for the present season took place (as we briefly announced in our last Number) on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at Sheridge Court, the residence of T. Norbury, Esq., in the picturesque parish of Leigh, near Worcester. The weather in the early part of the morning was unfavourable; but towards twelve o'clock it cleared up, and remained fine for the remainder of the day, although the neighbourhood was visited by heavy storms. Lady Pakington was the Lady Paramount, and discharged the duties of her office greatly to the satisfaction of all present. Four ends of targets were pitched for the members, and one end for the strangers. The distance was sixty yards; the number of arrows twelve dozen. The following is a list of the shooters:—

Ladies: Miss and Miss M. Bearcroft, Miss Beamish, Miss Berkeley (Cotheridge), Miss Berkeley (Spetchley), Miss Blount, Mrs. Davison, Miss H. L. Moses Roland, Miss and Miss E. Norbury, Miss Temple, Mrs. Walcot.

Gentlemen: Rev. T. Bearcroft, Sir E. Blount, Bt., Wm. Blount, Esq., Beamish, Esq., Rev. J. Cooke, Colonel Clowes, Rev. J. R. Davison, Hon. and Rev. G. Gifford, E. Isaac, Esq., J. S. Isaac, Esq., J. W. Isaac, Esq., Rev. G. R. Prescott, Rev. C. J. Sale, Rev. W. Temple, M. E. Vale, Esq., Rev. W. R. Villers, Rev. J. Walcot, Rev. J. Webster.

The following ladies and gentlemen had rings excluded:—

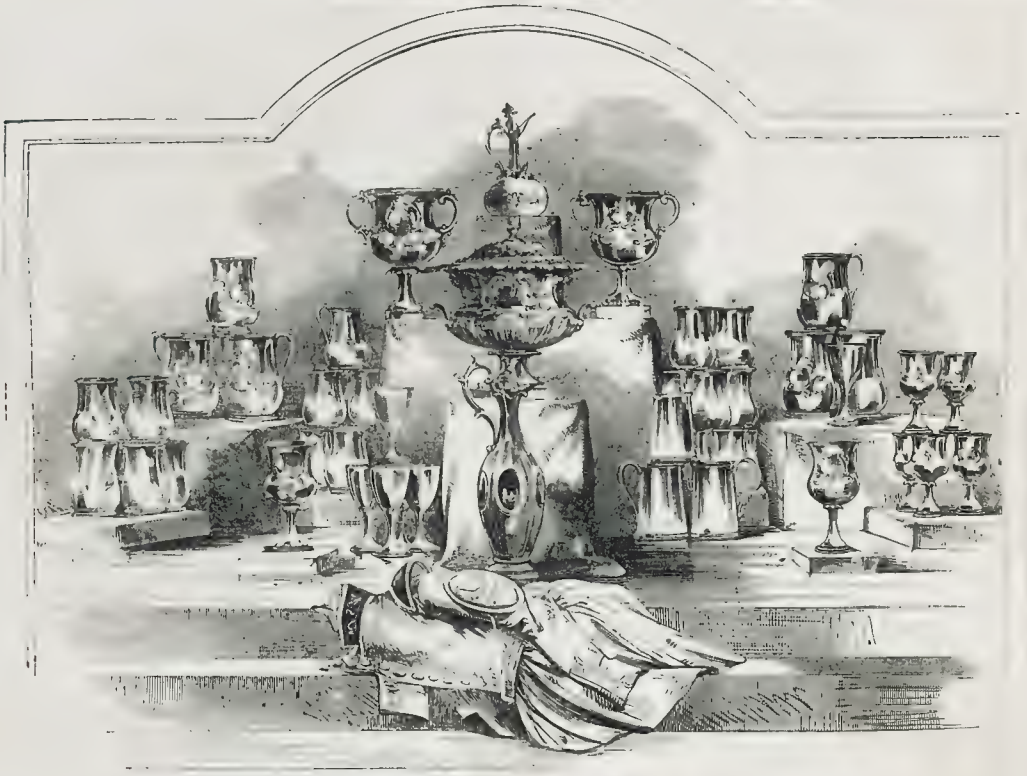
Mrs. Davison, 2; Colonel Clowes, 2; Miss M. Bearcroft, 1; Rev. J. R. Davison, 1; Rev. J. Walcot, 1.

Hopkins's Quadrille Band played at intervals throughout the day. At three o'clock the shooting was agreeably broken in upon by an adjournment to the dinner tent, where an excellent repast was provided by Mr. Hambler, of Worcester. Mr. Norbury presided; and, after the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Sir E. Blount proposed the "Health of the Lady Paramount." Sir J. S. Pakington returned thanks, and gave the "Health of the Host and Hostess," whose courteous attentions to their guests had contributed to make the first meeting of the season most agreeable, as well as successful. Mr. Norbury having duly responded to the toast, the tent was shortly deserted, and the shooting resumed. It did not terminate until after seven o'clock, when the lists were made up, and the prizes awarded by the Lady Paramount. The Ladies' Challenge Prize was given to Mrs. Davison (hits 120, score 619); the Gentlemen's to Colonel Clowes (hits 124, score 574). Mrs. Davison and Colonel Clowes also gained the First Lady's and First Gentleman's Prizes (hits 60 and 74, scores 390 and 464). The Second Lady's Prize was awarded to Mrs. Walcot (hits 72, score 307), the second Gentleman's Prize to the Rev. T. Bearcroft (65 and 320). The prizes for the best hits in the gold were given to Miss Hill and the Rev. J. Walcot. The visitors' prizes were awarded to Miss Berkeley (Cotheridge), hits 40, score 166, and the Rev. O. K. Prescott, 96 and 448.

The sports and pleasures of the day were agreeably terminated by a ball.

The costume of the lady members of the Worcestershire Archery Society is remarkable for its picturesque elegance. It consists of a white felt ("wide-awake") hat, bound round with dark green velvet, the white crown encircled by a green velvet band, from the bow of which droops a green and white ostrich feather. The jacket is of green silk, on which is worn the member's badge, and the skirt is of white muslin. These, with the usual archery equipments, make up a very charming costume. The introduction of the felt hat, in place of the large white chip hat, is due to the refined taste of Lady Georgiana Lygon.

Our Illustration (from a sketch by Cuthbert Bede) shows the picturesque and park-like scenery of Sheridge, enlivened by the groups of archers and their friends. This peaceful "tented field" is shut in with groups of noble trees, gradually opening out to the distance, where "Malvern's lonely height"—from which, according to Macaulay, "twelve fair counties" may be seen—terminates the landscape with a broken line of hills. The chief part of the hills seen in the Sketch is the North Hill.



THE ROYAL THAMES REGATTA PRIZE PLATE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

FETE OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHERY SOCIETY, AT SHERRIDGE COURT, NEAR WORCESTER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

NAPOLEON RELICS.

The present page bears three illustrations of the dynasty of Napoleon. As memorabilia of conquest and captivity, two of these "curiosities" are suggestive from their association with passages in the life of Napoleon I.—one commemorating the "gale of his glory," the other recalling the circumstance of the close of his memorable life. "The Marengo Plate," the first of these relics, was formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Thomas Windus, F.S.A.: it is an excellent specimen of Sèvres China, painted with a scene from the ever-memorable battle of Marengo, at which Bonaparte commanded the French army against the Austrians, and by the victorious result of which he became master of Italy, thus wonderfully consolidating his power, and increasing his influence on the opinion of the French. Mr. Windus used to relate that at the capitulation of Paris, in 1814, the above plate was taken from a boudoir in the Palace of St. Cloud, by a British officer, from whom Mr. Windus obtained the piece of porcelain in the following year. It remained in Mr. Windus's possession, in his museum at Stamford-hill, until his death, in the present year, when his son, Lieutenant Windus, upon the dispersion of the collection, proposed to present the relic to the present Emperor of the French. For this purpose Lieutenant Windus visited Paris in May last, when the Emperor notified through the Grand Marshal his willingness to accept the plate. His Imperial Majesty, it is well known, takes great interest in collecting accredited souvenirs of his uncle; in consequence of which the offers of presents became so numerous that in order to stay their influx it became necessary to issue a notification in the *Moniteur*. An exception was, however, made for the Marengo Plate, which has accordingly been added to the Imperial cabinet. Lieutenant Windus had previously taken the plate to the manufactory at Sèvres to be identified: here the officials stated that, by the mark upon the plate, it was made about the year 1807, and was painted by their most eminent artist at that period. They expressed their surprise at the extreme beauty of the border, adding that such elaborate designs are not now executed; that there is no duplicate of this plate; and that it must have been made by express order. It is inclosed in a case which bears the Imperial insignia. As a memorial of the transaction, Lieutenant Windus has had the plate beautifully photographed; and a painting in oil has been made of it by Mr Andrews, late painter to the Czar Nicholas, in the Palace of St. Petersburg.

We have seen how the plate recals Napoleon in the flush of victory. The next group of relics is associated with the close of the victor's earthly career. In the Musée des Souverains, recently collected in the Louvre at Paris, is an entire hall devoted to memorials of the Napoleon family. It is one of the most attractive collections of the Curiosities of Paris, and thither thousands of sightseers flock, preferring these relics of imperial greatness to the far-famed treasures of art which are assembled in the same Palace. Among these relics is the coat which Napoleon wore at Marengo—purple, embroidered throughout with olive-leaves in dead gold. Here, also, is the sword which Napoleon wore as Consul; and here are several articles of his toilet—his little writing-desk, his *redingote gris*, his coronation shoes, gloves, and many other articles of personal interest, which are ably described by a writer in No 251 of *Household Words*. Among the most interesting and significant articles in the Museum are three hats "black, rusted, devoid of splendour, ludicrous almost," says the writer of quiet humour we have just referred to. Two of these hats are

HAT AND HANDKERCHIEF OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I., IN THE LOUVRE, AT PARIS.

"cocked," and were worn by the Emperor in his campaigns. The third hat is altogether of a different order. It is a round hat, with the brim turned up at the sides. It was worn by the illustrious captive throughout his residence at Longwood, St. Helena. It is of beaver, but is worn out at the back: the brim is broken in two places, and has been rudely mended with needle and silk: the lining is of silk, of hazel colour, quite faded, and stuffed with cotton. The hat is placed upon a cushion, and in front of it is a little yellow cambric pocket-handkerchief, embroidered with the initial "N," surmounted by the Imperial crown. This handkerchief, which was taken off Napoleon's bed after his death, he held in his hand at the moment when he breathed his last sigh, and with it he wiped away the last drops of perspiration that bathed his brows. It was preserved by M. Pierron, *maître d'hotel* to the Emperor, who presented it to the museum with the hat just described. In front of the cushion are two inscriptions describing the articles. This is the most touching memorial of him whose greatness is now a handful of ashes in the Invalides, "on the banks of the Seine, among the French people, whom he loved so well."

Commercial Distress in Russia.—Great depression prevails among all classes in St. Petersburg, owing to the duration of the war, which completely paralyses all branches of commerce and industry. This depression has reached even the leading personages of the old Russian party, who were hitherto so warlike and so enthusiastic, but who are now beginning to despond. Nearly all labour is suspended in the manufactories, in consequence of the want of primary materials which no longer arrive from abroad, and also from want of hands, all being employed in the defence of the empire. The produce of the soil has no longer a market abroad, and in the interior business is at a standstill. Articles of the most indispensable kind have attained an exorbitant price. Coffee, sugar, and salt are luxuries which now are hardly to be seen, except on the tables of the great. The nobility support all the burden of the sacrifices in money imposed by the present circumstances, and the number of Boyards who will be utterly ruined by the war is beyond all idea. Add to this the grief of so many families, who have all to deplore the death of one or several relatives, and it will be easily imagined that the higher classes of the Russians are not over-disposed for amusements and fêtes; and yet they are forced by superior order to be gay. The summer season has not stopped the course of balls and soirées. The Emperor having one day said, in presence of his courtiers, that the nobles ought to invent some plan for preventing the commerce of the capital from feeling too severely the present state of things, and particularly the blockade of the Baltic, forthwith they set about organising a series of *tableaux vivans*, the performers in which are persons of the highest class of society. As these *tableaux* represent the different episodes of Russian history at all epochs, the actors and actresses in them are obliged to make purchases of the richest stuffs for the suitable costume. *Tableaux vivans* for the relief of the suffering tradesmen are at the moment the fashion on the banks of the Neva, and each noble feels obliged to give at least one of these patriotic pantomimes to prevent incurring the anger of his master, when no more generous motive exists. The tradespeople of St. Petersburg are relieved for the moment, but *tableaux vivans* on such a scale at length become onerous, and something else must be soon invented to alleviate the misery of the industrial classes.—*Private Letter from St. Petersburg.*

The receipts of the theatres and other places of public amusement in Paris considerably diminished during the last month. The amount received was 1,180,249 fr. 34 c., being 120,067 fr. 95 c. less than in the month of June.

The summons addressed to the National Guards of Paris, calling them out for Saturday (to-day), on the occasion of the entry of the Queen of England, states that each man must have in his knapsack a day's provision field ration.

SEVRES PLATE, PAINTED WITH A SCENE FROM THE BATTLE OF MARENGO, FOR THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I.

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON II., AT VIENNA.

It is often asked, why Louis Napoleon styles himself Napoleon III.? The reason is obvious. When Napoleon I. abdicated the throne, after the battle of Waterloo, he abdicated in favour of his son, the Duke of Reichstadt and King of Rome. Although that Prince never actually reigned, the theory of established Governments is, the new King succeeds *de facto*, the moment that the old King dies or vacates his position. The son of Louis XVI. never reigned, but he was recognised by the adherents of the elder branch of the Bourbons as Louis XVII.; and his uncle, who ultimately filled the throne, took the title of Louis XVIII. In like manner, the adherents of the Napoleonic dynasty insist that if the Duke of Reichstadt were Emperor only for the millionth part of a second, and until the news of his father's abdication could be promulgated, he was for that portion of time, infinitesimal though it were, the *de facto* Emperor of the French by the title of Napoleon II. Thus the present Emperor is legally, historically, and dynastically Napoleon III. The Duke of Reichstadt, as is well known, died in Vienna at an early age.

The accompanying Illustration shows the Duke's Tomb in the Church of the Capuchins, in the Neumarkt in that capital.

The Church in the Neumarkt is remarkable for containing the burial-vault of the Imperial family. It is shown by torchlight, under the guidance of a Capuchin brother. There are in all nearly seventy metal coffins. The oldest is that of the Emperor Matthias, 1619; the most splendid are that of Margaret of Spain, first wife of Leopold I., that of Joseph I., which is of pure silver, and those of Maria Theresa, and her husband Francis, and her son Joseph II.

In the accompanying Illustration the sarcophagus marked A is the tomb of Napoleon II. It will be seen that the Duke's name of Napoleon does not occur in the inscription; this omission is not accidental; and he is only there stated to have been the son of the Emperor Napoleon. The adjoining small tomb, B, is that of the Duke's mother, Marie Louise; and the large tomb is that of his maternal grandfather, the Emperor Francis

The following is the inscription upon the lid of the sarcophagus, A:—

Æternæ Memoriæ
Jos. Car. Francisci Ducis Reichstadiensis
Napoleonis Gall: Imperatoris
et
Mar: Ludovicæ Arch: Austr:
filii
Nati Parisiis XX Mart. MDCCCXI
in Cunabulis
Regis Romæ nomine salutati
Ætatis omnibus ingenii corporisque
dotibus florentem
procera statura vultu juveniliter decoro
angulari sermonis comitate
militaribus studiis et laboribus
mire intentum
phthisis tentavit
triennalis mora raptit
in suburbano augustorum sd pulchrum fontem
prope Vindobonam
XXII Julii MDCCCXXXII

TOMB OF NAPOLEON II., IN THE IMPERIAL VAULT, IN THE CHURCH OF THE CAPUCHINS, AT VIENNA.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE good people "all round the Wrekin" were so attentive to the little knot of antiquaries who assembled last week at Shrewsbury, as the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, that we have no, seen any other expression of face on the excursionists—now once more in London than that of general satisfaction at the result. The temporary museum we are assured was, it is true, somewhat disappointing when it was contrasted with the exhibition of the same character at Norwich and Lincoln; but it was still good, and deserved the trouble it occasion-d. The inaugural addresses were, it is said, of the very commonest character, and the local papers more than confirm this account. The President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, expressed a very proper regret that the collection of Mr. Roach Smith had not been bought by the trustees of the British Museum. Another nobleman, Lord Dangannon, much to the delight of the head-master of the far famed Shrewsbury School, made the most marked portion of his speech the introduction of the threadbare quotation from "Ingenuas didicisse." The Dean of Manchester, in announcing that this was the first occasion of his being present at any of the meetings of the Institute, was led by a subtle train of reasoning into the novel remark that he hoped it would not be his last. This was very properly cheered—and may hereafter be copied by other speakers on similar occasions. The excursions were to Hawkstone, Wroxeter, Wenlock, and Baldwas Abbey. The principal papers were contributed by Mr. J. M. Kemble, Mr. Scharf, Mr. Blexam, and Mr. Petit. At Hawkstone they were fed in the tent under which the first anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was held. As antiquaries, they should have sat under Hotspur's tent. The recruiting officer (the Rev. E. Hill) did his work in so active a manner that all Shropshire was on the alert to feed the swarm of locusts in the shape of antiquaries that settled on Shrewsbury for the week, and ate and drank more like ordinary mortals than men deeply versed in Celts and old chins. The meeting was attended by Mr. Octavius Morgan, celebrated for his highly-interesting collection of old chronometers, clocks, and watches. He is said to have sought in vain for the Shrewsbury clock immortalised by Shakespeare.

Antiquarians are indeed alive. All that remains of the British Archæological Association is to assemble next week in the Isle of Wight—taking Southampton and Netley Abbey as offshoots of interest for visitation during the week. Gatherings like that just scattered at Shrewsbury, and this to come in the Isle of Wight, are much to be commended, if they are not pursued with an appetite intent rather on chickens and champagne than castles and cathedrals

Murray of Albemarle-street and of the "Handbooks," has this year gone abroad himself, carrying his own books for correction and completion. He is travelling somewhat cheap, but so potent a distributor of custom to hotels and inns has not been suffered to pass from town to town without industrious endeavours being made by landlords for a good word in his red handbooks. He "rains influence" and sits in judgment with clean hands, doggedly and indignantly refusing every bribe that the ingenuity of mine host can lay before him for a word of recommendation. It is impossible for so well-known a dispenser of patronage to travel unknown—and it is certainly desirable that books so properly esteemed by the public should have every advantage that further travel and careful revision can give them.

Mr. Thackeray, having finished his "Newcomes," is now actively intent on his forthcoming visit to America. He, starts, we believe, in September, with four lectures, entirely new, and which will be delivered for the first time in America. His subjects are admirably selected. He has chosen the four Georges, assigning a lecture to each reign. What smart and true things will he say of Sophia-Dorothea, of Caroline of Anspach, of Charlotte-Sophia, of Caroline of Brunswick! His favourite Queen must necessarily be Caroline of Anspach, Queen of George II. She was a very able woman. Only conceive the bitterness and bright bits of Lord Hervey and Lord Orford bittered and brightened by Mr. Michael-Angelo Titmarsh! On the War of Independence Mr. Thackeray must knuckle down a little to Jonathan, or he will not draw the dollars at Boston and New York. But he is sure to draw, and to express his own manly belief without fear or favour.

We had occasion some time back to chronicle the sympathy with the wants of an intelligent public, expressed and carried out, by the Dean and Chapter of the Peterborough Cathedral, and we have now to record another graceful act on the part of the authorities of the same cathedral. The Dean actually directed the service to be delayed on Monday one hour, to enable a large party of excursionists by rail to see what it so happened they could not otherwise have seen—the graves of Catherine of Aragon, and of Mary Queen of Scots. The orderly behaviour of the whole party, and the intelligence shown by very many, made this little act one of no ordinary grace and propriety. The excursionists left pleased with the concession that had been made to them, and in a better spirit towards a Church to which many of them did not belong. It is a pity that a scale of regulations alike to the whole of our cathedrals is not at once devised and carried out.

There was a silly proposition in the House the other day to erect a statue of the late Mr. Joseph Hume among the statues of statesmen now in course of erection in the new Houses of Parliament. The proposition fell, of course, to the ground. Hume was an honest man, who rendered good service to his country by his pertinacious and at length successful endeavours for Reform. But "Joe" was not a statesman. To put him among the seven already erected with Hampden and Falkland, with Selden and Mansfield, with Clarendon and Somers, with Sir Robert Walpole himself would be simply absurd.

Scholars are writing, will any one of the twenty successful candidates for Indian writerships turn out men of mark like Clive, Warren Hastings, or Sir William Jones? Your early-ripe fruits are not, it is said, the best. Cramming gives undue advantages, but seldom leads to lasting reputations. The twenty have now to cram for other duties—they have yet to learn Sanscrit, and to speak Hindostanee. A readiness of learning one language necessarily implies a facility in acquiring another. But there are other qualities for active life in India than the knowledge of its language. It would not have been said of Sir Henry Wotton—

> He had so many languages in store
> That only Fame shall speak of him in more—

if to this readiness in learning languages he had not been blessed with big thoughts, to which he could give a like expression in any tongue.

AN INDIAN TIGER-HUNTING PARTY.—The tiger-hunting expedition—consisting of three officers from Lucknow, a representative from each regiment—which left that station in the middle of May, returned last week, after a month's shooting in the Seraspore district, and adjacent Terai. These sportsmen were not as successful as their exertions merited, and, after being under canvas during the hottest month of the year, only brought back with them as trophies of their handiwork six tigers and one leopard's skin; however, they too, got back their own skins slightly embrowned with the exposure certainly, but in other respects none the worse of their trip.—*Central Star*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—A young man employed in bringing back from the marsh to the Arsenal discharged shells, was killed the other day by the explosion of one. The young man, who was carrying the shell on his shoulder, remarked to a fellow workman that it was heavy, but that he might, perhaps, make it lighter by discharging the powder with which it was loaded through the nipple; to effect this, he removed it from his shoulder, and, taking it up with his hands, struck it against a stone in order to disengage the powder, which had been firmly rammed down. A terrific explosion was instantly heard, the young man's shell had burst, and the young man fell down dead.

At the special sessions held at Westminster by the High Constable, on Tuesday, the claims for compensation of persons who had their windows broken on the occasion of the rioting in Hyde-park were all disallowed.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

One of the leading features of the week has been the meeting of capitalists at the Turkish Ambassador's, respecting the new loan for the Ottoman Government, and the publication of the terms upon which it is proposed to raise the £5,000,000. It appears that the tenders are to be made in one sum at the Bank of England on Monday next; that the guaranteed interest will be 4 per cent; that the first deposit of 10 per cent will be payable on Wednesday the 22nd inst., and that the next two payments will be 20 per cent each. The whole amount must be paid up, under stringent regulations, before the close of January next, and no discount is to be allowed for payments in anticipation. However, we are not in a position to state at what price the loan will be taken; but, as the stock has already borne a premium of from 3 to 4 per cent, it is pretty clear that the five millions will be raised.

Notwithstanding that an instalment of 10 per cent on the late Loan of £16,000,000 will fall due on Tuesday next, and that the money market has been rather tight—though not tighter than last week most National Securities have been tolerably firm, and prices generally have been well supported. The following are the quotations this morning:—Bank Stock, 214 to 216; Three per Cent Reduced, 91½; Three per Cent Consols, 90⅞ to 91½; New Three per Cents, 90⅜ ⅝; Consols for Account, 91⅛; Annuities, 1860, 4 1-16; Ditto, 1885, 18 15-16. India Stock 211; India Bonds, 98s. to 99s; Exchequer Bills, 98s. to 99s. prem; Exchequer Bonds, 100 to 101. The above is the best series—100¾. Very little change took place in the general features of the market on Tuesday.—Bank Stock was 214½. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 91⅝; the Three per Cent Consols, 91⅛ to 90⅝; Consols for Account, 91⅛; New Three per Cents, 90⅝ up to 90⅜; Long Annuities, 1885, 16 15-16; India Stock, 209½; India Bonds, 98s. to 99s.; Exchequer Bills, 98s. to 99s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100⅞. The dealings on the following day were by no means extensive. Bank Stock, 214½ to 214¾. Three per Cent Reduced were 90 ⅝ to 91⅜; the Three per Cent Consols, 90⅝ to 91½; Consols for Account, 91⅛; the New Three per Cents, 90⅜; Long Annuities, 1885, 16 15-16. India Bonds, 97s. to 99s.; Exchequer Bills, 98s. to 99s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100⅜ to 100⅝. On Thursday Consols were steady. The Three per Cents were done at 90⅝ to 91⅛; and for the Account, 91⅛. The New Three per Cents realised 90⅜; and the Reduced, 91⅛. Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 16s.; India Bonds, 98s. prem.; Omnium, 4¾ prem.

The Foreign-house has been steady, and we have very few changes no notice in prices. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 56½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 82; Portuguese Four per Cents, 42½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87; Spanish Three per Cent Active, 22½; Ditto Three per Cents, 14; Turkish Six per Cents, 83½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Ditch Four per Cents, 98⅜; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½. Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91⅞; Ecuador, 4; Austrian Five per Cents, 81.

Very few shipments of bullion have been made to any quarter. The imports have amounted to about £300 000, chiefly from America and the West Indies. Several large parcels of silver have been sold at 61d per oz.

The return of the surplus deposits on the French Loan has been commenced. The Scrip has touched 3 prem

Joint Stock Bank Shares have continued very firm, and the quotations have been well supported:—Australasia have realised 95; City, 60½; London, 95½; London and Westmin ster, 47½; Oriental, 42½; Provincial of Ireland, 51½; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 52.

Miscellaneous Securities are sold as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 9; British American Land, 60; Canada, 102½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 111; Colonial Police Preference, 5⅞; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1¾; North of Europe Steam, 1¼; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69; Royal Mail Steam, 64

The following are the positions of the Bank of France, and the fluctuations in the Stock of Bullion, &c., compared with the previous statement:—

Coin and Bullion	...	£13,551,378	increase £968,192
Bills discounted	...	16,125,584	,, 1,205,440
Circulation	...	24,800,444	decrease 1,907,512
Treasury deposits	...	1,124,541	increase 7,9 6,616
Private deposits	...	10,180,942	,, 74,540
Advances on Stock	...	2,1 8 511	,, 1,0 0,291
Advances on Railway Shares	...	4,603,204	,, 380,740

A considerable decline has taken place in the value of Great Western Railway Shares, owing to the rise of 2 per cent in most other railways. Rumours have been dull and rather drooping. The total "calls" for the present month have been now raised to £790,851. During the first eight months of the year they have amounted to £10,306,313 against £8,230,386 in 1854

The following are the shares and prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 49; Chester and Holyhead, 12; Eastern Counties, 5; Edinburgh and Perth, 91; Ditto, Preferred, 82; Great Northern, 89½; Ditto, B Stock, 127½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105; Great Western, 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83½; London and Black wall, 71; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 87½; North-Western, Ditto, Preferred, 104½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25½; Midland, 74⅜; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 43; North-Eastern, Berwick, 81; Ditto, York, 46½; North Staffordshire, 10½; South Devon, 13¾; Vale of Neath, 21; Waterford and Kilkenny, 1

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 108; Great Western, Four per Cent, Ditto, Five per Cent, 101½; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 74½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 8½ ex div; North Staffordshire, 22½

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 6½; Dutch-Rhenish, 12½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 8⅜; Ditto, Obligations, 3⅜; Great Western of Canada Shares, 6½; Madras Guaranteed, 103; Namur and Liege, 10½; Northern of France, 40½; Lyons, 49½; Sambre and Meuse, 9⅝; West Flanders, 4½; Zealand, 18½

In Mining Shares very little business has been done. On Thursday Brazil an Imperial were 3⅞; Ditto, New, 3⅝; Cobre, 7¾; Copper Mines of England, 24; Cuyaco, 19½; Pontgibaud Silver Lead, 14½; Santiago de Cuba, 5

Friday Evening.

Consols have somewhat improved since the morning, but the business done in them has been trifling. The Three per Cents have been 90⅝ ⅞ to 91 for Money, and 90⅝ 91½ for the Account. The Three per Cents Reduced are 91⅛; and the New Three per Cents 92¾. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are dull.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—About an average time of year's supply of English wheat THIS morning has been brought forward to our market this week; but the arrivals fresh up to-day by land carriage were small. Although the show of samples was but moderate, the trade ruled heavy, and most kinds were offered on rather lower terms. Over 10,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. The trade was in a depressed state HUPE quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. The trade was in a depressed state and the quotations were nominally the same as on Monday. In floating cargoes, very few and the quotations were nominally the same as on Monday. In floating cargoes, very few transactions were reported. There was a moderate supply for barley at late rates; but most ruled heavy. The imports of foreign oats having been heavy, the oat trade was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. Beans and peas were also rather cheaper.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 2,26; barley, 1440; malt, 3300; oats, 800; flour, 1940. Foreign: wheat, 10,000 quarters; barley, 700; oats, 26,730; flour, 200 sacks.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 66s to 67s; ditto white, 71s. to 81s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 63s to 73s.; rye, 49s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 43s. Lincoln and Norfolk malt, ditto, 53s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 52s. Kingston and Ware, new, 70s.; Wareham, 71s. to 72s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 27s; potato, 26s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 31s. to 32s.; Sligo, black beans, 35s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £40 to £42 per last. Linseed cakes, English, £12 5s. to £13 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £11 5s. Rapeseed cakes, £6 10s to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 48s to 53s. per quarter

Flour.—The supplies of foreign kinds has become inactive, and prices have given way 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The stock in warehouse is considerably less than last year

Rice.—Most kinds are a slow sale, but we have no decline to note in the quotations.

Seeds.—About 600 bags Bengal have sold at 44s 6d to 45s 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of butter is very moderate, and in some instances the quotations have a downward tendency. The bacon market is firm, and the currencies have an upward tendency. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £4 0s. to £5 5s.; new ditto, £3 0s.; old clover, £4 15s to £5 5s; new ditto, £3 5s to £5 0s.; old straw, £1 4s. to £1 8s. per load. Trade steady.

Sugar (Friday).—We have had rather more business doing in hops this week, but no change has taken place in prices. Last year's produce is selling from £7 to £11 per cwt. Very favourable accounts reach us from plantations on the Continent.

[illegible] 2 shillal, 18s.; Haswell, 21s.; Hetton, 21s.; Lambton, 22s. 6d. Seaham, [illegible] Seaward, 21s.; Kyo, 22s. 3d., per ton

Smithfield Cattle Market.—To-day's market was rather extensively supplied with sheep of very middling quality. All breeds moved off slowly at a decline in the prices realised on Monday of 2d per 8 lbs. Prime Downs were scarcely disposed of at 4d per 8 lbs. Calves continue Half-fat sorts have undergone no improvement took place in their value. We received rather more than a full average number of beasts, but the trade for them ruled heavy, at barely previous rates. Milk-cows were steady, at from £14 to £20 each, including

[illegible] 1st quality, 4s. 8d to 5s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d to 4s. 8d.; coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown, 5s to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse calves, 4s. 8d to 5s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d to 5s 2d; large beasts, 4s. 10d; small ditto, 4s. 8d to 5s. 2d.; lambs, 4s. 8d to 6s. 0d.; suckling calves, 18s to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 27s each. Total supply: beasts, 2,91 sheep, 14,0 0 sheep and lambs, 12,800, calves, 700; pigs, 600. Foreign: beasts, 306, sheep and [illegible] calves, 502

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). The general demand ruled very inactive, as follows:

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; small pork, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 14TH

Medical Staff Corps.—Capt. R. S. Cole to be Assistant Staff Captain.

BANKRUPTS.

R. and C. HAYNE, Upper Woburn-street and Adelaide-street, carpenters.—J. COLQUHOUN and H. MARCHAL, London wall, soap makers.—W. BICKETT, Oxford, gas engineer.—J. FIELD, Burham Westgate, Kent, draper.—C. M. HIND, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, apothecary.—A. CHOVEL, Strand, opening maker.—W. C. GOLDING, Lime-street, brokers' warehouseman.—H. ISKEL, [illegible].—J. SPENCE, Hilton, staffordshire, [illegible].—J. and T. MONK, Tipton, Staffordshire, boiler-makers.—C. GODDARD, North [illegible].—J. LITTLE, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, [illegible].—W. FEAR, jun., Bristol, lawyers.—L. AHLBORN, Liverpool, toy dealer.—W. BUCKLEY, Salford, Lancashire, timber-dealer.—J. BIRKITON, Carlisle, plasterer.—J. A. ROLL, South Shields, wine-merchant.—E. and J. FENN, Burmingham, tailors.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. KILGOUR, Auchertool, Hamilton, baker.

FRIDAY, AUG. 17.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 17.

Royal Horse Guards: General Viscount Gough, C.B., to be Colonel.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut.-Col. Hall M.L., to be Surgeon

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. F. Pinckney to be Captain; Cornet H. A. Wight to be Lieutenant

7th Light Dragoons: G. Hanl ary to be Cornet

8th Light Dragoons: Lieut. C. P. Rosser to be Captain; Cornet C. N. Davies to be Lieutenant

Regt. Artillery: Gentlemen Cadets J. R. [illegible], to be Second Lieutenants

1st Regiment of Foot: Surgeon W. C. Trueblood M.D., to be Surgeon

4th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. F. Pinckney to be Captain; Cornet H. A. Wight to be Lieutenant

7th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. R. Welch, jun., to be Captain; Ensign W. J. Welch to be Lieutenant

8th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. C. Mayne to be Captain; Ensign J. Bell to be Lieutenant

10th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. and Brevet-Major J. Gilmore to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. J. Gilmore to be Captain; Ensign J. Gilmore to be Lieutenant

11th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. G. Bradley to be Captain; Ensign J. Bell to be Lieutenant

12th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Bowden to be Captain; Ensign J. Bowden to be Lieutenant

13th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. A. Le Mesurier to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Bredow to be Ensign

14th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. S. Rooke to be Lieutenant. 34th: Lieut. C. G. D. Annesley to be Captain

23rd: Capt. W. L. P. Sheaffe to be Captain, vice D. Harris to be Major

24th: Ensign J. Carleton to be Lieutenant

27th: Second Lieut. W. Pollock to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Bowstead, who exchanges

28th: Lieut. J. Sanderson to be Captain, vice C. Hodder to be Captain and Lieutenant

29th: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Bowden to be Captain, vice Lieut. W. L. P. Sheaffe to be Captain and Lieutenant

31st: Capt. W. L. P. Sheaffe to be Captain, vice D. Harris to be Major

32nd: Lieut. J. Carleton to be Lieutenant

33rd: Second Lieut. W. Pollock to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Bowstead, who exchanges

34th: Lieut. C. G. D. Annesley to be Captain, vice Lieut. and Adjutant J. Bowden to be Captain

41st: Capt. W. L. P. Sheaffe to be Captain, vice D. Harris to be Major

47th: Lieut. C. Hodder to be Captain and Lieutenant, vice Lieut. and Adjutant J. Bowden to be Captain and Lieutenant

49th: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Bowden to be Captain, vice Lieut. W. L. P. Sheaffe to be Captain and Lieutenant

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MUSICAL-BOX REPOSITORY, 32, Ludgate-street (opposite Ewerington's), London.—WALES and CALCOTT have direct Patents for the Prize Medal Celebrated MUSICAL-BOXES, playing with unrivalled brilliancy of tone the most popular Operas and Sacred Music. Just Work, four airs, 4l. 4s.; six, 5l. 5s.; eight, 6l. twelve airs, 7l. 12s. Snuff-boxes, Bonbonnières, Work-boxes, Tea-caddies, Cigar-cases, &c. Catalogues free.

TEETH.—Mr. EDWARD MILES, SURGEON DENTIST, 11, Bedford-square, has the honour to announce that he has just returned from Paris, where he has purchased a most splendid assortment of the best specimens of Parisian Dentistry.

THE REAL CHINA-GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS.
Exquisitely fine, beautifully spread-coloured Wreath Borders, with
LADIES' CHRISTIAN NAMES ENCIRCLED IN THE CORNERS.
PRICE ONE SHILLING
and a Halfpenny each.
Sample Handkerchiefs sent by return of post upon receipt of Postmen Stamps.
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PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
77 and 78, OXFORD-STREET.

PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
Opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.
Second Door of the
REAL ALPINE KID GLOVE
with the Regent's Lastchi Chain attached.
PRICE ONE SHILLING PER PAIR,
Lastchi Chain attached.
In the undermentioned Colors for the Summer Season.

No.		No.	
1.	Drape Fleur—Fixed Drab.	18.	Alma—Copper Brown.
2.	Chocolate.	19.	Black
3.	Gris Protestant—Mid blue	20.	Tender very Light Tan
4.	Lavender.	21.	Myrtl
5.	Tan d'Or—Golden Tan	22.	Celeste Sky
6.	Emerald.	23.	Pink.
7.	Citron Deep Lemon.	24.	Pailles—Straw.
8.	Violet.	25.	Orange—very Light Brown
9.	Peachore—Sea Green.	26.	Salmon.
10.	Rose.	27.	Arlesian—Slate.
11.	Napoleon—Bright Blue.	28.	Coffee
12.	Brown.	29.	Imperial—Dark Brown.
13.	Corinthe—Light Green.	30.	Adelaide.
14.	Lilac	31.	Mantle Claret.
15.	Marron Clair—Light Brown.	32.	Olive.
16.	White.	33.	Grey—Dark Grey.
17.	Nankin Canary.	34.	Baby.

RUMBELL and OWEN are the sole Appointed Agents in England for the Sale of the Real Alpine Kid Gloves, already so much approciated, presenting a brilliancy of color, polish, [illegible] of quality, elasticity, and softness that no other [illegible] can possibly compete with. To be obtained only from the Sole Agents.
The Real Alpine Kid Gloves, with the Registered Regents Lastchi-chain fastening, cannot be procured elsewhere than of the sole Appointed Agents, Rumbell and Owen.
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
No. 77 and 78, Oxford-street.
N.B. Sample Pairs sent by post, upon the receipt of 14 postage stamps; weight of gloves, with Lastchi Chain attached, exceeding the half-ounce.

THE 47s. SUITS, made to order, from Scotch Heather and Cheviot Tweeds, warranted all wool and thoroughly shrunk, by S. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street.—N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

STAYS SUPERSEDED.—Ladies visiting the Paris Exhibition are requested to inspect MARTIN'S ELASTIC BODICES, at the Great Exhibition (Machinery Section), acknowledged by the faculty as the most perfect substitute for Stays ever invented. Sold by post only from E. and E. H. Martin, 81, Wells-street, Oxford-street. Prospectuses sent free.

TO LADIES.—FRIZZED HAIR ROLLERS for Dressing the Hair in the Beautiful Ball Room Ringlet, Chatter Box Curl, &c., are forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, post free, on receipt of 3s. 6d. by Mrs. BEACH, 4, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and Co., Hairdressers and Perfumers, 45, Cranbourne-street, Leicester square, London.

THE GRACEFUL ROULEAUX BANDRAUX.—HAIR FRIZETTES of superior manufacture, dependable for dressing this beautiful style, forwarded to any part of the kingdom, with instructions for use, on receipt of 3s. 6d. in stamps, or post-office order, and a lock of hair. Hair Coronets in plaits and curls, Bandeaux, Chignons, Nets, and Invisible Gossamer.—W. WALLER, Hair-cutter and Hair-dresser, 96, Great College-street, Camden Town.

ECONOMICAL LUXURIES for Ladies and Gentlemen.—BERDOE'S well known Ventilating WATERPROOF CLOTHS, MANTLES, CAPES, &c., for resisting a deluge of general use equally as [illegible] weather.—96, New Bond-street; and 69, Cornhill, only.

TROUSERS.—A good fit in this garment can be seldom obtained. Fashionable Trousers-maker and Tailor, 313, HIGH HOLBORN. After many years' practical study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with trousers of a better fit than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a graceful easy style with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from. R. GEARS, 313, High Holborn.

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS and Napkins to match, Sheetings suited for very large Beds with Mattresses, to measure 3½ yards wide, without a seam; also, other articles for household purposes, and without personal responsibility. Patterns can be sent free, the full width, and prices marked upon each pattern, and carriage paid on families residing out of town, if desired. A large stock of the best fabric of Linen goods, of which Patterns are sent.—JOHN HARVEY, 80½, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years.

LOOKING-GLASSES and PIER-TABLES, CHEVAL, DRESSING, and GLASSES of every description. ROSETTI, Manufacturer, 76, Oxford-street, has extensive range of Show Rooms the most extensive assortment of the above in every variety of design. The taste and accuracy of workmanship, the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the case, at the lowest remunerative prices, must ensure purchase. Desirous from a resident of six seasons, at 76, Rosetti, 308, 309, Oxford-street, near Dean-street, Soho-square.

DRAWING and DINING ROOM FURNITURE, with BED-ROOM FURNITURE, warranted of the best description, at the lowest possible prices, displayed in the extensive Show Rooms at C. SMEATON'S, Manufacturer of every description of Wire Work, every description of the best English and Foreign Manufacture. Estimates free of charge, at C. SMEATON'S, Manufacturer, late Jabbed 1822, 398 and 399, Oxford street near Dean-street, Soho square.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The Cheapest House in London for every description of paper-hangings is at [illegible] Wholesale Warehouse, 32 Great Portland-street. The second street where [illegible] Publisher. The Trade are assured from the best and most extensive assortment in the kingdom, and in making a selection the [illegible] of twelve yards. N.B. Estimates given for [illegible] Decorations, [illegible] &c.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, 188, Strand.
Catalogues post-free.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the Lancet. "We have seldom seen anyt [illegible] so beautiful as the Feeding Bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM," 186, Oxford-street, 7s. 6d. each.

"LADIES' NURSING."—NEW NIPPLE-SHIELDS, for taking away all pains in nursing, preventing and immediately curing cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 186, Oxford-street. In 1st. Post, 9d. each.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in PARIS. English ladies are respectfully informed that the Atelier of M. REYNIER, 3, Rue de la Paix. Portraits Plain and Coloured. English spoken.

THE FAMILY FIRE-ESCAPE.—Five of the leading London Newspapers have already given articles on the important duty of all householders being provided with the means to prevent fires, and the Family Fire-escape is the [illegible] Fire-escape invention are Messrs. D. and S. BAILEY, 272, Holborn.

MESSRS. D. and E. BAILEY, Ironmongers, 272, Holborn, are the Manufacturers of the FAMILY FIRE-ESCAPE, so strongly recommended last month by five of the leading London newspapers.

THOMPSON'S celebrated HOLLOW BISCUITS, invaluable for Invalids and the Nursery, sold in Tins of 10 lb. and 6 lb. each, may be obtained through any Grocer in the Eastern Counties, and in London of Messrs. Dean and Peach, 63 and 65, Piccadilly; and Chesley Parsons, 345, Oxford-street. Manufactory, Tavern street, Ipswich.

PATENT COMPRESSED VEGETABLES. The amalgamation last effected by the [illegible] of Messrs. MORIL FATIO, for the purpose of supplying working our several patents, has placed at our disposal, in addition to the [illegible] Capital of 4 600 000 fr., the extensive Machinery of two large Factories, which enables us to carry on large orders at a very moderate [illegible] on most advantageous terms to purchasers. For CHOLLET and Co., Paris, H. DIGBY and Co., Agents 35, Great St. Helen's C[illegible]

PURE BISCUITS.
HAYLOCK and CO.'S SUPERIOR BISCUITS (in 4½ 4lb kinds), including Crackseed, delicious Arrowroot, Wheaten Thin, Captain's Biscuit, Cream Nuts, Tops and Bottoms, Hampshire, and Mixed Biscuits. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Confectioners in all parts of the United Kingdom. Manufactory and Bakery for the Purity of Haylock and Co.'s [illegible] and the Meridian Monument Confectionery, 11, 12, 13, and 13, Lydia-Ann-street, Liverpool. London Wholesale Depôt: 14, Cheapside, City.

HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD. The BEST FOOD and DIET for INFANTS and INVALIDS. This superior preparation is light, highly nutritious, prevents acidity, and is constantly recommended by the Medical Profession, and all the Royal Families and Nobility. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Patent Medicine Vendors, Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and Confectioners, in 1s. and 2s. packets and tin cases, 7s. 6d. each.—Observe, all Genuine Packets and Cases are signed "Jas. Hards," and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS. ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior BARLEY WATER in three minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has received general approbation. It is delicious, and admirably adapted to all cases of debility, as extremely nutritious, and light food for infants and invalids: much approved for making a delicious custard-pudding, and excellent for thickening broths or soups.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest [illegible] oat, as the best and most valuable [illegible] for making a pure and delicate GRUEL, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for cows and asses, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, an excellent food for infants and children.
Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and Co., Purveyors to the Queen, 61, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.
The Patentees of ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY and GROATS, desirous that the public shall at all times purchase these preparations in a perfectly sweet and fresh condition, request to inform the public that every packet is now complete y enveloped in the parent [illegible] over which is [illegible] and [illegible] label, bearing a fac-simile of their signature.
Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in town and country. In Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

BERIAH DREW and COMPANY'S CODLIVER OIL, with QUININE.—Quinine & Phillips' Code of Medicine.—Combining the tonic and strengthening properties of Quinine, with the well-known virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil. Many eminent medical men have testified to the efficacy of this valuable compound. In bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. each.—BERIAH DREW and COMPANY, 91, Blackman street, Boro', London; or through any chemist in the British Empire or America. Wholesale Agents: Messrs. Langton Brothers, Scott and Elden, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
Prescribed with confidence by the Faculty for its purity and superior, immediate, and regular efficacy

TESTIMONIAL from ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D., F.L.S., M.R.C.P., Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the "Lancet," author of "Food and its Adulterations," &c., &c., &c.
"I have more than once, at different times, subjected your Light Brown Oil to chemical analysis—AND THIS I KNOWN TO YOURSELF—and I have always found it to be free from all impurity, and rich in the constituents of bile. So great is my confidence in the article, that I readily prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."
Sold ONLY in bottles, capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, STRAND, London, Dr. de Jongh's sole Consignees, and by most respectable Druggists in Town and Country.
Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts, (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

MILLS'S CORRECT LONDON WATCHES. WATCHES for EXPORTATION from £5; SILVER DITTO, £8. Warranted and sent free to all parts. An immense Stock of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE, and ELECTRO PLATE. An Illustrated Pamphlet of Prices and 4 wings sent gratis on application.—171, 172, Oxford-street, London.

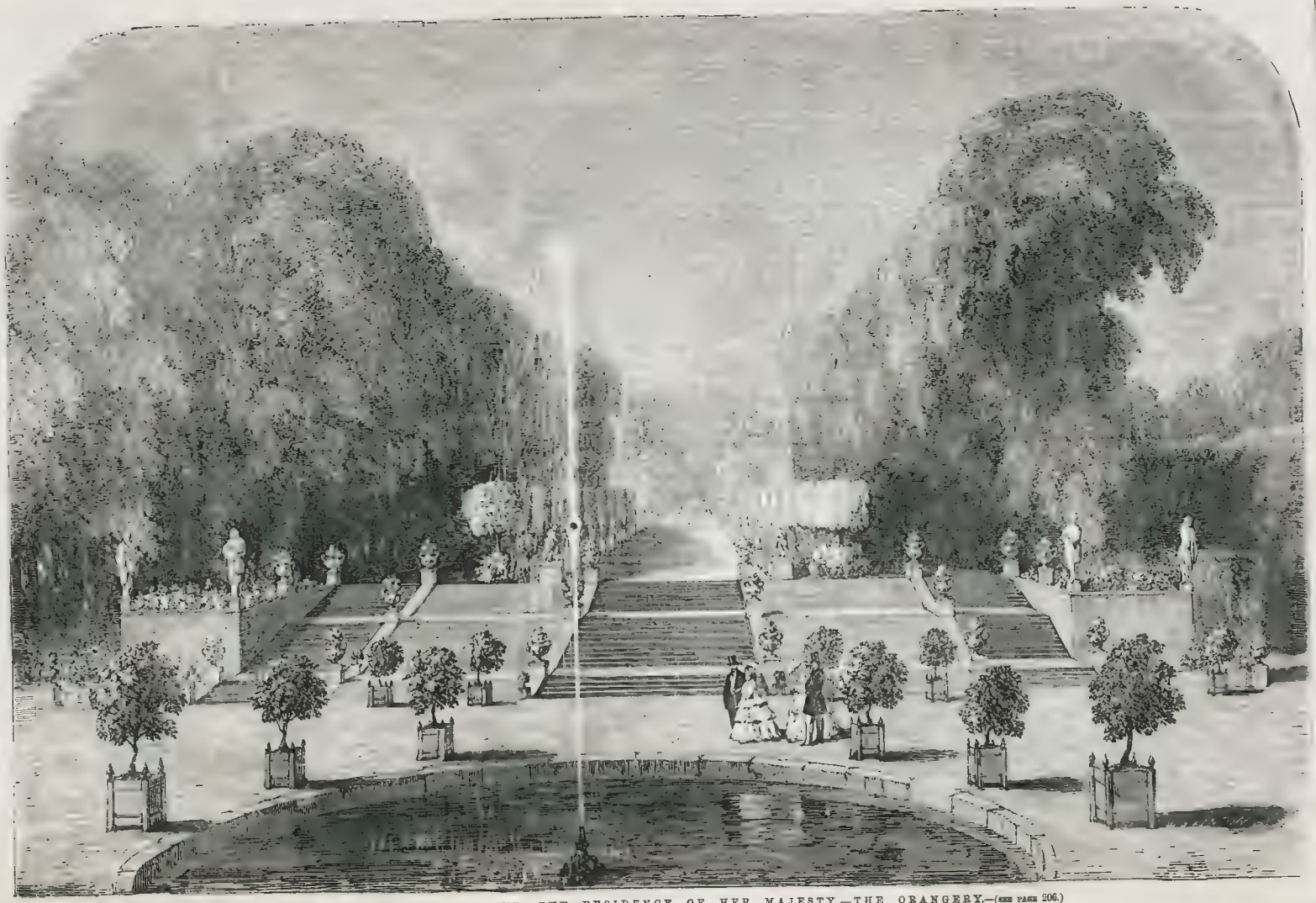
HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 139, Oxford-street, and 281 High Holborn (from 75, Strand, and 1 Cornhill), have purchased the stock of Messrs. HOWARD, KEYNARDS, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-street, the Agents of the Bank They also solicit the [illegible] to inspect their [illegible] and [illegible] Watches, which they manufacture and have [illegible] Jewellers, Silversmiths, Clockmakers, and Watchmakers.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, Sydney and Melbourne.—LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS GRANTED upon these places, for Messrs. HOWARD, KEYNARDS, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-street, the Agents of the Bank They also solicit the [illegible] to negotiate Bills and to make advances on securities at the current rates.
By order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-stock Bank, Sydney. EDWARD WRAGG, Manager.

NOW ready, and forwarded free, on application, the Seventeenth ANNUAL REPORT, and statement of Principles, of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION. This society (established in 1837, and incorporated by special Act of Parliament) is the only one which secures the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance to moderate premiums, and without personal responsibility. Low number of policies issued in 1854, assuring upwards of three Millions and a half, and fairly prosperous. GEO. GRANT, Resident Secretary.
London Branch, 66, Gracechurch-street.

CHURCH of ENGLAND and FREEHOLD LAND ALLOTMENT SOCIETY
Offices, 14, Adam street, Adelphi
Extract from the report of the meeting held at Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday the 7th instant, at the Mechanics' Institution Southampton-buildings, Holborn:
A house of Investment will be set on all Subscriptions not in arrear on the 1st of September next, when the advance of loans be made before that period, the books will be [illegible] closed.
By order of the Committee,
G. SLADE, Secretary

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
For Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances, and for Annuities
Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.
CLIFFORD'S-INN, the Royal Exchange. London Branch, 29, Pall-mall.
Persons assured with this Corporation have the benefits of Perpetuity. Payment of their claims is secured by a large invested Capital Stock. They enjoy the advantage of moderate rates, with the stability of an office which has been tested by the experience of nearly a century and a half.
Tables of the Premiums and of the Bonus in Life Department may be obtained at the offices of the Corporation, or from the Agents in the principal towns of the United Kingdom.
JOHN A. HILLIER, Actuary and Secretary



PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY.—THE ORANGERY.—(SEE PAGE 206.)

ST. CLOUD, THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY. THE A[illegible]

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON

War Department, August 1[illegible]

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson, commanding her Majesty's forces in the East:-

Before Sebastopol, July 31.

My Lord,—I beg to enclose the list of casualties to the 29th instant, which I regret to say are very heavy.

The proximity of our works to those of the enemy, together with the lightness of the night, and rocky nature of the ground, making it impossible to obtain rapid cover, materially contributes to such a result; notwithstanding which disadvantages our engineers continue steadily, though slowly, to advance in the direction of the Great Redan.

An agreeable change has taken place the last few days in the temperature of the weather, heavy showers of rain have occasionally fallen.

Several reconnaissances have been made from the valley of Baidar towards Ozenbash, Aitodor, and through the Phoros Pass towards Alupka, the enemy nowhere appearing in any force; but the narrowness of the mountain roads, with the exception of the Woronzow, makes it unnecessary for them to alter their concentrated position on the heights of Mackenzie and plateau of the Belbek.

The health of the troops continues very satisfactory.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,

The Lord Panmure, &c. Lieutenant-General Commanding.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 27TH TO THE 29TH JULY, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

27th July.—31st Foot: Private John Larkin. 34th: Private Henry Bentley. 41st: Private Michael Conlon. 49th: Private James Collins. 77th: Sergeant Daniel Casey.

28th July.—88th Foot: Private Thomas Toole. 97th: Private Henry Jay. Royal Artillery: Gunner John Quin.

29th July.—[illegible] Private W. D. Lloyd. 31st Foot: Private Thomas Gilman. 93rd: Private [illegible] Battalion Rifle Brigade: [illegible] William N[illegible].

WOUNDED.

19th Foot: Lieutenant A. Green, slightly. 34th: Captain L. Thoroton, slightly. 46th: Major [illegible] Campbell, Assistant-Engineers, slightly. 88th: Captain N. Steevens, slightly. 7[illegible]

July 27.—2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Privates Thomas Curley, William Beattie, slightly. 4th: Privates Thomas Carey, severely; Patrick Carron, slightly; William Hardley, dangerously; John Longues, severely. 7th: Privates William Mercer, William Graham, [illegible]. 17th: Privates Peter Ma[illegible], Patrick Murphy, severely. 19th: Privates Henry Hal[illegible], mortally; Peter Lee, George B[illegible], severely; Patrick Ryan, Edward C[illegible]; Measures, William Wes[illegible], Patrick [illegible], slightly. 31st: Private [illegible]. 33rd: Privates [illegible] Grattan, severely [illegible] slightly. 57th: [illegible] Private Samuel M[illegible] Charles Johnson, severely [illegible] 88th: Private John A[illegible] [illegible] Matthew Collins [illegible] Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private Samuel B[illegible], severely. Royal Sappers and Miners: Privates [illegible] Roderick Stewart, slightly. [illegible] Artillery: [illegible] Sharp, severely.

July 28th.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Sergeant Thomas Marsh, severely. Privates George Bowker, Thomas Marsden, Robert Ellingham, William Weir, Caleb Cox, Thomas Caulkin, dangerously; Michael Fielding, severely; Frederick Rowland, Edward Jones, Frederick Windsor, slightly. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Privates John Podbury, [illegible] Philpot, severely; Alfred [illegible], Samuel Lay, William Mason, Hiram Craven, John Sissions, slightly. 1st Battalion Scotch Fusilier Guards: Privates Gavin Scott, dangerously; Peter Ramsay, W. H. Orchard, slightly; Robert Lynch, severely. 3rd Foot: Private John Quirk, slightly. 17th: Privates Thomas Cambridge, Thomas Kelly, slightly. 31st: Private William Milner, severely. 38th: Privates John Macmeekan, slightly; W. Stesson, severely. 41st: Privates James McGrath, Patrick Mecee, severely. 47th: Privates James O'Niel, Thomas Thompson, slightly. 44th: Private John Wilkinson, slightly. 55th: Corporal Joseph Smith, severely; Privates Robert Carper, mortally; Charles Crowther, Patrick M'Donald, John Hogan, Charles Lane, William Fahey, slightly; Thomas Marsh, severely. 62nd: Privates William Freeman, James Betty, slightly. 68th: Privates John Bearnes, John Carmody, severely; John Connors, slightly. 72nd: Private David Marshall, severely. 79th: Privates William M'Ginty, James Sweeny, Robert M'Donald, slightly. 93rd: Privates Robert Baxter, slightly; Alexander Ross, severely. 95th: Private James Callaghan, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private George Mortimore, severely. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private Alexander Sparks, slightly.

ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE: July 21 to 28.—Wounded: George Woodman, ord., London, slightly; John Stone, ord., Queen, severely; Patrick Haley, ord., Queen, severely; Edward Clewett, A.B., Leander, slightly; Robert Hoonan, ord., Queen, severely; Alfred Carey, ord., Queen, slightly; William Cross, A.B., Albion, slightly; R. Garnet, captain foretop, London, severely; William Leary, ord., London, slightly; Charles Jacobs, ord., Wasp, slightly; John Taggard, A.B., Rodney, slightly; John Wilmscott, A.B., Rodney, slightly. Contused: [illegible] Pohlblank, A.B., Queen, slightly; Thomas Caeeld, ord., Queen, slightly.

DESPATCHES FROM SIR E. LYONS.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF STORES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Admiralty, August 13, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea:—

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, July 30, 1855.

Sir,—In continuation of the proceedings of the steam squadron in the Sea of Azoff, under the orders of Commander Sherard Osborn of the *Vesuvius*, I beg leave to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters from that officer, together with the several inclosures reporting the steps taken to deprive the enemy of the new harvest, and to cripple his resources of all kinds, since the proceedings which were communicated in my letter of the 7th inst.

During the time the squadron was detained from stress of weather, under Berutch Spit, near Ghenitch, the vessels were, at every break of the weather, employed in destroying extensive fishing establishments, which supplied the army in the Crimea with fish, as well as guard-houses, barracks, stores of forage, and provisions on the Isthmus of Arabat; and the pontoon, or only means of communication between Arabat Spit and the Crimea, at the entrance of the Kara-su River, was burnt by Commander Rowley Lambert of the *Curlew*. The attack and destruction of Fort Petrovskoi, on the 16th instant, by the combined English and French squadrons named in Commander Osborn's letter, appears to have been accomplished with the usual skill and success which has attended the operations in the Sea of Azoff; and their Lordships will observe that particular mention is made of Lieutenant Hubert Campion, Senior Lieutenant of the *Vesuvius*, who commanded the landing party, and rendered great service. I would particularly beg leave to call their Lordships' attention to the high-minded conduct of Captain De Cintré, of his Imperial Majesty's steamer *Milan*, who, on seeing that the bulk of the squadron was under the orders of Commander Osborn, to whom he was senior, waived his right to plan the attack, and placed his ship, as well as the *Mouette*, in the positions pointed out by Commander Osborn.

In the mean time Lieutenant Hewett, in the *Beagle*, destroyed an extensive collection of fish stores, and two large granaries full of corn, in the neighbourhood of Berdiansk.

After destroying Fort Petrovskoi, the squadron proceeded to Glofira, where some extensive corn and fish stores were destroyed by vessels under the orders of Commander Rowley Lambert, of the *Curlew*, and a similar service was performed at the Crooked Spit, in the Gulf of Azoff, by vessels under the orders of Commander F. A. B. Craufurd, of the *Swallow*. In the meantime Commander Osborn reconnoitred various parts of the coast as far as Taganrog.

The reports of Commander Osborn are so comprehensive that I will only remark that the admirable manner in which he has carried out my instructions "to clear the sea-board of all fish stores, all fisheries, and mills on a scale beyond the wants of the neighbouring population, and indeed of all things destined to contribute to the maintenance of the enemy's army in the Crimea," fully corroborates the opinion I have before expressed, that he is an officer possessing a rare combination of high qualities, and I beg to recommend him to their Lordships' most favourable consideration.

I am, &c., (Signed) EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

H.M.S. *Vesuvius*, Gulf of Azoff, July 17, 1855.

Sir,—Heavy gales and much sea obliged the squadron in this sea to take shelter under Berutch Spit for several days. Coaling, provisioning, and completing stores were, however, proceeded with, and at every break in the weather the vessels were actively employed destroying some extensive fisheries upon Berutch Spit, as well as guard-houses, barracks, and stores of forage and provisions, to within an easy gun-shot of Arabat Fort. The only pontoon or means of communication between Arabat Spit and the Crimea, at the entrance of the Kara-su River, has been burnt by Commander Rowley Lambert, H.M.S. *Curlew*, and we have now entire possession of the spit. A lull in the weather enabled me to put to sea upon the 13th July, for a sweep round the Sea of Azoff; the *Ardent*, *Weser*, and *Clinker* being left under the orders of Lieutenant Horton, to harass Ghenitch and Arabat, as well as to cut off all communication along the spit.

Delayed by the weather, we did not reach Berdiansk until the 15th July. A heavy sea was running, but, anxious to lose no time, the senior officer of the French squadron (Captain De Cintré, of the *Milan*) and myself determined to go at once and endeavour to burn the forage and corn-stacks upon the landward side of the hills overlooking the town.

No inhabitants were to be seen, but the occasional glimpse of soldiers showed that a landing was expected, and that they were prepared for a street fight. I hoisted a flag of truce, in order, if possible, to get the women and children removed from the town, but as that met with no reply, and the surf rendered landing extremely hazardous, I hauled it down, and the squadron commenced to fire over the town at the forage and corn stacked behind it, and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing a fire break out exactly where it was wanted. The town was not touched except by an occasional shell. The wheat and forage being fired it became necessary to move into deeper water for the night, and from our distant anchorage the fires were seen burning throughout the night.

On the 16th July the Allied squadron proceeded to Fort Petrovskoi, between Berdiansk and Marionpol. As I approached the place there were evident symptoms of an increase to the fortifications since the *Vesuvius* silenced its fire three weeks ago. A redan, covering the curtain which faces the sea, showed seven new embrasures, and much new earth led me to expect some masked works.

Captain De Cintré, commanding the French steamer *Milan*, although my senior, in the most handsome manner surrendered the right of planning the attack, and, keeping alone in view of the good of the Allied cause, gallantly took up the position I wished him to do, followed by Capt. de l'Allemand, in the *Mouette*.

At 9.30 a.m., all arrangements being made, the squadron named in the margin * took up their positions. The light draught gun-boats [illegible] stations east and west of the fort, and enfilading the works in front [illegible] whilst the heavier vessels formed a semicircle round the front. The [illegible] nature of our ordnance crushed all attempts at resistance, and soon fo[illegible] only the garrison to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respe[illegible] distance the reserve force, consisting of three strong battalions of infantry [illegible] two squadrons of cavalry.

We then commenced to fire with carcases; and, although partially su[illegible]ful, I was obliged to send the light boats of the squadron to compl[illegible] the destruction of the fort and batteries—a duty I entrusted to Lieut. Hubert Campion, of the *Vesuvius*.

In a short time I had the satisfaction of seeing all the cantonment, gun-platforms, public buildings, corn and forage stores on fire, and the embrasures of the earthworks seriously injured; and, although the enemy, from an earthwork to the rear, opened a sharp fire upon our men, Lieut. Campion completed this service in the most able and perfect manner, without the loss of one man.

Lieut. Campion reports that the fort was fully as formidable as it appeared from the ships; the platforms were laid ready, but the guns either had not yet arrived, or had been withdrawn by the enemy. Leaving the *Swallow*, Commander Craufurd, to check any attempt of the enemy to reoccupy the fort and extinguish the fire until the destruction was complete, the rest of the squadron proceeded to destroy great quantities of forage, and some most extensive fisheries, situated upon the White House Spit, and about the mouth of the River Berda. By dark the work was done; and thirty fisheries, numbers of heavy launches, and great store of salted fish, nets, and gear, as well as much forage, had fallen into our hands, in spite of considerable numbers of Cossack horse.

Nothing could exceed the zeal and energy displayed by every officer and man throughout the day; and the skilful manner in which the various officers in command of her Majesty's vessels took up their positions in the morning, the beautiful accuracy of the fire, and the care with which th[illegible] was handled in shallow water, deserve to be called to your favourable notice. The able and cheerful co-operation of the French throughout the day was beyond all praise. I have, &c., (Signed) SHERARD OSBORN,
Commander and Senior Officer.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*, Gulf of Azoff, July 2[illegible]

Sir,—The day I closed my last report to you, the *Beagle*, Lieutenant Hewett, was detached to Berdiansk.

Lieutenant Hewett rejoined me yesterday, and reports that one of the Russian sunken vessels was blown up. Lieutenant Hewett the same evening landed under cover of his vessel's guns, and destroyed an extensive collection of fish stores, and two large granaries full of corn.

On the 17th July, in consequence of information received of extensive depôts of corn and forage existing at a town called Glofira, upon the Asiatic coast, near Gheisk, I proceeded there with the squadron, accompanied by the French steamers *Milan* and *Mouette*. The *Vesuvius* and *Swallow* were obliged to anchor some distance off shore, I therefore sent Commander Rowley Lambert (her Majesty's ship *Curlew*), with the gun-boats named on the margin † to reconnoitre in force, and, if an opportunity occurred to destroy any stores of provisions or of forage, he was to do so. Commander Lambert found Glofira and its neighbourhood swarming with cavalry, the town an open, straggling, agricultural village, and no appearance of corn or forage in it; he therefore very properly confined his operations to destroying, upon Glofira Spit, some very extensive corn and fish stores, but spared the town. The skill with which this service was executed, in the face of large bodies of cavalry, reflects no small credit upon Commander Lambert; and he speaks most highly of the able assistance rendered him by the French officers and men under Captains De Cintré and de l'Allemand.

From Glofira I next proceeded to the Crooked Spit, in the Gulf of Azoff, the French squadron parting company to harass the enemy in the neighbourhood of Kamisheva and Obitotchna.

The squadron reached Crooked Spit the same day (July 18); and I immediately ordered Commander Frederick Craufurd, in the *Swallow*, supported by the gun-boats *Grinder*, *Boxer*, and *Cracker*, and the boats of her Majesty's ships *Vesuvius*, *Curlew*, and *Fancy*, under Lieutenants Grylls, Rowley, and Sullivan, to proceed and clear the spit of the cavalry and Cossacks of the enemy, and then land and destroy the great fishing establishments situated upon it. Commander Craufurd executed this service with great vigour, and his report I have the honour to inclose. The extraordinary quantity of nets and stores of fish, and the scale of the works destroyed, fully confirm the statements made by the workpeople, that their occupation consisted in supplying food to the army in the Crimea, everything going to Simpheropol by the great northern road along the steppe. Whilst this service was being executed, I reconnoitred the mouth of the river Mious, fifteen miles west of Taganrog, in her Majesty's ship *Jasper*, Lieutenant J. S. Hudson. The shallow nature of the coast would not allow us to approach within a mile and three quarters of what in the chart is marked as Fort Temenos. The fortification was an earthwork of some extent, and ditched, but not pierced for guns. It was evidently of an old date, and, as I could see no one within it, I again returned to the same place, accompanied by the boats of her Majesty's ships *Vesuvius* and *Curlew*, and her Majesty's gun-vessels *Cracker*, *Boxer*, and *Jasper*.

Cavalry in large bodies, armed for the most part with carbines or rifles, were evidently much harassed by riding upon supposed points of attack; and when we got to Fort Temenos, and the usual Cossack picket had been driven off, I and Commander Lambert proceeded at once with the light boats into the river. When there, and immediately under Fort Temenos, which stands upon a steep escarpé of eighty feet, we found ourselves looked down upon by a large body of both horse and foot, lining the ditch and parapet of the work. Landing on the opposite bank, at good rifle-shot distance, one boat's crew, under Lieutenant Rowley, was sent to destroy a collection of launches and a fishery, whilst a careful and steady fire of Minié rifles kept the Russians from advancing upon us. Assuring ourselves of the non-existence of any object worth hazarding so small a force any farther, we returned to the vessels, passing within pistol-shot of the Russian ambuscade. The cool steadiness of the officers and men in the gigs, together with the wonderful precision of the fire from the covering vessels, distant as they were, doubtless kept the enemy in check, and prevented serious consequences. To Commander Lambert, Lieutenants Grylls and Rowley, and Mr. Tabuteau (mate), who were in the gigs, as well as to Lieutenants Marryatt, Townshend, and Hudson, who commanded the gun vessels, my best thanks are due.

The gig of the *Grinder*, under Lieutenant Hamilton, had a narrow escape upon the same day from a similar ambuscade, at a place called Kirpe, ten miles east of Marionpol; the very proper humanity of Lieutenant Hamilton in not firing into an open defenceless town, as it appeared to him, having nigh entailed the loss of a boat's crew when he attempted to land and destroy a corn store. A heavy fire of musketry at half-pistol shot providentially injured no one, and Lieutenant Hamilton appears to have most skilfully escaped.

The 19th July, I reconnoitred Taganrog in the *Jasper* gun-boat. A new battery was being constructed upon the heights near the hospital, but, although two shots were thrown into it, it did not reply.

Every part of the town showed signs of the injuries it had received, when we visited it, under the late Captain Edmund Lyons, of the *Miranda*. The long series of Government stores burnt by the Allied flotilla had not been repaired, and the only sign of any communication being now held, by water, with the Don, was one large barge upon the beach.

To put a stop, however, to all traffic of this nature, and to harass the enemy in this neighbourhood, I have ordered Commander Craufurd to remain in the Gulf of Azoff, with two gun-vessels under his orders.

That the squadron has not been idle I trust this report will show; and, without entering more into details than I have done, I can assure you, Sir, that from Ghenitch to Taganrog, and thence round to Kamisheva, we have kept the coast in a state of constant alarm, and their troops incessantly moving. The good service done by the gun-boats in this way has been very great.

The total amount of provisions, corn, fisheries, forage, and boats destroyed has been something enormous.

Nothing can exceed the zeal or activity of the officers, or good conduct of the men, constituting this squadron; and constant work does not, I am happy to say, appear as yet to impair their health.

I have, &c., (Signed) SHERARD OSBORN,
Commander and Senior Officer.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., &c.

* *Vesuvius*, Commander Sherard Osborn; *Curlew*, Commander Rowley Lambert; *Swallow*, Commander F. A. B. Craufurd; *Fancy*, Lieutenant C. G. Grylls; *Grinder*, Lieutenant F. Hamilton; *Boxer*, Lieutenant S. P. Townshend; *Cracker*, Lieutenant J. H. Marryat; *Wrangler*, Lieutenant H. Burgoyne; *Jasper*, Lieutenant J. S. Hudson; *Beagle*, Lieutenant W. N. Hewett.

† *Fancy*, *Grinder*, *Boxer*, *Cracker*, *Jasper*, *Wrangler*, boats of *Vesuvius* and *Swallow*.

Her Majesty's ship *Swallow*, off Crooked Spit,
Sea of Azoff, July 15, 1855.

Sir,—In compliance with your orders, I proceeded in her Majesty's steam gun-boat *Grinder*, with *Cracker* and *Boxer*, and boats of the squadron, to reconnoitre the Crooked Spit.

Having cleared the spit of some mounted troops who occupied it, I ordered a detachment of boats, with their respective officers, to land and destroy the immense fishing establishments and nets found upon the point of it. The country seemed swarming with cavalry, but, by the able management of the officers in command of the gun-boats, and by their good fire, they were effectually driven off the spit some distance inland.

Having reconnoitred as far into the land as we could see from the mast-head of the *Grinder*, all the boats were ordered to land and set fire to very large and extensive Government stores upon the upper part of the spit, including large fishing establishments, an enormous quantity of nets, haystacks, and several large houses used as Government stores. I learnt from a Russian fisherman, that the fish caught on this spit, and cured here, was immediately forwarded to Simpheropol, for the use of the Crimean army: and I conclude that a very severe blow has been inflicted upon the enemy by the amount of property which was destroyed, including spars, timber, fish, nets, and boats—apparently the most extensive fishing establishment in the Sea of Azoff; and I am happy to say without a casualty. My thanks are due to Lieutenants Hamilton, of *Grinder*, and Townshend, of *Boxer*, as also to Lieutenants Rowley, of *Curlew*, Grylls, of *Fancy*, Sullivan, of *Vesuvius*; Mr. Aldrich, Master of *Swallow*, M[illegible] Leare, Gunner of *Curlew*; and Mr. Windsor, Gunner of *Swallow*; who all and each by their zeal and activity rendered great service in destroying so large an accumulation of stores and houses in so short a space of time.

I have, &c., FRED. A. B. CRAUFURD,
Commander Osborn, Senior Officer. Commander.

A METHOD OF LAYING THE GUNS OF A BATTERY WITHOUT EXPOSING THE MEN TO THE SHOT OF THE ENEMY.

BY CHARLES BABBAGE, ESQ.

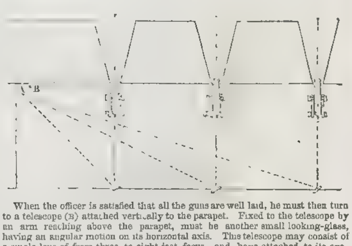
The numerous casualties, chiefly by rifle-shot, which have occurred to those employed in pointing guns at the object of attack, and also in examining their effect after their discharge, induced me to recur to means which had previously been devised for reconnoitring with security. The highest skill is required in the man who points the gun, his safety is, therefore, to be considered first.

In pointing a gun at the object to be hit the two sights of the gun and the distant object must be brought into the same line. To do this a man stands behind the gun and looks along that line. But if, instead of a man in that position, we put a good common looking-glass inclined at an angle with the line of direction, the coincidence of the two sights and the distant object can then be made by an observer placed in other positions.

In the annexed Sketch the officer is placed in the corner of a battery (at A), where neither rifle nor round shot can reach. He may either point the gun by his eye, may employ a common opera-glass, or he may use a small telescope, which, if required, might be fixed to a post.

In laying guns by means of a telescope some little difficulty may occur from the focus for the sights and the object not being the same. This difficulty can be much diminished by placing the looking-glass at a greater distance behind the gun. In fact, with a simple inverting telescope of very low power, or with a common opera-glass, a very moderate distance will render both [illegible] sufficiently distinct.

The [illegible] position and elevation of the gun must be adjusted by directions from the officer to the men attending the gun. These adjustments must be contrived by screws, or other means, so as to be made by the men when screened from direct fire.



When the officer is satisfied that all the guns are well laid, he must then turn to a telescope (B) attached vertically to the parapet. Fixed to the telescope by an arm reaching above the parapet, must be another small looking-glass, having an angular motion on its horizontal axis. This telescope may consist of a single lens of from three to eight feet focus, and have attached to its eye-glass a small prism to turn the vertical rays into a horizontal direction (*See* B, fig. 2).

The officer, having adjusted his telescope on the point he is battering, may then observe the united effect of all the guns; or he may cause them to be fired in succession, waiting between each shot until the smoke has cleared away, in order that he may judge of the precision with which each gun has been laid.

The plan of seeing round a corner by means of a small bit of looking-glass, has been long known and described in books on the amusements of science. A repetition of the combination constitutes the toy by which children are surprised to find they can see through a deal board. In a different form, by means of an inclined mirror concealed within the tube, the frequenter of the theatre points his glass in one direction whilst he surveys the real object of his attraction in another. Such a telescope when used behind a wall or a tree becomes a safe reconnoitring telescope.

THE "LADY NANCY" RAFT.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

S[illegible]chester Rectory, Basingstoke, Hants,
11th August, 18[illegible]

FEELING confident that in your widely circulated and valuable paper you would not allow any representation calculated to transfer the merit of an invention from an officer to whom it belongs to other parties, however deserving, I beg, in reference to your sketch and description of the *Lady Nancy* raft, to inform you that it was constructed on board her Majesty's ship *Stromboli*, from an original plan of my son, Commander Cowper Phipps Coles, in command of that ship, and put together under his special superintendence.

Commander C. P. Coles sent to me a sketch of the raft soon after the bombardment of Taganrog, but I did not publish it, under the impression that it might not be approved by the authorities at home, and that he would, of course, have all the credit, to which he was so clearly entitled, as the originator of the celebrated Raft; but his name, to my astonishment and regret, is altogether omitted.

My son commanded the boats which, together with the *Lady Nancy*, were so efficient in the bombardment and destruction of the stores at Taganrog, and most honourable mention is made of him in the despatch of the late Commodore, Captain E. M. Lyons, whose loss is so deeply and universally deplored.

I shall be much obliged by the insertion of this letter in your next Number, and am your obedient humble servant, JOHN COLES.

RAISING OF SUNKEN TRANSPORT STEAMERS.—A short time ago the screw-steamer *Imperatrice* sank off Dungeness while on her voyage from Woolwich to the Crimea, with shot, shell, &c., on board, through coming into contact with a schooner. Energetic efforts have lately been made for the purpose of raising her, and these were on Saturday brought to a successful termination, the vessel having been raised and towed towards the land, and there grounded, where she at present remains.

DUNMOW FLITCH CONTINUED. Messrs. Fitch and Son, of London, merchants, have offered, for old association's sake, as their family originally came from Dunmow, two flitches of bacon for 1856, on the usual conditions, to two couples; and one of the two couples who had made the claim writes thus:—"If we should be so fortunate as to obtain the prize in 1856, we shall provide flitches of bacon for 1857, perhaps something more."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE whole of the enrolled pensioners in Ireland are called out this month for ten days' exercise.

THE disembodied allowance of 2s. 6d. a day, heretofore granted to retired Militia officers, is now withdrawn, their regiments being again embodied.

THE Antrim Rifles gave fifteen volunteers to the regular army last week. This makes up their full quota on the establishment (35 per cent on 1000 men).

BY a recent decision of the Admiralty, the proceeds of the Russian prizes lately captured by revenue cruisers are not to be divided among the captors.

NEARLY one thousand gentlemen were appointed to commissions in the Army between the 1st of January and the 1st of July. In July, upwards of 200 commissions were conferred on candidates.

THE Government has effected another large contract with Colonel Colt for his celebrated weapons, which are to be supplied to the officers of both services, and to those in the Turkish Contingent under Major-General Shirley.

LAST WEEK Mr. Thomas Jamieson, of the Victualling Yard, Deptford, temporarily appointed inspector of provisions, examined, at the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth, about 12,000 barrels of beef and pork, supplied by contract to the Government, and received at that establishment from the stores open at Harlowbline, Cork. It is stated that the officers at Plymouth consider about one in 10 of the stores unfit for Government use . . . . . opinion. It appears that the . . . . . being packed in mild weather, while . . . . . .

It is said here . . . . . vessels still . . . . . under War. Pensioners from the land forces will be eligible, but the majority of both officers and men will consist of those who, from slight wounds, are rendered incapable of performing active duties in the field, are yet fit for garrison service at home and in the Colonies. When the battalions are organised and clothed, which will not occupy much time, the Government will be enabled to withdraw some regiments of the line from Bermuda, the West Indies, and Canada for the Crimea.

THE Government has entered into large contracts . . . . for clothing for the troops in the Crimea. The latter to be supplied . . . . . lined with rabbit-fur, 45,000; trousers, ditt., 45,000; and fur waistcoats, 45,000. 10,000 of each of the foregoing articles of a better description are also to be supplied. The waterproof clothing contracted for is to consist of 50,000 cloaks with sleeves, 50,000 capes, and 60,000 ox hide boots, in previous to snow water. The greater portion of the above mentioned is to be delivered into store by the 1st of September.

PLANS are at present under the consideration of the Government for fortifying the island of Inchkeith. It is proposed to erect a battery just under the lighthouse. The Martello Tower at Leith has recently received its full complement of guns; and other works for the protection of Aberdeen, Dundee, &c., are being carried into effect.

MESSRS. LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, of the Walker Iron Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have completed a large order for shells for the Turkish Government; and they are now engaged in the manufacture of 25,000 shells, from 8-inch to 13-inch, besides a number of mortars, for the British Government. Their foundry is now exclusively employed in the construction of implements of war.

CAPTAIN GOSSETT, Royal Engineers, son of Major Gossett, Barrackmaster at Cork, has received the appointment of Surveyor-General in Ceylon. The salary is £1200 a year.

THERE are at the present time 400 tons of 13-inch shells being sent on board lighters at Messrs. Arnold's, for conveyance to Southampton, where they are to be shipped on board some of the large transports for the Crimea. A number of workmen in the Arsenal are engaged in plugging up 5,000 bomb-shells, to receive bullets instead of powder. Each shell has a piece of hot iron being put into the fuze-hole and then hammered tight in. They are intended for the use of the navy, which has . . . . . which they fall into pieces represent as nearly as any hard object, and cause as much damage as if they had the charge of powder inside the shell.

THE following . . . . . by the Queen to Sir Edmund Lyons, on the death of his son—Dunbarton House, June 29, 1855. The Queen cannot help . . . . one but to express to Sir Edmund Lyons the Prince's and her feelings of deep and heartfelt sympathy on the most melancholy occasion of the loss of his beloved and gallant son, Captain Lyons. We grieve deeply to think of the heavy affliction into which Sir E. Lyons is plunged at this anxious moment, and we mourn over the loss of an officer who proved himself every way worthy of his father, and was so far got an ornament to the service he belonged to. To lose him, just when he returned triumphant, having accomplished so admirably all that was desired and wished, must be an additional sting to his father. If sympathy can afford consolation, he possesses that of the whole nation.

THE 51st Regiment, which has for some time been stationed in Manchester, embarked on the . . . . at Liverpool, on board the steam-transport *Simla and Andes*, for . . . . The following officers accompanied the troops: Lieut. Colonel Errington, Major Erskine; Captains Irby, Dixon, Madden, Drought, and Mc Morris; Lieuts. Anderson, Aston, Ellis, Savage, Heard, Woolley, and Hall; Ensigns Bayly, Barker, Lewin, Scott, Oldham, Gloag, and Lambert; Ensign and Adjutant Clement; Paymaster Powell; Quartermaster Lawrence; Surgeon H. M. Webb; and Assistant-Surgeon Bacon. There are 41 sergeants, 20 corporals, 17 buglers, and 760 privates; making a total, including officers, of 896. The depot to be left behind consists of . . . . sergeants, 21 corporals, 8 buglers, and 348 privates; making a total of 400. The regiment will be recruited from detachments from the 31st and 48th Regiments, and the 71st Buffs, also embarked at the same time on board the respective vessels.

IT is said that orders have been received at the Laboratory Department of the Arsenal to get ready for immediate service 200,000 shells of different calibre in ten days.

BETWEEN thirty and forty gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery were discharged on Tuesday morning as being unfit for further service in the Army. Some of them had lost a leg; others an arm each, and a few were incapacitated from disease. About twelve of the Royal Sappers and Miners were discharged at the same time.

A BOMARSUND ANECDOTE.—At Bomarsund, when the citadel was destroyed, the order was given for re-embarkation. The means of transport were insufficient, and a body of from 3000 to 4000 men could find no room. General Baraguay d'Hilliers appealed to Admiral Napier to obtain means of transport, and experienced a like refusal in the terms. The situation was grave, and the General demanded an interview with the Admiral, who came on shore. An English Vice-Admiral and General Not were present at the interview. General Baraguay d'Hilliers represented strongly the position of the Russian troops, and the urgent necessity for transports. Admiral Napier, appealing to the established rules, refused with regret; when the Vice-Admiral (whose name I do not recollect, now, and in a most respectful way) said he had no power, and, "Admiral, the French General is in the right; and the honour of England will suffer if you refuse his request. After some conversation the Admiral desired that the order should be put in writing, and that he would then reply. The next morning the transports were at the disposition of the General.—*Baron de Bazancourt.*

FRENCH MILITARY PRISONERS PARDONED.—On the occasion of the fête of the Emperor numerous pardons have been granted. Out of 878 soldiers detained in the different penitentiaries and prisons and undergoing the punishment of the *boulet* and hard labour, 577 have received full pardons, and 201 a reduction of their terms of punishment, 176 prisoners who have belonged to the army, and have been undergoing the punishment of hard labour, solitary confinement, or irons, have also been pardoned, or had their punishment reduced; 97 individuals, condemned by courts-martial for insubordinate acts, have had a whole or part of their sentences remitted. In the whole 1083 men condemned by the army tribunals have experienced the clemency of his Majesty.

THE BALLOON EXPERIMENT.—I mentioned a few days ago that experiments were making at Vincennes with a view to destroy the shipping and powder-magazines, &c., in Sebastopol, by means of projectiles and carcasses, to be dropped from a balloon; and also that, owing to the boisterous state of the weather, it had been up very few days which left but little time for the intention. Since then three more attempts have been made to carry the experiments to an issue, but fortune did not smile upon the subsequent essays any more than on the first. The balloon was filled each time at the gas-works near the Barrière du Trône, and had to be taken down to the Plaine de St. Maur, about three miles off, but never succeeded in reaching it—the wind, the trees, and on another occasion a gate through which it had to pass, tearing it to ribbons. The inventor is, however, determined to go on, and the Emperor, determined to give him a fair trial, has ordered that pure hydrogen should be made on the field, to obviate the accidents which have taken place, so that a decisive result one way or another may be shortly expected. I was mistaken the other day in stating the inventor to be an officer of Marine Artillery; he is only a non-commissioned officer in that corps—Sergeant Bourdonne: and the plan, whether feasible or not, does great credit to his ingenuity. The balloon, which is to be thrown up when the wind blows from the Camp to the town, takes up several carcases and 13-inch shells, which are to be fired and dropped by means of electricity. The plan is, as I have said, extremely ingenious; but is so complicated that among military men its success is much doubted. The Emperor will be present when the experiment takes place.—*Letter from Paris*

TRAVELLERS in the United States say that the crops of wheat and corn in Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, surpass in luxuriance the most extravagant anticipations of a bountiful season.

SECRET DIPLOMACY.—STATE REFORM.

SINCE the nation was allowed to drift into war Secret Diplomacy has been very generally denounced by the people; and a few weeks ago, on the question of the Turkish Loan, it was almost fatal to the Government. Acting in the usual manner of carrying on negotiations exclusively by the prerogative of the Crown, and concealing them from the people, they went to Parliament to obtain its necessary assent to the convention to guarantee a loan to Turkey. They were almost defeated. They might, in like manner, have concluded a dishonourable peace with Russia—from which they were actually not far distant when Lord John Russell was at Vienna, or even a convention to guarantee a loan to Austria to enable her to occupy the Principalities—as unpatriotic Ministers have before now bestowed the national money on both Russia and Austria, and then it would have been imperative on the people to dismiss them. But the convention was unobjectionable By the mere force of our national credit we may enable Turkey to bring her great army into the field more readily for the advantage of the alliance, and, if the war be successful, may never have a single farthing to pay. But the more advantageous the convention, the stronger the objection to the secret mode of negociating it, which endangered its completion, and endangered the existence of the Ministry and the alliance between France and England. We cannot make the importance of the question and the extent of danger incurred plainer than by transcribing a few words from the *Times* of the 21st ult.:—

The sentinels (said our contemporary) who first saw the Russian great-coats looming through the thick fog of the 5th of November, as their columns crowned the heights of Inkerman, were not more completely taken by surprise than were her Majesty's Ministers last night, when they found that a measure, which they had a right to look upon almost as a matter of course, was menaced with a violent and preconcerted opposition. We are astonished at the magnitude of the danger, and the narrowness of the escape, and can scarcely believe that within so short a time the alliance with France, the prospects of the war, and the very existence of Turkey, should have been saved from the most serious risk by the narrow majority of 135 to 132. We must express our unfeigned astonishment that the convention with France was to be annulled, the guarantee refused, and the Emperor of the French lowered in the eyes of his legislature and his subjects, by having been made to propose to them the performance of a treaty which the Parliament of his ally subsequently refused to ratify. The real question was whether it should go forth to France and to the world that *this country, with all its pretence to good government* had really *no sweetness at all*, so far as foreign affairs were concerned—whether we should proclaim to Europe that *we are a people* well whom no terms should be made, because *by us* at least none would be kept. There was great danger it would be said that our popular government was as impotent in diplomacy as in war . . . . . the Emperor . . . . the French, finding that . . . . . knew from all who were in the . . . . . was all confusion and uncertainty and vacillation on ours.

This is a description of dangers incurred and risks run by Secret Diplomacy; for the people represented as faithless, and as keeping no terms, were never consulted about this negotiation; although their consent, signified by the House of Commons, was necessary to its completion. As long as such a consent is requisite to give validity to the acts of Ministers (and this is the very essence of the national freedom—the great point on which England differs from the Continental nations, where the Governments transact and complete all the national affairs without consulting the people, and only learn that they have done wrong when exasperation breaks out in a rebellion or a revolution), the Ministers are bound in common sense to consult the people before pledging the national faith. All the danger and all the risk might have been avoided by the Ministers coming down to the House of Commons a month or six weeks before they did, stating the utility of supporting Turkey by lending her our credit, and moving a resolution that such a course was expedient. Had they done so, they would have secured the assent of the House of Commons, and might have entered into the negotiation with a perfect conviction of being able to complete it. If the House, prepared for the motion of the Ministers, had refused its consent, the Ministers would not then have entered into the convention, and no person could have been affronted, and no alliance endangered. The war might have been as vigorously conducted. Such, however, there was no probability but no other evil could have arisen. Why did not the Ministers take such plain course? The *Times* says they could not consult Parliament before the treaty was concluded." Why not? In the answer to this lies the kernel of the matter and the whole explanation of Secret Diplomacy.

"It is one of the Sovereign's prerogatives," say the legal writers, "to make treaties, leagues, and alliances with foreign States and Princes." This prerogative the Ministers, though placed in office by the Commons, and now more the servants of the nation than of the Crown, are particularly desirous to preserve, and accordingly they insist that the power of making all kinds of convention and treaties belongs exclusively to them. They refuse accordingly, as the rule, to give any information to Parliament concerning negotiations in progress; though they lay treaties before it when concluded, and especially when they require its help to give effect to them, and they admit that they are answerable not to the Crown but to Parliament and the nation, for all the effects of treaties when made. It very frequently happens, as in the case of the Turkish Convention, that a treaty cannot be perfected without the consent of Parliament. The Parliament, or the nation, acting by the Parliament, accused of not keeping faith, is clearly the overruling power, and ought to be consulted before its faith is pledged. The thing proposed cannot be done without its consent. Prerogative is subordinate to Parliament, and therefore it is reasonable that Prerogative should ask the opinion of Parliament, and so assent of its assent, before it puts itself in motion, and be certain before it concludes treaties. To make the Sovereign, however, or to make the Ministers—who, as the servants of the Commons, usurp and wield the Sovereign power—submit to the nation, is considered by them derogatory; and whenever it happens, as in the present case, that a large portion of the Court is opposed to a special act of, prerogative, the Ministers, by such representations as those we have copied from the *Times*, by talking big of the prerogative, and threatening to resign, generally contrive to intimidate Parliament into assenting to any treaty which they have concluded. Parliament, can only turn out the Ministers, and repudiate their acts, and thus, while it retains a share of power, it is in reality deprived of all voice and vote in our foreign relations. So far as they are concerned, it is reduced to a mere debating club, with no more real power than the mock Parliament at the Garrick's Head. This is the Secret Diplomacy which is full of mischief. It may pledge the nation to an inglorious peace or involve it in an unjust war, and the nation will remain in total ignorance on the subject till the evil is consummated. All it can then do will be to dismiss the unworthy Minister, or have one of those revolutions in our party Government which are, on a small scale, disastrous like the great revolutions which, in Continental States, bring home retribution to Sovereigns. In reality, then, we must embroil ourselves in the additional trouble of breaking up the Administration without the power of correcting its errors at a time when rigorous and consistent Government is more than usually essential to the public welfare.

All these evils might be avoided by a proper discretion in exercising the Royal prerogative. No person, we presume, wishes to interfere with the right of the Executive to consider what negotiations are proper, to initiate them and to conduct them; but before imposing on the nation any new and onerous obligations they ought to consult it. We are all now thoroughly convinced that had the negotiations with St. Petersburg been submitted to the publicin 1852-53. when they were going on, the present war would have been avoided. Nicholas would then have learned the national feelings and the national determination, while he really saw and heard only Ministerial courtesies and Ministerial complicity; and he would have avoided a course, which he would have been made sensible would lead him into war. But Ministers, like other people, hate control. We have all wonderful confidence in ourselves, and an equal mistrust of others; and Ministers, like the rest of us, conclude that nothing can be well done but what they do. They cherish, therefore, with great pertinacity the old prerogatives. Gradually many of these have been laid aside, or been exercised with discretion, according to circumstances or pressure of public opinion Till now, the prerogative of making treaties has not excited much attention, and Ministers have exercised it with a high hand, producing in our foreign relations much evil. As the people increase in knowledge and the Parliament increases in power, old routine practices founded on circumstances long passed away should be departed from. It is an important part of the duty of Ministers chosen from the Commons to take notice of the changes in society, and gradually, for the sake of the Sovereign as well as the people, to adopt prerogative to existing facts. The House or Commons acting for the nation being now supreme, it would only be consistent with common sense for Ministers, before they conclude negotiations which cannot be done without dishonour, to act and obtain the approval of the nation. To get rid of what has become hateful under the name of Secret Diplomacy is now a necessary part of State reform. Though Ministers, in love with despotic power, and far more friendly to it in the hands of foreign sovereigns than to popular liberties, may and do plead that they will not be able, if under popular control, to negotiate with them, we beg distinctly and emphatically to inform them that their first duty is to the people of England. These must be served whether despots be pleased or not.

MINISTERIAL VIEWS ABOUT THE WAR.

RIDDERMINSTER.—Mr. Lowe, in his address to the electors, says:—"The real question which must be decided in this election is whether you are disposed to give your support to a vigorous war, carried on until we can obtain an honourable and lasting peace; or whether you will support some faltering and half-hearted compromise, which may, indeed, relieve us from the immediate pressure of the war, but at the cost of our honour and our security, and with the prospect of another contest, more expensive to carry on and more difficult to terminate. I feel certain of Lord Palmerston is dissatisfied with the latter of these views, and I believe, are the great majority of the nation. I owe it to your kindness to say that when I was yet a stranger to you, that I have been able to give my humble support to those principles in Parliament, and I trust to owe to your approval the honour of hereafter supporting them." Mr. Bayeott (who was opposed by Mr. Lowe) rested his claims to support mainly on his being in favour of a more vigorous and energetic prosecution of the war. The nomination took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Lowe was returned without opposition. Mr. Boycott having retired. Mr. Lowe, in his address to the electors, said—If they were heartily in favour of prosecuting the war, and wished to impress upon the Government the necessity of carrying it out with vigour, it was their duty not needlessly to impede that Government. They should not give the Emperor of Russia and his allies the opportunity of saying that the tide was turning in England that the people of England were ready enough to go to war, but that when they found out what it was, their boasted courage deserted them they were anxious for a graven peace, and hastened from the conflict. He (Mr. Lowe) was those men who urged them to stick to their colours and to fight to the last.

HERTFORD.—Mr. W. Cowper, whose return to Parliament was not opposed, says, in his address to the electors:—"The magnitude of the expeditions which England has been obliged to undertake for the purpose of restraining the aggressive designs of Russia against the freedom and civilisation of Europe, and the distance from the source of supply at which our army has to operate, threw upon the military departments a burden which, at first, they were unable to sustain; but new departments have been organised, and old ones remodelled, and the army is fully supplied with everything needful, and is preserved from many of the hardships the enemy has still to endure. . . . . I shall be happy to give in person any explanations of my political views that may be desired; but I believe that, at the present moment, you are less inclined to enter into those general topics than to demonstrate to the nation at large the desire to give such support and encouragement to the Government of Lord Palmerston as may enable him to give full effect to his declared resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour and energy, as the surest way of attaining an honourable and lasting peace." Mr. Cowper, who was returned without opposition on Tuesday, addressed the electors at some length. In the conclusion of his speech he said He felt assured that our best policy was to be honest and courageous, and not to listen to the counsels of fear, for this country would bear its burden willingly, in order to attain to a long and honourable peace, as our forefathers had borne the burdens when they were engaged in a contest more arduous will. the Emperor of that day, who threatened to invade the liberties of Europe (Hear, hear). We owed it to those brave men, who had lost their lives in the Crimea not to relax in our efforts: and he felt certain that the people of England never would waver faint, but would prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, until they had secured the honourable peace on which they had set their hearts, and for which they had made such great sacrifices."

KILMARNOCK.—Mr. Bouverie, addressing his late constituents, refers to the Aberdeen-Gladstone proposal to obtain peace by yielding to the enemy's demand, and adds]: "Another way is by perseverance in a vigorous prosecution of the war; by a determination to spare no effort to defeat the designs of our foe; by a resolution to win those fair terms of pacification from his consciousness of defeat, which it is idle to expect from his justice or his moderation. Such I believe to be the right road to a restoration of peace."

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR INDIA. The present period of Lord Canning's departure is as yet undetermined. Much necessarily depends upon the movements and wishes of Lord Dalhousie. It is supposed, however, that the latter will not be formally relieved until the commencement of February. As the new governor-General contemplates a visit to Madras, and a brief residence there, in order that he may take counsel with Lord Harris; and, as it is, we believe, his intention to spend a week or two in consultation with Lord Dalhousie before he enters upon his official duties, it would seem that the end of October or the beginning of November, as we previously stated, is the most probable period of Lord Canning's departure. No successor to his Lordship has been appointed at the Post-office, nor has Lady Canning been relieved a Court.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—We understand that a letter has been addressed to the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, by the Board of Trade, calling the attention of those bodies to the steps taken in the various seats of British industry to the machinery for producing manufactures, and to the manufactures themselves, which are exhibited in the Paris Exhibition by France and other European countries, and of those Colonies which are situated in our great seaport towns, to the various kinds of imports, and especially those from the Colonies of the United Kingdom. At the same time a request has been made that in every case where the Chambers were to depute some of their members possessing technical knowledge on the subject to visit the Paris Exhibition for the purpose of furnishing a detailed report of the state of manufacture, it is believed that the progress of manufacturing production shown on this occasion, and its probable competitive influence on the markets of the world, will be found to be well worthy the serious consideration of the producers of the United Kingdom; and, should the suggestion be carried out with proper spirit, the Board of Trade expresses an opinion that a series of reports on the industrial position and recent progress of Europe would be obtained far more practical and useful than any reports which the Board could hope to obtain itself through its own agency.

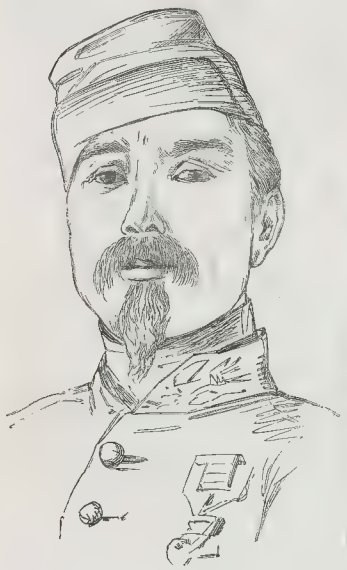
POST-OFFICE REVENUE. A return recently issued shows that the gross revenue of the Post-office for the financial year 1854-5, including the income derived from foreign and colonial postage, was £2,684,916 9s. 10½d.; the postage on letters returned, including £28,411 13s. 1d. charged on the East India Company, but written off by Treasury minute, was £64,579 18s. 4d.; the cost of management was £1,479,576 6s. 11½d.; charges other than management, £26,708 18s. 9d.; giving a net revenue of £1,139,051 5s. 10d. for the year. The total payments for the conveyance of mails by railway within the year amounted to £253,320 19s. 2d.; and for conveyance in previous years, £127,597 19s. 9d. The cost of the money order department for England and Wales was £61,317, and the amount of commission received £77,094; Ireland cost £7,925, commission £9,654; Scotland cost £9865, commission £7620: showing a total expenditure of £76,807, as against £93,833 receipts. The amount paid by the public departments of Great Britain for postage was £141,278 13s. 8d., while for Ireland the sum was £13,897 14s. 11d., giving a total for the United Kingdom of £155,143 7s. 5d.

PROGRESS OF NEW YORK. The census of the city of New York, recently taken, shows the population of the island to amount to about 750,000. Five years ago it was 517,000. The foreign emigration which so much to account for this increase, great as it is; 250,000 or 300,000 foreigners a-year have arrived at this port since 1850, and although the larger proportion have passed through on their way to the West, or to other states, as well as to California, many have resided there. Brooklyn, on the opposite bank of the East River, numbers about 200,000, and Jersey city and Hoboken, on the North River, will carry up the town population of New York, without taking in the surrounding villas, to over a million. Enormously great as the increase has been since the discovery of California, there is every reason to think that the additions are as great now as ever. The gradual restoration of confidence in business, the promise of a superabundant crop, and the continued arrivals of emigrants from Europe at this point, as well as the concentration here of ocean steam navigation with Europe, California, and the coast of the United States, are causes as actively at work now as at any moment for the last four years.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VICO.

THE following eulogium on this brave French officer, who died on the 10th of July, is from a despatch of General Simpson to Lord Panmure, dated July 14:—

My Lord,—I announced to your Lordship by telegraph, on the 11th, the death of Lieut.-Colonel Vico, of the French army, which melancholy event took place on the afternoon of the 10th inst.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL VICO.

It is impossible for me to find words to express my regret at this sad visitation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vico joined the English Army as joint Commissioner the latter end of May, 1854, and had, up to the time of his death, never been absent from his duty for a single day. At Varna, where the cholera raged, and carried off hundreds—at the landing of the Allied armies at Old Fort—at the Bulganac, where his colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel de Lagondie, was taken prisoner, and from which time he had the sole charge of the communications between the French and English head-quarters—at the glorious battle of Alma—at that of Balaclava—at the stern and bloody fight of Inkerman—in fact, at every place, and on every occasion, where he thought his services could be of use, was Lieutenant-Colonel Vico to be found.

I know that the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan held him in the highest estimation, and placed the most implicit confidence in him; and although my acquaintance had, comparatively speaking, been but a short one, it had been long enough for me to appreciate the many excellent qualities with which he was endowed.

A pious Christian, a brave and gallant soldier, a single-hearted, upright man, a kind and generous one, who thought no personal sacrifice too great for the public good, he has gone from us, beloved and regretted by every Englishman who had the advantage of knowing him and enjoying his friendship

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

FOUNTAIN OF THE SULTAN VALIDE, AT SCUTARI.

FOUNTAIN OF THE SULTAN VALIDE, AT SCUTARI.

THIS is a fine specimen of the Fountains of Constantinople and its suburbs, and partakes in general character of the usual form of these quadrangular water-castles. Here we have the large broad-eaved roof, the sides richly gilt and decorated, and bearing inscriptions celebrating the praise of water; for water is to the Eastern the symbol of the principle of life; and the words of the Koran, "By water everything lives," are almost universally inscribed on the great fountains.

LADY REDCLIFFE VISITING THE WOUNDED AT SCUTARI

THE City of the Sultan presents many vivid scenes for the pencil of the artist; but few can compare in interest with the present incident of Lady Redcliffe, the wife of the British Ambassador, on her way to visit the wounded in the Hospital at Scutari, which has been fitted up under the superintendence of the humane Miss Nightingale. The locality is the principal portion of Pera, showing the entrance to the Galata serai which palace was destroyed by fire some years since. Here barracks and an hospital have been provided for our troops; and here, for the first time, English soldiers mounted guard in Constantinople—an extraordinary scene for the Turks, who then began to perceive that they were no longer masters at home. Lady Redcliffe is seated in her sedan chair, which is carried by two bearers in Greek dresses, embroidered in blue, they wear small skull-caps with long tassels, moustachios, and no beard. The chair is preceded by a gendarme—a portly man, wearing a tunic richly embroidered with gold, and a pair of pistols in pockets similary decorated; he holds a sabre in his left, and a cane in his right hand. An English footman follows the chair. In the right corner of the picture is the Police Guard-house.

ANTICIPATORY CHARACTER OF LORD J. RUSSELL.—He gives hopes where he ought to create absolute despair. This is that hovering between two principles which ruins political strength by lowering political character, and creates a notion that his enemies need not fear such a man, and that his friends cannot trust him. No opinion could be more unjust as applied to Lord John; but such an opinion will grow if he begin to value himself more upon his dexterity and finesse than upon those fine, manly, historico-Russell qualities he most undoubtedly possesses.—*Sydney Smith.*

LADY REDCLIFFE VISITING THE WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.

DONKEY RACES IN ALEXANDRIA.

SKETCHES IN ALEXANDRIA.

During a recent visit to Alexandria our Artist availed himself of the opportunity to present to our readers a pair of Sketches of the street life of that interesting city. We give his own description of these characteristic scenes:—

"Just emerging from the great square of Alexandria, Captain Ponsonby and I entered the main street, preceded by a tall, athletic, and Mercury-like negro: he wears a long, sleeveless shirt, his only garment; and he flourishes a heavy stick above his head as a warning to passers by, and riders coming in opposite directions, that they had to clear the way before us. We are attended by a tribe of urchins, dressed in the same style as the negro, some black and others olive: and they forgot the poor diminutive donkeys with such unmerciful energy that I really wished for the interference of some member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"A clever-looking and gracefully-shaped little fellow is riding before us, serving as interpreter, and continually turning round to us, explaining everything he sees, whether we like it or not, in five or six languages in succession.

"Two Egyptians on donkeys are approaching with their feet nearly touching the ground. In the right foreground are two Egyptian ladies, very obese, wearing wide yellow trousers and boots. A black nurse is carrying a pretty white boy, in white dress, in arms; the boy is dressed in the extreme French fashion, contrasting strangely with the Eastern costume of the family.

"The houses in the streets are lofty, and have windows with blinds always shut against the wind and dust; the roofs are flat. A group of Arabs is sitting in the middle of the square on the left, smoking. On the roofs of the houses are the flags of the different Consuls. Each house has a winding staircase with a small balcony.

"It should be added that the donkey in Egypt is a diminutive horse, with the exception of the ears and tail: it has no mane. These donkeys are comparatively high on their legs, which are admirably shaped. The have all the appearance of a very slender racer-looking horse; but they are much smaller than the English donkey. There is a sort of high cushion in front of the saddle, on which the hand of the rider usually rests.

"The second Illustration is a night scene in Alexandria, where the carriage of one of the wealthier class is preceded by a pair of negroes bearing tall lighted torches, nearly as the footmen of old bore lighted flambeaux in the streets of our metropolis."

Photography.—We understand that Mr. Ottewill, of Islington, the well-known photographic instrument maker, has invented a beautiful little addition to the camera. It is a dark portable chamber; this little box enables the photographer to change his plates at pleasure in the open air without the possibility of light getting into the instrument. This must prove a boon to photographers.

STREET IN ALEXANDRIA, BY NIGHT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, AUG. 16.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that their Lordships should agree to the Commons' Amendments, but he could not do so without expressing his regret that many of the provisions of the bill had not been adopted by the Commons

Lord CAMPBELL deplored that the bill had been mutilated in the other House, and though some service might be derived from it, that service would be trifling indeed when compared to what would have resulted from it, if it had passed in its original shape.

Lord LYTTELTON expressed a hope that early next Session the Government would endeavour to carry through Parliament the provisions that had been rejected in the other House.

After a few words from Earl GRANVILLE, the Commons' Amendments were agreed to.

The Commons' Amendments to the Criminal Justice Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Public Houses (Ireland) Bill, the Public Health Act Continuance and Amendment Bill, and the Diseases Prevention Bill, were read a third time and passed.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

On the motion for the third reading of the Limited Liability Bill,

Lord LYTTELTON renewed his protest against persisting with so important a measure without affording time for the due consideration of its details

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the course which the Government had pursued in pressing forward the measure this Session, and briefly expressed his approval of the principles it involved.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, after a clause had been added empowering the Board of Trade to appoint auditors, under certain regulations, for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the companies who might avail themselves of the privileges created by the measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. SATURDAY.

STATE OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

In reply to Lord Hotham,

Lord PALMERSTON promised to produce the report and evidence taken by Sir J. M'Neil and Colonel Tulloch respecting their recent inquiries into the state of the Crimean Army, with the exception of certain passages of a confidential character

The Lords' amendments in several bills were considered and agreed to.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

The Limited Liability Bill, which had just passed its final stage in the Upper House, having been brought down, the successive changes effected in that measure by the Peers were read from the Chair, and elicited much criticism. Mr. Williams, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Malins, and other supporters of the original bill, complained of the narrow spirit in which it had been treated "elsewhere," and of the restrictive tendency of the amendments that had been introduced.

Lord Palmerston and the Attorney-General admitted the injurious nature of many of the changes thus effected, but recommended the House to accept the bill as it stood rather than risk it altogether by rejecting the Lords' amendments. In that case the Premier urged the whole ground would have to be gone over again next Session; whereas by taking the measure as it was the principle would be definitively adopted, and a better bill might easily be introduced hereafter on the foundation now laid.

This course was ultimately pursued, all the amendments being agreed to, and the bill passed without further modification as sent down from the Peers

The House, at four o'clock, adjourned until half-past one on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord ST. LEONARDS moved for a return of the number of appeals heard and disposed of by their Lordships during the last five years, distinguishing those from England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the decision in each case He could not omit alluding to an attack which was reported to have been recently made in another place upon the appellate jurisdiction of that House, by her Majesty's Solicitor-General. The tone in which the judicial functions of their Lordships and the manner of discharging them were described was calculated to lower their jurisdiction—actual or legal—in the estimation of the public. If there was a period of the year more inconvenient than another for making such a charge, it was just when Parliament was about to be prorogued, and when no opportunity could occur to have the public mind set at rest and the matter rectified and put on its proper foundation. For himself, he could only say that he had always given the utmost attention and diligence to the consideration of appeals brought before their Lordships, and he felt satisfied that every Peer who took any part in disposing of them did the same.

Lord CAMPBELL had been unable to avoid feeling some degree of indignation at the attack said to have been made on their Lordships, which had a direct tendency to bring the jurisdiction of that House into disrepute. It was an attack which, if directed against the liberties of the country, and upon a public functionary, for he (Lord Campbell) must say that it was an attack upon his noble and learned friend on the woolsack, was presided over by their Lordships' decisions as Judges. It seemed to him, if the report were a just representation of what fell from the Solicitor-General, that he thought that jurisdiction would never be satisfactorily administered in that House until the time (the Solicitor-General) was presiding on the woolsack. Their judicial jurisdiction was of essential importance to their Lordships to enable them to preserve their weight, in purpose and usefulness; and any attack which called upon the country to consider it unsatisfactory and mischievous must be an attack on the constitution of the country itself.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was sure he need not dwell on the necessity and importance of maintaining unimpaired the judicial functions of that House, which had been regarded in all ages as one of the best securities for the generally efficient and impartial administration of justice by the subordinate tribunals. He knew that in theory there might be great objection to the constitution of that tribunal, and that it might be canvassed in every way bearing on that opinion; but, supposing the attack which he had read only half an hour ago to be a correct representation of what his honourable and learned friend the Solicitor-General had said, he could hardly consider that speech an attack on himself so much as an attack on the judicial business of the House. He could not take the observations of his honourable and learned friend personally to him self; but neither could he, therefore, shrink from expressing his entire concurrence in what was stated, that this attack, attributed to the Solicitor-General, was altogether unfounded.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, Exchequer Bills (£7,000,000) Bill, and Militia Pay Bill, were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House of Lords met at half-past one o'clock.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Royal Commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Granville, and Lord Stanley of Alderley, took their seats at the foot of the throne, when the Royal Commission appointing them was read, in presence of the Speaker and about fifty members of the House of Commons, summoned thither by the Black Rod for the purpose.

The Royal assent to a number of bills having been given by commission, the Lord Chancellor read

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a long and laborious Session

Her Majesty has seen with great satisfaction that, while you have occupied yourselves in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility

Her Majesty is convinced that you will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of events has tended to cement more firmly that union which has so happily been established between her Government and that of her ally the Emperor of the French, and her Majesty trusts that an alliance founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, and consolidated by good faith, will long survive the wants which have given rise to it, and will contribute to the permanent well-being and prosperity of the two great nations whom it has linked together in the bonds of honourable friendship.

The accession of the King of Sardinia to the Treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, has given additional importance and strength to such alliance; and the efficient force which his Sardinian Majesty has sent to the seat of war to co operate with the Allied armies will not fail to maintain the high reputation by which the army of Sardinia has ever been distinguished.

Her Majesty has commanded us to thank you for having enabled her to avail herself as far as has been required of those patriotic efforts of extended service which she has received from the Militia of the United Kingdom, and for the means of reinforcing her brave army in the Crimea by an enlistment of volunteers from abroad.

Her Majesty acknowledges with satisfaction the measures which you have adopted for giving effect to the Convention by which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she has made arrangements for assisting the Sultan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain the efficiency of the Turkish army, which has so gallantly withstood the assaults of its enemies

Her Majesty, in giving her assent to the bill which you presented to her for the Local Management of the Metropolis, trusts that the arrangements provided by that measure will lead to many improvements conducive to the convenience and health of this great city.

The abolition of the duty on newspapers will tend to diffuse useful information among the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects.

The principle of limited liability, which you have judiciously applied to joint-stock associations, will afford additional facilities for the employment of capital, and the improvements which you have made in the laws which regulate friendly societies will encourage habits of industry and thrift amongst the labouring classes of the community.

Her Majesty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and for bestowing on the important and flourishing colonies of Tasmania extended powers of self-government, will assist the development of their great natural resources, and will promote the contentment and happiness of their inhabitants. Her Majesty commands us to say, that she has been deeply gratified by the zeal for the success of her Majesty's arms, and by the sympathy for her soldiers and sailors manifested throughout her Indian and Colonial empire, and her Majesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the generous contributions which her subjects in India, and the legislatures and inhabitants of the Colonies, have sent for the relief of the sufferers by the casualties of war.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for carrying on the war in which her Majesty is engaged

Her Majesty laments the burthens and sacrifices which it has become necessary to impose upon her faithful people; but she acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those burthens by the mixed arrangements which you have made for providing those supplies

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty has commanded us to say that she has seen with sincere regret that the endeavours which, in conjunction with her ally, the Emperor of the French, she made at the recent Conferences at Vienna to bring the war to a conclusion on conditions consistent with the honour of the Allies and with the future security of Europe, have proved ineffectual. But those endeavours having failed, no other course is left to her Majesty but to prosecute the war with all possible vigour; and her Majesty, relying upon the support of Parliament, upon the manly spirit and patriotism of her people, upon the never-failing courage of her Army and her Navy, whose patience under suffering and whose power of endurance her Majesty has witnessed with admiration, and upon the steadfast fidelity of her allies, and, above all, upon the justice of her cause, humbly puts her trust in the Almighty Disposer of events for such an issue of the great contest in which she is engaged as may secure to Europe the blessings of a firm and lasting peace.

On your return to your several counties you will have duties to perform little less important than those which belong to your attendance in Parliament.

Her Majesty trusts that your powerful influence will be exerted for the welfare and happiness of her people, the promotion of which is the object of her Majesty's constant care, and the anxious desire of her heart.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

The House met at half past one o'clock

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Sir DE LACY EVANS wished to offer a few observations with the view of eliciting from the noble Lord such a statement as would be satisfactory to the country, that during the recess her Majesty's Government would prosecute the war with the utmost vigour (Hear, hear). There might be some hon. gentlemen behind him who might think such a declaration superfluous, but Lord having frequently and satisfactorily stated that House declared his determination to prosecute the war to a successful end, but, then, he recollected other right hon. gentlemen when connected with the Government, as the hon. Sir J. Graham had displayed considerable short-comings in acting up to their professions (Hear, hear). He had another reason. He was old enough to recollect the last war, and upon contrasting the operations of the Government of that day in prosecuting the war to a triumphant issue with the exertions of the present Government, he could not help saying he saw a great deficiency. The noble Lord having frequently

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—(No. II.)

In the year 1850 Mr. Henry Stothert, of Bath, submitted to the Commissioners of Sewers in London a plan for removing and deodorising the sewage of the metropolis, and applying it to the purposes of agricultural irrigation. He exhibited a large model of his plan at Mr Russell's bleaching manufactory, in the Strand, in which the whole of his mechanical and engineering process was clearly displayed, and public criticism was invited to pronounce on its merits or demerits. In the presence of five of the Metropolitan Commissioners he experimented on the sewer which drains New Richmond, in the direction of Mortlake, at the point where it adjoins the gas-works. The Commissioners were satisfied with the results, for in each of the experiments "the solid matter precipitated stood about one-fifth the way up in the cylindrical glass vessel used on the occasion, the other four-fifths being clear water. A portion of the solid matter having been taken out of the vessel, was found to be free from odour." This fact, and others to a similar purport, being attested by Richard Jebb, Esq., Chairman, and that gentleman, with his colleagues, having promised to report favourably to the Committee, Mr. Stothert expected that further notice would have been taken of his plan; but, in common with many other ingenious men, he was doomed to disappointment. However, as public attention is now seriously fixed on the polluted state of the Thames, the occasion is favourable for a renewed inquiry into the advantages of Mr Stothert's plan.

It is evident that any work adequate to carry off all the refuse of this huge and annually increasing metropolis must be of colossal proportions; but it would be a reflection on our engineering skill if we could not surmount all difficulties. In the infancy of Rome Tarquinius Priscus commenced, and Tarquinius Superbus completed, the Cloaca Maxima; and Livy, who wrote in the age of Augustus, describes it as an undertaking so vast that even the magnificence of the period in which he flourished could not equal it; while Pliny, who records its repair, expressly says that this *opus omnium maximum* continued as strong in its main foundations as when first built by Tarquin. Such an example of the energies of an infant State ought to awaken our national pride; nor should we forget that water was brought to Rome through aqueducts, from distances of thirty, forty, and sixty miles, in one continuous covered channel of stone, carried by arcades over the widest valleys, and by tunnels pierced through mountains. Pliny writes, "If we consider attentively the quantities of water brought into the city for the use of the public, for baths, for fishponds, for private houses, for artificial lakes, for gardens in the neighbourhood of the city, and for villas; if we look also at the works which have been constructed for forming a regular channel for the waters—arches raised up, mountains pierced with tunnels, and valleys filled up to a level—it must be acknowledged that there is nothing in the world more wonderful." Frontinus states that, under the Emperor Nerva, to whom he was architect, nine of the aqueducts emptied their waters into the city, through 13,594 pipes, each of an inch diameter; and during every twenty four hours Rome received no less than 500,000 hogsheads of water by means of the aqueducts. Such noble contrivances for promoting and preserving the public health are worthy of our imitation.

Mr. Stothert estimates that 150,000,000 gallons of sewage matter ought to be removed daily from London, which is equal to 500,000 tons. Five-sixths of this quantity is due to the north side of the Thames. The calculations, however, are made, in round numbers, on 500,000 tons daily, and, as the solid matter of the sewage is computed at only one-hundredth part of the total quantity to be removed, the solid matter is reduced to 5000 tons daily. To this, however, must be added a quantity of antiputrescent matter to render the sewage innocuous, and this may be roughly put down at 250 tons daily, or one-twentieth part of the solid refuse. Mr. Stothert then describes the machinery required to carry out his scheme on both sides of the Thames, and we shall give the statement in his own words:—

City Side of River.—Thirty-six head of water will deliver six times the quantity through a one-foot pipe that can be delivered through a similar pipe of one-foot head

A pipe of three feet diameter with a thirty-six feet head, and say 800 yards long (for the length would not be more before you reach the second engine with enlarged pipe), would discharge 7308 tons per hour

7308 tons of sewage, lifted thirty-six feet high by a Cornish engine, would not require more than 1136 lb. of coal per hour

288-horse power would be required to raise 7308 tons of water thirty-six feet per hour

Velocity of water through the pipe, 10 feet 3½ inches per second.

Surrey Side of River. A twenty-four inch pipe with thirty-six feet head would discharge 2739 tons per hour.

2739 tons, raised thirty-six feet high would consume 416 lb. of coal per hour

108-horse power engine would be required to raise 2739 tons of water thirty-six feet high per hour

Velocity of water flowing through pipe eight feet six inches per second.

It is proposed to have five engines fixed on the north or City side of the river, whose united discharge in the twenty-four hours would be 316,800 tons of sewage matter, or 196,449,040 gallons

The coal required for working the five engines to raise and dispose of the above quantity would be 60 tons 16 cwt.

On the Surrey or south side of the river it is proposed to have three engines, whose united discharge in the twenty-four hours would be 196,474 tons, or 44,010,176 gallons

The coal required for working the three engines for twenty-four hours would be 18 tons 7 cwts.

The total quantity in gallons discharged from the eight engines on the north and south sides of the river, constantly at work, would be 238,312,216

The total quantity of coals consumed by all the engines constantly at work would be 74 tons 2 cwt

The whole of the above sewage would be conveyed through a pipe of seven feet diameter in the largest part on the City side, and a pipe of three feet six inches in the largest part of the Surrey side

Such, then, is Mr. Stothert's machinery and method of working. The next consideration is the cost of carrying the plan into practice. Of this he gives a very minute and detailed estimate, but it will answer the present purpose to classify the totals under separate heads. It must, however, be noticed that in each of them twenty per cent is added and included to cover unforeseen contingencies. The expenditure necessary for purchasing and fixing the machinery on the north side of the river, including the ground on which it will have to be erected, is put down at £423,400; on the south side, at £200,000; adding twenty per cent for contingencies, the total outlay in these departments amounts to £748,080. This is the cost for removing the sewage from London. The next item is the expenditure needed for mixing and distributing the sewage, which, for both sides of the river, is estimated at £1,558,440. The total fixed capital, therefore, for the whole plant represents £2,276,520. The estimated annual cost for working is valued at £107,655. If the capital—£2,276,520—were raised by loan at four per cent, the interest would be £91,060, which, added to the working expenses, would involve an annual outlay of £198,155. At this trifling cost the Thames would be restored to a state of purity, the air would no longer be polluted by its foul and poisonous exhalations, and the water used for domestic purposes would be sweet and wholesome. In the whole scope of State Reform nothing could be more beneficial; for this, at least, is not a "class movement," but one that concerns the whole community

We now proceed to show that the advance of capital proposed would not only be returned, but that, after its repayment, this sanitary operation would yield a large and permanent revenue, which might be appropriated to such other uses as Government might deem desirable. Mr James Dean, land surveyor and civil engineer, who has had large experience in agricultural drainage, when examined before the Health of Towns Commission, expressed his conviction that, where grass land yields one mowing crop and feed, by the application of sewage to such land it would produce two, and in some seasons three, crops, and at least double the quantity of feeding On being asked whether he could adduce any practical confirmation of his views, he referred to Ashburton, and other towns, especially Devonshire. The system had been successfully adopted within his own recollection for forty years at Ashburton. The unimproved land in that locality near to a town, is usually worth from 30s. to 40s. an acre; when improved by sewage it becomes worth from £8 to £12 an acre.*

Mr. James Smith, of Deanston, stated to the Commissioners that land which let formerly at from 40s. to £6 per Scotch acre, is now annually let at from £30 to £40; and that poor sandy soil on the sea-shore, which might be be worth half-a-crown per acre, now lets at an annual rent of from £15 to £20. The average value of the land he had examined, irrespective of the sewer-water application, might be taken at £3 per imperial acre, and the average rent of the irrigated land at £30; making a difference of £27; but £2 may be deducted as the cost of management, leaving £25 per acre of clear annual income due to the sewer-water. Mr. Smith then made the following general statement:

I have ascertained that the quantity of sewer-water due to a town of 50,000 inhabitants amounts to about 1,190,000,946 gallons per annum, which quantity will yield an annual application of 17,000 gallons per acre to an extent of 66,410 acres. Taking the average cost of guano and farmyard manure at £2 per acre, and deducting 12s. 8d., the cost of the application of the sewer-water, there will appear a saving due to the sewer-water of £1 7s. 4d.; allowing one-half thereof to go to the farmer, there will remain a free income due to the sewer-water of £45,241, which is nearly £1 per head of the population.†

Mr. George Stephens, speaking of the irrigated meadows near Edinburgh, states that about fifty acres have been treated with sewer-water for about a century. Although the formation is irregular, as he observes, and the management was very imperfect at the time he wrote, he describes the effect of the water to be most astonishing ---

They produce crops of grass not to be equalled, being cut from four to six times every year, and given green to milch cows. The grass is let every year by auction, in small patches, from a quarter of an acre and upwards, which generally yields from £24 to £30 per acre. This year (1856) part of the Earl of Moray's meadow grass as high as £67 per acre.‡

At Milan, the sewer-water has for a long period been applied to profitable use, and forms a most important branch of the agriculture of Lombardy. Some of the meadows, so treated, yield a net rent of £21 per tonnara (a measure of 10,000 square metres, equal to about two acres and a half), besides a land-tax of £1 francs 10 cents, the expenses of administration, repairs of buildings, &c. These meadows are mown in November, January, March, and April, for stable feeding; in June, July, and August they yield three crops of hay for the winter; and in September they furnish an abundant pasture for the cattle till the beginning of the winter irrigation.

This evidence, and it might easily be multiplied, establishes the principle that towns may be purified actually without cost—the preliminary outlay being in truth one of the safest and most profitable of investments. If Government will not undertake the responsibility of the operation, it neglects its duty; if it refuse to confer due powers on a company, to enable them to perform what itself refuses to execute, then it becomes criminal. The purification of the metropolis on Mr. Stothert's plan, or on any other plan shown to be more eligible, affords a fine opportunity for testing the merits of limited liability, where a wise law would be used for a wise purpose. Mr. Stothert's calculations of outlay and annual expenses are based upon removing the sewage matter of a population of two millions, as well as extraneous sewage matter arising from other than the main sources; he has shown this to exceed two millions annual y; and as an acre of land, properly irrigated, will absorb 100 tons of dilute sewage, London can provide for the fertilisation of two millions of acres. He calculates that the amount to be received per acre for distributing the material would be £4 per acre—an estimate founded on the experience of the Sewage Manure Company; but this we venture to think somewhat too high, as there is the competition of foreign guano to encounter. However, proceeding on this estimate, and taking only one million of acres to be irrigated, the aggregate annual receipts would be four millions sterling; deduct the cost of working and the annual interest, which has been stated the net profit on the undertaking would be £3,801,845 per annum, which, would replace the original outlay in less than twelve months. Here we must pause till next week.

* First Report. Health of Towns Commission. Vol. II., p. 407
† Second Report. Health of Towns Commission. Vol. II., p. 178.
‡ Essay on Irrigated Lands, by George Stephens, p. 72

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

Mr. William Young, of Belfast, and Count Henri de made the ascent of Mont Blanc on the 30th and 31st of July. A friend of the former gentleman, who wrote an account of the event to the *Belfast Mercury*, says that the Grands Mulets are terribly "infested with flies, so that when he attempted to get rest he was fairly driven out of the place."

RESULTS OF THE FUSION.—(*Gazette Anstrochienne*, under date of Vienna, August 4, says:—"The Duke de Montpensier yesterday evening paid a visit to the Count de Cumbord (immediately on the arrival of the latter), which lasted an hour. The Count returned the call the next morning, and remained with his son all day as long a time. He left for Frohsdorff at half-past two the same afternoon."

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—

The steam-packet that left Dover for Calais on Saturday night, at 11 20, came into collision with the brigantine *Henry*, of Yarmouth, bound from Shields to Rouen, deeply laden with coal, when the latter was sunk, and the master, Robert Hyde; the mate, Charles Holmes; and a boy, F. Fulcher, sank with the vessel, not having been able to cast the boat, which they had got into, adrift from the ship. Two other men who were on board, named Rastrops and Ruddun, were picked up by the bows of the packet. It is said that the vessel was anchored directly in the fairway, about half a mile off Dover Harbour, and that she had no light up.

MILITARY ECONOMICS.—

All the country in the enemy's front was visited by a second spring. It is to be hoped it will also do something for replenishing the springs of water, which have been nearly dried up by the continued heat. Much might have been done long before now towards alleviating this want, which there was a probability would be severely felt before the autumn. The French from the commencement instituted a corps of well-sinkers, paying a premium on the springs discovered, and it is to our allies that the whole of the right attack is at present indebted for the supply of water. We have begun now to turn our attention towards alleviating the hardships of the winter in prospect, and the quartermasters have been called on to furnish a list of the warm clothing necessary to complete the soldiers of their respective regiments, and under the present system there is little fear of the inconveniences and surmountable hardships recurring. As we shall most probably be in possession of the south side of Sebastopol before the snow falls we should be able there to find sufficient shelter for the whole army, even should the Russians in their desperate flight destroy as much of the town as has escaped the destructive effects of our shot. Our army is sanguine of success, although we have remained outside so long that the siege of Sebastopol seem as far from us as the stars of heaven. By the formation of a Land Transport corps our soldiers will be spared from acting as "commissariat mules," and the words: houses give them a good shelter, which an English campaigning tent never does In these days of Army reform attention might be called to the state of British camp equipage-tents: camp-kettles, packs, shovels, and hatchets, remain the same as those issued to the army, under Abercrombie, in Egypt. Latterly the only useful article has been the improved camp-kettle, and the new pattern shovel-hatchet, very portable and serviceable, but we require bill-hooks, made adapted for cutting brush-wood for firing than for chopping logs. We have tried some improvements in the old wooden water-barrels with copper hoops. Bottles made of indiarubber and gutta percha were issued for trial, the former, when cooled and dried, allowed the sides to collapse and stick together so fast that it was impossible to make use of them again; and the gutta-percha bottles, when exposed to a hot sun, because so soft that anything made a hole in them; besides this, they gave a disagreeable taste to the water contained in them. Before the heavy rains of winter come down the soldiers should be supplied with nipple covers for their rifles, and an improved style of stopper. For the former, something made of indiarubber, like the cover of an ink-bottle, would no doubt be found to answer, and this might be adapted for the muzzle also.—*Letter from the Camp, July 30.*

SCENES IN PARIS. THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

THERE is a shady avenue in the gardens of the Tuileries stretching along the wall which marks the Rue de Rivoli from the Palace to the Place de la Concorde. The fine old trees afford a deep shadow, under which enterprising speculators have long kept convenient chairs to be let out to attentive mothers, noisy nurses, old gentlemen retired from business, and idlers who are in search of novelty or excitement. The custom they have enjoyed has fully justified the capital invested in deal and rushes. Any summer day, about two o'clock, the stranger, who may suddenly find himself in this avenue, will have before him ample materials for the study of Parisian belles in every stage of their growth, from the serf and wizened little fellows whose fists wander confusedly about their noses, and who have a most unpleasant way of expressing a desire for their natural freedom, to the young soldier, brandishing a tin-toy sword in the face of a remonstrating nurse. The dresses, seen from a distance, are lively in the extreme, but the varying shades of colour are relieved by the snow white coiffures of the nurses—here sang like sugar-loaves, in token of a Norman descent; there flying off the back of the head, according to the Parisian fashion. Under all these high caps sit pear Norman features, brown as the native pippin; under the low caps are faces of a town complexion. Certainly the country nurses have the advantage in point of beauty. They appear generally to be the best-humoured creatures in the world; and to per-severe in fruitless efforts to calm the ferocity of their charges, even when these efforts are directed to the summary removal of the high cap or gay kerchief. Then there are the fond mothers, under the trees, watching their offspring at play, and reading the last volume of the Librairie Nouvelle, or working wonderful patterns to decorate the infantile petticoats intentionally dropped below the dress, that the maternal activity in the matter of embroidery may be patent to the eyes of the world that revolts the Tuileries gardens. Interspersed amid the wide circles of mothers and nurses, chattering about their little *choux* and *chéris*, their *petites anges* and *cocottes*, are some very solemn old gentlemen who have retired from life,—a ribbon at their buttonhole, and some 5000 francs a year at their disposal, for the remainder of their days. These latter cross their rest during two or three hours daily while the fine weather lasts, chattering to one another about the last news; offering one another snuff; lending their substantial walking-canes to tiny children; now and then turning a skipping-rope; and often paying ever-welcome compliments to the mothers on the health and beauty of their offspring The idle will remark the general tendency of these hundreds of boys, all fantastically dressed, to adopt the clothes, if not to court the favours of the military profession The parental indulgence, pandering to this weakness, is obvious in the large proportion of the boys dressed up with military hats, knapsacks, muskets, swords, and drums. To the young gentlemen who manifest a thirst for military renown at the early age of five, the drummer always represents the branch of the service to which he aspires. We accordingly see these little fellows marching to the sound of the drum in every direction. If here and there the stirring music is not audible, be certain that there are some young rascals near at hand, at blind one of these trees, investigating the hidden sources of their instruments, an investigation that will be presently arrested by a vigorous sortie from two or three bronze guards in their high white caps.

The Paris doll may be here found also in great strength, and dressed, if incongruously sometimes, at all events gaily. Proud are the miniature mothers who carry their painted charges about; scold them only for the pleasure of forgiving the imaginary wrong doing immediately afterwards; and undress them to dress them again in the presence of a select circle of jealous little women, who have either lost their own charges, or allowed some terrible accident to arrive to them through the wilfulness of their brothers Women, seen through the wrong end of the telescope, are these little coquettes, met in solemn council to discuss the qualities of Pauline's doll, or the appointments of Lisette's lately-purchased cradle. How they advise one another upon the disposition of a shawl, the fit of a dress, the work upon the edge of trousers! How they compare each other's bonnets, and, caring little to dissimulate for the present, give themselves secretly the best of the comparison. Exquisitely ludicrous are their great quarrels! Mademoiselle Julie refused to turn the rope for Mademoiselle Augustine any longer, therefore, Julie dislikes Augustine's bonnet, and detests her boots. Each little Countess plays the great lady with her neighbour; and, when severely tried by the pretensions of her rival, threatens, in the majesty of her wrath, to tell her mother. Then these little ladies have their loves even now boys with whom they have danced, and who have held their dolls for them while the bonnet was being tied on. These lovers are unceremonious as a rule, and exhibit a rapacious desire for any sweetmeats the betrothed may happen to possess diminishing their attentions as the supply of *bonbons* falls off or the last *pâtée* is broken.

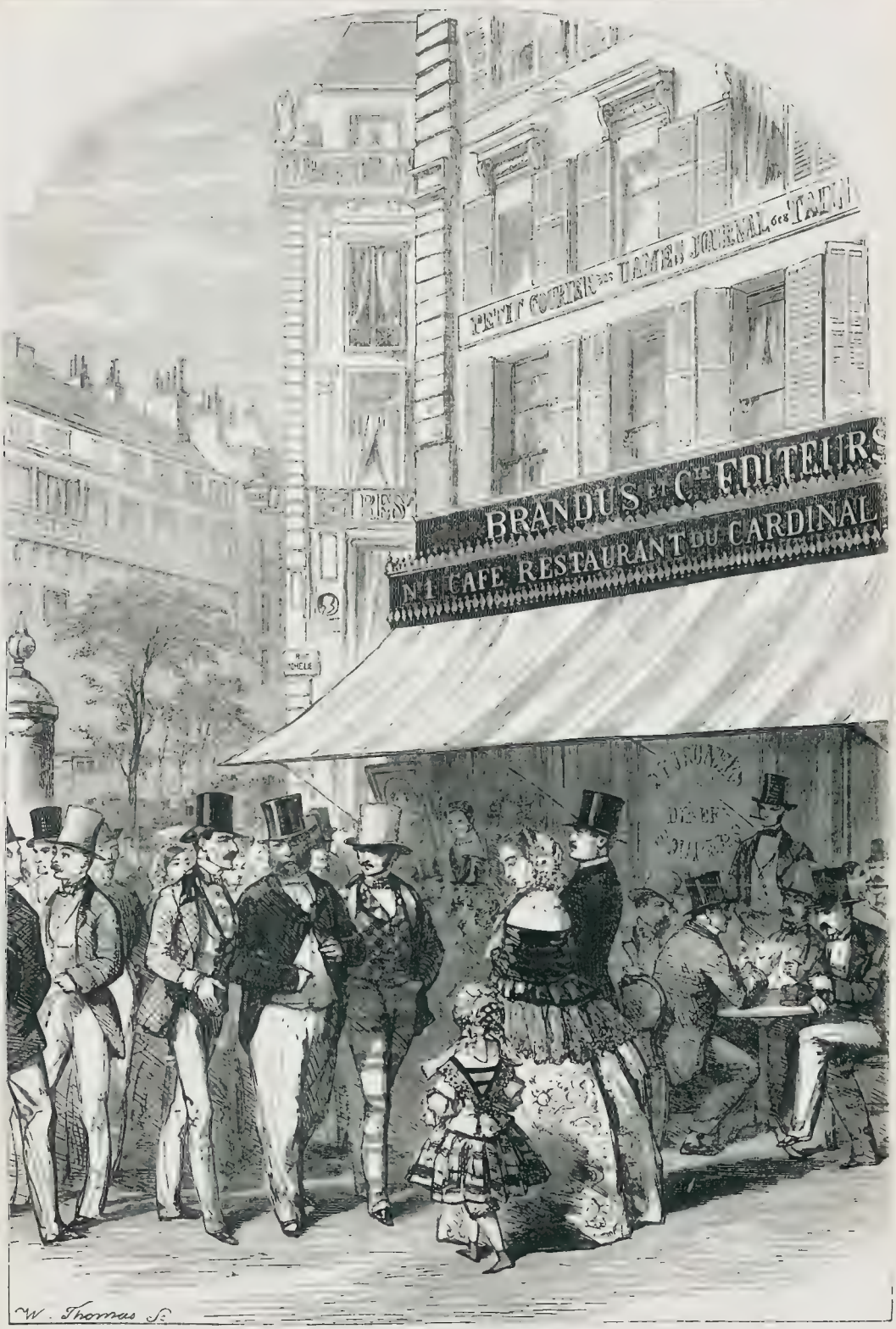
Great is the commotion in this avenue when two or three girls arrive, clad in white, and bearing wreaths of flowers upon their heads! They are the girls who have been crowned at school for good conduct. Their coquetry is worth the study of Webster or any painter who can seize the delicate outlines of human emotion which give a charm to these little heroines. Not a joy lies in the cup from which they are destined to drink hereafter so unmixed, so exquisite, as that which glows upon their round cheeks, and glistens in their frank, bold eyes, to-day! They cling to the happy mother's side, and are fond in the fond words she has heaped upon them, are tingling to their games with skipping-rope.

The skipping-rope is essentially a Parisian toy. I have watched children at play in the parks of London; I have seen them at liberty at Copenhagen; I have remarked them enjoying the bracing autumn air on the Alster Platz, at Hamburg; but in none of these places may be seen that really remarkable grace and agility displayed by Parisian children in the use of the skipping-rope. Last autumn crowds used to collect in the Tuileries gardens round a particular group of children, who appeared to have earned a reputation for their skipping. Of this little company one very little child—in size about four years old, but in manners five-and-twenty at the very least—appeared to be the acknowledged mistress. Her shrill little voice directed the turning of the rope; told her companions when to take their turn; and gave the word for "Company!" when she was performing her own remarkable scene in the game. I often stopped to notice the little queen. She was perfectly conscious of her popularity, as her small feet kept time to the turns of the rope; and as her little arms mounted the number during which she had "kept up." When at last she stopped, she retired with all the coquetry of a little tragedy queen; and it was with an air of infinite condescension that she consented to take the end of the rope to turn for a friend. I could trace in the little creature's face a lurking spirit of malignant satisfaction whenever one of her rivals made a mistake. Sometimes there was a ring of fifty or sixty people about her, all anxious to see her begin Had she been Grisi or Taglioni she could not have been more conscious of her success. I am certain that she must have been a tr[illegible] who was at day kept her away from the gardens

But the avenue in the Tuileries gardens is not the only spot which Paris babies have invaded. The sunny aspect of the Quai de Paris, on the Boulevards; the inviting chairs placed against the wall, above all, the advantages the place offers to that considerate [illegible] of the gentle sex which has no [illegible] to sea, and be [illegible] combined to attract the happy mothers of the French capital to [illegible] Accordingly the first time in the early part of every year [illegible]'s sun's rays afford perceptible warmth, when the cold waiters first [illegible] to put a few little tables on the pavement—even before the swa[illegible] have returned to the nutshell—bill-of-fare is perceived, followed by [illegible] large moderate bundles of clothes, somewhere in the [illegible] which grasp [illegible], wending their timid way towards the baby master. The colt soon drives them away, and it is probably only two months later that they return and fairly take up their summer positions. When, however, Tortoni's season has fairly set in, the fashionable world of Paris appears to disgorge its babies upon this point. The pavement is choked up with people looking on at this gigantic nursery; and at the various nursery duties which are here performed, as calmly as in the recesses of a home. The ladies wrote or read, passing now and then to take [illegible] at "*le bal*," or to see that it is well shrouded from the sun.

A third region given up to children, [illegible] ps the prettiest of all, is the party in the garden of the Luxembourg. [illegible] Entelmann learn to walk, and are possibly taught to love [illegible] regard the bees only as so many marauders who have rifled their darling flowers. Here the offspring of professors and artists, of retired bourgeois, and the native tradesmen of the Rue de Seine, get the fresh air; swim their little boats in the basin of the great fountain, and watch the evolutions of the troops in the long avenue leading to the Observatory. These children differ in dress from the gay little world of the Tuileries gardens—being the descendants of less wealthy and less ostentatious parents. They have, however, many of the characteristics of their pretensions rivals; and are destined to grow up, probably, as distinct in sentiment and object as are their parents from those mothers whonow watch the glittering little pageants of the Tuileries avenue.—B.

THE GARDENS OF THE TUILERIES



SCENE ON THE BOULEVARDS DES ITALIENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE CAFES OF PARIS.

THE Cafés of Paris are a world apart. They are associated with all that is gay, all that is elegant, even much that is intellectual, in that "whirligig of life," in search of which men, freed for a time from the cares of business or the wear of political or literary responsibilities, hasten to the splendid capital of our allies. They are the pride of every Parisian; for herein may be seen not only living illustrations of every grade of society, and amusing studies of foreign eccentricities, but also the gorgeous results of French art-work. Nothing in the Tuileries, not even the gilded and painted reception rooms of the Hôtel de Ville, nor the Salon des Glaces of Versailles, can surpass, in their wealth of gold-leaf, carving, and pictorial embellishments, the spacious halls in which the *flâneur* of the Boulevards sips his absinthe and his coffee. If there be a want of palatial clubs in Paris, there is assuredly no lack of all the elegant conveniences which even the best London club offers to the most exclusive of subscribers. To be sure the Parisian rooms are open to all the world to the blouse out for his Monday as freely as to the count whiling away an hour over the *Presse*, that he may not arrive too early *en soirée*. But then this freedom, this mixture of classes, does not offend even the most refined sensibility. The private may be seen at the table next the colonel, fraternizing his Lyons beer, and perfectly at his ease in the presence of his superior. The love of exclusiveness, which appears to be the vital element of London clubs, and which is altogether foreign to the French character, which would only provoke ridicule, if it were displayed by any knot of cosmopolites, must be fairly installed into Parisian society, before a Pall-mall can arise on the banks of the Seine. Let it be the special duty of White's to examine into the possibility of creating in Paris assemblies of exclusive gentlemen after its own pattern. We decline to enter into the question, being, at present, content with the wonderful lines of open houses, decorated with exquisite taste, which stretch along the Boulevards from the Madeleine almost to the Column of July. Well heated when the east wind sweeps along the broad pavements, and beneath even the most sultry sun, when the ice forms on the ground, and pleasantly shaded from the sun, when Paris poodles idle about, their noses hurried in wire-baskets, in the dog-days; inviting the shivering traveller quite irrespective of the distance he has journeyed, and the day on which he feels the want of refreshment, to warm himself with a little glass of punch, soft as velvet; or bidding the parched pilgrims from the Tuileries-gardens try the effect of *groseille* amid the perfume of flowers fresh, last market-day, from the country—the Cafés of Paris present an inviting aspect at any season of the year. Their reward is an extraordinarily extensive patronage from eight o'clock every morning till eleven o'clock every night all the year round. Here the bachelor breakfasts, or rather takes the preliminary *café au lait*, that shall enable him to enjoy nature till mid-day, when he will sit deliberately down to his first meal. Then men who have been working very early in the morning drop in to breakfast simply—with a bill of fare of eggs and bread, and coffee or chocolate. Then, towards noon, stragglers of all kinds—men out for a holiday; students who have furnished themselves with excuses for a day's idleness, *rouds* who have just managed to scramble from their beds, to moisten their parched throats; old gentlemen, with the ribbon of the Legion at their button-hole, who are anxious to see the morning papers; keen-eyed speculators from the Bourse, who have made an important appointment; perhaps an old bronzed lady from the country, accompanied by a dapper son who has obtained a day's freedom in consideration of the maternal visit: these are among the matutinal patrons of a central Parisian café. The list may be largely increased by Germans anxious for beer; Englishmen who, having breakfasted at their hotel, evince an early and irresistible desire for bitter ale, at two francs per bottle; Italians in search of coffee as at the Neapolitan pattern, at Pergod's; some roguish Spaniards, and sharp Jews from Hamburg, remarkable at once for whiskers and watch-chains. But it is after the mid day breakfasts that the Cafés become gay with the rapid, laughing, careless, thoughtless life of Paris.

It is a fine summer day. The air is heavy with the mid-day heat. Lazily the *rentiers* roll along the Boulevards—heavily the Auvergnat moves along with his buckets of Seine water—still lightly and briskly the grisette skips along, with her dark green bonnet-box, dreaming of the dinner at the "Rendezvous des Gourmets," where Victor has promised her for coming Sunday. Dapper waiters—to be seen only in Paris—draw down the awnings, arrange the familiar green round tables along the pavement throw a little damp yellow sand under them, and await their certain customers. They resemble range ships lying in a calm, with occasional Parties who after the matutinal *demi tasse*, intend to make the tour of the lake in the Bois de Boulogne; strong musterings of the *demi-monde*, in the liveliest of colours; sallow gentlemen to whom dominoes are irresistible attractions; spectacled students who are keeping the shop and the books thereof (and who are making snug savings unknown to their trusty husbands)—all swell the list of patrons who support the Cafés of the Boulevards. At this time of the year the stiff collars and pendent whiskers of Brussels show themselves in the midst of the throng. Particularly at the Café Cardinal, which our Artist has represented, are our brave countrymen to be found, airing their eccentricities for the amusement, and spending their money for the profit, of our allies. But according, to the hotel keepers, the Clubs Royal and Imperial, and the cabmets the English are but sorry substitutes for the absent Russian nobles. John Bull enjoys the reputation of having become "too knowing." It is said that he knows the cab tariffs of the capital as well as a Lord Parisian. But he no longer gives two sous instead of two sous to cab waiters—that he fully understands the cheapness of French wines, and no longer strolls about with the idea that his shillings are worth only one franc each. Therefore, when he sits down at one of those little round tables, in company with Mrs. Bull in the Camberwell bonnet (which Lucy Hooper must regard as a fit present for the Archæological Society), the waiter brings the lady the little stool for her feet, as he brings one for those of the neat grisette, but without betraying any particular anxiety to pay special attention to the foreigners. Our prestige as thoughtless spendthrifts is gone. The waiter is now perfectly convinced that Camberwell will not produce a handsomer *pour-boire* than the Rue de Breda; and he measures out his civility accordingly. Not that a Boulevards waiter can be unkind. Civility appears to be the motive power of his life. That wonderful fleetness with which he dashes through the Café into the open air, and threads his way through the rows of lounging customers at the green tables, carrying upon the tips of his four fingers and thumb an inextricable cone, liqueur-glasses, tumblers, bottles of iced water, and lumps of sugar, which are the glory of childhood in Paris, appears to be the noble effort of a chivalrous nature. Ask him for a light, and he produces lucifers from any pocket. Although people are calling him, or blessing to him in various directions, he find time to light two or three lucifers, and even hold them till the flames of the sulphur have passed away before he presents them to you. He pretends to be a judge of politics: he has his opinion of the Emperor on the conduct of the war; he knows by heart the last despatch from Pelissier: he is "up," as the phrase runs, in the closing prices of the public funds, and he is volatile about the theatres. He is free with you; has a right retort for every stupid joke; and is the most familiar—never rude to you—he never will forget his *pour-boire* when you pay, and he will receive the exact sum of the little bill without an observation. On the other hand, even when you handsomely acknowledge his services, he is dignified. He thanks you—but not with that kind of unctuous satisfaction, that fawning obsequiousness—peculiar to the over-paid waiter in a London tavern. As customers crowd in to the Café—invade every table—every man raising his hat to the splendid lady at the splendid counter as he enters—as the hissing of impatient customers increases—the waiter does not sink to the level of the occasion. He dashes about with a tremendous impetuosity; he shouts to the man whose life is passed carrying a huge coffee-pot in one hand and an equally large milk-can in the other, to the various tables of his master's establishment, to pour out at numbers several "bocks," and then he calls for a dozen ices in one breath; he answers the questions of one table while he attends to the wants of another. Doing three or four distinct things at once, he is yet never confused; and he seldom blunders. Order four ices—one, half vanille and half lemon; the other, half pistache and half raspberry; the third, half orange and half strawberry; and the fourth, half pineapple and half currant,—and the chances are that he will bring them to your table, together with an equal number of different combinations for your neighbours, without making a single mistake. The traveller who wishes to study the Parisian waiter in perfection, should choose a fine summer's night, and take his seat outside the rotonde in the Palais Royal about eight o'clock, in the midst of about three hundred people, served by eight waiters, who are not only bowing with newspapers, with an activity that any Harlequin might envy. The number of people who visit some of the well-known Paris Cafés, in the course of a summer's day, is astonishing. For instance, the director of Pergod's Neapolitan ice establishment, expects to sell, every fine summer's evening, no less than one thousand ices. If the consumption fall short of this estimate, he is discontented with his waiters.

Not the least amusing feature in Café life is the conversation heard by snatches, and varying every two minutes. On one side the silent smoker hears that La Ristori is a most amiable person and an excellent mother; on the other, that she is neither amiable, married, nor a mother. From a dark corner come murmurs about five hundred thousand francs—director—forty per cent at the very least—and two thousand free shares. Laughter ceases merrily from under shaggy beaver hats opposite, intermingled with murmurs about Victor's model, Mère Martens's table d'hôte, the armour upon Jules's Knight, and the shortness of Diana's legs in Adolphe's last performance. From behind the Ristori authorities come snatches, in which a friend of mine lives at the Tuileries—heard it himself—impossible to be taken a million a day—are very prominent. Two ladies are localized in the group from which the above mysterious syllables proceeded. From them come silvery whispers, in which—the laces I am sure—she went to Madame de Tivoli's in it last year—he is very stingy thirty-five at the very least—are distinct to every neighbour.

From the Café proper we turn naturally to the Estaminet. The Estaminet is a café wherein smoking is allowed, and where, consequently, ladies are seldom seen. Here may be found the young men of Paris playing billiards; chatting with the lady at the elegant counter; whiling away a summer's morning over a pack of fumbled cards, or enjoying the moderate excitement of dominoes. The company is neither so elegant nor so quiet as that of the Café. The waiters adopt the free tone of their society and hum airs as they serve absinthe; and their politeness is difficult points, in the various games going forward. Gay young fellows, remarkable for tight trousers and loose morals, come humming in, their hats on the back of their heads, and their hands in their pockets. They know every body—the lady at the counter, the waiters, the old gentlemen at cards, and the young men at billiards. They take *consis*, while the old gentlemen sip *eau sucrée* flavoured with orange flower-water. Here the snatches of conversation affect reputations; hint at all kinds of political immorality; express a profound distrust in everybody and everything; and give form to all kinds of unreasonable hopes. The visitor who is anxious to see Young Paris should, however, pay a visit to some of the more conspicuous Estaminets of the Boulevards and the Quartier Latin; while the quiet traveller, who affects elegance and delights to mingle with the select of Ireland's ills is desirable—may take his seat at the Café du Cardinal, the Café d'Anglais, or Tortoni's or the Café de Paris, and there watch all that is light, and cheerful, and exhilarating in the respectable life of Paris.

A HERO OF THE WAR SIR STEPHEN LAKEMAN.

WHEN Sir Stephen (then Mr. Lakeman) returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where he had rendered such eminent services to his country in the Kaffir war services which the Government, not without magnanimous delay and difficulty, acknowledged, by rewarding him with honorary distinction—we called attention in the columns of the Paper to the serious injury our public service was doing by the obstinate adherence to forms, which in that case—if not in others—appeared to us to be worse than useless—to the check of brilliant talents desirable—may take his seat at the Café du Cardinal, the Café d'Anglais, or Tortoni's or the Café de Paris, and there watch all that is light, and cheerful, and exhilarating in the respectable life of Paris.

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Mr. Lakeman was knighted, but, finding it impossible to procure military employment in the British army, he was forced to seek service under a foreign power. We stated at the time, that we should watch the career of this officer. The following particulars with regard to him afford additional illustration of the necessity for the removal of those hideous barriers which in Great Britain still impede the path of energy and merit, but which are not allowed in other countries to stand in the way

Sir Stephen Lakeman, having been decidedly rank in the British Army, was appointed, in the month of February, 1854, Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Guards in the Turkish service, and with them he proceeded to the Danube, where he took part in the operations before Silistria. When the Russians raised the siege of that fortress he inflicted severe loss on the Muscovites. The bravery he displayed on that occasion caused Omer Pacha to appoint him Inspector-General of the Turkish Cavalry. The Sultan shortly afterwards sent him to the rank of Pacha. In the month of June following he was made a General of Brigade, and took the command of the Turkish advanced guard at the crossing of the Danube. On that occasion he followed up the Russians in their retreat to Bessarabia. At the head an army of Bozuc-the Turks, under Sir Stephen, charged and defeated the enemy under General Soutzo. He was then appointed Governor and Commandant of Bucharest, and, during five months' occupation of that city with the Austrians, his energy and prudence protected the interests of the Sultan against the nefarious attempts of the Austrians, under Count Coronna, to coerce and threaten the inhabitants. When the Turks retired from Wallachia, Sir Stephen was sent to direct and superintend the embarkation of the Turkish troops at Szopoh for the Crimea. On his arrival at Szopoh he had many difficulties to surmount; but by energy and promptitude he succeeded in getting under the ground the construction of a pier or jetty. Finding a good supply of wood in an adjoining forest, he was enabled in a very short space of time to construct one of the most perfect and useful piers in Turkey, running 600 feet into the sea, and having twenty-five feet depth of water at its extreme point. From this he embarked the whole of his cavalry and troops, without any loss or accident. This petty now remains a most useful addition to the harbour works of Turkey, and from which as many as 9 horses and 2400 men have been safely embarked in one day. After the embarkation of these troops Sir Stephen proceeded to the Crimea, and, in the attack on the Mamelon, he was one of the first to enter that redoubt, for which he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor of the French, and was made a Lieutenant-General in the Turkish service, the Sultan also rewarding him with the Grand Cross of the Order of Medjidi. In addition to these marks of distinction, he has been presented with the Order of the Osmanli, and the Crimean Medal.

Sir Stephen Lakeman is now in London, having returned to this country on short leave of absence for his personal affairs. He returns in a few days to the Crimea.

NASMYTH'S WROUGHT-IRON GUN.—We understand that the first of the two gigantic pieces of artillery to be made at the Bridgewater Foundry is now nearly forged, but how long the succeeding operations of turning and boring may take, and the gun be ready for shipment to the Baltic—for that we believe is its destination—is more than we or any one, we presume, can tell. At all events, it cannot be practically tested this year. The mass of iron composed of small bars, welded together by the Nasmyth hammer, will present a huge, shapeless lump, apparently some 8 or 10 feet long, diameter. The process of forging presents a grand sight. . . while the huge lump is being turned and bored and . . . and dexterity as if it were a common mortar. Indeed, the . . . the hammer, the hydraulic crane, &c.,—is quite a triumph . . . and genius. Several of the balls are now ready. They present a most . . . ful half-a-ton, and are of an oblate spheroidal shape, not unlike . . . In fact, not unlike the common mine ball. Should the gun answer, its power and range must be enormously great, great havoc would be effected against ships.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A MANOR IN DEVONSHIRE LOST IN A GAME OF CARDS.—In the year 1845 I was staying with a friend at . . . leigh, who, knowing I was fond of old places and old things, took me to various warehouses, belonging to Cheyam Clayfield, built on the site of King John's favourite residence. Here it is preached through a gasteleyer. Mrs. Clayfield showed us some portraits of the Devonshire family, and one or two tables and chairs of carved oak, showing the two Lords of Pippet Lord by Mr Downe; and an ancestor of Lord present Sir Stafford Northcote who were playing together, when Mr Downish, thinking he had won the game, betted the manor of Kerswell, and said, The Northcotes Lold it—they gained the game. The table was made to commemorate this event. *Notes and Queries.*

MR. LAING AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The Chairman of Mr. Laing's election committee has addressed the following letter to Lord Palmerston:—"My Lord, I am directed by Mr. Laing's friends to express their speech delivered by the member for the Northern Burghs in the House of Commons on Friday evening, and while still entertaining the highest esteem for my hon. friend's public and private character, I nevertheless feel called upon, as chairman of his central committee at last election, to state to your Lordship that the sentiments expressed by the hon member on that occasion are not, in my opinion, the sentiments of the constituency at large. I am directed by them to believe to be prepared to make still greater sacrifices in supporting the Executive in a vigorous prosecution of the war in which this country and our noble allies, the French, have been unfortunately involved. We do not view the war as a question of 'counterpoise versus limitation,' but a great contest between civilisation and barbarism, and of liberty against despotism, and that not only ought her Majesty's Government to insist on a material guarantee for the future, but also indemnification for the past.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your humble obedient servant. DAVID DAVIDSON.

A TEN-TON NUGGET.—The *North British Mail* says:—"We have seen a letter from Melbourne, dated the 10th May, per the *George Marshall*, to a respectable firm in town, wherein it is stated that a rumour was then prevalent in Melbourne that a piece of solid gold weighing ten tons had been found at the Tarrangower diggings. If this turns out to be true, it will have an important and beneficial effect upon the trade of the colony."

SUBDIVISION OF THE LAND IN FRANCE. The *Constitutionnel*, quoting a fresh volume on the statistics of France, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, under the direction of M. Legoyt, now the chief of the statistical bureau, observes that:—"France is, *par excellence*, the country of middling and small properties. The statistics shows us the soil split into 126,000 parcels, belonging to 11,053,000 proprietors. This refers, as we have said before, to the mean year 1827. It results from the examination of the rolls of the land-tax taken more recently that the number of land portions was 11,511,000 in 1842, and that it has successively mounted to 12,122,000 in 1854. The proportion of increase would consequently be upon 1827, on a yearly average, more than 18 per cent in 1854."

PHOTOGRAPHY. M. Claudet has just been appointed, by special warrant, Stereoscopic Photographer in Ordinary to her Majesty.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is said that, on her Majes ty's return from France, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort will take a trip up the Baltic in the Royal yacht.

The report in Paris is that, if the Empress Eugenie gives birth to a daughter, the Emperor will repeal the Salic Law, in order that his daughter may reign.

The Paris Mint is now engaged in striking a medal in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria. It will be executed in gold, platina, aluminium, silver, and bronze.

The King of Denmark lately sent his portrait to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor of the French has himself selected the pictures which are to adorn the residences at Paris of her Majesty and Prince Albert. Some of the choicest pictures from the Louvre will hang for a while upon the walls of the Palace of St. Cloud.

The banner, sword, crown, and achievements of the Emperor of the French were last week placed by Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, over the stall of his Imperial Majesty, which immediately faces that of the King of Prussia, in the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor.

The ex-Queen of the French has enjoyed much better health since taking up her residence at Bessmarus, where the family are likely to remain some weeks longer.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha-Cohary have arrived at Dresden from Vienna. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier have also arrived from the same city.

The Prince de Joinville is expected to arrive at Vienna this week, on a Fusonist visit to the Comte de Chambord.

The Emperor of the French has just placed at the disposal of the President of the Committee of Gendarmerie a sum of 10,000*l* to be distributed among the wives and children of those soldiers of the regiment of Gendarmerie of the Guard now in the Crimea.

Lord John Russell, with his lady and family, arrived at Edinburgh from London on the 9th inst, and left next morning for Dunkeld; whence, on Saturday, he was to proceed by railway to Loch Rannoch, the seat of Lady Menzies, of which his Lordship has taken a lease for the shooting season.

The young King of Portugal and his brother were expected to arrive at Lisbon about the end of last week.

The Duke of Newcastle was, according to the last accounts, at the Camp before Sebastopol. He arrived in the *Ottawa* steamer, and intended to be there for a couple of weeks.

The Duke de Brabant, who is at present at Lucerne, lately made an excursion to the Rigi with the Abbé Martin, who accompanied his Royal Highness to Jerusalem.

The Prince Royal of Saxony has arrived at Brussels, with his suite, travelling incognito, under the title of Count de Wurzburg.

Several of the Russian prisoners exchanged for French officers have lately had an interview with the Emperor of the French.

The King and Queen of Prussia were expected to remain at Ems until the middle of this month.

An effective photograph of Mdlle. Rachel, in the character of *Hermione*, has been issued.

A Professorship of Tamul has been instituted at University College, London; and Mr. Caldwell, our Strong has been appointed to the chair.

At the Ministerial fish-dinner which took place on Wednesday week a costly dinner-cup was presented to the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P., by the members of her Majesty's Government, as a remembrance of the zeal and activity displayed by that gentleman in the discharge of his arduous duties during the recent Session.

The Earl of Burlington and the Earl of Ellesmere are named as likely to succeed the Earl of Sefton as Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire.

Mr. Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, has arrived in Paris.

Prince Wasa has left Paris, after having been received in special audience by the Emperor.

The Imperial Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, Count Valentine Esterhazy, will remain at Vienna till the month of October.

M. Thouvenel, since his arrival at Constantinople, has had frequent interviews with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and the most perfect unanimity is said to prevail between the two Ambassadors.

Prince Augustus, third son of King Oscar of Sweden, has started on a journey for the benefit of his health. He will be absent for some months, and will visit Germany, Switzerland, Italy. He travels in the strictest incognito.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, by his Holiness Pope Pius.

Sir Moses Montefiore has arrived in Jerusalem with firmans authorising the foundation of several religious establishments, and even a synagogue, for the Jews of Palestine.

A letter in the *Post* from Lille, mentions the arrival there, on Wednesday, of Lady Raglan, on her way, with her family, to Paris. The widow of the late lamented Field Marshal is, it is said, one of the visitors to the Imperial Court.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., late President of the Board of Trade, has succeeded to the estates of Hulbert-hall, near Chorley, by the death of his uncle, Mr. James Cardwell.

The Russian General, Bodisco, has arrived with his family at Brussels.

Lord C. J. F. Russell has kindly thrown open his garden and pleasure-grounds for the month of August, on Monday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, to the members of the Woburn Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, also to the wives and friends of members.

Mdlle. Rachel sailed for New York on Saturday, in the *Pacific*, When the steamer had received all her passengers and mails on board, and was about to depart, the gifted actress appeared on the stern of the vessel, where she was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, which she gracefully returned.

The Duke of Cornwall has granted to the Government School of Mines by the Prince of Wales, some time since, a prize of £100 per year been awarded to Mr. Gould, a son of the entomologist.

Mr. Massey, M.P. for Newport, has been appointed Undersecretary of State for the Home Department, in succession to the Hon. W. F. Cowper, now President of the Board of Health.

Abd-el-Kader has been summoned from Brousse, in consequence of his request that he might be in France at the time of the visit of Queen Victoria.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a circular to his clergy, directing a "Te Deum" to be sung in all the churches of his Diocese on the 15th, and offering prayers to be offered up for the life of the Emperor, and also for the valiant army which so nobly supports the honour of France in the East.

At Barcelona several workmen of a superior class have been arrested as Socialist conspirators.

The Somerset Archæological Society intends to hold their next meeting at Taunton, on the 21st inst.

The *Gazette de Cologne* states that the sittings of the Prussian Council of State will commence in September.

The Nottingham Anacreontic Society advertises in the local papers a prize of five guineas for the best glee, male voices, subject "The War." Competitors must be natives or residents of the town or county.

Mr. M'Daft, civil engineer, has designed a war raft, 1500 feet long and 300 feet wide, propelled by screws and paddles, to carry a weight of 20,000 tons, at a speed of fifteen knots an hour.

The project of a new Corn Exchange at Chelmsford seems to be well received. A committee has been appointed to consider the selection of the site.

A German journal states that after the recent earthquake in the Grand Duchy of Baden the malady in the potatoes was observed to have returned.

The Victoria Regia, in the Royal Zoological Gardens at Brussels, a gigantic plant—just now shows three beautiful blossoms on the surface of the water.

Among the medical graduates of the Edinburgh University who obtained their diplomas at the last examination, were a Chinese and four Egyptians. The Chinese graduate, Wang Fun, is believed to be the first of the Celestials who has ever graduated at a British University.

The University of Konigsberg intends to erect a monument to the philosopher Kant, once the great ornament of that institution. It is to be a statue in bronze, and will be placed on the daily promenade of the great man, which, after him, has been called "der Philosophenteig" (the Philosopher's Path)

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Parliament is up, and the leading daily journal reminds us that there is now no quarter to apply to for information as to the great question of the day—except the press. Society is inclined to be consoled The exception is rather an important one; and, if we come to look into the real state of the case, even more important than it seems at the original view. In the first place, all the information which has been afforded, early and ungrudgingly, ever since the war began, has been given by the press; and, secondly, it is only upon the platform of press statements that Parliamentary questioners have taken their stand, and extorted confirmations from the authorities. "Our Own Correspondent" has long made it his business to anticipate Ministerial revelations; and though Lord Palmerston is laudably prompt with his "compliments," "happiness," or "regrets," as the case may be, we are in nowise beholden to Parliament for this. As for the information elicited by questions, it is very second hand business, and a mere echo of newspaper paragraphs. A century ago honourable members used to receive private letters from abroad, or pretend they did so, and could preface their inquiries with some dignity: "Sir, by advices from Turkey merchants which have come to hand, it is known that the Great Mogul hath adventur'd;" or, "We hear, Sir, though 'tis denied by some who walk up backstairs, that the Elector and the Dutch are no cater-cousins;" but this sort of thing is over, and members of Parliament know no more than they learn over their coffee and muffins, and can only ask the Minister of the day to "correct the press." We can dispense with this operation, the rather that the press is generally right, and almost always so when contradicted officially; and, upon the whole, we shall be able to comprehend the progress of the war, even though there is no member of the Cabinet in his place to answer, evade, or mystify.

There may be no particular reason why members of a Cabinet should think alike upon any given subject, but one has a sort of notion that a Government is valuable because its opinion is the result of the united thought of several clever and practical men. Hence English people dislike "open questions," and are almost annoyed at seeing colleagues contradict one another. Perhaps it would be as well if statesmen condescended to respect this English prejudice a little. Our present rulers are rather above such a consideration. On the Limited Liabilities Bill, Lord Lansdowne expressed, very handsomely, his thanks to the Lords for the amendments which they had introduced into the measure, by which it was greatly improved; and the Premier, in presenting it with those alterations to the Commons, remarked that, objectionable as the amendments were, it was better to pass the bill with them than not to pass it at all. And still more recently the Solicitor General having spoken with some acerbity of the Lords' system of appeals, and had ridiculed the practice of the law Lords in attending on occasions of appeal as they would on an ordinary debate, hearing as much or as little as they pleased, and deciding after such careless hearing, the Lord Chancellor entirely denied the truth of his learned colleague's assertions, and expressed regret that they should have been made. All the public can say is comprised in the old sentiment—"May difference of opinion never alter (political) friendship."

Was not the Judge a little hard upon the gallant militia officer of Aldershott who brought the action for breach of promise of marriage against the "remarkably fine young lady" the other day? One is quite with Mrs. Norton, as to the unfair way in which woman is treated by her master; but is man to have no feelings at all? Here was really an aggravating case. The officer had not been a cruel Captain Smith who lived in country quarters, but had made the most decorous offer, had been accepted, had been an unexceptionable suitor, had made such progress in the lady's affections that she wrote him letters containing "lots of love and lots of kisses from your own little pet," had bought presents and dresses, and things had gone so far that bridemaids had been "retained"—when the "little pet" talks to her big brother, is convinced that she did not love the military party, and throws him over, in a prettily-worded billet certainly, and one that must make him feel more acutely the loss of a girl who can write so touchingly. His friends laugh at him, he hears that injurious rumours touching his rejection are about, and he brings his action, "not for damages, but to vindicate his character." The Judge is particularly keen about folk of callous mind, who will drag into court those whom they have loved, make their letters a laughing-stock, and so forth. Really, upon the report I see nothing to call for this kind of stricture; nor did the jury who heard the case, and gave the rejected man £300. Is there to be *no* "law for ladies"—the game of hearts to be all "heads, I win; woman, you lose"?

Those who are unluckily old enough to recollect the Siamese Twins (I don't mean Sir Bulwer Lytton's book), and have been talking about them "at good men's feasts" ever since, may now hold their tongues. Something of the same kind, only prettier, is coming up. I saw the other night, at the Bedford Hotel, in Covent-garden, where the new arrivals stayed for a few hours, on their way from America to Paris, two little coloured girls, about five years old, whom nature has linked by an indissoluble band of some sixteen inches in diameter; and who, I suppose, will be duly exhibited for the delectation of the English metropolis, when their *entente cordiale* shall have been approved in France. There is nothing unpleasant in the sight—they are merry, woolly, playful little things, in striped yellow dresses, which open for the better disclosure of their curious structure, and they speak pleasant English, will not be called niggers, being, they say, "coloured individuals." Their names are Christina and Milly, and more will, I suppose, be heard of them one of these days.

The accident at Cremorne was a melancholy one, and I quite concur in the censure which is launched against all parody of the terrible drama of war. The same newspaper which mentioned the wounds of the soldiers injured in Mr. Simpson's travestie, gave us General Simpson's despatch, with a list of killed and wounded in the reality. But rebuke should be dealt out to all concerned, whether they countenance, assist, visit, or get up up such things; and the proprietor of Cremorne should not be unduly blamed for doing what nearly every manager in London, besides his rival at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, has been doing in a greater or less degree since the war made a good play-bill line. The alleged carelessness as to the stability of the stages for the mock combatants is entirely another matter, and will, of course, be the subject for due investigation.

The Smyrna Brigands.—The exploits of the robbers continue the great topic of interest here. It was said that one of the leaders, a private named Moro, had been taken at Samos, but this is not true. On the other hand it is true that the former leader, Yanni Katergi, has escaped from the prison at Constantinople, with five companions, and is of course on his way to join his brethren in arms. Rumour says that he has been assisted in his escape by Ismail Pacha, the late Pacha of Smyrna, who is jealous of his successor, Suleyman Pacha, and wants to disturb the local Government—a curious illustration of Turkish manners, if true. The last feat of the robbers was the burning of a model farm, belonging to some French merchants, about fifteen miles from the town. This was on the 26th July. The damage done amounted to £2500. It appears that some of the farm servants had been arrested by the rural police, on suspicion of supplying the robbers with food, and the proprietors refused to defend them. In revenge the farm was burnt. This farm had been built six years ago, and the proprietors had brought twenty families from Alsace, to improve the system of agriculture. They will now quit the country. A few days before the band set fire to the village of Gumuldur, and burnt a large quantity of corn and straw belonging to peaceable Turkish inhabitants. With all this, and a great deal of talk about pursuit, none of the robbers are captured. Many villagers are in prison on suspicion of sheltering them and supplying them with food, but the robbers are all at liberty.—*Letter from Smyrna.*

To counteract the influence of an "enormous sale of books of an immoral and irreligious tendency," an association has been formed, under the title of "The East Sussex Book-Hawking Association," under the patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese, and with other distinguished support.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. [illegible], San Francisco.—Your batch of Problems, just received, shall be all duly examined and reported on.

I. [illegible]—Calling "Check" does not oblige a player to give check, unless he has let go his hold of the piece touched.

MEMBERS.—Communications requiring answers the same week should reach us not later than Tuesday night.

G. McG.—It has been decided that Castling is not admissible in a Problem; your second position is, therefore, ineligible.

C. M. B., Dundee, L. T. C., Blackheath.—Our opinion shall be given next week.

I. A. M., Fakenham; L. L. of York.—See the notice to G. W. of Sudbury in last week's Number.

EDMONTON.—It is a great defect in Mr. Grimshaw's Problem, 597, that it admits of so commonplace a solution as the one you and others suggest. The solution we gave is perfectly correct.

FRANKLIN, Philadelphia. The system of notation you propose is a very old one, and was formerly in use here. It has some advantages over the still more ancient method we now [illegible] Germany and the North of Europe. [illegible] Analyse Nouvelle, and Alexandre's "Encyclopédie des Echecs."

H. T.—The following is one of the best, if not the very best, *two-move* problems, we have met with:—*White*: K at K B [illegible], Q at K 4th, Rs at K R 8th and Q [illegible]. *Black*: K at Q R [illegible], and Q R [illegible] P at Q Kt 2nd. White moving first, mates in two moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 597, by M. N., [illegible], Edmonton, R. A., [illegible], J. P. C., D. G., Berlin, Omega, [illegible] II., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF [illegible] J. A. M., Fakenham, [illegible], Norwich, [illegible], I. J., Hanworth, E. B. C., Oxford, [illegible] H., Guernsey, [illegible], are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 599, by [illegible], T. F., A. D., M. P., Philip, True Blue, [illegible], Miranda, Miles, Phiz, [illegible], Excelsior, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by [illegible], Omega, [illegible], S. S., M. P., G. J. V., F. R. S., H. G., J. [illegible] C., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 598.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 2nd	Kt takes B*	3. Q to Q B 7th—Mate	
2. Kt to K 2nd (ch)	K moves		

* Black has a variety of moves, but none which can delay the mate.

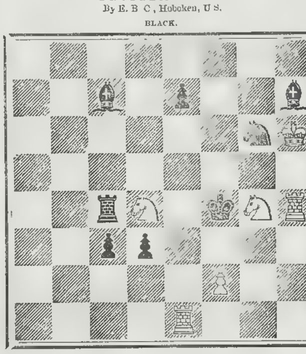
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 599.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q B 4th (best)	3. B Mates	
2. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K or B takes Q		

PROBLEM No. 600.

By E. B. C., Hoboken, U. S.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

The following is an instructive game played between M. Von Heydebrand and M. de Riviere.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (M. Von H.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (M. Von H.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. K R to K sq	P to K Kt 4th
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 4th (a)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes K P
5. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	24. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 5th	25. Q takes K P	Q takes Q
7. Kt takes P	Q B to Q 2nd	26. R takes Q	Q R to K sq
8. B takes Kt	P takes B	27. Q R to K sq	B takes Kt
9. Castles	K B to Q B 4th	28. P takes B	R takes R
10. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	29. R takes R	R to K sq
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd	30. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
12. Q Kt to K B 3rd	K B to Q Kt 3rd	31. P to K R 4th	P to Q B 4th
13. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th	32. P takes Q B P	B takes Q R P
14. P to K R 3rd	P to Q B 4th	33. P takes K Kt P	B to Q B 3rd
15. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	34. B takes P	K to Kt 2nd
16. B to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd	35. P to K B 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
17. B to K R 2nd	P to K B 4th	36. K to B 2nd	P to Q R 5th
18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 5th	37. B to Q B sq	P to K R 5th
19. K Kt to Q 4th	P to K B 5th	38. K to his 2nd—and wins.	

(a) The fault of the Game. If instead of playing thus, Black had boldly marched forward with his K Kt Pawn, it is pretty evident he would have been master of the situation in a very few moves.

CHESS IN LEIPSIC.

A brilliant little game between Herren Anderssen and Saalbach.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P takes Kt	P takes B
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	13. K R to K sq (ch)	Q B to K 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. P takes K Kt P	K R to Kt sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. Q to her sq	P to Q 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	16. B to K Kt 5th	Q to her 2nd (d)
6. P to Q 4th (a)	P takes P	17. B to K B 6th	B to Q R 4th
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th
8. P takes P	K Kt to K B 3d (b)	19. K Kt to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd
9. Q to Q R 4th	Q B to Q 2nd	20. Kt takes Q B	P takes Kt
10. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q Kt 3rd	21. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
11. P to K 5th (c)	P to Q R 3rd	22. Q to K B 7th	

And Black surrendered.

(a) In his observations upon the present Game, the Editor of the *Vienna Schachzeitung* attributes the merit of this variation to Mr. Anderssen. We believe this to be an error. The move of 6. P to Q 4th was known and practised here some years before Mr. Anderssen introduced it in his ingenious variations on the Evans Gambit in 1851.

(b) B to Q Kt 3rd is considered to be a better move.

(c) He might also have played Q B to K Kt 5th advantageously; but the move made is probably more attacking.

(d) He should have played Q to her 3rd, with the view of afterwards moving the King to Q 2nd. Even then, however, he must have had a very uphill battle to fight.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(From the *Weiner Schachzeitung.*)

No. 931.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Rs at K R sq and Q B 2nd, Kt at K B 4th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 2nd and 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at his 4th; Ps at K R 7th, K Kt 5th, K B 3rd, Q 2nd and 4th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 6th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 932.

White: K at Q B 2nd, R at Q R 5th, B at Q B sq, Kt at K B 4th; Ps at Q 2nd and 3rd, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 5th, B at K Kt 5th, Kts at K B 3rd and Q 8th, Ps at Q Kt 2nd and Q R 3rd.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 933.

White: K at K B 3rd, Q at Q Kt sq, Kt at Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 5th; Ps at Q 3rd, Q B 3rd and 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 934.

White: K at K R 8th, Rs at K R 7th and K B 3rd, Bs at K Kt 2nd, and K sq, Kts at Q B 4th and Q 6th, Ps at K B 4th and K 5th.

Black: K at Q sq, Rs at Q R 6th and 8th, Kts at K Kt 8th and Q R sq; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3rd, Q 5th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

COUNTRY NEWS.

British Association for the Advancement of Science. The approaching meeting of the British Association in Glasgow promises to be eminently successful. Colonel Rawlinson, whose name is so familiar to the public in connection with the deciphering of the cuneiform inscriptions upon the Assyrian monuments, has consented to deliver a lecture on the subject of these investigations, at one of the evening meetings. Another lecture will be delivered at an evening meeting, on natural history, by Dr. Carpenter, the distinguished physiologist. The agricultural chemists are expected to muster strong on the occasion, and important papers are expected both upon agricultural and manufacturing chemistry; and the absorbing subject of food adulteration will, it is said, be introduced in the chemical section.

The Twelfth of August.—The *Inverness Courier* says:—"The excitement which the commencement of the grouse shooting season occasions in the capital of the grouse-shooting country, has already commenced here. Coaches and steamers bring large daily accessions to the number of sportsmen who crowd to Inverness to have their sporting-gear put in order—to complete their kennels, and stock their shooting-boxes. Whether the season is to yield as much sport as in former years is a mystery which cannot be very satisfactorily solved till Monday. We may state, however, on the authority of the keepers of many of the best grounds in the Highlands, that there is good reason to expect an average number of birds on most moors. The young grouse will, however, be found in three stages full-grown, half-grown, and little more than hatched. The season has been throughout a backward one."

Gallant Charge of the Limerick Militia.—On Wednesday last considerable amusement was occasioned to the good people of Buttevant by the performance of a novel exploit by a party of the County Limerick Militia, at present stationed in that garrison. It appears that Mr. William Daly, whose popularity among the corps is unbounded, had a number of labourers employed in cutting down corn in a field adjoining one in which a party of this regiment were exercising at ball practice. A few volleys having been discharged, the men ceased firing for a short time, and, being "at ease," they were attracted by the reapers in the adjoining field, when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, they all, to a man, cleared the fences, and, throwing aside their arms, seized the "hooks," and in an exceedingly short time laid the field low, to the great amusement of the astonished reapers and the satisfaction of Mr. Daly.—*Cork Reporter.*

Eighty Miles for a Shilling.—The effects of railway competition were shown at Manchester on Saturday last, when the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railway Companies each advertised to take passengers to Southport (a watering-place on the west coast, distant forty miles) and back, at a shilling each, the tickets available until Sunday evening. The result was that passengers presented themselves in such numbers that they had to stop booking, and refuse money. Each company sent off four long trains containing an average of more than 1000 persons in each train. Thus nearly 9000 persons were enabled to make the trip at the small charge of 1s., leaving the respective companies a profit of over £150 upon the speculation. The only drawback upon the pleasure of the visitors was that lodgings could not be got in Southport for so many people, and some of them were compelled to return on Saturday evening.

The Colliers' Turn-out at Ruabon. This affair is likely to prove most disastrous to the numerous body of working men hitherto employed by the New British Iron Company. The turn-outs, about 1500 men and boys, are still away from their employment; and preparations have been commenced by the Company to close the works altogether after the coal already in hand has been used. The turn out having now continued for five weeks, about 200 men have left the neighbourhood in quest of employment in other counties. The hands remaining are suffering much privation, and hundreds of them are wandering about the district daily begging alms for subsistence. Altogether there are nearly 2000 hands thrown out of employment by this turn-out. The average amount of wages received by the men and boys was 15s. per week, so that nearly £1500 weekly has been withdrawn from circulation in the neighbourhood. When the works close increased distress will be felt, and the poor-rate for the parish, which is now 5s. in the pound, will in all probability be doubled.

Large Capture of Whales at Stornoway. On the 3rd inst., as several gentlemen were at dinner at [illegible], ten miles from Stornoway, they were surprised to observe a number of whales, apparently in shoal water, spouting and blowing at no great distance from the house. They immediately hastened to the beach, and pushed off in a boat, armed with large knives, followed shortly after by four boats from the adjoining fishing village of Bach. After a struggle of four hours the whole number were driven ashore, most of them severely wounded, and the water all around dyed with their blood. The fishermen's wives were up to their waists in the water, and aided in the murderous fray. The struggles of these huge unwieldy animals, whilst floundering on the strand, and writhing under the strokes of knives and other weapons, were not unaccompanied with danger, as the blows delivered by their tails are extremely violent. The accidents which took place, however, were principally caused by reckless wielding of knives, by which means some severe cuts were sustained. The number of whales captured was sixty-three. They were sold by public auction on the beach, and the proceeds divided amongst the men who took part in the capture.

Ticket-of-leave Convicts. The operation of the new law substituting penal servitude for transportation is, we are informed, daily becoming more and more felt in the increasing numbers of emancipated convicts, the great proportion of whom, it is asserted, return to their old vocations. Almost every steamer from London brings down several of these men here. Last week it is understood that eight ticket-of leave men arrived at Granton Pier, and this week six others followed. A pretty large proportion of the panels now coming before the higher courts of justice are returned convicts.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Short-horns for France.—The four yearling short-horn heifers, and the yearling bull Prince [illegible], exhibited by Mr Stewart Marjoribanks, at the Carlisle show, have been sold to a French noblman for 500 guineas. This transaction has arisen from the recent exhibition of English stock in Paris, at which Mr. Marjoribanks was a successful competitor. His agent, Mr. Tallant, is commissioned to purchase a variety of good stock for the Frenchman, and the whole will shortly be exported to a fertile district in Normandy.

Three Brothers Drowned. Three boys, sons of Mr. Matheson, farmer, Fishbits, Deeside, Aberdeenshire, aged eleven, thirteen, and fifteen, were drowned on Sunday morning last, in the pond of a saw-mill at Kirktown of Durris. The two youngest, having taken off their clothes, had gone in to bathe, and, either venturing too far, or being otherwise in danger, their elder brother had jumped in to their assistance, when the whole three were drowned. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon, and their father had returned from church, when the distracted mother was startled by seeing her eldest son's hat floating on the mill dam. The clothes of his two brothers were got by the side of the pond, and, on the mill water being drawn off, the bodies of the three youths were found, the eldest with his clothes on, and the youngest two undressed.

Reprieve of a Murderer.—The sentence of death passed upon Joseph Richards, at the last Brecon Assizes, for murder, will be commuted to transportation for life. It is said that evidence which, if it had been adduced at the trial, would, probably, have led to a verdict of manslaughter only, has been submitted to the consideration of Sir George Grey, and that, after conferring with Lord Campbell, before whom the case was tried, he is of opinion that the ends of justice will be sufficiently answered without the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law.

A Man Engulfed in a Quicksand.—On Friday last several persons went from Sunderland over to the sands at the entrance of Jarrow Slake, to dredge for shrimps. Among them was a man named Bartram. He was dredging on the sands at some distance from the rest when he was suddenly heard to exclaim, "Lord Jesus save us!" and the next moment he was engulfed in a dangerous quicksand.

Robberies at Wolverhampton Post-office.—Out of 133 letters containing money which during the month of July passed through the Wolverhampton post-office, 49 have not yet reached their destination. Six letter-carriers and one clerk have been taken into custody, but no proof of guilt has yet been discovered. One person named Pratt, the senior sorter of the office, has been committed for trial on the charge of stealing a letter containing money.

A Boy Killed by Lightning in his Mother's Arms.—The wife of a bricklayer and her boy, aged 3½ years, were proceeding to Grimstone (Norfolk) Church, on Sunday week when they were overtaken by a storm. The mother took up her child and held an umbrella over their heads. The electric fluid struck the parent's feet, tearing open her boots and stockings, passing through her body as far as her breast to the child, whose breast was fatally struck, the poor boy dying two hours afterwards.

Embezzlement by a Tax-Collector. On Tuesday morning information was communicated to the various police-stations in the metropolis, for the apprehension of Samuel Brothers, formerly collector of taxes in the county of Leicester, who has embezzled upwards of £200. It is supposed that he is now in London and will make for some seaport town, intending to emigrate to Australia. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

THE "BELLEISLE" HOSPITAL SHIP.

On the 26th ult. the *Vulture* was dispatched from Nargen to Faro to bring up the *Belleisle* hospital-ship, as she was lying comparatively useless at the latter place instead of being with the fleet. A few days afterwards the two vessels arrived at Nargen; and the Sketch we have given represents the *Belleisle* taking provisions on board.

THE BELLEISLE HOSPITAL-SHIP TAKING PROVISIONS ON BOARD. (SEE PAGE 221.)

ADMIRAL DUNDAS SURVEYING THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO CRONSTADT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PLEASURE TRIP TO THE TOLBOUKIN LIGHTHOUSE, IN THE BALTIC.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ADMIRAL DUNDAS SURVEYING THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO CRONSTADT

On the 7th of July the gun boats represented in the Sketch on the preceding page—the *Thistle*, the *Pincher*, and the *Weasel*—conducted by the *Merlin*, were seen by the Russians in front of Cronstadt, but not so very near as to encourage any valiant Muscovite captain or commodore to rush out and offer battle to the enemy. Admiral Dundas was on board the *Merlin*, accompanied by Capts Pelham, Hall, Codrington, Mundy, Elliott, and other officers. The object of the English Admiral was to survey the south entrance to Cronstadt—a degree of information which the Russians did not like to see. They knew it could be for no good purpose that our vessels were venturing so near their stronghold, and therefore they opened fire upon them. The Menschikoff battery on the left, and the Risbank battery on the right, did their best to hit our nimble little vessels, but without effect; the shots all fell short of the gun-boats, and the *Merlin* sailed majestically along, her "streamers waving in the wind," as the song says, without firing a single shot in return.

A PLEASURE TRIP TO THE TOLBOUKIN LIGHTHOUSE.

A few months ago the St Petersburg papers were filled with accounts of pleasure parties formed in that city, for the purpose of sailing down to Cronstadt to have a peep at the Allied fleets. As that was before the infernal machines had been found out to be of so little use, we may safely conclude that the Russians who came down to look out on the open sea, from which they now find themselves utterly debarred, expected to enjoy the pleasant spectacle of an exploded armada. Now that the French and English ships and gun-boats are found to be safe, the pleasure excursions from St. Petersburg are given up.

The Sketch given by our Artist represents a pleasure trip which a party of English officers and sailors made to the Tolboukin Lighthouse on the 24th of June. The two boats in the foreground are those of the *Royal George* and the *Conqueror*, in which may be seen Commanders Boyd and Croft and the officers of those two vessels. As the day was fine, the sky being almost without a cloud, the view from the Light-house, which commands the city of St. Petersburg and a large tract of the surrounding country, must have been very fine.

RECONNOITRING TELESCOPES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—In the last number of your excellent journal, I saw a sketch and description of an instrument, or "apparatus, patented by *Mr.* Lubbock for *reconnoitring purposes, &c.*" By *Mr.* Lubbock, I presume is meant *Sir John* Lubbock, the eminent banker of Mansion-house-street, and one of the Vice-presidents of the Royal Society; and, if so, much good may be expected from his scientific mind being directed to this subject. But I was much surprised to read that he had taken out a patent *for the application of a reflector to the end of an old telescope*, and, therefore, induced to ask you to favour me with a few lines space in your columns for the following observations. Several years ago I had a telescope mounted upon precisely the same principle (for equatorial purposes), and it was at the meeting of the British Association, when it last assembled at York. It was once placed for some time in the window of Mr. Jones, the optician, in Rupe.t-street, London, where it was noticed by different scientific men. I did not employ this principle as a new invention, for I had seen a telescope similarly constructed, in the Observatory at Oxford, many years before. The same principle was applied to an instrument by me, before the Royal Astronomical Society by Mr. Rutherfurd last spring. I merely mention these points to explain my *surprise* at the principle being *patented*, especially as it is intended to be "a boon to the officers and others serving at the seat of war," and, on account of its *trifling expense*, to be "within the means of every one." In the beginning of June I submitted to the authorities of the War Office a cheap instrument to answer the same purpose, which they were pleased to approve and adopt, and sent 1000 of them to the Crimea. But I did not, till required so to do, apply a telescope power to it, lest the cost (which I found, on inquiry would increase the price from 3s. to about 30s. each) should prevent their being brought into general use. Nor did I even think of registering it, as my object was chiefly to give to the authorities any advantage I possess for the good of the army, and I presume it has some merit or the Government would not have given me substantial proof of their approbation of it. In using Sir John Lubbock's instrument, there is some difficulty in finding the object, as you must look in a direction at right angles to a line between it and your eye. It also reverses objects, making the right to appear on the left, &c., which at first is somewhat perplexing. In my instrument that difficulty does not occur, as you look at once in the direction of the object, which appears exactly as it does to the naked eye. I must apologise for encroaching so much on your valuable space, but I am sure your impartiality will extend alike to all, even to

Your humble and obedient servant,

73, Oxford terrace, Hyde-park. WM. TAYLOR.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE REV. MR. BOYLE.—The Court at Croydon was densely crowded on Monday, principally by persons from London, who were attracted by an announcement that the case of "Boyle v. Wiseman," which has become so familiar to the public, would be tried for the third time. The Rev. F. Oakeley (Canon of Westminster), and the Rev. Mr. Gilbert (Roman Catholic priests were present; while the Rev. Dr. Worthington and some other clergymen of the Church of England, who sympathise with Mr. Boyle, attended for the purpose of watching the proceedings. Before the Court assembled, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Woodsworth, representing Mr. Boyle; and Serjeant Shee, Mr. Branwell, Q.C., and Mr. Badeley, representing the Cardinal, had a lengthened conference, when it transpired that although the case had been specially fixed for this morning, several of Mr. Boyle's chief witnesses were abroad and in Ireland, and that it would be damaging, if not destructive, to his case, if it proceeded without them. Under these circumstances the Cardinal's counsel intimated their intention of consulting the plaintiff, but in this course of proceeding was subsequently abandoned, it being shown that by such means the case would only be deferred, as Mr. Boyle would be in a position to go on with it at any future time, when his witnesses might be forthcoming. A proposition was then made on behalf of the Cardinal, that if Mr. Boyle would withdraw the record his Eminence would consent to pay the costs of the two former actions, and also of the one now pending. The counsel for Mr. Boyle appeared willing to accept this offer, if the Cardinal would consent to add thereto an apology for the libels he was said to have written and published reflecting upon the character of the plaintiff, and which led to the several actions. This proposition appeared to the counsel; and after some further discussion, it was agreed that the case should stand over during Monday.

KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—The Queen has given permission for the band of one of the regiments of Life Guards to perform in Kensington-garden on Sunday afternoon between six and seven o'clock. Sunday is the first occasion on which her Majesty's permission was rendered available for the celebrated Kensington-gardens were thronged by a most miscellaneous audience.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.—The report of the Committee of Scientific Inquiry in relation to the cholera epidemic which prevailed in London in 1854, was issued on Monday last. This, like the previous reports, is published after the lapse of two years, and the deaths in London, which in those years were numerous in 1853, slightly exceeded the deaths in 1848. The deaths by cholera and diarrhœa in 1854 were, however, 4000 less than the number that would have been had the epidemic been as in the epidemic of 1849, allowing ten per cent for increase in the population. In 1849 the deaths from cholera were 14,137; from diarrhœa, 2899; making together 18,036. In 1854 the deaths from cholera were 10,736; from diarrhœa, 3000; together, 14,500; showing that the reduction of mortality in 1855, as compared with 1849, was 4721 deaths from cholera, and 299 from diarrhœa. The second outbreak began later in the season in the last epidemic than it did in the epidemic of 1849, and the diminished figure of the mortality arises from the smaller number of deaths in the months of July and August. The disease had lost none of its virulence, and the deaths by cholera in September, 1854, being 6084, exceeded the deaths in September, 1849, by 1085. The danger of an attack of cholera varies with age; thus, at the age of 15-25, out of 100 persons attacked, 36·9 die: at the age of 25-35, the deaths to 100 cases are 25·4; at 65-75 the deaths to 100 cases are 58·2. The mortality of cases of diarrhœa also varies at different ages. The mortality among the population in London was at the rate of 47, among the female population at the rate of 56, in 10,000. The concurrence of opinion that the public apprehension for the sanitary state of the metropolis should suffer no abatement, but that the most active and complete measures should be adopted to prevent the approach or to mitigate the violence of impending visitations. The council, in closing their report, suggest that these inquiries, as useful, ought to be continued in the absence of the disease, which they aim at elucidating. It seems certain, they add, that in the chemistry of organic decomposition there is contained a large share of the mystery to be solved, and it is impossible yet to say how much of the remainder may belong to undeveloped branches of meteorological science. Opportunities, therefore, ought not to be lost for establishing a better nominal standard than is yet discovered to measure the chemical and meteorological anomalies of an epidemic period.

Mr Russell, it is reported, has resigned the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway, and is to be succeeded by Mr. S. Walpole, M.P. for Midhurst, and late Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the Cabinet of the Earl of Derby.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.*

THE march of Russian aggression in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey has been attended with continuous and desultory warfare for years past, and although the interest attaching to it has lately been somewhat eclipsed by the claims of more gigantic operations in the Crimea, the field is one which must by no means be lost sight of in a general survey of the pending struggle. Mr. Duncan has just produced a very intelligent narrative of the Asiatic campaign of the preceding year, the result of his personal observations, which supplies a deficiency hitherto remarked in the literature of the war.

With the prospect before us of the active co-operation of Western Intelligence with Oriental arms and appliances, the revelations contained in Mr. Duncan's volumes will be read with great interest, and serve as a valuable guide for the future. Never were the incapacity, the venality, and the general misconduct of high Turkish officials more completely or more graphically exposed than in these pages never was effect more clearly traced home to cause than the repeated disasters of the Ottoman troops to the vices of their leaders. On Mr. Duncan's arrival at Kars he found the army, which was perhaps 15,000 strong, commanded by no less than twenty-one Generals, each with the rank and pay of Pacha; and who mercilessly appropriated to themselves every piaster which found its way to the military chest, leaving their unfortunate subalterns and troops starving and unpaid. These Pachas, who for the most part had been advanced through the most unworthy influences, were continually quarrelling amongst themselves, and undermining each other's good name at the Seraglio. As to fighting the enemy, such an idea never entered their heads; and on the only occasion when they were drawn into contest they were signally beaten. Only imagine one of these gentry exposing himself from the responsibility of one of these defeats by alleging that he was asleep at the time, and therefore knew nothing about it!

An additional source of contention and confusion has been created in recent times by the introduction of European officers into the service; men of various character and merit some good, some bad, some indifferent—but all equally the objects of jealousy and hatred on the part of the Pachas, who forget their mutual animosities whenever there is an opportunity to combine against their common rival. Without going to other names, Mr. Duncan's pages afford a striking example of the working of this system, in the case of General Guyon, an Englishman by birth, but a Hungarian by circumstances and adoption, who, being called from Damascus for the purpose, undertook the task of reorganising the army at Kars. "By a great display of energy he succeeded in inspiring the soldiers with a little ardour, and gradually the confusion which reigned on his arrival, made way for order and discipline. He found part of the contents of the military chest, which some of the Pachas had detained for their own use, to be paid to the soldiers, on account of their arrears; and took energetic steps to procure provisions for the starving and ill-treated troops, who but for his auspicious arrival, would have been dispersed to their homes. The presence of the General," continues Mr. Duncan, "was at first hailed with satisfaction by the Turkish military officers, who had despaired of the existence of their army; but gradually the national antipathy arose, and sentiments of jealousy prevailed over their judgment. The existence of Guyon was from that moment rendered one of torment. In his position as head of the staff, he possessed no actual power, nor could he dispose of a single regiment. His duties were confined to advising the commanding General, Zarif Mustafa Pacha; and that officer had established as a general rule to disregard the counsels offered him by General Guyon, and to execute without hesitation the measures which were disapproved by that officer." With the troops, including the subaltern officers, the "Magyar Pacha," by his affable manner, his deep sympathy, and his personal bravery, made himself justly beloved; but what availed that against a combination of Pachas?

This is a prejudice and a spirit of opposition which will have to be surmounted before the project of applying European discipline and military science to the army of the Porte can be successfully realised. Of the absolute importance of making the attempt, regardless of the intrigues and prejudices of the native officers, no one can doubt who considers what has been effected by Omer Pacha, with Turkish troops, simply by good training and upright management; and who contrast the example set by those troops with the picture of wholesale disorganisation and inefficiency presented by the armies of Asia, as described in the pages before us. As for the Turkish soldier himself, Mr. Duncan in numerous passages bears high testimony to his admirable qualities and conduct:—

In their present condition they are worthless [illegible] to engage in [illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible] eye [illegible] officers, the Turkish army could be raised to a point of excellence [illegible] purpose, force. The sobriety of the men, their simple wants, unfailing patience, and power of sustaining fatigue, offer the most splendid materials for creating an irresistible infantry. The men are both intelligent and courageous. A commander, in whom they possessed confidence, they would follow without hesitation or regret. And this confidence is liable to obtain. A few kind words, a display of interest in his welfare, and bonesty of purpose, are sufficient to gain the poor Turk's heart for ever. The Turkish artillery is excellent, even in its present state, but is susceptible of great improvement in the management of this arm the Turkish soldiers show great aptitude, and the pride of the men in their guns, and the affection they [illegible] guns, is admirable. At the subsequent battle of Kurekdere, when [illegible] cavalry were in headlong flight, and the Russian dragoons were hewing down the forsaken gunners at their pieces, the artillerymen stood steadily by their cannon, and defended them to the last breath. The Turkish regular cavalry is utterly ridiculous, and is not in my conviction susceptible of ameliouration. The [illegible] of cavalry drawn up in line, and trained to charge and manœuvre in a body can never be realised by the Turk, whose military antecedents condemn that system. The irregular cavalry is, on the contrary, excellent.

And in another place he says:—

In the winter months, when the troops were suffering from famine and disease, and when the future appeared so gloomy and overcast, I recorded with a feeling of admiration the wonderful patience they exhibited. Now that they were comparatively well fed and happy, the same good behaviour was sustained. During my eight months' experience with this army, I did not once observe a disturbance or a quarrel; nor, to my knowledge, had any crime been committed in the camp. The men were good soldiers, they performed their duty with alacrity, were honourable and humane to each other, and devout in their religious ceremonies.

The services of the Bashi-bozouks also come in for honourable mention, although the author despairs of their ever being trained to usefulness as part of a regular army; and the experiment then being tried by General Beatson he predicts can be of no better result. These troops, however, at the time when the two camps were within five miles distance of one other, afforded the only exception to the general wasteful inactivity. Under General Kmeti they distinguished themselves so highly by their night skirmishes amongst the Russian encampments and reconnoitring, that Field Marshal, proposed to the General to undertake a more important operation, promising to support him with regular troops. The proposal was joyfully accepted, and one feeling of satisfaction and emulation prevailed through the camp:—"The expedition was fixed on for the night, however, were both doomed to bitter disappointment, for nothing was further from the Muchir's thoughts than to engage with the enemy. In fact, having drawn out his army to within an hour's distance from the Russian lines he commanded a halt. For nearly two hours the Turkish army remained in this humiliating position, and then the Muchir ordered the whole army to retreat." Thus were three hundred Bashi-bozouks basely sacrificed, a large proportion of them being mowed down with grape and round shot; the remainder, of course, who escaped wending their rage against the cowardice of the Turkish commanders in no measured terms."

This is but one example out of many of Turkish warfare under Turkish commanders. The fault, however, clearly lies with the latter, there is every reason to hope for better things when a proper education and discipline throughout all the ranks of the service is established.

Amongst the principal positions in the present Asiatic war are Kars and Erzeroum, on the Turkish side (the latter depending on the former), and Gumri and Tiflis, on the Russian. Kars, which is now the point threatened with attack, would appear to be very ill prepared to resist a regular siege. The ancient walls which once surrounded the town have long since crumbled away, as well as the castle which crowned the height. Early in the last campaign, however, General Guyon caused some redoubts, mounting forty-eight cannon, to be thrown up on the ridge of mountains known as the Karadagh, which commands the approach to the town, and these are the only means of defence it has now to rely on. On the other hand, Gumri, which lies at a distance of eighteen leagues from Kars, is strongly fortified with works in masonry, some of them casemated, and mounting 150 guns. Tiflis is situated in a plain, and is not fortified. Its defence against an attack of the mountain hordes of Shamyl would depend upon operations in the field. Mr. Duncan appears to attach very little importance, in a military sense, to these marauding incursions of the redoubtable Caucasian leader, the extent and consequence of which, he says, have always been much exaggerated.

It would be an impossibility (he says) for that chief to assemble and keep together any considerable force for a longer period than a week. If it were even in the power of Schamyl to provide food for his undisciplined force, his followers would nevertheless disperse—for it is for plunder, and plunder alone, that the Circassian Lesghien or Daghestanese, quits his mountain village. A single Russian Dragoon regiment, backed by a troop of Horse Artillery, would suffice to rout any force Schamyl could bring to Tiflis. Nobody is better aware of this than that chieftain himself, and he has displayed consummate wisdom in never having committed himself in any similar expedition.

Apart from the valuable information afforded in these volumes upon matters of essential and practical import, they will prove attractive reading to those who take pleasure in the lighter incidents of travel.

WATERSPOUT AT OXFORD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Oxford:—"On Wednesday evening, the 25th ult., at six p.m., as we were sitting at dinner, at Headington-hill, the appearances here represented (Fig. 1) took place in the clouds. The first

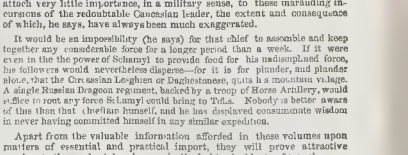


FIG. 1.

appeared like a pearly, broken cornice, it was three or four inches drawn [illegible] the cloud altogether, each time lengthening on its reappearance, till at last it touched the horizon, appearing like a monstrous scimitar (Fig. 2), the convex side furthest from the wind. This [illegible] remained for several minutes, when a light cloud passed [illegible] apparently about one-third up; it then separated, and the point from the horizon turned upwards, with the convex side to the wind (Fig. 3), and remained as strongly marked as before for several minutes, when this point spread, and the hilt was absorbed into the clouds."

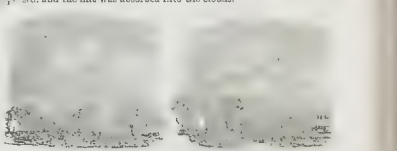


FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

Another Correspondent writes:—"At the moment of its breaking it appeared to be moving more rapidly than before, and the broken part seemed to have been dispersed in a mist, so that at first it was doubtful whether the apparent separation was not caused by intervening cloud. The lower fragment, however, immediately enlarged its dimensions, and after appearing to roll for a few seconds, like a horizontal cylinder, it disappeared.

The cloud from which the Waterspout projected was thick and heavy with a well defined and tolerably level under surface.

MEMORIAL OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

HAVING from time to time devoted a portion of our space to the life and writings of Miss Mitford, we have now the utmost gratification in drawing the attention of our readers to the following Circular, in the sentiments of which we most cordially agree; and we cannot permit ourselves to suppose that such an appeal for such an object will not be responded to liberally by those for whose pleasure and improvement her gifted pen was so long and so earnestly devoted. Knowing something of the character of the gentlemen who form the Committee, we think we may on their behalf announce that the grateful shilling of the humble will be by them received with as much satisfaction as the larger contribution of the wealthy:

It is proposed to erect to the memory of the authoress of "Our Village," whose name is immortal which shall testify the respect entertained by many, not only in England but in America, both for her literary talents and her private virtues.

There are, it cannot be doubted, thousands who owe to her writings a more genial and humane spirit, as well as a more truthful and intimate, knowledge of English country life, and who look on her as building a high rank among those writers, who since the appearance of the poems of Crabbe and Wordsworth, have investigated and pleaded the cause of the agricultural poor. Her private virtues are necessarily known to a smaller number, yet it is hoped that there are many who have been made wiser and better by beholding the sweetness and gentility, the trust in God and man, and the heroic industry, which never failed the noble woman during years of poverty and sorrow, disease and pain, and every ill, save that of not loving and being beloved, which death is heir to.

It is hoped that funds may be provided for erecting a plain Monument over her grave, in the churchyard of that Village which she has made famous by her presence and her writings; to place in the church a tablet with a suitable inscription, and for building, if possible, a School, which, we understand, is much needed, at THREE MILE CROSS, to be dedicated by name to her memory.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be received by the Rev. W. Harness, Privy Council Office, Whitehall; F. Bennoch, Esq., 77, Wood-street, Cheapside; the Rev. C. Kingsley, Eversley, Hants; George May, Esq., Castle-street, Reading; the Rev. Hugh Pearson, Sonning, Berkshire, and in America, by the eminent publishers, Tickner, Fields, and Co., Boston, Mass.

A SEASONABLE DELUGE.

A SEASONABLE DELUGE.—Soon after five o'clock this morning a most violent storm of wind and rain commenced, and continues as I write. It will cause, I fear, much discomfort, if not actual damage, in the Camp, over which it rages with a combined fury and duration which I do not remember to have seen surpassed. The considerable portion of the Camp of which I command a clear view from my house is covered into a lake, to a depth exceeding faster than it can sink into the earth. Over the surface of this lake the rain is drifted in clouds by the driving wind, forming a sort of watery curtain, through which the soaked tents look dreary and dismal enough. Such as it is, however, their imperfect shelter has been sought; and one sees but here and there a forlorn figure struggling through the blast. In the pens the mules and horses mourafully bang their heads, enduring with melancholy philosophy the inevitable and unwelcome *douche*; while in sundry nooks and corners, to the leeward of tents and under the eaves of huts, the Camp fowls have taken refuge, with drooping plumes, and that look of profound discomfort peculiar to poultry under difficulties. Down the numerous slopes of the Camp the water has made itself channels—which will not, however, I fear, prevent its finding its way into many of the soaked tents before long, and so the great disturbances of their domestic economy. Even the furious war of the elements does not wholly suspend the strife of man, and from time to time, above the roar of the wind and the plash of the rain, the boom of a gun reaches one's ear. As I write, however, the tempest passes over, the clouds fly seaward, the rain ceases, and already the Camp resumes its stir.—*Letter from the Camp, July 31.*

THE Government, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee moved for by Mr Mackinnon on the Arctic Expedition, have paid £3000 to Captain M'Clure, and the same sum to the Admiralty, for his officers and crew.

THE confiscation of thirty-one estates belonging to the political refugees in the province of Venice, has been annulled by Austria.

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THIS magnificent steam-yacht, built in place of the *Victoria and Albert* (which last year was added to the fleet for general purposes, under the name of the *Windsor Castle*), was launched at Pembroke, on the 16th of January last. Her building was commenced in May last year. This ship, which is nearly as long as the great *Himalaya* steamer, is built on the diagonal principle, so as to combine lightness and strength, chiefly of mahogany and East India teak. Her decks are laid with Canada fir planks; there are water-tight bulkheads near the State cabins, and felt is laid between the beams and deck to deaden sound. The whole space from the paddle-boxes aft is devoted to the accommodation of Royalty. On the upper deck is a large dining-room, 24 feet by 17 feet, glazed all round, and commanding an uninterrupted view to sea, and over the weather deck. From the interior of this saloon or hurricane-house a staircase descends to Royal apartments.

The State-cabin is 21 feet by 17 feet, and the Royal bed-chamber 19 feet by 14 feet, with a dressing-room at each end. The cabins are thoroughly ventilated, by means of pipes passing up through the ship's sides and terminating at the gunwale upon deck. On the orlop deck beneath is situated the Royal nursery, and other cabins, for the use of her Majesty's suite. The fore-part of the vessel will be devoted to the berths of the officers and crew.

The quiet and neat elegance of the internal arrangements of the yacht, and the good taste displayed in her decorations and fitting-up, leave nothing to be wished for. "Great credit and praise (says the *Art Journal* for the present month) are due for the excellence and beauty of the maple-wood fittings and relievo leather decorations in the cornices, &c., for which we are indebted to the taste of the Hon. Captain Denman, Mr. A. Walker, Messrs. Wakeling, and to Mr. F. Leake, who has made new designs and models for the cornices, &c., and produced them in their beautiful relievo leathers, enriched with gilding. On their being submitted to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince, they expressed themselves especially pleased with the union of the emblems of England and France as a fitting decoration for their yacht on her first trip to France on the mission of union already ratified by the people, the navies, and armies of both countries—and long may it continue."

The new yacht was designed and built by Mr. O. W. Laing, the master shipwright at Pembroke.

Upon her trial cruise she went out with 350 tons of coals, and brought back upwards of 100. She made 29½ revolutions, and realised a speed of upwards of 15 knots (which is upwards of 17½ statute miles) per hour, and this laden deeply.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

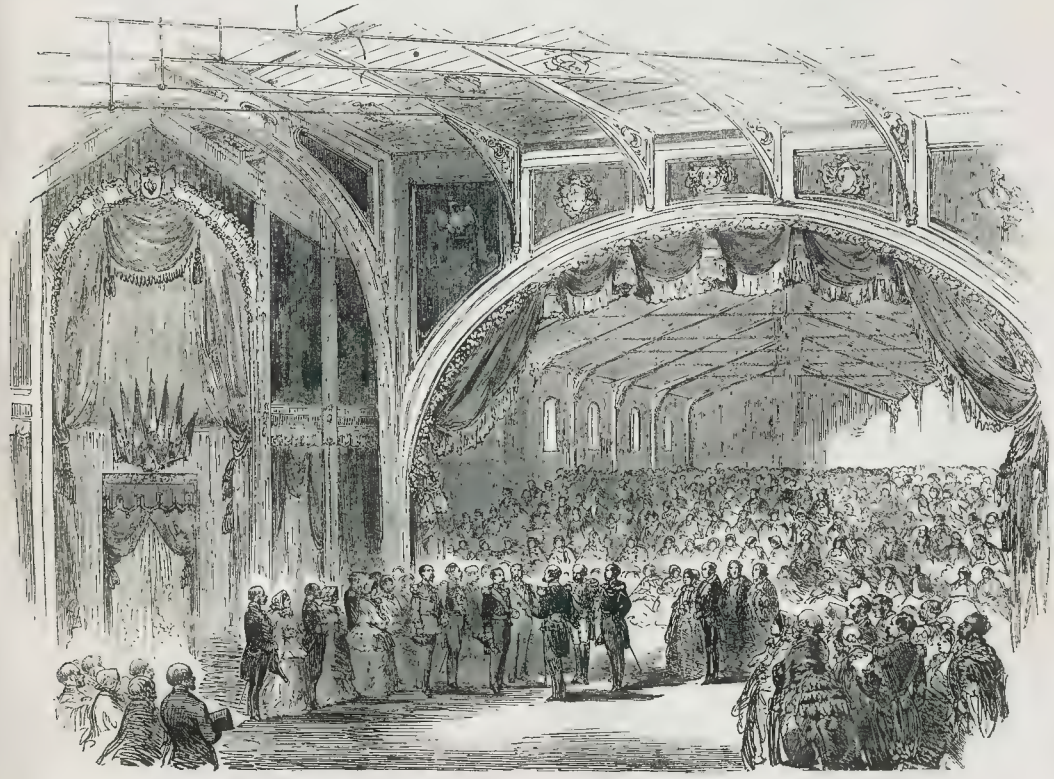
No. 758.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855. [PRICE FIVEPENCE, STAMPED (POST-FREE) 6d.

THE QUEEN IN PARIS.—THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

We this day record and illustrate the great event of the week, and of the age—the auspicious visit of her Majesty to the Imperial Court and the people of France.

The world has heard of "holy alliances" which were not holy. The present alliance between the people of Great Britain and France—of which the latest as well as the most magnificent proof is the reception of Queen Victoria in Paris—may claim the high designation with greater justice than any compact ever yet formed by Kings or nations. Its objects are entirely unselfish. No vision of glory to be won, of territory to be acquired, of influence to be extended, swayed the councils or inspired the resolutions of either nation when it reluctantly took arms to repel the ruthless and all-grasping ambition of the late Czar Nicholas. No such idea has possession of either of them at the present moment. Glory they will each obtain; but it will be the glory of success in a wise and generous policy; and when glory is no longer to be acquired by such means, Civilisation will have yielded itself a prey to all-conquering Barbarism, and mankind will have retrograded into a darker night than that of the Dark Ages.

But holy as the alliance must be considered, the events of the present week have proved it to be no less hearty than holy—no less affectionate in itself than just and noble in its objects. The Queen's visit to Paris has realised the dream of the first Napoleon, who saw in a firm alliance with the England, which then scorned his pretensions and defied his power, the only security for the peace and welfare of Europe. The wish, though not gratified in his own person, has received its fulfilment in that of his successor—a man as great in his peculiar career as his immortal predecessor was in one wholly different. England and France are united both by the courtesies and the friendships of their respective Sovereigns, and by the sentiment and the reason of the two nations themselves. Henceforth, or as long as that alliance shall last, the first place in the world is theirs. Russian ambition has received a check from which it will not recover in our day, if ever; and European Civilisation and Freedom know where to look for protection against invading Barbarism and Serfdom;—for protection that will not fail;—and for strength and resources in the hour of need sufficient to defy and overpower the combined forces of all possible opponents. The reports of each successive day show that all the splendour and enthusiasm which were predicted by those who best knew the French and the English character have been exceeded by the reality. Each day offered a new ovation all the more gratifying to the illustrious and beloved lady who was its immediate object for being offered, not to her alone, but to the great nation of whose system of government she is at once the highest emblem and the most graceful ornament. It is easy to command and to procure a certain amount of popular applause. The multitudes in all nations, civilised or barbarous, are fond of show, and love to look upon the representatives and depositaries of power, and shout after them with hurrahs and acclamations. But enthusiasm of this surface kind soon exhausts itself. Real enthusiasm is not excited by the presence of Emperors or Czars, Kings or Queens, who have not known how to cultivate the esteem and gain the affections of their people. Neither love nor loyalty is to be obtained by order, or to be purchased by money. The popular instinct is unerring, and the heart of every great and free people is invariably sound. When the great Nicholas visited England, with treachery in his thoughts, the people—who knew nothing of his treachery, but who knew that he was a selfish and a cruel despot—could not be induced to give him a hearty welcome. If his Imperial presence excited some admiration, it excited no affection. Far different was it when Napoleon III. came to London. The man and the principle were before the people; and to the man and to the principle they gave the spontaneous homage of as generous and warm a welcome as ever was bestowed upon a man or a Sovereign. So it is in the case of Queen Victoria's visit to Paris. The enthusiasm among the French has been universal. The Emperor's right to the throne, though affirmed by the universal suffrage of the people, is not altogether uncontested. There are attached friends of the older dynasty of the Bourbons still surviving, though not in great numbers; there are adherents of the house of Orleans—though so mean-minded a King as Louis Philippe scarcely deserved to be remembered by such respectable people as still see in the restoration of his dynasty a hope for France; and there are enthusiastic Republicans, who cling to a theory with all the fanaticism which theories of Religion and Government are so apt to inspire, even in the face of insurmountable and opposing facts;—but all of these have been drawn into the great current of the popular



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE BOULOGNE RAILWAY STATION.—(SEE PAGE 242.)

feeling, and share in the triumph of Napoleon III. with as much good-will and cordiality as if it were the triumph of their own principles.

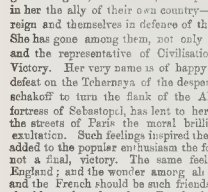
Queen Victoria has not gone to Paris unarmed or unguarded. Though no troops have accompanied her—though she is almost alone, with her husband and children, on the soil of a nation which has been often the enemy and always the rival of her own—she is not unprotected. Every man in France is her friend. That magnificent array of soldiers and of National Guards that lined the Boulevards on her arrival—that countless multitude of human beings which congregated in the splendid thoroughfares of the most splendid city in the world to greet her approach, and re-echo the hearty hurrahs that they had learned from Englishmen as the most appropriate music of the occasion—were all her friends and guardians, and formed a portion of her state. Nothing like it was ever known. Queen Victoria has made many Royal progresses. She has been long accustomed to the roar of applause, to the exuberant expression of loyalty, and to the happy faces of delighted and grateful crowds; but in no previous progress, and at no former manifestation of popular rejoicing has she been received with so much enthusiasm as that which has tracked her footsteps since she set foot upon the soil of France. Perhaps her life and may it be long and happy!—will never afford her such another ovation. We can scarcely expect that it will; for it is not probable that an event so great in its splendour and significancy will find its parallel with the same individuals as actors in it.

Her Majesty's subjects can but express their loyalty and affection—their admiration of her public no less than of her private character—their respect for her as a woman, a wife, and a mother, and their steady attachment to her as a Sovereign. Opportunities for the expression of such sentiments are continually afforded them, and, whether expressed or not, underlie the whole current of the national mind; but the citizens of a foreign State—while participating in all these feelings can feel and express something more. The French not only see in the Queen of England an interesting woman, who appeals to their feelings and their gallantry by coming among them with her husband and children; but only the descendant of a long line of illustrious ancestors, and a wise Monarch, who governs a great, a contented, and a prosperous people; but they see in her the ally of their own country—united with their own Sovereign and themselves in defence of the holiest rights of humanity. She has gone among them, not only as the messenger of Peace and the representative of Civilisation, but as the harbinger of Victory. Her very name is of happy omen. Already the signal defeat on the Tchernaya of the desperate effort of Prince Gortschakoff to turn the flank of the Allies and relieve the doomed fortress of Sebastopol, has lent to her triumphal progress through the streets of Paris the moral brilliancy derived from hope and exultation. Such feelings inspired the minds of all spectators, and added to the popular enthusiasm the fervasts of still greater, if not a final, victory. The same feeling animates the people of England; and the wonder among all classes seems, not that they and the French should be such friends and allies, but that they should ever have been foes. But the days of their enmity are past; and it will be their task to extend the blessings of the happy peace which subsists between themselves to the whole of Europe; to attract other nations to their alliance, and, when the sword has done its work, to make even Russia herself see the admission into the great Commonwealth of Europe, and submit to the same laws and the same restraints as those other and more peaceful States, which are now engaged in the inconvenient but necessary task of restraining and punishing her ambition.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

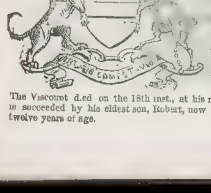
George Montagu, 5th Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville and Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, in the Peerage of Great Britain, was the eldest son of William the fifth Duke, by his wife, the Lady Susan Gordon, third daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. He was born the 9th of July, 1799. He married twice, first, the 8th of October, 1822, Millicent, only daughter and heiress of the late General Robert Bernard Sparrow and his wife, the present Lady Olivia Sparrow, by whom he leaves issue two sons and a daughter, namely:—Viscount Mandeville, M.P. (now the seventh



Duke); Lord Robert Montagu, and Lady Olivia, married to Lord Ossulston, M.P. His Grace married, secondly, the 29th August, 1850, Harriet Sydney, daughter of Conway R. Dobbs, Esq., of Castle Dobbs, in the county of Armagh, by whom the noble Duke has had a son and daughter. George, sixth Duke of Manchester, entered the Navy in early life, obtained his Lieutenancy the 20th of November, 1818, and was made Commander in July, 1822, which rank he held on the reserve list at his death. In 1826 he was elected a member of the House of Commons for Huntingdonshire, which county he represented in the several successive Parliaments up to 1837, and throughout was a consistent Conservative, voting against the Reform Bill, the Municipal Corporation Act, and the Irish Tithe Bill. His Grace was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Armagh. He inherited the family honours on the death of his father, the 18th of March, 1843. His own demise, after a long and painful illness, occurred at Tunbridge Wells on the 18th inst. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Mandeville, M.P., who was born the 15th of October, 1823, and married in 1849 the Countess Louise d'Alten; he was some time in the Grenadier Guards; and from 1843 to 1846 was Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He retired from the Army in 1850.

VISCOUNT HEREFORD.

The Rev. Robert Devereux, fifteenth Viscount Hereford in the peerage of England, and a Baronet, Premier Viscount of England, was the eldest surviving son of Henry, the fourteenth Viscount, by his wife, Frances Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Sir George Cornewall, Bart. He was born the 3rd of May, 1802, and married in 1841 Emma Jemima, daughter of the late George Ravenscroft, Esq., by whom he leaves issue three sons and two daughters. His Lordship succeeded to the ancient viscounty on the death of his father, the 31st of May, 1843. He was educated at Downing College, Cambridge, was in holy orders, and was Rector of Little Hereford.



The Viscount died on the 18th inst., at his residence in Wilton-crescent; he is succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, now the sixteenth Viscount, a youth twelve years of age.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It is greatly to be regretted that the arrival of the Queen in Paris occurred so late as to prevent the possibility of her Majesty's being distinguished by the enormous crowd waiting to greet her passage through Paris. The sums that were paid by *les curieux* anxious to have a full view of the spectacle sound really fabulous. It is said that the balcony of Giroux, on the Boulevard des Capucines, was let for 2000 francs (£80); and a *cabinet de Restaurant* for 600 francs (£24). In order to be quite secure of their places, and to avoid the crowd, many persons stationed themselves in the windows they had hired, early in the afternoon, some even sooner, and remained till past eight o'clock, the hour at which the cortége passed, when it was already so dusk that nothing was distinguishable. Nothing, however, could exceed the enthusiasm that marked the passage of the Royal guests; on all sides natives and foreigners, vied in the cordiality of their welcome; and the gracious and graceful acknowledgments of the Queen to all the homage paid her, from the moment of her landing in France, has produced the warmest impression of personal regard for her Majesty. As usual, "the Queen's weather" gives double éclat to all the festivities arranged in her honour; and enables her to enjoy, and to see to the fullest advantage, the various objects of interest and curiosity she will have to examine during her stay.

It was at one time feared that the presence in Paris at this moment of the Prince Adalbert of Bavaria might give rise to a question of precedence between himself and Prince Albert, which would be delicate and difficult to solve. The resolve, however, of the former to preserve his incognito—a determination which, it is believed, he made expressly to avoid this question—has removed all uneasiness on the subject.

Extreme regret has been caused by the death of the excellent Bishop of Nismes, who expired after two years of intense suffering, angelically endured, of internal cancer.

All the medical reports state that never has the public health been in a more satisfactory condition than at present—a circumstance the more surprising from the fact of the immense temporary increase of the population in the capital. Half the beds in the various hospitals are vacant, and the list of deaths is unusually short. A few isolated cases of cholera have appeared in one or two of the departments; but even these occurred some time since.

General Canrobert arrived the end of last week in Paris, having received a particular order from the Emperor to seek a temporary repose from the fatigues of his severe and arduous campaign. Wherever the General passed on his homeward journey he was greeted with lively demonstrations of regard and consideration; and on his arrival at Paris was most warmly received by the Emperor, who has conferred on him the distinction of Senator.

The artistic world has had a serious loss in the person of Henri Valentin, whose masterly and graceful drawing placed him high on the list of illustrators—that *specialité*, at the head of which stands Gavarni, to whose style Valentin's bore a resemblance, without being an imitation. Valentin, the son of an old Waterloo soldier, came to Paris at twenty, without money, friends, or protection. By means of his talents and incessant labour, he found the means not merely of supplying his own wants, but of securing comfort to his family. The fatigues he underwent in the accomplishment of his object proved, however, too severe for his strength. After a cruel illness he expired at the early age of thirty six, at Strasbourg, where, in the early part of his malady, he had retired, in the hope that a period of rest, passed with his father and family, would restore him and enable him to resume his labours.

Jean Baptiste Erard, the head of the great *fabrique* of pianos, also expired last week, at his suburban villa, La Muette, near Passy. His funeral took place on Monday, and was most numerously attended.

A special commission has been organised by the Prince Napoleon for the purpose of selecting, among the various productions in the Exhibition Universelle, such as, from their utility and cheapness, may be with the most profit introduced into general use. As soon as these objects have been duly examined and approved, they will be united in a certain place appointed. The Commission will propose that prizes shall be awarded to the inventors; and will, moreover, take upon itself to recommend and bring them into general favour and employment. There is even a question of taking off, or greatly reducing, the duties on such of these articles as may be of foreign manufacture; this matter, however, remains yet to be pronounced upon. It appears that England, Belgium, and Austria will be among the nations that will contribute most largely to this collection.

A report is afloat that affairs are in train to bring into the Imperial family of France an Archduchess of Austria.

The Cirque, in imitation of the Porte St. Martin, has brought out a piece in fifteen tableaux, by MM. Théodore, Barrière, and Henri de Flock, entitled, "L'Histoire de Paris." The work is extremely defective in construction, wanting sequence and connection, and being in many parts obscure and difficult of comprehension; but it contains some highly effective scenes. As a whole, however, it can hardly be regarded but as a failure, more especially when brought, as it must inevitably be, in comparison with the "Paris" of the Porte St. Martin.

AMERICA

The mail-steamer *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

Despatches from Washington announce the removal from office of Rush Elmore, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, and the appointment of Judge Moore, of Alabama, as his successor. The reasons for this removal are the same as those given in the case of Governor Reeder, namely, unsatisfactory explanations relative to the charges of speculations in lands.

A very serious conflict between American citizens and foreigners took place at Louisville on the morning of the 7th, during which some twenty persons were shot, and twelve buildings were destroyed by fire, many persons, it is stated, perishing in the flames. After some time the military succeeded in restoring order. The cause of the outbreak is ascribed to electioneering quarrels.

Colonel Kinney arrived at San Juan on the 16th ult., with twenty-four men. Colonel Walker was at Leon, and it is stated that, having become disgusted with the treachery of his allies, he contemplated joining the Government party.

Files of papers from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the former up to the 14th July and the latter to the 21st, stated that the insurrectionary or democratic movement in Nicaragua was in a state of disruption, and that many of the chiefs had escaped into the Costa Rica.

The steamer *Northern Light* had arrived at New York from San Juan, with dates from California (San Francisco) to the 16th of July, and 541,000 dollars in specie. Another steamer left at the same time with about an equal amount of treasure. The advices are favourable for money and trade, and the accounts from the mines are very encouraging.

The dates from Mexico are to the 13th ult. Santa Anna had, of his own accord, proposed the formation and inauguration of a new constitution, in a circular addressed to the governors of the different departments and provinces.

Wills, Personalty, and Bequests. The will of the Rev. John James Blunt, B.D. of Cambridge, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, was proved under £20,000; Major-General William Henry Cornwall, £25,000; George Coates, Esq., Springfield, £10,000; Mrs. Mary Ann Clark, of Norwood, £70,000; Thomas Fussell, Esq., Warbury House, Somerset, £80,000; W. Selwyn, Esq., Richmond, £40,000; James Smith Ley, Esq., Durrant House, Devon, £20,000; Frederick Alder, Esq., Brompton, £18,000, and has bequeathed to the Licensed Victuallers' School and Asylum £500 to each, St. George's and St. Mary's Hospitals £500 to each, and to the Chelsea Benevolent Institution £120.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Midland Institute at Birmingham early in November.

A letter from Vienna states that the Empress of Austria is again in an interesting situation, giving hopes of an heir to the Throne.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, as the Queen's representative, is to invest Omer Pacha with the order of the Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

The King and Queen of Prussia were to return to Potsdam on the 18th, and proceed to Konigsberg on the 25th with a numerous suite.

The Emperor of the French has sent a handsome picture of the Virgin, to be placed on the altar of the chapel at the Camp of Sauthonay.

The ex-Royal family of France visited Carnarvon Castle last week, and the following autographs were entered in the visiting-book:—"Marie Amelie," "Duc et Duchesse de Nemours," "Princess de Salerne," "Duc et Duchesse d'Aumale."

It is said that a marriage is about to take place between the Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Prussia, and the Prince Regent of Baden.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Richard Pakenham, K.C.B., to proceed to Lisbon on a special mission, to convey to the King the Queen's congratulations on his attaining his majority.

The Queen of Spain will remain at the Escurial until the middle of September.

A few days ago the mother of the Empress of the French, the Countess Montijo, and the sister of the Empress (the Duchess of Alba) dined at the residence of Gudin, the celebrated marine painter, where several diplomatists and artists were assembled.

In reply to the invitation given to Prince Albert to be present at the approaching meeting of the British Association in Glasgow, his royal Highness states that other engagements will prevent him from accepting the invitation.

The sons of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor Napoleon I. who do not form part of the Imperial family, are to add the titles of "Prince" and "Highness" to their family names—viz., his Highness Prince Charles Bonaparte, his Highness Prince Lucien Lucien Bonaparte, his Highness Prince Pierre Bonaparte, his Highness Prince Antoine Bonaparte, his Highness Prince Lucien Murat.

The Duke of Newcastle has had an attack of illness in the Camp, but was considerably better by the last accounts.

It is said that M. Lucien Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Canino, is to be made a Cardinal at the next Consistory.

Lord Panmure is the Secretary of State selected to remain in London during the absence of the other three Secretaries of State from the metropolis. The noble Lord is also required to remain in town from the pressure of business in his department.

The Dowager Queen of Saxony has arrived in Litzburg, from whence she will set out for Ischl.

Lord John Russell has purchased Hill House, Rodborough, near Stroud, until lately the seat of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and intends making it his country residence. "By some," says the *Gloucester Journal*, "political motives are attributed to the noble Lord in fixing his residence at Stroud. It will be remembered that he sat in Parliament for the borough from 1835 till 1841."

The furnishing of the new mansion at Balmoral is being proceeded with in a most expeditious manner; and an intimation has been received that her Majesty will arrive early in September.

Lord Strathspey has become the purchaser of Mr. Dennistoun's handsome mansion in Grosvenor-place; and Mr. Jones (of Pantglas), M.P., has bought the one lately vacated by Viscount Enfield, in Eaton-square.

The pleasure-yacht of Lord John Scott has arrived off Berwick direct from the Baltic, where she had been cruising for six weeks, mingling with the combined fleets of the Allies, and passing the forts of Sweaborg and Cronstadt.

"If all Europe is at Paris," says a letter of the 15th, from Baden, "all the Parisians are upon the Rhine. Never have Ems, Wiesbaden, Homburg, and Baden received more visitors. As many as 33,000 visitors have passed through this city during the last two days."

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Frederick John Scott as Consul in the Island of Trinidad, for the Queen of Spain.

Amongst the victims to cholera at Florence is the Princess Demidoff. So great has been the ravages of the disease that the Tuscan Government has taken especial measures on the occasion.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has revoked the proclamations which placed seven baronies of Clare and nearly the entire of the county Cavan under the operation of the Crime and Outrage Act.

Madame Lagusti, wife of the Civil Governor of Madrid, who, through fear of the cholera, wished to leave the capital, has fallen a victim to the disease. "She was one of the prettiest persons in Madrid."

A Hamburg paper publishes an inflammatory letter from "Archbishop Innocent" to Prince Gortschakoff encouraging the Prince to continue to fight for "that orthodox faith of which Russia is now the Noah's ark." He also congratulates the General on having the same name (Michael) as that archangel who "combated the infernal serpent and sent him to hell." "It is a good omen," adds the pious archbishop.

Augustus Stafford, Esq., M.P., left London, on Monday, on a second benevolent mission to the military and naval hospitals in the East of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* has a fine collection of *on dits*. General Canrobert is to command a new Army of Italy; Naples is to have a new King ("the descendant of a French Prince who has already reigned there;") Sicily is to be given to the English, and Spain is to be given to Prince Napoleon (!).

Sir Roderick I. Murchison passed through Dingwall the other day, *en route* to inspect the limestone cliffs at Durness, Sutherlandshire, which geographical inquiries the learned knight will likely describe at the Glasgow meeting of the British Association.

M. Lesseps is said to have confided the management of the works connected with the new undertaking of the Isthmus of Suez to M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire.

By the death of Mr. Hoof, the railway contractor, Sir Henry Muggeridge, the Sheriff of London, becomes possessed, in right of his lady, of an addition to his fortune, said to amount to a quarter of a million sterling.

The annual sitting of the French Academy will be held on the 30th inst.: M. de Noailles will report on the Montlyon prize and M. de Villemain on the prizes of eloquence.

A letter from Constantinople, in *La Presse*, states that General Canrobert, in taking leave of the French army, promised them that he would soon return.

Rossini has left Trouville, and returned to Paris, where it is expected he will take up his residence for the winter.

Madame Ristori is engaged for a series of representations at Vienna, on her departure from Paris, at the close of the present month.

The Victoria Regia is now in full bloom at the gardens of the Royal Dublin Society, Glasnevin.

It is as difficult now for tourists to visit the trenches before Sebastopol, as it would be to gain admission to a Cabinet Council or the private sitting-room of Queen Victoria.

A working bellhanger, in North Shields, has received information of the gratifying fact that by a late decision of the Court of Chancery he has become entitled to a very large fortune—reports state £70,000.

A fire broke out in San Francisco on the 4th of July, and before it could be checked nearly eighty thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

The married men of the Kilkenny Militia, stationed in Limerick, have been permitted to hire out for cutting down the harvest, returning to barracks in the evening after the day's work.

One of the principal events of the day in Paris is the opening of a new café, called the Café Parisien, on the Boulevard, near the Chateau d'Eau. This is the largest cafe in Paris, and has mounted twenty billiard-tables.

A circular from Archbishop Cullen, denouncing the abominations of Donnybrook fair, and leading the efforts made to suppress that nuisance, was read last Sunday in the Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin.

Accounts from Alexandria state that the waters of the Nile have risen two fathoms higher this year than last, and this is considered a guaranty of an abundant harvest.

The planet Venus, as seen through a telescope, is at present a beautiful crescent. It now appears to the best advantage, each day diminishing the beauty of its form.

The large consumption of water at Aldershott has affected the supply of water to the canal on the Basingstoke Canal, the Footpool, and the London. Compensation has been obtained by some of the millers, and is claimed by the rest.

It is said that the yearly consumption of tobacco in Turkey reaches 350,000,000 lb. allowing 40 lb. a year each for 8,000,000 of smokers.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

From our Special Correspondent.

(Continued from Supplement, page 247.)

THE PROGRESS FROM BOULOGNE TO PARIS.

The progress of the Imperial train from Boulogne to Paris was marked by very few points of interest. The Paris visitor who has travelled by the Boulogne route will have remarked the wearisome flatness, the terrible monotony of the landscapes which lie between the capital and the Boulogne railway station. Rows of poplar-trees rising straight into the air, from a road direct as an arrow; farm houses of ordinary aspect, with women and children lounging at the doors; cows feeding along dusty lanes, attended by little vagrants in blue blouses; and women standing with railway signals in their hands at level crossings (and nearly all the crossings are level), pointing forward, are the main points of observation that rest in the traveller's memory, as he reaches the Paris terminus. But on this occasion the occupants of the train gave a new aspect to every mile of the road; peopling the dusty lanes with labourers and their wives and children in holiday gear; covering the few bridges with heads; and inspiring villagers, turned awhile from their labour, to line an embankment, to raise a lusty cheer. The train dashed forward past these curious country people at a tremendous speed, for Paris was yet far distant, and the sun was sloping to the west. The first station at which a stoppage was made was that of Montreuil. The interior of the station was prettily covered with evergreens, flowers, flags, and emblems of the Allied nations. Here the visitors were received by some military and municipal authorities, but they did not descend from their carriage. The engine having taken in water, the travellers sped rapidly forward to Abbeville, when the State carriage was brought to a stand-still before an elegantly-decorated recess, in which were the municipal authorities and some ladies. The station was elegantly decorated; the water-tank was also hung with flowers, against which a banner was displayed, inscribed "Welcome to England!" Upon the columns of the station were medallions bearing the Royal and Imperial initials. Within the station, over the entrance, was an inscription, "Welcome Victoria!" The National Guard of Abbeville were drawn up to receive their Majesties; and as the train entered the station the band of the 8th Dragoons gave them a musical welcome. The time being very short, their Majesties did not leave their State carriage, but, after a delay of a few minutes, went rapidly forward to Amiens. The approach of the State train to this town was announced by a salute from the artillery of the National Guard, stationed in a field near the railway. The crowds of people congregated upon the sloping public gardens, perched upon the railway bridge, and crowded within the narrow windows of the overhanging houses, gave the Queen and the Imperial host a hearty welcome. Then the train plunged into a tunnel, to emerge within the spacious Amiens station crammed with ladies arranged upon raised seats, surrounded with National Guards and municipal authorities, in full official costume. Here the Queen left the State carriage, and, bowing to the people assembled, repaired, with the Emperor, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, to the tastefully-disposed waiting room prepared for them. This waiting-room was ornamented with light muslin hangings and pendent chandeliers of flowers. Having spoken some gracious words to one or two local notabilities, and received an address, the party returned to the carriage; and, to the strains of a military band, went once more forward to Paris. The last station at which the State train stopped was Clermont, which was prettily decorated with flags, initials, and flowers, and where the National Guard mustered, four hundred strong, to receive the illustrious travellers. Having taken in water here as hastily as possible, and received the enthusiastic demonstrations of the assembled crowds, the train moved forward, to stop again only at the Paris terminus. The entire distance performed, including stoppages, within five hours must have been highly pleasing to both Sovereigns. On all sides the people had flocked to the stations to cheer the Royal guests of their Emperor; and, we may trust, to mark hereby their approbation of the alliance which appears to be cemented more closely daily.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

The aspect of Paris on the 18th of August, 1855, will long be talked about by the good *bourgeois* and the happy *bourgeoise* of the capital. To believe, however, that the Parisians alone gave a welcome to the Queen of England on her entry into the capital of her great ally, would be to do an injustice to the thousands of people from the provinces who rushed to Paris to assist at the ceremony. The truth is, that for a fortnight previous to the Queen's arrival, every train from the provinces of France conveyed to Paris hundreds of bronzed passengers from the vine countries, thoughtful-looking mechanics, and little dapper rentiers, exhibiting confused notions of the Paris fashions. Daily the prices of apartments rose, as the demand increased, just as they had fallen immediately after the opening of the Universal Exhibition. Perhaps, on the whole, there is no man more thoroughly alive to the various methods of turning popular excitement to pecuniary account than is the Parisian tradesman. While trade is flat, he supplicates purchasers to become his customers by tempting them with low prices; but let five or six people crowd at once into his neat little shop, and at once he is inflexible in his demand for double the proper price of the articles he sells. Thus the arrival of the Queen in Paris was held to be a fête, promising the most magnificent pecuniary results. At last Parisian lodging-house keepers would realise their long-cherished dream, by being able to frighten lodgers into garrets at ten or twelve francs per night. In this instance they have not been disappointed; for they have been able to let a bed at prices which, under ordinary circumstances, they would be happy to receive for an entire flat. Every hotel was crowded, every lodging-house choked up with lodgers from the cellars to the *mansardes*, on

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—THE ROYAL YACHT ENTERING BOULOGNE HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGES 242 AND 246.)

the eve of the 18th. Along the Boulevards the good citizens of Paris were as actively engaged letting their windows at forty francs per seat as were the authorities in raising ordinances, distributing flags and golden initials, rearing aloft colossal eagles, or trimming the gigantic proportions of a triumphal arch. The weather favoured the hot speculators as well as the patriotic decorators. People eagerly sought places where they would be free from the excitement of a crowd, and where they could secure an uninterrupted view of the cortége, and at an early hour on Saturday morning ladies elegantly dressed might be seen tripping quickly forward to take up their places upon the balconies; crowds of boys, of course, were early occupants of the kerb-stone; and then troops of provincials took up prominent positions upon the pavement, and deposited by their side baskets of substantial refreshment. It was evident that these people intended to make a firm stand for the day. Some women might even be seen taking out their work, in order to while away the many hours that lay between the moment of their arrival upon the ground and that at which the cortége would pass on its way to St. Cloud. As the day wore on these early comers were backed by a substantial wall of people. The workmen were still giving a final touch to the wreaths about the Venetian poles; men were still at work upon the triumphal arches. On all sides the colours of the Allied nations floated in the dazzling sunlight. The windows of the houses on both sides of the Boulevards grew gay with the brilliant dresses, and still more attractive faces, of the ladies who crowded within their narrow space; upon the housetops gathered crowds of people. Seen from the Rue Lepelletier, and looking towards the Rue Richelieu, the vast blocks of houses looked like so many mountains of living creatures. Nothing could surpass the elegance of the arch which the 9th battalion of the National Guard had reared at the Porte St. Denis, with its inscriptions: "A la Reine d'Angleterre—à Victoria!" nor that of the arch before the Rue Lepelletier, erected by the artists of the Opera. Let it be remembered that all these preparations were the joint efforts of private people or public companies. Thus the proprietor of the Gymnase Theatre had covered the entire front of his establishment. On one side of this extensive decoration were these inscriptions:—"18 Août, 1855—Dieu et mon droit—Honi soit qui mal y pense," on the other, "16 Avril, 1855—Dieu protége la France—Union, Force, Désintéressement." Opposite the Rue de Rougemont, the company of the Comptoir d'Escompte had placed a trophy of the Allied flags, with the arms of France and England upon escutcheons. The Boulevard Poissonnière, in the hands of the 7th battalion of the National Guard was gay with wreaths and flags, and the arms of the Allied nations. The 6th battalion, responsible for the decorations of the Boulevard Montmartre, had followed the example of the 7th; but on the most elevated ground, opposite the Rue Vivienne, two elegant porticoes erected by the Bourse and the Bank, and two monumental columns being allegorical figures of Justice and Abundance, erected at the cost of the Tribunal of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, gave a brilliant effect to the scene, approached either from the Rue Richelieu, or seen from Vachette's. The French director of the Defender Assurance Company had raised before his offices two "emblematical pilasters," surmounted with eagles and trophies. The Opéra-Comique Company had arranged, in the midst of a portico of evergreens and flowers, an Ionic column, the pedestal of which represented the four sides of the Palace of Industry. Upon the Boulevard de la Madeleine, a red and yellow pavilion, decorated with flower-garlands, shaded two colossal figures—one, with a lance in the hand, representing England; the other, leaning upon a sword, representing France. From this point to the Champs Elysées, the decorations of Venetian columns, flags, and escutcheons, were continued without variation. Upon the Place de la Concorde, deputations from various corporations of working men, were assembled, together with various deputations from the provinces; having received permission to fall in behind the Royal and Imperial carriages. Then in the Champs Elysées an immense concourse of girls, dressed in white, was ranged the length of the great avenue, with the most delightful effect. The Palace of Industry, was of course, decorated with the Allied colours.

As we turn from the preparations at this part of the route, to approach the Boulevard leading to the Strasbourg Railway terminus, we may remark that at the point where this Boulevard reaches the main Boulevard, an immense square of columns decorated with oriflammes, and supporting on one side an allegorical trophy, gave great effect to the distance as the cortége advanced from the railway station. Our readers may now imagine pictures of these splendid Boulevards crammed with tens of thousands of people, all in holiday attire; heads peering from every window; roofs exhibiting the appearance of a theatre pit; scaffolding turned into elegant balconies; and along each side of the way uninterrupted lines of soldiers. One word on the disposition of the troops. The regular army furnished the *haie*, or made the line, to the left; and the National Guard of Paris, on the right. These troops took up their positions at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the following order. From the railway station to the Barrière l'Etoile, on the right, the line was made by the National Guards of Paris and the Banlieue. Around this arch—the gates of which were opened for the occasion, that the cortége might pass under it—were squadrons of cavalry. From the railway station to the Boulevard St. Denis, on the left hand, detachments of the Imperial Guard, under the command of General Count de Montebello, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, including the dépôts of infantry—Grenadiers, Voltigeurs, and Zouaves—kept the way. Then the Army de l'Est, which furnished the greater part of the left line, was under the command of Marshal Magnan. The first brigade and third division of this army occupied the line from the Porte St. Martin to the Rue Caumartin, and included the 12th battalion of Chasseurs—all under the orders of Generals Grobon and d'Hugues. From the Rue Caumartin to the Arc de Triomphe the line was formed by the second division of this army, under the command of General Renault. From the Arc down to the Avenue de l'Impératrice the lines were kept by cavalry in the following order:—Cuirassiers, the Guides, the Gendarmerie of the Imperial Guard, the mounted Paris Guards, the Gendarmerie of the Seine, a brigade of Carabiniers, including the two regiments of this arm, the 8th Cuirassiers, the 12th mounted Chasseurs, and the 10th Cuirassiers. The Bois de Boulogne was occupied by the first division of the Army de l'Est, under the command of Generals de Linlers and Chapuis.

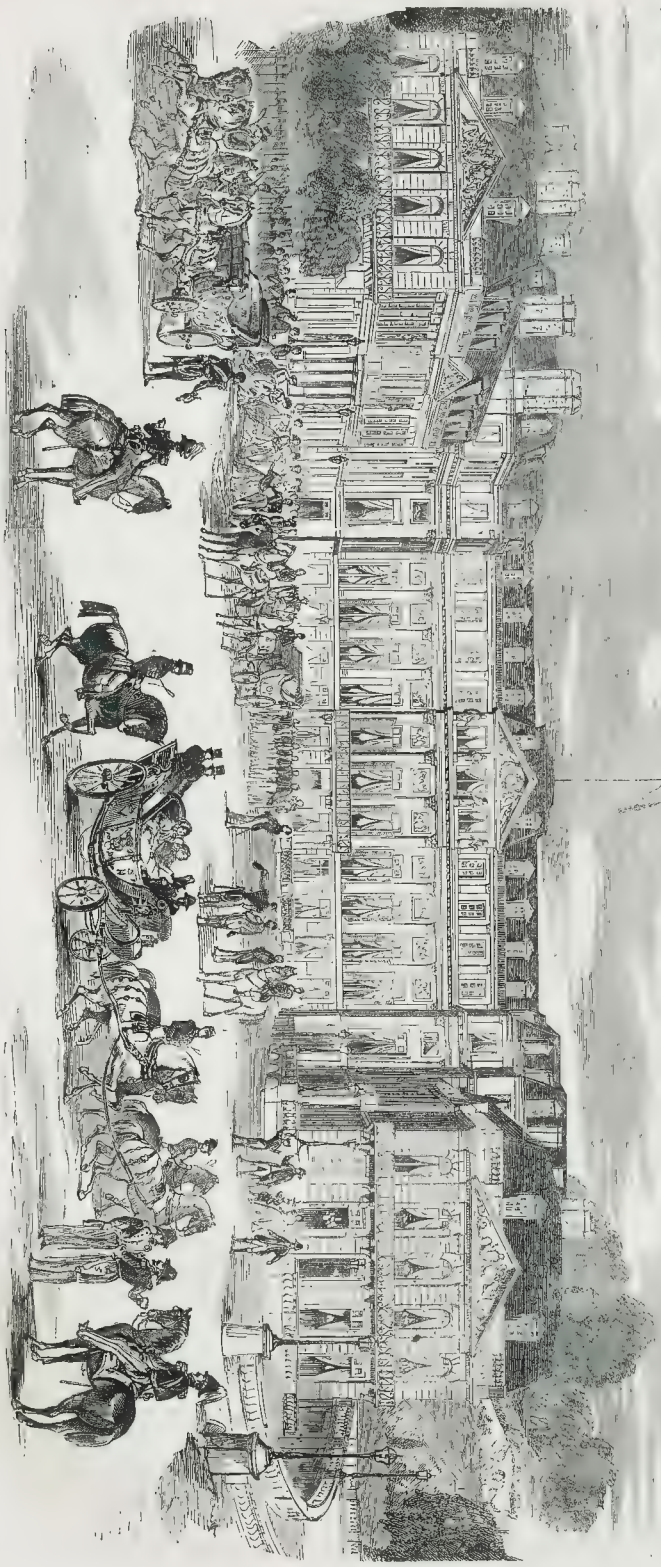
The crowds who extended the whole length of this long line—who were as thick near the Bois de Boulogne as near the Strasbourg Railway station—occupied their trying positions under a broiling sun with that wonderful

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

THE ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE RAILWAY STATION, BOULOGNE.—(SEE PAGE 242.)

good humour peculiar to French crowds. Not a single row took place (if we except a little confusion once or twice at the end of the Boulevard du Strasbourg) during the many hours the million of people who were posted to meet the Queen of England stood broiling under an August sun. But fresh toilets, in spite of the care of the wearers, became flat and crumpled; the neat hair parted from the comb; gloves became soiled; and the more delicate ladies were compelled to make seats of all kinds of uncomfortable places. The soldiers' lines grew uneven, and the officers strolled up and down before their men, their hands in the pockets of their

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE FOOT OF THE GRAND STAIRCASE, PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.—(SEE PAGE 243.)



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.—(SEE PAGE 243.)

wide trousers. It was seven o'clock when a salvo of artillery announced to the people of Paris the arrival of the Queen at the railway station. A thrill of excitement ran through the vast crowds of tired sight-seers; the troops formed in lines straight as arrows; the officers took their hands from their pockets to draw their swords, and give the word of command. All the loud orders which heralded foreigners in the execution of French arrangements flew along the military lines.

ARRIVAL AT PARIS.

Exactly at twenty minutes past seven the State train passed into the splendid terminus of the Strasbourg Railway, where Prince Napoleon, Marshal Magnan, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, and a host of municipal and railway officials, were grouped upon the platform to receive the Queen and Royal family. A really English cheer burst from the crowd of people assembled in the galleries of the station as her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Emperor, and followed by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Mathilde, made her way to the splendid State carriages in waiting. The scene in the station, when the illustrious visitors appeared upon the platform, defies description with the pen. Let it suffice to say that it effaced a worthy opening to the memorable progress through the capital of France at last to begin. Draped with velvet and gold, and fit up with candelabra, the spaces between the pillars looked like a magnificent series of Royal boxes filled with elegantly dressed ladies. Then the arms of the various towns to which the Strasbourg line gives easy access appeared to be there only to show how much advantage the colossal arms of England, which formed the centre. In this station assembled all the notabilities of the Imperial Court. Lady Cowley, two or three English officers, Brigadier-General Sir Arthur Torrens, Queen's Military Commissioner in Paris, and Count Bourdeau, Director of Fêtes at the Imperial Court, were picked French regiments. Then, amid the glitter of the splendid regimentals were the beautiful Court dresses of fifty ladies, who had obtained leave to form themselves into a deputation—for the very obvious purpose of seeing the Queen to the best advantage, and exhibiting a beautiful toilet. But not the least interesting of the brilliant crowd assembled within the station were the *cantinières* of the Guides, in their gay dresses—reminding English people of the Opera, rather than any kind of military service. The directors were, of course, the Strasbourg Minister; but neither police, directors, nor military could stay the torrent of people, who, cheering and hurrahing, rushed to where the Royal party paused for a moment while Her Majesty graciously shook hands with Lady Cowley. There was no time for complimentary speeches in the reception-room, nor for thankful prayers at a superb collation; night was rapidly closing in, and St. Cloud was far away. Her Majesty at once entered the first Imperial carriage, followed by the Princess Royal, the Emperor and Prince Albert; and Marshal Magnan took up his station at the Queen's right hand, and General Lewestine, Commander of the National Guard of Paris, stationed himself on the opposite side; and so the Queen of England entered the capital of France amid the cheers of the thousands of spectators, and through the immense semicircle kept before the station by the Imperial Guard. The carriage that immediately followed was occupied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Clarendon. In the remaining carriages were the members of the Queen's suite, including the Marchioness of Ely and Lady Churchill, Ladies in Waiting; Miss Bulteel, Maid of Honour; and Miss Hildyard, governess to the Princess Royal; the Marquis of Abercorn, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, Lord Alfred Paget, and General Grey. On all sides people rushed against the delay that threatened to turn an array so imposing as that prepared for the reception to a failure. But people were determined to be content under any circumstances—even in the face of the rough treatment of the Parisian police. And so the cheers were long and hearty as the trumpets and Band of the Guides announced to the tens of thousands dispersed on the Boulevard de Strasbourg that the Queen of England was in Paris, and on her way through its grand avenues to the Château of St. Cloud. The people on all sides, as the procession moved forward, expressed their delight with the Queen's gracious manner of bowing. Her Majesty, it was evident, was delighted with her reception: and as she was about to turn out of the Boulevard de Strasbourg she turned completely round and bowed profoundly to the enormous masses of people behind. As the cortège made its way towards the Madeleine the night entirely failed, and her Majesty saw only the dim outlines of the arches and trophies and allegorical figures—and thousands of flags and oriflammes, which had been charmingly disposed on each side of the splendid way in her especial honour. The Royal lady for whose eyes the various words of welcome were disposed on all sides, saw none of them. I fear not even the "Hurrah for Queen Victoria," written upon a splendid streamer near the Gymnase. Some of these words became apparent to have been sagaciously contrived to wear at once an air of patriotism and business. Thus, "The Directors of the Defender Assurance Company to her Majesty Queen Victoria" looked too much like a puff. "Low premiums" underneath would have completed it. Before her Majesty had reached the Arc de Triomphe night had fairly closed in; so that when the Imperial carriages passed by the pretty arch erected by the *cantonnières* of the Bois de Boulogne, at the Boulogne-gate, and finally over the bridge at St. Cloud, also spanned by arches, it was impossible to read the words of welcome offered by the honest folk of Boulogne and St. Cloud to the Royal guests of their Emperor. Yet, we may be assured, no carriere who had withstood the broiling sun, sitting upon the gravel of the Avenue de l'Impératrice—no purchaser of a Boulevard seat, price 40 francs—felt more grieved at the delay in the Royal arrival than did the Queen herself. For her Majesty has been known, throughout her reign, to exhibit uniformly a scrupulous punctuality in her appointments with the public. The delay, which is still the talk of every Paris café, has, however, enabled many journalists to display their historical strength, in allusions to her Majesty's striking resemblance to Canute in her inability to command the tide.

ARRIVAL AT ST. CLOUD.

Arrived at St. Cloud at a quarter to nine, her Majesty was received at the foot of the grand staircase by the Empress, the Princess Mathilde, and the Imperial household. The great officers of the household having been presented by the Imperial host, the Queen retired to her private apartments (which I have elsewhere described) for a short time. Dinner was served at half-past nine o'clock in the Gallery of Diana; and at eleven the illustrious visitors took leave for the night of their Imperial host and hostess.

In Paris, however, long after the Queen had retired to rest, crowds of people thronged the Boulevards as the splendid illuminations. The mile could give no more accommodation; the little green tables upon the pavement were eagerly caught up as guests departed; and eager merchants sought to dispose of commemorative medals of la Reine Victoria's visit to Paris. The night was very far advanced before the Boulevards were entirely cleared of the hundreds of thousands of people who had rushed to Paris from every department of France to witness the public entry of the British Sovereign into the capital of her great ally.

On the following day (Friday) early de-patch arrived from St. Cloud for Lord Cowley, informing him that her Majesty was too fatigued from the exertions of the previous day to come to Paris, and commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Hales, the Chaplain to the Embassy, at the château, to read prayers. The reverend gentleman instantly obeyed the summons, read prayers in one of the apartments of the château, and then delivered a short sermon, which did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour in the delivery. In the afternoon the Queen and Empress, and the Emperor and Prince Albert went for a drive in the Bois de Boulogne; and in the evening the illustrious party dined *en famille*.

VISIT TO THE PALACE OF THE FINE ARTS.

Early on Monday morning people began to wend their way from various parts of Paris towards the Palace of the Fine Arts, in the Avenue Montaigne. The façade of the building was effectively decorated with flags and banners and escutcheons of the Allied nations, and squadrons of mounted Municipal Guards kept the way clear. The admission to the building being only one shilling, the crowding on the arrival of the Queen at ten o'clock the doors were closed. I strolled about to notice the crowds who had assembled in the various salons and galleries to give a welcome to the Queen. They appeared to be generally of the bourgeoisie class, the working men and women present being almost exclusively bronzed visitors from the departments, in their quaint holiday dresses. Exactly at eleven o'clock the band of the mounted chasseurs, stationed in the vestibule (where the Danish and Swedish pictures are hung), struck up the National Anthem, announcing the arrival of the Queen and the Emperor, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. The crowding to the various openings which the Queen passed was most impetuous, and required all the police force of the Palais de l'Industrie to contend against it. The pictures were entirely neglected, with the exception of those to which the Queen's attention had been directed. Winterhalter's Court group—of which the Empress Eugenie is the central figure, and the most beautiful woman seemed to wear a new charm after the Queen had sat for a few minutes before it, to contemplate the many good portraits it includes But, satisfactory as this Royal visit must have been to the public, it could not have gratified the artistic tastes of her Majesty and her Royal consort, for as I watched them on their way I found that they hardly paused twice in the same gallery. For instance, they were not five minutes, even in the great salon of the French school, where Winterhalter, Muller, Rosa Bonheur, and Gerome are hung. I am, I think, right in stating that her Majesty's attention was not even directed to the "Hayfield," by Rosa Bonheur, which is one of the glories in the list of French contributions. But the most striking point during the entire visit (which lasted nearly two hours) was her Majesty's ascent from the ground-floor to the gallery, in which the water-colour drawings are exhibited. This staircase crosses the end of the vestibule, giving the people on the ground floor an excellent view of anybody who ascends. Thus, when the Chasseurs struck up the National Anthem a second time, announcing the approach of the Courts, people thronged the vestibule in the expectation that her Majesty was going to leave the building. Pleasantly, however, some servants were seen ascending the gallery stairs, and in another minute the forms of her Majesty and the Emperor (who, like Prince Albert, was in simple morning dress) were apparent through the intervals of the banisters. This unexpected view of her Majesty had an electrical effect, and the crowd set forth a tremendous cheer, to which her Majesty replied by bowing very low three or four times. I remarked on this, as on other occasions, that the Emperor appeared to be wholly unconscious of sharing the cheers which rose wherever he appeared with his Royal guests; but this chivalrous deference might be naturally expected from an Emperor who, when he had handed a Sovereign, arrived on a visit to him, into her carriage, sprung into his saddle, and insisted upon acting as the equerry of his Royal guest on her progress to the railway station—his own equerry becoming, for the time, an outrider. This incident of the landing of the Queen of England at Boulogne is now the subject of conversation in all the well-informed circles about the Court.

On leaving the Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts, amid the cheers of the people, and escorted by Cuirassiers of the Guard, her Majesty went to breakfast at the Elysée, where she alone received the *corps diplomatique*. After breakfast the Emperor suddenly ordered an open carriage to the palace, placed the Prince of Wales in it—told the guards to take no notice—and dashed out into the Faubourg, driving himself. In this way—to the astonishment of the people on all sides, who could hardly believe their eyes—the Emperor of France and his first Aide-de-Camp, the Prince of England, passed along the Boulevards; went to the Tuileries (where, I believe, the Emperor had some business to transact), and then returned to the Elysée, to accompany her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the Sainte Chapelle and Notre Dame. Here her Majesty appeared to be delighted with these noble buildings; and after the Archbishop of Paris had delivered an address of congratulation in the latter building, chatted with the great churchman for some time. The illustrious party then returned to St. Cloud to dine, and hear a play performed in the noble theatre of the château by the actors of the Théâtre Francais.

AT VERSAILLES.

Tuesday was spent happily—under a splendid sky—at Versailles. Her Majesty was conducted by the Emperor through the private apartments of the château, to the room where the Revolution surprised Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, through the picture galleries to the Salon des Glaces. At the balcony of this noble gallery her Majesty was led forward to receive the lusty cheers of the crowds assembled in the beautiful grounds, in which the garrison of the town was conspicuous. Then getting into an open carriage and four, preceded and followed by detachments of the Cents Gardes, and cantered by the side of the Imperial equipage, the Emperor showed his Royal guests the fountains in full play, passing down the long, shady, verdant passages of dense foliage to the all-conquering Naiades of water issuing from the fountains at their extremity. Then the party drove to the Trianon; visited Marie Antoinette's toy farm, and of the little Trianon, where she played the shepherdess and the farmer's wife. Here, before the lake, in a little room of the *hameau*, a breakfast had been laid for the party, now joined by the Empress. Forty persons here partook of the Imperial hospitality; and people who enjoyed the privilege of watching the Royal and imperial families sitting upon the lawn after breakfast, taking coffee, pleasantly chatting, and listening at intervals to the delightful music of the Guides, all under a beautiful sky, and in a garden crowded all over Europe, could appreciate the aspect as one of the more charming pictures which this memorable visit has produced. At half past four the Queen and Empress started together for St. Cloud in an open carriage, followed by the Emperor and Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, with the Princess Royal. In the evening her Majesty went in state to the Opera.

The illuminations along the Boulevards as far as the Rue Lepelletier were very brilliant, and were terminated by a colossal chandelier, hung under the lintel, and in the open air, which had a very beautiful effect. The Rue Lepelletier itself was a blaze of light. The illustrious party travelled in close carriages. They were loudly cheered both on their arrival and on their departure. In the theatre the enthusiasm was intense, and "God save the Queen" was encored, amid the vehement applause of the crowded and brilliant audience. The performance consisted of a selection from Verdi, Halévy, and Meyerbeer, followed by a ballet.

VISIT TO THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE.

On Wednesday her Majesty, with Prince Albert and the Emperor, paid their visit to the Palais de l'Industrie. With the exception of borders of season tickets, exhibitors, and foreign commissioners, the public were not admitted. The Queen and the Emperor, accompanied by the Imperial and Royal suites, arrived at the Exhibition at ten minutes past eleven. Their Majesties were received by Prince Napoleon, the Commissioners, and the Jurors. The approaches were densely crowded, and there was much cheering.

After visiting the Exhibition, the Queen and the Imperial party proceeded to the Tuileries to take lunch, after which a considerable time was spent in examining the magnificent Palace. Their Majesties returned to St. Cloud to dinner. At a quarter past five the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal left the Tuileries and drove through the Rue Rivoli, Rue Castiglione, Rue de la Paix, and along the Boulevards to the Bastille and the Pont d'Austerlitz. Thence they drove round the outside of the Jardin des Plantes, and returned to the Tuileries by the Quays on the left bank. The Prince of Wales also went out with his tutor, and made several purchases, and took a walk for an hour about Paris. In the evening the artistes of the Gymnase had the honour of appearing before their Majesties and a select party at St. Cloud: the piece performed was "Le Fils de Famille."

Thursday, according to the programme of proceedings, was to be a comparatively a day of rest for her Majesty, and so it proved. Prince Albert, however, arrived from St. Cloud at half past ten o'clock, accompanied by Lord Clarendon, Colonel Phipps, and suite, at the Palais de l'Industrie. Compared with Wednesday, the attendance was scanty, but still sufficiently numerous, however, to give His Royal Highness a right hearty welcome. The Prince spent three hours in the building, and examined several of the articles exhibited with great attention, asking questions and exp anations of the exhibitors, with an affability that won for a golden opinions from all with whom he conversed. His Royal Highness did not, on the occasion, visit the machinery *annexe*, but confined his attention to the main building. The Prince was accompanied by Prince Napoleon, who directed his attention to the most interesting features of the Exposition. At about two his Royal Highness left the Building. He proceeded to the Tuileries, where her Majesty and the Emperor were to meet him at luncheon.

The day was exquisitely fine, and great numbers were on the Boulevards, so that when the Royal cortège arrived (about two o'clock) there were sufficient crowds to give it a hearty welcome. The Majesties of Queen and Empress, and the Emperor, with their suites, consisting of eight carriages, drove at once through the gardens of the Tuileries to the Palace, where they were joined by Prince Albert, on his return from the Exposition. Here they partook of lunch, prior to her Majesty's inspection of the Louvre.

In her visit to the Palais de l'Industrie on Tuesday the Queen selected from the stand of M. Duvelleroy a fan painted by Louis Lasalle, representing the Empress Eugenie and her sister, the Duchess of Alba, visiting the poor in Paris.

THE CASE OF STRAHAN AND CO.—Sir John Dean Paul was brought up at Bow-street on Friday morning from the House of Detention, to be admitted to bail. Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor for the prosecution, informed the magistrate (Mr. Henry) that he was perfectly satisfied with the names of the gentlemen now tendered as bail. They were Mr. Thomas Graham, of Reading, and Mitre-court Chambers, Temple: and Mr. John Woodhall, coachbuilder, of 23, Orchard-street, Portman square. The usual formal questions having been put to the bail, they were bound over in £3000 each; and Sir John Paul, having entered into his personal recognizances for £6000 was set at liberty, and left the Court with his friends.

CALIGRAPHY.—Among the curiosities exhibiting at the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street, is a marvellous specimen of penmanship, beautifully executed by Mr Thomas Duncalfe; it contains no fewer than 300 figures, and has been designed as a memento to the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Nor a few of the racing world reached York on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded at once to the great sale at Rawcliffe Paddocks, which embraced sixty three lots. Of these, eleven were withdrawn without a bid, and the remaining fifty-two realised £7611 guineas.

The racing at York, on Wednesday, was only moderate. Capucine won the Oaks, almost pulled by Job Marson out of his saddle, and Fly-by-Night gave nothing a chance in the Convivial Stakes, for which Aleppo, after being very awkward at the post, was "nowhere." Twelve also started for the Biennial Stakes; but Kingstown was not among them, as he broke down lately, trying Oulston, and will most probably never run again. Cocrebus was also saved for a better thing, and hence Rifleman had very little difficulty in beating a bad field of eleven. He had last for the first quarter of a mile, and then gradually crept through his horses one by one, and won almost without turning a hair.

On Thursday, the Ebor St. Leger race between Wild Dayrell (Bartholomew), and Oulston (Job Day), was "nowhere" interest. The winner of the Derby was in very fine form, but had both his front legs bandaged. In size he presented an enormous contrast to his somewhat slight 6000-guinea opponent, to whom he gave 5lbs. Oulston made the running at a strong pace, and by keeping it up for two lengths off to the Middlethorpe turn, where he began to draw up, reached Oulston's head within the distance, and won with the greatest ease. The victor was hailed with immense cheering, and a very exciting race is expected between him and Fandango for the Doncaster Cup. He has now run three times and is still unbeaten.

The racing for next week presents nothing of more than local interest. Manchester will flock out on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to attend the little meeting at Redcliffe, which is, however, of a very different stamp to the Heaton Park meeting of yore, whose place it professes to supply. Derby is on the list for Tuesday and Wednesday, with a very promising card; Abingdon for the same days; Woodford and Loughton for Tuesday; Bungay for Tuesday; and the once far-famed Egham for Thursday and Friday.

Between her two great race-meetings Yorkshire will betake herself to cricket and accordingly, on Monday next, the three Ridings play Sussex, at Sheffield. To-morrow (Monday) the Y. A. C. will play on the side of Sheffield that they have no Monday's game on their own account. On Thursday they will be found at Rochdale, engaged with eighteen of its club, who are to be allowed the assistance of four professionals. The A. E. have only one meeting on hand for the week, which will begin at Hereford on Monday.

Newcastle will be all agog on "the banks of cauley Tyne" next Monday, to see Lindsay and Shaftoe row for £20 aside, from the High Level-bridge to the Meadow-house. The Ranelagh Yacht-club have also their second sailing match at Battersea on Tuesday. On Wednesday there is a regatta at Poole; while the Dover and Cinque Ports and Thames Surrey Regattas are fixed for Thursday, on which day Mancey and Robins have their £20 rowing match from Putney to Mortlake.

On the whole the accounts from the moors are better than we expected, and on the Cumberland Westmoreland, and Yorkshire ones the grouse has been found much forwarder than they generally were in Scotland. Blackrock shooting, which commences on Monday, will, however, make up considerably for these short comings. Partridge-shooting comes in on Saturday; and if the weather still holds up the handlers of "the deadly tube" will find a large space of stubble cleared for their operations. Some of the gamekeepers in the southern counties describe the coming season as "quite an out-and outer" for birds.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Dundas Stakes.—The Royal, 1. Orange Blossom, 2
Yorkshire Oaks.—Capucine, 1. The Mosquito, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Rasby, 1. Chairman, 2.
Convivial Stakes.—Fly-by-Night, 1. Mangaroo, 2.
Second Great North and Scottish of England Biennial Stakes.—Rifleman, 1. Ellerraire, 2
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.—Hungarian beat Vignette
Chesterfield Handicap.—Vindex, 1. Pole Star, 2
Queen's Plate.—Neville, 1. Little Brown, 2
Burgundy Stakes.—Aurolat walked over.

THURSDAY.

Ebor Handicap.—Vandal, 1. Little Harry, 2
Juvenile Stakes.—Alfred, 1 Van Galen, 2.
County Plate.—Princess, 1. Early Bird, 2
Prince of Wales Stakes.—Artillery, 1. Mirage, 2.
Ebor St. Leger.—Wild Dayrell, 1. Oulston, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Mac gneen, 1. Bonnet and Buxom, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Alcyone, walked over.
Eglinton Stakes.—Musquito, 1.
Ake Produce Stake.—Overreach, 1. (Objected to.)

FRIDAY.

Knavesmire Stakes.—Lord of the Isles beat Paletot.
Great Yorkshire Stakes.—Rifleman, 1. Fandango, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Tenessee, 1. Blandus, 2.
Dord Derby's Plate.—King of Trumps, 1. Ellerraire, 2
Gimcrack Stakes.—Bonnet and Buxom, 2. Aloe and Buxom, 2.
Member's Plate. Miss Birch, 1. Sandbag, 2.
Consolation Stakes.—Para, 1. Professor, 2.
Sapling Stakes.—Elterdale colt beat Gildert

COUNTRY NEWS.

OPENING OF THE CRUMLIN VIADUCT.—NEWPORT, HEREFORD, AND ABERGAVENNY RAILWAY.—This stupendous specimen of engineering skill was opened on Monday with great éclat. The viaduct, a complete network of iron, stretches from the Sovereydd mountain across the valley to the Trynant on the other side, a distance of upwards of 1500 feet, at an altitude of nearly 220 feet above the level of the river. The various trains that arrived throughout the morning from Shrewsbury, Hereford, Gloucester, Bristol, and all parts of Wales, added thousands of visitors to the numbers already assembled on the spot. The ceremony of opening the line being duly accomplished, the directors, committee, and a number of ladies and gentlemen partook of an elegant dejeûner in a spacious marquee erected on a piece of table-land, looking over the valley.

SERVING ON JURIES.—The annual jury-papers are now in course of delivery at every occupied house in the kingdom, to be filled up by the tenants and occupiers, and returned to the overseer of either from overseer or other agent. By being promptly attended to by the occupiers, &c., a great deal of trouble would be saved to those entitled to exemption as well as the clerks of the peace, whose duty it is to compile from overseers' returns for the Counties in the course of next month, these jury-lists will be prepared by the overseers of each parish, and exhibited at the doors of every church and chapel in the county. Names are improperly inserted can have them struck out at the petty sessions.

HARVEST WAGES IN IRELAND. Agricultural labourers are in greater request and receive higher wages than has been known in Ireland for many years. Fifteen shillings per week, mowing, and other harvest operations, is engaged in Limerick on Saturday last, at 12s. 6d. per week (wet or dry) and diet; and on Monday morning, when fine weather appeared to have set in, they were eagerly picked up at 2s. 6d. per day and diet.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER. Last Saturday evening, about half past six o'clock, Melinda Payne, a fine little girl about ten years old, was [illegible] a quart of beer, to the Cook's Folly tavern, about [illegible] from their cottage, on the borders of Durdham Down, near Bristol. At about two in the afternoon from the river below, reflected by a winding and somewhat rugged path through the woods. Her poor little girl reaching the tavern, purchased and paid for the beer, and having had a couple of small cakes given to her by the landlady—one for herself, and another for a little brother sick at home—she left for the piece of ground again to the cottage. On Sunday morning her little dead body was found in the woods, concealed beneath some bushes. Not a person—little that the poor girl was killed where the body was found, as marks of any struggle, footmarks, or stains of blood can be elsewhere found; but the police consider that she must have been murdered elsewhere and carried to the spot where she was found, from the fact of the place being within twenty yards of a cottage, and not more than forty from her father's house, at either of which her cries might have been heard; from the unusually small quantity of blood found among the grass; and from the fact of the head and face being literally covered with blood, as if they had been wrapped in a cloth or a sack.

A SUN BLAST. On Sunday morning the 5th instant, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, a strange blight seized all the white thorn and gooseberry bushes which were in an exposed and elevated position. The whole of the trees seized were blackened on the southern side, as if they had been burned with fire, and conjecture was rife as to the cause of so strange occurrence. We are informed by a gentleman competent to enlighten us on the matter, that the cause was a "sun blast."—*Haverfordwest Telegraph*

ON Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, a thunder-storm of a very severe character commenced in the metropolis, which lasted till several hours after midnight. The rain came down in torrents, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning in rapid succession, illuminating the steeples of the various churches in the most beautiful and picturesque manner without intermission during the time the storm lasted.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 26.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Prince Albert born, 1819.
MONDAY, 27 West India Docks opened, 1802.
TUESDAY, 28.—St. Augustine. Submarine Telegraph first laid, 1850.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Louis Philippe died, 1850.
THURSDAY, 30.—Act abolishing Slavery passed, 1833.
FRIDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.
SATURDAY, Sept. 1.—St. Giles. Partridge-shooting begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 37	7 1	7 26	7 50	8 13	8 37	9 1
7 1	7 26	7 50	8 13	8 37	9 1	9 26
1 31	1 56	2 20	2 45	3 9	3 34	4 0
1 56	2 20	2 45	3 9	3 34	4 0	4 28
6 0	6 25	6 49	7 13	7 37	8 2	8 30
6 25	6 49	7 13	7 37	8 2	8 30	9 0
11 53	12 17	12 41	1 5	1 31	1 59	2 31
12 17	12 41	1 5	1 31	1 59	2 31	3 5

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

THE SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS

of this Grand International Event will be continued in

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

for Next Week, SEPTEMBER 1, and succeeding Weeks.

In addition to the Engravings in this Week's Publication, of which a List is given above, the Series will include Illustrations, by the first Artists of Paris and London, of all the Public Appearances and Receptions of her Majesty. Among other Engravings already in preparation are—

Palace of St. Cloud: Her Majesty's Salon.
Grand Staircase.
Reisener's celebrated Bureau
Grand Reception of her Majesty in the Streets of Paris:
Several Views of the Procession on the Boulevards.
Triumphal Arch, &c.
The Visit to Sainte Chapelle.
The Lake in the Bois de Boulogne.
Grand Review in the Champ de Mars.
The Imperial and Royal Cortége passing the Madeleine.
Visit to the Universal Exhibition
Visit to the Exhibition of the Fine Arts, with Specimens of the Pictures.
The Imperial and Royal Cortége at the Arc de l'Etoile.
Portraits of Prince Napoleon,
Prince Jerome,
M. de Rouville,
The Count de Morny, and
M. de Fleury.
Concert of the Conservatoire de Musique.
Reception of the Corps Diplomatique.
Visit to the Grand Opera.
Visit to the Picture Galleries of the Louvre.
Grand Ball at the Hôtel de Ville.
Drive in the Forest of St. Germains.
Versailles: The Palace Gardens and Fountains.
The Galerie des Glaces.
The Trianon and Reception.
Panoramic View of Paris, with the Louvre and Rue de Rivoli completed.
Large Picturesque Map of Paris.
Departure of her Majesty for England, &c., &c.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this Series must order immediately of the various newsmen, as the orders will be supplied in rotation as received.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, 198, Strand.

*** Several Illustrations of Foreign and Domestic News are unavoidably deferred, owing to the great extent and number of the Engravings of her Majesty's Visit to Paris.

BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.—Next week we shall engrave Mr. Carmichael's Sketches of the Attack on Sveaborg.

*** THE FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING OF HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE TUILERIES is intended to form the Frontispiece to the present volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855

COULD Parliament have been detained at its post but a few hours longer, the Speech from the Throne would have congratulated the nation on two victories to the arms of the Allies. The Baltic fleet and the Crimean army has each stricken its blow, and stricken home—the former aggressively, the latter in defence. In the northern sea a highly-prized and formidable fortress has been assailed, to the incalculable loss of the enemy; in the southern peninsula a numerous army, led by the Commander-in-Chief to the most important attack since Inkerman, has been routed with tremendous slaughter. A couple of days added to the Session, and these announcements would have preceded the spirited paragraph in which her Majesty declares that no course is left to her but a vigorous prosecution of the war. But the absence of such information in the Speech is amply atoned for. Nothing could be timed more fortunately—not to use a word of higher significance—than the arrival of the glorious news of the week. The reception of our Sovereign in the capital of those whom we trust and believe our posterity will learn to call our "hereditary friends" could not have been other than cordial; but a new element in the sentiment with which she has been met has elevated it to enthusiasm; for, while the Queen of England is the guest of France, the people of France learn that an Anglo-French fleet and an Anglo-French army have brilliantly vindicated the honour of the two nations on land and sea.

The exploit at Sveaborg is the less important of the two, but is far from being the mere experiment which it has pleased some writers to consider it. The skilful and masterly way in which the objects of the British and French Admirals were effected, without the loss of a single man, is also a matter to be noted; and this feature in the affair is assuredly one of those novelties in warfare for which the advances of science have prepared us to look, but for which the pedantry and obstinacy of constituted authorities, jealous of all innovations, have hitherto compelled us to look in vain. We doubt not that many an old officer's head has been shaken over the details of this Sveaborg affair; and that, despite the terrific explosions, the bombardment of forty-eight hours, the conflagration of four days, and the batteries seen to have been blown to pieces, he has dubious faith in an achievement unattended by a good deal of slaughter on our own side. For ourselves, we confess that the destruction of the vast stores and matériel of Sveaborg is the best instance we have seen, since hostilities began, of the way in which a highly-civilised nation should conduct its war. We have delivered a fearful blow, and we have not lost a life. Such triumphs cannot, under existing circumstance be often gained; but let them be always recognised by the ccates of progress and enlightenment in military as in civil affairs.

The moral effect of the c stisement which the Russians have received at Sveaborg is likely to be great. The glare of the conflagration must have been visible from the spires of St. Petersburg; and, though the mendacious talents of the Russian despatch-makers will doubtless exert themselves in a way worthy of the occasion, and show that a tremendous outlay of powder and ball by the Allies has produced little or no result, the fact that a hostile fleet had approached almost within sight of the metropolis, and fired away for days, the Russian vessels not daring to issue forth and repel the aggressors, must have its weight on the population of the Imperial city. To the actual suffering caused by the blockade this fierce insult is now added, but the Czar is impotent alike to relieve or to avenge. He orders private theatricals, to assist a ruined commerce, and he brings out old priests with new prayers to give success to a despairing army. It is stated that the Grand Duke Constantine, stung by the humiliation of seeing the Allied fleet destroying the stores of the famous stronghold, hastened to the Emperor and begged to be allowed to lead the Russian vessels to battle, but his solicitation was refused. This is to be regretted, as, had his wish been granted, his Royal Highness would, in all probability, have been, by this time, at Brussels; and such of his ships as were not at the bottom of the Gulf of Finland would have been on their way to Portsmouth to be rechristened and refitted.

But the battle of the Tchernaya, the news of which immediately followed the arrival of the tidings from the Baltic, is, as regards its results, far more important than the havoc committed in a fortress which bore no immediate part in the struggle. The Russians in the Crimea do not deceive themselves as to the final fate of Sebastopol. They know that they will not be able to fulfil their pledge, and "deliver up that holy jewel in safety to their master." The Allies are closing in upon them with relentless perseverance and energy; and, whether the last onslaught be made a month sooner or a month later, it will be made, and the place must fall. The crisis, however, warranted one grand effort, which, if successful, would much retard the catastrophe, and which, if the chances of war were propitious, might even jeopardise the invaluable position of the Allies in reference to their true ally, the sea. Besides which the resources of the Russian commanders have been greatly crippled by the recent operations in the Azoff, and there is reason to believe that the army near Sebastopol was dispirited and enfeebled by its privations, while new levies, or such remnants of them as survived the dreadful march from the interior, were being poured in to increase the embarrassments of the chief. Every reason combined for the giving battle, and for giving it on a large scale. Putting himself at the head of some 60,000 men, not intrusting the conduct of the affair to the baffled leader at Inkerman, Prince Gortschakoff advanced to the combat. Not as at Inkerman did the brunt of battle fall this time upon the British ranks. The French position was that which it would have been the great triumph of Prince Gortschakoff to force, and he addressed himself with all his energy to the task. The new levies are supposed to have been thrust forward in the first instance, but the assailing force also contained some of the best soldiery under the Prince's command. The French received them as France knows how to receive a foe, and our newer allies, the Sardinians, had, to the gratification of every man in the English and French army, the opportunity of sharing in the glory of the day. The English were not quite out of the work, though the triumph belongs to our friends, a well-served battery of ours being thankfully mentioned by the French leader. The result was another rout for the Russians, a fearful slaughter, and a heavy loss in wounded and prisoners. They were repulsed, and beaten back to a pass where for some three hours their hurrying masses underwent the deadly fire of the Allies, and Prince Gortschakoff retreated, in disgrace, leaving nearly five thousand men behind him. The all-important position was saved, and the battle of the Tchernaya is another name for the pages of history.

INCREASED SALARY OF MAGISTRATES.—On Saturday last a new Act was issued to increase the salary of the chief magistrate at Bow street from £1000 to £1200 a year. The other metropolitan magistrates have had their salaries increased from £1000 to £1200 a year.

CALIGRAPHY.—Among the curiosities exhibiting at the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street, is a marvellous specimen of penmanship, beautifully executed by Mr. Thomas Dunnable: it contains no fewer than 200 figures, and has been designed as a memento to the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

MISS NIGHTINGALE AT SCUTARI.—A gentleman writing from Constantinople, under date of the 14th, says: "Miss Nightingale has returned from the Crimea to Scutari, and her health is now re-established. In person she is tall and graceful: her head is small and finely shaped; her face full of loveliness; her eyes have the charm of the most womanly softness; the upper lip and mouth display unlimited courage; and, taking nature for my model, and apart from all romance, she may be termed beautiful. I should say she might be from twenty-eight to thirty years of age. What has not the current cost? By her courageous efforts we have now a hospital at Scutari where the most perfect accommodation can be given to 3000 sick men, and every want satisfied; the beds, bed-linen, and wards are scrupulously clean and beautifully ventilated, and the attendance perfect. Would that as much could be said for many of the hospitals I have visited in London. Mons. Soyer has left for the Crimea, however, before he had got the kitchen in good working order, and the two young Frenchmen are in charge of its management. Jellies, lemonades, and good things appeared to be the order of the day. In each ward of the hospital the Queen's letter, addressed to Mr. Sidney Herbert, appears painted on the wall, in large letters of red, blue, and gold."

THE HARVEST AND THE MILITIA.—The war and the recruiting for the Militia having drawn many young and strong hands from the labours of the field, it was probable that some difficulty might be found in finding a sufficient number of able men to lower and get in the crops with the rapidity that will be necessary to take advantage of the fine weather while it lasts. Lieut.-Colonel Brise, commanding the West Essex Militia, therefore requests us to make known that, should the demand for harvest be greater than the supply for harvest operations in any district in this county, he will be happy to assist any brother agriculturists, by granting furloughs, for a short period, to a limited number of men of the West Essex Militia, for the purpose of assisting in the harvest.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A WELL-KNOWN person in the history of English literature during the nineteenth century has just been removed from among us. What young lady, of any age—within the teens, and even beyond that uncertain range—has not heard of Henry Colburn? Sometimes the name was mixed with that of Bentley—oftener it appeared alone; but it was a name referred to with confidence in London circulating libraries, and boldly appealed to at lesser libraries, to be seen at Scarborough, Harrowgate, Cheltenham, Leamington, Ramsgate, and we will add, Margate.

Henry Colburn died at his house in Bryanstone-square, London, on Thursday, the 16th inst. His age is not stated; but we will appeal to Lady Morgan, and ask if the intelligent publisher of her best works had not exceeded at his death the Scriptural period of threescore and ten? We first hear of Mr. Colburn in Conduit-street, Regent street—(we have been in circles of his old friends, where his name has been mentioned invariably with kindness)—yes, we first hear of him there—the sole representative, in 1814, of a "Public Library" conducted on liberal principles, and supported by aristocratic patronage. In 1814, and for a few years longer, he was a kind of Ebers, or Cawthorn, or Mudie—managing a business of his own in a business-like manner, making friends, and forming that intimate knowledge of trade hereafter of such excellent use in catering to the wants of the great reading public in Great Britain and Ireland.

He began with light literature, and may be said to have adhered to it through his forty years' existence as a London publisher. Mr. Lockhart, indeed, assures us that he was long exclusively known as "the standard purveyor" of what is called light reading—novels of fashionable life, and "such like pretty ephemera." But he had another kind of reputation, which, amidst the trash of perhaps ten thousand volumes (for he is said to have published as many) will preserve his name among the leading booksellers of Great Britain; the Memoirs of Evelyn, and the still more famous Diary of Pepys, were first given to the public by this careful caterer for public wants. The Memoirs of Evelyn (this is something for *Notes and Queries*), after a miraculous escape from the thread-papers of at least two dowagers, were transcribed by Mr. Upcott for publication; refused by every house of fame in London; and, at last, published by a library-keeper in Conduit-street, in two quarto volumes—price five pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence! This work, disregarded by the London trade, arrived at a second edition, in the same shape and price, within a year—much to the surprise of the "Row;" and, we believe, much to the surprise of Mr. Colburn himself.

It has been said of Mr. Colburn since his death by one perfectly competent to pass an opinion of the kind, that in his long experience of the London trade no one was more intuitively a publisher than Henry Colburn. He had a keen appreciation of what the public required—an excellent knowledge himself of the market value of what was offered to him for sale, and a tact in finding others to whom he could appeal with safety in any doubt. His leading adviser was Mr. Charles Ollier, once a publisher himself, and eminently skilled in assisting at the birth of a volume of memoirs, or a three-volume novel or romance.

The first works of any originality published by Mr. Colburn were those of Lady Morgan. There was merit in whatever Lady Morgan wrote: but the *Quarterly*, by its bitterness, materially assisted in forcing their early circulation. With "France," by Lady Morgan, commenced Mr. Colburn's career as an ingenious advertiser on a large scale. No bookseller ever rivalled him in the admirable art of puffery. He had recourse to every artifice; and years elapsed (and his fortune was made) before his skill in advertising was allowed to be quackery. An instance of his style in "doing" John Bull is before us while we write, in one of his Catalogues of "Important Works"—for all his books, when put before the public, were equally "important." To make Lady Morgan's "France" sell he appended to the advertisement this taking paragraph:—

The *Journal de Paris* makes the following remarks on this spirited and amusing work:—

"Lady Morgan has been run after, entertained, and almost worshipped, in all our fashionable circles: she has studied us from head to foot, from the court to the village, from the boudoir to the kitchen.

Peasants, noblemen, duchesses, citizens' wives, priests, soldiers, Royalists, Ultras, Constitutionalists both of the year '89 and 1816, children of the Revolution, eulogisers of former times, authors, players, painters, musicians, poets, dancers, gamblers, mendicants, promenaders, parasites, valets-de-chambre, footmen, nurses, frequenters of the theatres, auditors of the institute; no individual has escaped the notice of Lady Morgan. She has seen, observed, analysed, and described everything, men and things, speeches and characters.

His skill was still more admirably shown in an advertisement (so we are assured) in which he forced "Pelham," the first novel of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, into not an undue, but into an unexpected sale.

To Mr. Colburn's knowledge of what the public required we are indebted for the *New Monthly Magazine*; and, in part, for the *Literary Gazette*, that originator of weekly literary criticism. The *New Monthly* (now in Mr. Ainsworth's hands) was started in 1814, as a rival to the *Old Monthly*, then under the control of its publisher, Sir Richard Phillips. It was established "on the principles of general patriotism and loyalty," and was advertised "as an antidote to a magazine distinguished for sentiments tending to encourage disaffection and infidelity." The first editor was Dr. Watkins (once known by his Dictionary and his "Life of Sheridan"), who was succeeded, in 1820, by Campbell, the poet; and Campbell, in his turn, was succeeded by Bulwer, the elder Hook, and Hood. Mr. Colburn was always especially liberal in his management of his magazine, and was as proud of the *New Monthly* as Murray was of the *Quarterly*, or Blackwood was of "My Maga."

In the year 1830 Mr. Colburn, then living in New Burlington street, took a partner—Mr. Richard Bentley, the printer, of the firm of S. and R. Bentley. This unexpected alliance did not last long. On the 31st of August, 1832, they unexpectedly dissolved partnership—Mr. Colburn, it is said, undertaking not to recommence publishing in any place within twenty miles of London. This prohibition he soon found irksome; and, like the retiring partner in the tallow concern, who stipulated for coming in on melting days, he set up as a publisher at Windsor, beyond the distance. Afterwards he removed to Great Marlborough street, and finally surrendered his business to Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, still, however, reserving to himself a few favourite copyrights, such as the Diaries of Evelyn, Pepys, and D'Arblay, the Peerage of Burke, Miss Strickland's "Queens," and a stray work or two which still promised something.

Mr. Colburn retired from the turmoil of business surrounded by many literary friends, whom he delighted to see at his table. He was fond, too, of the Fine Arts, and his drawing-rooms were decorated by two masterpieces of our living English school of art. In the front drawing-room was Mr. Maclise's large and admirable picture of "Caxton showing his First Proof-sheet to King Edward IV. and his Courtiers;" and in his other room, one of the finest landscapes of Mr. Clarkson Stanfield.

It would be easy to gossip about such a man in a column dedicated to such matters as this delights in. But we must part with so forbidding a subject—only remarking, that Mr Colburn was twice married, and that his wife, Eliza Ann, only daughter of Captain Crosbie, R.N., to whom he was married in 1841, still survives him.

An affecting anecdote connected with the sudden death of Mr. Patrick Park, the sculptor, is current in artistic circles. Mr. Park was at Warrington, at the station, in apparently rude health. On leaving the platform his attention was arrested by a porter endeavouring to lift a heavy hamper of ice. With impulsive generosity he stepped forward to assist him, and placed the load on the man's shoulder. No sooner was this done than he found his mouth full of blood. He had ruptured a portion of the ice which the man was carrying, to stop the hemorrhage; but the remedy was ineffectual—he had ruptured a blood vessel on the lungs. After some delay—during which he transacted business, unaware of his danger—he was conveyed to a hotel, where the best medical assistance that could be procured was employed in his behalf, but in vain. He expired, it is stated, on the third day after the accident.

The ballads and broadsides sold last week at Mr. Nicol's sale proved to be the duplicates of the famous Roxburgh collection. This was detected by Mr. Halliwell, by whom they were secured.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—PROCE

N ON THE BOULEVARDS DES ITALIENS.—(SEE PAGE 243.)

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, AUG. 11, 1855.

THE protracted tediousness of the siege of Sebastopol—the increased difficulties which meet us at every moment as we advance—the augmenting numbers of our killed and wounded in the trenches—arestill the subjects for repetition and comment this week as they were last. The confidence of the Russians is apparently as great as ever it was; and, when they showed one of our officers—their prisoner, Captain Montagu—the Redan some days ago, their officers expressed their conviction that Sebastopol could not be taken. That Sebastopol must be captured is, however, the determination of our Generals; and in the pursuit of their object they are not to be deterred by any obstacles. Notwithstanding the persistence of the enemy, his continual shelling and the dangers to which working parties are exposed, the advanced parallels are assuming a favourable aspect. The ground, as we advance, is more and more rocky as we approach the town, so that they cannot be made strong enough, unless earth bags are brought from a distance. The boldest of our men crawl in the dark nights to the outer and unprotected side, and there, amid the din and crash of shells, which burst into red-hot particles like huge sparks from a giant anvil, they labour and strengthen the works. So great appears at this moment to be the quantity of ammunition in possession of the enemy, that they have resumed a habit in which they indulged at first; and at short intervals in the night the farthest camps of the Second and Light Divisions are visited by 84-pounders, which roll in among the tents, and far beyond the famed windmill, up to which of old they had not been able to reach. Deserters, from the Russians, of whom there are great numbers, tell us that guns which can no longer hold on their carriages, or have been condemned for other reasons, are imbedded in the ground, fired by a train of powder, and thus gifted with the tremendous force which enables the shot to be projected to a great distance without danger to the artillerymen. It is supposed, from the vast number of carts which enter Sebastopol, and which one does not see issuing out again, that they are vehicles of the rudest construction taken to pieces and burnt on their arrival, whilst the cattle are either sent back in droves, or consumed as food for the army. For five days past the Russian fire has been heavier, perhaps, than we have known it in the intervals of regular bombardments. It consists chiefly of mortar-shells, which are thrown from all the works; and, amongst the rest, from the summit of Fort Constantine, where a mortar-battery was lately erected. Our losses from these projectiles cannot be short of 800 killed and wounded per month. Sickness, on the other hand, is not abating, and shows itself especially amongst the newest draughts which arrive here. The 72nd, amongst the rest, has been seriously visited, having had in the course of one week twenty-four deaths in a draught of 250 men. In the midst of all this General Simpson is gaining golden opinions by his care, his activity, and his determination to see everything and attend to all. He is continually seen everywhere visiting and encouraging all.

Omer Pacha, who left the Crimea ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining from the Ministry at Constantinople permission to take the direction of the Asiatic war, has not since returned hither, and will, it is said, surrender his command into other hands. After the Bulgarian campaign in which Omer Pacha's fame had been raised by the successful resistances of Oltenitza, Kalafat, and Silistria, and the occupation of Bucharest, there was but one laurel that the Turkish Generalissimo wished to add to those he had already won. He wanted to take part in a pitched battle, where his soldiers might finally establish a reputation of good fighters in the field. The inglorious successes of campaigns in Kurdistan, the mountain warfare of the Bosnian and Montenegrin insurrection had not been of a kind to test this, and it seemed likely, as the spring of this year had opened vigorously with a bombardment, which cost the Russians 7000 men, that the operations of the siege, conducted by the Allies, would be sufficiently speedy to enable the united forces of the English, French, Turks, and Sardinians to force the heights occupied by the reserves of the enemy. Having been asked for the support of a small body of troops to co-operate in any movement which might be made in the open field, in the event of speedy successes, Omer Pacha, anxious for distinction, brought a larger force than had been required of him, and spent his time in marching back and forward from Balaclava to Baidar, failing in all efforts to draw the Russians from their positions, which touch Aloupka on the right, and have their centre at Bagtcheseral. It was not for this that Omer Pacha came out. His old rival Muchir Ismail Pacha, who refused the chief command in Asia that he might take that of the Crimean corps, fell back upon the command of the armies in Bulgaria, and chuckled now, no doubt, at finding that no general engagement had been fought. Omer Pacha, foiled here, and perhaps not finding among his European colleagues that condescension to his views which he hoped to obtain, saw, in the advance of the Russians to the investment of Kars, a new field for exertion in that part of the Sultan's dominions where failure had hitherto been the rule, and where he might hope that success would be the result of his presence. The Russians, however, alarmed I believe by a movement of the Circassians against Tiflis which would have placed the force before Kars in an undesirable position, and not having even the thousandth part of the supplies which are so plentiful in the town of Sebastopol, in the shape of siege guns and ammunition, retired from the investment which they had commenced, and fell back, leaving to the Asiatic campaign in its turn no possibility of being signalised by great deeds. Omer Pacha remains for the present at Constantinople, and if he does not soon resume his command here, is to be succeeded by Muchir Abdy Pacha, a soldier of European instruction, whose military star has not hitherto been a happy one. The only known events in his career are his failures last year in Asia.

You may remember amongst the men who particularly showed bravery at the passage of the Danube last year, Colonel Ogilvie, of General Cannon's staff. He saw much service during the winter at Eupatoria, where he defended a redoubt with his regiment during the attack of the Russians. I regret to tell you that a few days back this officer, who was on the eve of returning to England, died of cholera after a short illness of twelve hours.

Whilst we are expending daily efforts in the endeavour to destroy the Russian ships of war, which week after week present their broadsides in hostile array at us, safely confident of the strength given them by their thick linings of earth-bags,—whilst interminable protocols make the annihilation of Russian naval power in the Black Sea the *sine qua non* of peace,—we hear that another fleet, larger than that which floats in the waters of Sebastopol, has been launched at Nikolaieff. We are told of a three decker just off the stocks, and six or seven ships, all of which may be armed by simply moving them down the river. If this be true, is it not extraordinary that steps were not taken to pay a visit to the celebrated dockyard of Nikolaieff? Are Kinburn and Otchakov fortresses that effectually close the mouths of the Bug and Dnieper? I am not aware that this is so; nor do I believe that any attempt has been made to try the possibility of entering the strait defended by these works. Yet we have ships fit enough, and men determined enough, for such a service. Well may the Russians think themselves invincible, if we permit them to build a new fleet before we have succeeded in destroying the old.

Other letters and despatches have been received from the Crimea, but they contain very little additional information. On the 11th, which was only five days before the battle of the Tchernaya, the sardinians were said to be "hard at work, fortifying their position, which is certainly a rather exposed one, being just on the hills where the Russians could cross the river." The forethought which made them prepare for the threatened attack has been amply justified. Regarding the alleged aggressive intentions of the Russians, the same correspondent says:

Scarcely has the last report of a meditated attack by the Russians died away when it is again revived. They are said to be only expecting reinforcements, which most of the deserters call the militia, evidently meaning troops from the military colonies with which Russia abounds. Already, some time ago, a list of volunteers was opened for the passage of the Tchernaya, but it seems not to have met with great favour in the eyes of the troops. One of the deserters says that in his regiment, which was the most enthusiastic, only 320 men offered themselves; in other regiments even fewer, so that on the whole the number of volunteers did not amount to more than 10,000 men. This number would not be very formidable, but, of course they will be in case of an attack supported by those who have not volunteered.

Nearly all deserters speak of the shortness of supplies in Sebastopol; indeed, there now seems every reason to believe that it was the desperation caused by the prospect of half rations which led to the late attack. On this head the *Post* of Thursday says:—

We have, more than ever, reason to believe that the Russian forces in the Crimea are suffering intensely from want of food and necessary supplies; and that this, combined with other causes, assures their speedy expulsion from Sebastopol and the south of the Crimea.

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

In part of our last week's impression we gave a brief telegraphic announcement of the signal defeat of the Russians on the 16th inst. Since then other despatches have been received from the Crimea, which more than confirm the first report. The loss of the enemy turns out to have been much greater than was at first supposed, while that of the Allies is comparatively small.

This is partly owing to the fact that the latter were thoroughly on their guard, against a surprise. Some weeks ago various Russian deserters apprised the Allied Commanders that the enemy meditated an assault upon the line of the Tchernaya. Acting on the warning, while suspecting that it had no foundation, because it seemed an act of madness to assail the Allies, so strongly posted and so well prepared, the Commanders kept the covering army in a state of constant vigilance; and, as General Simpson stated in a recent despatch, frequent reconnaissances were made in the direction of the Russian positions. He rightly guessed, too, that they would maintain their central posts on the plateau of the Belbec; and although General Pelissier and himself evidently entertained the idea of an attack upon the Tchernaya as a possibility, they could hardly have looked upon it as probable, because it would be so perilous. It seems, however, that the deserters were right; that reinforcements had come up, and that an offensive movement was meditated and arranged.

The line of the Tchernaya is well adapted for a defensive position, but it would not probably have arrested the onset either of French or English troops. The river breaks through the mountains near Tchorgoun, and runs along a pleasant valley, passes under the heights of Inkerman, where the valley narrows to a gorge, and flows into the Bay of Sebastopol. From Tchorgoun to Inkerman the ground on the left bank slopes upwards from the river, the hills approaching nearer to the river than they do on the right bank. At Tchorgoun and at Traktir bridges span the stream, and a few miles to the west of Traktir there is a ford. The lines occupied by the French and Sardinians extend from the ridge in the rear of the plateau of Sebastopol, along the slopes of the hills, across the Simpheropol road, up to Tchorgoun. Four French divisions occupied the left and centre of the position, defending the ford and the bridge of Traktir; while on the right the Sardinians held the ground above Tchorgoun, with the Turks in their rear at Kamara. The Russian troops had to descend from the Mackenzie ridge and deploy, partly on a high hill much further removed from the Tchernaya than the rising ground occupied by the Allies, and partly on the more level country between the mass of which runs the Simpheropol road. The Allies, therefore, occupied a position from which artillery could play with good effect upon troops attempting to pass the river, while the enemy were under the disadvantage of moving upon lower ground before they could come to effectively close quarters with the Allies. Moreover, the latter had time to make themselves completely masters of the position; the sardinians, especially, had covered their front with earth works calculated to sustain the shock of superior numbers. Except so far as numbers were concerned, the position was that of the Alma reversed, and the result proved the great inferiority of the Russians under such circumstances.

It was at dawn that the Russians came on, under the leadership of Gortschakoff, displaying, as the sun rose, the imposing masses of an army of 60,000 men, including 5000 horse and twenty batteries. The principal weight of the attack was directed against the bridge that crosses the river at Traktir; but the losses of the Sardinians show that the enemy's left must have been hotly engaged with the gallant Italians. It may be inferred that the enemy persisted obstinately in his efforts to force the bridge of Traktir, for we are told that he left many of his dead there. The battle had lasted three hours, and then the enemy, already defeated, seeing the reserves of the Allies marching up to the scene of action, retreated on Mackenzie's farm. General La Marmora says he has 200 men put *hors de combat* General Pelissier, in a despatch to the French Minister of War, says:—

August 17, Half-past 11 p.m.

In the attack of yesterday the enemy came forward with five divisions, 6000 horse and twenty batteries, determined to occupy the Tchouchune mountains. After passing the river at several points, they had brought up an immense accumulation of sapping tools, planks, mantlets, ladders, and ladders, all which they abandoned in their flight. According to its usual custom, our artillery fought bravely and with great success. An English battery of position on the Piedmontese hill afforded very efficient assistance. The Russians left on the field at least 2500 dead. Thirty-five of their officers and 1620 soldiers are in our ambulances. Three Russian Generals were killed. We have made besides 400 prisoners. Our loss consists of 181 dead and 810 wounded. Taxer, Darbois, Alpy, and Saint Remy are severely wounded; De Failles and Barthe less severely. Our brigade has only received a slight wound.

A despatch dated Sunday last from General Pelissier gives the following estimate of the Russian loss:—

The nearest return we could make gives the following results:—Russians buried by the French, 2129; by the Russians, 1200: total, 3329.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

On the 16th of July the Russians made a grand demonstration against Kars: their object was to cover and bring safely into camp an enormous convoy of provisions, which had been sent on to them from Alexandropol. From that day to the 21st all was quiet, but General Mouravieff was drawing together his forces, and effecting the operation he had at his disposal. His two battalions of infantry, one battalion of chasseurs, one of engineers, three regiments of dragoons, two regiments of Cossack regulars, some Bashi bozouks of the Chirvan district, and some Armenian militia, besides eight guns, which he had received from Tiflis, were ten days strong. This army may be computed to be from thirty-five to forty thousand strong. It is divided round Kars, having a radius of about three leagues. It forms four corps, is independent of the division occupying Soukhoum Kaleh, and is drawing supplies from Unskar-Dagh.

The Turkish forces are divided into two corps, under the chief command of the Muchir Vaaf Pacha. The first corps, that of Kars, consists of four divisions—viz, that of General Kmetty (Ismail Pacha), 4500 strong; secondly, that of Tahir Pacha, 3000 strong; a third, a division of 4000 men, fourthly, another of 3500 men. The second army corps, commanded by Mehemet Pacha, Governor General of Erzeroum, which has 1500 men, who are Irregulars, and are commanded by Vakir Pacha; that of Kupu Kenl, 10,000 strong, but also Irregulars, and commanded by Veli Pacha; lastly, that of Alth, 3000 strong, who likewise are Irregulars, and are commanded by Ali Pacha.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 13th inst., in which it is stated that the postal communications between Kars and Erzeroum was interrupted on the 7th inst., that the Russians had advanced as far as Kapricio on the road to Erzeroum, and that ten thousand Bashi-bozouks had arrived at the latter place.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM EYRE, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Third Division in the Crimea, and his successor in the command of the Second Brigade of that Division is Colonel Charles Trollope, of the 52nd Regiment.

GOVERNMENT has decided upon erecting barracks on an extensive scale at the foot of the new bridge at Ranelagh; and the troops will be able to drill in the new park at Battersea.

SEVERAL newly-constructed mills, on wheels, with shafts, for the purpose of grinding corn for the army, have been forwarded to the Crimea.

The *Glatton* floating battery, accompanied by the *Horatia*, 24, put into Falmouth on the 13th: they would seize a favourable opportunity of getting to sea, to cross the Bay of Biscay in as smooth water as possible. The *Glatton* is highly spoken of, and as having done exceedingly well.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON

War Department, Aug. 23.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch, addressed to his Lordship, by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol, August 11, 1855.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint you that during the past week the army has been unceasingly employed in strengthening and improving the advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that it is with the greatest difficulty my approach can be made.

Brevet-Major Macgowan, of the 93rd, is supposed to have fallen a prisoner into the hands of the enemy. I have caused a letter to be addressed to the governor of the place to ascertain his fate, but up to this time I have received no answer.

The health of the army is, on the whole, good, although the cholera still continues to take daily several victims.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c., &c., &c.

War Department, Aug. 23

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol., Aug 7.

My Lord, Since the 5th instant nothing has occurred to form the subject of a despatch.

I have the honour to enclose the list of casualties to the 5th instant. I regret to be have to inform your Lordship of the death of Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regiment, which took place yesterday. He was an excellent officer, and is a severe loss to her Majesty's service.

Captain Layard, 38th Regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, left this morning of disease, in charge of a steamer, *Pirth*, in Balaclava harbour, to which ship he had been removed in the hope of benefiting his health.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES, KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 3RD TO THE 5TH AUGUST, 1855, INCLUSIVE

KILLED.

1st Battalion 1st Foot: Lance-Corporal Richard Horan. 77th Foot: Private William Cooper. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private John Delaney. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private Thomas Miller. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private Daniel Thompson. 3rd Foot: Lance-Corporal Henry Bellew; Private Henry Oaten. 38th: Sergeant R. Hughes. 49th: Private George Moore. 23rd Foot: Private Edward Quin. 46th: Private Michael Sweeney. 95th: Sergeant Maurice M'Grath.

WOUNDED.

1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Captain Hon. W. C. W. Coke, slight contusion. 55th Foot: Lieutenant C. H. Evans, dangerously.

August 3.—1st Battalion 1st Foot: Privates Thomas [illegible], dangerously; George Rogers, severely; James Sullivan, slightly. 17th Foot: Private William Dowell, severely. 23rd: Private John Fowler, severely; David Richardson, dangerously; [illegible], severely. 30th: Private George Clarke, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private William Russell, severely; William Davies, slightly.

August 4.—1st Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private John Pullen, William Holywood, severely; George Wilhall, Charles Shepherd, slightly. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private Thomas Burns, slightly. 1st Battalion 1st Foot: Private Charles Nicholls, William Sanders, slightly. 19th Foot: Private James Caulfin, severely; John Stanley, Thomas Medlicott, Daniel O'Connell, slightly. 21st: Lance-Corporal George Edwin, severely. 34th: Private James Frost. Corporal Thomas Roberts, Private Edward Lennon, William Crutchley, Thomas Carder, Michael Sheridan, John Weekly, Henry Walton, slightly; James West, severely. 41st: Corporals John Gresdon, Martin O'Dea, slightly; Privates G. T. Gee, William Mansby severely. 42nd: Lance-Corporal L. Bert Ingram, severely. 49th: Private Thomas Hagan, slightly. 50th: Private James Anderson, slightly. 56th: Sergeant Robert Carey, Patrick Callaghan, Lance-Sergeant Benjamin Haddick, slightly; Corporal Daniel [illegible], severely; Private Jeremiah Lucey, severely; William Martin, Wm. Stanley, Wm. [illegible], Edward Bloomfield, Thomas Scanlan, Thomas Graham, Thomas O'Reilly, Henry Addison, [illegible] Cann, John Crowe, William Mara, Michael Conway, John Cain, slightly. 77th: Private [illegible] Stratford, severely; [illegible], slightly. 88th: Private Richard [illegible] Lakey, Michael [illegible], severely; Sergeant John M'Gilvray, slightly; Private John Campbell, severely; [illegible] Kan, dangerously. 79th: Private Robert Rea, [illegible]. 95th: Corporal Matthew Barke, dangerously. 96th: [illegible]

August 5.—1st Battalion 1st Foot: Lance-Corporals Thomas Mahon, severely; James Mullan, slightly. 7th: Private James [illegible], Henry Hall, severely; [illegible], slightly. 17th: Private Michael Walsh, slightly. 23rd: Private [illegible], slightly. 30th: Private Matthew Craig, slightly. 34th: Private Joseph [illegible], severely. 41st: Private Patrick Brazel, severely; Patrick Brazel, severely. 49th: Private James Thomason, slightly. 50th: Private Edward [illegible], slightly. 68th: Private John Leahy, severely. 79th: Private [illegible], severely. 95th: Private Joseph Crowther, slightly. 96th: Private Thomas [illegible], severely. 97th: Private [illegible], severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private [illegible].

DETTLEMENTS [illegible]. Lieut Charles Prevost, slightly.

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL LYONS.

Admiralty, August 18, 1855.

The Despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea:—

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, August 4, 1855.

Sir,—In continuation of the proceedings of the squadron in the Sea of Azoff since those which were reported in my letter of the 30th ultimo (No. 613), I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Commander Sherard Osborn, of the *Curlew*, the senior officer in that sea, reporting to me the steps he had taken to harass the enemy as much as possible, and to punish him at Berdiansk for having fired at some of our people, although the town had been previously spared on the plea of its being defenceless.

Commander Osborn does not fail to point out how to do justice to the merits of the officers by whom he has been so ably seconded; and he particularly mentions Commander Rowley Lambert, of the *Curlew*, the officer next in seniority to himself, who has on all occasions been conspicuous for his activity and gallantry.

Commander Osborn has also on several occasions borne the highest testimony to the merits of those gallant officers, Lieutenant William Horton, commanding the *Swift*, and Lieutenant John E. Commerell, commanding the *Weser*.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

With reference to the above despatch, the undermentioned officers have this day been promoted:—Commander Sherard Osborn to be Captain, Lieutenant William Horton to be Commander.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION.—On Wednesday last the Duke of Cambridge, the Premier and Lady Palmerston, Lord Panmure, Mr. E. Ellice Peel, the Earl of Cardigan, and other military and civil officials, arrived at Dover by special train, and were received with a salute from the heights, and at the station by Colonel Winlock, Major Mildmay, Colonel Commandant Streatfield, Captain M'Dwaine, R.N., and a guard of honour. Thence they proceeded in carriages to the western heights, where the Swiss Legion, comprising 1200 men, were drawn up, and from Lady Palmerston received their first colours, with the usual ceremony on the occasion. The body of troops received their colours with great enthusiasm, and one of the officers addressed the distinguished visitors, and then the Swiss, with much eloquence and good feeling. The men then marched past in review order, and subsequently were dismissed, to partake of an entertainment of roast beef and good ale, provided for them on benches on the heights. The distinguished visitors, attended by Colonel Winlock and Major Mildmay, left for Sandling Park, near Shorncliffe, where Lady Palmerston also presented the colours to the 2nd battalion of the British German Legion, under Colonel Wooldridge. The Baron Stutterheim, the Commander-in-Chief of the legion, presided at the table, and the whole of the officers of the regiment were present. After the ceremony, Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., entertained at the park the whole of the officers at a grand déjeûner; and the whole of the legion, 3000 strong, were regaled in the same manner as the Swiss, at the expense of a county subscription. Colonel Dickson, Colonel Stahlbrieger, Colonel Rayner, Major Lytham, and the officers of the Swiss Legion gave an elegant luncheon, in a spacious marquee on the heights, to a select party of visitors.

MESSRS. W. and T. SMITH, of Shields, have nearly completed, and will have ready for sea this week, a powerful [illegible] named the *Chesapeake*, which is fitting up as a floating factory for the army in the Crimea. Her arrangements are most complete and ample, and artisans will be able to execute any kind of iron work on board of her. Between decks is laid out as a large iron fitting shop, which is furnished with [illegible] of the latest improvements, consisting of drilling-machines, shearing machines, and slotting-machines. She has also several smiths' forges, and two blasts fitted up, between the benches, and cupola for [illegible] and brass founding. In addition to her marine [illegible] horse portable engines will drive the machinery, and [illegible] work on board. She is built in the [illegible] and is a [illegible], and the artisans engaged to go out with her are engine-fitters, blacksmiths, brass-finishers, cast-iron and brass founders, house carpenters, shoemakers, and gun-carriage smiths. A party of miners also proceed with her, for the purpose of being engaged in sinking wells for the supply of water for the army. They have a complete set of mining apparatus. The machinery has been procured from the best factories in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, and has been fitted up with much care, under the superintendence of Captain Collinson, R.N., and Colonel Tulloch and Mr. Anderson, surveyor of machinery from Woolwich.

THE erection of a large range of wooden huts at Pembroke Dockyard is now rapidly proceeding, a number being finished. These barracks are to be capable of accommodating 1600 men, with their officers and staff. The contract with the Board of Ordnance specified that they were to be finished in six weeks. The launch of the *Repulse*, 90 guns, is to take place during the spring tides of next month.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

By the arrival of letters and despatches from the Baltic we are now in possession of ample details relating to the bombardment of Sveaborg. It was on the 7th instant that the English fleet sailed for that fortress. At 9.30 a.m. signal was made from the flagship, "Outward and leeward-most ships weigh." The fleet, consisting of nine British line of battle ships, thirteen steam frigates and sloops, sixteen mortar-vessels, and an equal number of gun boats, sailed from Nargen, and after a pleasant run of five hours anchored at a distance of about 5000 yards from the fortress of Sveaborg. In the course of the same evening the French fleet joined, and immediately commenced throwing up a mortar battery on the island of Langörn, situate some 2000 yards to the north of the cluster of five islands which form the principal part of the fortress of Sveaborg. Next day, the 8th, both fleets were busily employed preparing for action; the mortar-vessels were towed into position, about 3700 yards from the fortress, with 400 fathoms each of cable to "haul and veer on," as circumstances might require. This arrangement proved of the greatest advantage, and much credit is due to the originator of it. The line of-battle ships remained in the same order they had at first anchored in. The steamers *Magicienne*, *Vulture*, and *Euryalus*, took up a position in rear of the mortar-vessels, for the purpose of being ready to give them and the gun-boats any assistance they might require. The *Lightning* and *Locust* were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to tow out any gun or mortar vessels that might be injured, or otherwise rendered incapable of remaining longer under fire, in fact every possible arrangement having been made which prudence and fore sight could suggest, the signal was made from the flagship at 7 15 on the morning of the 9th, "Gun and mortar vessels open fire with shell"

At 7 50 a.m the first mortar was fired, and taken up along the whole line, the gun boats running in to within 3000 yards, and getting their range. The enemy returned our fire very briskly with red-hot shot and shell; but, although their range was good, the damage inflicted was comparatively trifling, owing principally to the excellent handling of the gun boats and mortar-vessels—the former being continually on the move, and the latter hauling or veering on their 400-fathom cable as soon as they found the Russian shot falling too close to be pleasant. At 10.20 the first Russian magazine exploded, and a fire broke out in the Arsenal. About noon a second magazine exploded; and at 12 15 a most terrific explosion took place, followed by a succession of minor ones. The force of this was so immense that a battery of guns *en barbette* was literally blown to pieces. At 12.40 more magazines exploded; at this time, the dockyards, arsenal, barracks, all the Government buildings, storehouses, &c., were burning furiously. The sight was most grandly imposing. The yards and poops of the line-of-battle ships were crowded with the excited "tars," who cheered vociferously after every explosion, as only British sailors know how to cheer. To add to this frightful din, the liners *Cornwallis* and *Hastings*, and steam frigate *Amphion*, opened their broadsides at the same moment; and, as if to crown the whole, the *Arrogant*, *Cossack*, and *Cruiser* chimed in with this tremendous chorus, by commencing a heavy fire, with good effect, on a large body of troops which they chanced to espy on a small island to the eastward of the fortress. The commende continued with little abatement up to eight o'clock p.m., when the gun boat recall was hoisted. Several of the mortar-vessels were also found to be injured from the quick and incessant firing, and had to be brought out to undergo repairs; those, however, which were not damaged, still kept up their fire, in conjunction with the French mortar battery, until 10 30 p.m, at which hour the rocket-boats from the fleet went in and kept up their part of the performance until daylight. The scene during the night was grand beyond description: the whole of Sveaborg appeared one mass of flame, the rockets and shells adding not a little to the awful splendour of the fiery landscape.

At 5 30 a.m., on the 10th, the fire again opened from our whole line, and continued throughout the day, at the end of which little appeared left to be done; all the mortars, French and English, were more or less injured. Some idea, however, of the services rendered by these vessels may be gathered from the fact that during the two days' bombardment not less than 1000 tons of iron were thrown into a space of about half a mile in diameter by the English vessels alone, and that upwards of 100 tons of powder were expended.

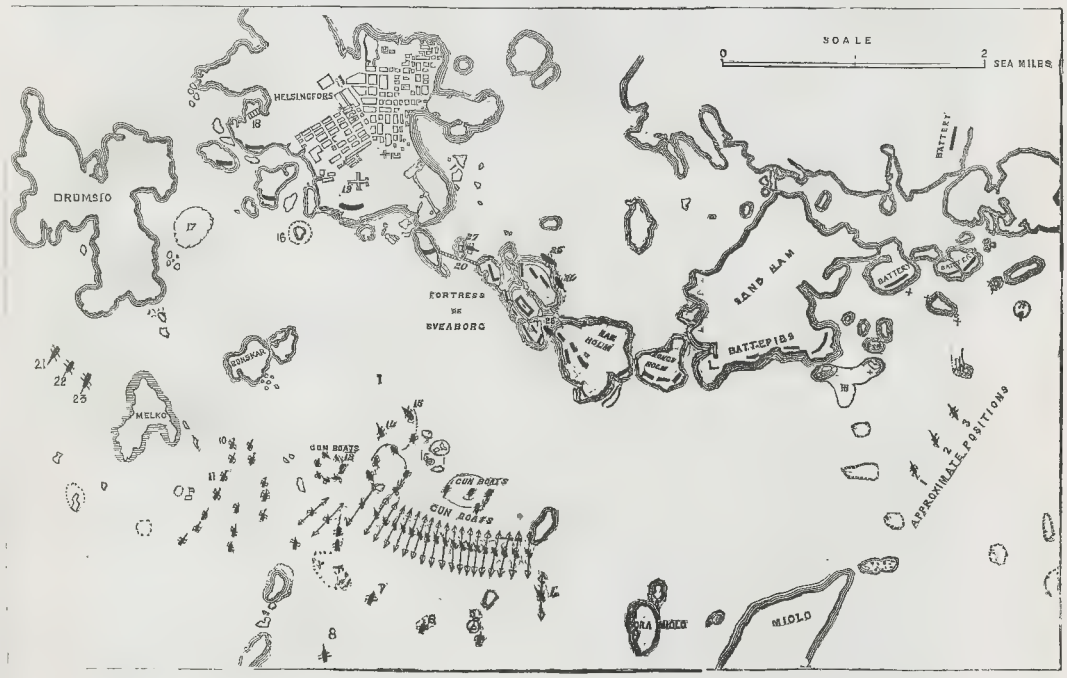
On Friday night, the 10th inst., the rocket-boats again went in and played with great effect. On Saturday no firing took place, and Sunday was a day of rest On that day everything was quiet and in repose. The tolling of the bells at Hel-ingfors was distinctly heard; the dull and plaintive sounds, mingled with the strains of sacred music from our men-of-war, came floating over the calm waters, and offered a soothing contrast to the noise, turmoil, and excitement of the two preceding days.

At six a.m. on the 13th all the fleet got under way from off what remains of Sveaborg, and, crossing the Gulf in a rather irregular manner, anchored in Revel roads again at noon. At the time they left the fortress, once so renowned and formidable, was still on fire, having burnt almost without interruption during the space of three days and a half.

One hundred and sixty gun boat sheds, many with row-boats in them, were totally burnt, as were also the Government rope walk, storehouses, dockyard, barracks, main-guard, and signal station The fire was so hot and the practice so admirable, that the three-decker moored across the entrance, after having several shot in her, was forced to haul out of her position and take shelter behind the stone walls The value of public property destroyed is estimated at £2,000,000.

Admiral Dundas gives a long account of the proceedings, but he does not attempt to give any account of the amount of damage inflicted on the enemy. Admiral Penaud, in a despatch to the French Minister of Marine, dated August 11, says:—

The bombardment ceased this morning at half-past four; it consequently lasted for two days and two nights, during which time Sveaborg presented the appearance of a vast fiery furnace. The fire, which still continues its ravages, has destroyed nearly the whole place, and consumed storehouses, magazines, barracks, different Government establishments, and a great quantity of stores for the arsenal. The fire of our mortars was so accurate that the enemy, fearing that the three-decker which was moored across the channel between Sveaborg and the island of Back-Holmer would be destroyed, had her brought into the port during the night. The Russians have received a serious blow and losses, the more severe, as on the side of the Allied squadron the loss is confined to one English sailor killed and a few slightly wounded. The enemy's forts returned our fire very vigorously, and did not slacken it until the moment of the explosions above mentioned, but the precision of our long-range guns gave us an incontestable superiority over those of the Russians. Every one in the division fulfilled his duty with ardour, devotion, and courage: the crews evinced admirable enthusiasm, and have deserved well of the Emperor and of the country. I am perfectly satisfied with the means of action placed at my disposal. The mortar-vessels and gun-boats rendered immense services, and they fully realise everything that was expected from them. The siege battery produced very fine results, and it may be said that it was from an enemy's island, on which we had hoisted the French flag, that the most destructive shots were fired.



PLAN OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

The following graphic account of the bombardment is from our Artist, who was present from the commencement:—

We opened fire on the Russian batteries at 7.25 a.m. on Thursday morning, at a range from them of between 3000 and 3020 yards distance. There seemed a little delay on the part of the Russians: they appeared to be making sure of their aim, for they did not return fire until 7.30, when the firing became general on both sides. There appeared no advantage on either side until 10 a.m., when a large house took fire. This seemed to cheer our tars, for I thought their firing fiercer. At 10 25 the first grand explosion took place, which went up with a terrific effect. Through the kindness of our Captain I had got a splendid point of view on a rock facing the scene of action, and out of range. As the first eruption stimulated the men engaged, so it did the whole fleet, for simultaneously a stunning cheer was vented forth by every man in the fleet. All seemed going on well: flames began to appear in various parts of the town. While the *Arrogant*, *Magicienne*, and *Cruiser* were peppering away, scouring through a wood on the left, the *Hastings* and two other vessels were firing away briskly at forts on the island of Sandhamn on the right. These wings of action, with the centre occupied with the constant fire of the French battery, and conjointly our and their gun and mortarboats, blazing away in a manner worthy of the two great nations, made the scene a stirring one. At 11.15 another sublime explosion and another heartfelt cheer! must have been seen and heard to have been estimated. At 12.15 the grandest of all the explosions took place, shaking the earth. It was a long succession of explosions, with a heavy black inky smoke; and, as another explosion went into it, it looked like transparent vermilion endeavouring to displace clouds of black velvet. This scene was terrific: it seemed as if hell had burst open to destroy. At 3.30 the citadel was on fire, covering a very large surface with heavy lashing flames coming from many parts. At 6.30 the centre of the town was all on fire. At 10 9 the rocket-boats commenced their business of havoc. The sight was grand. With a hissing noise, like serpents the rockets flew about with a curious eccentric motion, circle intercepting circle. After each boat firing on an average about sixty rockets, they retired to their respective ships, having received little or no damage, although shot, shell, and rockets were returned upon them.

On the Friday the mortar and gun-boats went at it as on the day before. Although they had known no rest all night—keeping up the firing, and reloading with shot, shell, and ammunition had occupied all their time—the commanders and their crews felt no desire to sleep. I talked with many, and they all were full of energy and fire. There was a great endeavour to set fire to two ships that were so placed by the enemy that you could not get near them with impunity, for the batteries so well protected them. Captain Hewlett, who commanded the Lancaster guns, hit one of them more than once, and she was on fire, but they managed to escape; and the three-decker was withdrawn from action higher up the harbour out of our range. About 3 p.m. there was the largest conflagration about sixty sheds on fire, with several ships on the stocks, and where the town was not on fire there issued a deep yellow-brown dense smoke, which contrasted beautifully with the other smoke and flames in all their freshness. The burning continued all day; at night it was beautiful. The fire from the enemy considerably slackened. We and the French kept up the play until 4 a.m. on the Saturday morning, when the order of recall was given, and at that time our mortar-boats were much knocked up, there being, upon examination, only four of them left efficient for further service: all the guns, also, in the gun-boats getting into a dangerous state from the frequency of firing. The mortar-boats fired away 3099 13-inch shells, each weighing 210 lbs., and each falling with a weight of 75 tons. Besides 18 carcases, there were 16 English gun-boats, which fired 11,200 shot and shell. The powder expended by the English was 156,000 lbs. The French threw 3000 10 inch shells, and expended 36,000 lbs. of powder; with 6000 shot and shell from their gun boats, with an expenditure of 84,000 lbs. of powder: total from mortar-vessels, 6099 shells; total from gun-boats, 17,200—making a grand total of 23,299 shot and shell: with a grand total of powder of 240,000 lbs. Hurrah for England and France!

J. W. CARMICHAEL.

CASUALTIES ON BOARD THE BRITISH FLEET DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG, AUGUST 9, 1855.

WOUNDED.—*Amphion*, Mr. Charles Sturges, assistant paymaster, John Brasher, leading seaman, severely; John Markham, A B., slightly. H.M.S *Cornwallis*: Mr. Frederick Bowen, mate, slightly; John Osborne, 1st class boy, severely; Edward Peters, quartermaster; William Brumby, ordinary seaman, slightly; John Coady, 2nd class boy, severely. Robert Kitchener, gunner's mate, John McGuire marine severely, John Axworthy, carpenter's crew; Thomas Hodge, carpenter's crew; Edward Farrell, landsup seaman. H.M.S. *Hastings*: Joseph Hutchison, A B., severely; James Bowles, ordinary, slightly. *Lancaster*, John Eyres, private royal marines, slightly; his right hand and arm and face. Robert Glasson, A.B., coast guardsman, severely burnt in face and wrists; John Robinson, A.B., dangerously burnt in face and wrists; William Thompson, carpenter's crew, slightly burnt in arms and face, caused by a 24 pounder rocket tube bursting. *Porcher*: William Cousins, A B, slight contusion of the knee. *Dapper*: Samuel Curtain, private, Royal Marines, burnt. *Rodamont*: Jacob Light, gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, slightly. *Vulture*: John Eldridge, leading seaman, dangerously; Henry Bailey, captain forecrop, severely; Adolphus Reynolds, A B.; Henry Searle, A B. William Odgers, A.B.; seventh Lieut. R. H. Muller very severely. Mr. Horatio Packe, mate, slightly; Henry Wright, gunner's mate, severely. [illegible] A.B., slightly. *Badger*: Thomas Barton, R.M. [illegible] *Thistle*, Joseph Mercer, private R.M., slightly [illegible]

REFERENCES TO PLAN OF BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

1 Hastings, 72 guns.
2. Cornwallis, 72 guns.
3. Amphion, 36 guns.
4 Gun-boat.
5 Magicienne, 16 guns.
6. Vulture, 6 guns.
7. Euryalus, 51 guns
8. Dragon.
9 Gun-boats.
10. Duke of Wellington, 131 guns.
11. Transports.
12. Gun-boats changing position.
13. Do. do
14. Do. do
15. Gun-boats
16. Battery
17 Sand-banks.
18. Lunatic Asylum,
19. Cathedral
20. Barracks.
21 Corsacks, 20 guns.
22. Cruiser, 20 guns
23. Arrogant, 46 guns.
24. Three-decker.
25. Three-decker—Admiral-ship.
26. Two-decker
27. Three-decker.

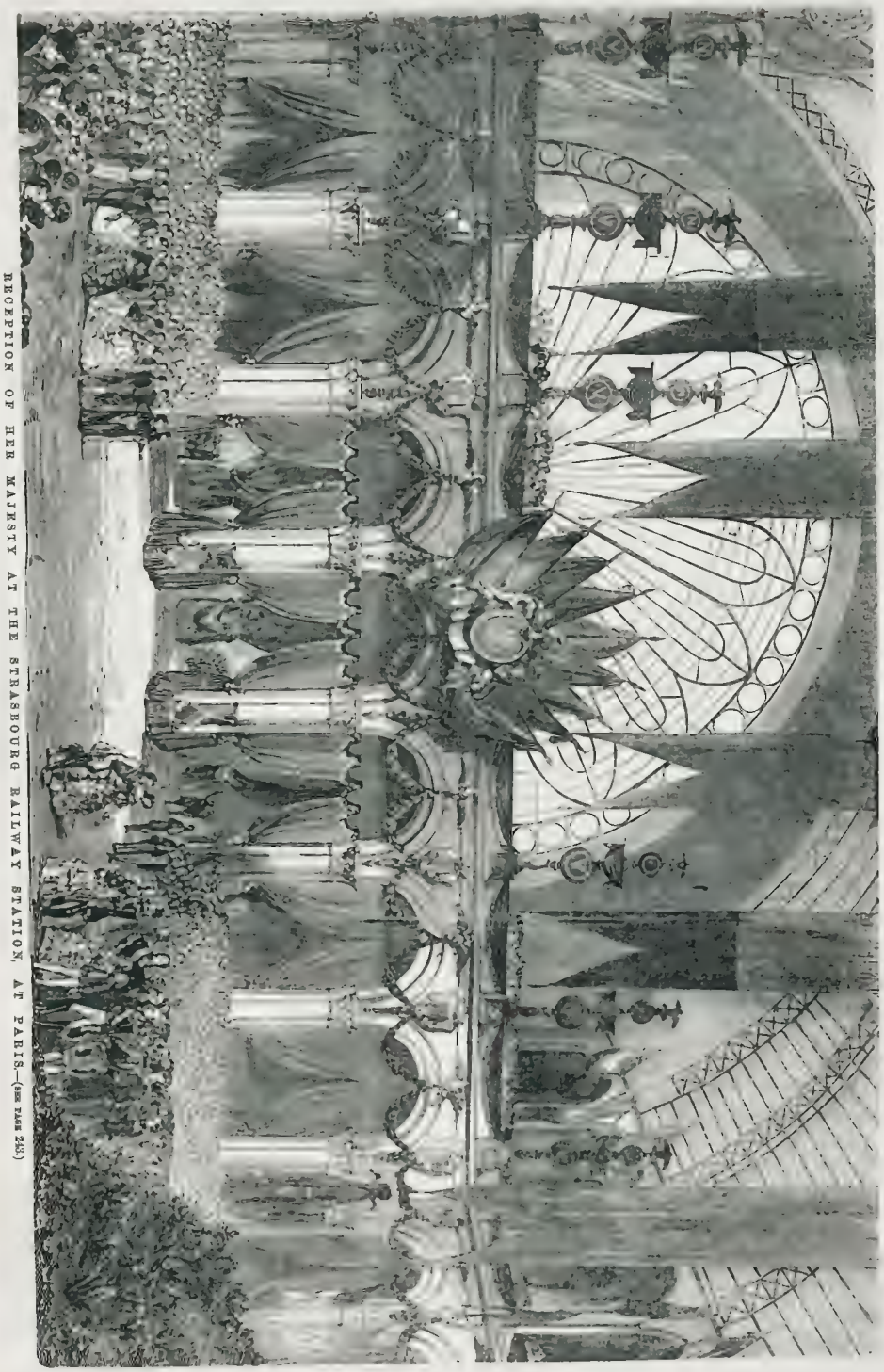
ALLEGED BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.

Private letters received at Hamburg from Riga state that about four o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., two English steamers—a line-of-battle ship and a frigate—appeared off that port, and about an hour later, when at a distance of 1600 yards, they opened a heavy fire on the coast batteries, and the division of gun-boats anchored before them. The cannonade lasted for more than an hour, and about nine they stood out to sea, apparently in chase of a vessel that was sailing down the coast of Liefland. About three in the afternoon they went in again and renewed their bombardment at five o'clock, which lasted till dark, when they again proceeded to sea, and, up to the date of the letters had not appeared again. A few of the guns were dismounted in the batteries, otherwise the cannonade does not appear to have done much damage

OUR NEW SIEGE WORKS.—A letter dated Camp, Aug. 6, says:—"Batteries are springing up on all sides; trenches are turned, approaches are made, and with a degree of stability that contrasts strongly with the puny defences thrown up formerly. We are nearly 300 yards nearer to the town than we were on the 18th ult, and our allies are within sixty yards of the ditch of the Malakoff, and thirty yards of the Little Redan. This latter work is at—seldom the proper (Russian) left of the Malakoff, between that fort and the Careening-bay Battery. The French have considered it of sufficient importance to merit a separate point of attack, and by most judicious and scientific engineering they are placing their approaches in such a position as to isolate the defence of the place and compel it to reserve for its own defence that fire which otherwise would tell most effectually owards the flanking defence of the Malakoff."

The new arrangement by which all orders for Army clothing are to be sent to London has given rise to loud complaints in Dublin, although a small portion only of such orders was usually executed in Ireland.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL AND IMPERIAL TRAIN AT THE STRASBOURG RAILWAY STATION, AT PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 245.)



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE STRASBOURG RAILWAY STATION, AT PARIS.—(see page 245)

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STUDIOUS.—Bishop Hall has some pertinent remarks upon the subject, to which we cannot do better than direct your attention. "Recreation," he says, "is intended to the mind as wheeling to the cloth, to sharpen the edge of it, which otherwise would grow dull and blunt, but, therefore, that speaks his wisdom true in recreation is how wheeling, never mowing; he grease may grow and his steed starve; as contrarily he that always toyles, and never recreates, is one mowing, never wheeling, labouring much to little purpose; as good no recreation at all."

N. F. RETREATES, Herr K., P. B. J.—Now under consideration.

EXETER.—Your "load" to move the Pawn two steps under the circumstances mentioned; but we are not prepared to take it in a case of the kind.

DUBLIN.—We do not believe it has ever been the case.

TOURNAMENT.—A collection of Problems, without a word, was first printed as a small volume entitled "Aufgaben für Schachspieler," &c. &c. &c., in the same year.

EXCHEQUER.—For two particulars you require concerning M. Deschappelles we must refer you to the November No. (1847) of the French Chess Magazine, *La Palamede*, which contains an amusing account of that clever but eccentric gentleman. His resistance to Whist, which is highly spoken of by the local papers, is embodied in the Whist articles of *Bell's Life*.

OTHELLO, Utica, New York. 1. In Castling à *la Italienne*, a player, instead of being restricted to move his King and Rook each in a particular square, has a choice of several squares. For example—If he Castle on the King's side, he may move his King to any one of the three squares at his side, and the Rook to one of the other three squares. If he Castle on the Queen's side, he has five squares open to his King, and four as the command of his Rook. 2. Philidor's work, in French or English, is obtainable in London for a mere trifle.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 599 by A. Z., Retreater, Old Crony, Dr. F., W. H. A., Nalis, Worth, F. R. of Norwich, H. J., Glasgow, Fiddler, D. G., Beddias, Henry, A Johnian, Dunbridge are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 600, by Alpha Nova, I. A. M., Jacobsen, F. R. Norwich, J. T. Barnwich, Dunbridge, Dr. Ford, Carbonarous, F. R. S., Alpha Mus, D. D., Oxford S. S., Excels or, Rev. Invest (per J. T. M., R. N. H., Dover Pen, Caxton, Mowbray, Bolton, H. M., C. P., Dorleon, Punch, Oldpins, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 601.

By J. B., of Bridport.

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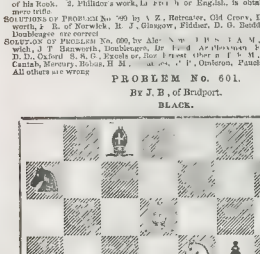

WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

MUSIC.

The ROYAL OPERA at Drury Lane is now the only musical entertainment in London. We have had occasion more than once to mention the spirit and success with which the theatre is conducted, and we have the satisfaction to state that the season, which began so well in these respects. The performances this week have been exceedingly agreeable. On Monday Barnett's well-known opera, "The Mountain Sylph," was followed by a revival of the once famous, but almost forgotten, ballatta of "Rosina." "The Mountain Sylph" was very well performed. Mr. Killiot Galer, who sustained the part of *Daniel*, is making great progress in his art. His voice, which used to be remarked as a sweet but feeble tenor, is acquiring strength and body, and his whole performance is becoming firmer and decisive. Miss Escott, who is becoming more and more a favourite, made a very charming Sylph; Miss Lanza was a sweet and interesting *Jessie*; and Mr. Farquharson, as the wizard *Hela*, sang with considerable effect. The concerted music, especially the famous trio, "The Sylph's Song," was nicely sung, and the whole performance was warmly applauded. Mr. Smith has done well to revive "Rosina," an admirable piece, which used to delight the playgoers of half a century ago, when Sinclair's "Pray, Goody," lifted him at once into celebrity. It is full of wit and satire, and the music, chiefly French melodies, is charming. As now performed, with Miss Fanny Reeves as *Apollo*, Mr Barrett as *Midas*, Mr Halford as *Pan*, and Mr Farquharson as *Silenus*, it is very amusing and gives the elder part of the audience a pleasant reminiscence of old times.

Wallace's "Maritana" was performed on Tuesday evening, for the last time this season, after having had a successful run, which it very well deserved.

The Drury Lane répertoire this season has been very limited, and Mr. Smith would do well to extend it. There are several English operas which we would gladly see produced. One in particular, "The Night Dancers," by Edward Loder, is not inferior to the best works of the age, and it would be a thing of excellent and interesting fame to revive it. We observe that this admirable musician has just produced at the Manchester Theatre a new opera, called "Raymond and Agnes," which has been attended with the most brilliant success.

Miss Catherine Hayes.—The Swan of Erin has been turning the heads of the Dutch amateurs in Holland. Her first concert took place on the 11th of April. "Like Caesar," says an enthusiastic correspondent, "it was 'Veni, vidi, vici!' with the Mi-Hayes." Her singing of Meyerbeer's "Ad Astra" in the "Prophète," "Ah, non fia," took the Batavians—Hollanders as well as Netherlanders at once. The "Casta Diva" from Norma" completed her triumph. Miss Hayes subsequently appeared at the Hague, and the journalists there raved about her, not in choice Italian, but in choice Dutch. She played *Norma*, in "Don Pasquale," *Semiramide*, and the chorus of *Rataplan* attended where she gave, with the energy of a Rachel singing the "Marseillaise," the Dutch national air, "Wilt Neerlands bloed." For this achievement she received a military crown, and was presented with a golden garland, and a splendid diadem of precious stones, with which to carry Miss Hayes on board of the *Oldenbarnevelt*, the ship in which she sailed to Australia—crowds escorting her to the bay when she embarked.

Haymarket Theatre.—A new piece by Mr. Brough was produced on Thursday, entitled a "Romance of the Squib, under the title of "Olympus in Trouble; or, the Wrong Men in the Wrong Places." The political application is sufficiently obvious.

Miss Herald and "Wife or No Wife."—The new play lately added at the Haymarket is not intended to be published, but to remain in itself-repute in the exclusive performance of the young actress, as a representative of *Olympia*. It will, we understand, be forthwith repeated in the provinces, where Miss Herald is about to fulfil a round of starring engagements. Those who have seen her performance of Mrs. Copp Royal, Cambridge, on the 3rd or 4th of September; and the play itself will be performed there during the following week. This monopoly of a part is understood to be generally a lucrative possession to an artist capable of supporting the popularity of a unprinted drama.

Mr. Love as the Approaching Clerk of the London Season.—This popular ventriloquist celebrated on Wednesday the two hundredth night of his extraordinary entertainment at the Regent Gallery, on which occasion he distributed gratuitously to his audience copies of a portrait and memoirs, elegantly bound. The *séance* was fashionably and numerously attended; and the lecturer, being in capital voice and spirits, was witnessed in the full force of his surprising talents, for impersonation and polyphonic illusion. The performance will continue for a few nights longer.

The French papers mention that a few nights ago the church of the Hermitage of Schaenberg, in the department of the Haut-Rhin, was utterly consumed by one of the windows, and five gold crosses and a pearl necklace were taken from a statue of the Virgin.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS. *Rectories*: The Rev. G. W. Pigott, to Great Upton, near Shrewsbury; Rev. S. G. Wood, West Keal, near Spilsby; Rev. W. T. Jones to Llysvein, near Crickhowell; Rev. A. Turner to Burnham Deepdale, near Fakenham; Rev. W. M. Kilvert to Credenhill, near Pontrilas; Rev. H. Heming to East Farndon, near Welongborough; Rev. J. B. Deane to St. Martin Outwich, in the city of London; Rev. J. Farr to Gillingham St. Saints, near Beccles; Rev. J. Price, *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. V. Musgrave to Maiserey, near Hawtrey, Northamptonshire; Rev. W. J. Jamieson to Dilwyn, near Weobley; Rev. S. H. Hoop to Dyrham, near Sandall; Rev. C. Sabine to Dalton, near Barnsley; Rev. D. Claridge to North, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; Rev. Matthew Field, Rev. M. Mitchell to Bark Newton, near Alford; Rev. C. H. Marriott to Rushton, near Kettering; Rev. H. Gilchrist to Mandeley, near Cambridge; Rev. J. M. Holt to Keelby, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. L. Dodds to Great Glen, near Leicester; Rev. T. P. Hutton to Dempling, near Brighton; Rev. J. Fry to Lingfield, near Godstone, Surrey; Rev. F. T. Attree to Middleton-by-Wirksworth; Rev. J. F. Harward to Little Maplestead, near Halstead, Essex.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S PASTORAL LETTER.—Her Majesty's Government having refused to allow a Royal letter to be issued in favour of the Church-building and Education Societies, in accordance with a custom which has long prevailed, the Bishop of London has issued a Pastoral Letter, addressed to the clergy of his diocese.

ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—On Saturday last a heavy excursion train, conveying about 1000 persons, left Bacup-bridge, Lancashire, for Blackpool, and on its return journey was run into by a goods train, and several passengers were injured, but none fatally. Owing to the slippery state of the rails from wet weather the excursion train was late, and reached the Summit Tunnel, near Todmorden, about one o'clock on Sunday morning. After proceeding some distance into the tunnel, the train came almost to a stand for want of steam—the incline at that place being very considerable. One of the company's servants, in attendance on the train, ran back with fog signals; but a goods train had already entered the tunnel, and, after passing over one of the signals, had not time to stop completely before it came in contact with the last carriage of the excursion train, though the shock of the collision was considerably weakened. None of the carriages were smashed, but several passengers were bruised severely, and one of them, a boy, had one of his legs fractured. A signal-man, stationed at the entrance of the tunnel, appears to have neglected his duty, as according to the company's rules, no train would have been allowed to enter the tunnel until the first one had passed through.

THE CASKET LIGHTS. The three lighthouses on the Casket Rocks, in the British Channel, have been raised in height about twenty-five feet each. Owing to this increase in height the lights may be discerned six or seven miles farther than was lately possible. The Casket Lights warn mariners from the dangerous rocks which beset the Channel Islands, and are of great use to ships trading between London and France. The person who has charge of them has race l a family on the small and rugged rock on which they stand. When the sea is smooth enough, which is rare in the case, he effects a communication with the land of Alderney. The Caskets are fertile, like the neighbouring islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and the lighthouse-keeper has won prizes at horticultural shows in those islands.

A DETERMINED YOUNG LADY.—An elopement took place last week, on the Fell shre, of a young lady, with some young man whom she proved of by her family. On Tuesday morning, about three o'clock ago, the young couple hastened across the country to the nearest railway station (Plumpton). Having procured tickets they awaited the arrival of the train with feverish anxiety, but just before it arrived the fair young lady's brother, who had become cognisant of her flight, dropped in upon them. A scene ensued, the fair one was marched off under protest, fighting her brother all towards and blows exchanging as she left the station, in a tone of sarcastic defiance, "Never mind, Joseph, I'm yours! I'll be true." Well! but him yet!" Her brother, however, was not to be so easily foiled as the disobedient ward imagined. He immediately removed her to Liverpool, where she was placed under strict surveillance; but she with feminine ingenuity wrote to her lover, and after about a fortnight he, accompanied by a friend, presented himself under her bedroom window at midnight. All she came, throwing her wards she before her. On the following morning the parties with whom she was staying found that she was missing, and tel graphed to her lover. There was an editorial a look-out along the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, by which the pursuers were enabled to overtake the fugitives. They had between Preston and Lancaster, and the young lady was resolved not to be overtaken. However, instead of taking the train to Scotland, as was the intention of Scottish, they were arrested according to the law of Scotland.—*Carlisle*.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

... our City Correspondent.)

Although money is generally remunerative, very scarce and dear, the famed Bull has been to be seen in every nook and corner of the west, and there have been sometimes numerous fluctuations in price. The unfunded Debt has been heavy and drooping. When we consider the large sum which will be taken out of the market for some time, viz., £5,000,000 of the new Turkish and French Loans, and £6 ,000,000 on account of our last loan of £16,000,000, sometic cannot be expressed at the present tightness of money. That is the opinion of the firm of Rothschild, no doubt entertained; and we shall not be surprised to find the Bank of England using its rate of discount. At present the institution is doing a very large business, and large demands have been made upon it this week by trade classes, under the impression that the maximum rate will short ... Consols have fluctuated from ... ½ ex. dividend, and left off ... ½ ex. dividend. The Stock Exchange will, consequently, be relieved of any great weight upon it. The new French Loan has been done at 2 prem.

The arrivals of bullion have been very moderate. To the Continent, notwithstanding that the exchanges have been dearer, very few shipments of bullion have been made; but to India nearly £400,000 has been forwarded, chiefly in silver.

There was a moderate business doing in the Consol market on Monday, and prices ruled steady. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92¾; the Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 91¾; Ditto, for Account, 91¾; the New Three per Cents, 92⅜. Long Annuities, 1860, were 2 ... Indi Bonds, ... Ditto Debentures, ... Ditto Three per Cents, ... Exchequer Bonds, 100 ... Ditto Three per Cents, 97¾; Ditto New Three per Cents, ... Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, ... Ditto Annuities, ... Consols, 91¾ to 91⅝; the New Three per Cents, 91¾; Long Annuities, 1885, 4; Ditto, 1903, 4; India Stock, 258 to 260; India Bonds, 23s. to 20s.; Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 15s. prem. On Wednesday very little change took place in prices. The Three per Cents Reduced, ... per Cent Consols, 91¾ ... and the New Three per Cents ... ns in English Stocks on the following Tuesday ... and the Reduced, 91¾ to 92. Exchequer Bills, 20s. to ... Indias, 258 premium. Bank Stock was ... Consols ... Stock ... Small, Five per Cents have realised 103; ... Three per Cents, 97; Ecuador Bonds, 4¾; Granada Deferred, 18¾; Mexican Three per Cents for the Account, 21¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 78¾; Ditto Three per Cents, 53¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 18¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 95¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63; Dutch Four per Cents, 96¾.

There has been a good demand for Railway shares to-day for some time; nevertheless, the quotations have ruled tolerably firm. City, 60; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18¾; London, 85; London and County, 30¾ ex div.; London and Westminster, 4¾ ex div.; Royal Mail, 3¾.

Miscellaneous securities have been steady as to price, but the transactions have been comparatively small: Australian Agricultural, 20¾; Crystal Palace, 2¾; Ditto Preference, 5¾; Ditto New, 3¾; Sydney Railway Company, ... London Docks, ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Peel River Land and Mining, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69¾; Mexican and South Sea, 8¾; South Australian Land Company, 4¾ ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent-garden. —MANEN and CO beg to announce that, by permission of the Directors, the Royal Italian Opera Company will appear at reduced prices for Three Nights on the ENSUING week viz. Tuesday next Verdi's new grand Opera IL TROVATORE Mdlle. Bosio, Mme. Alboni, Mdlle. Didiée, Mr. Costa, Mr. Tamberlik, Signor Graziani, Ferranti, Soldi, Taglafico, and Signor Gardoni; Thursday, Signor Mario, Signor Tamberlik (who is performing by an Act of Parliament), and Lavenuenze, in which Mdlle. Marai and Signor Gardoni will appear. WEDNESDAY, August 29, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. THURSDAY, August 31, Mozart's Grand Opera, IL DON GIOVANNI. Private boxes stalls, &c., to be had of the Box-office of the Theatre Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and CO; and of the principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Miss BLANCHE FANE. The SPANISH DANCERS, and the new South OLYMPICS in a MUDDLE, Every Evening, except Monday, Tuesday and Friday by the Management of Mr. BUCKSTONE. A new Comedy entitled The Maid of Munich.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and during the week will be performed, for the first time, preceded by the new Farce, entitled HOW SHALL I MAKE LOVE?

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE Shoreditch.—Proprietor Mr. [illegible] This lofty, cheerful, theatre, capable of containing [illegible] every evening. Note.—Do not confound this with [illegible] Shoreditch.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE. The FIRST NIGHT of the Extensive Preliminary Performances of the WIZARD of the NORTH will be MONDAY, SEPT. 3rd. [illegible] preceded by the new Farce, entitled HOW SHOULD I MAKE LOVE?

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VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT.—MASSINIE DAVID, PANOPTICON, Machine, invented by Mr. [illegible] Wave, and last night performed by Mr. Leicester Buckingham [illegible] works, before Sir M. [illegible] tion daily at [illegible] Grand Fête [illegible] Performances [illegible] other [illegible] Hall.

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PERFORMANCE BEFORE HER MAJESTY IN THE THEATRE OF THE PALACE OF ST CLOUD [illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—THE IMPERIAL CENT GARDE.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

THE VOYAGE FROM OSBORNE.

THE Royal Visit to Paris, an event fraught with so much interest to the destinies of Europe, has set the seal to an alliance consecrated and cemented by the blood already shed in defence of civilisation. The news of the glorious successes of the French arms in the Crimea, which only preceded by a few hours, the recent demonstration at Spithead by the Allied fleets, and the commencement of another monument of the Russian lines south of Sebastopol, were circumstances of such happy augury that the Queen seemed to carry victory and good fortune in her train; while the glorious harvest weather, with its associations of plenty gave unbounded hope and joy to the Royal progress.

Her Majesty, with her Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, in Osborne Bay, at seven in the evening of Friday. The Royal party dined on board, and retired to rest at an early hour. At half-past four on Saturday morning the Royal yacht weighed anchor, and proceeded on her voyage. The *Victoria and Albert* was accompanied by her paddle-steamer the *Fairy*, and also by the *Irene* and *Fox*, two of the Trinity-house steam-vessels elsewhere ships, celebrated for their speed. On board of these were accepted the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, who availed themselves of the occasion of their Master (Prince Albert) passing along the shores and lighthouses under their supervision, to pay his Royal Highness a special honour. The morning was superb, the sky serene and bright, the sea unruffled, and so rapid was the motion of the yacht, that it was soon seen by those who had the direction of her that, unless her way was stopped the Royal squadron would arrive at Boulogne before the preparations for the reception of its august freight were completed; or, of what was of more immediate consequence, before there was sufficient water in the harbour to allow the entrance of a vessel of such extraordinary size and tonnage as the *Victoria and Albert*.

At half-past eight the Royal convoy was off Beachy Head, and at ten off Dungeness. Hitherto, all the way from Osborne Bay, there had been something like a race outside their own quiet sailing between the *Fairy* the *Irene*, and the *Victoria and Albert*; the little *fairy* bustling along after them as a sporting jockey on his pony watches and tends the race horse in his trial of speed. Another party had gained much on the other, but the master and seamen of the new Royal yacht drew on pressure of sail without as well from a less known as from those who watched her progress with pleased though jealous eyes. Off Dungeness the rate of speed was diminished, and the squadron slowly steamed along the coast through the Straits towards the French shore. At Fairleigh, the *Victoria and Albert* in all its pride and freshness, came up with the old *Victoria and Albert* (now in charge of the *Osborne*), comparatively toiling like a dredging ship that comes over with the passenger rival was entering swiftly. A foot from the *Victoria and Albert* visited the *Osborne*, when had left the Isle of Wight at twelve on the previous evening, and communicated fresh orders. The Royal squadron then gave chase in its course, and the Queen of England, leaving her less the eldest lion of England, quitted her Island Empire, escorted, as the Sovereign of the seas should be, by a worthy fleet; but unlike most Sovereigns of England, who, thus accompanied, have swept the shores of France, bearing with her the olive and peace, and bringing to those with her great ally in the train of hostility, to mingle the development of those arts whose highest aim is the increase of the wealth and the advancement of commercial prosperity, and the addition to the happiness of all mankind.

THE PREPARATIONS AT BOULOGNE.

The preparations for the reception of the Royal party had begun on the previous day. Like all—always a holiday picture, with its long range of white houses, and the green trees along the quay, welcoming the visitor as with a kind wish, he enters from the sea—put on its gayest holiday dress. Early morning, though it had scarcely recovered from the effect of the late and protracted fêtes of the Napoleon fête on the previous afternoon. At two in the morning the *Rosamond*, 6, paddle-sloop, Commander Crabbe with two of her Majesty's carriages and some of the Royal servants on board—which had passed in at the mouth of the harbour, but, finding a deficiency of water, had anchored off in the roads sailed up to the quay and deposited her freight, making, at the same time, careful examinations and inquiries as to the capacity of the harbour to receive the Royal yacht at the particular spot pointed out in the programme of preparations. About eleven the yacht was seen in the distance towards the quay, for at a distance the British fleet was seen advancing towards the roads. First came the *Fire Queen* despatch-boat, at half past eleven. The *Neptune*, 120 (flag ship), and the *St George*, 120, sailed majest cally to their anchorage within two miles of the harbour. The *Sanspareil*, 71, followed next; and, as she steamed up, drew many an observation regarding the gallant position she took up before the batteries at the entrance of Boulogne harbour. Soon afterwards the *Ardent*, 17, the *Bulla*, 6, and the *Sprightly*, steam-tender, arrived; and these ten vessels, including the *Rosamond*, took up their position in a line at a distance of from one to three miles from the harbour. This was accomplished by half past one; the vessels lining the fort which, however, did not return the salute until gun-fire. The Royal fleet was speedily the cause of a crowd of boats, of all dimensions steam, sailing, and rowing; and, to add to the brilliant effect of the sea-view, about twenty yachts ran out of the harbour together to witness a regatta got up for the occasion, for the prize in which twelve of their number were about to contend.

Every one was delighted for the time in gazing on so pretty a spectacle from the shore, as they might well be. The 300 English visitors who landed about three o'clock from the Folkestone packet to witness the animated scene on the quay, the bright coloured uniforms of the soldiery contrasting well the quiet costumes of the civilians, and the light toilettes of the ladies—all was bustle and gaiety. The streets were thronged with country visitors in every variety of costume. The limonadier, with his jingling bells and iced drinks at his back; the fishwoman, with nets on shoulder and bare legs; the village cure with broad hat and rosy cheeks; the cavalcades, with the bells jingling on their harness; the hurrying aide-de-camp; the wandering lacquet and his faded prima donna; the tall tambour major, and the short but sprightly vivandière; the red-faced Englishman, the stolid Dutchman, the vapouring Belgian, the smoking German, and the sallow Italian, gave life and variety to the picture. Every other house had a flag of one of the three nations, and at its windows its fair representatives of two of the Allied Powers at least. At the Hôtel du Nord, a busy crowd were curiously investigating the five Imperial carriages by which the Royal party were to be conveyed from the steam-boat to the station on the morrow. Many were the expressions of admiration occasioned by the green panelling of the bodies, the rich white satin linings, the magnificent harness, and the gorgeous scarlet and red wheels and pole, which constituted the fittings of the vehicles.

At five o'clock all eyes were turned towards the station; for at six o'clock the Emperor was expected to inspect in person the preparations made for the reception of his Royal guests, and to abide their coming in the apartments prepared for his Imperial Majesty and suite at the Hôtel du Pavillon Impérial. It was while waiting here that an opportunity was afforded to a sojourning spectator for a full view of the magnificent triumphal arch which the Northern Railway Company and the town of Boulogne had erected, at an expense of nearly £6000, in honour of Queen Victoria's visit to France by way of Boulogne. At the four corners of the bridge leading from the quay to the railway station, four pilasters of sculptured marble were erected, supporting large globes of gold. In front of the entrance to the station was a triumphal arch, 75 feet in height, formed of trellis-work of gold, in the Moorish style, having tall arches of much diminished width on either side. Nothing could be more elegant in fancy, more exquisite in proportion, more perfect in design. It was the realisation of the Eastern palaces of our dreams—an open-air Alhambra in itself. Above this arch, with out stretched arms, as if to welcome within them the coming guest, stood in an attitude at once bold and simple, a statue of the "Genius of Civilisation"—an appropriate sentiment admirably expressed for the progress of civilisation, and with it the happiness of the human race, as leading betwards real liberty and lasting peace, is the true scope and tendency of the alliance between England and France. Passing through this arch, on the right side, might be seen a series of verandahs or arches, formed of the same exquisite trellis-work, and it reached, as in the triumphal arch, by palm trees of golden trunks, with knots of broad gold leaves clustering at their tops. Each of the arches contained rows of seats covered with crimson cloth. The whole square of ground forming the court of entrance in front of these, which, but ten days before had been a dry patch of arid sand, was now changed into a lawn of green turf, dotted with beds of blooming flowers. Flowers had been extemporised by hundreds to form a back ground, and train after train from various parts of France, had brought up its greenest turf, on which the eyes of England's Queen might rest for a while and be refres ed.

The arch, the verandahs, the outer windows of the station, were everywhere adorned with the Royal arms, and everywhere by clusters of tricolors and the national flags of the Allied Powers in every possible arrangement. The reception rooms of the public towns of France and England figured in numerous compartments. From the centre of each small arch hung suspended a *corbeille* or basket—chandelier of flowers—which conveyed an impression of brightness, lightness, and airiness to the mind of the spectator. It will be remembered that the boulogne station of the Northern Railway of France is constituted of a number of arches, filled in with glass, as in our Great Northern. Advantage was taken of this to produce a charming effect. On entering, to the right, through a door surmounted by the Royal arms and covered with crimson velvet studded with golden bees and stars, the spectator found himself opposite to a large sized window, such as may be seen in an opulent abbey, at the top of which were a canopy of crimson velvet curtains, looped up with golden cord, and furnished with white lace—the light of the window being softened by entirely covering the glass with Swiss muslin, on which, as a background, the drapery was disposed. A centre of flags surmounting the Royal arms, completed this exquisite arrangement: to which a further magnificence was added by the velvet compartments being also *parsemés* with golden bees and stars in great profusion. To the left an area opened on an amphitheatre of crimson velvet benches—intended to be occupied by ladies in elegant toilets. To the right was a door having crimson velvet curtains edged with gold lace, which opened into the private boudoir of her Majesty. The Royal arms were above the door, while five golden eagles supported the canopy of each compartment. Every arch was garlanded and filled with flowers; from the ceiling, also, hung a vast *cassolette* of flowers, about which were suspended twelve small golden baskets of exceeding lightness, from which flowers were pendent in tasteful profusion. The carpet to this apartment was remarkable for the brilliant brightness of its colours, but, at the same time, the harmonious tone of its composition. It was an arrangement of flowers, and does honour to the workmen of Nancy, who have been for some time past engaged upon it. Twenty six golden chairs of light construction, but with the novelty of crimson velvet cushions, on exceedingly light frames, were placed on the floor, with a luxurious easy chairs, also gilt, and crimson bottoms.

The Queen's leader, opening from the alcove or door before mentioned, was a master specimen of French taste. The walls were covered with fluted white and rose-coloured drapery, reaching from the ceiling to the floor. The curtains of the windows, and the drapery of the door, consisted of the most exquisite Gobelins work, relieved by an under curtain of the finest lace. The chimney piece was of pure white marble of the classic character, surmounted by a mirror of elegant design. The carpet of the boudoir, woven in one piece, is said to be one of the most exquisite pieces of work which ever left the manufactory of the Gobelins *Convolettes* in gilded white porcelain, with cherubs holding wax lights were suspended by floral wreaths from the ceiling, the light being entirely artificial. The chairs, sofas, and *portieres*, were all white and gold covered with Gobelins tapestry; while throughout the apartment rare excited added to the beauty of the scene. Such was the almost fairy scene presented to the spectators at the entrance to the railway station.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

Exactly at six o'clock on Friday afternoon the trumpets of a detachment of Lancers announced the arrival of the Emperor, who, accompanied by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers and two aides-de-camp, proceeded in a *char-a-banc*, drawn by four horses, to the Hotel du Pavillon Imperial on the sands, which has Imperial Majesty had selected as his residence pending the Queen's arrival at Boulogne, as affording the farthest view out to sea. The Emperor was cheered by the people in the streets especially by those of the order of the peasantry, and also by numerous English gent emen either residents or visitors to the town. On reaching the hotel, the Emperor, who was in plain clothes, came forward to the balcony and bowed to the applauding assem lage in front. At this instant the British fleet fired a Royal salute, as also did the battery on the fort. After dinner the Emperor again appeared on the balcony, where he remained some time smoking his cigar, apparently in quiet, but it was understood afterwards that he was taking *coup d'œil* of the scene around, and that he desired at that period the remarkable effect to be produced the next morning by the array of the troops along the cliff, and the platoon firing, which formed so great a feature in the reception of her Majesty.

Boulogne was bright throughout the night—an illumination at the Tintilleries, with a ball for the middle classes, and a more select entertainment, at "four francs per ticket," at the "Etablissement des Bains," continued the pleasurable excitement far into the morning.

THE MILITARY PROCESSION.

At eight o'clock on the eventful Saturday the Emperor was up and away to his camp; at nine he was breakfasting at his hotel; at ten the streets were crowded, scaffolding erected opposite every possible house on the line of route, and red trousered and leather legged Lancers and Dragoons, with helmets of glittering brass and long horse-hair tails, were galloping from hotel to station. The whole quay and the upper town looking down on it were thronged. At eleved, 2000 Lancers marched to occupy the square before the station, and to line the route from the Custom-house, where was erected a gorgeous pavilion, to mark the spot of her Majesty's landing.

At half-past eleven commenced one of the grandest military processions ever witnessed. From the Camps at Honvault, Ambleteuse, in other villages extending along the coast, and towards St. Omer, forty thousand men of different infantry regiments marched into Boulogne—each regiment headed by its band some playing martial airs, others with their trumpets sounding and their drums beating. The clang of arms, the steady tramp of so many thousands, the waving of their colours, the very hum of so many voices—for a French soldier will not march in silence—the sound of the words of command from near and from afar—the recollections of the past, with which the scene, the men, the genius, and the fame that inspired them all, the *presens numen* of the time, had something solemn and inspiring. At a quarter to twelve Riflemen, Voltigeurs, and Chasseurs de Vincennes were seen climbing the hills that skirt and command Boulogne on all sides. Everywhere around and above were soldiers, in long lines stretching out to the very farthest distance.

The Emperor at this moment, dressed in a uniform of green and gold came out into the balcony of his hotel, smoking a cigar, and gazed, as it were, with longing eyes across the sea. At half past twelve he mounted his horse and rode down to the small pavilion, or elegant little kiosk erected at the point of landing. Having seen and approved that all was in readiness, he returned, and mounted the elite to review the Chasseurs.

The scene presented by the *entente*, between the "Etablissement des Bains" and the Custom house—the place of landing was strikingly magnificent; the harbour was lined with noble steam-vessels, merchant ships, yachts, and craft of every kind, all gaily dressed with colours flying to the light wind. The whole range of routs seemed bristling with bayonets, the soldiers dense in masses of colour—blue, red, and yellow the people in scarlet and white. One hundred thousand spectators were along the streets, in the windows, and on the platforms leading along to the station. The centre group was formed by the reception pavilion surrounded by flowers and vases of myrtles. About this were a dark mass of Roman Catholic clergy, relieving in effect a crowd of representatives of our own red-coats—Marines, Guardsmen, Engineers, and Foreign Contingent—with here and there a Crimean hero or two. Near these, conspicuous, shone the Emperor himself on a chestnut charger, in advance of a brilliant staff. At half past one the Emperor, who had ridden out once more to the high grounds, in his impatient anxiety, returned, and at twenty-five minutes to two the first cannon announced the

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

A mist had overspread the Channel early in the morning, but it cleared away as the day advanced. When the Royal yacht had steamed to within about four miles from Boulogne, Captain Smithett, who piloted her, waited for a few minutes after for the tide or for the arrival of the steamers forming the Royal escort, or for both, and then the *Victoria and Albert*, conspicuously by her three masts, her great size, and fine proportions, steamed majestically for the harbour. She carried the Royal standard of England at the main, the trinolor at the fore, the union jack at the bows, and the Royal ensign at the stern. The English men-of-war forming the squadron of Lion or were drawn up outside the harbour, and formed an imposing spectacle. Each ship had the British ensign and the tricolor floating at the main, and each gave innumerable flags to the wind. At twenty five minutes past two the first puff of white smoke was seen by the sharp ring of a brass gun at the battery on the Capecure cliff; and one after another the Royal salute came distantly booming upon the ears of the Royal visitors, who could now distinctly see from the deck the fine cathedral like dome of the church in the Upper town, and the clean stone houses of the Haute Ville. The English men-of-war now took up the music thunder, and immediate after broad-side pealed from them. The ships were soon enveloped in smoke, and when it had cleared away and the Royal yacht had neared the squadron every ship appeared with manned yards. As the *Victoria and Albert* drew still nearer to the shore a big dark streak was seen stretching along the heights for miles to the right and left of the town. Then waved and pulls of smoke, the gleam of bayonets, and, by-and-by, the distant rattle of musketry convinced the long dark streak into lines of French soldiery. They not only crowned the heights, but wherever a lower ridge upon the cliffs gave "coign of vantage" to a company of infantry there were drawn up Chasseurs de Vincennes, or the light companies of a French infantry regiment, whose sharp volleys alternated with the deep-mouthed welcome of the ordnance of the port. When the Royal yacht crossed the bar, at fifteen minutes to two, loud hurrahs broke from the crowds upon the left jetty. On the right jetty, along the lower stage near the water was one unbroken line of French infantry, who presented arms as the Royal yacht passed. Bands of music were stationed at intervals on both sides of the jetty, and the sound fully spirited and warrior like. The French drums was continuous. The spectacle was now most striking. The quay contained an immense multitude. Tricolored flags and British ensigns waved in profusion from every house, and the whole port was gay with streamers, flags, and garlands. Every window had its group of fair spectators. Opposite the Dépôt de Bagages was seen a square pavilion or small temple-like edifice, open at the sides and decorated in the style of the *loggie* of the Vatican, which, as it appeared the most conspicuous object along the quay, was correctly supposed to be the place where the Emperor awaited the arrival of his Royal visitors. As soon as the *Victoria and Albert* drew alongside this pavilion her Majesty appeared on the side, and gracefully acknowledged the salutations of the Emperor. As the yacht was brought to the Quay, the Emperor took up to run up the platform, and, after respectfully kissing her Majesty's hand, saluted her upon both cheeks, according to Imperial and Royal etiquette, and the theory which presumes that crowned heads stand in sacred and fraternal relationship to each other. The Emperor then cordially shook hands with Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, and, giving his hand to the Queen, led her down the stage to the pavilion, within which state chairs were placed on a dais, and here her Majesty, seated, received the following address, agreed upon at a meeting of the English residents and visitors in and near Boulogne, at the Hotel du Nord, on the previous Wednesday:—

May it please your Majesty,—We, the British residents and visitors of and near the town of Boulogne-sur-Mer, with feelings of the most profound respect, beg to present our cordial congratulations on the happy occasion of your Majesty's visit to your ancient ally the Emperor of the French at event which we doubt not will be, under God's blessing, still further to strengthen and perpetuate the cordial union at present so happily existing between France and Great Britain.

That Almighty God may long preserve your Majesty to reign over a loyal, happy, and contented people, and that He may inspire Him whose heart leaps to your Majesty's Royal consort, the Prince Albert, and to your Majesty's Royal Family, in the fervent prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the British residents and visitors in and near Boulogne-sur-Mer.

WALTER KERR, R.N.

The address was presented through Mr. Hamilton, her Majesty's Consul at Boulogne, and was read to the Queen by the Earl of Clarendon. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the address, and bowed her acknowledgments. Baron James Rothschild, the Chairman of the Northern of France Railway, being in attendance with the other directors, presented to her Majesty a magnificent bouquet of flowers, with ornamental accompaniments of great value. The Queen smilingly accepted the gift, and bowed her thanks to the Baron.

ROUTE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

Her Majesty was then handed by the Emperor into the carriage he had placed at her service. The Queen and the Princess Royal occupied seats with their backs to the horses, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales sitting opposite. The Emperor having then mounted his horse rode upon the right of the carriage. At this spectacle of the Emperor himself forming a part of her Majesty's escort and guard of honour, the acclamations of the multitude were redoubled, and cries of "Vive la Reine!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" were mingled with the hearty cheers of the English spectators. Then came a carriage containing the two ladies in attendance upon the Queen, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. The other members of the Royal House hold followed, and the Dragoons and Lancers brought up the rear. The road was kept by French infantry, whose drums and bugles made military music as the Royal cavalcade slowly proceeded through dense crowds to the railway station. Her Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, acknowledged in the most gracious manner the *vivats* of the people. The Queen wore a white bonnet and blue satin visite, and Prince Albert a Field-Marshal's uniform, with the blue ribband of the Garter. The Emperor wore the uniform of a General of Division, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The whole scene was one of dazzling brilliancy, and the most eloquent pen would fail in depicting it in its true colours. It is stated that there were nearly 60,000 soldiers under arms for the occasion; and as they were seen crowning the heights of the cliffs as far as the eye could reach upon each side of the harbour, as well as lining the route by which the august party were to move, the effect produced was one of surpassing splendour. The Royal and Imperial cortège was preceded by regiments of Lancers and Carabiniers. The Imperial Guard and the Chasseurs de Vincennes were also in attendance. The rich and varied uniforms of the officers rendered the coup d'œil one of the most entrancing character. Not the least striking and interesting object at the entrance to the station was the presence of the *pêcheuses* or fishwomen of Boulogne, who occupied the most prominent seats on the semicircular benches erected there. It appears that they enjoy some peculiar privileges on such occasions. Their rich red petticoats and nicely trimmed caps gave them a most picturesque appearance. They generally hold bunches of flowers in their hands; and they bore their honourable and prominent position during the passing of the gorgeous pageant before them with that dignity and calmness which a thorough consciousness of their prescriptive rights no doubt imparted to them. Her Majesty took marked notice of them, and made some inquiry respecting them.

The Imperial and Royal cortège arrived at the railway station at about twenty minutes past one o'clock. Having stopped a few minutes to partake of the refreshments that were prepared, the illustrious party entered the carriages in waiting, and proceeded by the railway at a rapid rate on their route to Paris.

DEPARTURE FROM BOULOGNE.

The train conveying their Majesties and suite left the Boulogne station at a quarter to two. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Mary Baltiel, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Gibbs. The engine was gaily decked out with flags, and the Imperial couleurs with outstretched wings were placed on each side of the engine. The first station at which the Imperial train stopped was Montreuil, where it arrived at a quarter past three o'clock. This station had been converted into a perfect forest of evergreens, shrubs, and flowers; among which the flags of the two nations were tastefully arranged; and on the upper portion of a triumphal arch were the words "Welcome to France."

After a delay of a few minutes the train was again in motion, and at five minutes to four o'clock the old town of Abbeville was approached—Abbeville, with its remnants of its old feudal fortifications still washed by the waters of the Somme, its antique towers of the vener able church of St. Vulfran, with its old Abbey, in the Rue Barbe just, where Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., became the bride of Louis XII.—the old town where the treaty was signed by which our Henry III restored to St Louis the possessions of his Gascogne, where the French army went forth to meet the English archers on the battle field of Cressy, where the Black Prince won his spurs, and where, in later times, Colbert established his Government cloth factory, and where now the waters of the Somme still drive the whirling wheels and spindles of numerous cloth factories. The station was decorated with a profuse display of banners and evergreens. The guard of honour drawn up along the station consisted of the National Guards of the town and a squadron of dragoons. A tasteful pavilion, with drapery of crimson velvet and gold, was erected for the Mayor and the members of the Corps Municipal of the town. The Mayor had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty during the few moments the train stayed at the station, and once more the engine was on its way, to the land of the National Guard playing the national air, "Partant pour la Syrie." The department of the Pas de Calais, with all its historic associations, its names and sites familiar to earlier English history, was left behind, and the barren sands, and extensive shallows and inlets of the sea, were exchanged for the fertile and richly-cultivated province of Picardy and the department of the Somme.

The train sped rapidly on its way. At the small stations of Pont Remy, Longpré, Hangest, Picquigny, Ailly, a glimpse only was afforded of the tasteful decorations which evinced the joyous welcome to the Emperor and his Royal guests. At forty eight minutes past four the train passed the old fosse of the town of Amiens, and where ramparts once bristled with the arms of foemen, there were assembled thousands of the population who crowded the boulevards, now the peaceful promenade of the town. There was a line formed of the National Guard of Amiens; then came a short, dark tunnel, again the National Guard, and again thousands of the population, who crowded the embankments; another short tunnel, and again the National Guard and the applauding multitudes and the salutes from the artillery. Once more the train emerged from a tunnel, and rested at the Amiens station. There were two squadrons of Cuirassiers on foot; the Mayor in his scarlet robe, the members of the Corps Municipal in their robes, Monseigneur Salinis, the Bishop of Amiens, and the clergy of the town in their sacerdotal robes; the members of the Learned Society in their square boarded caps and dark coloured gowns; the professors of the College of the Lycée Impérial in their academic robes; there were hundreds of the most beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies of Amiens; velvet draperies and festoons of flowers, and trophies of banners and Imperial ciphers, and the cordial "Welcome to France!" there were bands of the Cuirassiers and of the 67th Regiment of Infantry, and of the National Guards, playing alternately the national airs of England and France. The *last ensemble* was in every respect worthy of the occasion and creditable to the taste and good feeling of the authorities of Amiens. Her Majesty and suite, with the Emperor, alighted from their carriages and entered a boudoir at the station fitted up in the most *recherché* style, and the Mayor and the chief functionaries of the town had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. The daughter of the Prefet, an interesting young lady of seventeen, habited in white, approached the Royal carriage, and timidly but gracefully presented to the Queen a splendid bouquet, which her Majesty received with more than Queenly ease.

At five minutes to five the train was once more shrieking along its iron path away from the town where, half a century or more since, that treaty of peace was signed for which Sheridan said every one was glad but none were proud. Away went the convoy passing rapidly by the villages of Boves, Ailly, Breteuil, Saint Just, and in the pleasant department of the winding Oise at five minutes to six. Once more it stopped on its course, at Clermont. There, again, the National Guard lined the station, amid a profusion of evergreens and flags and trophies; while the presence of several hundred ladies in elegant attire, seated beneath tastefully-draped awning of crimson velvet with rich gold fringe, imparted grace and beauty to the decorations. In the centre of the station was a compartment, draped with velvet and furnished with gilt seats for M. Baudouin de Berther, the Préfet de l'Oise, and the civil functionaries; and companies of Sapeurs-Pompiers, Gendarmerie, and National Guards, lined the approaches to the station. The train was passed at ten minutes after six; the train entered the department of the Seine et Oise, and soon passed the Saint Leu, Pecy, Ermont, Beaumont, Isle Adam, Anvers; and the train stopped for the last time before entering Paris at Pontoise.

The sun was setting on the richly cultivated plains of Montmorency, and tinging the thick-wooded rising ground in the distance, as the Royal visitors were borne past Herblay, Franconville, Ermont, and Enghien; and at five minutes past seven her Majesty passed through St. Denis. The fortress of the advanced works of the fortifications of Paris. At the five minutes and the line of the fortifications of Paris was passed for the first time by a reigning Sovereign of England; and at twenty minutes past seven, amid salvos of artillery, her Majesty alighted from her carriage in the station of the Strasbourg Railway. The names of "Boulogne" and "Strasbourg" are associated with important events in the history of the Emperor; and it is a curious coincidence that the names of these towns, by which the Emperor had prematurely endeavored to reach the throne of France, should be exactly those which are connected with the visit of the Queen of England to the Emperor, now that he has attained the highest summit of a proud and honorable ambition.

THE STRASBOURG STATION.

Here everything was arranged with the lavish magnificence and the exquisite taste of the great masters of decorative art. The whole station was transformed, as if by magic, into a suite of palatial apartments. There was an outer room facing the Boulevard de Strasbourg, then a small and beautiful saloon, and inside a vast space resembling a drawing-room. Within this latter inclosure, and just in front of the spot at which the train was to arrive, was laid out a large and splendid parterre of the finest flowers. From its roof depended long streamers, known, we believe, by the name of oriflammes. The openings at its sides were hung with red silk curtains; around it were seated living lines of female grace and beauty, while officers of different branches of the military service, members of the railway directory, or their friends, paraded in the centre and near the time of the arrival of the grand cortège, and a number of other gentlemen, mixed with some ladies, occupied seats in the galleries above. The windows of the small saloon were hung with rich dark velvet, and in its centre was a charm ing canopy covered with white satin. In this room were collected a number of orange-trees, bearing their small delicate blossoms.

The public had been informed that the illustrious party were to reach their destination in Paris at six o'clock; but it was soon ascertained that they could not arrive until after seven. Prince Napoleon came shortly before six, and was followed a few minutes afterwards by Marshal Magnan, several general officers, Ministers, municipal authorities, and members of the Legislature.

THE ARRIVAL AT PARIS.

As seven o'clock passed away the expectation of the fashionable company at the terminus, amounting, perhaps, to about 2000 persons, seemed considerably to increase; and at length, at twelve minutes after seven, a low murmur and an anxious gesture from some of the more advanced observers showed that they had already descried indications of the approach of the train. In a few instants the boom of cannon announced that it was at hand, and at a quarter-past seven precisely, amidst a roll of drums, it swiftly wound along to the termination of its course. Here a military band stationed by the spot struck up the English National Anthem, thrilling many a heart. At the close of this performance her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Emperor, trod the soil of the bright capital of France, amidst the intense applause of the whole of the brilliant company around.

The Emperor was in full costume, and wore the ribband of the Garter. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal came next, with their suite; then Prince Napoleon, accompanied by a host of high officers of state. Her Majesty paused for a moment, apparently for the purpose of observing the scene through which she had to pass. The illustrious party then advanced to the outside of the station, and entered the open carriages, six in number, and each drawn by four horses, prepared to convey them to St. Cloud. In the first of these carriages were her Majesty, with the Princess Royal on her left, and then Prince Albert facing the Queen, and the Emperor facing the Princess. In the next sat the Prince of Wales and Prince Napoleon, with the Marquess of Breadalbane and the Earl of Clarendon. Before starting a magnificent bouquet was presented to the Queen by General Lawestine, in the name of the 9th battalion of the National Guard, which was doing duty on the spot. The cortège set out in the midst of acclamation, and cries of "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!" "Vive l'Empereur." "Vive le Prince Albert!" Just as the party was starting for the terminus a deputation of the pupils of the Polytechnic school who had relatives killed before Sebastopol appeared, each of whom were crape round his arm. As they passed along rather at a slow pace the illuminations commenced, and each step seemed to bring forth a successive train of light.

THE PROCESSION TO ST. CLOUD.

The road of the procession lay along the Boulevard de Strasbourg, the Port of St. Denis, the Boulevards Bonne Nouvelle, Poissonnière, Montmartre, Italiens, Des Capucines, and the Madeleine, down the Rue Royale, across the Place de la Concorde and by the Champs Elysées, the new Avenue de l'Impératrice, and the Bois de Boulogne to St. Cloud. At regular distances, all down the Boulevards, tall banner standards had been erected, from which long graceful streamers, suspended in the Venetian style, waved with every breath of air; and, besides these street decorations, each house had its separate manifestations of welcome, so netimes in the form of the familiar tricolor, sometimes in a bit of tapestry hung out from a balcony, sometimes in the less pretending shape of coloured lanterns strung across from window to window, even to the lofty garret. It was curious to observe the intense desire displayed by all classes to make the wonderful city of Paris look its best and fairest before the eyes of our gifted Queen, to make her Majesty and the members of the Royal family who accompanied her with a due appreciation of the claims which Paris has to be considered the gayest and most brilliant capital in the world. Certainly those claims were never more overpoweringly displayed. The great breadth of the Boulevards and the importance of preserving the series of splendid perspectives which they present unhurriedly prevented a series of triumphal arches; but along the route of the procession many trophies had been erected, some of them including sculpture of considerable merit, and bearing inscriptions suitable to the occasion. At one point the names of the departments inscribed on shields drew attention to the sentiment that Paris on that occasion represented all France; at another it was some institution or private company close at hand, which, rushing to the edge of the *trottoir*, vindicated its importance by setting up a special sign of welcome. The one triumphal arch was really a fine piece of construction, and looked exceedingly imposing. Raised by the *artistes* of the Opera close to the Rue Lepelletier, it had the inside of its piers and *tableaux* covered with Imperial bees; the tympanum of the figures over each pier being formed by pairs of coloured eagles, with extended wings. At several other points flanks of steamers, or cords to bear some pendent banner of inscription, crossed the thoroughfare, but otherwise the grand series of vistas which the line of the Boulevards commands was not disturbed. It is worthy of remark that not only did the decorations extend throughout the route itself, but also along the side streets which open up from it, and that these were hung with flags and trophies of evergreens as far as the eye could penetrate down them. This was particularly observable with that noble street, the Rue de la Paix, which was so brilliantly ornamented as to make one almost wonder that the order was not irresistably led to enter the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées in that direction. Whether by fortunate accident or skilful premeditation, the decorations appeared gradually to diminish as the more open space was gained, but even these enough was retained to preserve the festive character of the occasion and to heighten the ordinary effect of the colonnade.

The Royal and Imperial party appeared struck with the tasteful and appropriate decorations of the lofty arch of triumph at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, under which they passed. The beautiful illuminations of the Opera Comique also attracted their attention. As they approached the Champs Elysées they proceeded at a less slow pace. They passed under the the triumphal arch of the Barrière de l'Etoile That majestic monument bore no trappings; it was left, with good taste, in its solitary and imposing grand air. Even then the crowd was as great as on any other part of the line of march. Indeed, from the Strasbourg terminus to that spot there was no place empty, no window unoccupied. The Bois de Boulogne was crowded, and every house in the Boulogne-sur-Seine had its display of flags. At the bridge of St. Cloud a triumphal arch was formed of the foliage of the oak, interwoven with garlands of flowers. A salvo of 100 guns announced the approach of the cortège to St. Cloud. It was near nine o'clock when they reached the château. The Queen was received by the Empress at the foot of the grand staircase, accompanied by the Princess Mathilde, and the officers and other members of the Imperial household, the grand officers of the Crown, and the Ministers. On entering the state apartments, these were presented to her Majesty by the Emperor.

ST. CLOUD.

The acclamations, the hurrahs, did not cease resounding along the entire length of the procession. In proportion as the day waned, all the illumination, sudden, brilliant, and fairy like, dispersed the darkness, and preceded like a train of flame the passage of their Majesties. Enchantment, added to the programme, carried to its climax the enthusiasm and ecstasy of the crowd.

At a quarter to nine the cortège arrived at St. Cloud, announced by salvos of artillery. Her Majesty the Empress stood at the foot of the staircase, accompanied by her Imperial highness Madame the Princess Mathilde, by the ladies and officers in waiting of the Empress and Empress, as also by the Marshals of the Palace, by the ladies and officers appointed to wait on Her Majesty the Queen of England during her sojourn, by their Excellencies the great Officers of the Crown, by his Excellency the Minister of State and the Imperial Household, and by his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Conducted by the ascending to the grand apartments the Emperor presented to her Majesty the Queen the Ministers, the great officers, and the officers of the household. At half-past nine their Majesties entered the Grand Gallery, where dinner was served. Their Majesties afterwards returned to the state apartments, where they remained till eleven.

In the evening St. Cloud, Boulogne, and the principal streets of Paris were splendidly illuminated.

Sunday was observed as a day of rest by the illustrious visitors at St. Cloud. In the morn ng they attended Divine service, which was performed by the Chaplain to the Emperor, and in the afternoon they took a drive in the park and through a portion of the Bois de Boulogne. After dining *en famille* with his Imperial Majesty they were present at a concert of sacred music given at the palace by the Conservatoire de Musique.

PALAIS DES BEAUX ARTS.

Whatever regret might be felt by the multitudes excluded on Saturday, at the delay which prevented her Majesty from being well seen in the progress through the streets of Paris, the programme to be observed during her stay in Paris afforded abundant opportunities for counterbalancing the disappointment this occasioned. It was evidently the Emperor's intention to let the people of his capital have every reasonable opportunity of seeing his illustrious guests, and for manifesting their respect and sympathies. This was made evident on Monday by the manner in which the visit to the Palais des Beaux Arts was conducted, and by the subsequent drive along the Boulevards and the exhibition of that splendid procession, La Salute Clapelle. Some 600 spectators were present at the Beaux Arts and the promenade on the Boulevards was, of course, crowded by all Paris. With one slight *contretemps* the arrangements were carried with perfect order and regularity, and the Queen was thus afforded a sight fully within the influence of that artistic spirit which, among the French people, and in Paris especially, makes such constant calls upon the admiration of the stranger.

As it was known that the Queen would visit the Palace of the Beaux Arts on Monday morning, the approaches to it were crowded at an early hour, as well as the line which her Majesty was to follow from St. Cloud to the Exhibition. The Avenue Montaigne was kept clear, and with Venetian poles up, ornamented with shields bearing the names of towns and flags and streamers were in great abundance. The beautiful façade of the front of the Palais des Beaux Arts was decorated with flags, as well encircled with poles ornamented with escutcheons and flags and banners, flammes of the English and French colours, covered with golden trabeques. The central part by which their Majesties were to enter was in like manner ornamented with shields and clusters of flags. At eleven o'clock the acclamations of the crowd announced the approach of the Queen, and the shouts and hurrahs were repeated as the cortège reached the entrance. Ten beautiful carriages, the first two drawn by four superb horses, and richly adorned, comprised the Imperial cortège, escorted by the Cuirassiers of the Guard. The Queen was handed from her carriage by the Emperor, who gave his arm to her Majesty as she entered the principal saloon, while the band of the Cuirassiers à Cheval played the National Anthem. They were accompanied by Prince Napoleon, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Presidents of the Legislative Corps, the President of the Council of State, the Ministers, and the suite of the Queen. The Emperor as well as Prince Albert was dressed in plain clothes, and the Imperial Commissioners of the Exhibition were presented to the Queen by their President, Prince Napoleon. They had mustered in the saloons immediately adjoining the principal entrance, and it was at once remarkable and interesting to see so great a gathering of men who, in different countries and for various scientific, had achieved repute for and position in the various arts and sciences. Among Frenchmen, M. Renaut, the President of the Institute; M. Horace Vernet and M. Ingres, the artists; M. le Play, M. Arlès Dufour, M. Salandruze de Lamornaux, M. de Rouville, M. Michel Chevalier, Baron Rothschild, M. Perrière, M. Schneider, M. Fresnel. Among foreigners, Mr. Wagen, Professor Liebig, and M. Von Vechtan. Among our own countrymen, besides Mr. Cole, C.B., Mr. Redgrave, R.A., Dr. Forbes Royle, Professor Wheatstone, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Warren de la Rue, Professor Willis, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. C. Mathy, Mr. Wicksworth. A beautifully-executed bust of her Majesty stood on a pedestal in the centre of the reception-room, and on every side were the walls covered with chefs-d'œuvre of art, and crowds of the best spectators hemmed in from an invasion of the crowd which was pressing to the building. This small force, it was said at first adopted, would prove sufficient to protect the illustrious visitors from pressure by the crowd in the course of their survey; but, after a time, notwithstanding their exertions, they got overwhelmed, and in consequence it was found requisite to supplement their numbers by some *sergens de ville*.

The reception over, the cortège, led by the Prince Napoleon, advanced into the principal saloon for the display of certain pictures, and here the works of chief interest were pointed out by Dr. Waagen, than whom none could be more qualified to fulfil such a duty. These are some fine productions of the excellent French court, such, for example, as the three powerful paintings by Vinano, near the entrance; and there is a great statue of St. George and the Dragon, which occupies the centre, is a noble effort of sculpture; but the merits of the collection as a whole scarcely rise to the level of that exhibited by Belgium, which the illustrious party next proceeded to examine, with as much care as the circumstances rendered possible. The attention of their Majesties was, of course, much distracted by the cheers and cries of "Vive la Reine!" which greeted them at different points, but the Prince and the Royal children, who kept themselves more at liberty, were so earnestly bent on seeing all they could that several times they were left behind, and, but for the exemplarity energy shown by M. Arles Dufour and other officials, might have got lost altogether in the crowd. It would have been strange

L CORTEGE IN PARIS.

indeed all the wonderful pictures of the Belgian masters failed to elicit the highest admiration. Such artists as De Groux, Robbe, Stevens, and Verboeckhoven do honour to their country by the style of their works, and successfully maintain its celebrity as a school of painting amidst the formidable rivalry of France and England. From the Belgian collection the Emperor led his guests into the principal saloon of French painting, and here they were prepared for a rich intellectual treat, when in rushed the crowd of spectators, and for several minutes all was confusion. The illustrious party made its way as rapidly as possible to the next saloon, which was at once cleared for its reception, and here the scattered cortège was after some time reassembled. While a reinforcement of *sergens de ville* was at the door, the masterpieces of Delaroche and other painters, suspended in this inner saloon, were leisurely examined. No great inconvenience, therefore, arose, and both the Emperor and her Majesty seemed delighted at the temporary inroad upon their freedom of locomotion with exemplary good nature and self-possession. As soon as order had been restored the progress through the Palace was resumed, and the Sovereigns bowed to extend their steps to the French Sculpture Court. Here a great and varied display of artistic excellence was presented to them, comprising many works of rare merit. The sculptors of France are evidently more disposed every day to depart from the severe standards of classic taste, and to consult mainly the inspirations of their own fancy. Some critics will lamentably lament that it should be so, but after all it cannot be denied that the artistic world at large profits by diversity, and that both by the faults and the merits thus developed permanent instruction for the future is derived. From the Sculpture Court, the Imperial and Royal visitors passed into the saloon devoted to M. Horace Vernet's chefs-d'œuvre. There for a considerable time they admired his celebrated battle, his battle of Italy, and some of the great paintings in which he has commemorated the victories of the first Empire. In this Court stands a remarkable statue of the first Napoleon when a student at Brienne, the work of M. Rolland, and which attracted much attention during the ninth hour of the Palace the progress of the cortège was interrupted for some minutes while their Majesties listened to the performance of a large choir of workmen singers trained on a system bearing some resemblance to that of Hullah in England, and who went through a chorus in which 'God Save the Queen' was introduced, led by their conductor, M. Chivot, with extraordinary precision and musical effect. At the north-east corner of the building a pause took place to examine the restoration of the Minerva executed by Phidias in precious metals, jewels, and ivory, which was placed in the cella of the Parthenon at Athens. This restoration, which is in complete accordance with the description of the original by ancient writers, is the property of the Duc de Luynes. It scarcely satisfies the expectations that are naturally excited by such a work, but of course is an interesting feature among the general attractions of the Palace. Their Majesties now entered the saloon of M. Ingres, who divides with M. Horace Vernet the honour of having had a special court allotted to him for the exhibition of his works — a mode certainly justify that high compliment, for, though rather limited in severe in his treatment, the artist has boldly carried his individuality into the first school, and produced masterpieces that rivet attention by the emanated spirit breathed over them. From this point the Queen was conducted by her Imperial host through the gallery of British Artists. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the excellence of a school with which all must be familiar who have paid any attention to art are familiar. Our pictures are upon the whole admirably represented, and the experience of exhibitions in no degree diminished the interest attached to a collection which exhibits such strong contrast to the general character of the works in the Beaux Arts. England shows a strong predilection for cabinet paintings, because pictures are purchased there mainly to decorate the walls of private dwellings and to enhance the attractions of domestic life. Continental customs the habits of the people and their relations with their Governments have hitherto had the effect of making their works of art dependent upon a different class of custom and patronage; and the result is, that their subjects are more ambitious, their treatment more adapted to grandeur than to minute elaboration, well fitted for display in palaces and galleries, where focal distance can be secured, but out of place in private residences. Ascending the staircase, at the north east corner of the latter, the cortege described the circuit of the upper galleries, in which are displayed the water-colour drawings, the miniature paintings, the engravings on wood and steel, and the architectural designs contributed by different countries. Here England takes a very high position from the excellence of the works exhibited by her artists in several of these departments. After completing the circuit of the galleries, their Majesties returned to the central saloon, from which they had been compelled to retreat at an earlier period by the inroad of spectators. Here they took leisurely a survey of the great works with which the genius of French art has embellished the walls. "The Last Days of the Reign of Terror," and the great picture of the "Imperial Guard re entering Paris after Waterloo" (by Muller), M. Cousins' painting illustrating the manners of the Lower Empire, Delaroche's cattle picture, and Rosa Bonheur's "Haylield," were all carefully examined; and so delighted were our Royal family with the masterpieces here displayed that they made the circuit of the *salon* twice!!!

PALACE OF THE ELYSEE.

Shortly before two o'clock they took their departure, amidst enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to partake of Luncheon at the Palace of the Elysée. Their arrival just before two o'clock there was a reception of the *corps diplomatique*.

At three her Majesty, accompanied by her Imperial host, visited La Sainte Chapelle, and was received on her way there and back in the most cordial manner by immense numbers of the population. It was known that at two o'clock she would leave the Boulevards on her return to St. Cloud, and from two o'clock a considerable number of persons took up their station at the archways from the Bastile to the Madeleine. The weather was hot, bright; and as the triumphal arches, flags, and other decorations still remained undisturbed, the spectacle of Saturday was repaired, and the Queen could at leisure admire the beauty of that great thoroughfare. The reception, which was warm in the Rue de Rivoli, through which the Queen passed to the Sainte Chapelle, was enthusiastic among the Boulevards and the other streets the cortege passed through the Rue Rivoli, the principal bridge in which, including Meurice's, were handsomely decorated. At half past five the Imperial and Royal party returned to St. Cloud. At eight in the evening a grand dinner of sixty covers took place. The proceedings of the day terminated with a performance by the company of the Théâtre Français.

To-day (25 h) there are to be great doings at Versailles. Immense preparations have been going on there all the week, under the general direction of M. Duval (the successor of poor Visconti), as architect of the Palace. Many old Parisians went to Versailles every day merely to see the preparations. The magnificent Galeries des Glaces, which is so familiar to all visitors, and which is one of the present generation has ever seen filled, has been all that time in the hands of the upholsterer. Lustres, consoles, and furniture of the most luxurious kind, have been placed in that historical gallery, a magnificent residence of Louis XIV., which no Sovereign of France until the present century has ever felt rich enough to inhabit. One of the most striking features of the gala will be an illuminated representation of Windsor Castle, placed on the banks of the lake at the extremity of the grand avenue in front of the palace. The bouquet will display illuminated initials, bearing the names Victoria, Albert, Napoleon, Eugénie. The environs of Versailles, which have usually a somewhat neglected aspect, are considerably changed for the better. The high road to St. Cyr has been repaired, and the beautiful avenue there, which was covered with moss has been cleaned. The look to the Avenue de Sceaux has been prepared for the artillery of the Imperial Guard.

HER MAJESTY AT BOULOGNE

[ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.]

From our Special Correspondent.

Up to the 10th of the present month the rather greedy residents of Boulogne, who angle for British visitors, had reason to complain of a very slack season. The steam-boats that used, in former years, to convey two or three hundred Cockneys daily to the hotels of the lower town, to the manufactories of eau de Boulogne (sold to the unwary as eau de Cologne) and to the mild galeries of the Etablissement des Bains, were bringing parties of thirty or forty visitors only. Nineteen out of every twenty after having been filtered through the Custom house, passed along the port in the railway omnibus, *en route* for Paris. Sad was the state of things to local speculators; and, seeing the depression which an indifferent season spreads over water-rig place Blondes and shell-ware houses, we are led to excuse the eccentric bitterness of tone in which the Boulogne journals attacked Calais, when it aspired to the honour of receiving her Majesty on her way to the French capital. When, however, it was officially announced that the disembark tion would take place at the port and, which the name of Napoleon appears to be inseparably connected, the triumphant editors of the Boulogne organs, while twitting the inhabitants of Calais with the neglect they were doomed to suffer, expressed an immediate conviction that the authorities of the port selected would do justice to the Emperor's preference.

It is just to add that this conviction has been justified by facts. Boulogne received the Queen of England in a manner befitting an event destined to become a prominent chapter in the history of Europe in the nineteenth century. In anticipation of this reception, crowds of people began to flock to Boulogne by the railway and the Channel boats. Some of the Folkestone steamers crossed from the English coast with upwards of 350 passengers on board. Despatches arrived hourly to the hotel-keepers, stating that the Emperor hired the Pavilion Hotel for ten days, dating from the 10th inst. Stables for the Imperial stud were taken at the Hôtel du Nord; and at the new Prefecture plans were actively debated for the proper ornamentation of the town.

I am indebted to the Sous-Préfet for many of the facts which I have already communicated to you; but, above all, for many interesting details relative to the final arrangements. The importance of official, as well as rumours prevail in every by-way, and it becomes almost impossible to sift fact from ingenious fiction, is obvious. My acknowledgments are therefore due to the gentlemen who have enabled me to trace the progress of the Boulogne preparations from their origin up to the hour of the Queen's arrival. Of these preparations it may be said, generally, that they were as complete as the time and means at the disposition of the town and cities permitted. In the first place, before the point of disembarkation on the Place Daunou, a pretty tent was erected, carpeted, and ornamented with flowers. Marking the opening of the road towards the railway station were two high columns, supporting vases, in which incense was placed. A spacious square was kept at this point by the bands encamped near Boulogne. The Custom house, and the rows of hotels behind, were gay with the flags of the Allied nations; but, above all, the glistening bayonets of forty thousand soldiers, marked the rugged edges of the cliffs from Ambleteuse, with its ruins of a fort, to Portel, the little fishing-town. Above the splendid scene—the amphitheatre of rocks, dotted with many-coloured houses, and capped by the towering cathedral, and the gay ramparts of the higher town—was a sky of unspotted blue. Not even a silver cloud passed overhead during the memorable morning of the 18th. As the regiments destined to do duty within the town came march ing along the port to the strains of their military bands; as the municipal and orities came sailing along in squadrons, dressed in their gay uniforms edged with silver, and their tricolor sashes; as, one by one, some of the red-coats of old England relieved the blue of French municipal dignity; and as various orderlies dashed hither and thither with large square despatches, while elegant toilets filled up every available window, and pretty faces peered above the evergreens which choked up the railings of the balconies, every body began to talk wildly of the immense significance of the day, and the space it was destined to occupy in history. Now the two nations were fairly allied; now Englishmen and Frenchmen were really and truly brothers. Before, many people had doubted the solidity of the friendship between the two foremost nations of the world; now, this friendship was sealed, was assured henceforth the two countries will be one. Pleasantly enough the soldiers and officers who thronged the jetties, even up to the lighthouse, took every opportunity to say something obliging to subjects of the Sovereign they were about to receive. I strolled to the extremity of the pier—past lively *cantinières* tempting dusty men to try the contents of their little barrels; past English ladies perched upon sand hills, in positions they would never dare to take up under less exciting circumstances; past old gentlemen of nautical pretensions giving acknowledged landmen descriptions of the English fleet lying at anchor off the coast, and past solemn officials walking silently to and fro, with telescopes under their arms. The pier-head was entirely occupied by drummers; and the formidable drum-majors of the French army, wielding their immense sticks with that spirity that has so long excited the admiration of the juvenile frequenters of the Luxembourg Gardens. Still, as the day advanced, and the battery of Capecure remained silent, people began to relax the intensity of their enthusiasm. Three hours spent, standing under a broiling sun, far removed from all the refreshments dear to summer idlers, while it heated the body, cooled the head. Comments on the arrangements began to spread about; while every gentleman who appeared to be even distantly connected with the naval profession, was pounced upon, and required to give his opinion on the delay in her Majesty's arrival. Everybody expected to see the Royal yacht at the pier-head at one o'clock precisely, knowing her Majesty's love of punctuality; and many English people, when they found the time go by without any signal having been given even of the approach of the yacht, began to fear that some event or accident had intervened to prevent the present accomplishment of the meeting of the Allied Sovereigns. The officers on duty lighted their cigars and cigarettes; their men lighted their pipes and patronized the refreshment offered by the *cantinières*; while the elegantly dressed ladies accepted even uncomfortable seats with languid gratitude.

Suddenly the report of a cannon sent a spasm through the eighty or ninety thousand people gathered upon the heights, along the quay and piers, and thronging around the railway station. The Royal yacht was approaching at full speed over a deep blue sea, smooth as a glass. The soldiers put their pipes in their pockets, the officers threw their cigars away, the drummers at the pier-heads seized their drums, as the landbattery and the splendid ships thundered forth a Royal welcome to the advancing ships, and the forty thousand troops fired volleys of musketry.

At the landing place appeared crowds of officials, the silver and gold of their uniforms glistening in the sun. Along the water's edge stood some sturdy sailors, dressed in white, ready to run out the ladder the instant the yacht to reach the quay. A buzz among the crowd presently drew our attention to the approach of the Emperor, who appeared within the square formed by the Lancers in the regimentals of a Lieutenant-General, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter. He was followed by Colonel Fleury (his first Aide de-Camp), Lord Cowley, and other notable personages. He rode up and down the square for a few minutes, and then, as the head of the *Victoria and Albert* passed the pier-head, dismounted. The French were astounded with the majestic proportions of the Royal yacht as she steamed boldly along the windings of the narrow port, and made direct for the landing place, at the head of which the Emperor was standing anxious to catch sight of his Royal guests. The cheers of the spectators rose again and again into the air as the noble ship advanced; the [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible]; and the Imperial carriages drew up [illegible] to [illegible]. It was obvious that the right chaps upon the right spot. Under the tent were not to be seen—but the breakfast at the Pavilion Hotel and [illegible] were [illegible] and that the illustrious party were best upon reaching the [illegible] with as little delay as possible.

No sooner had the trim sailors made a communication between the yacht and the French shore, than the Emperor hastened forward to meet his Queen, saluted her Majesty, and cordially welcomed the Prince and the Royal children, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the dense crowds gathering along the quay and jetties. The scene at this moment was imposing. Forty thousand troops presented arms to the Queen of England as her feet for the first time pressed the French shore, and the Emperor of the most powerful military nation on the face of the earth offered his arm to the Queen of the people who rule upon the ocean.

Her Majesties at once entered the carriages. It was a quarter past two as they started on their rapid progress from the railway-place to the railway station—between two lines of infantry, formed by a regiment of Cuirassiers, the Imperial Guard, and the Line. Loud and frequently repeated were the cheers which greeted the progress of the cortège from the immense concourse of people, consisting of an equal proportion of the subjects of the two Sovereigns. The hotels were covered with flags, and their balconies were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies; and the streets displayed the colours of the Allied Powers. Her Majesty appeared to be greeted with the really splendid pageant prepared for her, as she turned from the port, over a bridge, between four Italian marble obelisks ornamented with devices in gold and flowers, and approached the beautiful triumphal arch erected in front of the railway. This arch was seventy-five feet in height. It was not constructed in the usual style of an evergreen wall, studded with devices; but consisted of elegant pillars, connected by work, intermingled with wreaths of flowers, and crowned by a bold figure of Civilization, that, with outstretched arms, bade forth her welcome to the Emperor's Royal guests. The base of the arch was marked by a green scroll, upon which the words "Welcome to France," were inscribed in letters of gold. Above rose the arms of England and France, forming the supports of the great central figure. Around the figure floated the flags of the Allied Powers; below, those of the secondary States of Europe. Shields, streamers, emblazonments, and devices, scattered plentifully about the lower part of this temporary construction, made up a lively effect. Before this arch a regiment of Dragoons and companies of infantry of the Line were posted, and as her Majesty passed under it, taking her leave of the town which had so feted her on memorable a welcome, a tremendous cheer rose into the air. Within the inclosure an army hitherto of seats, backed by gilt arabesque work, had been raised. These seats were filled by rows of elegant dressed ladies; and opposite them a lawn had been laid out and interspersed with beds of choice flowers—to which one local gardener is said to have contributed no less than 4000 plants. The station itself was hung with scarlet velvet. The Royal standard and the tricolor of France floated over the belfry. The initials of the Royal guests shone upon the sides of the entrance. As the carriage containing her Majesty, the illustrious boy, and the Prince Consort, drew up before the doorway leading to the first class waiting-room (which had been splendidly fitted up with velvet hangings, sparkled with golden emblems of the Allied nations), the crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled on each side rose and [illegible] a passage direct from the entrance to the railway platform. The people gave a final and a lusty cheer, as her Majesty entered the station, leaning upon the arm of the Emperor. The [illegible] and guest were radiant with smiles as they crossed the platform bowing to the people assembled on either side. They were evidently delighted with the reception they had just met. His Majesty at once assisted her Majesty into the splendid state carriage; while the Prince Albert turned to Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and entered into conversation with him. Judging from the pleasure painted upon the Marshal's face, and from the low bows he continually made as the Prince Albert addressed him, he was receiving through his Royal highness the Queen's acknowledgments for this wonderful picture of an admirably disciplined army, which he had so often seen display along the heights of Boulogne. These civilities having been [illegible], the Emperor invited the Prince of Wales to enter the [illegible], which the latter did with all the careless activity of a schoolboy. [illegible] Royal lady immediately followed the Queen. And now came a [illegible] of those courteous attempts to give the *pas* which charmed the [illegible] of Boulogne when Prince Albert visited Boulogne last year. [illegible] as on the above occasion, insisted that his guest should take precedence, whereupon the Prince skipped lightly into the carriage, and was [illegible] followed by his gracious host. Then the state and Court officers of the Imperial household scrambled into the carriages behind, and [illegible] were hastily stowed away; the military band struck up "Partant pour la Syrie," and the Imperial train started off on its way to Paris.

[The continuation of the narrative, by our own Correspondent, will be found among our later Intelligence.]

THE IMPERIAL CENT GARDES.

(*See Illustration, page* 241.)

This magnificent corps of men—consisting, as its name implies, of one hundred—is the select body-guard of the Emperor of the French, and were displayed to great advantage in the grand state arrangements of the Royal visit to Paris during the past week. Here is much that is uniform and grand in appearance which is exceedingly fine and imposing. They are carefully selected from among the non-commissioned officers of the other regiments in the service, not merely on account of their height and physical appearance, but for their intelligence, fidelity, and good conduct. Appointed to the Cent Gardes, the men who are so fortunate as to be selected rank the same as lieutenants in the army, and receive the salutes due to other officers of the army. The commandant of the corps takes rank as a colonel, and the next officer below him that of lieutenant-colonel in the army. The undress uniform of the men is a light blue frock-coat reaching down to the knees, with gold aiguillettes, cuffs and collars with gold or lace stripes; a black shako with gold cord and sword, and cocked hat. Most of the men are of fine figure, five, if any, under six feet in height; and their dress is faultless in its fit. When mounted, the men wear a light blue tunic with crimson facings, cuffs, and collar, silver jacking ribbed, profusely decorated with gold, and carrying a kind of double-end gold worm feather. The epaulettes are gold, and fringe gold mixed with crimson silk, the effect of which is remarkably fine. The breeches are white leather, and the boots similar to those of the Horse Guards. The saddle-cloth is crimson, richly embroidered in gold. The horses, like the men, are a very select body, and are groomed by the servants of the men. As a crack body for parade, they are unequalled in appearance in any country.

The tariff for seats to see the procession ranged from two francs (1s. 8d.) to four francs (3s 4d.). As early as three o'clock people were taking their places, where they deliberately made up their minds to remain for many hours, awaiting the spectacle. In the Boulevard de Strasbourg 5f. was the very least sum charged for a tolerable seat on a back-row bench. But there were places very far retired indeed, and more favourable to the exercise of the imagination than of sight, which were let as low as 2f. Further along the line, on the Boulevards, proper good places fetched 15f., 20f., and 25f. Many shop-window were let for 200f. and 300f. A spectator paid 400f. for the balcony of the Café du Grand Balcon. The Maison Dorée would not admit parties to dine in a private room fronting the Boulevard (and these rooms, or cabinets, as they are call d, are of unlimited proportions) except on condition that the dinner was to cost at least 30f.

During the visit which the Queen made to the Palace des Beaux Arts on Monday, the youth and grace of the Prince of Royal was a theme of general admiration, both outside and inside the building. A common looking woman in a cap and blue apron, standing in her doorsteps, was overheard saying to a neighbour—"Avez vous vu la petite Princesse? Est-elle gentille et gracieuse?"

THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD

(From our own Special Correspondent.)

[The following paragraphs only form a portion of our Impression of Saturday last.]

Throughout the Residence of Her Majesty the Empress—who has graciously thrown open all the private apartments of the Tuileries, St Cloud, Versailles, and the Château of Compiègne—our Special Correspondent has been provided by your Artist with the means of procuring for you and your readers authentic and exclusive details of the important visit which, by the time these lines see the light, will be in course of fulfilment.

At St Cloud the preparations for the reception of the English Court have been carried on with remarkable activity. I have spent two days of this week in the Château, inspecting—under the obliging auspices of the Governor, Colonel Thiboult—the rooms of which your Correspondent sends a sketch, and which Eugénie is to call by her passionate regards. Here, amidst the splendid suite of private apartments destined to receive our Queen and Court. These rooms occupy the wing of the Château which is devoted for a Queen whose subjects whose sacred misfortunes, will stand in wonderful contrast with the happy reign of the Empress who now occupy them. On entering these apartments from the private staircase, beautifully decorated with arabesques of the time of Louis XV., the visitor has to the left and reach a the Archbishop's or Prince Albert's private apartments. The antechamber is a beautiful room, [illegible] which are of various rich marbles tastefully intermingled. Passing from this room, the visitor enters the Prince's salon, a lofty fully furnished apartment, the walls of which are enriched by splendid paintings. Upon the mantelpiece I noticed a beautiful clock by Gille l'Aîné, the design of which, finely executed, is supported by a massive bronze bull. Beyond the Prince's salon is his bed-room, hung with red Lyons silk, worth a hundred francs per mètre. Here, as in the rest of the private apartments, [illegible] Besson, the painter of the private rooms of the Empress, has been busy filling in the panels with some of his sprightly and tasteful sketches. Beyond the Prince's bed room is his dressing-room. It is fitted up with light green hangings, which, pleasantly harmonise with the white walls, relieved by the beautiful gilt wood-carvings executed when this same room was the boudoir of poor Marie Antoinette. Beyond the Prince's dressing-room, and forming an angle of the suite, is the Queen's state bed-room. The walls of this [illegible] room are hung with [illegible] gold [illegible] exquisitely manipulated wood-carvings. Here the state bed is, of course, the principal object. Your artist can do more in the way of description of this wonderful piece of furniture than any words. I may, however, state that the skeleton of the bed is in white and gold; the outer curtains being of rich pale green silk, and the inner curtains pink, covered with muslin. The Royal initials and arms are worked into the decorations with excellent effect. The furniture is of green and gold.

Beyond the state bed room, and between it and the Queen's boudoir, is a bath-room, hung with pink watered silk, covered with lace or muslin. The effect of this little apartment is charming. Beyond it lies the Queen's boudoir, the walls of which resemble those of the state bed-room and the Prince's dressing room, and belong, as I have already remarked, to the time of Louis XVI. The hangings, of blue, are exquisitely tasteful; and here are two cabinets, recently finished, which are masterpieces of the modern art-work manship of Paris. Here are, also, some splendid vases. [illegible] boudoir is her Majesty's study, a fine apartment, ornamented with pictures by Terburg, &c., Next the study is the Queen's salon, to be engraved next week. Beyond her Majesty's private drawing-room are the apartments of the ladies and gentlemen in attendance.

These rooms are splendidly furnished, and enriched with choice specimens of Rubens, Vandyke, Andrea del Sarto, Domenichino, Lebrun, Boucher, &c. These rooms close the splendid suite of private apartments prepared, under the daily personal superintendence of the Emperor, for her Majesty the Queen. All that the wealth of the Louvre, the skill of modern art, the power of the loom, the improvements and contrivances of science, could furnish towards the embellishment of a residence, perfect in every particular, may be said to be present here. Every minor point has been studied to the utmost by the Imperial host, in proof of which I may mention the fact, that when I was at the château on the 11th ult. Majesty had left for Paris, in order to purchase a picture at the Universal Exhibition, fit to be a companion picture to one already placed. From the windows of these splendid rooms a beautiful view of immense extent is obtained, with the richly flowered private gardens underneath for a foreground. Hence also the Queen may see, at the summit of the slope, the lighthouse built by the first Napoleon, which used to be lighted whenever he slept at the château.

I may inform your readers, on authority, that the wonderful fête of Versailles will not take place before Saturday the 29th instant. At Versailles the preparations are being carried on most vigorously. The Salle des Glaces is being hung with chandeliers; plafonds for orchestras are being raised in its four corners; and the theatre is in the hands of the Opera decorators, to be prepared for the supper, which is to be served at a number of tables, each table receiving twelve persons. Three dining-rooms for the Imperial host and hostess and the Royal guests are being fitted up. At the Trianon, also, there are a few private dinners given on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock, the Queen will reach the beautiful gardens decorated with the name of Marie Antoinette, and wander beneath the poor Queen's abandoned bower, to the Swiss cottage on the borders of the lake, where the illustrious party will breakfast. The illuminations before the front of the Palace will include a beautiful representation of Windsor Castle, and the fireworks—to be arranged on a grand scale—are to be beyond the lake, at the extremity of the Salle des Glaces, whence they will be observed by the French and English courts.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BED-CHAMBER, IN THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO NOTRE DAME.

THE Royal visit to this sacred edifice formed part of the very interesting proceedings on Monday; when the Queen, the Emperor, Prince Albert, and the rest of the party, after inspecting the Sainte Chapelle, with its treasures, and entering their carriages proceeded to the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

The whole population of this quarter appeared to have left their workshops for the occasion, and were massed on each side of the Queen's passage. They saluted her Majesty with the loudest acclamations. On the steps of the Hôtel-Dieu were assembled the holy women belonging to the establishment in their white dresses of the order of St. Augustin. It was a moving sight to behold these ministers of religion and charity, leaving for an instant the sick pillows of their patients to take part in the great event of the Queen of England's visit, and the mind involuntarily referred to their sisters in the Crimea, attending without any personal thought the sufferers from the evils of war.

The Queen was received at the grand portal of Notre Dame by the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy. After having saluted her Majesty, the Archbishop expressed his gratification at seeing her, and assured her that his clergy and himself called down on her the blessings of Heaven. Her Majesty then entered the church, and was evidently struck with the solemn beauty of the noble building, and seemed almost unwilling to quit it. We have devoted a page to the illustration of the stupendous fabric of Notre Dame, which is especially interesting on account of the many restorations recently made in the structure.

Few of the historic edifices of Europe are so rich in eventful story as the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in the most ancient part of the city of Paris, its oldest edifice—and its architecture dating from the commencement of the eleventh to the middle of the thirteenth century. It may be considered as among the boldest and the most successful existing specimens of the Gothic architecture. The west front, the portion illustrated by our Artist, was finished by Bishop Maurice de Sully, in 1223, during the reign of Philip Augustus. This is stone the finest and most remarkable feature. Three ample portals lead into the nave and aisles. Each forms a series of retiring arches, with angels, saints, &c., in the intermediate mouldings. The portals are bisected by square pillars; that of the central one was removed on Jan. 1 1852, on the occasion of the thanksgivings for the return of the President's powers, but has since been replaced. The tympana of the three ogives are richly sculptured. The same style exists in all three portals, and also those of the transepts; the central portion of the western front was sculpted by Soufflot, in 1770, who formed it into a pointed arch. But it has just been restored to its original form, according to the designs of it, which were preserved. The subjects of the sculpture which adorn these portals, are vividly treated in Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," which is the stupendous fabric is sketched in one of the most picturesque episodes of descriptive writing extant.

The ogive of the middle doorway represents the Last Judgment, in three parts. Among the sculptures of the arch are figures of Moses and Aaron; the Saviour treading beneath his feet the wicked, whom Satan is dragging to hell; the rider on the red horse, at the opening of the second seal, the blessedness of the saints, &c. The sides of this entrance have twenty-four bas-reliefs: twelve virtues, and as many vices. Beyond these are four other bas-reliefs illustrations of the lives of Abraham and Job. On the doors are carved: Christ bearing his cross, and the Virgin as the veiled mother of sorrows. The statues of the twelve Apostles, which filled the niches of this portal, and were destroyed in the Revolution, in 1793, have just been replaced by new ones, copied from the original drawings; the Patriarchs and Kings of the Old Testament, that adorned the other two portals, were also replaced. We have not space to detail the several Scriptural sculptures which adorn this front. Among the most interesting are bas-reliefs of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac; the agricultural labours of the twelve months of the year; and the Life of Man in six stages, from youth to decrepitude. The two lateral doors are ornamented with much-admired ironwork, executed by Biscornette, about 1580. The buttresses on each side of the doors have each a niche, in which were statues of Religion, Faith, St. Denis, and St Stephen. Immediately above the three doors is a gallery of small pillars, supporting trefoils, called the Galerie des Rois, which formerly contained twenty-eight statues of the Kings of Judah, as crowns of the Virgin. All these—executed in the thirteenth century—were destroyed in 1793, but are to be replaced. A second, but open, gallery is called Galerie de la Vierge, from having formerly had a colossal statue of the Virgin. Above the gallery is the large rose-window between the towers, and in each of the latter are pointed arches, over which is a lofty gallery of slender shafts, called the Galerie des Colonnes, and continued round the sides; above rises the last division of the towers, each side occupied with coupled windows, and rich buttresses at the angles crowned by an open work of battlement of quatrefoils. They are reached by a staircase of 380 steps from the Rue du Cloître. The Cathedral formerly possessed a fine peal of bells, of which only one remains, in the southern tower. It was baptised Emmanuel Louise Thérèse, in 1712 in the presence of Louis XIV. and his Queen Thérèse. It is called the *bourdon*, weighs 32,000 lb., and the clapper 976 lb. The other bell, named Marie, weighing 25,000 lb., was broken and melted down in 1792, as were eight bells of the northern tower. In the latter tower three bells for the clock were placed in 1512; they are now in the southern one, and their place in the northern tower is to be occupied by a new bell, weighing 54,000 lb. The mechanism of the clock is very curious.

The towers of Notre Dame afford one of the finest views of Paris that can be imagined, and the Cathedral is much visited for the enjoyment of this imposing scene. The height of the western tower is 204 feet, or about the height of the London Monument.

In Stanford's "New Guide to Paris" (a well-compiled volume, just published) the panoramic view of Paris from the towers of Notre Dame is described as inferior to the prospect from the top of the Panthéon. This volume, by the way, contains an excellent account of the Universal Exhibition.

THE whole of Paris seemed suddenly to have acquired a knowledge of the English language, for there was scarcely a shop in which the passer-by was not informed that "English is spoken." This notice of the possession of the vernacular was occasionally of the quaintest kind, or amusingly odd, worded as the *dicta* of the Delphic oracle. The Englishman who thought through the elements of the tongue may guess the meaning by the help of the corresponding translation in French. But it was not rare to see new arrivals horribly puzzled when they saw on the windows of an eating-house in one of the back streets such notices as this: "Biftecks, Rosbiff—*English spoken*, et cuit à point." Or, again, in a Magasin de Modes, "Dentelles et blondes—*English spoken*, avec de broderies superbes." Or, again, "Drap bon marché, presque pour rien—*English spoken*, à 75 centimes le litre," &c.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.

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SEVEN YEARS!

THE festivities or festivals of which Paris has been the scene for ten remarkable and glorious days will mark an era in the history of the two greatest nations of modern times—nations which in the nineteenth century fill the place of the Greece and the Rome of ages long since past, and which rival those mighty States in all things, and surpass them in most. Who would have said, seven years ago, that such events were possible? Or who, having said or thought them, would not have been set down as a dreamer of vain dreams and an idle prophet, the sport of his excited and too utopian imagination? Yet Queen Victoria has been to Paris, and been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the whole French nation without a dissentient opinion; and the alliance of Great Britain and France—an alliance which is the shield of civilised Europe against encroaching Barbarism—has been affirmed and proved and celebrated with an emphasis, a completeness, and a magnificence to which history offers no parallel.

It is well, at such a climax of events, to look back a little, and measure the circumstances which have immediately preceded if they have not caused it. We need not in this case look too far into the

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—HER MAJESTY'S SALON, IN THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

obscurity of past or contemporary history. As the oak of to-day is the production of the first-created acorn, so, in like manner, the roots of the great events of our time are to be found amid countless generations of mankind, and to be traced through the whole stratum of history. But, without attempting to carry either our reasonings or our imaginings into such remote periods, we may be permitted to recall the more immediate incidents of the great drama in which the men of the present generation are the actors; and to draw from them for our future guidance such warning or such consolation as we may;—or such hope and courage as they may be calculated to afford.

It is not yet eight years since a King sat upon the throne of France whose character was supposed to guarantee the peace of Europe as long as he lived. He was a man of venerable age, of almost unrivalled sagacity, and of vast experience in the trying arena of adversity, as well as in the still more trying school of prosperity. Everything seemed to favour him: but his throne was built upon an unstable foundation; and, knowing its insecurity, he attempted to strengthen it, not by truths and acts of honesty, but by lies and trickeries, and meannesses almost too base and indecent to mention. He attempted to rule a brave and generous nation by the arts of corruption and intrigue. The consequence was that his unsubstantial throne melted in the heat of popular displeasure, like an icicle in the sun. His power was literally whiffed out by the breath of the national disgust; and he disappeared, leaving no traces behind him, except the disgreeable odour of his political turpitude, and his personal greediness. The French, in dismissing this unworthy Sovereign, vindicated their imprescriptible right of choosing their own form of government. They asserted in the face of the world the paramount principle of civilisation—and took another step towards the completion of their great Revolution of 1789. In this sense their act was understood by themselves, and by every people in Europe who either were in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, or aspired to the overthrow of some existent and intolerable despotism. The upheaving of the waters of democracy in Germany, in Italy, and in Austria—wherever there was a people impatient of a foreign yoke, or of the fetters imposed by a domestic tyranny—was sudden and simultaneous. But the time was not ripe for the constitutional freedom which the nations desired. They themselves were not ripe for it; and in the reaction consequent upon the too hasty destruction of all law and authority except that derived from the wild impulses of wayward and furious mobs, they mistook License for Liberty, and installed Anarchy in the place of Monarchy. This was not only the case in France, but in every country that had followed, or striven to follow, its example. The work of repression immediately began. The Sovereigns of Germany, Austria, and Italy—relying upon their armies, and upon the aid of Russia—the Power which had most to fear from the establishment of strong and free States in Middle, Western, and Southern Europe—took comfort from the disgust which anarchy inspired amongst millions who had no affection for despotism, and commenced the re-establishment of the order of things which had been so rudely overthrown. They withdrew, in their peril and perplexity, the concessions which they had made to their people; and, encouraged by the support which had either been actually promised by the Czar Nicholas, or on which they knew they could calculate in the hour of extremity, restored by the red hand of battle the ancient misrule under which their people had groaned so long. In some instances the mere restoration of the old corruption and tyranny was not sufficient to satisfy the fear or the vengeance of the Sovereigns. They thought it necessary to augment the burdens, to darken the prisons, and to draw tighter the bonds and shackles of the people. In this state they have remained for seven years: the nations on their part yearning for deliverance; the despotic rulers on theirs trembling with anxiety lest the sword, on which they have relied as the only instrument of government, should snap in their hands, or be wrested from, and turned against, them. In this condition they still exist, hoping for the triumph of Russia and the system of irresponsible and anti-popular rule of which that Power is the representative and champion, and praying for the discomfiture of those who have taken up arms to restrain and to punish her.

In France the course of events has been in one slight respect similar, but in all others the reverse. There, too, the sword has been appealed to; not to restore a yoke that is hateful to the people—not to invite the co-operation of foreign armies to repress the national sentiment;—but solely to combat licentious anarchy, and the wild passions of impracticable theorists and utopians, and to give a great and noble people the liberty and the leisure to decide for themselves what their form of government shall be, and who shall be the man to represent and to administer it. Out of this struggle has emerged, in a blaze of glory, the throne of Napoleon III.—a man who is the chosen delegate of the universal manhood of France; —the elect of eight millions of peasants, artisans, traders, merchants, and workers with head or hands; a Sovereign whose title is denied only by a few pragmatics, who love a visionary Red Republic, and by those fewer still, who live in the past and its traditions, and cherish a romantic attachment for a perished name and an effete family.

Thus the revolutions of 1848 have stopped short of their natural issues in every case but one. In France alone has the vindication of the great principle that every people has a right to choose its own Government been complete and satisfactory. France and England are each the representatives of that principle. England completed her dynastic Revolutions long ago, and Queen Victoria sits upon the throne by the same right the concurrence of a great and civilised nation—as that which placed Napoleon III. in his high position and maintains him there. Hence the sympathy between these nations; and hence the reason for, and justification of, their intimate, and, let us hope, their indissoluble, alliance. If England have preceded France in constitutional liberty—if England enjoy more freedom at the present moment than is accorded to France, let us remember that our institutions in the time of William III. were not so liberal and comprehensive as they have since become: that national freedom is the growth of time; and that France, in giving to herself the man and the dynasty of her choice—even at the expense of some present liberty—has laid the basis of her future development, and vindicated herself against the imposition of the greatest of all tyrannies—that which is implied in the possession of the throne by one whose right is denied by the great mass of the people.

The nations of Europe see and feel that this is the real strength and bond of the English and French alliance. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and such bad Kings as he of Naples, and such weak ones as he of Prussia, feel and know it also. For this reason the splendid welcome given to Queen Victoria in Paris, and the well-founded hope which it inspires that the alliance dictated by the reason of the two peoples, and strengthened by the personal affection of their Sovereigns, will be as lasting as it is pure and noble, is hailed throughout Europe with exclamations of delight.

And what conclusions are to be drawn from this? That England and France are to be the champions of all oppressed nations and peoples, who desire freedom but cannot obtain it? By no means. France and England sympathise with such nations; but the time has not arrived—and perhaps never may—when they can be called upon to take up arms for any such principle. That for which they combat Russia is wider and grander. Russia flattered herself with the idea that in the confusion prevalent in Europe, in consequence of the events of 1848, she might disturb, to her own advantage, the equilibrium of States, and blot from the map an independent Power, whose territories and seaboard she coveted. In that attempt she has been foiled by the united might of France and England. With the right of nations to choose their own form of Government they have not sought to meddle; but, if the war shall be much longer continued;—if, instead of being confined to the original combatants, Russia shall induce Austria and Prussia, or their dependent sovereignties and dukedoms, to aid her directly, or indirectly, in extending the flame of war, and in protracting its unutterable miseries and horrors, England and France will know where to seek and to find many natural allies, to whom they have not yet held out the right hand of fellowship. The work they have in hand is a work that needs to be done thoroughly. Already the signs of the extension of the war are apparent. There is a small cloud on the horizon of Italy that betokens a coming storm. When it bursts, Austria more especially, will have reason to deplore that she was not wise in time, and that she leaned to Russia and encouraged war, when she might have leaned to the Allies, and extinguished it. Thus, the revolutions of 1848 are not quenched. They are existing facts, and await their development. If in the course of events they receive it from France and England, every Sovereign in Europe who did not aid them in repelling the ambition of Russia will have himself to blame for his blindness or his obstinacy. France and England, on their parts, will have nothing with which to reproach themselves in the eyes of the present or of any future time.

HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENTS IN THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

IN our Journal of last week, page 247, we fully described the superb Apartments prepared for the reception of her Majesty at St. Cloud, omitting the principal salon, which is engraved upon the preceding page. This apartment lies beyond the study: its conspicuous ornament is a fine Correggio. Amid the ornaments of the walls little clocks and barometers, &c., are let in. The furniture is covered with the richest Beauvais tapestry. The walls are white, ornamented with the richest gilt carvings. The mantelpiece is supported by bronze Egyptian figures, and the curtains are of white watered silk, trimmed with red and gold fringe.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

OF the Foreign Legion 357 arrived from Halifax, North America, at Spithead, on the 21th ult., on board the sailing-transport *W. M. Rogers*. They were raised in various parts of North America, and are expected to go to Shorncliffe.

THE war in the Crimea is very popular among the soldiers in Jamaica. The *Tyne* mail-packet, which arrived from there this month, brought a number of volunteers from the artillery force, and news reached by the last Jamaica packet that several companies from the West India regiments had also volunteered to proceed to the Crimea.

DRAUGHTS from the depôts of Highland regiments in Scotland have received orders for embarkation at Liverpool this week, to join the reserves in the Mediterranean. The 92nd are to send 2 officers and 188 men to Gibraltar, and the following draughts are to proceed to Malta:—2 officers and 71 men from the 42nd at Stirling, 2 officers and 66 men from the 71st at Perth, 2 officers and 61 men from the 79th at Aberdeen, and 1 officer and 46 men from the 93rd at Dundee.

THE coast of South Wales has been surveyed by the Board of Ordnance for the purpose of selecting sites on which to erect batteries of heavy guns, and other permanent defences, for the better protection of this portion of the coast. The attention of the authorities has long been drawn to this matter, the shore being entirely defenceless, for from Milford Haven up the entire length of the Bristol Channel there is not a single battery of guns. The harbour of Swansea is to be provided with heavy metal, and the important roadsteads under Penarth are also to be duly guarded by a heavily-armed fort or battery on the height.

THE Government has agreed to grant a pension to the mother of Dr. James Thompson, of the 44th, who distinguished himself so signally in waiting upon the Russian wounded after the battle of the Alma.

TWO HUNDRED men of the 1st Somerset Militia, which is now stationed in Taunton, have been allowed to proceed to their homes, in order to afford them an opportunity of assisting the agriculturists in the gathering of the crops.

A YOUNG OFFICER, who has lately returned to Lancashire, badly wounded when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, declares that he has travelled across England free of expense: for neither hotel-keepers nor railway clerks would take a penny from him when they found he was "a poor and wounded soldier."

MR. VARLEY and a staff of ten assistants have arrived in the Crimea to regulate the field telegraphic establishment. On their arrival they were placed under the orders of Sir Harry Jones, commanding the Royal Engineers.

A DETACHMENT of forty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Sappers and Miners are under orders to proceed to the Crimea. They are to embark in different vessels about to ship the soldiers' huts, so as to undertake their safe and speedy delivery on arrival there.

THE Government have authorised Sir Joseph Paxton to organise another body of 1000 men, to augment the Army Works Corps now in the Crimea. The additional 1000 will be composed of mechanics and artisans, and a certain number of navvies, with superintendents and foremen; and will be accompanied by their own surgeons, and by a chaplain and scripture-reader. The principal duties of the corps will consist in erecting huts, constructing and repairing roads, and providing in other ways for the health of the troops at the seat of war.

ON Tuesday morning a large quantity of military stores, including 2400 Minié rifles and rifled carbines, in cases containing twenty stand each, Victoria carbines, revolvers, cavalry sabres, picket posts, &c., were shipped at the Tower-wharf for Woolwich, to be transhipped to vessels proceeding to the Crimea. Above 100 tons (measurement) of clothing in bales were forwarded by railway to Portsmouth, for conveyance to Balaclava.

THE Government having determined to place Yarmouth in a state of defence, a vessel laden with guns, traversing platforms, &c., has arrived from Woolwich, and the Norfolk Militia Artillery were engaged last week in removing them to their destination. The guns are 24-pounders—eight of which are to be placed on the North Star Battery, four on the Town Battery, and nine on the South Battery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

READERS, you must really forgive me if I serve you up a *richaufs*—but, indeed, there is nothing else to offer. The Queen's visit, with all its details and anecdotes, its events and episodes, is the only topic of any sort of interest the town can furnish, even though it be past away like the empty pageant of a dream; and dismantled *arcs de triomphe*, displaying nought but skeletons and scaffolding, and used-up decorations of various descriptions, remain tangibly to attest the fêtes and splendours of the past week.

Flattery and form apart, there is no doubt but that the Queen's visit throughout has been a source of cordial, warm, and genuine enthusiasm, and has, to the fullest extent, realised all the expectations that were formed as to its influence and results, and has gone further than any incident that has yet occurred to bring the civil portions of the two greatest nations of the world into acquaintanceship and cordiality. And this was a triumph which had yet to be achieved: for not all the goodwill, fellowship, and intimacy, blood, spilt in a similar and a righteous cause, had already established between the two armies, had yet brought the non-combatant, that is to say the larger portion, of the two nations completely and familiarly together. The urbanity, intelligence, and keen appreciation of all attempts to do them honour, of all the objects of interest displayed to them, evinced by her Majesty and Prince Albert, have been thoroughly understood, and have produced the best effect on the minds of all.

An amusing symptom of the general sympathy is the manner in which the Royal patronage is invoked upon *les industries* of all classes. *Cafés chantans, théâtres ambulans*, dancing-dogs, gingerbread-stalls, beer and tobacco shops, &c., all are specially dedicated, under various formulas, to the Queen of England. It is computed that the places hired in balconies, terraces, windows, &c., to see the Royal cortége pass, must have brought in to their proprietors as much as 150,000 fr. The bouquet offered to the Queen on her arrival at the station was gathered and made up on the spot at the moment the train was expected to arrive, from the plants brought to decorate the Court; the flowers it contained were worth 300f. (£12).

The spectacle at the Opera, when "God Save the Queen" was played, and all the audience rose, was indescribably brilliant. Her Majesty displayed much emotion, which was shared by the whole house.

On the Queen's visit to the Exhibition, M. Elwart, Professor at the Conservatoire, obtained permission to have executed a composition prepared for the occasion, in which were introduced "Que de grâces! que de majesté!" of Glück; "C'est ici le séjour des grâces," of Boïeldieu; and "God Save the Queen"—the three airs intermingling with a singular and graceful effect in the conclusion. The words of the latter, translated into French, were sung to this *morceau*.

Extreme dissatisfaction has been felt, as well by the French as by the foreign public, at the measures adopted to prevent its entrance, during the Queen's visits to the Exhibition; and yet more at the manner in which these measures were carried out. Many of the French papers draw comparisons between the system of administration here and in England, on similar occasions; comparisons entirely in favour of the latter.

Rossini is about to quit the sea-side to return to Paris, where it is probable he will pass the winter.

The *Sports de Longchamps* are about to open with a new wonder, a Spanish pedestrian, who engages to beat any horse that can be brought against him, for the length of the course. He offers 2000 francs against each horse.

Madame Ristori is about to leave Paris for Vienna, whence she proposes, it is reported, to proceed to St. Petersburg to pass the winter. Here there is a complete lull of theatrical activity, which will, doubtless, last till the commencement of the winter season.

DISTURBANCES ON THE COAST OF SENEGAMBIA, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On the 17th July last the natives of Sabbagee, a town within the British settlements on the River Gambia, broke out in open rebellion. The affray arose in consequence of a man named Fodey, who was living at Sabbagee, having, accompanied by an armed party of seven or eight men, gone to village named Jeswong, also within the British territory, and there forcibly seized and carried off a man and his wife as slaves, and kept them in irons at Sabbagee. The husband, having succeeded in making his escape to Bathurst, went to the police-court there, and lodged his complaint on oath before the magistrates, who thereupon issued a warrant for the apprehension of Fodey. The police-magistrate went with several constables to apprehend him, supported by a small military force. The police-magistrate explained to Fodey the nature of the charge against him, and that he must go to Bathurst and answer the complaint. This he refused to do. The constables endeavoured to take him prisoner, when his supporters attacked the police, fired upon the soldiers, and drove them back—wounding Lieutenant Armstrong severely in the right arm, and making prisoners of two of the soldiers. On the afternoon of the same day the natives of Sabbagee, joined by the Marabuos of Gounjone and Burport, burnt and destroyed the English villages of Jeswong, Cotto, and Basconconco.

The Governor immediately mustered his small force, which, with the assistance of the Militia, only numbered 260 men and officers, and proceeded to Cape St. Mary's, in the hops that, by prompt measures, the rebellion might be quelled. The natives, however, had collected in large numbers, and waylaid this small party on their march about a mile from Sabbagee, where, after fighting for two hours, the British troops were driven back, with a loss of thirty killed and forty-three wounded. Governor O'Connor received two wounds on the right arm and one on the shoulder. The rebels, joined by the Marabous, and emboldened by their success, took possession of the road between Bathurst and the military quarters at Cape St. Mary's, and threatened to invade the former place. The Governor applied to the authorities at the French settlement of Goree for assistance, who at once came to his support with a French man-of-war, the *Entreprenant*, and 150 white troops. On the 3rd instant a second expedition was made by Governor O'Connor against Sabbagee, and, after a desperate resistance, the stockaded town was carried at the point of the bayonet, the French troops gallantly leading the advance; and the town was totally destroyed. The French lost a non-commissioned officer, of long service, and one rank and file killed and five wounded; the British troops and volunteers, 35 wounded. The natives lost about 200.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on Monday morning with advices from Calcutta of the 17th of July; Bombay, 30th of July; Canton, July 8; Hong-Kong, July 10

An insurrection had occurred among the Santals in Rajmahal, in Bengal, the district adjacent to which has been overwhelmed by the sudden descent of several thousand mountaineers in the night, evidently determined to take the life of every European and native of influence; several of the police and two ladies were murdered and other excesses have been committed. One account speaks of the insurgents numbering about 20,000 men. Troops have been sent to quell the disturbance, which is not likely to be put down without considerable bloodshed. The Thibetians are said to be suing Nepaul for peace, and there is to be a conference of some of the Hill chieftains, to arrange the terms of a treaty.

There is no truth in the reports appearing in the home papers, and fabricated in Bombay, that an army of 15,000 men was about to proceed with twenty armed steamers and gun-boats to Persia from Bombay. The latest accounts from Persia state that the Shah was most friendly to us

The Governors of Madras and Bombay have been invited to meet the Governor-General at the Neilgherries in October, immediately after which it is rumoured that Lord Dalhousie proposes returning to England to join the Cabinet.

The rebels are losing ground in the north of China. At Canton there has been much bloodshed. Some ten or twelve thousand prisoners have been killed off, at the rate of 600 a day.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA,
OR, TRAKTIR-BRIDGE.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, August 17, 1855.

The dull roar of cannon, mingled with the sharp *fioriture* of musketry was heard yesterday morning in a quarter where the enemy was not expected to attack in force. The battle which was then fought fulfilled the predictions of those who were confident that before the Allies again opened fire on Sebastopol, they would be attacked by the enemy in force. It had been said, as far back as Monday the 13th, that large reinforcements had arrived near Sebastopol, consisting of 35,000 men, commanded by one of the Princes of the Imperial house. Some went as far as to name the Grand Duke Constantine. More than one of those whom experience had taught to doubt the coming of these continual reinforcements disbelieved the arrival of the Grand Duke and his army but on the evening of the 13th doubts were no longer possible, when large masses of Russians were seen in movement in the principal works opposed to us. The appearance of the enemy was indeed so threatening, that shortly after midnight our divisions were ordered out under arms, as well as the three brigades of cavalry; and the force of the Russians seemed so imposing as to cause General Simpson to believe that something more than an attack in front was meditated. He therefore ordered Colonel Peel's detachment at Baidar to be recalled, which was done, much to the astonishment of D'Allonville and his corps, which remained quietly in the vale after our squadrons had left it.

Notwithstanding the show of force the Russians attempted nothing that night; the regiments turned in at daybreak, and the Camp resumed its wonted aspect. It is probable, however, that General Simpson had not acted, in this instance, on the mere evidence of the eye, but had had information which led him to anticipate an attack. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the Russians must have been busy in preparations for an attack on our field position as early as Monday; and this I judge merely from the quantity of implements which they carried with them, and which were found after their defeat. On Thursday before daybreak they attacked the positions of the French and Piedmontese overlooking the Tchernaya, taking the former by surprise at first, but meeting with a resistance which they were utterly unprepared to encounter. The positions of the Allies at the moment of the attack were these:—The division lately commanded by General Canrobert occupied the position on the extreme left, facing the vale in the direction of Inkerman. The position of this division extended from Traktir-bridge to a ford where the river expands to a considerable width. On the hills nearer the centre, and covering the Traktir-bridge, was the 2nd French Division, consisting of weak regiments—like the 2nd Zouaves, the 20th and 22nd Light Infantry—removed a short time ago from before Sebastopol in consequence of the losses they sustained there. The Third Division having moved on the previous day, was at a considerable distance in the rear, where it occupied the position of a reserve corps. The spurs on the right were occupied by small parties of Piedmontese, detached from the main body near Kamara; whilst the slopes in the centre of the position, forming gentle declivities down to the left bank of the Tchernaya, held the encampments of four regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique. The stone bridges of Traktir were defended by a breastwork in front, and occupied for the night by a detachment of the 2nd Zouaves; the aqueduct and bridge of Tchorgoum being held by the Sardinians. In order to understand the position thoroughly, it must be borne in mind that two watercourses meander through the plain, and separate the position of the French from that of the Russians. At Tchorgoun bridge the river flows through and takes the lowest level of the plain, running amidst old but stunted trees, too thin to give the enemy cover, but with a feeble mess of water on account of the great drought, which had rendered the watercourse fordable in every part. The second stream flows from the aqueduct at Tchorgoun, and takes an artificial level. In some places it is imbedded in the slope; in others it approaches steep portions of the hills on which the French lay, and flows on a highly-raised incline. The difficulty of crossing the canal stream was consequently greater than that of crossing the Tchernaya itself; and indeed it was not practicable for artillery, unless at Traktir, where the bridge crosses both canal and stream. The Tchernaya vale, however, being of slight breadth, batteries of artillery were in range from the hills on both sides of the river.

It was to attack and storm this position that the Russians marched on the morning of Thursday, the 16th. Their number amounted to upwards of 40,000 men which formed before daylight in the gorge, through which runs the road from Traktir-bridge to Sebastopol, and deployed under cover of the batteries of Gringalet, Bilboquet, and a host of others, erected to defend the passage of the road against our approach. A new fieldwork hitherto unarmed, was hastily made into a battery of four embrasures, which enfiladed Traktir-bridge and shelled the men in the breastwork. A large body of infantry was massed in the vale of Soulion, threatening the Piedmontese right. The first intelligence of the enemy's movements was received before daylight, by the hasty return to Traktir-bridge of a half-squadron of the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique, which had stumbled on the enemy in the dark as it reconnoitred the ground round Bilboquet. This small body was beset for a few moments by enemies, but succeeded in breaking away with the loss of four men. They had scarcely given the alarm when the movements of the Russians began to grow distinct in the grey of dawn. Extending to their left, their columns in deploying fell upon the Piedmontese who held the most advanced spur on the right bank of the Tchernaya. Two companies of Bersaglieri, and two companies of the 9th Regiment of Piedmontese infantry, lined the breastwork when the Russians advanced upon them in three divisions, one of which attacked in front, whilst the rest bore away to the right and left, to overlap it. For three quarters of an hour the Piedmontese held their ground, protected by their breastwork, and inflicting much loss on the enemy; but they were forced to yield to numbers, and, as the Russians leaped up on the parapet, they retreated, losing few men from the fire, which, as usual with the Russians, was too high. Four companies of Piedmontese had in the meanwhile reinforced those who originally held the breastwork, and these retreating in a body formed on another spur above the Tchorgoun aqueduct, where the Russians did not follow them. In the meanwhile the latter, having obtained possession of the high ground required for their artillery, placed some batteries on the summit, whilst a great quantity was ranged lower down the slope, where a favourable movement of the ground enabled them to give their guns the necessary elevation. Then commenced the main attack on the French positions. The divisions which had carried the heights held by the Piedmontese moved down the slopes into the vale and crossed the river, breaking up into parties as they spread, and offering a fair prey to the cavalry had it cut in at that moment. Two divisions at the same time moved up to the attack of the Traktir-bridge, rushing on from under the cover of their batteries and redoubts, whose fire supported them. They advanced at first in a swarm of skirmishers thrown out exactly as I have seen them at Inkerman, and in an imposing line, which stretched from Traktir to Tchorgoun bridges. Behind them came men carrying portable bridges of wood. The river and canal were forded almost simultaneously, the former giving no difficulty. But the main attack on the bridge of Traktir, was not so. The small band of Zouaves held the breastwork for a time, and were only thrown back by enormous superiority of numbers. Driven from the breastwork, they stood at the bridge on the river; then at a small low tower near the bridge on the canal; and then slowly yielded ground through the bushes which here, as at Inkerman, cover the steep slopes. As the first pickets fell back from the bridge they were supported by the whole of the 2nd Zouaves, and by the 20th and 22nd Light Regiments, which moved against the enemy, without succeeding in making him fall back. Several batteries had by this time taken up a position not only to rake the advancing Russians, but to damage their batteries on the opposite hills. One of these was a battery of the Imperial Guard, which came up speedily, and was preceded by a considerable body of these choice troops. The Sardinian artillery, supported by its cavalry, busily plied their shot against the Russian artillery on the heights, and did terrific execution on the soldiers as they crossed the valley. They were assisted in this by an English battery from Balaclava, hastily ordered out. At the same time our three brigades of cavalry jumped to their horses at the call, and took a position in reserve in the ground so celebrated by the charge of Balaclava, while the French cavalry were formed up till the moment for using them should appear.

The Russians, by their first onset, occupied Traktir bridge; and whilst one division attacked the regiments occupying the hills on the extreme French left, another mounted the slopes held by the Second Division. The whole line of the canal they crossed on the wooden bridges they had carried with them. A small number of them who had passed the canal at the least disputed parts, forced their way up towards, and almost into, the Camp of the Second Zouaves; but these were comparatively a small number. As the reinforcements came up to the French from the reserves, they were led against the advancing masses of the enemy who were struggling up from the bridge, and a terrible conflict took place. Hand to hand, with the bayonet, whilst the roaring artillery plied its dreaded missiles, the Frenchmen and the Russians fought. An old Russian General, forward and urging on his men, was taken prisoner and deprived of his sword; and when he had lost it was still asking for a general officer to give it up to. Two Russian generals and numerous officers were killed. The contest was too terrific to last long; the Russians, having the disadvantage of ground, yielded and re-crossed the bridge—the French killing or bayoneting them as they attempted the passage of the canal. Hundreds of wretched souls perished or were grievously wounded as they rushed through the water and clutched the reeds or weeds on the farthest bank. Those who got over were killed in great number before they reached the Tchernaya, and many continued to drop after they had passed that stream. The Russians were then in full retreat. Whilst these scenes were occurring on the left and in the centre, the Piedmontese had not suffered their losses to remain unavenged, but again scaled the heights and drove the Russians out of the work which they had taken a few hours before. The Russian artillery still held its ground, however, on the slope, at no great distance, covering as best it could its retreating legions.

At ten o'clock Traktir-bridge was held by a detachment of the Imperial Guard, whilst a rear guard of about 10,000 men, drawn up under the protection of Gringalet, covered the retreat of the Russians. The French Third Division, returning to its old camping-ground, covered the crests of the hills towards the Tchernaya, and parties of Chasseurs d'Afrique crossed the river near the Tchorgoun aqueduct, and patrolled the ground. The loss of the French during this sanguinary engagement I was unable to ascertain. I should think, from the number of dead and wounded on the field, that the loss of the Russians must have been little short of 5000 men killed and wounded; whilst the number of prisoners made by the French nearly reaches a thousand.

On a visit to the field after the engagement I saw many moving scenes, but I also saw much truly compassionate conduct of the French to the Russian wounded. Some of the latter were ghastly objects to behold. Most of them, as indeed most of the dead, were struck in the head: and suppressed moans were often heard issuing from a face which had partially lost the aspect of humanity. The soldiers, as usual, were rifling the dead, taking off the boots, garters, and pockets of those around. But so long as life was not extinct in a body it was respected and left untouched. Looks of longing were cast especially towards one group where a poor young officer lay shot through both knees, and begging with his hands clasped that some one would take him to a hospital. A rich medal and locket were dangling from his neck, and exciting the cupidity of more than one swarthy soldier around—who knew too well, however, the penalty attached to the crime of robbing the wounded not to pause in his desire. After seeing the ground by the bridge, where the French were no longer occupied in anything save the transport of the wounded Russians, I left the spot; and, after a call was sounded which roused the Imperial guard to close the bridge, stragglers made off, and the Russians began a continual shell practice on the spot. This conduct, had it been the Russians, caused no surprise, and only led to a cessation of attention to the wretches who were suffering on the ground from their wounds, and who but for this barbarous and untimely cannonade would speedily have been brought in and comfortably housed in hospital. I returned homewards along the banks of the canal which was strewed with dead bodies dragged out from the stream, and lined with wretched, wounded men, huddled together. At one spot, where a large party had crossed, they had found a marsh at the other side of the high embankment, on which the water flowed, and a precipice to climb. They had all been killed or wounded where they lay, having had no chance of advancing further. The day throughout was a splendid one; but the wind sent masses of white dust into the air, and by these clouds we marked the retreat of the Russians as they wended their weary way back into Sebastopol.

You will not fail to have remarked that on this occasion, as at Inkerman, there was hardly any opportunity for the use of cavalry, and that none was employed on either side. On our part we had about 8000 horse in readiness, whilst the Russians had in a hollow on their right no less than sixty squadrons drawn up in beautiful order. The battle, in truth, was a very simple one; there was no great manœuvring genius shown in it. It was a preconcerted affair, carried out in a preconcerted way. It was Inkerman over again, minus the energy of the soldiers, for it is the opinion of all who saw them that the Russians fought ill and without vigour

I regret to say that General Montevecchio, of the Piedmontese army, who was shot with a musket-ball at the approach of the Russians, has since died.

General Manrico, who commands the Chasseurs d'Afrique, was so sick of cholera that he was obliged to give up the command before the day was over.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, August 18, 1855.

Yesterday morning at two a.m. three mortar-shells gave the signal for the recommencement of the bombardment of Sebastopol; and at that signal the whole of the guns in the English works broke out in one loud roar, followed by a tremendous hurrah from our men, who from that moment piled their muskets with enormous rapidity and execution. The Russians, undismayed by the attack, replied with energy, and the contending parties were soon enveloped in curtains of red smoke, chiefly from the explosions of mortars on both sides. In about two hours after the commencement of our fire two guns in the new Quarries Battery were dismounted, as well as a large mortar; but, as the day advanced, the effect of our fire was easily perceptible in the destruction of the Russian works, and the ragged appearance which they began early to present. The Russians fired occasionally from the Malakoff with mortars, and heavily from the Redan and Garden Batteries; but their fire was very strong from a new battery behind the slope of Malakoff, which periodically sent out salvos of shells with tremendous vigour. Towards evening the fire slackened a little on our side, and sensibly on the part of the Russians The Malakoff had a continual cloud of dust and smoke hovering over it as our shells ploughed up the ground about it; and as for the Redan, it had three embrasures knocked into one, and looked as woeful as possible in aspect. Still the Russian fire continued and their volleys of shells and round-shot continually ploughed up the ground in our trenches. At half-past six a volley of shells from one of our batteries fell into one of the advanced works of the enemy, and exploded a magazine there with a terrific crash, amidst the enthusiastic hurrahs of our soldiers. Shortly afterwards another explosion took place of almost equal magnitude, and a gun on the Redan was observed to jump into several pieces in the air. During the whole of this time the French works on the right were silent; but, profiting by their respite from the enemy's projectiles, our allies were actively engaged in completing their preparations for opening fire at midnight. This they did with terrific effect, thus giving the Russians no time to repair the damages done to their works. I shall have, doubtless, to record some losses on our side, but am as yet unable to gather many details.

P.S. Aug. 18, 1855.

The bombardment continues, but the French have not as yet opened. Captain Oldfield, of the Royal Artillery, is among the killed. Young Lieut. Dennis, of the 3rd, has had his two legs shot away. There are other casualties which I have not heard. Our fire has proceeded all night without intermission. The loss of the Russians must be very great. They have burial parties permanently at work on their burial-ground of the north side, and numbers of boats ply continually across the harbour.

The General who commanded the Russians on Thursday was Prince Gortschakoff, and Liprandi led the attack on Traktir-bridge. The Russian General who was killed is General Ribde. The number of dead on the field amongst the Russians is 1200; therefore, my estimate of loss—5000 killed and wounded, including prisoners is about correct.

Commander Bammett, of the *Albion*, was killed yesterday; and Captain Henry, of the Royal Artillery.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday last contains the following letter from the French Emperor to General Pelissier:—

General, The fresh victory gained at the Tchernaya prover, for the third time since the commencement of the war, the superiority of the Allied armies over the enemy in the open field; but if it does honour to the courage of the troops, it evidences no less the good arrangements you had made. Address my congratulations to the army, and receive them also yourself. Tell your brave soldiers, who for more than a year have endured unheard-of fatigues, that the term of their trials is not far distant. Sebastopol, I hope, will soon fall beneath their blows, and were the event delayed, still the Russian army, I know it through information that appears positive, would no longer be able, during the winter, to maintain the contest in the Crimea. This glory acquired in the East has moved your companions in arms here in France; they all burn to have a part in your dangers Accord ngly, with the twofold object of responding to their noble desire, and of procuring some repose for those who have achieved so much, I have given such orders to the Minister of War, that all the regiments remaining in France are to be placed in due succession to reserve in the East others which will return. You know, General, how afflicted I have been at being detained away from that army, which has again added to the fame of our eagles; but at this moment my regrets diminish, since you enable me to perceive the speedy and decisive success destined to crown so many heroic efforts. Wherefore, General, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

Written at the Palace of St. Cloud, August 20, 1855. NAPOLEON.

A telegraphic despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the Crimea, the 28th ult., states that nothing of importance had occurred up to that date. The following important success, which General Pelissier mentions in a despatch dated the 24th, was not deemed worthy of notice by the Russian General:—

Last night we carried an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff; 500 Russians made a sortie to retake it, but were brilliantly repulsed with a loss of about 300 men. The work has been turned, and remains definitively ours. General MacMahon has arrived. The health of the army is excellent.

A despatch of General Simpson, August 20th, 3 50 p.m., states that "Our works, and those of our allies, are making satisfactory progress."

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Affairs at the seat of war in Asiatic Turkey begin to look more encouraging. The Russian army has retired from before Erzeroum, and Omer Pacha has left Constantinople to assume the command of the Turkish army in Asia. Twenty-five battalions are to be taken by English steamers to Trebizond. Abdi Pacha left Constantinople on the 16th ult. for Varna, from whence he will proceed to Sallstria and Rustchuk, to form a division, which will be marched to Varna and Kustendjeh, and embarked in Turkish men-of-war and foreign steamers. A second division, that of Osman Pacha, is likewise to be embarked at Balaclava for Trebizond. It is composed of 11 battalions and 600 cavalry, with two batteries. The Egyptian Contingent, under Menekli Ahmed Pacha's command, is to be transferred from Eupatoria to Batoum, and will be replaced in the Crimea by the Turkish Contingent, which was to leave Constantinople for its destination about the latter end of this week.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Since the English and French Admirals returned to Nargen on the 13th ult., with the whole of the ships, nothing of importance has been done. As soon as the weather moderates the fleet will proceed to Seskar, to await orders. No further operations on a large scale are likely to be undertaken this year.

The Stockholm papers report an engagement off Riga on the 10th ult. Seventeen Russian gun-boats, it is said, came out of Riga and fought for two hours with the screw steam-ship *Hawke* and the screw corvette *Desperate*. The action was kept up with great spirit, and the gun-boats were withdrawn, some of them with considerable damage. On board the *Hawke* one man was severely wounded, and the *Desperate* received six cannon-balls in her hull. On the afternoon of the same day the above-named two ships bombarded the fortifications of Riga. Later accounts from Faro Sound mention the arrival of the *Hawke*, which had put in there to repair damages.

Her Majesty's cruisers have visited Ulealborg, Simo, and Windau, and destroyed Government ships and stores.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Allied fleets have retired from immediately before Cronstadt, and have taken up another position.

KIEL, Aug. 28.—Five English gun-boats have arrived here from Sveaborg, on their way home.

The *Russian Invalide* of the 21st ult. contains at last a detailed account of the bombardment of Sveaborg. It is clear that the conflagration did great damage. The loss of life is set down at 300

The *Geyser*, which arrived at Dantzic on the 30th, states that authentic information has been obtained in the fleet that the Russians lost upwards of 2000 men.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA TOWARDS PIEDMONT.

A large camp is forming at Somma, near the Piedmontese frontier, at the foot of the Lago Maggiore. The excuse given for the large number of troops in the Italian provinces is this camp, which is an annual affair. So far there is truth in the apology; but last year the camp was not formed on account of the cholera, which is worse this year than it was last in the country towns of Lombardy.

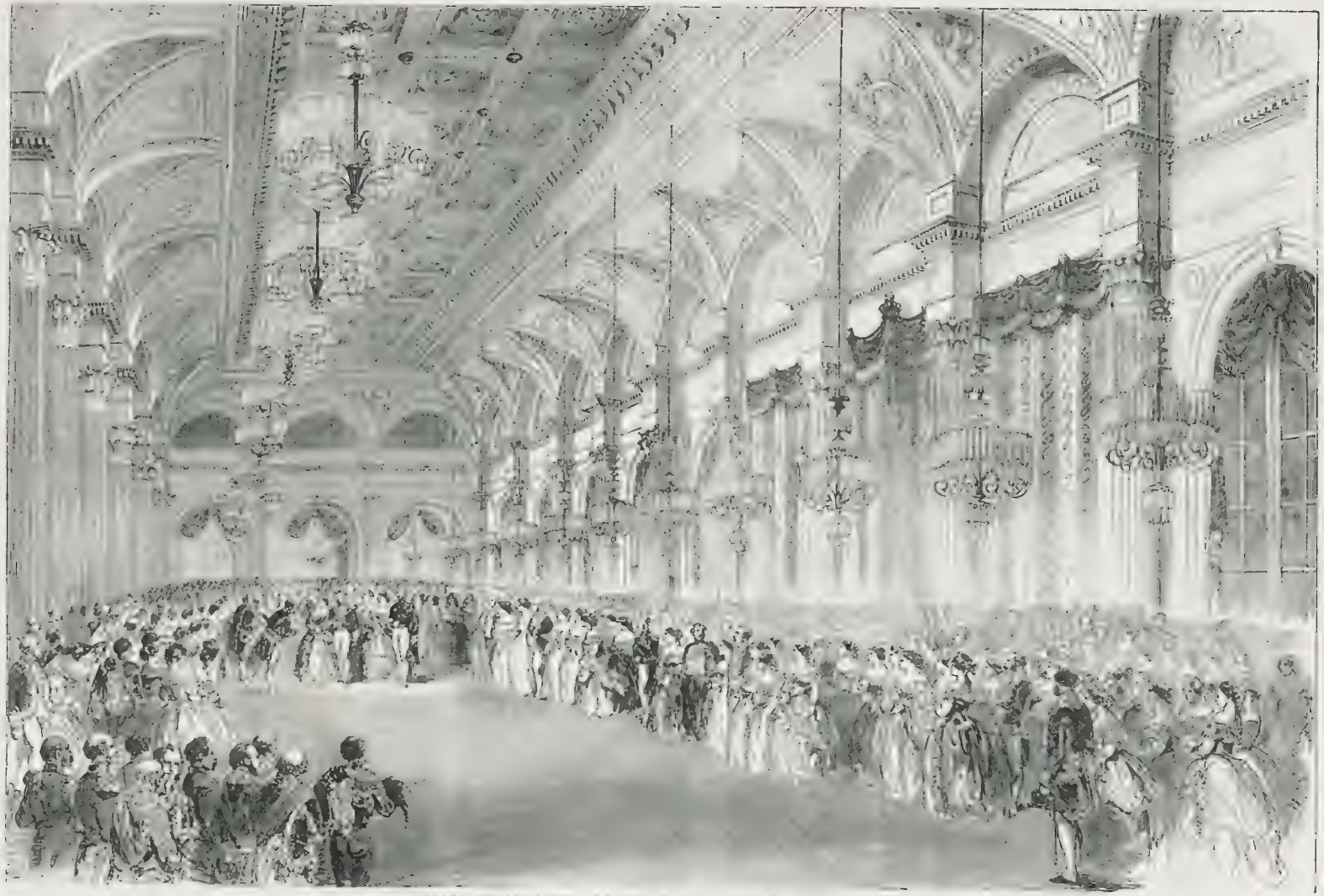
The Austrian Government of course opposes the formation of our Italian Legion by every means in its power. The rich are threatened with sequestration; the poor are refused passes to move from one province to another, and, if very much suspected, are shut up in gaol

The news of the battle of the Tchernaya was of course received in Milan with enthusiasm by the Constitutional party—and that may be said now to embrace nine-tenths of the population, for Mazzini's followers have dwindled to a handful

MR. WENTWORTH BEAUMONT, M.P. for South Northumberland, has sailed in his celebrated screw-yacht for Balaclava, accompanied by Mr. Ruplake, the well-known author of "Eothen."

ASHBURTON, DEVON.—The Prince de Joinville and suite spent Friday week in visiting the beautiful scenery on the river Dart, and through the Buckland Woods, the properties of Sir B. P. Wray, Bart., and R. P. R. Bastard, Esq. A circuitous route of ten miles through these woods is kindly allowed by the above gentlemen to all visitors: it is the most picturesque that possibly can be of rock, river, and woodland scenery.

AN GRAND EXHIBITION OF POULTRY, consisting of upwards of 1000 pens of Domestic Fowls of all kinds, took place at the Ancrley Gardens this week, which proved very attractive. The arrangements were excellent; and upwards of £300 were distributed in prizes. Amongst the exhibitors we found the names of most of the well-known breeders. Silver cups of the value of £5 5s. were awarded to the best birds in the various classes; and no less than three of these were carried off by H. D. Davies, Esq., of Spring Grove House, Hounslow, to whom was also awarded the First prize Challenge Cup, value £15 15s., for the best general collection of poultry. The collection comprised Spanish, Dorking, Brahma, white Cochin, and Rangoon fowls, and white Aylesbury ducks and geese. The other Challenge Cup, for the second-best collection, was awarded to George Botham, Esq., Wrexham Court, Slough.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE [illegible] — GRAND BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE—HER MA'ESTY AT THE EXPOSITION DES BEA'N ARTS.—(SEE PAGE 258.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 2.—13th Sunday after Trinity. London burnt, 1666.
MONDAY, 3.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658
TUESDAY, 4.—Manchester Riots, 1830
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.
THURSDAY, 6.—Blucher died, 1819.
FRIDAY, 7.—St. Eunuchus.
SATURDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
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5 51	6 12	6 32	6 53	7 10	7 31	7 51	8 12	8 37	9 11	9 57	10 41	11 30	No Tide
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RETURN OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPER STAMPS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1855.

WEEKLY PAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIXPENCE.

	No. of Stamps.
The Illustrated London News	**3,393,151**
Weekly Dispatch	1,042,450
Bell's Life in London	465,500
Bell's Weekly Messenger	304,000
Observer	214,000
Sunday Times	163,300
Era	132,740
Examiner	127,000
Press	77,000
Spectator (price 8d.)	67,500
Field	66,000
Atlas	42,000
Leader	41,500
John Bull	40,500
Britannia	32,925
Court Journal	14,700

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS
IN THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Her Majesty's Salon in the Palace of St. Cloud ... ... *page* 246
Grand Hall at the Hôtel de Ville (Page Cut) 254
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Portrait of Viscount de Rouville, Director of the Universal Exhibition at Paris 279
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Reception of her Majesty by the Emperor at Boulogne (Two-page Cut).
Review of the Imperial Guard at the Champ de Mars (Two-page Cut).
Map of Paris, with the Latest Improvements, 1855 (Four-page Cut).
Panoramic View of Paris, with the Louvre and Rue de Rivoli Completed (Two-page Cut)

GRAND CONTINUATION OF THE ENGRAVINGS
OF
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.

THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
FOR SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1855,
WILL CONTAIN

The Royal Procession Passing the Arc de l'Etoile. (Two-page Illustration.)
Arrival of her Majesty at the Palace of Versailles. (Two pages.)
The Supper in the Theatre.
The Grand Trianon.
The Hôtel de Ville, Illuminated.
Court Louis Quatorze, Hôtel de Ville.
Grand State Procession: Her Majesty's Departure. (Two pages.)
Her Majesty leaving Boulogne, &c., &c.

*** We regret to be again compelled to defer the Illustrations of the Bombardment of Sveaborg. They will appear next week, with other Sketches from the War.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

QUEEN VICTORIA having returned in triumph to her own dominions—after invading and conquering the hearts of the French people—Paris is, it appears, to be visited by our brave ally, the King of Sardinia, who is certain of a Royal welcome; and by the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, whose welcome is not quite so sure. The objects of these three visits are not yet known. That of the first is certain to be connected with the great war in which the western nations are involved; that of the two others is likely to have reference to the same all-engrossing and important subject. Italy and Germany are both on the move; and events in those parts of Europe are ripening to a conclusion which many foresaw to be inevitable on the first outbreak of hostilities. At present, however, the main interest centres in Italy; and when that is stirred, Germany—quiescent and slumberous as she is, and would like to remain—must share the motion, spite of her *vis inertia* and her pedagogy. The signs and portents of great events in Italy are apparent wherever we look. It is not only the imperishable renown which the excommunicated Piedmontese have won on the Tchernaya—and which has caused many an eye to sparkle and many a heart to throb in the Papal, the Neapolitan, and the Lombardo-Venetian States, where the people are not yet excommunicated or at feud with the Pope,—but the enlistment of an Italian Legion, and the blundering tyranny of the King of Naples, which have conspired to excite the imagination of the Italians, and to arouse in them the dormant but never-extinguished hope of independence. The Piedmontese have exalted the Italian character in the eyes of the world; and the Italians in Milan, in Venice, in Florence, in Rome, in Naples, in Palermo, and many another city, have begun to take heart, and to see with clearer eyes the prospect that will open out before them if Russia still resists, and if the Allies persevere—as they most undubitably will—in attacking her wherever she is most vulnerable. Austria—who knows and confesses that the Allies are in the right and that Russia is in the wrong, but who lacks courage to act upon her convictions—begins to feel uneasy. Six months ago, when it seemed probable that she would make common cause with the Allies, old Marshal Radetzsky wrote to the Emperor to say that he could spare half the army of Lombardy; but now that a shameless neutrality finds most favour with the anti-English Count Buol, it has been judged expedient to double her forces in those provinces. Her alarm is not without cause. With such neighbours as the Sardinians, the Austrian government in Italy has reason to dread the influence of the generous and chivalrous ideas which their bravery has excited in Italian minds; and with such Sovereigns as the well-meaning but silly and most mischievous Pope, and the insane King of Naples, whose conduct may at any moment light up a blaze which it will not be easy to extinguish, the situation of Italy is critical in the extreme. It is therefore on no ordinary occasion that the King of Sardinia goes to Paris; and Europe will wait with anxiety to know more of a visit so remarkable, and of the policy which has dictated it. Nor are the visits of the two German Sovereigns—if the rumour of their intention should turn out to be correct—much less significant. Bavaria and Wurtemberg aspire to be something greater than mere dependents of Prussia or Austria. They claim a right to think for themselves; though in the cold shadow of their preponderating neighbours their voice has hitherto been without influence. But as when straws whirl we may know the wind blows, so when such powers as Bavaria and Wurtemberg presume to stir, we may be confident that there are powerful agencies at work somewhere, though we may be unable to guess their tendencies and *modus operandi*.

DETAILS, official, as well as private, of the battle on the Tchernaya have now been received, and so far from diminishing in the slightest degree the estimate which had been placed upon the affair, they tend to increase its value, both as a military success and as a moral demonstration. They show, in the clearest manner, that the enemy had resolved upon a grand venture for a great object, and they also show that, taken from behind his walls and earth-works, the Cossack has no chance against the soldier of the west.

The battle-story may be told in very few words. Prince Gortschakoff (who commanded in chief), determining to make one more effort "to drive the haughty assailants into the sea," brought out nearly 70,000 men to perform that exploit, upon Thursday the 16th of August. The assault which he made, General Martinaloff leading the columns, was directed against the French and Sardinian position: one English battery being the only port on of our force that actually shared in the work of the day, though we had cavalry ready and only too eager to engage, had Pelissier forgotten Lord Lucan. There had been numerous warnings that the attack was coming, spies and deserters alike announcing it; but it would seem that so many false alarms have been given that the tidings failed to impress the Allies with a conviction that the Russians were actually bent upon serious battle. It is hardly fair to say that there was a "surprise," but assuredly the preparations for receiving the enemy were not so complete as they should have been. The Sardinian picket, assailed before daybreak, was driven in with loss, and the *tête de pont* was also forced from the French; but the gallant Zouaves stood stubbornly to their duty, and held the assailants in check until the artillery came into play, and the Russians were beaten back with much slaughter. Day broke, and the Allies, now fully prepared for the foe, had not to wait long, for as the sun rose in its glory, two enormous columns of infantry hastened down to the river, crossed it, and rushed up to the attack. But the Piedmontese artillery, "which had got the range to an inch," opened upon them, and again they were put to rout—this time with hideous carnage, for to the slaughter wrought by the guns was added death by drowning, the wounded rolling down the hill-side, and perishing in the aqueduct below the Sardinian position. Rallied and reinforced, the Russians were brought up for a third attack, which was made with desperation, and a backward move of the French was supposed to indicate a retreat. But it was merely a manœuvre, adopted in order to give the enemy the benefit of the fire of the whole line, and this was suddenly hurled upon them—musketry, artillery, and rockets all coming into play; and then the Russians, staggering under this storm of death, were charged by the French and utterly routed, the merciless artillery of Piedmont cutting up the fugitives. The Russians finally retreated towards Mackenzie's Farm and among the hills, leaving at least five thousand men behind them.

This sanguinary repulse was sustained by an army of some 70,000 men, who attacked a force of less than one quarter of their own number. It appears, too, that the assailants were, to a considerable extent, new men, who had not undergone the trials and privations of the Crimea; and, moreover, the infantry, according to the Russian custom, had been infuriated by liquor—the artillerymen, from whom steady and skilful service was required, being prudently kept upon their usual rations. Everything, therefore, including the half-prepared condition of the Allies, was in favour of the enemy; and yet, with all these fearful odds on his side, Prince Gortschakoff has but to add another to his list of disgraces. From a document found upon a Russian General who fell, it appeared that this attack was but a part of the Prince's scheme of action, which was to have assaulted, in full force, each of the keys to the position of the Allied armies; but either prudential motives, or a want of strength, compelled him to confine himself to the single operation in which he has so miserably failed. The battle of the Tchernaya, or of Traktir, which latter will probably be its historic name, is another name to be graven on the tablets of History. Piedmont claims a noble share in the glory of the day; of England, upon this occasion, it is enough to say that she did all that was sought of her, and was ready to do more. We learn that on the 17th the English opened a very active fire from our right and left attacks against the Redan, and that the Mamelon had opened a new battery upon the Malakoff; and the journal of the siege, closing on the night of that day, adds 'the bombardment of the Redan and its associated works has been kept up all day." Telegraphic news has since apprised us that the French have got upon the *glacis*, and, after a fierce struggle and the slaughter of 300 Russians, maintained their hold.

Turning once more to the Baltic, it may be remarked that our Sveaborg exploit, whose mere material efficacy it will do the Russians little good to undervalue, has caused a burst of joy throughout such of the northern States as dare speak out. Sweden, especially, is exultant at the blow, and pants to see it followed up. Whether it will or can be pursued this year is almost a problem. Sir Charles Napier, in a letter which the Baltic news not unnaturally elicited from the indignant old Admiral, shows that it was struck in despite of the culpable shortcomings of the authorities at home; for that though Admiral Dundas had more appliances for the purpose than had been placed at Sir Charles's disposal by the Admiralty that affected to send him out to conquer, even the present fleet is miserably deficient both in gun-boats and in mortars. Other evidence proves that, in the latter respect particularly, gross neglect has been manifested, the authorities having made no provision for supplying the place of such mortars as must be damaged by working. Whether Dundas can do more is uncertain, but Sir Charles's letter clearly shows why *he* could do little; though his careful exploration of the scene of action—a survey of which the present Commander reaps the advantage—does not deserve so disparaging a qualification. It would seem a work of surpassage to bring fresh proof of the hypocrisy of Sir James Graham, who poured his libations for the success of an expedition which he took care should not succeed. Napier wanted a hundred gun-boats; Sir James, in magniloquent liberality, declared that he ought to have two hundred; but how many did he give him? Then, leaving the Admiral powerless, the Russian First Lord of the Admiralty insults him for inaction. Had Sveaborg been attacked and this letter published before Sir James Graham openly avowed his hostility to the war, the nation would have regarded the Russian Baronet's conduct as merely of a piece with his usual jesuitry; but now that the late First Lord has deliberately joined the Russo Quaker ranks, his behaviour in the matter of the Baltic fleet will be read by a light which throws its rays backwards as well as forwards, and which not only makes it plain that Sir James Graham is never to be trusted for the future, but which makes it far from improbable that he may be called to account for the past. It is true that at moments of national triumph there is usually an amnesty for culprits, but an exception is usually made in the case of those who have sought to impede such triumph, and out of his own mouth let Sir James Graham be judged.

It will be seen by reference to an announcement from the General Post-office, which appears in our advertising columns, that the Newspaper Stamp, which a recent Act of Parliament rendered optional and not compulsory, has just been declared by the Lords of the Treasury and the authorities of the Post-office to be a matter of internal arrangement only, and not applicable beyond the limits of Great Britain and Ireland. For the future, stamped and unstamped newspapers are, as far as regards foreign countries and the British Colonies, to be absolutely indistinct in the eyes of the Post-office. But, for circulation within the limits of the British Isles, the difference between stamped and unstamped newspapers is to be maintained. In other words, an *unstamped* copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be transmitted *free* to France, Belgium, Switzerland, and various States of Germany, subject only to such postage as the French, Belgian, German, and Swiss Post-office may impose upon it for transit in their territories. A stamped copy sent to the same places would enjoy no greater privilege. But for transmission and retransmission within the limits of the British Isles the paper must be stamped; or, if unstamped, must have postage-labels affixed, according to the weight, under the regulations of the Book-postage Minute—four ounces for a penny. In like manner to the Colonies: either a stamped or an unstamped copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be transmitted to Australia, Canada, Nova Scotia, the West and East Indies, and other places, of which we have elsewhere given the list, for one penny. We advise such of our readers as have friends or correspondents in the Colonies or elsewhere abroad, to whom they forward our Journal, to keep the list by them for purposes of reference, and to bear in mind the distinction drawn by the Post-office between the internal and external conveyance of newspapers.

THE COURT.

The Court arrived off Osborne at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, after an excellent passage from Boulogne. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, landed shortly afterwards.

The Marquis of Breadalbane remained on a visit to her Majesty, and returned to London on Wednesday.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng has succeeded the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Court will remain at the Isle of Wight until the 5th instant, when they will come to Buckingham Palace. On the following morning the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, will take their departure for Balmoral, travelling by special train on the Great Northern line from King's-cross. The Court will sleep at Edinburgh one night, and on the following morning proceed by rail to Banchory, whence the Royal carriages will convey them to Balmoral. The return of the Court to Windsor will be between the 9th and 14th October next.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, returned to town on Monday from visiting Lady Marian Alford, at Ashridge-park, near Berkhampstead.

His Excellency Count Persigny, invited to come to St. Cloud during the Queen's visit, by a direct and personal despatch from H.I.M. the Emperor, left town at the close of last week, and is expected to return to Albert-gate to-day.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Londonderry, previous to leaving Wynyard-park for her seat in Ireland, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at New Seaham, in affectionate remembrance of the late gallant Marquis, her husband.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury have, we regret to learn, sustained a domestic bereavement by the death of their second son, the Hon. A. Maurice Ashley. He was in his nineteenth year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT BRAMPTON-BIERLOW, NEAR WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—This beautiful church was consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of York, on Tuesday week. To the liberality of the Earl Fitzwilliam the district is chiefly indebted for this handsome edifice, as the principal part of the cost (nearly £4000) has been defrayed by his Lordship. The church will accommodate 500 persons. The Rev. Mr. Hayes (the incumbent) read prayers; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Partington, Vicar of Wath.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev J. B. Deane, to St. Martin Ontwich, in the city of London: the Rev. Henry Heming, to East Farndon, near Wellingborough. *Vicarage:* The Rev. M. Mitchell, to Newton Kirk, Northumberland. *Incumbency:* The Rev. J. Fry, to Longfield, near Godstone, Surrey.

NEW CHURCHES.—The thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches, issued last Saturday, states that, twenty-seven churches, containing accommodation for 15,375 persons, including 11,774 free seats, have, by aid of grants, been completed since the last report, and twenty-one new churches are in course of erection.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., the ladies of the congregation of St. John's Church, Angell-town, Brixton, presented the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, LL.B., the much-respected Incumbent of the district, a full set of robes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 30

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading	Thermometer: Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Aug. 24	29.716	71.5	57.2	64.6	+ 4.6	85	S.S.W.	0.23
,, 25	30.017	74.0	49.4	59.4	- 0.8	84	S.W. & S.	0.00
,, 26	30.081	74.5	50.0	59.5	- 0.3	90	S E.	0.00
,, 27	29.941	72.2	47.1	58.8	- 0.8	86	S.W.	0.00
,, 28	29.715	70.7	54.4	62.7	+ 2.8	89	S.W.	0.00
,, 29	29.872	74.7	51.1	60.6	+ 1.3	89	S.W.	0.00
,, 30	29.749	75.5	45.4	57.8	- 1.4	84	W.S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.72 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.09 inches on the 26th; decreased to 29.75 inches by the 28th; increased to 30.25 inches by the 30th; and decreased to 29.72 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.95 inches

The mean temperature of the week was 60°9—being 1°3 above the average

The range of temperature during the week was 34°0—being the difference between the highest reading, 75°5, on the 28th; and the lowest, 45.5, on the 30th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21°9. The least was 16 8°, on the 24th; and the greatest, 30 2°, on the 30th

Rain fell during the heavy thunderstorm on the night of the 23rd, to the depth of rather more than two-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the week was fine throughout, and the sky nearly free from cloud

Lewisham, 31st August, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1540 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these 755 were boys, and 785 were girls: exceeding their respective averages by 71 in the last ten weeks. Similar births were registered in the week during the week were 1615 ; 476 being males, and 577 females. This number is a decrease of 7 on that of the previous week, and although in the present mortality is as low as it was, at the same season, in those years when the public health was best. The deaths from diarrhœa are decreasing, the number this week being 127; while to cholera 10 deaths are attributed. To diseases of the tubercular class 187 deaths are referred To diseases of the heart, &c., 37: of the respiratory organs, 88: and of the digestive organs, 68. To old age, 31 deaths; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 41 are attributed—being 15 above the average number

CLEANSING OF THE THAMES.—A document is now lying for signature at various places in the City, addressed to the Lord Mayor, urging that, inasmuch as the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers are in possession of plans and money available for the dispollution of the Thames, a committee be appointed to take all necessary steps for watching such proceedings as may be taken, so as to secure the prompt execution of the necessary works.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE. By an act of the late Session (18 and 19 Vic., c. 53), the East India Company are to be relieved from maintaining Haileybury College. It is to be closed from the 31st of January, 1858. No person is to be admitted as a student after the 25th of January next.

ON Friday (yesterday) the British Museum was closed for the annual autumnal vacation. The Museum will be reopened to the public on Monday, the 10th of September.

THE annual six weeks' vacation at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, and the Vernon Collection of Paintings, Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, is appointed to commence on the 11th of September. They will be reopened to the public on the 29th of October.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—In consequence of the great number of persons attracted to there gardens by the band on Sunday the 12th ult., and the great increase of visitors on Monday the 13th, the Right Hon. Chief Commissioner of Works gave orders that the number of visitors last Sunday should be taken down, and on entering the gates persons might be seen actively engaged in this duty. The gardens presented a gay scene, all enjoying themselves, and the whole spectacle was one of a most gratifying character There was nothing in the demeanour of this vast multitude to offend the fastidious eye of the most refined, and the police arrangements has also taken place in the accommodation offered to the public as regards chairs and movable seats. Until lately these were furnished by one person, now sometimes of a rickety character, and the exercise of patience was threepence each. The chairs are now nearly all new, and provided by different parties; and a notice appears on the trees to the effect that the charge for movable seats is not to exceed one penny. Every chair was let, and hundreds were seated in little groups upon the grass, listening to the music and witnessing the gay scene, which was much heightened by the beauty of the weather. Most of the nobility and gentry, and many members of the *corps diplomatique* remaining in London, appeared to be present; and Sir Benjamin Hall was seen moving about in the crowd arm-in-arm with the Dean of Durham, apparently enjoying the scene.

PRELIMINARY measures have been adopted for founding in Edinburgh a "Scottish Meteorological Society." The Duke of Argyll is the provisional president, and Mr. A. K. Johnston the honorary secretary.

THE HAIR TRICK.—A tall, dark-complexioned man, named LOTEN LUCAS, described as a bricklayer, was brought up at Thames-street, on Monday, every sixth sessions, charged with committing a most singular offence. Tryphena Nice, a young woman in the service of her father, who keeps an oil and colour shop at No. 47, High-street, Shadwell, and a baker's shop next door, said the prisoner came into the oil shop, in which she was serving, after the gas was lighted on Saturday night, and asked for a penny worth of soap, with which she supplied him, and he put down a sixpence on the counter, and she returned him fivepence change. He then asked her if she sold snuff, and she replied in the negative. He next asked her for a farthing's worth of salt, and as she was about to weigh it out, said, "Never mind, give me a halfpenny worth. She washed the salt, and handed it to him, but he gave her a penny. She had to give him a halfpenny change, and to do so opened the till, when the sixpence, the only silver in the till, mysteriously disappeared. He left the shop immediately, and she called out that he collected he was the same man who had robbed her father before, and went after him The prisoner went into the next shop, in which her father was serving, and was about to ask for something, when she called out, "That's father, here's the man with a sixpence with a hair to it; he has taken it out of the till." The prisoner immediately ran away; but he was followed and overtaken. Mr. Yardley: Has the till been found? Miss Nice: No; she closed after you put the sixpence in it How on earth, then, could he get the sixpence out without putting his fingers in?—Miss Nice: Very easily, Sir. There was a hair attached to the sixpence, one end of which remained in his hand, and when I opened the till a second time to give him a halfpenny, he began talking, and the sixpence went out of the shop along with him. Mr. Liveing (chief assistant) here put the sixpence on the magistrate's desk, and drew it off again by a very fine light hair about four feet long, one end of which was firmly attached to the sixpence. Mr. Yardley: Oh, I see. It is a most ingenious piece of roguery. The hair would be scarcely discernible by gas-light over a counter. Mr. Niner said the prisoner first began to patronise him two years ago, and came almost every night, tendering a shilling or a sixpence in payment of some trifling purchase, but the silver he laid out somehow or other always disappeared with him. At last he discovered the hair trick, about eighteen months ago, and the prisoner never came back again till last Saturday night. Several other shopkeepers gave similar evidence. Mr. Cooke, a baker, of Devonshire-place, Commercial-road East, said: Your worship, I know the prisoner well. He paid me a hundred visits at least, commencing three months before Christmas last, and ending one month afterwards He used to come into my shop regularly every night, carrying that bright brass tube which was taken from him on saturday night. I know—at least, I have good reason to believe—he got change for 2s. every night, and took the same 2s. away with him. He used to flourish the brass tube, ask for a penny loaf, and put down 1s. Just as I was getting the change he would ask for something else, which compelled me to turn my back, and that would give him an opportunity of abstracting the shilling from the till it he had a hair fastened to it. He would then put down the same shilling a second time, and when he got the change ask for another penny-worth of bread, and extract the shilling from the till a second time while my back was turned. He always had a bundle with him, which he placed before him on the counter to facilitate his operations, and had such odd ways that I thought he had a loose tile.—Mr. Yardley: A loose tile! Explain that metaphor.—Mr Cooke: I thought he was cracked (Laughter). We used to call him "the man with the loose tile."—(Increased laughter)—until I found out the trick, and detected a shilling moving out of my till with a hair to it. The next night I had a policeman and a strong man in readiness to secure him, but he did not come. On the following night he did come. My girl was cautioned and on the alert, and she put the shilling with hair fastened to it on the counter, and the end of the hair reeled off the brass tube. The prisoner knew he was found out, and never came afterwards. After a long investigation the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

War Department, Aug. 29.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol, Aug. 18.

My Lord,—In my despatch of the 14th inst. I informed your Lordship that I had reason to believe that the Russians would attempt, by a vigorous attack, to force us to raise the siege. Thus they endeavoured to do on the morning of the 16th, but the result was most glorious to those of the Allied troops who had the fortune to be engaged. The action commenced before daylight, by a heavy column of Russians, under the command of General Liprandi, and composed of the 6th and 17th divisions, with the 4th and 5th divisions in reserve, attacking the advanced posts of the Sardinians. The ground occupied by them is on the commanding hills on the right of the position, on the left bank of the Souhnia river, where it forms its junction with the Tchernaya, with two advanced posts on the opposite side. These were held with very determined gallantry for a considerable time; but the heights which rose precipitously on each side of the river: their success was but momentary they were driven back across the river, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded

The Russian General, in no way daunted by the failure of his two attempts, ordered a second column, of equal force to the first, to attack; they advanced with such impetuosity, covered by the fire of their numerous artillery, that a third time the bridge was carried, and the heights above it crowned, but they were again repulsed and retired in great confusion into the plain, followed by the bayonets of our gallant allies. The general officer who commanded the Russian column, who was it is supposed General Read, was killed, and in his possession was found the order for the battle, signed by Prince Gortschakoff, who commanded in person. From these it would appear that it was a most determined attempt to force us to raise the siege. Had they succeeded Balaclava was to have been attacked by one portion of the army, whilst the heights on which we now are were to be stormed by the other; at the same time a vigorous sortie was to have been made from the town, on the French works on our extreme left, from the Quarantine, and another on the works on our extreme right on Mount Sapoune

The action which I have endeavoured to describe is most glorious to the arms of the French and Sardinian troops. To meet the force of the Russians the former had but 12,000 infantry, and four batteries of artillery engaged; the latter had 10,000 men in position, 4500 actually engaged, and 24 pieces of cannon. The Russian force consisted of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, with 160 pieces of artillery, and cavalry to the amount of 6000. This disparity of numbers will readily explain to your Lordship the difficulty that would have been experienced had an attempt been made to follow up the advantage by a pursuit. The Russian retreat, moreover, was protected by the fire from the heavy guns in position on the Mackenzie heights. The loss sustained by the Russians is estimated at between 6000 and 8000 men, including 600 prisoners whilst on the part of the Allies it does not amount to more than 1000 men.

This brilliant affair has caused the greatest delight amongst the ranks of the Allied army, and while it adds fresh lustre to the gallant achievements of the French arms, it is with the utmost pleasure that I have to record the high judgment conduct and gallant bearing of the Sardinian troops, under General Delia Marmora, who have for the first time met, conquered, and shed their blood against our common enemy, who is now disturbing the peace of Europe Captain Dowbraya's battery of 32-pounder howitzers was placed in advance with the Sardinian troops, and did most excellent service in preventing the advance of the enemy's artillery. Our cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Scarlett, R.C.B., was placed in the plain of Balaclava, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services. I regret that I am unable to give a more detailed account of the part performed by the Sardinians, as up to this time I have not received General Della Marmora's report.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Before Sebastopol, August 18.

My Lord,—General Pelissier having announced to me his intention of attacking the Malakoff and adjacent works were prepared to open fire, arrangements were made that a steady fire should be commenced yesterday morning against those works and the Redan. This continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was much as was anticipated. The Russians did not at first answered briskly, became by the evening feeble. In the afternoon a shell from one of our batteries ignited and caused the explosion of a great number of shells in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage

I regret to have to report the deaths of Captain Oldfield, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, am regret also to mention [illegible] Lieutenant Bagnold, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, of the Royal Artillery, received a severe wound, and has had his right arm amputated. he is, I am rejoiced to add, doing well. I inclose a list of the casualties. I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

To Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 10TH TO THE 17TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

Brevet Major and Adjutant H. Drummond, 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards.

Aug. 13—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private John Stamford, Thomas Dobson

1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private William Sanders—3rd Foot: Privates John King, Patrick Hagarty, Patrick M'Carvey. 19th: Privates Jeremiah Reily, Thomas Mackean. William smith, William Doyle. 21st. Private Hugh Toual nam. 31st: Sergeant John Thompson. Private Edward Neil. 42nd Private Robert M'Donald. 49th: Private James Feagan. James Patterson. 72nd: Private Donald M'intosh 79th. Private George Dean

Aug. 14. 3rd Foot. Privates Edmund Ryan, James King. 4th: Private James Wallis 17th Private John Boyle. 20th. Private James Martin

Aug. 15. 23rd Foot: Private James Gough. 46th. Private John Bowers. 77th: Private Arnold Smith. Royal Engineers: Private Alexander Weir

Aug. 16. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private Richard Richardson 42nd Foot: Private [illegible] Clarke

WOUNDED.

Captain H. D. Ellis, slightly; Lieutenant R. B. Prescott, severely, 33rd Foot

Lieut. A. C. Ward, slightly; Ensign W. D. Reddish, slightly, 41st Foot

Aug. 13.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Privates Robert [illegible], slightly, Thomas Williams, severely; James Bachelor, dangerously. 2nd Battalion—Private M'Coughlan Keane, slightly. 3rd Foot: Privates Alexander Potts, Patrick Lovely, Thomas M'Gann, James Donahan, John M'Crowley severely; George Homes, dangerously; Owen Mahony, Patrick Hennery, James Darragh Hugh Macolm, Edward Lockhard slightly. 4th: Privates H. Hennegan, Caroline, J. Lennan, H. Robinson, slightly. 20th: Corporal C. Cooper, slightly. Private J Chambers, J. Noonan, slightly. 17th. Privates John Kennedy, Daniel Smith, severely; John Connon, slightly. 39th: Private Francis Gorman, severely. William Lynch, John Barker, Thomas Murphy, John Kelly, slightly

Aug. 14.—3rd Foot: Privates [illegible] Ryan, [illegible] Kelly, Thomas M'Mahon, Murphy, dangerously. Thomas Phelan, James Quinn, severely. William Mitchell, Michael Russell, slightly. 30th. Corporal James Hastings, slightly; Private Joseph Tipe, severely; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates James Macdonnell, dangerously; Matthew Cooper, [illegible] Scott, Arthur French, severe

Aug. 15.—3rd Foot: Privates T. M'Grath, Andrew Stewart, Thomas Parsell, John Green, [illegible] 8th. Private Thomas Hagan, severely. 20th Corporal Jacob Smith, slightly [illegible] Daniels M'Coughal, Jeremiah Gosney, Robert Armstrong, William Hilal

Aug. 16.—3rd Foot: Private [illegible] Hay, slightly. 41st. Private Timothy Cashman, slightly. [illegible] Sergeant Smythson White, slightly. 46th: Private William Howe, severely. [illegible] Johnson, severely; Privates George Parker, severely; William Knight, slightly [illegible] Joseph M'Loughlin, slightly. 77th Privates John W. Wright, slightly. [illegible] severely. 88th: Privates [illegible] Mahon, severely. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates [illegible] Mullins, severely; Bengal Artillery: Acting Bombardier John Grant, slightly; Driver [illegible] severely

Aug. 16. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Sergeant William Gamble, severely; Private William Hocking, Thomas Platt, Michael [illegible] John Calhon, Charles Ferguson, slightly; 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private [illegible] Lewis, Henry Harvey, slightly 2nd Foot: Private William Thomas, slightly. 4th: Private Patrick Brannick, William Hilal. Privates Daniel Sullivan, George Martin, severely. 18th: Private Terence Smyth, dangerously. 20th: Private Thomas Mackeman, slightly. 30th: Private Thomas Cloak, John Boodler, William Midhurst, slightly. 33rd: Privates Matthew Parris, Michael Ryan, Peter M'Grath, Edward Neill, James Shaw, slightly; Jesse Lockhart, Patrick Murphy, severely. 39th: Private Thomas Jones, Samuel Hunter, slightly. 41st: Private William Banbury, Maurice Brennen, Robert Bundy, John Byrne, slightly. 43rd: Private [illegible] Gulbrisk, dangerously; Hugh Connell, severely, Robert Brown, James Jack slightly. Privates Thomas Sweeney, severely; James Garman, dangerously. 48th. Private Ir[illegible] Privates Peter Quinn, severely. 49th: Private John Kenny, severely. 68th: Private John Riley, [illegible] Private George M'Millan, slightly. 79th. Private Peter Brodie. [illegible] Private William Hatchey, slightly. 93rd. Private William [illegible] [illegible] John Meedie, severely 95th: Privates Thomas Cooper, severely; John [illegible] slightly

[illegible] Foot: Corporal James Dawson.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE, 17TH AUGUST.

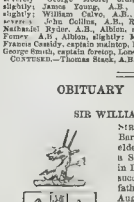
KILLED.—Commander Leon U Hammet, Albion. Richard Nyzbe, leading seaman, mr.; Henry Wackerall, ord., Rodney. William Barry, A.B Albion

WOUNDED.—John Gregg, A.B. London, mortally wounded. Edward Lee, ord Queen, severely George Moore, ord., Queen, slightly; Feanney Ayre, ord., Queen, slightly; James Young, A.B., Rodney, slightly, John Carmichael, A.B., Rodney, slightly; William Calvo, A.B., Rodney, severely; James Holmes, A.B., Rodney, severely; John Collins, A.B., Rodney, severely; John Daly, A.B., Albion, severely Nathaniel Ryder, A.B., Albion, severely; William Ellen, A.B., Albion, slightly; Henry Feney, A.B., Albion, slightly; Mr. F. R. Lucas, Second Master, Queen, slightly; Francis Cassidy, captain maintop, London, slightly, William race ord., London, slightly George Smith, captain foretop, London, severe y. John M'Cathy, ord., London, severely.

CONTUSED.—Thomas Stack, A.B., Rodney, slightly.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM A. CHATTERTON, BART.



SIR WILLIAM ABRAHAM CHATTERTON, second Baronet, of Castle Mahon, county Cork, was the elder son of Sir Charles Chatterton, the first Baronet, a Serjeant-at-Law and Keeper of the State Papers in Ireland, and was born the 6th August, 1787; he succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, the 9th April, 1806. He married, on 3rd August, 1824, Henrietta Georgina, only child of the Rev. Lascelles Iremonger, Prebendary of Winchester, and niece of Lord Gambier. Sir William Abraham Chatterton died on the 7th ult., at Rollspark, Essex; and, as he has left no issue, he is succeeded in the title and estates by his only brother, Major-General James Charles Chatterton, K.H., late of the 4th Irish Dragoon Guards, and at present commanding the Limerick district. Major-General (now Sir James) Chatterton, the third Baronet, was at Waterloo, and for some some time represented the city of Cork in Parliament.

SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B., of Thornfield, in the county of Limerick, one of the most distinguished military officers of his time, was a descendant of the Bourkes of Dromsally, in Limerick, and the son of John Bourke, Esq., of the same county. He was born the 4th of May, 1777; and entered the British Army in 1793, as Ensign in the 1st Foot. His subsequent long and active career was marked by great gallantry, skill, and practical utility. In 1799 Richard Bourke served with his regiment in Holland at the Helder, and was there severely wounded in the face, after having valorously participated in the actions of the 27th of August, the 10th and 19th of September, and the 2nd and 6th of October. On his recovery he was placed on the Staff in England, and was for a short period Superintendent of the Military College at Marlow. In 1806 he was appointed Quartermaster-General in South America, and was present at the actions of the 19th and 20th of January, 1807, at the siege and storming of Montevideo, and in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. He also served with the British army in the Peninsula in 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814. In 1825 he commenced that portion of his public service which has even outshone his military distinction, and made his name for ever famous in the annals of the Cape and of Australia; in that year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope. There, with singular talent, for four years he conducted the government and preserved the peace of the colony. In 1831 he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, which he held up to December, 1837. With his wise administration in New South Wales the prosperity of the colony may be said to have begun. He it was who first drew the serious attention of the mother country to these lands of mighty promise, and induced the inhabitants to that system of industry and enterprise which is likely to eventually make a mighty empire of the Cape. His nature at Sydney, and his name being given to an Australian county, mark the estimation of the colony for what he did so effectively for its future greatness. He was knighted, and created a C.B. in 1835, in consideration of his eminent military and civil services. Sir Richard resigned government in 1837, and then obtained the Colonelcy of the 54th Regiment, which he held till his death. He became a Major-General the 19th July, 1841; a Lieutenant-General the 10th December, 1851; and a General the 11th November, 1851.

Sir Richard Bourke was in his early youth a frequent visitor at the seat at Beaconsfield of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with whom he claimed relationship, and his name appears as one of the witnesses of the great orator's will. Sir Richard, a few years ago, in conjunction with Lord Fitzwilliam, edited a very popular collection of the "Correspondence of Edmund Burke," which has gone through two editions

Sir Richard Bourke married, in 1830, Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke's intimate friend and associate, John Burke, Esq., of Carshalton, Surrey, Receiver-General of the Land-tax for the county of Middlesex; and by this lady, who died at Paramatta, New South Wales, the 7th May, 1846, he was survived by two sons and three daughters: of the latter, the eldest is wife of Dudley Montagu Percival, Esq., fourth son of the Minister Perceval, the second is married to Edward Deas Thompson, Esq., Colonial Secretary, New South Wales; and the third is married to the Rev. John Jebb, eldest son of the late Judge Jebb

Sir Richard Bourke's demise occurred on the 12th ult., at his seat Thornfield, in the county of Limerick

MAJOR-GENERAL TORRENS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY TORRENS, the Queen's Military Commissioner to the Court of the Tuileries, was the second son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., by his wife Sarah, daughter of Colonel Patton, Governor of St. Helena. He was born in 1809. He was an early age page to George IV.; and, after receiving his education at Sandhurst, obtained his commission as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in April, 1826, and remained some years in that regiment (in which he was Adjutant from 1829 to 1838), until he exchanged into the 23rd (the Royal Welsh Fusiliers), of which he obtained the command in 1841. He served with that corps during the rebellion in Canada, and subsequently in the West Indies, where he was given the command of the Governorship of St. Lucia. In 1851 he retired from the command of the 23rd Regiment, and in January, 1854, proceeded with the Commission to investigate the military economy of the armies of France, Austria, and Prussia. On his return he was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, and in March, 1854, he had until he was named Brigadier-General of the Fourth Division, commanded by Sir Geo. Cathcart. He arrived at Varna just before the embarkation for the Crimea, and was at the Alma. At Balaclava he was at the head of his brigade, and acted in support of the cavalry: his horse was wounded by a cannon-ball, and killed by the enemy. At the battle of Inkerman that Torrens, while charging with the 68th, received a severe wound at the same time Sir George Cathcart was slain. In consequence he returned to this country in December last, and on his recovery he was again placed on the staff as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and about six weeks back was sent to Paris as Queen's Commissioner. He died there on the 25th ult., and on the 27th following was interred at Père la Chaise. Sir A. Torrens became a Colonel the 11th Nov., 1851, and Major-General the 12th Dec., 1854. At the recent Chapter of the Bath he was nominated a Knight Commander of that Order

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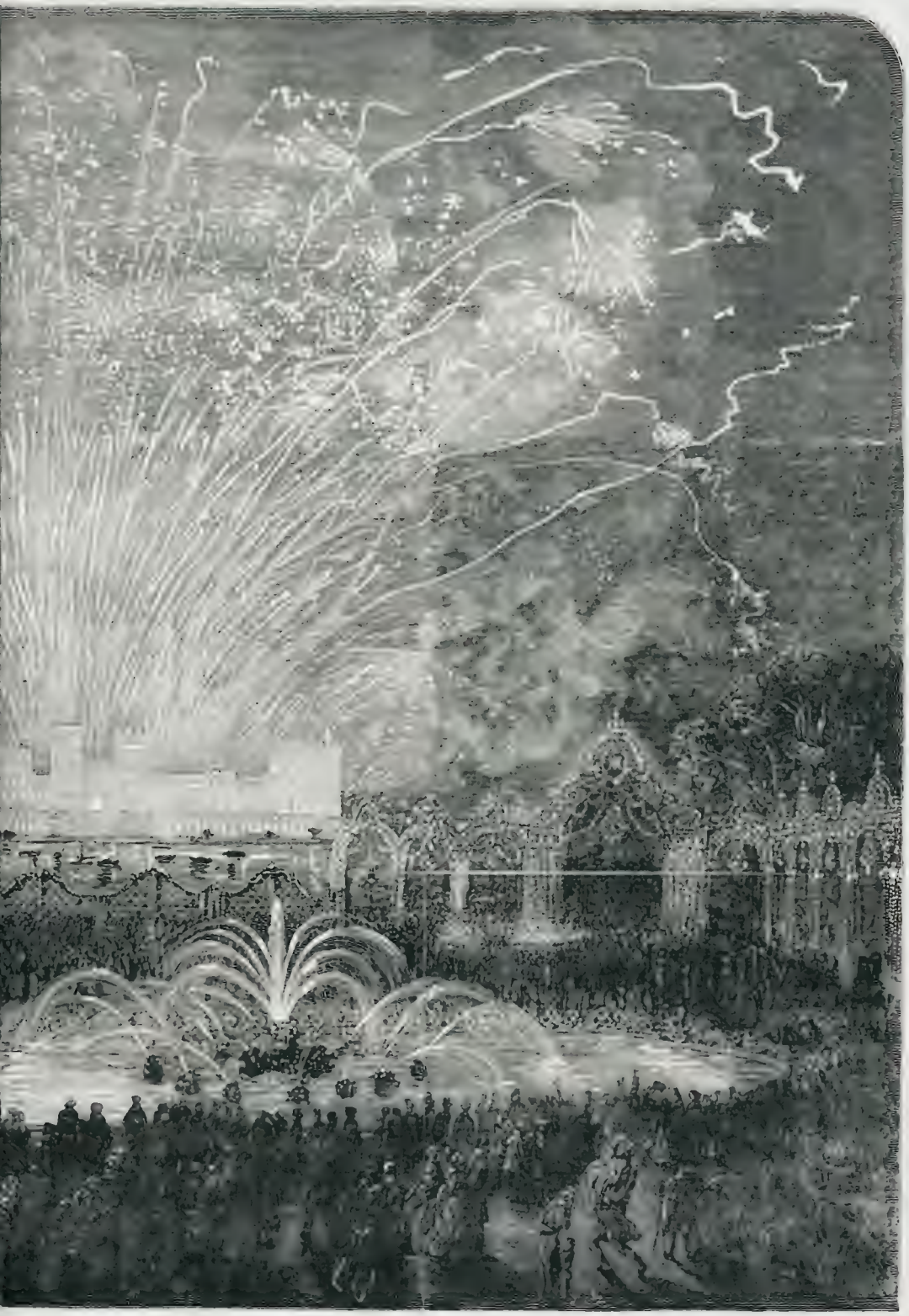
WILLS.—The will of Admiral Sir John Acworth Ommanney, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Devonport, was proved in London under £35,000 personalty: Rear-Admiral Sir William Edward Parry, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, £7000 personalty: Henry John Shepherd, Esq., Hyde-park-terrace, and Rose-hill, Berks, £25,000: John Walter Anderson, Esq., Hamburg merchant, £20,000: Miss Ellen Langton, of Folkestone, £8000, and the residue to each of the following institutions a legacy of £100, viz.—The Church Missionary, Pastoral Aid, Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Irish Church Missions, and the British and Foreign Bible Society.

PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace has lately received an additional attraction in the shape of a "Crimean Court," furnished with models, charts, and pictures of the seat of war. A number of relics from the field of battle have been deposited in the room. Among the collection are several copies of pictures of wounded officers and other distinguished individuals, which Mr. Mayall has had the honour of taking for her Majesty

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—Her Majesty the Queen of England has bestowed on H.H. Prince Napoleon the grand cordon of the military order of the Bath. Her Majesty has conferred the same order on General Canrobert. It is well known that this decoration, which is the first order in England, can only be conferred on foreigners for eminent military services. Her Majesty wished by this favour to give both to the Prince and the General a testimony of her satisfaction for the services rendered in the common cause. H.I.H. Prince Jerome Napoleon, whose health has prevented him from taking part in the festivals given by the Emperor to the Queen of England, will come to Paris on Sunday in order to present his homage to the Queen before her departure.—*Monsieur*

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—TH



IREWORKS AT VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 258.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

HER MAJESTY has left golden opinions behind her. On all sides the English visitor is stopped to listen to rhapsodies on the graces, the virtues, but above all, the domestic qualities, of his Sovereign. "Bonne mère de famille" is the universal title by which Queen Victoria has become known to the people of France. The French papers have dwelt upon this title with particular emphasis; and the Parisians have been treated to descriptions of the Queen of a great nation occupying her leisure moments in reading the daily letters she received from her children. The delight with which our neighbours contemplate this maternal devotion proves that they have a tendency to imitate that domesticity which is the most peculiar feature of the British nation. Indeed, "home" is becoming a French word; just as "comfortable" has been transplanted to Paris and become the rage leading enterprising tradesmen to advertise "comfortable pastry," and literary men to write a "comfortable review." "Le home" is now advancing to public favour—may that which it represents also grow, and become a presence among our lively allies! Turning from her Majesty's popularity as a mother, we may add that Parisian ladies have been very busy with the Royal bonnets, the general opinion being that they were not perfect specimens of millinery. A toilet as simple as that generally adopted by the Queen could hardly please a people who are now conspicuous for over-ornament in dress; who trim flounces with feathers, and would hardly think Messrs. Halphen's Star of the South an extravagant shawl-pin. From her Majesty we turn to Prince Albert, who has returned to England, carrying off thousands of female hearts. On all sides new epithets are evinced to describe his figure and the expression of his face. He is "doux," "charmant," of course "noble," "plein de bonté." "A man with that expression," said an excited Frenchman to me as the Prince passed, "*must* be a good man." Of the Prince of Wales stories float about everywhere; but their general tendency appears to be to connect his name with that of the Emperor. Thus we have anecdotes of the lively conversation that went forward between the Emperor and the Prince in the gardens of the Elysée while the Queen and Prince Albert were receiving the Corps Diplomatique on the return of the Courts from the Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts. The Emperor was enjoying his cigar while he laughed with the young heir-apparent. The subsequent drive of the Emperor and Prince of Wales, alone, through the streets of Paris—the Emperor driving—is a subject of conversation even now in every café. It is generally allowed to be a clever move; and of course all kinds of political meanings are attached to it. Another point of gossip, having reference to the visit to the Little Trianon, is in extensive circulation although, I believe, it has not yet been made public. It appears that the Emperor had reserved a surprise for her Majesty at the back entrance. When the two Sovereigns entered this interesting building alone, and, when her Majesty was seated, her Imperial host informed her that he had ordered Marie Antoinette's old furniture to be recovered from the Garde Meuble, and restored to the place it occupied during the unfortunate Queen's time. Here the two Sovereigns sat alone for some time in conversation. Another incident in the history of this memorable visit, with which the active tongues of Paris have been busy, is the pass-word given one morning at the gates of St. Cloud, viz.—"Villeneuve-Victoria;" Villeneuve having been the residence of their Imperial Majesties during the Queen's visit. It would be possible to fill columns with the anecdotes, rumours, &c., which float about Paris, at the present time, now that the festivities are over, and people are compelled to amuse themselves with rentals of the excitement that have lately been. With this preliminary gossip I resume my narrative of her Majesty's visit at the point where I concluded last week.

THE VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday, Aug. 22, her Majesty, accompanied by the Emperor and Prince Albert, paid her first visit to the Universal Exhibition. The time for closing my narrative, last week, having arrived while the Queen was on the point of leaving the Palace of Industry, I could not then afford to communicate to your readers many points of interest in the Royal and Imperial progress, which have been touched upon by the press. The weather on the occasion of this first visit (as it has been, indeed, throughout the fêtes, with the exception of Friday evening, when her Majesty went to the Opéra Comique) was beautiful. The Champs Elysées were crowded; a guard of honour was stationed at the great northern entrance—within the arch of which a canopy of velvet and gold was stretched, that utterly destroyed the architectural beauty of this, the finest part of the building. Under the windows of the Viscount de Rouville, and of the Imperial Commissioners, were folds of crimson velvet, embazoned with the arms and initials of the Allied Sovereigns, over the money takers' tents waved the popular oriflammes. Within the inclosure rows of brilliantly green orange-trees, relieved the scene. Under the principal entrance, and along the avenue leading to the transept, a rich carpet was spread. At the Palace windows were elegantly-dressed ladies, and at the sides of the main entrance, rows of excited visitors might be seen hurrying into the building, having paid twenty-five francs for a season-ticket, expressly to see her Majesty. Single tickets only being admissible on the occasion. To prove to your readers the interest people took to obtain a glance at her Majesty, I may state a fact which I owe to the courtesy of the Viscount de Rouville, viz., that on the day of her Majesty's first visit, 1368 season ticket were sold at the door.

The Royal party drew up at the principal entrance to the Palace, amid really hearty cries of "Vive la Reine!" a little past eleven o'clock. They were received here by Prince Napoleon, President of the Imperial Commission; M. Fould, Minister of State; the members of the Imperial Commission, accompanied by M. Arlès-Dufour, the Secretary-General. Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.; Mr. Redgrave, and Captain Fowke, of the English Commission, Baron Rothschild, of the Austrian Commission, &c. The party consisted of her Majesty the Queen—who entered the Building, between banks of splendid flowers, leaning upon the arm of the Emperor, and was received by Prince Napoleon—Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales. The Emperor led his illustrious guests next to the Transept, that they might examine the general effect of the building and its contents. To the left her Majesty perceived the majestic outline of the Dutch pulpit, Elkington and Mason's fine bronzes, Cain's bold eagles; and, towering beyond all, the great naval trophy of England, and the St. Gobain glass. To the right lay the great lighthouse, ornamented by Jerome; the great sheet of glass from Belgium, the gilt altars of France, the Austrian terra-cottas, and the Bohemian glass. Opposite the Royal party were the princely contributions of the United States. After pausing here for some moments, the Emperor led the way to the right, past the brilliant series of nave stalls covered with the bronzes, the jewellery, and millinery of Paris, to the bright display of the celebrated Clemens-Heurtes. Behind this stall run the courts devoted to the French bronzes, which, according to many, are the most remarkable series of contributions in the entire Exhibition. Having examined the fine series of contributions from Elkington, Mason, and Co., some French furniture; the wonderful series of English ormulu manufactures, including those of Rose and Co., Copeland, and Wedgwood, the illustrious visitors paused, I believe a considerable time, before the stands of Messrs. Hinton and Co. Here were two candelabras in Parian, etc., presented by the Emperor to her Majesty the Queen; and among other contributions likely to attract the Royal attention, Nieuwerkerkes bust of the Empress in Parian, a facsimile of a toilet-service presented to her Majesty by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and the jardinière of majolica presented by the Queen. The Royal visitors next examined the contributions from Sheffield and Manchester, that crossed the Nave to the French department. Here, before the beautiful stall of printing, &c., exhibited by the Emperor's printer, M. Henri Plon, his Imperial Majesty was the first to notice a splendid expanse of white satin. Drawing towards M. Plon, his Majesty at once inquired whether this satin, upon which were verses to the Queen by Barthélemy, was intended for presentation to her Majesty. At this moment the Queen came up; whereupon the Emperor presented the verses, then directed the delighted printer to roll up the satin and give it to a member of the suite. From M. Plon's stall the Royal party proceeded past the splendid bronzes of Barbedienne, the furniture of Tahan and Jeanselme, to the outer circle of the Panorama Building. Here the party were for some time engaged examining the wonderfully various furniture which fills it, including the splendid-carved buffets, and the Bordeaux bookcase; the French pianos, paperhangings, arms, cutlery, &c., which fill the space. Hence the Royal way lay into the Panorama Building itself upon the walls of which are the tapestries of Gobelins and Beauvais, and the carpets of Aubusson. The central point of attraction is the raised case, filled with the Crown jewels. Here are the jewels which have belonged to the State many years, the chief one being the Regent—a stone celebrated for its brilliancy. It now forms the apex of the crown destined to be worn by Napoleon III. Having examined these jewels, the Royal visitors paid attention to the Sèvres porcelain, including the portraits of the Emperor and Empress; and to the fine series of electro articles (including the service of one hundred covers made for the Emperor) contributed by Christofle and Co., of the Boulevards. Here them to lunch at the Tuileries. After lunch the illustrious party separated. The Queen went to the Embassy, and Prince Albert went to the Palais Royal to visit Prince Napoleon. On the return of her Majesty and the Prince to the Tuileries, the Emperor joined them, and all returned to St. Cloud to dinner. The day was wound up by the performance of the "Fils de Famille," by the actors of the Gymnase, assisted by M. Bressant, in the little theatre (about the size of the Strand) in the Château. Although the piece was excellently well played—Mdlle. Lavarenne, in the unavoidable absence of Madame Rose-Chéri, taking this lady's part—the performance went off coldly. The actors felt the restraint of the Court: there was no applause. The Queen laughed good naturedly, and the Emperor *alone* applauded when the curtain fell.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

All Thursday morning the Queen and the Emperor and Empress remained at St. Cloud, resting from the fatigue of three days' incessant amusement; but the Prince Consort was up early, and on his way to the Universal Exhibition, in a char-à-banc, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and Colonel Phipps. The Prince arrived, without escort, at the great northern entrance, where it was received by the Prince Napoleon, M. Fould, M. Le Play, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Redgrave. On this occasion his Royal Highness made a business like examination of the buildings; coasting here and there with the people about him, with the Prince President at his side, and with the exhibitors. He minutely examined the contents of the Nave, and some of the side galleries; he made the entire tour of the outer circle of the Panorama Building; and then he ascended to the galleries, where he remained a long time. It was obvious that his Royal Highness had made up his mind to master the contents of the various buildings. Throughout this protracted visit, the crowd never inconvenienced his Royal Highness, as it had obstructed the Royal progress on the previous day; and the Prince may congratulate himself upon the opportunity thus afforded him of mastering the remarkable features of the Universal Exhibition, one so different in most respects, from that great gathering of the nations over which he presided. From the Exhibition the Prince proceeded to the Tuileries, where he joined the Queen and the Emperor.

THE LOUVRE.

The afternoon was spent in a hasty examination of the treasures of the Louvre. Hours only could be spent where days were needed. The illustrious party were received in the Louvre, as they entered it by the connecting gallery from the Tuileries, by M. Fould, Minister of State, the Count de Nieuwerkerke, Director of the Imperial Museums, and various gentlemen officially connected with the great collection of art, &c. In the course of the inspection the party arrived at a point where they could see the vast works going forward in the Place du Carrousel. Here a pause was made; and Napoleon III. at one point with just pride to the grand results growing up here under his vigorous administration.

THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

But the great event of Thursday was the ball given by the City of Paris to the Queen of England. Never had the Hôtel de Ville been so splendidly prepared. And last general company presented a variety of costume worthy of the great occasion. Municipal silver contrasted with military gold; decorations sparkled upon every breast; plumes of feathers waved from under every arm; bouquets glowed in every female hand. The crimson entrance hall displayed thousands of the square envelopes in which the invitation tickets had been inclosed.

It was by the count of Louis XIV. that the Queen, leaning upon the arm of the Emperor, and followed by Prince Albert conducting the Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon, and Prince Adalbert, entered the throne-room. I ventured into this room just before her Majesty's arrival. It was crowded from one end to the other with toilets and representatives, varying from the gay Spanish dress to the sombre colours of the Russian. In the excited throng were the Arab Sheiks, splendid in white and scarlet. Although specially observed by everybody, their wonderful costume never deserted them for a minute. As for the Lent, which resulted in fainting fits in many parts, the Arabs appeared to enjoy it. The Queen entered into a crowded room, without inconvenience, the visitors forcing themselves into denser masses to make a passage for the Royal cortège. Seats were arranged in rows at one extremity. Here, in the front row sat her Majesty, the Emperor, Prince Albert, the Prince Mathilde, and Prince Adalbert. On the second row were the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Cowley, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Alfred Paget, and other members of the Royal and Imperial suites. Here a few presentations unavoidably took place. But the heat was too intense for ceremonies, and so the accustomed scenes at once tuned his hand for the Quadrille of Honour, in which the Queen danced with the Emperor, and Prince Albert with the Princess Mathilde. The Prince Napoleon and Adalbert, with Lady Cowley and the Prefect's wife, also formed part of this quadrille. Here a word or two may be added on the Queen's dress, which consisted of white silk, covered with lace, embroidered with geranium flowers, &c., enriched at every possible point with diamonds. Around the Queen and the Emperor were the insignia of the Garter. It was remarked that her Majesty's costume was most gracious to all people who attracted her notice; and, among others, to Horace Vernet. There were no less than 8000 people present at this splendid entertainment. Her Majesty left by the staircase of honour about half past seven o'clock, returning at once to St. Cloud, amid the cheers of the thousands of people who lined the Rue de Rivoli. I am assured that no less than 57,000 applications for admission to this ball were sent into the Prefect.

SECOND VISIT TO THE EXPOSITION.

Having rapidly examined the points of historic interest, the party regained the carriage, and thence their way back to Paris through the Quartier St. Antoine, of revolutionary notoriety, to meet the Queen, and pay a second visit to the Universal Exhibition. The preparations here made to receive the illustrious visitors for the last time effectually prevented her Majesty from the slightest annoyance. Her Majesty personally perceived people who had paid a large sum for admission from seeing the Exhibition, even many hours before the Royal arrival.

I may remark that her Majesty and the Prince have made several purchases during their visits, including a bronze cast, executed by M. de Labrone, from "The Lion in Love" by M. de Geefs; and a fan, price £40, by Duvelleroy, the painting upon which describes "The Thursdays of the Empress," representing her imperial Majesty, as a child, distributing alms, according, it is said, to her infantile custom. I may add that the Emperor also presented an immense Sèvres vase to Prince Albert.

THE REVIEW.

On leaving the Exhibition the Queen, the Emperor and Empress, and the Prince proceeded to the grand review in the Champ de Mars. (*See page 266.*

On saturday morning the Royal guests, with their attentive host, set off for St. Germains, where a long day was spent by the illustrious party, who returned to St. Cloud, to prepare for

THE VERSAILLES FETE.

For weeks past the papers had been publishing paragraphs from day to day, describing feats of splendour in the great festival. It was to surpass anything achieved by Louis XIV. The fountains were to pour forth streams of illuminated fire, the amphitheatres were to produce a fairyland under the guidance of the Imperial architect. Accordingly, people who could not watch the Royal progress to the Hôtel de Ville who had not been present at the review—who had not had the opportunity of seeing her Majesty at the Opera—had made up their minds to be comforted for previous disappointments by the splendours of Versailles. Early on saturday afternoon I went to the Paris station of the Versailles Railway, to proceed on my way to the scene of these wondrous festivities.

At Versailles the excitement was decidedly moderate; and had it not been for the Arab sheiks, who promenaded in the town in their ball-dresses, and subsequently entered a café to dine, I should have imagined that I had reached the little town on a Sunday when the waters did not play. The avenue leading from St. Cloud to the Palace was prettily decorated with flags; the only guardians along the kerbs being cocomerchants and venders of gingerbread, who were plying their trade with commendable activity. At six o'clock we saw the crowds quietly pressed out of the park by a semicircle of soldiers. This unpleasant duty was so delicately and so ingeniously performed that the people retired generally with a laugh, after having in vain endeavoured to escape the vigilant eyes of the men. These crowds then pressed into the cafés of the town to await sunset.

While yet the western sky was red the crowds of people poured along the side of the palace, and turned towards the borders of the Lac des Suisses. Lights seemed to fly along the lines of architecture upon the palace; dragoons took up their position in a strong body before the entrance to the Cour d'Honneur; and lights began to glance from all the upper windows. From this beginning the illuminations, the crowd, and the excitement continued to increase; endless lines of carriages approached the palace, set down ladies glittering with diamonds, and gentlemen blazing with orders; celebrities of all kinds, from Carpentier and Carroty-sin to Horace Vernet and the Arab Sheiks, who entered the splendid halls of Louis Quatorze as calmly as they had scrambled up the dark little staircase of their *restaurant* an hour or two earlier.

About ten o'clock the grand apartments, blazing with the light of innumerable wax candles (said to have cost no less than 60 000 francs), displayed an unknown wealth of diamonds and glittering regimentals from every friendly nation—amid which, however, the red of the English army was the most frequent. It was amusing to notice many of the guests contemplating their exclusive attention upon the means of preserving a dignified equilibrium upon the polished floor; still more so to speculate upon the possibility of dancing in rooms where the guests were packed like oranges. The rooms, as the reader who has visited the State apartments of Versailles in the daytime may imagine, were magnificent, brilliantly lighted, and ornamented with flowers. The Hall of Mirrors was, of course, the point towards which every guest endeavoured to make his way—peeping over the diamond ornaments of a Duchess, or over the solid epaulets of a general. In the centre of this noble room were two rows of chairs, slightly elevated; upon which, in front, sat the Queen, the Emperor, the Empress, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal; the Prince of Wales standing by, dressed in tartan. The Queen and Empress were literally blazing with diamonds; the Princess Royal, on the contrary, was simple in her dress as a school-girl, having a white robe on, and a wreath of roses for her head-dress. The Queen and the Emperor, with the Prince Albert, Prince Adalbert, and the Princess Royal, formed the quadrille of honour, which was danced with great spirit. Later the Emperor waltzed with the Princess Royal; and praises of the dancing of the Prince of Wales were buzzed about. But turning from this, perhaps the finest ball-room in Europe, and its attractions, the guests presently thronged the windows, to see the fireworks go off beyond the Lake des Suisses. About the lake fairy boats were gliding with illuminated sails; and the banks were thronged by a dense mass of people, among which there arose a wild, hoarse murmur as a cannon announced that the fireworks were about to be opened. Then into a deep blue sky flew innumerable rockets, like angry snakes, pouncing presently their jewelled heads into the hissing lake. Then bouquets rose into the air, then columns of fire like frosted silver arose to a great height, then came a pause—and then, from a dense mass of smoke that continually rolled in yellow masses before the silver moon, the faint outlines traced by a golden pencil grew upon the horizon. In a few minutes we recognised Windsor Castle. At this moment a distant band struck up the National Anthem! The delight of the tens of thousands of people assembled knew no bounds as this golden castle broke up into a glorious bouquet. The fireworks over, the crowds rushed to the railway stations. The favoured people who had been stationed in the Orangery threaded its dark groves; while hundreds lingered about still to watch the gorgeous illuminations of the fountains and terrace before the grand apartments. A literal wall of variegated light, surmounted by the crown of England, inclosed the fountains, which reflected also tasteful figures represented by exquisitely-arranged lamps. Even trees were wonderfully imitated with little lanterns. But it is impossible to describe the grounds of Versailles as they appeared on this memorable night; but as it is impossible, I am sure, for the reader, by printed words, a picture of the Champs Elysées on the 15th August, after sunset. I accordingly leave the task to the able hands of M. Gustave Doré. (*See the large Illustration upon the two preceding pages.*)

The supper in the splendid State—rooms, at which the Queen, the Emperor and Empress, Prince Albert, &c., supping in the Imperial box—the gold service sparkling in the flood of light—was a scene that will linger in the minds of all who witnessed it. Supper over, the Royal and Imperial guests soon departed, amid the cheers of the people still assembled outside the Palace, for St. Cloud. And then crowds of carriages began to move off; while those people who had travelled to Versailles in their Court dresses by the railway might be seen wandering about in a pitiable state of suspense lasting, it was possible, all night, between the town and that of getting to Paris. At last, people scrambled into any carriage, or rented a late café, where the absence of horses was compensated by the presence of wine; and the train that left Versailles at seven o'clock on Sunday morning was that in which the last guests of the Emperor reached Paris.

THE DEPARTURE.

The above splendid fête, concluded the festivities held in honour of her Majesty's visit to Paris. Sunday was given up to rest; and on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, her Majesty entered the splendid State carriage drawn by eight horses, loaded with golden trappings—each horse held by a footman in gorgeous livery—for the terminus of the railway that would convey her to Boulogne, on her way home. The State carriage was preceded by a company of mounted Chasseurs, a brilliant staff (General Canrobert figuring among the Generals), the band of the Guides, squadrons of the Guides, the Cent Gardes: State carriages drawn by four horses, conveying the high officers and ladies of the Royal and Imperial households: State carriage and six horses, in which the Prince of Wales, dressed in Highland garments, was the chief personage. In the State carriage with her Majesty were the Empress, the Emperor, and Prince Albert. As the cortège—the rear of which was brought up by the Cent Gardes—passed along the line of route, loud and hearty cheers were given for the Queen, which her Majesty acknowledged by very low bows and very gracious smiles, appearing to be highly delighted with the splendid pageant which concluded her visit. On all sides people were astonished: for this departure was much more stately matter than the Royal entry. And thus, while the carpenters are at work the length of the Boulevards, hauling down flags, and carting away the wreaths of triumphal arches; while her Majesty is reviewing the troops at Boulogne, and the lamplighters of the great city are preparing to send her Majesty away, at eleven o'clock at night, amid a splendid display of fireworks and torches, we bring our rapid chronicle of this most memorable visit to a conclusion.

BOULOGNE AND THE VOYAGE HOME.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, the special train left the station for Boulogne, and arrived there at five, when her Majesty was conducted by the Emperor to the hotel where rooms were prepared. A review of the troops took place shortly afterwards on the Sands, and the Queen returned to the hotel soon after eight o'clock. At a few minutes past eleven the Emperor conducted her Majesty on board the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, amid the roaring of cannon and a blaze of fireworks from the cliffs. The most cordial adieus were exchanged between her Majesty and the Emperor. The magnificence of the scene was most effectively increased by a brilliant display of flambeaux, which were held by soldiers, who formed a line for a considerable distance, upon the heights on both sides of the river. The town was beautifully illuminated, particularly the houses in the leading streets, and the public buildings. As the Royal yacht receded from the shore, a continuous firing of rockets and *feux-d'artifice* was kept up. Her Majesty was favoured by the most beautiful weather.

The full moon shone during the night with the greatest brilliancy, and the wind almost sank to a calm, which lasted from one on Tuesday morning in unclouded beauty. Circumstances more conducive to an agreeable voyage could not have occurred. The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* was followed by the *Osborne*, the old yacht, and the *Fiud* steam despatch vessel, the *Fairy*, tender to the yacht, and the *Trinity* steam-yacht. At half-past seven the hull of the Royal yacht became visible at Portsmouth, and at ten minutes past eight she passed the Nab. On passing through Spithead, a few minutes later, the garrison battery at Portsmouth fired a Royal salute, announcing the Queen's return. The Royal yacht arrived off Osborne at about a quarter to nine. At ten her Majesty landed and proceeded to the Palace.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE BALL AT THE HÔTEL DE VILLE is described above as are also THE FIREWORKS AT VERSAILLES.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EXPOSITION DES BEAUX-ARTS was fully described in our Journal of last week, pp. 230 and 243. The Pavilion is a temporary building devoted to the annual exhibition of the works of

living artists. It has a concave façade, with seven entrances, and pedimented abutments, the whole decorated in a tasteful style; its existence is likely to be protracted until the completion of the new rooms in the Louvre

THE PROCESSION ON THE BOULEVARDS is described at page 260

THE FRENCH GUIDES took a prominent part in the recent Imperial reception, more especially in the Grand State Procession on Monday, which we shall engrave next week. The Guides are a fine Cavalry regiment; their uniform closely resembles that worn by the English Hussar, but is divested of the pelisse.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE CITY OF PARIS.

Her Majesty has expressed to the Prefect of the Seine, through Lord Clarendon, her Majesty's sentiments on the occasion of the reception given her by the City of Paris. The following is Lord Clarendon's letter:—

St. Cloud, Aug. 24, 1855.

Monsieur le Préfet,—The Queen orders me to express to you and the municipal corps her sincere thanks for the fête given to her yesterday. The magnificence of the arrangements, the splendour of the edifice, and the courtesy of the numerous guests, have made an indelible impression on the mind of the Queen, and they will always be present to her memory as one of the most agreeable incidents of her visit to Paris

In replying to the address which the Queen received with so much satisfaction from the municipal corps, her Majesty has assured you, Monsieur le Préfet, that she could never forget the reception given to her by the inhabitants of Paris. She also desires here to renew the assurance of her deep gratitude for the very kind feelings she has everywhere met with during her passage, when visiting with her illustrious ally and friend, the numerous edifices in which are collected in such profusion memorials attesting the success of the French nation in arts, sciences, and war

But the satisfaction and gratitude of the Queen are enhanced by the conviction that her own subjects take part in the benevolent manifestations of which she has been the object. She sees in them the ratification given by France to the alliance now existing, not merely between the two Sovereigns, but between the peoples of the two countries. She is convinced that the two nations, who have learned mutually to appreciate each other in a war undertaken for a cause both just and equitable, and who are now no longer rivals, save for attaining the object they desire in common, will always remain united by the bonds of interests henceforth become inseparable. This union has been the ardent wish formed in the heart of the Queen, and her visit to the magnificent capital of France has inspired her Majesty with a profound personal interest in the welfare of this great nation.

I profit by this opportunity to offer to you, Monsieur le Préfet, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. CLARENDON.

A BRITISH GROWL.

I AM more than ever convinced that England and the English were made for each other. I am almost ashamed to own it, but, like a great many other fools, I went to Paris during the visit of the Queen, and glad enough I am to find myself again in Bedford-row. I have spent a great sum of money, lost a great deal of time, and damaged an excellent temper, and I am determined to have my grumble. My cry is, Eng land for Englishmen, and he is a fool that leaves it as I did. I will say nothing of the horrors of the middle passage between Folkestone and the French coast, except that I wish to ask if any one was ever annoyed by sea sickness in the British half of the Channel? Certainly not. It is not until you get into French waters that you are seriously troubled by that most horrible of sensations. Very true that in returning the effect is reversed; but then you have been in France, living upon all sorts of strange messes, which fully accounts for the nausea you experience. You land—what can be more annoying to a free-born Englishman than the way you are marshalled on by those *douanes*, I think they call them. I know nothing of the language, and mean never to learn it. It is true that we have a Custom-house on our side of the water; but then you are not indecently hurried through *that*, having generally an hour or so to wait for your luggage, which gives you time to recover yourself after the torture you have undergone on board the steamer. The journey to Paris by rail is positively aggravating. Five minutes' stoppage here; five minutes' stoppage there; and full twenty minutes allowed for dinner at Amiens! Why, it's as bad as the old coaching times. I would not encourage such proceedings, and took a biscuit only and a pint bottle of Bass (I did know what *that* was made of). Give me railway travelling in England forty miles an hour, and three specials of hot soup in a day's journey. When you arrived at Paris, what was it? Granted, it was gay enough, with its million bright-coloured flags, triumphal arches, flowers, evergreens, statues, and smart soldiery. What of that? What were the flags?—Cotton. The triumphal arches?—Painted boards. The flowers?—Artificial. The statues?—Plaster of Paris. The soldiers?—Policemen. Should we have done so? No, of course not. We should have hauled up some time-stained union jacks on the flag-staves of our church steeples, set the bells a-ringing, and given the use of the police new Berlin gloves

Then this *Exposition* as they call it (why could they not call it Exhibition as we did?) The building is large and imposing enough; but, as I was sure that the contents could not equal ours of 1851, I did not trouble myself to inspect it. I went to see the pictures, and very grateful the artists ought to be to the Hanging Committee, whoever they may be; for all the pictures (and I forget how many acres there are of them) are hung in such a capital light that you see every defect of the paintings. As to their public buildings, statues, monuments, *Places*, of which we have heard so much—they have nothing to compare with our National Gallery, or Buckingham Palace or St. James's (little, or great?) Square (vulgo Trafalgar), with the Place de la Concorde?), George III., in Cockspur-street; or William IV., in the City; or the Duke of Wellington, on Grosvenor Gate. I see some of the English papers have written a great deal about Paris improvements—the Rue Rivoli, for instance. What is it? A mere street about ten times as long as Regent street; and they have been three years building it! Why, we are to have London drained, and the Thames made wholesome, in five. The Thames naturally suggests the Seine, the river which runs through Paris. I own that it is perfectly clear, but what use do they make of it? Do they employ it to boil bones and offal, or purify gas, or assist in dye-works, or to drain the city? No, they actually drink it, and reserve part of the river for baths and swimming-schools. How can, O Puddlesdockians!

Every Englishman visiting Paris must be struck by the various modes of employing the fairer part of creation. You find women serving behind the counters of nearly every trade in the "London Directory." What the father or husband makes, the daughter or wife sells; and all affect—I say affect—to appear cheerful and contented. Is it not perfectly unnatural to employ women in such ways? They were never intended to take part in the active duties of life: they are to

Suckle fools, and chronicle small-beer;

or to dawdle away their lives, or mope in idle solitude, if they have those who are willing and able to provide them with the means of existence. If not, in England at least, women have the needle or domestic servitude to depend upon, and we all know how productive those pursuits are; and I do not believe that there would be less vice and misery, as some suppose, if there were more ways open to women of gaining an honest living. I say nothing of governesses, because they are generally overpaid and underworked, and—over-estimated, if one may judge by the advertisements in the newspapers.

The labouring population are certainly more sober and cheerful than ours. So they ought to be. They have so many holidays that they are not required, like the English workman, to crowd as much enjoyment as possible into one day, and so commit excess because the opportunity is rare. Besides, the French workman is not drunk enough to make his wife and children companions of his pleasure; and they dance and sing in the open air, not having the advantages of warm and well-filled taprooms, whence our women are very properly excluded. There are people in England insane enough to contend for more holidays for the people, and are desirous to give them the same opportunity as the French for contemplating the beautiful in art and nature. Let the advocates of such changes be warned in time. The revenue is none too large at present; and, depend upon it, that whenever the day arrives that the labouring man has other resources than the public-house, the Excise receipts will be seriously lessened

There are many cheap amusements in Paris to which the lower orders have access, and though some, such as the *cafés chantants*, are in the public thoroughfare, use has made the people tolerant, and nothing is ever done to disturb the harmony of the evening. Fancy a dozen elegantly-dressed women of good musical abilities seated in a large orchestra in the Regent's-park. Do not you think that some of our fellow-subjects would be disposed to display the national wit, called "chaff," at the expense of the fair vocalists? No doubt of it; though, in time, they might be taught to respect those who were employed to afford them a rational pleasure.

I have nothing to say against the French theatres: the actors are not quite so good as our own, and the appointments are extravagant—perhaps appropriate to the occasion. As to the dramas I am ready to admit their superiority over the sober productions of our dreary old dramatists, or still more dull modern ones. There is in most of the French dramas such lively intrigue, such improbable incident, such glozing over of vice that the most modest mind may be corrupted without knowing it.

I say again, England for the English. Let us bulldoggedly stick to our own way of doing things. Let us do as our fathers did before us. Believe roast-beef and plum-pudding to be the food of the gods, and that the temple of wisdom is the Bank of England. JAMES BULL.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DERBYON, M P; MAJOR; J. P, GUERNSEY; ANDLE, HAVRE.—Your solution of the two-move Problem is correct.

J. BUSBECK, Shrewsbury; C. W.; M.P.; and others.—We have just received a communication from Herr C Bayer, of Vienna, expressing much regret that, by an inaccurateness on his part, the Problem No. 593 was wrongly described on the diagram forwarded to us. As the Problem is too good to be lost, we shall give it, according to the author's amended copy, on next week

CHILDE HAROLD; G. W.; BIRTHRATER; J. F. C.; R. B., jun. They shall be examined, and reported on next week

TURKIN.—See "The Chess-Players' Handbook," page 78.

ORLANDILL, ANDERSON; and others.—You appear to have overlooked the correction of Problem 595, which appeared in the following paper (Aug. 11th).

AN OLD SPECTATOR.—There has been a great increase of third and fourth rate players of late years, but a serious falling off of the higher grades. Mr. Penn, in his entertaining little book, called "Maxims and Hints for Anglers and Chess Players," expresses an opinion that, at the time he wrote (some twenty years ago), there were not forty players in all England to whom a first rate would not give the odds of a Rook. This certainly could not be said now, but we believe it would be found that there are not above three players in the United Kingdom to whom a first rate player could not give a Pawn and move, and not more than a dozen to whom he could give the Pawn and move without a considerable chance.

F. W., Bristol. If, in the opening variation, Black, as he may, takes Pawn with Pawn, White can advantageously play the King's Pawn to King's 5th.

M. N. Leicester. The match contested at the Leamington gathering between Worcester and Birmingham has terminated in favour of the former club. That between Manchester and Oxford is still pending, each having scored one game

BY TURNS.—No, we are not surprised. The player named was much superior to any France has since produced; but he left the course, and in Chess, as in everything else—

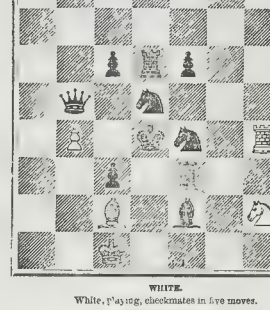
"The hare alone, by leaving, lives to run."

Quite out of limbs, like a rusty mail,
In unsuccessful mockery

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 600 by J. S., Pickwick, André, Havre; C. W., The Fiddler, A. M., Birmg. Rurik, Retreater, J. P., Guernsey, Dereven, Anderson, are correct.
SOLUT ONS OF PROBLEM NO. 601 by Alpha, Derwent, J. S., Falmouth; T. J., Hanwell; Courteerd, F. P., Norwich; (F. ?), Exonien, F. G., Wells; W. Z., Anderson, Fiddler, W. H. J. Kent, Doubleagent, J. P., Guernsey; M. D. P., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by E. P., Dereven, C. W., Tamkin, Simon, D.D., R.B., F. N., G. P., A. Z., Beta, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 602.
By HENRY TURTON, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing, checkmates in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE principal feature of next week's racing is the Warwick Meeting, with its Leamington Stakes on Tuesday, and its Cup on Wednesday, as well as some twelve other races in the two days' programme. On Monday small meetings will be held at Beccles, Cheadle, and Sunderland; and on Monday and Tuesday at Hartlepool. Wilmslow stands for Tuesday. Totnes and Bridgetown, and Weymouth, for Wednesday; Rochester and Chatham, the Western Meeting, and the revived one at Stockton-on-Tees (which held its own so well in the days when the "black and pink stripes of Raby were seen in front), for Thursday and Friday; while Thursday will furnish the cockneys with a merry little tryst at Barnet, which can boast of a hurdle-race, two flat races, and a "The Welshman's Race for a Saddle." The hard worked Hospodar is in one or two handicap stakes at Stockton: and Roxana (half-sister to Wild Dayrell) is also in a two-year-old race there. This latter horse made a brilliant display of Quilston at York: and the latter looked very fine drawn, and little calculated for the high-pressure of a St. Leger race, under eight stone seven! Rifleman defeated Fandango, who made a desperate effort to cut him down so cleverly in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, that "the Squire" and the public (including Nat) took on his St. Leger laurels as gathered already. The York Meeting gave us a glimpse of a great many St. Leger candidates (although the Clementina colt was not allowed to start), and was wound up by a brilliant "bit" on the part of Mr. Marson, which sent the Tykes into ecstasies. Aldcroft had completely defeated him on the Ellerdale colt, and was winning the Colt Sapling Stakes, "hands down," when Job, who was on the outside, gave Gilbert a slight pull, and, as a forlorn hope, actually darted in between his opponent and the rails, and got to his head so instantaneously, that it was all Aldcroft could do by severe whipping to save the race. We never saw such a dashing piece of horsemanship.

Wisden's score at Sheffield, which had reached 132 when we last heard of it, is one of the "great facts" of cricketing annals, and will go down side by side in the records of the season, with the Militia Eleven, who were got out lately with an "0" score. The list of great matches is not yet exhausted. All England play Seventeen of Nottingham Forest district on Monday, and the Men of Leeds on Thursday. The U. A. E. have a blank week of it, but they have five more Twenty-twoes to meet before they lay down their well-worn willows for the season.

The horse-racing yachtsmen are beginning to turn to "the white shores" again; but the list of regattas and matches to come furnishes materials of sport to the more enthusiastic for at least another month. On Monday the Richmond crew and Kelly's crew row the Thames Regatta Course, and Weedle's Annual Regatta is held on the same day. "Gravesend and Milton" have fixed theirs for Tuesday; and the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club sail their £50 Challenge Cup Race on Wednesday

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Fanny Gray, 1. Cigarette, 2.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Harriott walked over.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Saucebox, 1. Gamelad, 2.
Derwent Stakes.—Sacrifice filly, 1. Emma, 2.
Foal Stakes.—Berezina, 1. Gamelass filly, 2.

WEDNESDAY

Sudbury Stakes.—Roving Betsy, 1. Cigarette, 2.
Chatsworth Plate.—Saucebox, 1. Game Lad, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Merry Monk, 1. Alma, 2.
Chesterfield Plate.—Leamington, 1. Stork, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Berezina, 1. Miss Hatch, 2.

EGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Betting Stand Plate.—Freckle, 1. Swalcliffe, 2.
King John Stakes.—Seaweed filly, 1. Merope filly, 2.
Runnymede Stakes.—New Brighton, 1. Bordeaux, 2.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Mr. Sykes, 1. Pulbeck, 2.
Railway Stakes.—Englemere, 1. Swalcliffe, 2.

FRIDAY.

Baron Stakes.—Libellist, 1. Maid of Mona, 2.
Egham Stakes.—Lady Alicia, 1. Freckle, 2.
Town Plate.—Gossip, 1. Hurt Royal, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Winkfield, 1. Bataplan, 2.
Magna Charta Stakes.—Jane Shore, 1. Pretty Girl, 2.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has authorised the municipal authorities of Paris to give her name to the new line of communication opened between the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville and the Place du Châtelet

His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome (says the *Moniteur*) went on Sunday at two o'clock to the Palace of St. Cloud, to present his homage to her Majesty the Queen of England.

We hear that by desire, and at the expense of the Queen, her Majesty's domestics are to proceed to Paris, to see the Exhibition.

The King of Prussia has renounced the idea of his journey to Konigsberg, in consequence of the appearance of cholera in that city.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and family have left Beaumaris for Claremont, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Princess Salerne, and suite, for Orleans-house, Twickenham.

It is now said that the King of Sardinia, whose expected visit to Paris was postponed, will arrive on the 15th inst.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, it is expected, will attend on her Majesty on her journey to Scotland, and, shortly before the Queen's return, will proceed to his seat in Northumberland, to pass a few weeks, and will then come to town for the autumn

The Emperor and Empress of Austria were to remain at Laxenbourg to the end of August, and then only go for a very short time to Ischl; thence the Emperor will join in a chamois hunt at Berchtesgaden, to which he has been invited, and will leave afterwards for Italy with the Empress.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte has arrived in London from Paris, whither he had gone for the purpose of paying his respects on the occasion of the fête of his cousin the Emperor of the French.

The King of Wurtemberg is travelling in Switzerland, under the name of Count de Teck. He intends going by Zurich, Lucerne, and Berne, to Interlaken.

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Clanricarde will be the new Postmaster General.

The King of Portugal arrived at Lisbon on the 14th ult., and was very cordially received by the people

Prince Wilhelm of Orange is at Malta, and proposes visiting the principal ports of Sicily next week.

Cardinal Viale Prela, the Papal nuncio, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Lowe to be Her Majesty's Paymaster-General.

The King of Piedmont admitted to a private audience, on the 16th ult., the Hon. General Percy, who is charged with the organisation of the Anglo-Italian Legion.

On Sunday last the Princess, wife of Don Miguel, gave birth to a daughter, in the Palace of Hesbach, in Germany

Lady John Russell is not so seriously ill as was represented and her Ladyship's condition excites no alarm.

The Duke of Modena arrived on the 18th ult. in his capital, from his country residence at Pavullo, and visited the cholera hospitals, where he addressed words of encouragement and consolation to the patients

At the last meeting of the Imperial and Central Horticultural Society of France, Sir W. Hooker, Dr. Forbes Royle, Mr. G. Bentham, and Mr. Wentworth Dilke, the deputation from the Horticultural Society of England, were elected corresponding members.

Permission has been given to a number of gentlemen, with Baron Rothschild at their head, to form a company for the supply of the different towns in the Austrian empire with gas

The formal ceremony of inauguration of the statue of the late Sir Robert Peel took place in Birmingham on Monday morning in the presence of at least 15,000 persons—as many, in fact, as could find standing places near the spot.

The Archduke Karl Ludwig, the newly-appointed Governor of Tyrol, has arrived in Vienna from Lemberg. He has taken up his residence at Schönbrun.

With the exception of Captain Bouverie, and perhaps a medical attendant, the new Governor-General of India proposes not to take out any staff with him, but to select its members from those services in India.

It is said in Berlin that M. de Pourtalès will, in a few days, proceed to Paris in order to open negotiations with the French Government relative to the affairs of Greece

The editorship of the *Quarterly Review* is now said to be in the hands of the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, the biographer and son-in-law of the late Dr. Arnold, who for some time has been one of the chief contributors.

M. de Negrelli, Councillor of State of Frankfort, has recently been sent to Paris to take part in the conferences about to be held on the projected cutting through the Isthmus of Suez

A letter from Parma, of the 18th ult., states that on the preceding day the Duchess of Parma visited the Hospital set apart for cholera patients, and conversed with the sick, addressing to them words of encouragement and consolation.

The Hon. C. Langdale has withdrawn from an agricultural society in Yorkshire, in offence at Lord Londesborough's proposal, at a late meeting of the society, of the toast, "The Archbishop and Clergy of the diocese." "I could not," he says, "consistently as a Catholic, assent to the sentiment implied by such distinction of the Established Church."

A sort of Zouave mania seems to exist in Paris. Some battalions of the National Guard are said to have petitioned for the creation of a body of "Zouaves of the National Guard."

It is the intention of the lessees of the Limerick and Ennis Railway to suspend the works during the harvest month, which will set free a large number of labourers.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* estimates the wheat crop of 1855 in the United States at 175,200,000 bushels, against 100,479,100 in 1850, and 114,245,500 in 1847

The Duke of Northumberland has engaged a swimming master to teach that valuable means of self preservation to the fishermen at the various fishing stations in Northumberland.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree promulgating the convention recently concluded between France and Holland, for the reciprocal protection of literary and artistical works.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have made arrangements for giving the clerks in their various offices a fortnight's holiday each year. Their pay is to go on during their absence, and they may have a free pass over all the company's lines.

There were 300 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending August 11th, of which 222 were from yellow fever

Active preparations are, it is said, being made by the Liberal party to contest the representation of Dublin at the next election.

The Concordat which was signed on the 19th ult. between Austria and Rome has been already sent to the latter city in order to be ratified.

The *Christian Guardian*, one of the cheap papers which came into existence on the recent alteration in the Newspaper Stamp Act, made its last appearance on Saturday, having issued eleven numbers.

The Governments of Prussia and Russia have concluded a convention in virtue of which the Warsaw and St. Petersburg Railway is to be connected with the Great Eastern Railway of Prussia

The steamer *Clyde*, from Syria, has landed, at Marseilles, six Arabian horses intended for the Emperor of the French. These horses unite great purity of breed with a size very unusual in Oriental horses

It is estimated that the damage caused by the late earthquake in the Valais does not amount to less than a million of francs.

The *Belfast Mercantile Journal* speaks of a direct communication being opened between London and Belfast, *viâ* Fleetwood.

Notwithstanding the diminution of the emigration from Ireland to the United States, the influx of American money to the sister island is on the increase. The amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants last year was £1,730,000, against £1,439,000 in 1853.

A plan of Mrs. Chisholm, for the erection of shelter sheds on the roads to the mines, at from five to nine miles apart, has been adopted by the Australian Government, and a supply had been ordered for the first eighty miles out of Melbourne.

The *Presse* of Vienna announces that trains direct between Vienna and Paris, by Prague and Strasbourg, are about to commence running.

Black game are selling in Scotland at 6s. a brace, grouse at 4s. a brace, and hares at 2s. each. The supply was very small at first, but got considerably larger during last week, which may be accounted for by the fact that many parties did not shoot before the 20th ult., in consequence of the backward condition of the birds.

The centre of the Isle of Wight was the only place in England where much damage was done by the thunderstorm of last week. Great pieces of jagged ice fell there six and seven inches in circumference. Hundreds of wild birds were killed while roosting. Garden crops of fruit, vegetables, and flowers were utterly destroyed.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—THE PROCESSION ON THE BOULEVARD ST. DENIS.—(SEE PAGE 266.)

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Birmingham, Wednesday Evening.

The Festival has begun very auspiciously, and promises to be attended with even more than usual success. The Festival of 1852 was considered an extraordinary one, both as regarded the magnificence of the performances, and the sum realised for the charitable object of the celebration. In that year the net profit amounted to something above £4000. On Monday last the amount of the receipts exceeded by £1200 the amount received on the corresponding Monday of the Festival of 1852; and it is expected that, eventually, the difference will considerably exceed that sum. This is highly gratifying, for there is no charitable undertaking in England which (independently of its artistic value) does a greater amount of good than the Birmingham Festival.

It began yesterday morning with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," which was performed with unparalleled magnificence. The principal part—that of the *Prophet*—was sustained by Weiss in a manner that will enhance his reputation. The other principal singers were Madame Viardot, Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Madame Rudersdorff, Reichardt, and Sims Reeves.

This morning Costa's new opera, "Eli," the most remarkable feature of the Festival, was performed with unbounded success. Of this work I can only say at present that it has raised its author to a place in the first rank of the great sacred composers. Its reception, by an immense audience, was of the most enthusiastic kind.

With this hasty notice I must close my present communication. Next week I shall be able to furnish you with fuller details of the Festival and its results.

THE THEATRES, *&c.*

ADELPHI.—A new piece was produced on Monday, an eccentric affair in one act, to furnish Mr. Wright with a new part. It is entitled "How's Your Uncle?" The scene is laid in a court, the houses of which on each side are numbered and named, and the *dramatis personæ* are nearly all residents of this court—nine of them being ladies, and three only males. Of the latter *Richard Wiggs* (Mr. Wright) is the hero, and a barber, once a schoolmaster. We would here remark that his previous occupation had not taught him to speak grammatically; such solecisms as "it is her" continually occurring in his discourse. Indeed, the piece is poorly written, and, except as a vehicle for Mr. Wright's humour, was nearly worthless. *Wiggs* makes love to all the ladies of the court save one, because he hears that one of them is likely, by the death of an uncle, to possess seven hundred pounds. Of course, that one whom he has neglected is the lucky heiress. The mercenary general lover is set upon by the remaining ladies, who shave and powder-puff him, and tear his coat from his back. The general conception is coarse, and the treatment crude, but it was, nevertheless, applauded by the actor's admirers.

HAYMARKET.—"The Stoops to Conquer" was acted on Monday, Miss Reynolds impersonating the heroine.

THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH AT THE LYCEUM. Magic under a new phase of its development is to replace, at the Lyceum, the scenic displays of Mr. Beverley and the clever acting of Mr. Charles Mathews. The opera opens on Monday next, and the new lessee is our old friend Mr. Anderson, the well-known Wizard of the North. We understand that he contemplates producing varied and very novel attractions. First among these will be his own extraordinary performances, now rendered more extraordinary than ever by the introduction of new feats, and by an improved method of accomplishing the more wonderful of those with which we are familiar. Great preparations are in progress to render the Lyceum fit for this peculiar and interesting class of entertainment. Mr. Anderson is famed for his enterprise, and his spirited manner in which he carries out all that he attempts. On the present occasion he is about to be more adventurous than formerly, and to execute his magic on a scale surpassing any of his previous displays. The most curious part of his present performance is the thirty-minutes' lecture-and-talk-rapping. In the United states the Wizard caused a "sensation" by exposing the manner in which table-rapping is effected; and his exposures were productive of some benefit to the cause of common sense against charlatanism. We fear that *spirits*, "rapping, tipping, and feeling deep" of the Wizard's magic profundity, will be found in every part of the Lyceum Theatre; that they will rap out replies to interrogatories from any person, on any subject, in any part of the house; that they will occupy the most amusing positions, like the two fairies in Mr. Noel Paton's "Marriage of Oberon and Titania," they will be found frolicking and lurking in every position pendent from the ceiling, crouching beneath the seats, uttering their oracles invisibly in the very middle of the audience, supplying correct responses on tables, chairs, benches, windows, and doors. The Wizard's attendants have usually been apparent on the stage, about and around him, but from that which we are told they will this time be "airy nothings," present everywhere, but with no "habitation." Among the various other entertainments with which London has recently been entertained, we believe that there has been nothing like that which is now promised. We have no doubt that the Wizard will succeed in attracting large audiences.

THE LION-SLAYER. On Thursday we were favoured with a private *séance* of Mr. Gordon Cumming's lecture and illustrations of his surprising adventures in South Africa, in pursuit of the lion, the elephant, and the hippopotamus. The illustrations consist of panoramic scenes, painted by Messrs. Harrison Weir, Leitch, and Phillips. These are all admirably done—the lions, in particular, are full-like, majestic, and terrible. Equally startling are the revelations of the lecturer himself, who, in his details of his wild sports, abounds in anecdotes and descriptions that thrill and enchant the hearer. The exhibition of trophies with which the museum in Piccadilly is adorned, is altogether superb; and, indeed, it may be stated that the effect of the whole is magnificent. We think that these stirring lectures, with their most imposing picturesque accompaniments, are calculated to do a great deal of good, and invite the public to that manly energy which is now so sternly demanded by the exigencies of the times, and the mission of the age.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOL COMMISSION. The Marquis of Kildare and his brother Commissioners have already elicited sufficient evidence to justify the late Act of Parliament under which they are holding their inquiry into the state of the endowed schools in Ireland. In too many places they have ascertained that the bequests of benevolent persons for the use of local schools have been misapplied, or applied to purposes very different indeed from those intended. In short, abuses of the most unwarrantable character appear to have become established in these institutions. The Commissioners continue their inquiries in Canada still in Cork, where their presence was certainly much required. A comprehensive measure for the better regulation of endowed schools in this country ought to be founded upon the evidence now taken.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—The "glories" of Donnybrook Fair have passed away for ever. Sunday was what used to be called "walking Sunday," the chief day of the orgies there; but, thanks to the efforts made by the gentry and clergy of all parties, with the Lord Mayor of Dublin at their head, the fair has been finally suppressed; and the orders for the purpose were effectually carried out by the police on Sunday.

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The exodus of agricultural labourers from the North of Scotland to the Canadas still continues. The second fleet of American traders will carry out above 600 emigrants from Aberdeen and neighbouring ports, making the total number from the North of Scotland and the County of Moray about 1000 persons. Agricultural labour has advanced in value, and good hands are now getting scarce.

SCARCITY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The provincial journals complain of a great scarcity of labourers for harvest purposes. "Scarcely a gang of Irishmen," says the *Nottingham Review*, "is to be seen, and the recruiting sergeant has thinned off the young men in the villages, and the youthful labourers and frame-work-knitters of the town. The result of this is, that wages have risen greatly. Up to the last season about 12s. was the full rate of letting the cutting of an acre of wheat to Ribstaff harvesters: this year 15s. per acre has been refused, nd 20s. per acre and upwards given."

THE REPRESENTATION OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—The *Cambridge Chronicle* states that at a meeting of the Conservative party, held at Huntingdon last week, Lord Hinchingbrook, who has long acted as Chairman of Quarter Sessions, consented to become a candidate for the representation of the county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the accession of Lord Mandeville to the peerage.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, M.P., has offered the contribution of £100 towards establishing a public library in Ennis, under the new Act for Promoting Free Public Libraries and Museums in Ireland. To Mr. Marcus Talbot on the subject, he says: —"I will myself present £100 for the purpose of some standard scientific works, or books of reference, and I will undertake the supply of a complete set of Parliamentary papers, and promise an annual subscription.'

DURING the prevalence of the electric storm of Thursday week, while some workmen were relaying the rails in the Watford tunnel, on the North Western Railway, the continuity of the rails was thus broken:—Two men, adjoining one another, were placing upon the new rails iron chairs, when a current of electricity passed up one line, and through the man's arms, connecting with the other man's arms, and so parallel rail. The iron chairs, weighing about 25 lb. each, were jerked out of the men's arms, and a benumbing sensation experienced in the arms of both and the side of one, which lasted for a few minutes. The cause, it is thought, was the dry state of the ground and materials, which induced a sort of comparative insulation, as well as the ready conductibility of the iron rails. During the storm the electricity frequently dashed down the large centre shaft of the tunnel, driving the men away who were at work at its base. The electric telegraph through the tunnel was, as usual, much affected.

THE CHILD'S EDUCATOR.—Edited and conducted by John Cassell. London: W. Kent and Co.—The first monthly part of this work is before us. After looking through the multifarious contents, it struck us that a more appropriate title would have been "The Youth's Educator," or "The Family Educator." Not that the lessons are not suited to the capacities of children—they are, in this respect, singularly lucid—but because we are of opinion that its contents are calculated to be of positive service to persons of riper years and advanced age, at the same time that they attract, entertain, and educate the more juvenile branches of the family. "The Popular Education" recently completed, was projected and conducted by John Cassell; and what that work proposed to do for the more adult portion of the population, the "Child's Educator" proposes to do for the rising generation. In the compass of twelve of these monthly parts, lessons are to be given on botany, natural history, geography, astronomy, the wonders of creation as revealed by the microscope, anatomy, physiology and health, French, English, arithmetic, and Common Things. As we have intimated, the lessons are written in a clear and comprehensible style, and are admirably calculated to create an ardent thirst for scientific knowledge, and to instil into the pupil or, rather, pupils, the highest attainments. The interest, as well as the intelligibility of the lessons, is materially increased by the very numerous illustrative engravings and diagrams. In the department on botany, and on arithmetic, this is remarkably the case, so that studies generally considered dry are rendered actually attractive and entertaining. We had this effort, therefore, as another contribution to a most important end—the making *home* the centre of education, and that education attractive and efficient.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE actual purchases of Money Stock this week have been comparatively small; nevertheless the prices of all National Securities have exhibited firm. It must be satisfactory to the friends of the agreement to know that the supply of Stock in the Exchange is still limited; hence there does not appear to be any reasonable grounds for the supposition that we shall shortly have a considerable decline in the quotations, the result of the large withdrawals of capital on account of the various Loans.

The demand for money has not been to say active; and the Discount-market has ruled nearly upon the same terms as last week. However, it is difficult to obtain discounts in Lombard-street under the Bank rate. The supply for commercial purposes is still good.

Our advices from Australia and California, in reference to the produce of gold, are still favourable; and steady importations of that metal may be pretty safely calculated upon. The import of this week have amounted to £1,685,000 from New York, £400,000 from Australia, and £600 from other quarters, including several large parcels of silver from the Continent. The exports have reached £1,124,000, about £120,000 of which, however, is destined for the Continent, notwithstanding that most of the foreign exchanges are unfavourable.

The Corn-market on Monday was steady, and the quotations had an upward tendency. The Three per Cents Reduced were 91½ to 92½; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾; Consols for Account, 92; the New Three per Cents, 92¾; Long Annuities (1860), 4 1 16. Ditto (1885), 19¾; India Bonds marked 3os.; and Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1903, £. Very little change took place on Tuesday. The Three per Cents Reduced realised 91½ to 92¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 91¾; both for transfer and time; and the New Three per Cents, 92¾. Long Annuities (1860), were 4 1-16; Ditto (1885), 19¾; India Stock, 216; India Stock, 241. Exchequer Bills, 12s to 16s prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1903, £. Delightful on Wednesday was the day were devoid of interest. The Three per Cent Consols, were 91¾ ¾ at the New Three per Cents, 92¾. Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100¾ ¾. The dealings on Thursday were limited, and prices ruled nearly the same as before. The Three per Cents both for Money an. Time, were 91¾ to 91¾; the New Three per Cents, 92¾; and the Reduced, 91¾ to 92. Exchequer Bills, 15s to 16s.; and India Bonds, 3os. to 35s. Long Annuities, 1860, 1 16.

In the foreign-house a numerous transactions have taken place in Turkish Scrip for Cents at from 6 to 6 per Scrip at 2 to 2 prem. Other securities have been steady. Ecuador Bonds were 30¾ to 31; Granadas, 19¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83; Portuguese Five per Cents, 84¾; Ditto, Three per Cents, 40; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 18¾; Ditto, Passive, 4¾; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 42; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94¾; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾; and Russian Five per Cents, 101¾. There has been a good business done in Joint-stock Bank Shares, as follows:—E glish, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17; London, 59¾; Ex-hange Bank, 34; London and Westminster, 4¾; London and South Wales, 3½; Oriental, 42; Union of Australia, 29; Union of London, 29.

Miscellaneous Securities have been tolerably firm:—Australian Agricultural have realised 30; Australasian Royal Mail, 4¼; Canada Company, 94½; Crystal Palace, 3½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Royal Mail Steam, 80; South Australian Land, 8¾; Ditto, New, 8; South Australian Land, 9¾. A few transactions have taken place in Railway Shares and Oldham Canal Shares, as 130; Coventry, 209; Loughborough, 57½; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 14½ ex div.; and Stratford and Worcester, 23. Waterworks Shares have been very dull. Realm, 6¾; East London, 103¾ ex div.; Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 79½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 80¾; West Middlesex, 91; Ditto, New, ¾ prem. London Gas securities have made 1¼ and 1¾ ex div.; and Sun Buildings 36.

The market for Railway Shares has been very quiet, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The "calls" for the present month amount to £761,000.

The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES.—Caledonian, Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Berwick, 4¼; Bristol and Exeter, 91; Caledonian, 63¾; Eastern Counties, 11¾; Great Northern A Stock, 72¾; Ditto B Stock, 128¾; Great Western, 57; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107; London and Brighton, 98¾; London and North Western, 95¾; Ditto, Eighths, 1¼; London and South-Western, 84¾; Midland, 71; North Eastern—Berwick, 74; South Wales, 81¾.

LIBERS LEASED AT RECENT RENTALS.—Lowestoft, Four per Cent, 89¾; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 6¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, 1¾; Great Northern Four per Cent, 111¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 107; London and Brighton, 117¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 13; Midland, 124¾; Ditto, 1874, 6¾.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9¼; Eastern of France, 33¾; East Indian, 24¾; Great Western of Canada Shares, New, 6¾; Northern of France, 36¾.

Mining shares have been flat. On Thursday Cornish and Cuba were done at 3¾; Cobre Copper, 63; Fortuna, 1¾; New Granada, ¾; South Australian, ¾. United Mexican have been done at 3¼ ¾.

Friday Evening.

Very little business has been transacted in the Consol Market to-day. The Three per Cents are 91 to 91¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91¾ ¾; and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 92¾ ¾. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very few transactions have taken place.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat, coastwise, have been very limited, viz., 600 quarters. By land-carriage, from up-the-country, the receipts were limits., and the show of samples was small. Although the demand was by no means brisk, a steady business was transacted, at full Monday's advance on the quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have been limited, and the supply of that grain on offer was somewhat small. Both free and secondary sorts, and Monday's currency was well supported. Floating cargoes were tolerably firm. The few samples of barley in the market realised extreme rates. Malt was quite as dear as on Monday. Good fresh oats were rather dearer, and inferior parcels ruled steady. Beans, peas, and flour were firm.

Arrivals this Week.—English wheat, 8,0; malt, 7,0; flour, 6,0. Irish barley, 230; oats, 1270. Foreign wheat, 3,10; barley, 4,0; oats, 6,30; flour, 1,80 sacks, 2120 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 68s. to 76s.; ditto, white, 75s. to 81s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 70s. to 78s.; ditto, white, 78s. to 84s.; Yorkshire red, 70s. to 74s.; ditto, white, 78s. to 82s.; rye, 48s. to 52s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 64s.; Ware, 72s. to 80s.; chevalier, 70s. to 75s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 26s. to 28s.; Sligo, Limerick, and Derry peas, 37s. to 42s.; maple, 40s. to 42s.; white, 42s. to 44s.; boilers, 44s. to 46s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 58s. to 60s.; Stockton and Yorkshire 57s. to 60s. per 280 lbs.

Seeds.—All new seeds have sold steadily, at very full prices, but old qualities are neglected. Linseed and cakes support previous rates:—

Linseed, English, sowing, 62s. to 67s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 60s to 62s.; hempseed, 45s. to 50s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Rapeseed, 39s. to 40s. per last. Carraway seeds, 32s. to 38s.; per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £40 to £42 per last. Linseed cakes, £10 to £10 10s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, £10 15s. to £11 5s.; Baltic, £11 5s. to £11 10s. per ton. Canary, 44s. to 52s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of the 4lb. loaf in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Average.—Wheat, 73s. 7d.; barley, 36s. 8d.; oats, 27s. 6d.; rye, 49s. 6d.; beans, 48s. 4d.; peas, 49s.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 70s. 6d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 28s. 8d.; rye, 44s. 6d.; beans, 46s. 7d.; peas, 42s. 5d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 71,10; barley, 3684; oats, 9335; rye, 315; beans, 2596; peas, 347 quarters.

Flour.—The demand for all kinds is quiet; yet prices are well supported. Common sound qualities is selling at from 58s. to 63s. per 1.

Smithfield.—A very active business has been transacted in our market, at a further advance of 1s. per cwt. Best sides has realised 3os. 6d. to 4os. 6d.; Jamaica, 32s. to 34s.; Mauritius, 32s. 6d. to 43s.; tiny qual. 30s. to 42s. per cwt. Head-quals, offal, has realised 20s. per cwt. Pickled pork is 5s. 6d. per cwt. Brown lumps, 47s. to 50s.; and low to fine grocery, 50s. 6d. to 58s. per cwt. Crushed is rather dearer.

Hops.—We have had rather an active inquiry for this article, at an advance of from 3d. to 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—All kinds of Irish butter have sold heavily, and the quotations have been with difficulty supported. The best foreign is rather dearer. English qualities are dull, and next to unsaleable. Good parcels of bacon move off steadily, at full prices, but fat or lean qualities are very dull and rather easier. All other kinds of provisions, especially hams, are quite as dear as last week.

Spirits.—We have to report a fair demand for rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards is 2s 3d to 2s 4d; Mauritius, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; and foreign proof is 1s. 9½d. Brandy moves off slowly, at 2s 5d per gallon. Brandy is tolerably firm. Sales of cognac, best brands of new, at 2s 5d to 2s 7d; ditto, 5s 9d to 6s 4d, per gallon.

Wool.—The market exhibits a good degree of firmness, and the quotations are almost nominal.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very extensive, and a full average business is doing at from 50s. to 70s. per t n.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 45 lbs. to 65 lbs.; new ditto, 44 lbs to 65 lbs.; old clover, 84 lbs. to 98 lbs.; new ditto, 45 lbs to 60 lbs.; and straw, £1 4s to £1 6s per cwt.

Coals.—Friday.—A few packets of new hops have sold at from 29 to £10 10s. per cwt.

Tallow.—Friday.—There was an average business in tallow, at full prices. The following are the imports into London for the week ended August 25:—Petersburg, 1,200 casks; Archangel, 1,000; Hamburg, 1,000; Germany, 1,000; Holland, 1,000; Denmark, 1,000; France, 1,000; Russia, 1,000; Australia, 1,000; Port Phillip, 1,000; Sydney, 1,000; Van Diemen's Land, 1,000; Port Adelaide, 1,000; Swan River, 1,000; New Zealand, 1,000; Cape of Good Hope, 1,000; Mauritius, 1,000; Bengal, 1,000; Madras, 1,000; Bombay, 1,000; China, 1,000; United States, 1,000; Chili, 1,000; Peru, 1,000; Valparaiso, 1,000; Monte Video, 1,000; Brazils, 1,000; Sundries, 1,000; total, 30,200 casks

TABLE OF POSTAGE RATES FOR
STAMPED AND UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS
FOR THE BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Aden, West Coast	1d.	Modena, via France	1d.
Algeria	Free	Modena, via Belgium	1d.
Australia, South	1d.	Moldavia, via France	1d.
Australia, Western	1d.	Moldavia, via Belgium	Free
Austrian Dominions, via France	Free	Monte Video	1d.
Austrian Dominions, via Belgium	Free	Naples, via Belgium	1d.
Azores	1d.	Nice, via France	1d.
Baden, If M Prince	1d.	Naples, by French Mediterranean Packet	2d.
Baden, via Belgium	1d.	Nassau, via Belgium	1d.
Bavaria, via France	1d.	Nassau, via France	1d.
Bavaria, via Belgium	Free	New Brunswick, via United States	8d.
Belgium	Free	New Brunswick, via Halifax	1d.
Belgium, via France	1d.	Newfoundland	1d.
Belgrade, via France	1d.	New Granada	Free
Belgrade, via Belgium	Free	New South Wales	1d.
Belize Honduras	1d.	Nova Scotia	1d.
Bermuda	1d.	Nova Scotia, via United States	8d.
Black Sea H M Packet	2d.	Oldenburg, via France	1d.
Black Sea Fleet, by Transports	2d.	Oldenburg, via Belgium	Free
British Guiana	1d.	Oregon, via Chagres	1d.
Bulgaria	1d.	Oregon, via United States	1d.
Brazil	1d.	Papal States, via France	1d.
Bremen, via France	1d.	Papal States, by French Mediterranean Packet	2d.
Bremen, via Belgium	Free	Parma, via France	1d.
Brunswick, via France	1d.	Parma, via Belgium	Free
Brunswick, via Belgium	Free	Peru	1d.
Buenos Ayres	1d.	Poland, via France	1d.
California, via France	1d.	Poland, via Belgium	Free
California, via United States	2d.	Placentia, via France	1d.
Canada, via France	1d.	Placentia, via Belgium	Free
Canada, via Halifax	1d.	Portugal	1d.
Canada, by Canadian Packet	1d.	Portugal, via France	1d.
Canary Islands	1d.	Prince Edward Island, via France	1d.
Cape de Verde	1d.	Prince Edward Island, via Halifax	1d.
Ceylon, via Southampton	1d.	Prince Edward Island, via United States	8d.
Ceylon, via Marseilles	3d.	Prussia, via France	1d.
Chili	1d.	Prussia, via Belgium	Free
China, via Southampton	3d.	Reunion, via France	1d.
China, via Belgium	3d.	Reunion, via Belgium	Free
Countries beyond Sea, via France	2d.	Russia, via France	1d.
Cuba	1d.	Russia, via Belgium	Free
Cuba, via United States	3d.	Sandwich Islands	1d.
Curaçoa	1d.	Sandwich Islands, via United States	8d.
Denmark, via Marseilles	3d.	Sardinia, via France	1d.
East Indies, via Southampton	1d.	Sardinia, via Belgium	Free
Ecuador	1d.	Saxony, via France	1d.
Egypt, via Marseilles	3d.	Saxony, via Belgium	Free
Egypt, via Belgium	Free	Saxe-Altenburg, via France	1d.
Egypt, by French Mediterranean Packet	2d.	Saxe-Altenburg, via Belgium	Free
England	1d.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, via France	1d.
Falkland Islands	1d.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, via Belgium	Free
France	1d.	Saxe-Meiningen, via France	1d.
Frankfort, via France	1d.	Saxe-Meiningen, via Belgium	Free
Frankfort, via Belgium	Free	Saxe-Weimar, via France	1d.
Gibraltar	1d.	Saxe-Weimar, via Belgium	Free
Gibraltar, via France	1d.	Saxony, via France	1d.
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THE LONDON PRINTING and PUBLISHING COMPANY.—At the SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, held this day at the Company's Offices, Bisecourt-buildings, the Report and Accounts were adopted, and a Third Half-Yearly Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent per annum, was declared, which will be paid on the 15th September next.

By order,
G. EDMONDS, Secretary

Bisecourt-buildings, London 25th August, 1855

WHITECHAPEL UNION.—SCHOOL-MASTER and SCHOOLMISTRESS.—The Guardians of the Poor of this Union will meet at the Workhouse in Mile-end-road, on Saturday, the 8th September next, at Six o'clock in the Evening precisely, to receive written Applications from Candidates for the situations of Schoolmaster and School-mistress to the Children of this Union at their Industrial School, Forest-lane, West Ham. The persons to be appointed must be men and wife, without incumbrances, and members of the Church of England; and they will be paid salaries amounting to the clear yearly value of £70 per annum, besides the use of the establishment. The age of neither candidate is to exceed forty-five years. The applications, accompanied with testimonials of character and ability are to be delivered at the Board-room previous to the hour appointed, and the candidates are also to attend personally if required. Further particulars may be known on personal application at my office.

By order,
60, Leman-street, August, 1855. Clerk to the Guardians.

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9, Cousitution-hill, Upper Lamb's-conduit-st, London, July 6, 1855
Gentlemen,—The safe you fixed here some years ago has indeed proved a good one, and has answered our purpose well. Last week some thieves broke into our office, and tried their hands upon your safe First they went to have a look at the cross-bowers, and then gave-power, but to h prevel vain: for money, bills, and deeds were all safe enough in your "Chubb," and many thanks to your lock and key. We have great pleasure in lining you of this, of which you can make any use you please. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAS NICHOLSON and Co
Messrs. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard.
CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, 16, Market-street, Manchester; Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton, and 28, Lord-street, Liverpool.

S. WILVER and CO., CLOTHIERS, Outfitters, and Contractors, beg respectfully to acquaint their customers that the Partnership lately subsisting between them has been dissolved by mutual consent, as announced in the London Gazette of the 5th July, 1855. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the firm of S. WILVER and CO., and all accounts due by, or to, the late firm will be paid and received by the present firm. The numerous and flattering testimonials possessed for many years by the articles they sell continue unabated, and improvements which may be presented from time to time will be adopted—as far as profitable—every article at the minimum cost, and thus complete success fully with all legitimate traders
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The Waterproof Clothing is sold at each of the foregoing branches the Leading Army and Navy Warehouse.

THE ROYAL AND IMPERIAL PROCESSION PASSING THE BOULEVARDS DES ITALIENS.—(SEE PAGE 265.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION AT BOULOGNE.

THE fine scene represented in the accompanying illustration was fully detailed in our Journal of last week (page 246). We subjoin a brief description of the meeting of their Majesties. Opposite the Dépôt de Bagages was seen a square pavilion or small temple-like edifice, open at the sides and decorated in the style of the *loggie* of the Vatican, which, as it appeared the most conspicuous object along the quay, was correctly supposed to be the place where the Emperor awaited the arrival of his Royal visitors. As soon as the *Victoria and Albert* drew alongside this pavilion, her Majesty appeared at the ship's side, and gracefully acknowledged the salutations of the Emperor. A gangway was thrown on board, the Emperor quickly ran up the platform, and, after respectfully kissing her Majesty's hand, saluted her upon both cheeks, according to Imperial and Royal etiquette and the theory which presumes that crowned heads are all sacred and fraternal relations to each other. The Emperor then cordially shook hands with Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, and, giving his hand to the Queen, led her down the stage to the pavilion, within which State chairs were placed on a dais, and here her Majesty, seated, received the congratulations of the civic authorities and the English residents. After a brief pause the Emperor led her Majesty to one of the Royal carriages. The Princess Royal took her place beside the Queen, and Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales took the opposite seats, while the Emperor mounted his horse, and rode upon her Majesty's right hand.

It is not generally known that the Emperor had a most miraculous escape from destruction on the morning of the day of the Queen's arrival. Some time before the Royal squadron was sighted, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, galloped up the heights for the purpose of having a better view of the approach of his august visitor. While his horse was standing quietly upon the most elevated ground within a very short distance of the overhanging cliffs, he permitted the reins to hang loosely upon the animal's neck, his hands being occupied holding a double opera-glass to his eyes. The Emperor's attention being wholly absorbed with the contemplation of the *Victoria and Albert*, which in the distance he saw approaching, and, while at the same time conversing with the Marshal on the subject, he was aroused to a sense of the most imminent danger by the sudden movement of his horse, who made a violent leap across a narrow trench which some labouring men were cutting in the front of where he stood. The hat of the Emperor fell off, and, throwing the glass to the ground, he seized the bridle with both hands, and most providentially, by his cool presence of mind and main strength, he was enabled to arrest the violent career of his horse, and to pull him back almost upon his haunches when within but a few feet of the yawning gulf beneath. What an escape was his? In what a simple way might *his* life be lost, upon which it is not too much to say the destinies of Europe at present hang.—*Morning Post.*

THE PROCESSION OF THE BOULEVARDS.

To the description of the magnificent reception given to her Majesty at Paris on Saturday, we add a few characteristic details to accompany the two illustrations in the present number. It was curious to observe the the intense desire displayed by all classes to make this wonderful city look its best and fairest before the eyes of our island Queen, to inspire her Majesty and the members of the Royal family who accompanied her with a due appreciation of the claims which Paris has to be considered the gayest and most brilliant capital in the world. Certainly, those claims were never more overpoweringly displayed. The great breadth of the Boulevards, and the importance of preserving the series of splendid perspectives which they present uninterrupted, prevented a series of triumphal arches; but along the route of the procession many trophies had been erected, some of them including sculpture of considerable merit, and bearing inscriptions suitable to the occasion. At one point the names and the departments inscribed in shields drew attention to the sentiment of the departments represented all France; at another it was some institution or private company close at hand, which, rushing to the edge of the *trottoir*, vindicated its importance by setting up a special sign of welcome. The one triumphal arch was really a fine piece of construction, and looked exceedingly imposing. Raised by the artistes of the Opera close to the Rue Lepelletier, it had the inside of its piers and *intrados* covered with Imperial bees, the terminal figures over each pier being formed by pairs of colossal eagles, with extended wings. At several other points chains of streamers, or cords, to bear some pendent banner of inscription, crossed the thoroughfare, but otherwise the grand series of vistas which the line of the Boulevards commands was not disturbed. Not only did the decorations extend throughout the route itself, but also along the side-streets which open up from it, and these were hung with flags and trophies of evergreens as far as the eye could penetrate down them. This was particularly observable with that noble street the Rue de la Paix, which was brilliantly ornamented.

Those who do not know Paris will have some difficulty in realising the splendid aspect of the line of Boulevards, with the bright sunlight pouring down from a sky without a cloud, the pavement and carriage-way swarming with people, the lofty houses with their jalousied windows thrown open and filled with spectators, the extensive ranges of balconies, all occupied, and in every direction that indescribable air of excitement manifest which marks the anticipation of a great public event. The road of the procession lay along the Boulevard de Strasbourg, the Port St. Denis, the Boulevards Bonne Nouvelle, Poissonnière, Montmartre, Italiens, Des Capucines, and the Madeleine, down the Rue Royale, across the Place de la Concorde and by the Champs Elysées, the new Avenue de l'Imperatrice, and the Bois de Boulogne to St. Cloud. About four o'clock the troops, to the number, it is said, of 100,000 men, half of the Line and half of the National Guard, began to take up their positions on this immense and splendid route. The former held the left side of the thoroughfare, and the latter the right; while, penned in behind them, the myriads of spectators gradually settled into their places and began patiently for the arrival of the illustrious strangers. The Prefect of Police set down the number of people assembled at 800,000 and, considering the vast accession made within the last few days to the population of Paris, it did not probably fall much short of that mighty aggregate.

At several points along the route her Majesty's attention appeared to be caught by the vociferous cheers of her own subjects. This was particularly marked opposite the house of Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, who had kindly placed his large balcony at the disposal of the foreign Commissioners now assembled in Paris on the business of the Exhibition.

LOUVRE AND RUE DE RIVOLI IMPROVEMENTS.

PRIOR to 1850 the Place du Carrousel was bordered on the south by the long gallery of the Louvre, and on the north by the unfinished parallel wing commenced by Napoleon I. Beyond these nothing was to be seen but mean and filthy streets, forming a painful contrast with the surrounding splendour—the carriage-way to the Louvre being lined with booths, in which was held a kind of rag-fair for the sale of old iron, second-hand books and clothes, and similar commodities. These have all been swept away by the hand of improvement, and their places occupied by magnificent buildings, now rapidly approaching completion. The unfinished wing above alluded to is connected with the new buildings by an elegant pavilion, and the space between the Tuileries and the Louvre forms two distinct squares —the larger still rejoicing in its old name of Place du Carrousel, and the other, encompassed by two wings from the main galleries, being designated Place Napoleon III.—a fitting compliment to the man through whose agency the improvements have been effected. The wings have corner pavilions harmonising with the Tuileries, a long line of elegant arcades being formed on either side extending to the Louvre, and adding much to the architectural beauty of the structure. The southern arcade is flanked by the Pavilion Lesdiguières, and leads to the quay, whilst the Pavilion de Rohan is constructed in the same style in front of Rue de Richelieu. The ground of the two squares has been levelled at the joint expense of the city and the State, the works are more than half finished, the girders, and joists being of iron, of which upwards of 300 tons have been used. In the new wing on the southern side will be galleries called *Ailes des Expositions*, for the exhibition of modern sculpture and painting by living artists. The northern portion of the wing is designed for the use of the Ministers of State, the Imperial Library of the Louvre, the Direction of Telegraphs, &c.; whilst in a building adjoining the Galerie du Quai and communicating by the long gallery with the Tuileries, a suite of State apartments is being constructed, including a saloon of 40 mètres (a mètre is rather more than 3 feet 3 inches English) by 20 wide, for State receptions. In the Place Napoleon III. it is designed to erect equestrian statues of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I., whilst six fine statues, many of which are completed, will adorn the exterior of the building. The lower story of the old or south gallery comprises apartments for various officials, connected with the palace, and barracks for the Cent Gardes—the body-Guard of the Emperor, which consists of picked men from other regiments, and comprises a Lieutenant-Colonel, eleven other officers, and 137 non-commissioned officers and men. The upper story of this gallery is a long arcade, extending the whole length of the building, and contains the collection of pictures belonging to the National Museum. The eastern portion, towards the Seine, has been decorated with sculpture. It approaches in its style the Renaissance—having recessed Tuscan pillars, supporting a range of mezzanini; whilst the principal story consists of niches and windows, which are alternately surmounted, and triangular and segmental pediments. That portion west of the Pavillon Lesdiguières has no mezzanini, but its pedimente rest on Corinthian pilasters, rising from a stylobate. The east end of the Place du Carrousel communicates with the Louvre, the Rue de Rivoli, the extension of which to the Fontaine de Birague—a fountain erected in 1679, by Chancellor de Birague, and restored in 1807—forms a most important feature in the general improvements of the city.

On Thursday week, their Majesties the Queen and the Emperor proceeded from the Tuileries, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, to the Louvre, where the Minister of the Emperor's Household, Count de Nieuwerkerke, Director-General of the Museums, and M. Lefuel, architect of the Louvre, were waiting to receive them. Their Majesties passed through the galleries, admiring the gems of art which they contain. They stopped in the centre window of the Pavilion of the old Louvre, where the plan of the constructions on the Place Napoléon was explained to them.

THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

In our Journal of last week we gave a large illustration of the Tuileries, with the arrival of her Majesty. We now engrave the Garden Front of the Palace, with a Panoramic View of the City of Paris, showing the completion of the Louvre and the Rue de Rivoli, which magnificent works are now in progress and approaching consummation. It will, therefore, be interesting to glance at the history of the Tuileries and the Louvre, as well as to detail the above improvements, which rank among the most superb embellishments ever executed in any capital of Europe.

Passing over the early history of the palace, which has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we here take up the narrative at that point at which it becomes connected with that of the Louvre. In the reign of Henri IV. the palace was enlarged by Ducerceau and Duparc two other ranges of buildings with large composite pilasters and lofty pavilions at each end being erected. The gallery for connecting the Louvre with the palace was also commenced under this King, and completed under Louis XIII., who took up his residence in it. Under the directions of Louis XIV. an attic story was erected to the central buildings in order to harmonise the whole; and a spiral staircase—deemed a chef d'œuvre of workmanship, in the lower part of the central pavilion—removed. Upon the building of Versailles, the Tuileries—and, indeed, the capital—was neglected by the Court. During the minority of Louis XV. the Regent (the Duke of Orleans) took up his residence at the Palace of the Tuileries; which, from that period, was again neglected until the forced return of Louis XVI., the families of persons connected with the Court only occupying it. During the Revolution the Tuileries became the theatre of scenes now unnecessary to recall; but in 1802 it became the official residence of the First Consul, and subsequently an Imperial palace. In 1806 the northern gallery was commenced by Napoleon, to connect this Palace with the Louvre; and at the Restoration the Tuileries was adopted as the residence of the King and family. After the Revolution of 1830 it was the residence of Louis Philippe and his family until the events of 1848, which led to the abdication of the crown by that monarch, and during which it was invaded for the second time by the people. The Provisional Government of that year leased it, after ordering the Tuileries to be converted into an asylum for invalid workmen; and after the insurrection of June it was used as a temporary hospital for the wounded. In 1849 the yearly exhibition of paintings was held within its walls, but Napoleon has since restored it to its proper uses, and it is again the official town residence of the Emperor. The extreme length of the building is 1008 feet; but, from having been built at various periods, its architecture is not uniform, and is far from elegant or imposing, it being too low in comparison with the length. The interior is magnificent, and contains within it many works of art—not the least attractive of which is a silver statue of Peace by Claudet, presented by the City of Paris to Napoleon I., after the Peace of Amiens; and an equestrian portrait of the present Emperor, by Mulier. The state apartments are open to the inspection of the public on certain days by tickets.

The Garden of the Tuileries is always open to the public. It was originally laid out in 1556, and extends from the Palace itself to the Place de la Concorde, being encompassed by a parallel terrace on the north and south, running from the extreme pavilions. Its length is 2256 feet, and width 800. The southern terrace is rather more elevated, and wider than the other, and affords the best view of the Seine, which is connected with the Palace by a subterranean passage. The terrace on the north is called the Terrasse des Feuillets, taking its name from a convent in existence on the spot prior to the first Revolution, and is separated from the Rue Rivoli by handsome iron railings, surmounted with gilt spear-heads. From the central pavilion of the palace, known as the Pavillon de l'Horloge, from the clock in the centre, extends a handsome broad avenue to the western entrance on the Place de la Concorde. In front of the palace are two flower-gardens, on either side of the broad avenue, from which they are separated by the iron railings in which they are inclosed. Three circular basins and numerous statues also adorn the garden. The rest of the garden is well planted, and there is a magnificent orangery. The piers of the western entrance are adorned with two spirited groups of Mercury and Fame on winged steeds. At the corners are colossal lions copied from the antique; and on either side of the entrance are the Nine Muses and Apollo, whilst other statuary also grace the garden. From the central avenue of the garden there is a beautiful view right along the Champs Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, commenced by order of Napoleon in 1806, about a mile and a half distant. It is beautifully adorned with sculpture in commemoration of the battles of France. This beautiful work of art, standing on rising ground, is distinctly visible from the garden of the Tuileries, with which it is in a direct line—the arch being bisected as it were by the obelisk of Luxor, a magnificent relic of ancient Egypt, standing in the Place de la Concorde, immediately in front of the western entrance to the garden.

TUILERIES.—EASTERN FRONT.

The eastern front of the palace opens into a court-yard, formed under the direction of the first Napoleon. It is separated from the Place du Carrousel by a handsome iron railing with gilt spear-heads, extending the whole range of the palace. From the railings three entrances into the Place du Carrousel. The central gate corresponds with the central pavilion of the palace, and the other two have their piers surmounted by colossal figures of Victory, Peace, History, and Fame. A gateway under each of the lateral galleries also communicates on the north with the Rue de Rivoli, and on the latter with the Quai du Louvre. The Place du Carrousel is so named in honour of a tournament held upon the spot by Louis XIV. in 1662. It communicates on the northern side with the Rue Richelieu and the Rue de l'Echelle, and on the southern side with the Pont Royal and Pont du Carrousel. In the square stands a triumphal arch, erected in 1806 by Percoir and Fontaine, by the direction of Napoleon. It is 60 feet by 30 at the base, and 45 feet high, consisting of a central and two smaller lateral arches, each of which is intersected by a transversal arch of equal height. The entablature is supported by Corinthian columns of marble, with bases and capitals of bronze, adorned with eagles. The attic is surmounted by a figure of Victory in a triumphal car, and four bronze horses. Over each column stands a figure of a soldier in Napoleon's army, and on each of the smaller arches is a bas relief representing remarkable events in the campaign of 1805. This arch cost £56,000.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

THE hour of five p.m., on Friday week, was selected as the best for the Grand Review in the Champ de Mars. The heat, which had been intense for the last two days, was more supportable at that time. The air was still close and sultry, and the sky for an hour or two prior to five o'clock, as if a storm was approaching, and some drops of rain fell at intervals the troops began to move to the ground at three o'clock, and were under arms and in position about four.

The infantry was drawn up in line, with its right to the Ecole Militaire and its left to the Seine

MAP
OF
PARIS,
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
1855
RIVER SEINE
RIVER SEINE

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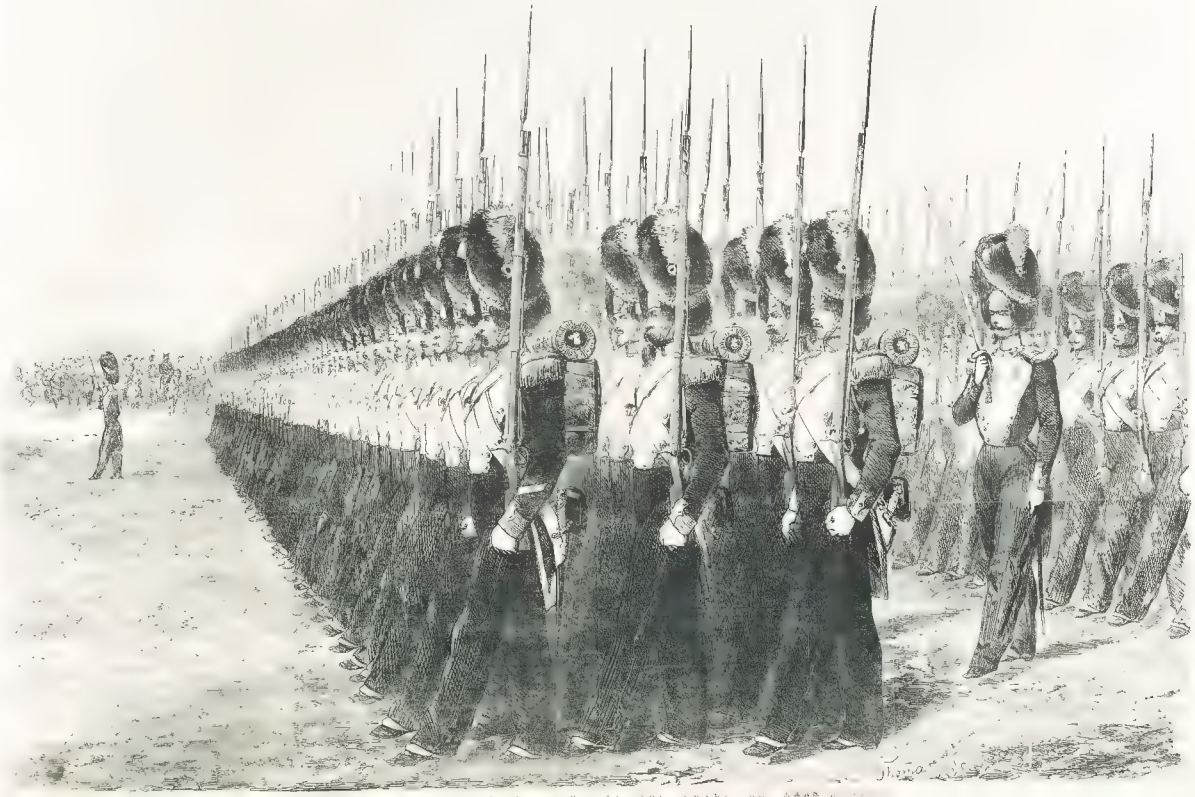


THE HERMITAGE AT VERSAILLES.

storation. Charles X. resided at St. Cloud; and when Louis Philippe was called to the throne by the revolution of 1830, he felt that Versailles could not well exist as it had been originally designed, as a Royal palace; and he therefore proposed to consecrate it as a museum "au toutes les gloires de la France," by collecting within its walls an immense series of paintings, sculpture, and other works of art illustrative of French history. To this purpose £600,000 was expended in repairing, enlarging, and harmonising its several parts; and so well has the design been carried out that, as an historical museum, it doubtless stands unrivalled throughout the world.

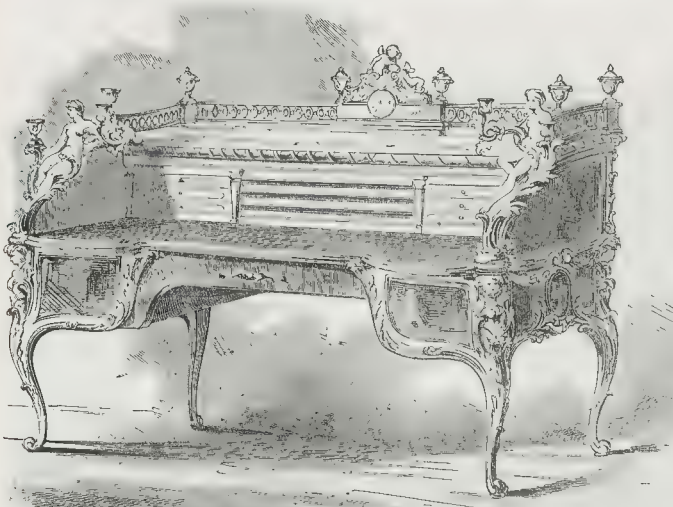
The Palace is now approached by the Place d'Armes, 808 feet broad; and to the north and south were stables and coach-houses, surrounded by elegant railings; the two buildings form accommodation for 1000 horses, and have of late been converted into barracks and a riding school. The Grand Court, 380 feet in breadth, is separated from the Place d'Armes by stone parapets, flanked by iron railings, elegantly gilded. This court is ornamented by groups of figures illustrative of French victories, and marble statues of Richelieu, Bayard, Colbert, Jourdan, Masena, Tourville, Duguay, Trouin, Turenne, Segur, Du Guesclin, Sully, Lannes, Mortier, Suffren, Duquesne, and Condé. Twelve of these statues, prior to 1837, ornamented the Pont de la Concorde at Paris.

In the upper part of the court is a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which is considered one of the best statues in Versailles. Beyond the Grand Court is that formerly called the Cour Royale, and which, prior to the Revolution, was kept very exclusive—none but the carriages of Royal personages or those bearing certain arms being allowed to enter it. Beyond this is a wing and pavilion, in the Corinthian style, erected by Gabriel in the time of Louis XV.; whilst on the south are those completed under Louis XVIII. Beyond these is the Cour de Marbre, surrounded by the old palace of Louis XIII., composed of red brick, and coped with stone —consisting of a ground-floor and first story, with a high roof; the whole is crowned with balustrades and sculpture, ornamented with vases, trophies, busts, and statues—the busts, nearly all of which are in white marble, being placed on brackets between the windows. In the centre of the building is a balcony of white marble, supported by eight Doric pillars, and above is an attic crowned with two exquisitely-sculptured figures (Mars and Hercules), forming a pediment on which is supported a clock, which was formerly only used to mark the time at which the King died. To the south of this Cour Royale is a small court bearing the name of Cour des Princes, dividing the wing of Louis XVIII. from the southern one. North of the Cour Royale is the Cour de la Chapelle, the architecture of which, though extremely elegant, is remarkably florid, being ornamented with Corinthian pilasters between the windows, with sculpture, and a balustrade surmounted by twenty-eight statues. It is 148 feet in length, 75 broad, and 90 high. The northern wing comprises the Cour de la Bouche, where the kitchen formerly stood; the Cour du Théâtre; and the Salle de l'Opera, the exterior of which is plain and massive. There is next one of the great reservoirs from which the fountains are supplied. The eastern side of the wing is composed of an elegant pile of buildings, restored by Louis Philippe, to harmonise with the older portion. The Cour de la Chapelle and the Cour des Princes each lead into the gardens, and afford access to the western front of the palace, which is extremely magnificent. The wings are upwards of 500 feet in length, the front 320, and the retiring sides 240—the number of windows and doors being 375.

Among those portions of the interior shown to the public, in the central building, on the ground-floor, are the saloons of the French Admirals, illustrating the naval history of France; the saloon of Constables of France, from Alberis de Montmorency to Lesdiguières; the saloon of Marshals; the gallery of Louis XIII., the panels of which are decorated with historical subjects relating to that reign, and that of his successor; saloon

THE CHALET AT VERSAILLES.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF PARIS FROM THE L



MARQUETERIE BUREAU, BY REISENER, IN THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

of celebrated warriors, saloon of the Marine, saloon of the Kings France, and the saloon of Royal residences. On the first floor are the ancient salon des Gardes, filled with battle-pieces; the saloon of Louis XIV., decorated with old paintings, principally connected with the history of Alexander the Great; the apartments of the Queen Marie Antoinette, the bull's eye gallery—so called from its having been originally lighted, when an anteroom, with a bull's-eye pane of glass—now containing a valuable collection of portraits; the chamber of Louis XIV., the cabinet of Louis XV., the saloon of clocks, the hunting cabinet, the breakfast room of Madame Maintenon, the confessional of Louis XIV., the King's dining-room, the saloon of gold plate, saloon of porcelain, library, saloon of medals, saloon of Crusades, saloon of the States-General, saloon of Hercules; the grand apartments of Venus (the principal painting in which is the Three Graces), of Diana, of Mars, Mercury, and Apollo; the saloon and grand gallery of War, the saloon of Peace, the Queen's bed room, saloon and dining-room, the saloon of the Queen's Guard, the saloon of the Coronation (in which is the celebrated picture of the Coronation of Napoleon, by David), saloon of water-colour paintings, saloon of campaigns ('93 to '95), saloon of Marines, and saloon of Constantine. In the southern wing are shown, on the ground-floor, the Napoleon gallery, and the gallery of sculpture; on the first-floor the gallery of battles, the saloon of 1830 (showing the events of the revolution of that year), Louis Philippe's sculpture gallery; and on the upper story the gallery of portraits of distinguished individuals since 1790. In the northern wing may be seen, on the ground-floor, the gallery of the history of France, and the statues and tombs of the Kings of France; on the first floor, the chapel, another gallery of the history of France, and a second gallery of the statues and tombs of the Kings of France; and on the upper story a gallery of portraits until the year 1792, and a collection of French medals. The opera-house contained within the building, is also shown.

The Gardens are filled with an immense number of beautiful statues, groups, and vases, which added to the variety and effect of the plantations and the fountains, when playing, produce an effect which can only be imagined by endeavouring to realise to the mind some of the most delightful of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." There are close upon twenty different fountains, all of rare beauty, and adding an extreme richness to the scene: that of Neptune is the largest of the whole, and being the principal of what is called the *Grandes Eaux*, is only played occasionally. On the upper border of the basin are twenty-two large vases in lead, ornamented with bas-reliefs; and against the side are three immense groups, in the same metal. The centre group represents Neptune and Amphytrite, seated on an immense shell, accompanied by nymphs, tritons, and sea-monsters. On the east the group represents Proteus, and on the west the Ocean resting on a sea-unicorn. From these five groups issue immense bodies of water, which is added to by grand *jets d'eau* which rise from other parts of the basin and the vases.

We have engraved on page 271 two of the rustic buildings in the grounds at Versailles

MARQUETERIE BUREAU BY REISENER.

AMONG the many costly items which are contained in the Palace of St. Cloud is the wonderful Bureau, manufactured by Reisener, in 1788 for Louis XVI. During her Majesty's recent sojourn at St Cloud, this celebrated article of furniture was placed in the study in her Majesty's suite of apartments. The Bureau is an almost matchless specimen of richly ornamented marqueterie; it contains a number of secret drawers, and in the centre of the upper front is a clock, for the convenience of the writer.

DESPATCH FROM LORD CLARENDON.

(From Friday Night's Gazette.)

Whitehall, August 24, 1855

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., has received the following despatch from the Earl of Clarendon, K.G.:—

St. Cloud, August 22, 1855

Sir,—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, arrived on the 18th instant, in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, at Boulogne, where her Majesty was received by the Emperor of the French, amidst the salutes of the Army of Boulogne, posted on the heights, and the acclamations of a vast concourse of people assembled for the occasion

At Amiens, where the Queen stopped for a short time, and along the whole line of railway, her Majesty was received with every demonstration of respect and kind feeling.

At Paris, from the station to St. Cloud, these feelings were manifested in the strongest manner; and I can convey no better idea of the reception of her Majesty by the people of Paris than by stating that the enthusiasm was quite as great as that which greeted the Emperor and Empress on their arrival in London.

The same cordial welcome has been given to the Queen at the various places where her Majesty has since appeared in public: and her Majesty is profoundly sensible of the spontaneous and universal kindness which has been displayed towards her by the people of France

It is impossible to doubt that the Queen's visit will still more closely cement the alliance which now so happily subsists between the Sovereigns and the people of England and France.

I am happy to inform you that the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, are in perfect health.

I have, &c.. CLARENDON.

Right Hon. Sir George Grey, G.C.B., &c., &c.

In the summary of the proceedings of each day since the Queen has arrived in Paris, which is given in the *Moniteur*, there is one expression which makes its appearance as regularly as clockwork, but which exceedingly puzzles the Parisian public. You are probably aware that it is the custom here to post up the official journal on the walls of the Mairies for the inspection and perusal of the people, so that the very cabdrivers who run may read. Each morning groups, more numerous than ordinary, take their stand before the Mairies, and study the paper, or one person reads aloud for the edification of the rest those sketches, which seem to inspire general interest. It is invariably said, "A une heure Sa Majesté a pris le *lunch* aux Tuileries." The word *lunch*, for which I believe there is no equivalent single word in the French, they cannot make out. *Lunch!* what is *lunch?* what can that be which the English Court so regularly takes at one o'clock each day? The mystery, however, was cleared up yesterday in the Rue d'Anjou. The reader of the morning, a worker in bronze, discovered that it was a typographical error on the part of the compositors, and that *Punch*, not *lunch*, was meant. It was as clear as noonday. The English are known to like their grog quite as intensely as roast beef, plum-pudding, and porter, of which, with tea, they make their breakfast, dinner, and supper; and it was remarked, how patriotic Queen Victoria must be, to compel her Court to adhere to the customs of old England, even when sojourning in a foreign land. It is now firmly believed that the refreshment served for the use of the Court, at one o'clock, is a bowl of punch *à l'Anglaise*. I recommend M. Fould to devote a paragraph or so to the subject, and not to allow our gallant allies to go off with the notion that hot rum-and-water is the favourite beverage of the English Court at noon. An Essay on Lunch in the *Moniteur* would be desirable. The jokes and repartees of the crowd assembled on the passage to the Hôtel de Ville were piquant, though by no means offensive. There were no cries, but hardly any one passed without running the gauntlet of their epigrams. They were particular in their attention to the ladies. "Vous êtes contente, Madame," observed a *gamin*, as a carriage laden with beauty passed. "Vous êtes contente, n'est ce pas, Madame, d'aller au bal? Oh! la jolie toilette. Oh! des beaux diamants! C'est au moins une Comtesse. Bon soir, Madame la Comtesse, amusez vous bien, et ne vous fatiguez pas trop." To a corpulent functionary—"Il fait trop chaud pour danser la polka. Prenez des glaces, mon cher monsieur!" To another functionary, whose breast was covered with orders—"Qu'il est beau, chamarré de de corations, et barriolé de croix! Ou avez-vous gagné la plaque, mon bonmonsieur?" "Tais-toi, imbecile," another replies, "parler de la sorte à un homme de sa classe; c'est un Sénateur, au moins." "Tu te trompes, bavard, ne vois tu pas que c'est un Conseiller d'Etat." "Fiche moi le camp, avec ton Conseiller d'Etat; c'est Milor Palmerston, qu'il est coquet." "C'est plus, mon cher, c'est le Lord Maycr." These and a thousand other remarks showed the good humour of the crowd.—*Times Correspondent.*

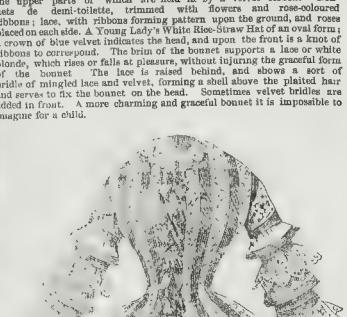
PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

AN unusual excitement has succeeded to that period of the year which is generally quiet as to fashions of a high order. The shops, ordinarily so deserted at this season, were crowded. The visit of the Queen of England has been the main cause. The Exhibition has proved to foreigners in Paris unexpectively expensive. At the splendid ball at the Hôtel de Ville, and the fêtes of Versailles, superb costumes were displayed in profusion; whilst the Palace of Industry presented an imposing array in the daytime. On her first visit to the Exhibition her Majesty much admired two objects, which on her return to St. Cloud she found in her apartments. One was a bronze group from the atelier of M. de Labroire, representing the "Lion in Love;" the other representing a scene in the life of the Empress Eugenie. At the Hôtel de Ville, we noticed, near her Majesty, a charming young lady in a white *tarlatane* robe, with a skirt of five

flounces, simpler, but smaller, volants composed the berthe, and trimmed the sleeves. A bouquet of pale *bluettes* was placed upon the front of the corsage. This toilette has been imitated in colours—rose, blue, straw, *cuisse*, and in short, of all the fine and clear shades of the season.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Chapeau de Fadlle de Riz, with white roses upon the sides. **Tour de tête of *tulle blanc***, slightly heightened with white blonde, mingled with small white roses; *bouclé* long, and ornamented with long ribbons upon the shoulders, and upon the edges similarly with blonde. **Mantelet** of black taffetas fitting to the waist, and trimmed with a *ruche à la vieille*, serving as a top to a lace flounce; robe of grenadine, with three flounces, printed with patterns of flowers or colours, varied and natural. Canezou of black lace, in bands, alternately with galoons of black velvet placed lengthwise. It is closed before by hooks, hidden beneath velvet bows of the same width as the bands; on the sleeves the ornament is placed *en rond*, and forms two flounces of lace, the upper parts of which are held in by a velvet ribbon. Bonnets de demi-toilette, trimmed with flowers and rose-coloured ribbons; lace, with ribbons forming pattern upon the ground, and roses placed on each side. A Young Lady's White Rice-Straw Hat of an oval form; a crown of blue velvet indicates the head, and upon the front is a knot of ribbons to correspond. The brim of the bonnet supports a lace or white blonde, which rises or falls at pleasure, without injuring the graceful form of the bonnet The lace is raised behind, and shows a sort of bridle of mingled lace and velvet, forming a shell above the plaited hair and serves to fix the bonnet on the head. Sometimes velvet bridles are added in front. A more charming and graceful bonnet it is impossible to imagine for a child.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.

Her Majesty having twice visited the Universal Exhibition at the Palais d'Industrie, and once the Exposition des Beaux Arts, the following notices of his Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon, the Commissioner appointed by the Imperial Government, and of M. de Rouville, the Director of the Exhibition, and Representative of the Company which originally undertook the management of its affairs, will be read with interest:—

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

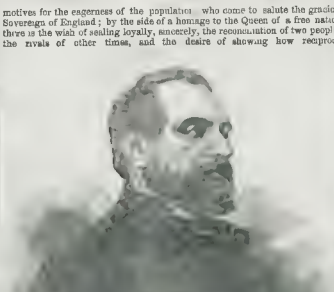
The Prince Napoleon has been President of the Imperial Exhibition Commission from the date of its organisation in 1853. During his absence in the Crimea the duties of his presidency were performed by General Morin; but on his return from the East his Imperial Highness instantly reassumed the arduous duties of the important post which the Emperor had confided to him. He found the regulations adopted by his colleagues in his absence faulty in many respects; he saw in the many and conflicting subdivisions of the great work to be accomplished, an element, not of vigorous progress towards a happy result, but one of disorder, if not of disaster. His presence at once gave new vigour to the undertaking. The plans of the Commissioners were reconsidered, and many alterations were made. If on the 15th of May the Palace of Industry presented to the public only a faint outline of the present happy effects, the delay is not fairly attributable to the Prince, nor to the Company. It was the consequence of that wild spirit of thoughtless activity—continually erecting only to destroy—commanding only to countermand—which the General had pursued. Early visitors to the Exhibition will remember the many vexatious drawcoonings which they suffered in their difficult progress through the Palace. Doors lying wide open might not be turned to account, the visitor must enter at one door, then make two or three long journeys when he wished to leave to discover the particular opening at which it was the General's pleasure to allow him to make his exit. All these wretched by regulations which invariably disgust the public [illegible] en in the finest, the most perfect exhibition, were [illegible] set aside by the Prince-President. Again, to the Prince the public owe the establishment of cheap trains from the departments and from abroad, and above all, that studious regard to the claims of working men in an industrial exhibition, which is one of the remarkable features of this exhibition. He has invited masters and [illegible] workmen—[illegible] that in the distribution of rewards the man whose skill, aided by [illegible] diligence and capacity has produced a masterpiece, may receive the acknowledgments of the French Government. As the hospitable host of the Palais Royal, where the Exhibition Commissioners from the fifty contributing nations have enjoyed the society of the learned men of the French capital, the Prince has won the respect and the good [illegible] of eminent men, who will carry back with them that social reputation which he enjoys in his own country.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, PRESIDENT OF THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DISDERI, OF PARIS.

VISCOUNT DE ROUVILLE.

To the Viscount de Rouville the public of Paris owe the fine Palais de l'Industrie which is now the conspicuous ornament of the Champs Elysées. It was he who gave effect to the Emperor's wish that such a building should be erected; and who has conducted the affairs of the Company throughout its transactions with the Imperial Commission. The Paxton of the Paris Universal Exhibition, the story of his life claims space in our columns.

Etienne François Rouville, Viscount of Rouville, was [illegible] the 7th of August, 1808, and belongs to one of the ol[illegible] He was educated at the Lycée Charlemagne; and in his [illegible] entered as *aspirant référendaire* in the Court of Accounts. Not long afterwards we find him engaged in large industrial operations, all of which were eminently successful, promising that clear head in the matured man, which placed him in the position of one of the best-known bankers of the French capital. His excellent judgment enabled him to carry his house safely through the disasters of 1848, when banks less wisely conducted were falling to the ground around him. A devoted friend to the Bonaparte cause, he was naturally one of those men whom the rise of this illustrious house would advance upon the public scene. To him the Emperor (with that virtue only too rare in edifice to which people from all parts of the world are converging at the present time. The zeal and good humour uniformly displayed by the director—even when his efforts were misconstrued, and the consequences of blunders to which he was a stranger were heaped upon his head—won for him the approbation of his sovereign, who—the Palace terminated—elevated his faithful servant to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honour.



VISCOUNT DE ROUVILLE, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION AT PARIS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DISDERI.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ROYAL VISIT.

The *Siècle*, in its compliments of welcome to the Queen of England on her visit and sojourn in Paris, says:—

When the constitutional Queen of Great Britain leaves her capital to come and draw closer the alliance of the two bravest and most civilised nations of the world, we associate ourselves with all that is done to receive her in a manner worthy of France. The honours rendered to Queen Victoria, assume, according to divers political opinions, a different character. The one sees therein the manifestation of the monarchical sentiment in France, others a consecration of the principles of order. For our part, we see multiplied motives for the eagerness of the populations who come to salute the gracious Sovereign of England; by the side of a homage to the Queen of a free nation, there is the wish of sealing loyally, sincerely, the reconciliation of two peoples the rivals of other times, and the desire of showing how reciprocal are the sentiments of esteem and admiration for these proud Britons who, on distant shores, and for a holy cause, mingle their generous blood with that of the children of France. It is the liberty, it is the independence of Europe, it is our alliance, it is our fraternity of arms with England which are celebrated in our fêtes of to-day. There is, moreover, in the union of those flags which are displayed in union on our boulevards, in our public places, from the balconies of every house, a signification which will be comprehended by all Europe. When the standard of Sardinia floats by the side of the standard of Great Britain, by the side of the ordinance of the French revolution, it is a protestation in favour of the liberty of peoples, of the resurrection of nationalities; it is the reply unanswerable to the excommunications of Rome, to the manifestoes of absolutism. One of our collaborateurs made the sensible remark some time since, that it is of good augury for the peoples when princes travel. In effect, besides that, the travels of those who bear a crown attest the tranquility and prosperity of the States where their absence does not lead to any of the monarchical inconveniences of former times, it is impossible that from the view of the particular things and progress in different countries, there should not grow in the minds of the travellers an eclecticism of thought favourable to the peoples. Thus England, who now pays us a visit in the person of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, possesses freedom. She does more than possess it, she does not fear it, and she extends the benefits of it every day. We give one proof of it only: it is that passage of the last speech of the Crown to Parliament, in which the Minister took credit "for having abolished the imposts which weighed upon the journals, and for having thus endeavoured to spread the lights of instruction among the masses." But if England, in coming to pay a visit to France, does not come to salute a sister in freedom, there is with us, by a singular contradiction, what there is not with the English [illegible] are, as was lately said with reason a nation of democracy and equality. With us the soldier becomes a general, the peasant a proprietor, the clerk of the bureau a minister. By preserving our equality, and in receiving liberty, with the incontestable developments which it has received in England, we should be very near the realisation of the principles of our immortal Revolution of 1789. On her side, also, England can only gain by imitating our institutions of equality. The war which she supports with so [illegible] has already proved to her that the [illegible] es of the rights of birth do not suffice for victories. From Portsmouth even to Edinburgh the necessity of the *régime* of the rights of capacity has been proclaimed. We should not be astonished if the journey of the Queen of En[illegible] into France had not for a secret [illegible] for the reform demanded. However, well as it deserves a serious attention, this point of view is [illegible] the only one which shall stay us. In effect, liberty is due to us as equality is due to England, and we have the conviction that, soon or late, the two nations, placed on the same footing by a reciprocal progress, will have nothing to envy one another. We leave aside, then, the liberty which we would have and the equality which England retains to turn to other considerations.

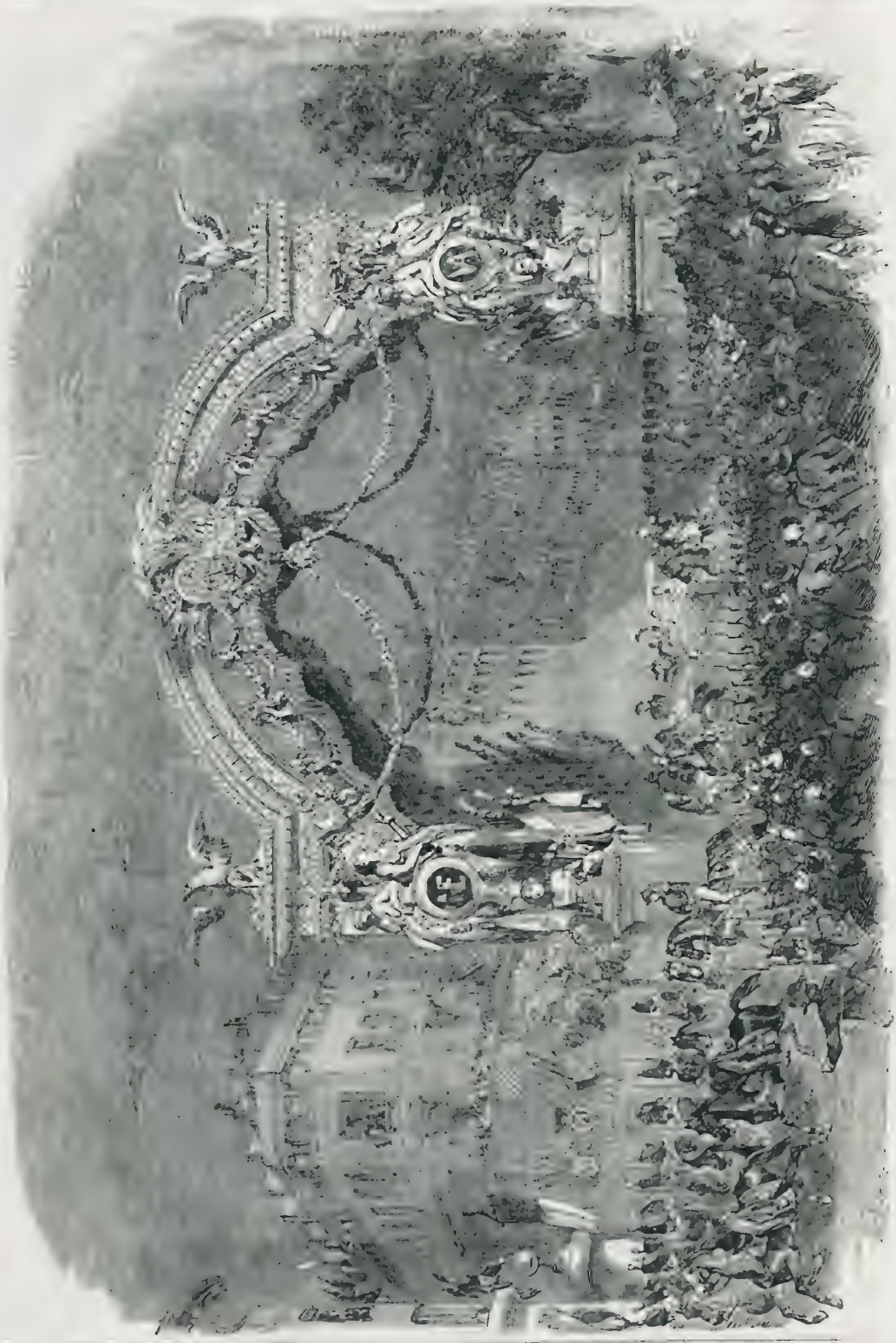
We were reading some days since a journal which allows itself acts of contempt for other papers, and which acts the most contemptible [illegible] paris by seeking to resuscitate, in the name of the religion of charity, [illegible] the hates of the Middle Ages. This journal, occupied with what was passing on the other side of the Alps, clearly threatened, not only Piedmont, but England and France, with an Austrian invasion in Italy, if Italy did not remain prudent and reasonable in presence of the despotic follies of several of her Governments, if the French Government permitted the *Patrie*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Pays* to publish correspondence hostile to those Governments, if lastly the statesmen of England continued to be as free as they are in their language against Rome and Naples. These fanfaronades are founded on the allocutions of the Pope against Piedmont and Spain, and upon the excommunications shall quote recent.

The visit of Queen Victoria to the Palace of Industry is the occasion for some complimentary and illustrative remarks in the *Pays*. Referring to the Universal Exhibition of London in 1851, and comparing it in various of its features with that of the Champs Elysées, it observes:

But the magnificent place in Hyde-park has not been honoured by any of those Royal visits which confound two peoples in the persons of their Sovereigns. We were in peace, maternally speaking. But war murmured in minds, in doctrines, in national rivalries, in the agitations which still threatened all Europe. Society was not settled, it sought its point of support: it was disquieted for the future; it perceived not without terror an approaching event. Policy was not free enough in its actions to be able to associate itself without reserve with the exuberants and manifestations of Labour. To-day, four years afterwards, all those causes of conflict, of terror, of inquietude, of international distrust, have disappeared without return. * * Europe is the confidence of the first visit of Queen Victoria to the Palace of Industry leaning on the arm of the Emperor of the French. She had no need of external éclat to give importance to her visit. The intimate union of the two Sovereigns, and the assemblage of the learned and the illustrates who surrounded them, bore in themselves their significatum. France and England united will give peace and union to the rest of the world.

The respectful and deferential [illegible] the Emperor to his illustrious guest has been on every occasion since her arrival in France universally observed and commended. It was first noticed at Boulogne, when, on the Queen taking her place in the carriage, the Emperor sprung upon his horse, and became [illegible] cuyer. In the same way, at all the State visits to public [illegible] in Paris, the functionaries whose duty it is to clear the way for the Royal and Imperial promenade have their instructions to omit not "La Reine!" alone; the Emperor thus studiously disclaiming all share in the courteous greetings with which a succession of brilliant crowds have received his visitors.

Count Crotti, who had been charged by King Victor Emmanuel to come to Paris to compliment Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in his name, was presented to her Majesty at St. Cloud, on Tuesday week. He was accompanied by the Marquis de Villa Marina, the Sardinian Minister. The Queen and Prince Albert made some very flattering remarks to the Count relative to the brave Piedmontese army in the Crimea.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH ON THE BOULEVARDS — THE ITALIENS.—(SEE PAGE 265.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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COMING EVENTS IN ITALY.

It was long ago foreseen by every man of common sense that the longer the war lasted the more it would extend. Hence it was the hope and demand of the British and French nations that it should be "short, sharp, and decisive," not for the sake of vengeance against Russia, but for the sake of peace, the necessity and dearest wish of every civilised State in Europe. If such has not been the result, every one knows who has been to blame. It certainly is not the people of this country nor of France, who have begrudged neither their treasure nor their blood, in a cause which they have believed to be both just and generous, as well as necessary; nor is it, we must add, the fault of the French Government that the war has lingered. The blame lies entirely with the unhappy Administration that had the management of the affairs of this country at the time when war was declared. Their hearts were not in their work. They were unequal to the task which they undertook, not so much for want of capacity, though in that respect they had nothing to boast of, but for want of will and energy. They hoped for peace, when there was not, and could not be, peace; and trusted to diplomatic chicanery to accomplish a task which defied all other agencies but those of sword and gun. We have seen the results. The war, which might have been brought to a satisfactory and honourable close in two years, or even in less time—if strong-minded men had had the management of it—bids fair to last, with its various complications and ramifications, for a dozen years at the least, and to involve the whole of Europe.

Among the most remarkable of the signs of its extension is the actual condition of Italy. The portents of the coming storm in that country increase from day to day. The straws blow from all points of the compass at once. Austria is sorely disquieted, and sees, in no distant futurity, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces—which are, without exception, the most precious jewels of her Imperial crown—loosened in their settings, and ready to slip out as soon as the King of Sardinia shall stretch forth a hand to transfer them to a nobler diadem. The poor Pope is in as evil a plight. His Cardinals, while they prepare to receive among them a brother of the House of Bonaparte—whose friends avow that he has but small care for Religion, but that he enters the Church with much ambitious craving for the Papal Chair—are unable to draw comfort from that fact, or from any other in the whole circumference of their vision. The King of Naples—worst tyrant of all, because none of the considerations that influence the actions of sane men seem to govern his conduct—carries misgovernment to its highest possible pitch of extravagance, and outdoes the Reign of Terror itself by the horrors which he not only sanctions in his agents, but which he from day to day, and from night to night, commands in his own person. To be suspected of sympathising with the cause of the Allies, and of wishing the discomfiture of Russia—a sympathy which is very common in his States, and becoming more common every day—is to be transferred to a dungeon, without form of trial, and in some cases, to be subjected to the lash. And, as if to prove in a still more remarkable manner the truth of the old adage, that those who are foredoomed to destruction prepare by their stupidity or madness the way for their own downfal, the King has needlessly insulted and outraged a British Consular agent. Apology or redress being refused, he may thus within a few days or hours find himself at war with this country. That the Neapolitans will immediately rebel against the atrocities of such a system, and the wicked folly of such a King is possible, though not probable, for long mis-government has degraded them; but that the Sicilians—a far nobler and more generous people—will much longer endure the manifold abominations and oppressions of this fanatic Sovereign is not possible to believe. Already the match has been thrown into close proximity to the powder. The proclamations of Prince Murat, circulated in every direction in spite of the efforts of the police and the spies of the King, are doing the work, and preparing the minds of the Sicilians for the inevitable explosion. But what we take to be the most serious circumstance in the state of Italy at the present moment, and far more provocative of the high thoughts which precede great actions, is the glory acquired by Sardinia, in fighting side by side with Great Britain and France for the independence and liberty of Europe. Towards Sardinia the thoughts and the hopes of every other State in the Peninsula are directed. Italy for the moment exists in Sardinia alone. In that small State the fire of Italian freedom is kept burning on the altar. To that bright spot—the brighter from the density of the surrounding darkness—all eyes are turned; and Italians, disgusted with gloomy and jealous tyrants like King Bombs, with well-meaning simpletons like the Pope, with blinded obstructives like the College of Cardinals, and with the stern, unrelaxing, vulture-like grip of the Austrians, see that what Sardinia is they too might become, if they had but courage to make the effort.

It may be asked whether Great Britain and France foresaw this state of things, or aided in it, when in the first place they accepted the alliance of Sardinia; and when, in the second, this country determined to form an Italian as well as a German Legion? Possibly, if Austria had been cordially with us, an Italian Legion might never have been spoken of; but, whatever may be the ultimate results of the step which has been taken, in throwing such a ball of fire into Italy, the Italian rulers who are likely to suffer from it will have themselves to blame for not having been on better terms with their people. At all events, Great Britain, who wants soldiers, is not to be deterred by the jealousies or the fears of Austria from seeking them in Italy. If Austria, or Naples,

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.—ROCKET-BOATS.——SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHALL. (SEE PAGE 283.)

or Rome, by its own misgovernment, or the hatred which its rule imposes, is in a position to catch fire from sparks which would fall harmlessly on better built houses, the fault lies with its rulers for not having been wise in time. The sensation created in Italy by the recruitment for the Italian Legion, while it punishes Austria for her cowardly paltering with the Allies, will show both France and England how much they may yet do in the same and in a similar direction. If the Governments of Europe are not with them, it is evident that the nations are. The German Legion will do its work in Germany as well as in the Crimea; the Italian Legion will not only fight against Russia before Sebastopol, but against Russian influence and Russia's friends in Central and Southern Europe: and if German and Italian legions are thus useful—beyond the limit of their merely physical strength—in combating Russia by the national ideas and aspirations of which they are the representatives—why should there not be a Polish Legion? Is there any reason why our Government should not immediately organise such a force? Is there any objection in justice or sound policy to such a course? And, having sufficiently broken with Austria on the Italian part of the question, is there any necessity for humouring her any further on the Polish part of it? or for holding back, in fear of wounding the susceptibilities of Prussia, who is also a sharer in Polish plunder, and as a natural consequence, an ally in spirit, if not in fact, of the Emperor of Russia? We believe that the mind of the public has long been made up on this subject; and that if a Polish as well as an Italian Legion had been formed a twelve-month ago, peace would have been much nearer than it is now. Austria and Prussia, seeing that we were in earnest, and knowing that in such a temper we should inevitably conquer, would have joined us in fear—if not in love and would have formed with us too powerful a league against Russia to permit the Czar to persist in insane opposition to the wishes and the arms of all Europe.

Perhaps this may be done even yet. In the meantime it is evident that the war is about to extend, and that the approaching winter will witness important events in parts of Europe which have hitherto lain beyond the immediate influence of the hostile armies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE troubles at Trélazé and Angers form the principal subject of interest at present, and assume the more importance from the fact that all the light thrown upon them goes to prove that instead of being, as was at first supposed, simply the result of the natural discontent caused in the working-classes by the dearness of provisions, they partake far more of the character of political disturbances, being headed and conducted by some of the most dangerous and violent of the demagogue party, affiliated with the secret society La Marianne. The promptness with which the progress of the insurrection was arrested, and the success of the measures adopted to prevent its spreading, seem much to have disconcerted the malcontents, who counted upon gaining sufficient ground before the authorities could act, to set them at defiance.

The King of Sardinia and the son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany are expected to arrive in Paris in the course of the present month.

A few more anecdotes of the incidents of the Royal Visit may be recorded: The Empress at the moment of the Queen's departure presented her with a porte-bouquet, set with diamonds of great value. M. Eugène Lami the graceful and beautiful productions of whose pencil have already gained him a European celebrity, and who, during a somewhat prolonged residence in England, after the Revolution of 1848, exercised his talents in the service of the Queen, and of several members of the aristocracy—is engaged in executing an album representing all the fêtes and ceremonies which took place during the visit of her Majesty, to whom, on its completion, the collection is to be offered. Among the objects that most amused the Queen, and especially the Royal children, was a toy, representing a Grenadier de la Garde, who held the Malakoff Tower between his knees. Every now and then he opened his mouth and drew a deep inspiration, whereat a tiny Cossack was sucked up from the tower, and disappeared down the yawning abyss of the soldier's throat, who swallowed him with a grimace of satisfaction, and then prepared for a fresh mouthful. During her stay in Paris, the Princess Royal on various occasions appeared in dresses presented to her by the Empress under the following circumstances:—During her visit to England, her Imperial Majesty secretly obtained from the Princess's dresser an exact measure of her figure, and on her return to Paris ordered a doll to be made precisely according to these measurements. For this doll she caused to be prepared by the Court milliner, dressmaker, &c., a complete *trousseau* of the most exquisite description; dresses, mantles, bonnets, *coiffures*, boots, gloves, *lingerie*, trinkets—everything appertaining to a lady's toilet—and dispatched doll and *trousseau* as an offering to the young Princess. And here permit me to mention a significant fact, *en passant*. Previous to the fête at Versailles, the jewellers of the Crown received an order that the *ceinture* of diamonds which the Empress proposed to wear on that occasion should be enlarged thirteen centimètres. General Canrobert, after appearing at all the fêtes offered to the Queen, has retired to Tulle, to spend some time in reposing from the fatigues of his late campaign.

Considerable attention was excited, and some severe comments passed, on the absence of M. de Hubner, the representative of Austria at the French Court, from the fêtes of the Hôtel de Ville and Versailles, and many conclusions, drawn therefrom. The fact was, however, that, so far from this non-appearance being intentional, M. de Hubner, who was suffering from the effects of a severe fall, had been so anxious to be capable of presenting himself on these occasions that, instead of going in person to greet the arrival of the Archduke Maximilian at Toulon, he had dispatched an Attaché of the Embassy to represent him; and it was only the impossibility of his going out, despite this precaution, that hindered his taking his place on these occasions. A good deal of disappointment has been experienced that the Archduke has not visited the capital, where his presence was confidently looked for. A somewhat singular circumstance was remarked in one of the last dinners at St. Cloud: namely, the place given to the Archbishop of Paris between Lord Cowley, the representative of a Protestant nation, and the Marquis de Villamarina, Minister of an excommunicated Government. This may, indeed, be called the general *entente cordiale quand-même*.

It is a subject of remark that an extraordinary number of religious polemics, and other works of a devotional character have, of late, appeared before the public. Apart from the discussion of the *Univers* and its opponents, whose attacks and defences speak little for the supposed unity of the Romish Church, various pamphlets and more important works are constantly being brought forth, many of them bearing signatures which, in themselves, call for attention. Among these is a *brochure* by M. Dupin *aîné*, entitled "Jésus devant Caïphe et Pilate," in refutation of one of M. Salvador, "Jugement et Condamnation de Jésus;" "La Femme Chrétienne;" and a new edition of "La Raison Philosophique et la Raison Catholique" of Père Venture; and a remarkable volume, of a liberal tendency, by M. Bordas-Demoulin, "Les Pouvoirs Constitutifs de l'Eglise"—the latter work, tending to the pure origin of Christianity, is far from being welcome to the clerical party. Besides these publications of an entirely religious character, appear a new edition of "La Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands," with the addition of many valuable documents by M. Augustin Thierry, and "L'Histoire de César," by M. de Lamartine, published in the *feuilleton* of the *Presse*. Mdme. George Sand has just brought before the public a new novel, "Mont-Revêche," which promises to have much success. The first edition consists of 20,000 copies, which are rapidly selling off. M. Alexandre Dumas fils, who is reposing from his literary labours, at Dieppe, has just completed a new comedy, to be represented at the Gymnase, entitled "Le Père Prodigue."

A set of highly-interesting contemporary autographs, owing their origin to a singular trick, has just been sold. An individual composes a set of letters, painting his moral condition in the most piteous terms, expressing his desire to commit suicide, but appealing to the celebrity addressed, as to his or her opinion on the justifiableness of the act. A reply arrives, which our *désespéré* sells for what it will fetch. By this *industrie*, carried on for some years, a set of letters signed by most of the remarkable names of Europe, has been obtained. Although originally sold separately, the collection, or the greater part of it, by a train of circumstances we have not here space to detail, has been brought together by a celebrated collector, and amounts to the number of forty-five epistles, the interest of which may well be imagined.

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

Lord Palmerston's remark, that Russian influence reigns supreme in Naples, is the only key to the conduct of the wretched King of that unhappy State. It is now some years since Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Lord Aberdeen, called the attention of England to the revolting cruelties exercised upon Italian patriots by the Neapolitan Government; but the doings which he exposed had much more apparent excuse than those which King Bomba has lately resorted to. For some months past his wretched agents of police have so strained their *rules*—or rather have so exaggerated their *caprices* of restriction, repression, examination confiscation, imprisonment, and penalties of all kinds—that a veritable reign of terror exists throughout the kingdom, and more especially in the capital. From the highest of the aristocracy to the lowest of the lazzaroni, no one seems a moment safe in any part of their persons or proceedings from the King's surveillance and interference

A recent letter from Naples remarks that punishment with the stick is getting more and more into fashion. A gentleman at Potenza lately received fifty blows, and was then sent to trial; at its termination he was declared innocent. What remedy? None. At Castellamare two gentlemen were punished in a similar manner for having *fischiato* too strongly at the theatre. In fact, any pretext is seized on as an excuse for arrest and imprisonment. At Castellamare, where the King is now residing, the names, surnames, length of residence, and the motive of residence both of natives and foreigners are taken down, and the keepers of cafés are compelled to send in weekly a particular reports of those who frequent them, as also the subject of their conversations

The Duke of Bivona, a Spanish nobleman and a Carlist, resident in Naples, has been distinguished rather by his association with the Royalists; yet police spies have been openly and permanently established before his residence, and have even penetrated into his house. The Duke went directly to the king to complain of the grievance, when he was informed that on a certain night, in the corner of a window in his drawing-room, the affairs of the East had been discussed in a sense favourable to the Allies. Bivona was astonished, but on a profession of strong attachment to the King, he was liberated from this public espionage. The Duke di Pallano, of the house of Colonna, has a villa at Capodimonte, where he receives once a week. His receptions have been attended by the Royal Princes, the Count of Aquila, and the Count of Syracuse; sometimes by the Royal Princesses; by various diplomatists, as the Apostolic Nuncio; by some of the most distinguished personages in the country, as the Cardinal Archbishop, Prince Ischitella, and others—yet for some time persons of a vulgar appearance, well known to be police agents, have been found in the gardens. Strict orders were given to exclude every one from the grounds but those who were specially invited. On the 19th ult., however, when a fête was to have been given, those persons seated themselves early near the large iron gates of the grounds, with paper and pencil in hand. The names of all who entered amongst others, the Count of Aquila and Prince Ischitella—were noted down; and when the name of the arrival was not known, tickets were used to extort it from the servants. This happened in the case of the Countess of Casamaggiore. The commissary of police for the quarter of Capodimonte had received his orders to watch over the watchers, and see whether they performed their strange duty. The object of this espionage, which was doubtless to put a stop to those social réunions, will be probably accomplished, as the Duke is about to go to Rome, which, by universal admission, is a paradise of liberty compared with Naples. The Prince Torella has also closed his house, where the most distinguished foreigners and natives once met. The object is, of course, to appease the anger of the Government, which has been recently poured out against his son, the Marchese Bella, for having attended the funeral of Dr. Cesare

Whilst such is the disposition of the Government towards the Allies, and such the manner in which it is at this moment displayed, the masses of the people are body and soul with us. There is not a house in Naples where in its inside the affairs of the war are not discussed both day and night; nor is there a single individual beyond a corrupt circle who does not rejoice at the success of the Allies. Indeed, such is the effect produced by the recent victories, that even this people, depressed and trodden in the dust as they are, hold up their heads with hope, and in the prospect of deliverance seem no longer to fear the prison or the stiletto. The same reckless feeling exists as sprang up before the revolution of 1848. There is the strongest indisposition on the part of sound-thinking men to push matters to the extreme, but it would seem as if there was a desire to drive them to it.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 22nd ult., arrived at Liverpool last Sunday morning. The news is not of much importance. Baltimore has been the scene of a desperate encounter between several fire companies. It seems evident that the combatants were prepared for the contest, as for some minutes there was a sustained discharge of fire-arms that would not have disgraced a battle-field. The fight lasted only about five minutes, during which time not less than fifty pistol-shots were heard, but no lives were lost.

The case of Colonel Kinney, being a charge of violating the neutrality laws, was brought up in the United States District Court of Philadelphia on the 21st ult. An affidavit was read by George M. Dallas, Esq., setting forth the Colonel's proceedings subsequent to his arrest, and expressing the belief that he would return and take his trial for the offence charged, whereupon the Court ordered that his recognizances should be forfeited and respited until the 1st day of February, 1856.

Letters from Kansas to the 7th ult., contain an account of the excitement created in Atchison by the whipping of an Abolitionist from Cincinnati, named Kelly. A public meeting had been called, at which resolutions were passed declaratory of an intention to rid the territory of all Abolitionists. A committee was appointed to warn Kelly to leave the territory within an hour, but when the committee waited upon him he was not to be found, having gone to parts unknown during the previous night. A bill of a very stringent character in relation to Abolitionists is now before the Kansas Legislature. It provides that every person who shall be convicted of raising a rebellion of slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, or doing any act in furtherance thereof, shall suffer death.

Hopes were entertained that the yellow fever at New Orleans had spent its force, and that an improvement in the public health would soon be experienced. A despatch from New Orleans, however, shows that the epidemic was raging with increased virulence, as many as 594 having fallen victims in one week.

From Mexico and South America there is no news, except a contradiction of the statement that the Mexican insurgents had captured a convoy of Government treasure.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT PLYMOUTH. Mr. Dent, Storekeeper of the Dockyard at Plymouth, was drowned on Monday evening last by the upsetting of a boat in which, with two of his sons, he was fishing between Mount Edgcumbe and the island. The eldest son, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, was the only one of the party sensible when picked up. The second son, a clerk in the establishment, though resuscitated, lose in a precarious state.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

General Simpson's despatch, which we give below, shows that he also believed in the probability of an offensive movement on the part of the Russians As regards the statement about reinforcements of Guards having been conveyed in carts from Bagtcheserai and Simpheropol, the correspondent of a Polish paper denies that that portion of the Russian army has yet been forwarded to the Crimea. After referring to a rumour that 24,000 men of the Russian Grenadier Guards were stationed between the Alma and the Belbec, he says:—

The corps of Grenadiers forming the reserve, has not yet entered the Crimea, and will only go there to take part in the first offensive operation of the Russians. It is an error that the garrison of Sebastopol has been doubled, and it is scarcely possible to find a reason why it should be, inasmuch as for several months the garrison has been sixty thousand strong. The corps of Prasutin no longer bears his name; it is at present called the corps of Gortschakoff, from the name of its new chief. The report that two divisions of the Guards are preparing to embark in Finland and Lithuania towards the Crimea, and that they are to be replaced by militia, gains credit. Public opinion in Russia demands that the troops of the Guard and the Grenadiers, which have not yet seen the enemy, shall be employed in the war. The people imagine that the Allies cannot resist those corps united with the militia.

There is only throwing dust in the eyes of the Russian people. What chance would either Guards or Grenadiers have against the English, French, and Sardinian troops now lying before Sebastopol? A few inches taller or shorter is a matter of very little importance when all are wretched slaves, who cannot fight without brandy and the stick

All the accounts relating to the condition of the Russian army agree in describing it as suffering greatly from scarcity of provisions. The *Fremden Blatt* learns from Odessa, Aug 22, that General Lüders has just returned from a visit of inspection to Nicolaieff and Cherson. The health of the troops is improving, "but cholera and typhus still carry off thousands of men." The transport of stores to the Crimea gets to be more and more difficult, and it is with the greatest difficulty that "draught oxen" can be procured. "The soldiers suffer terribly." The *Ankalt Gazette* has private advices from the German colony at Asaania Nova, near Perekop, that the effects of the war are more and more felt. Great numbers of troops pass, and conflicts sometimes occur between them about the water, which in that neighbourhood can only be drawn in small quantities from the wells

A telegraphic despatch, in the third edition of the *Post* of Thursday, dated Hamburg, Sept. 5, says:—

Prince Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have been greatly damaged, and that the garrison has suffered heavy losses

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 27th ult. says —"Prince Gortschakoff's despatch of the 24th has caused great uneasiness here, on account of the words 'Our fortifications suffer.' For those who know with what reserve Russian bulletins and despatches are drawn up, these three words have an immense signification. Hitherto, none of either Menschikoff's or Gortschakoff's despatches had announced anything similar."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, a semi-Russian organ, says

It appears that the besiegers are daily approaching closer to the first line of fortifications, but it is beyond doubt also that the besieged have not remained idle, and that they have added to the old works of the Karabelnaia, of the city properly speaking, and of the Northern Citadel, other defences, which appear completely to paralyse the works of approach of the Allies It was inferred from the circumstance that the Generals of the combined armies would abandon the project of storming the Malakoff Tower, because they succeeded in gaining possession of it at the cost of immense bloodshed, they could not maintain themselves in it under the concentrated fire of the second line of defence. According to one report their plan would be to raise the siege for the present; to place their guns under cover behind the ramparts of Kamiesch, and to concentrate all their forces at Eupatoria, in order to operate against Simpheropol and Bagtcheserai According to another version, the officers of engineers of the Allies have chosen Kamiesch as the base of their offensive operations. From thence they intend, with the co-operation of the fleet, to obtain possession of all the points along Quarantine Bay, and push their approaches against the Bastion No. 6, which would require the whole autumn and winter.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON

War Department, Sept. 5

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson.

Before Sebastopol, Aug. 25.

My Lord,—Having been engaged since daylight in a careful observation of the position in front of Balaclava, I am unable to address your Lordship at any length this day

The enemy have been concentrating troops at the Mackenzie, Tasova, and Karalee, their left extending as far as the village of Makoul: and are supposed to have collected considerable reinforcements, which probably consist of two divisions of Grenadiers, which have been conveyed in carts from Bagtcheserai and Simpheropol

The bridge across the Great Harbour is nearly completed, and large bodies of men are employed in erecting earthworks on the north side of the harbour. Intrenchments have been thrown up on the Stevernaya Hill, extending from the sea-coast to the site of the first Lighthouse, facing the north

From various sources we learn that the enemy's cossacks on the right bank of the Tchernaya are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

Our siege operations progress steadily, with, I regret to say, heavy casualties on our side, as your Lordship will see by the accompanying lists

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 20TH TO THE 23RD OF AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED

Aug 20 30th Foot Private James Dunn. 47th. Private Michael Kelly, John Dooley.
Aug 21. 47th Foot Private John Hall. 77th Lanc Corporal John Despard. Royal Artillery. Gunner William Barnes.
Aug 22 [illegible] Private John Wire 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards Sergeant George Bolton. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards Private Thomas M'Roberts. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot Private P Dudley. 19th Foot Private [illegible] 30th Private Arthur Ingram. 47th Private Henry Richardson. 2nd Private [illegible] 93rd Privates James Ferguson, Peter Williamson. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade Private Roger Bedford.
Aug 23. 3rd Bn 1 Private Henry Brown 21st Colour-Sergeant Peter Duncan, Privates Joseph Kennedy, Patrick Reynolds. 34th Privates Edward Mahon, Thomas Browne. Royal Artillery. Gunners William Lambert, William [illegible]

WOUNDED,

Lieutenant and Adjutant E. O. Harris, contusion in shoulder, 68th Foot. Lieutenant J. T. Campbell, slightly, 72nd Foot. Lieutenant D. H. M'Barnet, slightly, 79th Foot. Captain D. Johnson, slightly, Royal Artillery. August 20

Lieutenant and Adjutant E. S. R. Smyth, slightly, 28th Foot. August 21

Lieutenant [illegible] slightly, 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieutenant H. Wall [illegible] 1st Foot

[illegible] slightly, Royal Artillery. August 21

Aug 20 30th Foot Private Thomas Carthy, slightly. 55th Private Thomas Symonds, slightly. 47th Private Edward Armstrong slightly 31st Privates Solomon Beckett, slightly. 77th Private Thomas Hunter, slightly Privates Patrick Cawley, James Riley, severely, Thomas Turney, William Murphy, dangerously. 19th Private Arthur Ingram, slightly. 93rd Privates Francis Tuthill, Michael Griffin, John Reilly, slightly. 68th Sergeant James Hanford, severely Privates John Baxter, William Emmerson, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade Private Charles Ahern, Robert Jory, Richard Underwood, Thomas Johnson, slightly; Michael Joseph, Philip McDonald, Joseph Hall, severely. 97th Privates William Sargeant, William Pratt, James Mulvenny, severely, John Kennally Patrick Delahunty, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Acting Corporal Isaac Hall, slightly. Royal Artillery. Gunners Henry Lund, William Gough, Robert Coles, slightly; William Fawlyn, severely

Aug 21. 34th Foot Privates Maurice Glamsee, severely; Richard Keefe, slightly; Robert Walsh, dangerously. 34th Private Martin Hogan, slightly. 34th Private Robert Hartigan, slightly; William Cooper, severely 49th Private Jeremiah Donovan, slightly; [illegible] severely 68th Private Hugh Keogh, slightly. 89th Corporal Michael Mooney, slightly. 97th Privates Edward Barker, George Fitchett, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade Private John Hall, severely; Julius Evans, slightly 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade Privates Henry Banks, James Balantine, slightly. Royal Artillery Gunners William Hodges, severely, George Pearson, William Mumford, Lorick Fry, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners Lance Corporal William Jenkins, slightly

Aug 22 [illegible] slightly. Private James Hayes severely John Harrison, corporal 30th James Lamson Assistant Patient 47th Israel slightly 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards Private James Hall. Robert Hobbs. 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards Private Thomas Tapper, James Welsh, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade Private William Hall, severely 30th Private Thomas Dyke severely. Royal Artillery Gunners Thomas Mahon, slightly; James Alexander, John Lawrence, Francis Wakefield, Angus M'Lean, severely; Alexander Cant dangerously. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade Private Patrick Dwyer, James Daly, severely. 97th Private Edward Hall severely. William Mackenzie, 2nd Foot, sergeant, James Ramsay slightly. Private James Jackson, 30th Harper, [illegible] slightly. 34th Private Thomas Sheehy, severely. 47th Private Edward Tyrrell severely. Private James Anson, Patrick Quinn, severely; Henry Green, slightly. 31st Privates Thomas Connolly, James Dickens, severely. 55th Privates Thomas Brown, John Sullivan, slightly. 72nd Private Malcolm Newman, slightly. Thomas M'Laren, dangerously. 77th Private Thomas M'Coe, slightly. 79th Corporal John Brown, slightly. 93rd Private William Hampton, dangerously. 93rd Privates John M'Culloch, Roderick Matheson, slightly; Henry Jarrett, James Ismail, John Sally, severely. 93rd Private Thomas Johnson, slightly; James Pinches, severely. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade Private Charles Cooper, slightly. Royal Artillery Gunners Thomas Wood, James M'Mann, John Stewart, Samuel Mottershall, slightly

Aug 23 1st Battalion 1st Foot Private John Campbell, slightly 3rd Privates Thomas Kilcourse, Thomas Fitzgibbon, Denis Bracken, slightly. 7th Privates Henry Farmer, severely, Vincent Cassidy, slightly 34th Sergeant Patrick Collins, severely. 49th Privates William Hayes, William [illegible] severely. [illegible] corporal, Fred. Morris, dangerously. Private Wm. Mackenzie, dangerously. 90th Privates Joseph Baird, Edward Howcroft, severely; George Butcher, slightly 93rd Privates David Hay dangerously; Terence Johnson, Michael Kelly, slightly. 95th Private Patrick Walsh, slightly. 30th Private George Heaff, slightly. 47th Private William Newman, slightly. 55th Privates Patrick Rutridge, James Barker, slightly. 68th Private S. Hamilton, dangerously. W. Carr, B. Lodge, severely; W. Roe, slightly. 77th Privates Patrick M'Carthy, severely; Brian M'Guire, slightly; John M'Gillam, John Naughton, dangerously. 90th Corporal Henry Hoot, slightly. Privates Dennis Lynch, Patrick Martin, slightly 97th Private James M'Coe, severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Sergeant Thomas Farrell, slightly. Privates Thomas Boyle, severely; Green, William Hine, Henry Hannan, Joseph Nugent, William Hudson, [illegible] John Walton, Edward Keat, slightly; Thomas Hillier, Alfred Lodge [illegible] Samuel Goodard, Enoch Coles, James Brent, John Burton, John Clarke, severely. [illegible] Brent, John Parkinson, dangerously. Royal Artillery. Gunners James Cooper, severely; James Smith, dangerously, Thomas Read, John Lenton, slightly.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in Asia is more satisfactory than that previously received. A despatch from Kars, dated August 17, states that "though the Russians still intercept communications with Erzeroum, and have burnt the villages round about, they have no means of attacking either Kars or Erzeroum." Should this prove to be correct, it only confirms what has been apparent for some time, that General Mouravieff is acting on the offensive, simply in consequence of imperative orders from St. Petersburg, or under the pressure of approaching famine, like Prince Gortschakoff.

The following letter from Trebizond, of the 14th August, which appears in the *Triests Zeitung*, contains some information regarding the recent proceedings of the Russians :—

"On the 7th a messenger arrived from Erzeroum with a letter addressed to the manager of a Greek house, in which it was stated that the Russians were in the plain of Pasin, not far from the above-mentioned capital. Some Turcs came reading at Erzeroum also forwarded to same quarters to their Trebizond friends, but their accounts of the force of the advancing enemy differed greatly. According to some the Russians were 15,000; to others, 8000. The Erzeroum Consuls, in letters written on the 7th to their colleagues at Trebizond, made no allusion to the advance of the Russians to Pasin, but on the following day a "Tatar" brought intelligence from the Erzeroum authorities, which was communicated to the Trebizond Consuls in the following words:—"The garrison of Kars, under the command of Kerim Pacha, having made a successful sortie, the Russian forces at Pasin, near Erzeroum, had been quickly withdrawn." It was further said that Kerim Pacha had put several thousand Russian *bons de commission* to the sword, and captured fourteen guns. The conclusion of the despatch was, that the brave men of Kars were returning, and would, "God willing," soon be on the other side of the Arpatchai. Twenty-one guns were fired at Trebizond in honour of the victory; but the Consuls in that city, instead of hoisting their flags, shook their heads in doubt. Two days afterwards the regular weekly mail arrived from Erzeroum with letters containing the following news:

"At the beginning of the month of August, Vely Pacha, the Governor of Erzeroum, received authentic intelligence that a column composed of Russian infantry and cavalry was advancing under the command of Prince Tschatschawadze, from Bayazid to the valley of the Aras. As soon as the news reached him the cautious Turkish commander ordered a body of troops, which was stationed at Kerpi-Keuy, for the defence of the great bridge over the Aras to retire to Erzeroum as speedily as possible. On the 5th the enemy, meeting with no opposition, crossed the Aras, took possession of Kerpi-Keuy, walked into the fort or stronghold of Hassan-Kurch, and finally encamped in and around Kurdshuk, which is about three hours' march from Erzeroum. In that capital the greatest consternation prevailed; and on the 7th the Consuls, with their archives and the persons under their protection, were fully prepared to beat a retreat. It seems, however, that the Russians in Kurdshuk had only reconnoitred, for they soon fell back on Kerp. Keuy, where Prince Tschatschawadze has his head-quarters. The Russians forming the vanguard of the column took possession of all the corn magazines in the plain of Pasin, and set the standing corn on fire. It is said that the corps in question intends to act against Erzeroum from the road between that city and Thortum and Olti, as by so doing it will be able to turn the Deve-Boyrun, a mountain about 4800 feet high, which has been fortified by the Turks, as it commands Erzeroum. According to the latest reports, the Russians are in Erzeroum have refused to obey the military authorities, and some of them have even emitted such excesses that the bazaars have been closed. Yesterday, the 13th August, another 'Tatar' arrived from Erzeroum, and the Turks again spread the report that the Russians were retreating. It is, however, possible says the correspondent—that the reports of the advance of the Russians on Erzeroum may prove to be much ado about nothing.'"

A private letter from Constantinople, of the 23rd ult., speaks of the plan of campaign of Omer Pacha in Asia. It says that the Ottoman General will not go to Kars; but, immediately on landing at Batoum, will move on straight to Tiflis, with the twofold object of menacing the communication of the Russians with Georgia, and cutting off their retreat, and also of presenting an opportunity to the Circassians and other mountain tribes to aid him if they are so disposed.

PROJECTED NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

From the preparations going forward there is good reason to believe that some important movement in the Black Sea is about to take place. The *Athlar*, in its account of the movements of the Imperial Navy in the port of Algiers, from the 24th to the 30th ult., states that the *Dasper*, carrying the western mail, had arrived at Algiers, having in tow the two gun-boats *Etincelle* and *Eclair*. On the 26th, the sailing-frigate *Andromache* reached Algiers from Toulon, and, nearly at the same moment, the steam-frigate *Mogador*, towing the floating battery *Lave*, entered the port. The gun-boat *Flamme* sailed from Algiers for the East on the 26th. In the morning of the 29th the steam-frigate *Albatros*, towing the floating-battery *Devastation*, arrived at Algiers, and towards noon the steam-frigate *Mogador* and the floating-battery *Lave* cleared out for the East.

The floating-battery *Devastation* (says the *Athlar*) will shortly follow them, and those three formidable engines of war will soon bring their guns to bear upon the forts of Sebastopol. One may easily imagine their destructive effects. The entrance of the port of Sevastopol is defended by three stockades, through which passages have been left open. Should the three floating batteries succeed in entering it, which they can easily do, thanks to their light draught of water and their screw, the Russian fleet, sheltered behind the cliffs, cannot escape them, and their enormous guns will powerfully assist our land artillery. The *Devastation* justifies the name she bears. She is armed with twenty-four guns. The *Tonnante* and *Lave* only mount fifteen each.

The *Athlar* adds that every day English steamers of all sizes are signalled, passing within sight of Algiers and steering eastward or westward.

Letter from Constantinople say that the large quantities of war matériel, which has reached the Black Sea lately is destined for the Russian fortresses on the Danube. A number of English and French gun-boats are said to have appeared at the mouth of the Danube, and three floating batteries were daily expected. If these preparations really are intended to assail the enemy on that vulnerable side, they will make some impression. The Russians are naturally alarmed at what is going forward, and stop all merchant-vessels at Ismail.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The following from Hamburg, dated September 1, gives the most recent intelligence regarding the Allied fleets in the Baltic :—

The English bomb-vessels, ordered to England by Admiral Dundas, are still lying at Elsinore, awaiting further instructions from the Government. They cannot be employed again this year in any operations, being completely unserviceable. Their construction as ships of war is deficient in solidity, and professional men who have inspected them cannot conceive how the Admiralty could send such slight vessels to so dangerous a sea as the Baltic. The French transport *Marne* had arrived at Nargen, with the war material destined for the squadron of Rear-Admiral Penaud, The two French gun-boats *Arquebuse* and *St. Barbe* are still at Kiel waiting the orders of their Government. The number of days favourable to naval operations in the Gulf of Finland is rapidly diminishing, and the Allied fleets will soon be compelled to retire by the equinoctial gales. The English ship of the line *Sanspareil* lately arrived at Kiel, with an enormous cargo of provisions for the English fleet, weighed anchor yesterday to return to England, with her entire cargo, on receipt of a telegraphic despatch to that effect. Admiral Dundas will not consequently receive those munitions of war, which he had so earnestly applied for. It may be inferred from this fact, that no other operation is contemplated in the Baltic before next spring.

THE RUSSIAN JUSTIFICATION OF THE HANGO AFFAIR.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 21st publishes the following letter, which, it appears, is to close the correspondence between the Russian Minister of War and the Allied Admirals in the Baltic, on the subject of the Hango affair :—

Monsieur l'Amiral,—I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 10th of July. The explanations which it contains on the affair of Hango Udd, far from modifying our opinion, have only served to confirm the evidence of the principal fact, and prove that Lieutenant Genese, of the Royal Navy, landed without waiting for his character of flag of truce to be legally admitted and recognised by our authorities. This fact remains established in such a manner as to render any further discussion superfluous. I regard it as closed between us, and the more so as the most detailed particulars of the affair have been directly made known to the English Government by the Danish Legation, whose friendly interference it had requested. As far as regards Lieutenant Genese personally, you will allow me to observe that a more attentive perusal of my communication of the 13th of July will prove to you, Monsieur l'Amiral, that it does not contain the slightest reflection on the honour of that officer. The confidence which we place in the veracity of our officers is equal to that which you give to your subordinates. With this observation I shall conclude our correspondence.—I take the opportunity, &c. DOLGOROUKI.

As the *Times* justly remarks :—" Prince Dolgorouki's note may be considered as the termination, on the Russian side, of the Hango affair. It is the solemn acceptance, on the part of a powerful nation, of one of the most disgraceful acts of cruelty and perfidy to be found in the annals of warfare. The young Czar and his counsellors have adopted the foul deed of their subordinate agent, and made it their own. To a certain degree, no doubt, they have been successful; but their triumph is that of a band of cut-throats who have sprung from an ambush upon a passing traveller, deprived him of life, and who for the moment have escaped the hands of the police."

THE ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. —(No. I.)

DURING the Parliamentary recess a convenient opportunity presents itself to the journalist, who then has ampler space at his command, to investigate imperial and social problems. We propose, therefore, to inquire into the principles on which our Colonial Government is conducted, and to present to our readers the substance of the speech of the Hon. Joseph Howe, delivered in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in which he unfolds a scheme for the organisation of the empire; and also the opposing views of the Hon. Frederick Hincks, late Inspector-General of Canada—an office which corresponds to that of Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. Both are gentlemen of eminent abilities and of large and varied Colonial experience; and as the strength of the United Kingdom is materially derived from her transmarine possessions, it is desirable that we at home should make ourselves acquainted with the opinions of North American statesmen, who have held the highest political offices in the North American provinces. Nor is the reasoning they have brought to bear on the Colonial problem confined to the territories which they have administered; it applies, so far as great principles are involved, to Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and the West Indies; though the peculiar population of British India may exclude that most magnificent appendage to the Crown from the sphere of representative institutions. However, the subject on which we propose to comment becomes invested with profound interest when we reflect that our national flag floats over 260,000,000 of people, while all the States of Europe contain about 233,000,000 of people—the latter living under different forms of government, while the former obey a single Sovereign.

From year to year the more considerable of our transmarine possessions are increasing in wealth, numbers, and power. All the arts and sciences of Europe are at their command. Their race is the same as our own; their love of liberty as intense; their energy as indomitable. Then arises the question will their allegiance to the central authority, represented by the British Crown, be permanent? If the answer be in the affirmative, it may be asked what are the grounds on which such a hope can be sustained? History teaches a different lesson, and points to an opposite conclusion. Brazil separated itself from Portugal; Mexico and Peru threw off the yoke of Spain; St. Domingo emancipated herself from France; the United States declared themselves independent of England. While these facts cannot be denied, it may be urged that all these disruptions resulted from bad government. This may readily be granted, but still it may be asked what are the grounds on which such a hope can be sustained? History teaches a different lesson, and points to an opposite conclusion. Brazil separated itself from Portugal; Mexico and Peru threw off the yoke of Spain; St. Domingo emancipated herself from France; the United States declared themselves independent of England. While these facts cannot be denied, it may be urged that all these disruptions resulted from bad government. This may readily be granted, but still it may be asked what privileges or rights ought to be conferred on our Colonies to attach them permanently to the mother country? or, in other words, what is the best organisation for the empire?

Let us briefly refer to the past, for one of the best modes of arriving at truth is to review our errors. Ancient and modern colonisation proceeded on principles diametrically opposed. The Egyptians, and after them the Greeks, founded a colony that it might be complete in itself; Europeans that it might be a dependency on the parent State. The former had only in view the welfare of the colonists; the latter the advantages of the mother country. In the heroic ages the sons of Kings, and, at a later period, the Eupatrides or citizens of the most illustrious birth, were the leaders of those who founded new settlements in unoccupied countries. They took with them their arts, their industry, their religion. When poetic fable recognises Neptune as the donor of the horse, common sense, lifting up the veil of allegory, at once perceives that the animal was brought by sea by immigrants. Thus, also, strangers introduced the three great cultures of wheat, the olive, and the vine, which mythological fiction has ascribed to the beneficence of Ceres, Minerva, and Bacchus. The ancients, far from envying the prosperity of their colonists, exulted at it; and Corinth, which founded Syracuse, rejoiced at its riches and power. The whole south of Italy took the name of Græcia Major, because it surpassed ancient Greece in the extent and number of its cities. How different the plan of the moderns! Marauding adventurers, chiefly impelled by avarice, seized on distant lands, plundered the natives, taught them to drink ardent spirits, and introduced among them some of the most baleful diseases of Europe. Other territories we have converted into penal settlements, filling them with hardened criminals—the surplus of our hulks and gaols. In 1665 Lords Clarendon, Albemarle, and other noblemen, obtained a grant of the two Carolinas; and, in two years afterwards, of all the lands now included in the States south and west, and actually extending far into Mexico. Locke and Shaftesbury prepared a constitution and scheme of government. To the extent of two-fifths the lands was to be inalienable, the property of barons, caciques, palatines, and other members of an ennobled class. The lest men were to be lest men for ever. A grand council of fifty, of whom fourteen only, holding their seats for life, represented the commons, was mixed up in the scheme with courts of heraldry, of ceremonies, and pedigrees; and at the time it was believed that this absurd scheme contained all the elements of immortality. Virginia was granted to the noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants of London, under an Act of Incorporation. What they wanted was rent without work; and the whole scheme failed, except in one respect; it established slavery, which has ever since continued in the Southern States; and it has been said with bitter truth, "had there been no aristocracy in England to covet the proprietorship of transatlantic soil, there would have been no slavery in America." However, the Revolution broke out, and Washington achieved the independence of his country.

The Anglo-Saxon race will never repeat the errors of the past, of which we have recent evidence during the short Derby Administration, when Sir John Pakington proposed the insane scheme of introducing an hereditary house into the Australian Legislatures, rejected amidst the ridicule of the House of Commons. Exclusive constitutions are not easily transplanted: and even where violence makes the effort, the roots quickly decay, and the tree falls and rots, as in the case of Locke's Constitution for the Carolinas How, then, shall we provide for the future government of our Colonies? How organise this mighty empire that its population of 260,000,000 of people shall remain linked together by the ties of mutual interest and reciprocal aid? That is the problem which Mr. Howe desires to solve. Before we quote any of his curious and instructive statistics, we shall cite a passage from his favourite statesman, Governor Pownall, who foresaw the American Revolution, and sought to avert it. Addressing the rebels and the loyalists, the colonists and people of England, he said :—

You are one family; the ocean divides you; you must have different forms of Government, but that is no reason why you should not be a united family: arbitrate on disputed points, keep the peace, have distinct forms of Government, if you please; but establish a Zollverein, and let there be perpetual amity and free-trade between the British races on both sides of the Atlantic.

It may be as well to state at once the leading demands of Mr. Howe. He claims a constitutional right for every colony to be represented in the Imperial Parliament, and to participate in the public employments and distinctions of the empire. These points conceded, he considers the organisation would be complete. If we rightly understand him, the Colonial representatives are only to have a consultative voice in the Imperial Legislature—the right of speech, but not the right of vote. They would advise the House on Colonial matters from local knowledge, and thus prevent injuries that might arise from ignorance. When it is considered that the Secretary for the Colonies has to superintend forty dependencies, it may be affirmed, without casting odium on any one, that no man is competent to so herculean a task; and however intelligent the clerks may be who render him assistance, it is notorious that they are the creatures of routine, and never deviate from the file of precedents. On these grounds it really seems a very unobjectionable proposition that the Colonies should elect delegates to sit in the Imperial Parliament, exercising the limited functions we have described.

What is British North America? We are about to quote Mr. Howe's geographical measurements. These give an area of 4,000,000 square miles; while all Europe contains only 3,708,000, or 292,000 miles less. The area of the United States is 3,330,572 square miles, or 769,428 less than British America. The whole globe contains but 37,00 ,000 square miles, and of this grand total British America contains one- . . At present but a fractional part of this immense area is settled, cultivated, and peopled. Nevertheless the province of Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France, and Prussia united. The lakes of Canada are larger in volume than the Caspian Sea, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence equals the dimensions of the Euxine. Roll into one channel the Po, the Rhone, the Thames, the Rhine, and the Tagus, and you then only have a stream equal to that of the St. Lawrence. If we pursue these comparisons still further, it will be found that New Brunswick is as large as Sardinia, while Nova Scotia is somewhat larger than Switzerland. The maritime provinces of British America covering 86,000 square miles of territory, are as large as Holland, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, and Switzerland put together, and half as large again as England and Scotland united.

These statistics show the future capabilities of this gigantic colony, destined to become the seat of a mighty empire, and if, at the present moment, the population is small in proportion to the area, let it not on that account be undervalued. Some of our politicians are alarmed at the magnitude of Russia, but there also the inhabitants are sparse and scattered, and the country wants that compactness which imparts real strength. Under this view, though of course in a very inferior degree, there are points of comparison between Russia and British America. The chief power of the Muscovite empire is in the centre. In the government of Moscow, the most densely-peopled of all, there are forty-eight inhabitants to the square verst—the verst being two-thirds of an English mile; but in the government of St. Petersburg the density of the population is only about seventeen souls to the same space. In the government of Novogorod it is less than nine; in that of Archangel there is but one inhabitant in three versts · and, at the other extremity of the empire, in the government of Astrican, each verst contains but two at the most. If in British America the population of the towns is thin, this also is the case in Russia, comparing the urban with the rural population, for it is stated in the archives of Hermau, for the year 1845, that the entire population of all the towns and boroughs of any importance was 4,956,310, while the total population of the country was 60,000,000.

We shall now place before our readers the area, and population to area, of the five settled divisions of British North America. :—

	Square Miles.	Population.
Canada	400,000 ...	1,842,264
New Brunswick ...	28,000 ...	300,000
Nova Scotia	19,000 ...	300,000
Prince Edward's Island ...	2,000 ...	175,000
Newfoundland	37,000 ...	100,000
	486,000 ...	2,517,264

The population is small. Granted; yet these numbers are not merely the germ of a nation, annually advancing with giant strides, but, comparing them with some of the States of Europe, they are sufficient to constitute, even now, an independent kingdom. The population of Scotland is 3,620,000; of Saxony, 1,757,000; Wurtemberg has about as many inhabitants as Saxony: Denmark, 2,212,674; Greece, 936,000. In South America we find the following independent States, not one of which has a population of two millions :—

Venezuela	1,000,000 people
New Granada	1,878,000 ,,
Equador	600,000 ,,
Peru	1,373,000 ,,
Bolivia	1,700,000 ,,
Chili	1,200,000 ,,
Buenos Ayres	675,000 ,,

From these comparisons it it plain that, were the five divisions of British North America united together, they are sufficiently populous to constitute an independent State; nay, Canada alone could claim that position, compared with any of the South American kingdoms referred to, or compared with Saxony, Wurtemberg, or Greece.

From the area and population of British North America we pass to its sources of wealth. The soil of Canada is admirably adapted to the culture of wheat, and the acreage available for that purpose round the Lakes is almost boundless. In the other provinces, if the fertility be inferior, it is still highly productive. The copper mines of Lake Superior are considered to be the depositories of almost fabulous wealth. Iron and coal are plentiful in the lower provinces. Timber for ship-building abounds. Noble rivers form the highways of commerce, the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Richelieu, the Saguenay, the Micamichi, and the St. John. In Nova Scotia the harbours are open throughout the year. All the materials of wealth are present in North America. The people are industrious, hardy, and intelligent, and it is expected that at the close of the present century the population will be not less than ten millions. But here we must pause.

THE "BULLDOG" AND "STARLING" INTERCEPTING RUSSIAN TRADING-VESSELS.

THE Engraving in page 284 represents the gun-boats *Bulldog* and *Starling* briskly engaged in routing a large body of Russian troops, a small peninsula at the head of the bay near Jukscrol Point, in the Baltic. The latter had been placed there to protect the coasting trade of the locality; and, as the object of the Allies was to put down that trade as effectually as possible, the two gun-boats found it necessary to adopt offensive measures against the protecting force. The Russians, who compiled the rising ground to the left, made an attempt at resistance for a short time; but the fire of the *Bulldog* and *Starling* very soon made both horse and foot take to their heels. All they gained by their show of opposition was the causing several houses to be destroyed by the fire of the gun-boats.

BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

WE this week engrave three of Mr. Carmichael's Sketches of this destructive Bombardment, the leading incidents of which are described from his notes at page 235, where also are given the plan of attack, together with ample details of the operations.

The first of the Illustrations, engraved upon the front page, shows the boat attack with rockets.

The French Mortar Battery was commenced on Abraham Island on the night of the 7th ult. The site having been fixed, the men begun work at half-past eleven, and at half-past two in the morning, just as daylight was breaking, they left off, without the Russians having found out what they were about. Next evening, again favoured by the details, a number of boats were sent to the island by Admiral Penaud with strong parties of sailors, bags of earth, and war matériel. The men worked hard till three in the morning, by which time they had finished the battery, and thus taken up an advanced post much nearer than any mortar-vessels could have been placed without being too much exposed. The Russians were greatly annoyed when they saw the French flag floating so near the "Gibraltar of the North." For a long time they directed their fire at the mortar battery; but, strange to say, although the rock was covered with splinters of stone and fragments of shells, not a single man was wounded.

The French vessels and the Abraham battery threw on the citadel or into the arsenal 4156 projectiles, of which 3238 were shells. During the nights of the 11th and 12th ult., all the matériel which had been landed on

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.—FRENCH GUN-BOATS GOING TO THE BATTERY WITH SHOT AND SHELL.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

the Island of Abraham for the establishment of the battery was re-embarked on board the French vessels.

"In the course of these operations," says Admiral Penaud, "the movements of the English vessels and our own were nearly the same; it might have been said that they had both been commanded by the same chief, so admirable was the *ensemble*. The success of the one was enthusiastically applauded by the other."

Some very narrow escapes occurred on board the French vessels. A ball struck the carriage of a gun on board the *Tempête* gun-boat, and the splinter which flew from it knocked down Lieut. Lefort. It was thought that he was killed; but when some men hastened to pick him up, he rose by himself, without appearing to suffer from the blow he had received. On board the gun-boat *Aigrette* a red-hot shot, passing through the deck, fell into the powder magazine between a copper case and the partition, to which it set fire; but it was immediately put out by the loose of the fire-engine being directed to the spot, and no further mischief ensued

Our Artist has sketched the great French mortar and gun battery, two thousand yards from the batteries of Sveaborg, with French boats supplying shells and powder. Time, 12.15 p.m. When the French left this battery to re-embark, they painted on the large platforms, &c., "Left behind—being Russian property taken from Nargen."

THE BULLDOG" AND "STARLING" INTERCEPTING TRADING VESSELS.—SKETCHED BY J. W CARMICHAEL. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE FRENCH MORTAR BATTERY BEFORE SVEABORG SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 9.—14th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—Mungo Park died, 1771.
TUESDAY, 11.—Lord Thurlow died, 1836.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Battle of Aberdeen, 1654.
THURSDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox died, 1806.
FRIDAY, 14.—Allies landed in the Crimea, 1854.
SATURDAY, 15.—Charing-cross Hospital built, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 51 1 22	1 49 2 1	2 15 2 31	2 47 3 0	3 33 3 52	4 28 5 0	5 36 6 16

RETURN OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPER STAMPS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1855.

WEEKLY PAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIXPENCE.

	No. of Stamps.
The Illustrated London News	**3,393,151**
Weekly Dispatch	1,043,450
Bells Life in London	465,500
Bell's Weekly Messenger	304,000
Observer	214,000
Sunday Times	183,300
Era	132,740
Examiner	127,000
Press	77,000
Spectator (price 9d.)	67,500
Field	56,300
Atlas	42,000
Leader	41,500
John Bull	40,500
Britannia	32,925
Court Journal	14,700

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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

THE great success with which the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have commemorated the above grand international event, induces the Proprietors to announce the continuation of the magnificent series of Engravings, together with Illustrations of

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

SOME correspondence—the character of which is at least as singular as the publication—has just been given to the world. Sir Charles Napier, upon whom the bombardment of Sveaborg has naturally produced a very disturbing effect, has not been satisfied with his own letter, in which he explained why he could not "blow that place to the devil" (as the gallant Admiral phrased it), but has proceeded to empower the editor of a daily paper to publish the correspondence between Sir James Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Charles, as Commander of the Baltic Fleet. We deem it right to remark, at the outset, that we have no sympathy with the feeling which appears to exist in some quarters, as to newspaper license. The same rule of honour which binds a gentleman in private life, binds the honourable journalist; and this is understood and acted upon by those who have the direction of the respectable London press. When an unlucky and pretentious personage like Lord John Russell, annoyed at writers who exposed his political tergiversation, talked of a "ribald press," the impertinence could be borne very calmly, the character of our journals being well able to endure such a blast. We regret any departure from the strict rule alluded to, and in the absence of permission from the writer of letters marked "private" (as are Sir James Graham's), we should assuredly have felt precluded from becoming the instrument of the well-merited castigation administered to Sir James by this publication. In justice to the press generally it should be said that all the journals that have quoted the articles embodying the correspondence, have done so with a protest, express or implied.

Thus much for the mode in which these documents have come before the public. Perhaps, of all public men, Sir James Graham, for ancient reasons taking their rise in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is supposed by the world at large to be the least sensitive upon the question of using other people's letters, and, while adhering to our protest, we fear we cannot promise him any very large amount of sympathy upon this occasion, here, or even where certain Italian brothers perished. There is a kind of poetical justice in the Nemesis which has overtaken Sir James Graham. A more cruelly damaging series of letters has seldom been paraded for the discomfiture of a plausible gentleman. One had supposed that in his Russian orations the late First Lord had sounded the bass string of humility, or rather of humiliation. To listen to him when delivering the pleas for Russia, showing that the Allies had obtained all they had demanded—and more—from the penitent Cossack; declaring that the latter had been completely converted from the error of his ways, and would be a truly benignant tyrant for the rest of his time; glozing over the treachery and cruelty of his *protégé*, and whining over the misfortunes which the speaker had discovered to arise from the war into which he had helped to bring us;—all this was painful in the extreme, and people tried to dismiss the recollection as a degradation they had witnessed, and hoped would never be repeated. But who, while reluctantly listening to sentence after sentence of pitiable special pleading, and feeling that it involved a double insincerity—being a wrong wittingly done to England for the sake of injury to her Government—could imagine that in Sir Charles Napier's despatch-box lay letters that would convict this very ex-Statesman and special pleader of ignorance, arrogance, and cowardice?

Yet so it was. These letters, which have been issued in reversed order, and have led us backwards through the tortuous labyrinth of Grahamite convictions, comprise an indelible record that Sir James Graham was utterly unfit for his office, or any other in which the larger interests of England, and the honour of her servants, could be compromised by his conduct. The series begins at the time of the original offer of the Baltic command to Sir Charles Napier. At that very time and let those who, like ourselves, are not blind believers in Napierism, or always disposed to take it at its own self-valuation, do the Admiral the justice to note this—Sir Charles knew the kind of work "cut out" for him in the Baltic, and knew also that the splendid fleet of England was not capable of doing it. He made no secret of his knowledge, and Sir James wrote him a characterise letter, implying a taunt that he did not hasten to avail himself of a glorious opportunity of adding to the renown of England, and giving intimation that "other arrangements" can be made, if the fighting Admiral is afraid to go. Sir Charles was not afraid, and went—distinctly explaining his views. Sir James seemed to have been only too eager to get him off, and thenceforth all was smooth water between the two, everything that the Admiral did being the "wisest, discreetest, and best" course in the world. Nothing was done to damage Russia, and Russia's present advocate expressed his entire satisfaction—some of his compliments, indeed, were almost strong enough to displease anybody but Napiers, whose powers of bearing flattery have never yet been overburthened.

But the tide turned. The nation—at whom Sir James had pleasantly scoffed, admonishing Sir Charles not to be turned from his prudent course by the ignorant clamour of the public—began to speak out, unmistakeably. Not that Sir James loved Russia less, but that he loved Graham more, he changed his tone, and, knowing that the Admiral could do no more than he was doing, began to profess impatience that no more was done; nay, to suggest, off-hand, plans which were impossible of execution. Without protracting our summary with detail, it is enough to say that Sir James is convicted by these letters not only of not knowing the real state of the affairs with which he meddled, but of writing authoritatively in the absence of such knowledge. The false news of the fall of Sebastopol is assigned by Sir Charles as one of the causes which set Sir James at work to chide and gird at the naval men who could strike no similar blow. Be this as it may, it is evident that the First Lord, instead of helping Sir Charles to new weapons, contented himself with taunting him for not making other use of the old—having, up to a certain time, expressed his perfect satisfaction that all was done that was wise, or even practicable. The indignant Admiral retorted, astonished at the petulance of his chief. More correspondence followed, in which Sir James's usual dexterity partially deserted him; and, in the end the fleet came home, little having been accomplished; the Admiral was insulted and dismissed; and next year his successor, sent out with the very means in vain besought by Sir Charles, accomplishes one of the very feats unreasonably demanded of the former by Sir James the successful bombardment of Sveaborg.

Such is the last episode in Sir James's career. And yet, almost while we write, comes another, though a smaller incident. Even the Peelite cannot be true to Peel. At a railway gathering in the north we find Sir James presuming to declare—or rather, *more suo* to imply—that had Sir Robert Peel lived to witness the present crisis he would have acted as the Peelites have done, and "gone in" for peace, because war injures commerce. The nation will angrily vindicate the character of the statesman to whom, for his large views and daring courage, they are now erecting statues; and the one cry of all who read the Carlisle speech will be—"Peel was no Peelite."

We regret to observe the endeavours that are made to depreciate the merits of the bombardment of Sveaborg, efforts which are the more unfair in the absence of the brave men who commanded and fought there. It is folly—if not worse—to say that a victory is no victory, if it be bloodless. It is quite true that the English heart throbs with sympathy for the brave men who live and die for their country in the Crimea, but the same people will not cry down men equally brave, who have achieved such a triumph as that at Sveaborg, because it happens that few lives were lost on the occasion. These noble fellows were fifty hours under the fire of the enemy's batteries; and if, in consequence of the skilful manner in which they veered and hauled with the mortar-boats, they baffled the enemy's aim, they deserve all the greater glory. To kill is the unfortunate necessity of war; but the defeat of a foe without destruction of life is a result that does not diminish, but which enhances, the splendour of the achievement.

The French and English vied with each other in the work; and that their work was no trifle, might be seen from the huge fires which commenced on the Thursday at eleven in the morning, and continued to burn furiously until the Sunday night, and were still burning on the Monday, when the fleet took its departure. If growling and unreasonable critics will but take a good chart before them, they will at once see how impossible it was for the fleets to have effected more—and how much was in reality done by the small working means at the disposal of the Admirals. If the nation will only give its officers and sailors in the Baltic the means, they will prove that they are the same true and brave hearts as British sailors have always proved themselves to be. When, next year, they have a large and better supply of gun and mortar-vessels, there is little doubt that Cronstadt, if not St. Petersburg, will be laid in ashes if either place shall by that time contain anything that will burn.

WE have lately heard nothing of the Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights. We suppose it has been quenched by the war, for the true Scottish heart sympathises more with the gallant Sir Colin, and the equally gallant Sir James Campbell, in the Crimea, than with the wrongs of the Scottish Unicorn, or the melancholy condition of the palaces of Holyrood and Linlithgow. Or perhaps it has collapsed from sheer lack of vitality? But, whatever be the reason, it seems to have disappeared from the social horizon, and to have faded into the historical page, alongside of Bannockburn and Preston Pans. Yet such an association, if useful for nothing else, might have done good service, on a point upon which Scotchmen used to be, and on which Englishmen still are, extremely sensitive—the right of way. Annually, as soon as the grouse-shooter hies him to the moors, and the tourist to the lovely lochs and magnificent mountains of Caledonia, we hear of some attempt or other on the part of Highland proprietors to shut out the public from the highways and by-ways. The most pertinacious of these offenders is his Grace of Atholl, whose name has been made famous—we might, perhaps, more justly say notorious—for the closing of Glen Tilt; and who has in his time hunted tourists with dogs and gillies, as other men have chased the red deer. This year, as usual, the Duke has "turned up," as we learn from the following paragraph in the *Dundee Advertiser*:—

> Visitors to Dunkeld during the present summer have been much annoyed to find one of the most delightful walks in that beautiful locality, and which had previously been open to the public for many years (for anything, indeed, we know to the contrary, from time immemorial), barricaded off and closed against them. The footpath to which we refer is that down by the steps, at the toll-house on the bridge, and leading on the west bank of the river from Dunkeld to Murthly. There are few more charming walks in the three kingdoms than it is. If, however, you propose to take that walk now, the toll-keeper informs you that "You'll no get far that way;" and you find, in fact, that the west bank of the Tay is blockaded. We have inquired of the people in Dunkeld who has done this, and they say "the Duke"—of course the Duke of Atholl. He has a great deal in the Glen Tilt case, but has evidently gained no laurels. The more charitable say that he is not to be disposed to be ill-natured. If it were that may be, it is unfortunate his name should be so continually coupled with attempts to deprive the public of privileges (if it is to say no more—which they deem beyond the local control. Everyone must see a marked difference between the Duke and his neighbour, the Earl of Murthly, we could not ascertain why this path had been interfered with, and as the cause of such a great grievance to tourists, it is to be hoped that it will be made known to the public. No doubt there are disagreeable tourists now as when there was a toll-bar, but it was manfully forced in spite of Sandy M'Alpine; and we are certain that this attempt to deprive the public of one of the finest strolls in Scotland will, if necessary, be courageously and resolutely resisted

But the Duke of Atholl is—unfortunately for the credit of Scottish landlords, whose conduct in this respect is in such marked and unfavourable contrast with that of the owners of parks and lands in England not the only proprietor who wilfully and systematically endeavours to exclude the public from the pathways of the land. At Oban—one of the loveliest spots within the British Isles—the same system of exclusion prevails; and not only the pathways, but the hill-tops, whence splendid views of mountain, sea, and island are to be obtained, are jealously shut from the foot of the tourist. In Perthshire, Argyllshire, Inverness-shire, and in some of the Hebrides, the same dog-in-the-manger spirit animates too many of the owners of the soil. Even the sea-shore does not escape the monopolising grasp of the lords of acres; some of whom, we verily believe, would levy a rent for the sunshine and for the fresh air, and for the very waves of the sea, if Scottish or any other human nature would bear the infliction. If the Scottish Association for the Vindication of National Rights will but take up this cause, they will not lack sympathy and aid both in Scotland and England. The pathways of the people are the people's inheritance, and those are unwise as well as unjust landlords who venture to interfere with them.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

HER Majesty having enjoyed a few days' rest at Osborne, after her visit to France, returned to London on Wednesday afternoon, and on Thursday started for Balmoral by a special train on the Great Northern Railway. Ample accommodation was made by the directors of the railway for all who desired to witness her Majesty's departure. The spacious station was well filled; and the New-road, along which the Royal carriages passed, was crowded with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign. At a few minutes before eight o'clock Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, arrived at the station, and were loudly cheered. They were conducted by Mr. Beckett Denison, M.P., the Chairman of the Board of Directors, to their carriage, which was surmounted by a crown; and the other members of the Royal party were shown into other carriages specially provided for them.

Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., was the Secretary of State in attendance upon her Majesty; and Lord Leveson Gower, M.P., also accompanied the Royal party. Punctually at eight o'clock the bell rang, and the train, consisting of six or eight carriages, moved out of the station, and her Majesty was in a few moments afterwards proceeding at full speed towards her Highland home.

Her Majesty duly arrived at York at 11.30; passed Berwick at 5.15; and arrived at Edinburgh at 6.38. She was to leave St. Margaret's Station at 9 o'clock on Friday, reaching Perth at 11.15, Forfar, 12.22, Aberlessa, 2.0, and Banchory, 2.45—the whole distance from Edinburgh, 176¾ miles, being accomplished in five hours and three-quarters. After lunching at Banchory the Royal party intended to proceed to Balmoral.

Viscount Palmerston, Lord Panmure, and Baron Liebig were amongst the visitors during the last week of the sojourn of the Court at Osborne.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny have arrived at Albert-gate House—the former from Paris, and the latter from the Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Somerset has arrived off the north of Scotland in Mr. Bentinck's yacht, from a cruise in the Baltic. His Grace will be in town towards the end of the week.

The Earl and Countess Granville arrived in town on Monday from Paris, after a sojourn of four days.

NEW MASONIC HALL AND CHAMBER, NEWPORT. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Masonic Hall took place at Newport, on the 29th August, with all the éclat which the Freemasons know so well how to give. The ceremonials attracted a great concourse of Brethren and strangers from the neighbourhood, as well as from Bristol, Bath, Oxford, Monmouth, Swansea, &c. The Grand Lodge having been opened by Colonel Tynte, the Right Worshipful P.G.M., and John Sallé, Esq., proceeded in procession to the Town-hall, where the Silurian Lodge was assembled. The procession, amounting to nearly 500 Brethren, was then arranged, and proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Roberts, B.A., of Cheltenham, inculcating and defending the principles of the Craft. The procession was then re-formed, and proceeded to the site of the new building. On arriving at the foundation-stone, which was surrounded by banners and devices of every sort, and enlivened by at least 3,000 ladies, in their gayest dresses, for whom a gallery had been built, the Master of the Silurian Lodge delivered an appropriate address. The plans having been produced and approved of, a bottle with a scroll and coins was deposited, and an inscription-plate was laid over the whole, and the upper stone then slowly descended to the music of the bands. The Grand Chaplain then offered up a prayer. The usual Masonic ceremonies were performed; the procession returned to the Town-hall, and the lodge was closed in due form. A banquet was afterwards held at the King's Head Inn.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Despatches from the East (coming through Trieste) state that it is expected that the Russians will be compelled to act again on the offensive.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the following extracts from Prince Gortschakoff's diary of the siege from the 14th to the 18th of August:—

The fire of the enemy before Sebastopol, from the 2nd to the 6th (14th-18th) of August, which was very heavy at times, became almost incessant after nightfall. The besiegers threw in a great quantity of hollow shells against the works of the town. On the 4th (16th) the fire against the town was slack. On the 5th (17th), at 4 o'clock a.m., the enemy opened a new cannonade and bombardment. They had succeeded, for this object, in placing a large number of mortars in their nearest trenches. The fire of the besiegers was directed against the Karabelnaia and the works which defend that part of the town. On our side, despite the violence of this bombardment, the artillery of the town replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and, by a well-directed fire, silenced in the 5th (17th) some of their batteries, and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire at short range of the besiegers considerably delays the works. Our losses, which were moderate during the first three days, were considerable on the 5th (17th)

THE BALTIC.

The *Vulture* arrived at Dantzic on Thursday the 6th inst. She is not to seriously injured as was at first supposed. There is not any news of importance. The weather is very bad. The fleets are healthy.

CIRCASSIA.

A letter from Anapa, July 29, says: The place is now occupied by 80 Frenchmen, 100 Turks, and a large body of Circassians, who are coming down from the mountain with their women, children, and flocks. The French are busy haymaking; that is to say, they are employing the Circassians in mowing and fetching the hay in the valleys, which they are stacking in the principal square in the town, and intend to remove it to the Crimea in a short time.

DINNER GIVEN TO MR. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A., IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

It having been resolved to resume the exploration of the early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight—from whence Mr George Hillier derived the interesting collection of personal ornaments and other antiquities exhibited at Lord Londesborough's soiree, and now, we believe, the property of his Lordship, the leading people of the island seized the opportunity of testifying their respect to Mr. Roach Smith, that eminent archæologist, who is a native of the Isle of Wight, by inviting him to a public dinner at Newport, on the 28th ult. On the morning of that day a party of about a hundred gentlemen and ladies (the latter forming by much the majority), assembled on the Down, among whom were Sir John Simeon, Bart., the Hon. Mr. O'Court Holmes, and other principal gentlemen of the island, with their ladies and families; Sir Charles and Lady Fellowes, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Messrs. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., Roach Smith, Thomas Wright, English, and other scientific visitors from London; and a lunch was given on the Down by Mr. Holmes. Several graves were opened, and furnished the usual accompaniments of personal ornaments, arms, irons, &c.; and, in conclusion, Mr. Wright delivered an extempore lecture on the collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities situated to the cave which had been brought to the Down, and were exhibited on the occasion. The weather was extremely propitious

In the evening about fifty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Eagle Inn, in Newport; Sir John Simeon, Bart., presiding. After the usual toasts, and the health of the Governor of the island Lord Heytesbury (which was responded to by his son, Mr. Holmes), the Chairman gave the toast of the evening, the "Health of Mr. Roach Smith," in a very appropriate speech, in which, after tracing Mr. Smith's literary career, and dwelling on the honour which the island derived from the reputation which he individually had gained, he spoke of the progress of archæology, which, from being a mere plaything of amateurs and a common object of ridicule, had been raised by the labours of Mr. Smith and others to the respectable position of an important science. He spoke of Mr. Smith's valuable museum of antiquities, and expressed a wish that it might be secured for the country. Mr. Smith, in returning thanks, said he felt that, in the proceedings of that evening, the gentlemen of his native island wished not only to testify their respect to him personally, but to do honour to a principle—the study of archæology. He dwelt at considerable length on the progress of that science, and on the objects which it contemplated; and, in conclusion, expressed his regret that so little had hitherto been done for it by the Government. He pointed out the many valuable lessons which might be taken from the study of antiquity; instancing, among others, the qualifications of the Roman soldier, worthy of imitation in modern times, among which was that of road making, and said that if the troops sent into the Crimea had been Roman legionaries, their first care would have been to construct a road; and they would thus have avoided much of the suffering undergone by our men.

The Mayor of Newport, C. W. Estcourt, Esq., who occupied the vice-chair, next proposed the health of the scientific guests on this occasion, coupling with this toast the name of Mr. Wright, who returned thanks.

Other toasts followed, and the whole course of the proceedings was distinguished by an enthusiastic display of good feeling.

On the following day (Wednesday, Aug. 29), the Philosophical and Scientific Society of the Isle of Wight held an extraordinary evening meeting at Ryde, in honour of Mr. Roach Smith, at which about seventy gentlemen (members and visitors—attended, among whom were Colonel Vernon Harcourt, M.P. for the island, who presided; Lord Downe, Sir Augustus Clifford, and other distinguished residents in the neighbourhood, as well as some from more distant parts of the isle. In the course of the evening Mr. Roach Smith, and after him Mr. W. Wright, gave extempore lectures on the Antiquities of Britain during the Roman and Early Saxon periods.

ALUMINIUM.—THE NEW METAL FROM CLAY OR BRICK.—At the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, Mr. Pepper is now exhibiting, and lecturing upon, a large bar of aluminium graciously presented to him by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. This precious and rare gift, made from clay or brick or porcelain, evokes the admiration of all who see it, not only on account of the external silvery appearance, but also from its extreme lightness, toughness, malleability and ductility, perfect fusibility, and absolute resistance to that destroyer of metals, oxygen; a stern resistance to the action of water and a chemical contempt of that bane of large cities, sulphuretted hydrogen. Aluminium, it is reasonable to expect, will form all our culinary vessels; no more copper and brass pans to poison our nice sauces, pickles, condiments, and confectionery.

THE BALLISTERS AND THE WAR.—In one respect the public ought to know that there is a very marked improvement in the administration of the war over that which obtained last year. We have at least gained so much by the change of Ministry that we are now in grim earnest, straining every nerve and taxing every faculty to the utmost in the struggle to an end. A consciousness of the Cabinet meets, we understand, every Tuesday, to superintend more immediately the operations of the war.—*Times.*

THE BALACLAVA RAILWAY.—Mr. Betts, of the firm of Peto, Brassey, and Betts, writes that since the opening of the Balaclava Railway to the heights, the line has been in constant use, with the exception of the stoppage of thirty-six hours, arising from the watersport which covered the approaches to the harbour, and drowned upwards of thirty Cossack and Turkish horses. Since the formation of the line it has been doubled, and is now being effectually drained and ballasted for the winter work.

DUKE OF AUCKLAND FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL FETE.—On Friday (last week) this fête was held in the park of Auckland Palace, which the Bishop of Durham had kindly thrown open for the exhibition of fruit and flowers. The fineness of the weather and the beauties of this episcopal residence attracted many visitors from the country around; and not less than 5000 persons were congregated round the tents in which the plants were exhibited, or had dispersed themselves in every direction over the beautiful grounds. We rejoiced to see that not only were the several prizes contended for by numerous competitors from the gentlemen's gardeners, but the cottagers' class was well contested; and the specimens of flowers and vegetables exhibited by them were highly creditable, and elicited much admiration. Altogether, the day was one of great enjoyment to the neighbourhood, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was proposed to the Bishop for his kindness and liberality in offering his beautiful park for their day's amusement.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH OFFICER OF HEALTH.—The short Act of renewal obtained by Sir B. Hall at the end of the Session, gives power to the President of the General Board of Health to appoint an officer of health, whose whole services will be required, and whose salary will be £1000 per annum. There are two gentlemen mentioned in connection with it—viz., Dr. Simon, Officer of Health to the City of London, and Dr. Sutherland, Sanitary Commissioner, now on his way from the Crimea.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Aug 31	30.122	76·2	46·2	59·3	+ 0·3	89	S.	0.00
Sept. 1	30.272	67·0	49·0	56·7	— 2·2	95	N.E.	0.00
,, 2	30.272	63·8	47·2	55·0	— 3·7	91	N.E.	0.00
,, 3	30.082	69·5	46·6	58·9	+ 0·6	92	N.E.	0.00
,, 4	29.964	72·3	51·4	59·9	+ 1·5	96	N.E.	0.01
,, 5	29.988	65·2	47·4	55·8	— 2·4	86	N.N.E.	0.00
,, 6	30.222	69·3	42·6	57·0	— 6·0	90	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer varied during the week, from the highest reading, 30.30 inches on the 1st, to the lowest 29.92 inches on the 4th. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30·14 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 58·7°—being 1·8° below the average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 33·6°—being the difference between the highest reading, 72·3°, on August 31; and the lowest, 42·6°, on September 6

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21·0°. The greatest was 31°, on August 31st, and the least 15·0°, on September 2nd.

The weather throughout the week was cold and cheerless, and slight rain fell occasionally, but no appreciable depth.

For the month of August the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 30·046 in., the range during the month being 0·661 in. The highest reading of the thermometer by day during the month was 81·2° on the 18th, and the lowest by night was 45·2° on the 31st; the range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 36°. The mean of all the highest readings by day was 73·4°, and of all the lowest by night was 51·8°; the mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 21·6°; the mean temperature of the month was 61·2°, being 0·2° above the average of thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 58.9. The mean temperature of the dew-point was 57.2. The mean degree of humidity was 87 (complete saturation being represented by 100); and the fall of rain during the month was 0.9 inch (nine-tenths of an inch).

Lewisham, 7th September, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1671 children were registered in London: of these, 840 were boys and 831 were girls—exceeding their averages by 133 and 145 respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 1091—a rate of mortality which is not high for London at this period of the year: 310, or considerably more than half, occurred below the age of twenty years, and 19 above eighty. To diseases of the zymotic class, 317 deaths are attributed, 124 being caused by diarrhœa, and 18 by cholera. Of the other diseases, 192 of which 124 are due to consumption; to diseases of the respiratory organs, 109—40 being caused by bronchitis, and 41 by pneumonia; to diseases of the digestive organs, 55; to old age, 31; to sudden deaths, 5; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 26 deaths are referred.

THE NEW SHERIFFS—ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The Sheriffs elect—Alderman Kennedy and Alderman Rose intend to give their inauguration dinner at the London Tavern on the 1st of October, in a manner worthy of the high office they have been selected to fill. The newly-appointed Sheriffs will convene the livery of the City of London on Saturday, the 29th instant, for the election of a Lord Mayor in succession to Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., whose term of office will expire on Nov. 9th. The following are the Aldermen who are eligible for the high office, in the order in which they stand behind the chair—Mr. David Salomons, Mr. T. Q. Farnis, Mr. W. Lawrence, Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. D. W. Wire, Mr. J. Carter, Sir W. Cubitt, M.P., Sir H. Muggeridge, Mr R. B. Kennedy, and Mr. W. A. Rose. In the ordinary course of events the vervymen will return Alderman Salomons and Alderman Farnis to the Court of Aldermen, who may select Alderman Salomons as being the senior, in which case, for the first time in the history of this country, the Lord Mayor of London will be a Jew.

THAMES WATER.—THE METROPOLIS WATER SUPPLY ACT. On Saturday last two clauses in the Metropolis Water Supply Act came into force. The preamble states that it is expedient to make provision for securing the supply to the metropolis of pure and wholesome water. The clauses now in operation are the 1st and 2nd, providing that it shall not be lawful for any company (except the Chelsea Waterworks) to take water, for domestic use, from any part of the Thames below Teddington-lock, or from any stream below the highest point where the tide flows. Further, all reservoirs within five miles of St. Paul's are required to be roofed in or otherwise covered. In December next another part of the Act, which was passed in 1852, will take effect with respect to open aqueducts, and requiring all companies to filter water for domestic use. Next August the Chelsea Company must supply water from the new source.

ALL THE THAMES WANTED FOR LONDON CONSUMPTION.—The supply of water to the population of this metropolis, at the rate of fifty gallons for each individual daily, would amount to four or five feet in depth of a stream as wide as the Thames at Twickenham, flowing at the rate of two miles an hour; therefore, if the whole supply of London and its dependencies were taken from the river above Twickenham, the average reduction of the volume of water, leaving other circumstances aside for the moment, would be between four and five feet, and at low water a mass of slime and vegetation formerly immersed would be for long exposed to the sun's rays, and emit noxious vapours in great abundance.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—In consequence of the state of the weather last Sunday, there being a cold north wind and threatening of rain, the numbers in these gardens were not so great as during the warmth of the previous Sunday. The band commenced, as usual, as five, but discontinued playing at half-past five, when the rain commenced, and the great concourse of people took shelter under the trees. After the shower had passed off, the crowd dispersed to various parts of the gardens. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the number of persons who attended was 48,981.

ROBBERY ON WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—On Monday afternoon, during the passing of the competitors for the Lambeth Regatta, under the Middlesex arches of Waterloo-bridge, the clerk of the Bridge Company, (Mr. Powell) was robbed of his watch, seal, and Albert chain, of great value. Hundreds of persons were near at the time, and one man was taken on suspicion, but the property was not found.

THE LATE MR. FERGUS O'CONNOR.—The remains of Mr. Fergus O'Connor are to be interred in Kensal-green Cemetery on Saturday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The funeral will be public, and is expected to be attended by a large number of the workinglasses who are admirers of Mr. O'Connor's political views.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—The Quarterly Court of the Governors of the Philanthropic Society was held at their offices, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, for the purpose of hearing a detail of the working of their institutions, Redhill Farm, Reigate, for the reformation of juvenile criminals. Mr. William Gladstone occupied the chair. Since April, 1849, there have been admitted into the establishment 515, and 429 have been discharged from it; so that the present number on the farm is 187. Of the 429 discharged, 402 have been sent out as emigrants to the Colonies, chiefly to New Brunswick, where there are at present at least sixty of them.

FIRE AT ROSHERVILLE.—Last Saturday morning a frightful explosion of gas took place at the mansion of Mr. Temple, situate at the corner of Chapel-street, Park lane. Mr. Temple (who has recently laid out £4000 in repairing and beautifying the building, which was said to contain pictures of the estimated value of £30,000) had quitted town for Cheltenham, leaving the mansion in charge of the housekeeper, another female servant, and a footman. Some time after returning to rest the housekeeper smelt the escape of gas very strongly, and having aroused the footman, he went down to the drawing-room, and, on opening the back drawing-room door, he was nearly overpowered with the vapour. Notwithstanding this he foolishly entered the apartment, and lighted a lucifer. In an instant a most terrific explosion took place, which prostrated the footman. So great was the concussion that the windows were blown into the street, the house of the Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., opposite, injured, and scarcely a picture or piece of furniture in the whole house that was not destroyed or seriously damaged. The women were rescued, and took refuge in an adjoining house for safety, as the house was momentarily expected to fall in. The loss to Mr. Temple is estimated at nearly £40,000.

EXTENSIVE PLATE ROBBERY AT SIR GEORGE HAYTER'S.—Information of an extensive burglary and the carrying off of a large quantity of plate from the residence of Sir George Hayter, No. 18, Blandford square, was sent round to the whole of the metropolitan police-stations on Thursday, together with a description of a man who is suspected to have been the thief. It appears that on the servants rising on Thursday morning last they discovered that the plate chest and other parts of the house had been ransacked, and a large quantity of plate carried off. The police are actively engaged in endeavouring to trace the thief. Information was given to the police at the same time of another robbery of plate and jewellery from the premises of Mr. Perrin, 3, Churchyard row, Newington, during the absence of the family at church on Sunday evening last.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER MAJESTY, as we announced nearly two months ago, has been pleased to bestow a pension of £50 a year on Thomas Dick, Esq., D.C.L, of Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, "in consideration of the eminent services which he has rendered to literature and science." The amount is not much, nor, indeed, are Mr. Dick's services to literature of a very remarkable kind; but the grant, though wretchedly small to a man eighty years of age, is graceful for being unaccompanied by those hard and unnecessary words, "distressed circumstances," which Lord Aberdeen was wont, during his administration, to introduce into every warrant. We have now, thanks to Lord Palmerston, got rid of that scandal to which Lord Palmerston's distribution of the annual allowance of twelve hundred pounds. He could not copy a better example than Sir Robert Peel, or a worse than Lord Aberdeen. A great nation should give (what it can well afford to give) pecuniary rewards to men who have rendered eminent public services, and who are in a position to require such assistance. Our literary and scientific pensions should not assume the shape of alms-giving.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated picture of the "Horse Fair"—the Art-wonder of the London season—was exhibited to her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday. This marvellous painting is still in the hands of Mr. Gambart, the great dealer. There are plenty of gentlemen bidders, but the price is still, it is thought, too high. Mr. Gambart—so the gossip runs—is about to try Brother Jonathan with his tempting purchase. There are already offers for it, both from Boston and New York; but the dollars are not sufficiently numerous to induce its present holder to surrender so coveted an acquisition.

Lord Londesborough has accepted the office of President of the newly-established Middlesex Archæological Society. We are glad of this. His Lordship is not only an excellent antiquary, but a painstaking and liberal collector, and brings with him excellent experience for such a post from his having been for many years the active President of the British Archæological Association. The subscription to the society is, we think, too little; it is only half-a-guinea a year. With so small a sum very little is useful can be done. We hope this new society will watch with lynx like eyes the so-called restoration of churches, countenanced by Puseyite clergymen, and made by architects who cannot see anything to admire in architecture since the Reformation. Of this class of architects we have a striking example just come forth in a Mr Street, who, in an expensive volume, full of excellent woodcuts, details a tour through Italy in quest of nothing but first-pointed arches. Mr. Street can see no kind of merit in Sansovino or Palladio—in Bramante or Michael Angelo; but he is in perfect ecstacy with a pointed arch; and prefers, by many degrees, the little chapel of Giotto to that grand creation, St. Peter's at Rome. His ramble reminds us of the half-daft Scotch Baronet, whose employment was in picking up pins, and running at every fresh discovery from room to room to tell his good fortune to his persecuted wife:—"My leddy, my leddy!—I have fun a preen."

Something of moment has just turned up in English poetry—the first and finished draught of the "Hymn to Solitude," by no less a person than the author of the "Seasons." It is in Thomson's own handwriting, is dated 1725 (four years earlier than the assigned date), and differs materially, and in some places for the better, from the received text. The conclusion has in the first draught a personal turn. Here is a portion of this interesting discovery:

> Descending angels bless your train,
> The virtues of the sage and swain—
> Soft Innocence in white array'd,
> And Contemplation rears his head—
> Religion her awful brow,
> And all the Muses wait on you.
>
> O let me pierce your secret cell
> And in your deep recesses dwell!—
> For ever from the world retir'd,
> For ever with your raptures fir'd,
> For by a mortal seen, save he
> A Mallet or a Murdoch be.

Thomson refers to David Mallet, the poet, and to the Rev. Patrick Murdoch, his biographer, the "little round, fat, oily man of God," of the Castle of Indolence. Thomson's autograph is extremely rare. A letter, in his handwriting, has not occurred for sale for at least the last thirty years.

English antiquaries are expressing delight at the success of their remonstrance against the so-called restorations of the Royal tombs in Westminster Abbey, and of the admirable pedestal on which stands the statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross. The required money was voted very liberally, but thoughtlessly, last year by the House; and long before this we expected to see (without our regret) a spick-and-span new pedestal for the statue of the Blessed Martyr King Henry V., once more with a silver head; the coronation chair half a field of lilies and half a firmament of powdered stars; the shield of Edward III. a blaze of medival heraldry; the sword of the same Monarch with a grotesque handle, a burnished blade (of the time, of course); and the Pietro Cavallini Abbot Feckenham work of the Shrine of the Confessor, supplanted by some of Mr. Minton's best Staffordshire glass beads and mosaic work. Mr. Gilbert Scott, an admirable architect, and the leader in this needless destruction of what is old, is, it is said, seriously thinking that he is somewhat mistaken in the propriety of his so-called restorations. Let him reflect a little more, and he will leave the Royal tombs and the Le Sœur pedestal, for our time at least, just as they are. Protect, preserve with vigilance; but snatch back the hand that reaches destruction under the mistaken plea of restoration.

Her Majesty's visit to Paris will have, it is said, a sensible effect on the cultivation of the Fine Arts in this country. We shall be no longer a nation of shopkeepers, living in houses like perforated brick stacks. We shall have more liberal grants for the purchase of works of art; a better National Gallery than the one we talked last year of having; with new and handsome streets, and a river terraced and embanked, flowing unpolluted to the sea. The Emperor of the French learned much when he was living among us. A visit to Paris cannot but add to the knowledge of the best-informed. We are a loyal people, and her Majesty has only to will that the once silver Thames shall be silver again, and pure it will become without its present polluted tribute to the British Channel.

PRINCE'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.—We have had an opportunity of minutely examining this recently-invented breech-loader, and have been much struck with the simplicity of its action. Its construction, on fusion, can be produced by cheap machinery; whilst to alter the present regulation-rifle to Mr. Prince's plan can be done easily and economically. So easily is it loaded, that a raw recruit may be taught how to do so in five minutes, no matter in what position he may be placed; by night as well as by day; and without being obliged to expose himself, as he must do if he uses the ramrod or pours in the powder. Viscount Hardinge in his evidence before the Roebuck Committee, alluding to Mr. Prince's gun, states, "he had just seen a breech-loading rifle which fired with greater precision, and loaded easier, than any he had before seen." Another advantage is, there is no escape of gas at the breech, as proved and admitted by the authorities at Woolwich and elsewhere. We are informed that, although some 1000 shots have been fired from the rifle, and it has been worked many thousands of times to show its action, still the gun appears as fit for service as ever. It has an altered Enfield Rifle, supplied from the Horse Guards by order of Lord Hardinge. By the aid of a new cartridge which Mr. Prince has introduced, the shooting of the rifle does not become deteriorated after firing any number of shots, or by its being left uncleaned for days. The last shots (after Wythes (where the gun had undergone three days' shooting) were equal to the first, though 150 shots were fired during the day without wiping out the barrel. On inspection of the discharge of powder the priming, one random shot appears to have occurred. The cartridge has likewise been tried with complete success for loading at the muzzle, and firing or tearing off the end of the cartridge and pouring the powder into the barrel is unnecessary. Additional rapidity would thus be gained, and the act of loading much simplified; while the whole charge of powder would always be at the breech end of the barrel (with the ordinary cartridges not attainable, in damp atmospheres more especially), a result of great importance at long ranges. Mr. Prince has been honoured with an audience by Prince Albert, at Osborne, when his Royal Highness himself tried the shooting of the gun, and appeared much pleased with its efficiency. His Royal Highness also showed it to the Queen, and explained the principle of its action to her Majesty.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM PARIS.—THE IMPER

AND ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE PLACE VE

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM PARIS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE PROCESSION.

THE return of the Queen from St. Cloud merits a distinct and separate chapter in the history of the Royal Visit to the Emperor of the French. The progress from the Tuileries to the Strasbourg Railway station was one long triumph. The weather, which had been threatening at intervals on the two previous days—which had lowered ominously on Saturday while the lamplighters were busy at Versailles—was bright, and the sky, flaked with the white, plump clouds, known to sentimental Germans as "Heaven's lambs," was of a deep Italian blue. As a very early period the Parisians were flocking into the street, and forming into sections, all tending to some point of the long route. In every part drums beating military to quarters were heard. It got whispered abroad that the return would be a much more magnificent affair than the arrival. Yet thousands of people who had given themselves one or two holidays during the previous week, although sorely tempted take their usual stand, appear to have decided that they could not afford it. So the crowds were certainly not so dense on this occasion as when her Majesty had arrived. Again, thousands of people who had suffered all kinds of personal inconvenience in order to obtain a view of the Emperor's Royal guests, had been thoroughly cured by the extortions of lodging-house keepers and the dearness of provisions, and had made their way back to their native provinces. Still crowds of sprightly people began to form themselves behind the hedges of soldiers of the Line, Chasseurs, and the National Guard; windows were everywhere thrown up, and ladies in the elegant white morning wrapper peculiar to Parisians appeared, while gentlemen in loose morning attire, in gay morning gowns, or jackets of brilliant hue, peeped over their shoulders. The soldiers were more sprightly than usual. It was evident that every section of the people of France, divided and torn by dissensions on other subjects, were of one accord on the Royal visit; and I am most happy to add my testimony in support of the assertion of the *Moniteur*—that "all Paris has, with that tact which our heart can feel, and we regret to find themselves as the hosts of her Majesty; and the smallest shops, the humblest houses in streets which her Majesty did not traverse, and whose existence she did not suspect, have exhibited a flag, or illuminated a *transparent*. This general endeavour to do the Queen honour should be the subject of special remark in all English papers. Even the *Journal des Débats* is pleased; although it takes care, while expressing this approbation, to trace the alliance, not to the present Emperor, but to the House of Orleans. The most superficial reader of recent history will know how to dispose of such an argument; and to balance between the spirit of low chicane that governed Louis Philippe's foreign policy, and the chivalrous confidence which has characterised that of Louis Napoleon. Such unscrupulous perversion of facts ill supports the party for which it is intended; and if the Paris visitor may judge from the exterior aspect of the French capital at the present moment, such views meet with but the coldest regard of the people. Thus, on Monday, the 27th of August, the crowds of people who lined the Boulevards blocked up the windows, and invaded the house-tops, to give a fine, well greeting to the Queen, were neither hired *chasseurs* nor organised *h*yperites. They were there to give expression to honest enthusiasm, with not caring to turn back so far as the years when Louis Philippe kept the *bureau* of an *agent de change* at the Tuileries. A French crowd is not easily moved. Frenchmen seldom or never cheer in the streets. Still, on this occasion, when the report of the cannon from the Invalides came rolling along the Boulevards, loud cheers followed in its wake, to prove that when our neighbours are really and truly unanimous and in earnest, they know how to applaud, and that they begin to understand the English "Hurrah!" People now began to form an idea of the effect the Boulevards would have presented had the Royal visitors arrived in Paris before twilight, for still banners, and flags, and inscriptions decorated every house, still trophies marked the prominent points of the route, and triumphal arches spanned the splendid way. The cannon roared at eleven o'clock in the morning, announcing the departure of the Royal guests from the Tuileries. Rumours the most contradictory had been spread abroad on the subject of the cortege. According to some pretensions authorities the Queen was to pass in a royal car, and in a close carriage to the station; according to others, the departure was to be an affair of State, conducted with all conceivable solemnity. The latter rumour proved to be the correct one. As the brilliant Staff of Generals, headed by a squadron of Cuirassiers, turned down the Rue Castiglione, it became evident that a splendid show was behind them. The General in command was M. Renaud, attended by a brilliant Staff. Very imposing it looked as it moved slowly forward, backed by the scarlet uniforms of the band of the Guides. This was followed by another military band, headed by M. Molern which includes some of the most remarkable instrumental performers in France, and which has recruited its strength from abroad, as from Brussels, whence it brought the *chef de bande*, some sixty men strong. This followed the Staff, and preceded a squadron of the regiment to which it belongs. After the Guides came four Piqueurs preceding four splendid carriages, drawn by two horses, and three State carriages, drawn by six horses. The splendour of these equipages—literally covered with gold—drew the crowd to believe at first that they must contain the Queen and the Emperor. Some people took off their hats, and others made ready for a lusty cheer; but, glancing along the line, they saw that the point of attraction lay still in the distance. The cheers were only turning out of the Rue de Rivoli into the Rue Castiglione when these first State carriages were crossing the Rue St. Honoré into the Place Vendôme. In these carriages were the suites of the two Courts, and Lord and Lady Cowley. They were followed by eight splendidly-equipped Piqueurs, who were before a gorgeous State carriage, the body of which was green, richly relieved by gilt ornamentation. In this vehicle the Prince of Wales sat in the place of honour, wearing over a black velvet tunic a tartan scarf. He appeared to take a lively delight in the affair, preserving, in some apparent sense of the important part he was playing in this historical event. In the carriage with him was Prince Napoleon. Thus, preceding the Queen and Emperor, were the heir-apparent and the heir-presumptive to the throne of the two leading nations of the world; the one being a fair and delicate boy, the other a mature man, with a presence recalling to the old people who were among the throng the splendid head of the hero of Austerlitz. Opposite these two prominent figures sat Lord Clarendon and Marshal Vaillant. A few chasseurs closed the first State carriage, and this royal group had not long been followed by another, drawn by eight horses, containing the Queen of England, the Emperor, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal. As this splendid vehicle, made for the Emperor's wedding, advanced slowly, cheers from nearly every throat greeted its occupants. The Queen bowed repeatedly, and appeared delighted with the wonderful heartiness of the cries that surrounded her. On her Majesty's right rode Marshal Magnan, Colonel Fleury (first Equerry); and Colonel de Vallabregue (Equerry); on the left hand, near Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, were the Marquis de la Woestine, Commander in Chief of the National Guard; General Count de Colte, Aide de Camp; and Colonel Lepic, Commander of the Cent Gardes. I may here add, that General Rolin, of his Imperial Majesty's household (to whom we have been much indebted in the course of our inquiries into the details of her Majesty's visit) rode near the Prince of Wales. Among the notabilities forming part of this splendid cortege I should mention the names of General Charobert, for whom hundreds looked out with the utmost anxiety. The Imperial carriages were followed by the Generals of Division and Brigade; the Cent Gardes, and a squadron of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, preceded by their band. These picked soldiers, splendidly equipped, brought up the procession. It progressed at a walking pace only the heads of the horses in the two State carriages being held by grooms in rich liveries. Cries of "Vive la Reine" and "Vive l'Empereur!" were mingled everywhere with the hearty hurrahs of the thousands of Englishmen who occupied the windows. All went on with the orderly crowd. And so the Queen was conducted to the Strasbourg Railway cheered by every rank of the Emperor's subjects. This terminus was richly prepared, as on the occasion of her Majesty's arrival. Fresh flowers were banked up on all sides, and in one spot some brilliant dahlias exhibited the interwoven initials of Victoria and Albert. Here all the great functionaries of state were drawn up to present their respects to the Queen. Their visits made the usual wonderful inlets of the Imperial ladies in the complete a beautiful scene. As her Majesty entered the station a salvo of artillery announced to the good people of Paris that the Queen of England was about to leave their hospitable city. Her Majesty slowly bowed to people assembled immediately entered the [illegible] the Princess Royal following, assisted by the Prince [illegible]. In a few minutes the train moved forward amid the [illegible] the graceful waving of handkerchiefs—towards home!

Before leaving St. Cloud the Queen had given orders to Colonel Phipps [illegible] to the Minister of the Interior the sum of £100*l.* to be distributed among the most unfortunate in the city of Paris; but this appears to be all that was done in the way of presents or thanks for gifts before leaving, if we except the gratuities given, of course, to the Imperial servants. The announcement in the next day's *Moniteur* explained this omission. The Queen had received so many letters while at St. Cloud that it had been impossible to send replies to all of them, but replies would be forthcoming after the arrival of the Court in London.

THE ARRIVAL AT BOULOGNE.

The progress to Boulogne was performed in five hours. At Amiens her Majesty had a most enthusiastic reception; but at Boulogne a new triumphal entry awaited her. The town, which I described to your readers as prepared for the Royal arrival, was even gayer when ready for the Royal departure. The long line of white houses upon the quay was covered with flags and devices representing the alliance. Banners fluttered everywhere. Every train and every boat swelled the tide of human life in the little town. Thousands of people were determined to see the Royal embarkation at any personal inconvenience. Then a splendid review was promised upon the beach. It was clear that the Utopia for which the hotel keepers had sighed all through the summer had arrived. They could demand any price; and every hotel-keeper, placing his hand upon his heart, may declare that he was fully engaged in the elaboration of golden bay while the sun of Royalty shone for him. With this propensity it would be useless to quarrel. The proprietors of the Maison Dorée have written to the *Daily News* to contradict the assertion made. I believe, on that journal, that no parties were admitted to the private cabinets of this establishment who did not engage beforehand to spend 300 francs—showing hereby a delicacy of feeling on the subject that will infallibly earn for them the disgust of their fraternity. I could point to establishments less scrupulous, as to the Hôtel des Etrangers in the Rue Vivienne, where a notice is posted up in every room, intimating to its occupant that, during the Exhibition, all who do not dine at the *table d'hôte* will pay extra for their lodgings. Our friends of Boulogne were not, therefore, alone in the exaggerated notions of the value of space on the day when the Queen of England arrived to review the troops and dine at the Pavilion Hotel within sight of the white cliffs of Dover.

A salute of one hundred guns from the Capecure battery, taken up by the fleet off the port, announced to the people of Boulogne, and to the Camps in its vicinity, that the Queen of England was at the railway station. The Royal and Imperial party included the Prince Napoleon, Baron James Rothschild, and other directors, represented the railway company; and M. Achille Adam, the Mayor, with the Sous-Préfet, and other functionaries in elaborate uniforms, represented the town. The carriages drawn up in front of the prettily-decorated station were immediately in request. Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Marchioness of Ely occupied one carriage on one side of which rode the Emperor, and on the other, Prince Albert, both in uniform. The escort was composed of Lancers, Dragoons, Carabiniers, and a few of the Cent Gardes. The band of the Lancers preceded the cortège. As the party proceeded along the port to military music, the noble Marquis de Hastings, the yacht's owner, on horseback [illegible] mounted on horseback for a short time. There is little to describe in the review, which did not last longer than twenty minutes, save in the striking contrast it offered to those reviews held by the present Emperor's uncle in this neighbourhood to [illegible] their animosity against that nation whose Sovereign now rode side by side with the Emperor of France. After the review several new rockets were tried, one of which is said to have travelled two leagues before it burst. Some day we may hear of the possibility of bombarding Dover from Calais!

After the review, the Royal and Imperial visitors retired to the hotel, where, at eight o'clock, the banquet was served for fifty people. The company included the Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers.

As day declined the good people of Boulogne began to display their illuminations: light sprung up in every direction, till, as the hour of embarkation arrived, the scene beneath was fully beautiful. A few minutes past eleven o'clock the Queen, accompanied by her Royal guests, left the hotel and went on board her yacht. The [illegible] between the two Sovereigns was most cordial. It was [illegible] the yacht moved forward on her way to England. As she [illegible] the vast undulations of the coast hung thus marked by brilliant lines of light. But this was not all—the port, that from the sea seemed to be like a splendid serpent, lay along the dark shore, sent up as a parting greeting to the Queen of the Sea, now upon her beloved element, a gorgeous show of fireworks. And then the yacht steamed over a calm sea, under a splendid moon, to England.

On Tuesday morning, the 28th of August, people were astir very early at Portsmouth, to catch the first glimpse of the yacht that was bearing the Queen back to England. But it was seven o'clock before she appeared on the horizon. At eight o'clock the noble vessel passed the Nab Light vessel. She then ran through Spithead, and reached Osborne at half past eight; but the Queen and Prince did not land before twenty minutes past ten, carrying back with them, we must trust and believe, only the kindest remembrances of this most successful visit to Paris.

Your readers are fully aware of the almost superstitious faith with which people talk of the Queen's weather. Her Majesty's previous experiences have been repeated throughout her French visit; for, with the exception of the evening on which the Royal party went to the Opera Comique, the most beautiful skies heightened the effect of every festival given by the Emperor in her Majesty's honour. The day after the Queen left Paris, however, the fine weather broke up, and has been showery, and even chilly at times, ever since.

AN ENORMOUS VASE. One of the curiosities of Paris is the enormous vase which ornaments the court of a house in the Rue des Marais St. Germain. It is said to have been planted there by Racine, and supposing that he did it in the best year of his life, the vase must be now not less than 156 years of age, as that celebrated writer died in 1698. It is this year in an unusually flourishing condition, and covered with fine fruit.

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.—In a few days the members of the eleven Congress assemble in Paris. Representatives of all the great Powers of Europe have been delegated to attend. On the part of England, Dr. Farr, General Register-office; Mr. Albany Fonblanque, Statistical Director of the Board of Trade; and Mr. Voisey, of the Board of Trade, have been nominated by the Lords of the Treasury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Lords of the Privy Council.

MONEY ORDERS.—The following order has just been issued by the General Post-office:—"That in all cases in which the payee's signature be as full as the name given by the remitter, and be not in any way inconsistent there with, 2. The payee will not be henceforth required to furnish the address of the remitter, though he will still have to give the remitter's name. Although it will no longer be necessary to enter the remitter's address in the advice, the remitter will still be required to furnish it, and postmasters must, as heretofore, enter it in their journals."

FIRST UNDER FIRE.—To say that I felt no fear on going into [illegible] a senseless boast. I did feel considerable apprehension on the first burst, and until heated to a degree of preternatural excitement. After the [illegible] fellow! There's Smith or Thompson down." The first whom I saw [illegible] in the action was a Rifleman. Just as we had reached [illegible] the hill, he [illegible] with a cry of anguish, staggering to the [illegible] a musket-ball had entered his mouth. The horror imprinted [illegible] impression on me at the moment, and the recollection of it haunted me long afterwards. After our return to the bottom of the hill from which we had started in pursuit of the enemy, the excitement of action having gradually passed away, we all felt very tired, and were soon glad to ground ourselves. The groans of the wounded men, who were collected on a plot of grass close by, and over whom [illegible] were busy during the whole night, distressed us, and prevented [illegible] At length fatigue prevailed. Next morning the regiment to which I belonged, right [illegible] Brigade 6th Infantry, had the duty assigned to us of charging the line of Cape Gate. While performing my share of this duty, I again felt [illegible] in these [illegible] allowing up all perception of personal danger, and [illegible] the ground were set. As on the former occasion, [illegible] and was succeeded by a feeling of great [illegible] observed both men and officers, certain indications of a fulness of the heart, and an inclination [illegible] to shed tears, which, indeed, in some [illegible]

THE MAI NGO PLATE.—In our [illegible] this [illegible] relay, at [illegible] omitted to state that [illegible] Thames Wild [illegible] for the season, the Pique [illegible] Fairmead of the [illegible] which was [illegible] done by the executive [illegible] Lieutenant Wilson, who, for this purpose, visited Paris in May.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALL the world will be flocking to Doncaster next week, to see if "The Squire" can put the seal on the most wondrous sporting career in history, by winning the St. Leger in his native county. The meeting presents a very well-filled list, and as £1755 is given to be run for, the Corporation can no longer be charged with their ancient stinginess. The principal races of the eight set down for Tuesday are the Champagne Stakes and the Great Yorkshire Handicap. To the former especial interest is attached, as Artillery (Basham), Bird-in Hand (Marson), Mario (Templeman), The Danube (A. Day), and Mary Copp (Bartholomew), will most probably go for it, while some others will be sent to try and take their measure. There has been very little betting as yet on the Handicap but Midsummer, Little Harry, and Fanny Gray, have all been backed, and the last named is remarkably well in. The St. Leger day has been reached, but the weights for the Doncaster Plate (81 subs.) are not yet out; it is said that Lord Derby's Fazzoletto will make his maiden appearance against Manganese, Kalipoge, and perhaps Maid of Masham colt, in the Municipal Stakes. Rifleman's meteor-like appearance at York has invested the St. Leger (which will bring out some very fine-looking animals) with no small interest, and we anticipate that a field of at least sixteen will be found at the post. As far as we can learn, it will be selected from the following, to wit: Noisy (Goater), Cavalier (Wells), Grenadine Enclave (Bartholomew) Paros (Rogers), The Herald (Aldcroft), Marchioness (Templeman), Mosquito (Holmes), Blooming Heather (Charlton), Rotherham (J. Marson), Lord of the Isles (Prince), Capucine, Claret (Basham), Rifleman (Nat), Lady Tatton (Osborne), Oulston (A. Day), Sanchoo, Clementina colt (Sly), and perhaps Rambling Kate (Whitehouse), Rajah (Bumby), and some four or five others, whose owners determine to run for the name of the thing on the last morning. Corobus is, we fear, a hopeless case: Capucine has not looked very well, and Fazzoletto's engagement at York is making her a very strong outsider, and we hear that Job Marson is to have the mount in case Mr. A. Johnstone and Lord Clifden forego their claims on him. Oulston is too loose and weak-framed a horse to struggle home under a high weight like 8 st. 7 lbs., and, after Rifleman's defeat of the game Fandango at York, when he himself was only three parts prepared, we do not see how he can well lose. We should not be surprised to see Rotherham and Oulston finish second and third, with Lord of the Isles and Capucine well up with them. Rajah is somewhat sorely tried as to whether the latter pair will "stay" so well as their adherents fancy. The "Yorkshire roar" from twice one hundred throats if "The Squire" wins, will be worth going many a mile to hear

On Thursday, which has six events, Artillery, despite his 7 lb. extra, has little to fear in the Two Year-Old Stakes: and The Cropper (8 st.) is it meant, capitally well in for the Cleveland Handicap. *The* race of the day is the Eglinton Stakes, in which Manganese, Chullee, Oliteritza, Leamington, Cossack, Thirsty Boy, Heir of Lynn, and Eglantine, seem among the most likely starters. On Friday the meeting concludes with seven races. Bonnie Morn, Saraband, Jack Sheppard, Frederick, Rifleman, and Lord of the Isles, are all in the Don Stakes, where the mile distance exactly suits the latter's very high turn of speed. Capucine her companion, Dame Trot, Treachery, Blooming Heather, Fanny Gray, Bianca, Mosquito, Clotilde, &c., against her in the Park Hill Stakes; while Paros, Grenadine Estriere, Herald, The Cropper, Shorcham, Marchioness, Vandal, Claret, Oulston, Sanchoo, and Lady Tatton, are in the Doncaster stakes. The Doncaster Cup promises, if rumour be true, a stirring contest between Wild Dayrell, Fandango, and perhaps Rifleman. Wild Dayrell has never yet performed in public over more than a mile and three-quarters; and even if Fandango has to face Derby and the St. Leger without her, he will require an immense deal of beating over his favourite two miles and a half—a distance at which immense horses like Wild Dayrell (who cannot take a very strong preparation) are wont to tire. If the three go, we should expect to see Mr. Wilson or Grimshaw on the Imperial bowlers at Birmingham; while on Thursday the *venue* will be Luton, and the wicket defendants 22 Bedfordshire men. Wilsher's Yorkshire score was 148; but the bowling was very weak, and he was only caught out at last.

The following are the names by which members of the London Unity Club, from Putney-bridge to Lambeth, on Monday; and Lowe and Wallinger will row their 6*h* match on the same afternoon, from Putney to Mortlake. Hastings Regatta is also fixed for Tuesday; while Thursday claims the Littlehampton and Bognor (Horsham-town) regattas, and the Prince of Wales' Club sailing-match off Erith. The yacht *Thought*, we are glad to say, only "went down off the Foreland, with all hands" in a newspaper paragraph.

Most of the partridges we have as yet seen have been small, and in some parishes shooting has, by common consent, been deferred to the 10th, though the harvest is by no means backwards. A strange case has occurred in Yorkshire, in which a band of poachers have taken the gamekeepers of a noble Lord before the magistrates, and charged them with netting partridges in a field outside their master's preserves.

Simcom, and several more of the stud of the late Lord Caledon, will be sold in Ireland on Monday; and blood-stock of every description, including Cossack's eldest born, the yearling Dundas, Charles XII., St. Martin, Gamesboy, &c., will be brought to the hammer at Doncaster. The front of the Reindeer will not, however, be enlivened with a second sale of greyhounds, like the Barnard-Bedlamite one of last year. Pigearo is just dead, at the age of eleven, but Bedlamite, Field-Marshal, and Mocking Bird, will perpetuate his memory, as he did that of his great sire, King Cob.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY

Racing Stakes [illegible] Horse, 5 *st.*
Shoals Handicap. Eaglecot, 1. Barrel, 2
Leamington Stakes [illegible] Tea Caddy, 2
Castle Park Stakes [illegible] Brown Jug, 1. Goldinl, 2.
Queen's Plate [illegible] Rosalpin, 1. Dominie, 2.
Cranthan Stakes. Cardiff Lass, 1. Falcon, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Great Warwickshire Stakes.—Illuminator, 1. Sirocco, 2.
Avon Stakes. Stark, 1. Crookshanks, 2.
Town Plate.—Mary, 1. Athenstone, 2.
County Stakes.—Lady Bird, 1. The Early Bird, 2.
Borough Handicap.—Anniversary, 1. Byrsa, 2.
Warwick Cup.—Rataplan, 1. Hornby, 2
Surry Handicap.—Ratcatcher, 1. Rataplan, 2.
Walter Cup.—Humgudin, 1. Caliph, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Swaleliffe, 1. Flageolet, 2.
Selling Stakes. Mary, 1. Athenstone, 2.
Match for 300 sovs.—Flyaway walked over

DOVER AND CINQUE PORTS REGATTA.—This regatta came off on Thursday, the 30th of August, with considerable éclat. The arrangements were excellent, the weather all that could be desired; a cloudless sky, a fine easterly breeze for the yachts, and a calm sea for the rowing matches, left nothing to be wished for. The Mayor of Dover, W. H. Payne, Esq., has for some years past kindly officiated as chairman of the committee of the sections, in conjunction with that body, have mainly contributed to raise this regatta to the first-class position it now holds; and this year it has received much additional support from the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Commodore of the Royal London Yacht-club. The first race on the cards of the day was that between yachts, over 20 and not exceeding 80 tons, for a purse of 30 sovereigns. The course, from abreast the Flag-ship lines round, formed a distance of about 30 miles. The following started.—*Adrante*, 22 tons, Wm Patterson, Esq., owner; *Napoleon*, 40 tons, H Chilton, Esq.; *Amazon*, 48 tons, A. Young, Esq. At 12 o'clock a signal-gun was fired, the start was effected; but the *Amazon* soon drew ahead and maintained the lead, leaving the *Napoleon* by 18 min. 50 secs., and the *Adrante* by 29 min. 44 secs. The second race was for a purse of 20 sovereigns, and the following yachts were entered and came to the starting-place—the course was twice round:—*Kitten*, 13 tons, R. Leach, Esq., owner; *Violet*, 10 tons, J. R. Kirby, Esq.; *Fawn*, 13 tons, F. T. Biddle, Esq. The *Violet* gave up the first round, and the *Kitten* beat the *Fawn* by twenty-one minutes. The third was a first-class galley race, open to the coast, which was won by the *Arrow* of Ramsgate. Then followed some excellent skiff races and sculling matches, and the sports of the day wound up with a capital duck hunt. [illegible] ball was held in the evening, and was attended by the rank and fashion of the town and neighbourhood

THE NEW CAMP ON WOOLWICH-COMMON.—The new Camp is progressing rapidly towards long completed. Between forty and fifty of the huts are [illegible] on the outside, and a considerable number boarded inside. A wise precaution has been taken in the erection of a number of these huts, by covering them on the outside with sheet iron, which is placed between every second wooden hut, so that if one of the wooden huts take fire, the iron one intervening would, it is thought, prevent the fire from extending. These iron huts are to be boarded in the interior the same as the wooden huts. The Camp is to be flushed by the end of this month, and then the Queen's Own Light Infantry Militia (Tower Hamlets) is to leave their present encampment, and be under their quarters in the new one.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. A. Turner, to Burnham Deepdale, near King's Lynn, Norfolk; the Rev. W. Carter, to Slingsby, Yorkshire; the Rev. T. Gibbons, to St. Peter Tavey, Devonshire; the Rev. F. W. Watson, to Ickleford, Hertfordshire; the Rev. S. G. Wood, to West Keal, near Spilsby. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. J. Camidge, to Wakefield, the Rev. P. Halton, to Sompting, near Worthing; and Cranbrook, The Rev. T. W. Jones, to Llanyeyn-y-Traucocd, Cardiganshir ; the Rev. E. Barnwell, to Bridge Sollers, near Boston, the Rev. C. J. Black, to Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire.

A testimonial was presented to the Rev. George Stokes, on his relinquishing the Curacy of St. Mary, East Bourne, Sussex.

SALE OF A CHURCH LIVING.—The advowson and right of presentation to the Rectory of Lytchett-M. travers, in the county of Dorset, was sold at Garraway's Coffee-house on Wednesday. It consists of an excellent Rectory-house, with gardens, 110 acres of glebe land, let at £114 per annum, while the rent-charge in lieu of tithes is computed at £423 per annum. The total value of the living was estimated at £607 a year, and was considered worth £7000. The competition was by no means brisk. Offers were made slowly until the sum had reached £2450 ; but at this it was knocked down.

NEW FLOATING FIRE-ENGINE.—A large vessel, intended to be fitted up with a very powerful steam fire-engine, has been built at Mr. Mare's yard, Blackwall. When completed it will replace the floating engine at present moored near Southwark-bridge, which will be removed to Rotherhithe.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. STRAHAN, BATES, AND PAUL.—According to arrangement, Sir John Dean Paul and Messrs Strahan and Bates appeared at Bow-street Police-court on Wednesday, before Mr. Jardine, accompanied by their bail. Mr. Humphreys appeared on the part of the prosecution and Mr. Lewis for the defendants. Mr. Lewis hoped that the defendants would be remanded for a longer period than a week, as it was impossible that the investigation could be gone into and it would be a great hardship if they were compelled to be tried at the September sessions. Mr. Humphreys opposed the application. Mr. Jardine said it was desirable that the case should be closed as speedily as possible, but at present he was unable to interfere with the existing arrangements. The recognizances were then enlarged, and the defendants were further remanded until Wednesday next.

TRANSPORTS FOR THE WAR. A return has been issued which shows that, between the 1st October, 1853, and the 1st March, 1855, inclusive, 252 transports were employed in carrying troops or munitions for the war in the East. Of the 169 transports 150 were steamers.

CAMP AT THE CURRAGH.—This vast Encampment is now all but finished. The troops at present encamped number 8000, and a large extent of staling is being provided in the neighbourhood of Kildare, Newbridge, and Kilcullen, for the purpose of constructing at the two latter 3000 horses for each of those stations. The accommodation has been provided for 2000 men, should it at any time be required. The foundations of the Catholic and Protestant chapels have been laid.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF CANDLES, SUGAR, &c.—A general advance in the price of white and brown sugar and candles took place this week in the metropolis last Monday. For the latter article, which has hitherto been at 6½d. per lb., an advance of 1d. has taken place; and for brown and white sugar the increase has been 1d. per lb.

THE CUDHAM MURDER.—On Wednesday night, at about half-past ten o'clock, Feeling, the suspected murderer of Mrs. Bagley, was taken to the Greenwich police-station, having been apprehended at Waterlooroad, Clapham-junction, by police-constable Johnson. He was brought up to the Court [illegible] and was remanded to Maidstone gaol, where he will undergo an examination. He had in his possession a bundle of clothes which were known to have been on Mrs. Bagley's body.

MR. JOSEPH SAMPSON GAMGEE, one of the surgical staff of the Royal Free Hospital, left London for Novara, on the evening of Saturday, last Sept., as First-class Staff Surgeon and Chief of the Medical Corps to the Anglo-Italian Legion now assembling in the North of Italy under General Percy.

A REPUBLICAN RIOT.—An insurrectionary movement has taken place in Ar ges, the chief town of the department of Mayenne. It would appear that Republican songs and cries were used, and that nearly 1000 persons were led on by two exiles, political prisoners, named Chauvin and Guerry, with the intent of attacking the town. General d'Angeli, in command of the district, was obliged to call out the troops, and it was not until the cavalry charge d the rebels that they dispersed. The two ringleaders named above, who had not long since been summoned by the Emperor, were taken prisoners, and several others. A cart was seized containing gunpowder, balls, and muskets. The precise nature of the manifestation is not known, but some declare it to be an attempt to proclaim the Republic, whilst others affirm that the secret societies had nothing whatever to say to it, but all was caused by the dearness of provisions.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing to the continued decrease in the stock of gold in the Bank of England, the enhanced rates of discount, and the prospect of money becoming scarce in the Corn Market has been pretty tight this week, and prices have fallen half one-half per cent. There is no doubt whatever but that the next two or three returns from the Bank will show a further considerable falling off of bullion, as the whole of the gold received from New Zealand and Australia has been shipped to the Continent, and over £1,000,000 has been forwarded to Constantinople on account of the Turkish Loan. Under these circumstances numerous sales of stock have been made by the *Bear* party, and those on account of the public have been trifling.

On Monday scarcely any Money business was transacted, as the settlement Account were concluded, and prices were, consequently, drooping. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91¾ down to 91½ ; the Three per Cent Consols, 91½ to 92⅜ ; and the New Three per Cents, 92. Long Annuities, 1860, were 4 1-16 ; Ditto, 1885, 17 1/16. India Bonds 16/6 heavy at 50s. ; and Exchequer Bills, 11s to 15s. prem. The Common Stock was 91¾ prem. Exchequer Bonds were done at 100¾. The dealings on Tuesday were limited, but no further decline ; and another quotation for Consols Stock was 216¾. The Three per Cents Reduced realised from ¾ ; the Three Per Cent Consols, 90⅝ ; the New Three per Cents, 92 ; Long Annuities 1860, 3⅞ ; Ditto, 1885, 17 1/16 ; India Bonds declined to 47s. ; and Exchequer Bills were 11s. to 15s. The Bonds sold at 100¾. The account prices for Consols was 90⅝. On Wednesday prices fluctuated to a considerable extent with a heavy market. The leading quotations were as follow :—Three per Cents Reduced, 91½ ⅝ ; Three per Cent Consols, 90½ to ; New Three per Cents, 92⅜ to 91½ ; Five per Cents, 117 ; Long Annuities 1860, 4 ; Ditto 1885, 3⅞ ; Ditto, 1885, 17 1/16 ; Exchequer Bills, 11s. to [illegible] and India Bonds, 50s. premium. Exchequer Bonds were 100¾ to ¼. The dealings on Thursday were small, and the Directors of the Bank of England advanced the minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent. In consequence of this step there was a corresponding rise took place. The Three per Cents were from 90⅝ to 90⅞ ; the New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92⅜ ; and the Reduced, 91½ to 91¾. Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 14s. ; India Bonds, 52s. prem. ; Exchequer Bonds, 100¾ to 100⅝.

The imports of bullion have been nearly 500,000 dollars from Mexico, and about 300,000 dollars from Valparaiso. [illegible] Owing to the large export of gold to Turkey already noticed, about £200,000 has been sent to France, and about £993,000—£111,000 being in gold—to India, China, Manilla, &c.

[illegible] gave the leading quotations :—Brazilian Five per Cents ; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84 ; Chilian New Six per Cents, 87 ; Ecuador Bonds, [illegible] Mexican Three per Cents, 20 ; Peruvian Five per Cents, [illegible] Russian Five per Cents, 108 ; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, [illegible] Spanish Three per Cents, 34 ; Ditto New Deferred, [illegible] Three per Cents, 93¾ ; Ditto, Four per Cents (New Scrip), 18 prem ; Venezuela four-and-a-half per Cents, 80 ; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾ ; and Dutch Four per Cents, 96.

[illegible] in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been less extensive, yet prices [illegible] Agra and Masterman's Bank were realised 34 ; English, Scottish, and Australian, 17¾ ex div. ; London, 53¾ ; London and Westminster, 43¾ ; London and South-Western Bank, 13¾ ; Union of Australia, 73 ; Union of London, 29¾.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled heavy, and the quotations have the whole undergone a further decline. [illegible] were Six per Cents, 114¾ ; Crystal Palace, 2¾ ; General Screw Steam Company, 1⅝ ; London Docks, 103 ; Victoria Docks, 80 ; North of Europe Steam, 14 ; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1 ; Scottish Australian Investment, new, ¾.

Canal Shares have been dull, and almost nominal. Derby, 84 ; Oxford, 110 ; Regents, 14¾ ; Rochdale, 60 ; Stourbridge, 290 ; Wilts and Berks, 44.

Railway Shares have ruled heavy, and the quotations have given way. The Bank Stock Shares were [illegible] 13¾ ; Vauxhall, 21¼ ; Waterloo, 3⅝.

All Railway Shares have been heavy, and the quotations have given way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday :—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 25¾ ; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston 43 ex div. ; Caledonian, 68⅜ ; Eastern Counties, 10⅜ ; Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee, 11 ; Great Northern, 87¾ ex div. ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 101 ex div. ; Great Western, 65¾ ex div. ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81⅜ ; London and Blackwall, 6⅜ ; London and Brighton, [illegible] London and North-Western, 93⅜ ; [illegible] ; North British, [illegible] ; North-Eastern, [illegible] ; North Staffordshire, 10 ; [illegible] ; South Australian, [illegible] ; South Wales, 32.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTS.—[illegible] ; Lancaster and Carlisle, 17 ; Midland, [illegible] ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, Five per Cent, 109 ex div ; Ditto, Half per Cent, 104 ex div. ; Midland Consolidated, 19¾ ; Ditto, Half per Cent, 9 ⅝ ex div. ; North Eastern (Berwick), 84 ex div. ; Oxford, Wor cester, and Wolverhampton, 106 ex div

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9⅝ ; Belgian Eastern Junction, 2¼ ; East Indian, 5¼ ; Grand Trunk of Canada (A issue), 10¾ ; Great Central of France, 15¾ ; Great Luxembourg Shares, 3⅛ ; Ditto, Obligations, 3 ; Great Western of Canada Shares, 23⅝ ; Ditto, 6⅝ ; Lyons and Geneva, 17⅝ ; Royal Danish, 31.

Mining Shares have been heavy, and the quotations have ruled almost nominal :—On Thursday, Cocaes and Cuiaba were done at 3⅛ ; Great Polgooth 2⅝. Santiago de Cuba have marked 4⅝ ; Tin Croft, 3⅝ ; and United Mexican, 3⅛.

Friday Evening.

Compared with yesterday, the Consol Market has been steady to-day, and prices have an upward tendency. The New Three per Cents are 92¾ ⅞ ; the Three per Cents Reduced, 91⅝ ¾, and the New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ¾. Bank Stock, 217¾. Most Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are firmer.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday we have had a slight increase in the arrivals of English, with an upward tendency. The 1200 quarters of the country left us on Tuesday, up to-day was [illegible] The show of samples was, therefore, trifling. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, and, in some instances, the old wheats produced a little more money than on Monday. The supply of foreign wheat was but moderate. Holders held most kinds above the rates of buyers, consequently, only a limited business was done. We were well supplied with foreign barley, but the show of English was limited. The trade was steady, and full quotations [illegible] Malt moved off steadily, at full prices. Although the imports of oats have been large, the oat trade was steady, at Monday's currency. Beans, peas, and flour supported former rates.

Arrivals this Week.—[illegible] wheat, 1390; barley, 490, malt, 3940; oats, 7000; flour, 1600. Foreign: wheat, 12 ; barley, 11,440; oats, 47,910; flour, 6750 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 62s. to 72s ; ditto, white, 70s. to 84s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 56s. to 70s ; rye, 40s. to 42s ; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 33s. to 35s ; malting ditto, 45s. to 52s ; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 66s. to 68s ; brown ditto, 62s. to 64s ; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 70s ; Chevalier, 72s. to 75s ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 27s ; potato ditto, 27s. to 28s ; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 27s ; ditto, white, 25s. to 28s., Sligo ditto, 26s. to 28s ; Longprog, 29s. to 33s ; maple, 31s. to 33s., white, 31s. to 37s ; beans, 36s. to 39s. per qr. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s ; Suffolk, 54s. to 56s ; Stockton and Yorkshire, 54s. to 56s. per 280 lbs.

Seeds.—Canary has advanced 2s. to 4s per quarter, and Rousted is again dearer. New white mustard seed has realised 10s. to 15s. per bushel. Cakes command very full prices, with a moderate supply on sale.

Linseed, English, sowing, 73s to 80s ; Baltic, crushing, 64s to 67s ; Mediterranean and Odessa, 76s. to 78s ; hempseed, 40s. to 50s. per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 24s. per cwt. Rapeseed, new £20 to £23 per last. Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13 10s ; foreign, £10 15s to £12 5s ; rapecakes, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 51s to 54s. per quarter.

Flour.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 9½d. per 4lbs. loaf. Households ditto, 7d to 9½d. per 4 lbs. loaf

Imperial Averages.—Wheat, 72s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 9d.; oats, 20s. 3d.; rye, 42s. 7d.; beans, 40s. 9d ; peas, 38s. 8d.

Scotch Market Averages.—Wheat, 78s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 10d.; rye, [illegible] beans, 40s. 1d.; peas, [illegible] 8d.

Irish Market Averages.—*Week.* Wheat, 72,038; barley, 3814; oats, 6631; rye, 141; beans, 2203 ; peas, 534 quarters.

Tea.—Several speculative purchases having been effected, the values of common sound congous have advanced to 9d. per lb., and are quite as dear as last week.

Sugar.—The business doing in our market is less extensive, yet the late improvement in the quotations is supported. Barbadoes has realised 30s. 6d. to 43s 6d. per cwt. for white, and 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. for yellow. Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 41s ; Bengal, 42s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. Floating cargoes of foreign are steady, and fair to good grocery for refining goods is mostly disposed of at 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Linseed oil is in good request, at 42s. 9d. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. All other oils support former terms. Turpentine is steady, at 36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. For spirits, and 7s. 3d. for rough.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 2s. 8d. to 2s 9d : East India, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9½d. per gallon. There is a fair demand for brandy at fully late rates. Malt spirits, 5s. 6d. per gallon. Cognac, 17 under proof, 2s. 3d., and 18 to 19, 2s. 6d. per gallon.

Provisions and Straw.—Mondlow hay, £4 0s. to £6 6s.; clover, ditto, £4 6s. to £6 16s.; and straw, £1 16s.

Coals (Friday).—[illegible] Newcastle, 8s. 6d ; Lambton, 8s. 6d ; Russell's Hetton, 21s 6d ; South Kelton, 21s. 6d ; Tees, 22s.; West Hartlepool, 22s. 6d.

Wool.—Prices [illegible]

Hops (Friday).—About 50 pockets of new hops have come to hand, and the duty has been fixed from £7 to £8 per cwt. Picking will be general in a few days. The value of yearling and two years is difficult to name. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called £800,000.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).—The show of beasts here to-day was moderate as to number, and very deficient in quality. For most breeds the demand ruled inactive, at barely previous quotations. Although the supply of sheep was extensive, the mutton trade was heavy, at a decline in price of 2s. per 8lb. We had a very slow sale for lambs, the value of which was with scarcely supported. Calves were in moderate supply and steady request, at the late advances. Pigs were tolerably firm. Milch cows met a slowly sale, at £14 to £18 each, for middling to prime quality.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals. Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d to 4s 10d; prime Scots, 5s. 0d to 5s. 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d ; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d to 4s. 10d ; prime large woolled sheep, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d ; small coarse Scotchdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d ; Large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., neat small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d ; lambs, 5s. 6d to 6s. 8d ; suckling calves, 22s. to 30 s ; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 21s each. Supply to-day, 270 beasts, 700 sheep and lambs, 2,600 calves, 300 pigs, 660 pigs, 660 Foreign beasts, 330 sheep and lambs [illegible] calves, 240

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). The trade ruled inactive to-day, as follows—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass :—Inferior beef, 3s. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 0d.; prime large ditto 4s 2d to 4s. 4d ; ditto small ditto, 4s. 6d to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, [illegible] to 4s. 6d.; middling ditto, 4s. 8d to 4s. 10d ; prime small ditto, [illegible] to 5s. 0d ; veal, [illegible] to 4s. 10d.; small pork, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d ; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

BANKRUPTS.

Sir G. de la P. BERESFORD, Finch-yard-east, Warminster, mining and commission agent. —W. GILBERT, Vine-place, Old-street-road, butcher. D. EDWARDS, Jun., Forison, carpenter. A. FRANCIS, late of Grange-park, Ramsgate, street, dealer in mining shares.—T. DUNCAN Keswick, Staffordshire, baker and provision dealer. G. PYKE, Bristol, [illegible] manufacturer.—G. PYKE, Bristol, [illegible]

H. EY. Torquay, butcher and greengrocer dealer —MARY ANN PARSMORE, Exeter, [illegible] S. FRANCIS, late of Grange-park, Ramsgate, street, dealer in mining shares.—T. DUNCAN Keswick, Staffordshire, baker and provision dealer. G. PYKE, Bristol, [illegible] manufacturer.—G. PYKE, Bristol, [illegible]

H.EY. Torquay, butcher and greengrocer dealer —MARY ANN PARSMORE, Exeter, [illegible]

J. BRYAN (per Bryan, Jun., & Son) Friday's Journal, New Cannock, Shakespear J. [illegible] Glasgow, builder.—N. LIVINGSTON, Greenock, wine and spirit merchant.—J. MILLAR, Monmouth, bookseller and stationer.—J. MACQUEEN, Inverness, boot and shoe [illegible] J. MILLAR, Lodge [illegible]

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 7.

4th Dragoon Guards: Cornet E. Harman to be Adjutant.

7th Capt. A. G. Dickson to be Captain

7th Veterinary Surgeon H. Mayo to be Veterinary Surgeon

1st Provisional Veterinary Surgeon A. H. Cole to be Veterinary Surgeon

10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. E. Levett to be Lieutenant.

13th Lt. E. Wood to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Sec.-Lieut. and Capt. M. B. Perdu to be Captain.

[illegible] Ens. H. Champion to be Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards: Second Lieut. W. T. Bernard to be Captain, Lieut. L. R. Brabazon to be Second Captain, Capt. W. H. Lennox to be Lieut.-Colonel; Second Capt. A. E. H. Anson to be Captain, Lieut. T. C. Dumer to be Second Captain.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. C. J. Fowler to be Captain.

Coldstream Guards: Capt. H. C. Jervoise to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. R. Annesley to be Lieutenant and [illegible]

[illegible] Lieuts. M. J. O'Connell, R. J. [illegible] to be Captains.

[illegible] to be Paymaster.

[illegible] to be Captain.

[illegible] to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Graham to be Lieutenant

[illegible] Ensign J. F. Jones and G. Turville to be Ensigns.

17th Lieut. S. H. Fryer to be Adjutant.

[illegible]

[illegible]

20th Ensign W. F. V. Gordon to be Lieutenant.

23rd Lt. S. Rabbits to be Ensign.

[illegible] Lieut. C. G. C. Norton to be Captain.

[illegible]

Lieut. J. C. Hobbs to be Captain: Assistant-Surgeon G. Thorp to be Surgeon-Major.

[illegible] Capt. J. N. Barton to be Captain; Lieut. A. Lyster to be Adjutant.

[illegible] Lieut. and Captain R. H. Gordon, Lieut. Sir P. A. Halkett, Bart., to be Captains.

[illegible] A. Anderson to be Ensign.

[illegible] Quartermasters of Brigade H. M'Geary and T. Yokes to be Captains of Invalides; Ensigns and Quartermasters of Brigade R. Jodher, H. Hilliker, W. Banks, and J. [illegible]

[illegible] J. Hutchinson to be Paymaster of the Irregular Cavalry.

[illegible] Lieut.-Colonel, and to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

[illegible] Ten Banks to be Major.

[illegible] J. C. H. Freeland to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

[illegible] J. Kenny to be Major.

Major W. O. Cameron, to be Major Commandant. J. Shadforth, to be Adjutant; Captain [illegible] Ensign [illegible] to be Quartermaster; C. H. [illegible] to be Surgeon [illegible] Surgeon [illegible] to be Lieutenant. G. O'Brien to be Quartermaster; T. Grosse to be Surgeon. G. Langman to be Veterinary Surgeon. 2nd. J. G. Cooper, to be Cornet.

[illegible] 1st Light Infantry: T. Fermore, G. L. Hallam, to be Majors; [illegible] J. A. Hodgson, [illegible] Major; [illegible] Captains; G. L. Gruel, J. Stampfli, S. Ash, J. Mosbel, J. C. Major, Cornet I. W. Travers, T. Pettigrew, L. Crafer, B. Magnal, A. Hostacher, B. G. Bahler, P. Berger, C. T. Schmidlin, to be Lieutenants; R. Schiffman, J. Romang, S. Harsch, A. Emmerwalst, T. Scharer, J. [illegible] P. Hurst, F. Ernst, F. Krutli, H. Pastar, J. Landerer, R. Roniker, to be Ensigns: P. Berry, Esq., to be Surgeon; A. Schwab, C. Bonvin, O. Wertmuller, to be Assistant-Surgeons

STAFF.—Brevet-Col P. M'Pherson to be Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

PROVISIONAL DEPOT BATTALIONS.—Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major G. Le F. Dickson to be Adjutant.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—Lieut. J. J. C. Irby to be Adjutant.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Majors C. Rose, T. Hockin, A. Hunt, to have the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major G. Le F. Dickson to be Adjutant.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces: Mr. Alexander G. W. J. Pratt, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Second Class Assistant-Surgeon of a Spitfield Battalion; promoted to rank as supernumerary.

RETIRE.—Colonel G. Macdonald to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel H. C. S. Clifford to be Colonel in the Army, Brevet-Major C. Seagrave to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Captain F. R. Mein to be Major in the Army, Lieut.-Col F. Bean to be Colonel; Brevet-Col W. Barbary to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col J. Graham to be Colonel in the Army (the rank being honorary only); Brevet-Major R. Saunders to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army (the rank being honorary only); Captain J. N. Burton to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. N. Burton to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army

ADMIRALTY, SEPT 8

Royal Marines: First Lieut. and Adjutant R. G. Dauville to be Captain; Second Lieut. M. H. Price to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS

T. GODFREY, Forton-street, Shrpl. [illegible] R. [illegible] Normanton, builder.—T. LINWOOD, York, [illegible] J. [illegible] Lancaster, Ironmaster, Keighley.—E. WAGER, Lankhilton, Cornwall, auctioneer and shareholder.—A. TAYLOR, Westgate-[illegible] Yorkshire, lime and coal-merchant.—R. TAGGART, and W. CRAMPTON, Bedford, Staffordshire, [illegible] manufacturers.—J. ALLERIDGE, Leeds, chemist.—J. PLAYER, Wimborne-[illegible] Dorsetshire, [illegible] J. JACQUES and I. SELIG, traders, Liverpool.—G. HOPKINS, [illegible] Bristol.—W. PATTULLO, Thornhill-place, Caledonian-road, and Holloway, baker.—J. SIMPSON, Louth, painter and paperhanger.—T. PALMER, Walker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, worsted spinner.—T. GODWIN, Longton, Staffordshire, earthenware dealer.—J. FINLINSON, Headingley, Yorkshire, share-dealer.—J. ATHERLEY, Stourbridge, Worcestershire apothecary.—G. HANCOCK, Preston, Staffordshire, builder.—W. MARRIAT, Doncaster, attorney, solicitor, and broker.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at 5b, Upper Seymour street, Lady Roberts, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Ryde, the wife of [illegible] of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Upper Clapton, the Hon. Mrs. I. Keeler, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Woolwich, the wife of Mr. Charles Philcox, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at Thusbury, Somerset, by the Rev. [illegible] C. Trelawney, of Ham, near Plymouth, Arthur G. Boodle, Esq., of Ham, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John C. Boodle, of Thusbury.

On the 30th ult., at Whippingham, Isle of Wight, Major [illegible] W. L. Hancock, R.H.Bpdr. Whitby, Yorkshire, son of the late Rear-Admiral Hancock, C.B., to Clara, widow of R. Macdonald, Esq., 74th H. grenadiers, and youngest daughter of [illegible] Trotter, Esq., of Ashes-green, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

On the 30th ult., at the parish church, Huddersfield, by the Rev. F. Smith, Mr. Robert Whitley, Junior, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Senn, woolstapler, all of Huddersfield.

On the 1st inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. F. T. Atwood, M.A., Vicar of Hornsey-rise, Mr. [illegible] Hammersmith and of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Thos. Hill, Esq., of the Royal Fusiliers, to Mary [illegible] daughter of the late Mr. [illegible] of Lambeth, Lincolnshire.

On the 30th ult., at Eastbourne, Sussex, by the Rev. Dr. Crosse, assisted by the Rev. Charles Caius Wilson, Vicar, the Rev. Daniel Parr Sandford, Curate of St. John's Church, Edinburgh, and [illegible] Chaplain [illegible] to Mary Elizabeth, [illegible] Harcourt, eldest daughter of the late Archdeacon Sinclair.

On the 1st inst., at [illegible] Ernest James Hallam, Esq., of Liverpool, to Catherine [illegible] daughter of the late Andrew Mellis, Esq., merchant, Leith.

On the 1st inst., at [illegible] Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible] Aug. 30, at Dublin, Mr. [illegible] Lagg, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. [illegible]

DEATHS,

On the 25th of August, at Ladbroke-terrace, Notting-hill, Susan, the beloved wife of Robert Cocks, Esq., after long suffering borne with exemplary patience and resignation, aged 40.

On the 30th ult., the Hon. A. W. Chichester, fourth son of the late Lord Templemore, aged 30.

On the 31st ult., in Modena, Ina Rozella, only child, Count de Sells, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain to the late and present Duke of Modena.

On the 28th ult., Henry Forster Godfrey Plumer-st., only child of the Rev. Henry Godfrey Plumer, Incumbent of Lutterworth, Warwickshire, aged seven months.

On the 30th ult., at Tunbridge-wells, of apoplexy, in the 70th year of her age, Sarah N. Ash, the beloved wife of Daniel Bush, Esq., of York-villa, Regent's-park, and third daughter of the late William Chowne [illegible] of Norfolk-island.

On the 2nd inst., at his residence, Packington House, Staffordshire, Thomas Thanet, Sir R. Burton, aged 80.

On the 2nd inst., at Wandsworth-common, Lucy, wife of the Rev. W. H. Tucker, Rector of Burton Bowes.

On the 6th May last, at West Maitland, Australia, whither on a visit to Henry Vindin, Esq., William Kennedy, Esq., of Bellevue, Ayr, N.B., aged 30 years, deeply regretted by his surviving relatives and a large circle of friends, in whom his was endeared by his amiable disposition and many excellences.

On the 30th ult., at Boxlands, near Dorking, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late General Sir James Duff, in the 83rd year of her age.

FIRST TRIAL OF THE MORTARS FITTED ON CAPTAIN JULIUS ROBERTS'S PLAN, AGAINST SEBASTOPOL.

THIS important experiment was made on the 16th ult. At eight o'clock in the morning, the ships all dressed in colours in honour of the Fête de Napoleon—the two French ships firing a salute at noon in the ships. The French had a boat-race; and there were amusements of various kinds on board the *Montebello* and others of their ships during the day. But to the British the most interesting event was the trial of the three new mortar-vessels against Sebastopol.

The day was most favourable, a light air from S.W. just rippled the water along shore, and was the fairest possible for taking the vessels from their anchorage off Kamiesch up to Sebastopol; while there was none of that swell which is so frequent in harbours which would have interfered with their operations more than anything else.

At about eleven o'clock, the vessels weighed and stood up towards Sebastopol (where buoys had been laid for them off the batteries the day before by Captain Wilcox, of H.M.S. *Odin*) and anchored off Picamon Bay, to the westward of Sebastopol: here they remained until two p.m., when they weighed, and stood in for their buoys under direction of Captain Wilcox, by whom they were placed in their position. The *Flamer*, taking her position first, was followed by the *Firm* and *Hardy*—the three vessels being arranged at nearly equal distances from each other; the *Flamer*, being the innermost and nearest to the batteries, was distant about 3600 yards E.S.E. from the Quarantine Battery, which was principally the object of their attack.

The first shell was fired by the *Flamer*, and at once showed that the Quarantine Battery and Fort were within easy range, by falling right into the battery. The first shells from each of the other vessels struck the face of the battery: and the first three shells fired from the *Flamer* [illegible] and all three [illegible] short line (the shells began to [illegible] the centre and range at high into the air). In reply, the Russians at first fired mortars; but finding the shell fall considerably short, they fired two guns at a great elevation, their muzzles pointed into the air like mortars; there were two in the Quarantine Battery which fired principally, and an occasional one from the Quarantine Fort, which is beyond the battery. These guns were directed chiefly on the *Firm*, the shell falling at times falling short—then over and beyond her, or ahead and astern. The greater number of the shells from all the vessels were thrown with remarkable accuracy and precision, and the firing excited general admiration. The shells from the *Flamer* fired twenty rounds, the 8-inch from the Quarantine battery, the next five-and-twenty; the shells from the Quarantine Fort Alexander fifteen, and about 4200 yards, which, with the increased charge from 14 lb. to 16 lb. of powder, she reached as easily, and struck with the same certainty, as she had before done the Quarantine; the shells for parting shell was fired at the Quarantine Battery. At about six p.m. the vessels discontinued firing, and, slipping their buoys, made sail and stood out: as they did so, the Russians began to fire most vigorously from the Quarantine Fort and Battery, and dropped one or two shot very close to the *Flamer*, their precision seeming to increase when they perceived that the vessels had ceased and were preparing to move out; however, they did not succeed in hitting either of the vessels, which made sail very deliberately and standing out with the light breeze, were soon safely at anchor beyond range

The result of this experiment with the mortars slung upon Captain Roberts's plan, has been most satisfactory; the whole of the arrangements answered perfectly, and upon examination after the firing, everything was found quite fit, and not [illegible] The vessels were quite steady and the concussion was not great.

The *Flamer* was under the command of Mr. J. B. Creagh, Mate R.N., of the *Firm* Mr. [illegible] Parrey, Mate R.N., *Pyrenean Expl.*, mortar in charge under direction of Lieutenant J. R. Brookes, R.M.A.

Hardy, Mr. [illegible] Parrey, Mate R.N., *Pyrenean Expl.*, mortar in charge under direction of Lieutenant [illegible] R.M.A.

Firm, Mr. H. K. Lee, Mate R.N., *Odin*; mortar directed by Lieutenant Festing, R.M.A.

Captain Geo. Digby, R.M.A., directed the firing generally.

The Illustration upon the next page, is engraved from a sketch by Mr. Brierly.

VALLEY OF THE BELBEK—CONVEYANCE OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES INTO SEBASTOPOL.

THE Belbek is about three miles north of Sebastopol; and along its valley Mr. Brierly has sketched the conveyance of [illegible] supplies into the fortified town. He describes long trains of waggons coming out at the beach, and then proceeding along shore, by the road to the northern side of Sebastopol. Great clouds of dust denoted their progress, and filled the whole valley behind them. The high land to the north is the Tchadyr-Legh, or Tent Mountain.

FIRST TRIAL OF CAPTAIN JULIUS ROBERTS'S MORTARS AGAINST SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

VALLEY OF THE BELBEC.—CONVEYANCE OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES INTO SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA, OR TRAKTIR-BRIDGE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 24, 1855.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the importance of the defeat sustained by the Russians at the battle of Traktir-bridge. Our allies think and speak of it with a complacency for which we cannot blame them. Unlike Inkerman, this was, it is true, comparatively a bloodless victory on our side, but its effects have, no doubt, been as great as those which followed the hard-won field of the 5th of November. It discouraged and demoralised an enemy whose spirits had not been high, and showed them in a more striking manner than before, that whether they encountered the British and French, or whether they fought the Piedmontese, they could expect nothing but disgrace in the open field. The failure at Traktir-bridge must have been the more disheartening for Russian soldiers, as they were led on under the most glittering promises of brilliant results from victory. Once possessed of the heights of the Tchernaya a few steps would lead them into Balaclava, which must be unprepared for defence; and thence to Kamiesch was but a few hours' march; after which the Allies would be driven into the sea and the fruits of all their labours for a year wrested from them

CROATS' CAMP AT BALACLAVA.

Then would follow the enjoyments of plunder; and the soldiers were told that they would fatten on the plenteous stores of the English at Balaclava and revel in the French wines stored at Kamiesch That the Russian Generals had not fed the hopes of their soldiers without sharing in the delusion which they had so carefully spread amongst their men was evident from the instructions which they had issued, and which, as was discovered in the pockets of General Rüde, went so far as to make provision for every possible contingency of victory. But all these hopes were doomed to disappointment, and the Russians alike frustrated in their hopes of victory and the certainty of plunder. In one great point which did not appear to form part of the openly-expressed expectations of the enemy, the Russians must have been seriously annoyed. There seems to be little doubt at the present time that the numerous reinforcements lately received by Prince Gortschakoff had seriously taxed the powers of the Commissariat to feed them and keep them supplied with water. The position of the Tchernaya, if won, was such as to afford every facility for encamping large bodies of cavalry, where water would be plentiful enough to afford a supply not easily attainable in the summer months from the fountains in the sunburnt mountains of this portion of the Crimea. The men who were found on the battle-field of Traktir bore the marks of severe privation, and although most of them were of the favoured corps of the Imperial Guard, they were thin and worn in flesh, and showed, not only by their physical appearance, but by the feeble manner in which they fought, that more than one fatal influence had been at work to deprive them of stamina and vigour. How else one could account for the Russian loss of 8000 men killed and wounded, when that of the Allies did not reach that of 1000 men, it is difficult to conceive; but whatever may have been the cause of the Russian defeat, there is no doubt that it has caused a degree of despondency amongst them, corresponding to the elation which is felt and expressed by the French at their victory. On one point connected with this battle-field it is necessary to dwell as it involves the honour of both English and French in the moments of elation caused by victory. The Russians, who left about 1400 dead, and a comparatively large amount of wounded on the field, strewed the ground in their retreat with trophies of various kinds. These, consisting of muskets, swords, money, rings, and valuables of various kinds, were indubitably the property of the victors; and there is no doubt that the Zouaves, who are as expert plunderers as they are brave soldiers, lost no opportunity, even in the heat of the action, of taking from the enemy, and especially from the officers, all that they carried about their persons. Thus it was that in the very heart of action General Rüde's sword, his rings, purse, and other things, and in general the money and ornaments of officers, were carried off and concealed. But besides these first prizes of the field there were others which had a value, and which strewed the ground for many hours after the battle had been fought. The Russians had no sooner retreated when the plain was invaded by followers of the English army, by sellers and sutlers of every nation, who carried off indiscriminately muskets, swords, bayonets, boots, and other things to which they had been entitled by no exertion, and which they had no right to remove Unfortunately the lower class of plunderers had had before them examples of similar conduct on the part of officers in our own army, who thought it no harm to carry off a musket here, a spade there, as trophies of the fight in which they had taken no part; so that it was difficult to blame the former without casting some animadversion on the latter. The mischief, however it arose, did not fail to encourage our allies, whose complaints were loudly expressed on the field, and were echoed by the Commander-in Chief, and finally the loss of the most valuable part of the plunder, the disappearance of the swords and effects of officers—most of which, after they had been taken by the French, were sold to the English—gave colour to the assertion that the entire field had been deprived of its relics by strangers who had not a particle of right to them. In consequence of this a general order was issued by General Simpson, of which the following is a copy, stigmatising the offenders on the occasion, at the same time that it exposes the custom indulged in by the French of selling plunder to strangers, when the whole should be reserved for general distribution:—

The great want of consideration shown by officers and other persons attached to the army in visiting the scene of action, and plundering the dead, or purchasing plunder from others, has been the subject of grave remonstrance on the part of our allies. All property whatever on the field belongs to the victorious nation. To appropriate anything is dishonest. To purchase from those who have done so is to encourage their dishonesty and to share their guilt. The Commander of the Forces hopes that this caution will be sufficient to deter those to whom it is addressed from a repetition of such thoughtless conduct. Followers of the army are reminded that they are amenable to its rules and discipline. The police and provosts will in future receive orders to punish offenders on these occasions in the most summary manner.

Before this order was issued more than one officer of the French army had taken the disputed matter into his own hands; and in more than one instance, within my own knowledge, trophies of the field purchased at a high price were taken away by force from their purchasers, notwithstanding their protests that they were entitled to keep what they had paid for. These instances exhibited practically the results of buyers not inquiring into the title of sellers of these articles. But the examples and the orders of the General-in-Chief have not stopped the traffic of trophies, which are now brought to Balaclava in bags; muskets being freely sold at eight to ten francs, swords at five to six francs, and rings at prices considerably above the intrinsic value of the metal in which they are made.

On the subject of the action of Traktir there are other points to notice also, which are worthy of a passing word. There is a party in the French army whose opinion is loudly expressed, and which blames the Piedmontese for not holding their ground longer in the advanced breastwork which formed the extreme position in their front. I only mention this for the purpose of noticing the little jealousies and rivalries of camps, for there is really no foundation for any accusation of want of energy against the Piedmontese. They held an advanced position, as all advanced positions are, with a few men, forming a picket destined to fall back before an attack in force; and that the picket of 150 men in the breastwork acted with the utmost bravery is proved by the fact that they successfully opposed a Russian division for three-quarters of an hour; and, after they were forced out by numbers, retreated in good order, keeping up their front, and facing the enemy until they fell back on another position.

With regard to the siege, there is little to notice that has not reached England in the curt telegraphic despatches of the General-in-Chief. On the morning of Saturday it was observed that a long pier had been commenced on the north side of the harbour of Sebastopol by the Russians. It was suspected then that this was the commencement of a raft bridge destined to join the north with the south side at the foot of Fort Nicholas. On Sunday these expectations were realised; and on Monday the work was seen to extend into the harbour from the south as well as the north side. From that time to this it has rapidly progressed, and the two bridges are about to be joined in the centre of the harbour. The work appears to consist of a series of rafts made fast along the boom of sunken ships, alongside of which are moored the Russian three-deckers. Opinions are divided as to the objects the Russians have in view in the construction of the bridge; some supposing that it is erected to facilitate a retreat in case of disaster; others, to keep up the supplies on the south side with greater facility than is afforded by the roads, which are within the line of fire of the French works overhanging the vale of Inkerman. It is certain that there are large sheds erected at the head of the bridge on the north side, as if for storing provisions or ammunition.

Prisoners who have recently been exchanged and come from Simpheropol say that the inhabitants have been forced to leave their houses, which have been filled with sick, of whom there are no less than thirty thousand destitute of comforts and medical attendants. The state of the sick is said to be very bad. The death of General Totleben is positively declared to have taken place from cholera, after partial recovery from the wounds which he had received. Totleben, you are aware, was the great engineer of the Russians; who last year was a captain in the service, and who this year was a general and aide-de-camp of the Emperor. Totleben was a pupil at the French artillery school at Metz, and is well known by young men, his contemporaries, who are now serving in the works against Sebastopol. The liberality of the French Government, in admitting strangers into its military schools, was here turned against itself, and the education they have given used to their annoyance; a thing that vexes, at the same time that it is visibly a source of pride, to our allies

The bombardment commenced last week, and, sustained exclusively by us, had the intended effect. It enabled the French to proceed rapidly in their works against the Malakoff. Their approaches are not more than fifty yards distant from the work, and, notwithstanding that a vigorous sortie was made on Tuesday, the Russians did no damage, and were thrown back into their redoubts. The shelling has sensibly slackened on both sides since our object was obtained, and is only kept up on our part with sufficient vigour to prevent the enemy from making repairs at night. In this view the bombardment is kept up with tolerable vivacity at night; and musketry firing forms a shrill treble throughout the dark hours to the deep bass of the large mortars and small "cowhorns" (cohorns), as an artilleryman called them the other day in my hearing. Some ineffectual shots have been fired at the new bridge on the harbour, but hitherto without effect. The French have not opened their batteries as yet, and we are all anxiously waiting to see the effect of one of them on the shipping, which still keeps its position near the boom in the centre of the great harbour. As non-military men may ask how it happens that these ships remain untouched in their present positions, when they are in range of our mortars, it is necessary to explain the reasons of this fact. It is true that Fort Constantine, which is much further than these vessels from the Mamelon, fires mortar-shells into that work with ease; therefore the Mamelon works are within the range. This is true, but the range of a mortar is so uncertain, that a ship is an area too small to calculate upon; and there are 500 chances to one that shells will fall on one side or the other without hitting the object aimed at. Direct fire, therefore, is the only useful means to be employed, and this we anticipate seeing in use shortly.

In the meanwhile the Russians continue their system of firing guns at great elevations, the shot of which come into our camps. Generally these shot have done no harm; but there have been some curious escapes One of them alighted in the tent of the Paymaster of the 55th Regiment, whilst he sat with his clerk making up accounts at a table. The shot alighted on the centre of the table, and hurt neither the paymaster nor his clerk. General Markham and his staff were surveying a new stable, when a shot came and killed one of the horses, and a servant who was carrying a dish in his hand had an arm struck off and his thigh fractured by the same projectile. The guns which sent these interesting shots are buried in the manner I have described to you in a previous letter.

The presence of a numerous force such as we know the Russians possess, has kept us continually on the alert, and turns-out on alarms have been frequent, but nothing has occurred as yet to reward our vigilance.

Some changes have taken place at Balaclava, where Captain Heath relinquishes his post as chief agent for transports, his duties being taken by Admiral Fremantle, who is to be assisted by three commanders, as divisional chiefs of divers portions of the transport fleet. Since I wrote to you on the subject of transport store-ships it has been determined to send all the larger vessels home—smaller and cheaper ones to be used in their stead. This is an approach to improvements which are gradually being made under the superintendence of Sir G. Maclean, Mr. Drake, and other efficient Commissariat officers.

The 56th Regiment, which arrived here a few days ago, starts to-day for Kertch.

The new mortar-boats lately arrived from England have been tried, and found to throw far into the town the largest shells. The next general bombardment will, therefore, when all the mortars on the land side are fixed, be a terrible one.

I send you a sketch of the Battle of Traktir-bridge. (We shall engrave this next week. The view engraved upon the preceding page is from a sketch by an officer engaged.)

P.S., August 25.

Last night the rumour of an impending attack of the Russians on the right wing of the Allies was spread through our Camp; and it was supposed that early in the morning the Russians would attack the positions of the Sardinians near Tchorgoun. At one o'clock the Highland brigade turned out and marched to the Tchernaya, and every preparation was made to meet the expected onslaught. Hours passed away, however, and no enemy appeared. The Highland brigade, therefore, had its night march for nothing, and returned a few minutes ago into Camp. The Russians, though they did not make the anticipated movement, threw themselves upon the French advanced works in front of the Mamelon, where they met with no success. They were repulsed with vigour, and retired after a short struggle. The firing, whilst it lasted, was very heavy; but chiefly consisted in mortar-shells from each side.

To-day no traces of the engagement appear; there, however, like their advanced works in force. There has been but little firing during the early part of the day. The bridge across the harbour is nearly finished, and, as yet, no damage has been done to it by our shells.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe arrived here this morning at eight o'clock, and the ceremony of distributing the honours of the Bath is at this moment proceeding.

Our Correspondent has sketched the Crosts' Camp at Balaclava, a picturesque scene. Of their activity in the Commissariat department mention is made in our Correspondent's preceding letter, at page 310.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—A fortnight ago, a question was addressed to me in your paper on the subject of an old publication on the Game of Chess. You would greatly oblige me by inserting in an early Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS an answer to the following effect:—

The only known printed copy of the French collection of ancient Chess Problems, commonly called "Sen Syit," is extant in the Imperial Library at Vienna. I have seen it there myself and examined it minutely. Though it bears no date, I think it must have been printed in 1530, or even somewhat earlier. It is a most curious publication, since it gives in France, at the same period "Mesrel's Schachzabel" did so in Germany, the last specimens of End-games in that old manner of play which formerly was equally practised in all countries, from the waters of the Ganges to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Dr. Forbes, in his highly-interesting articles in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has just called again the attention of amateurs to this ancient Game, but he has not yet been able to determine how it came that the different moves of the pieces were changed into our modern game of Chess.

Believe me, Sir, yours most respectfully,

Brussels, August 25th, 1855. V. d. L.

THE SCOTTISH INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.—The Government, desirous to render the collections of the new Industrial Museum for Scotland useful to the students of the University, appointed Dr. G. Wilson, the director of the Museum, Regius Professor of Technology, or of the applications of science to the useful or economic arts. The subjects with which the professor will be chiefly concerned are glass-making, porcelain, dyeing, tanning, paper-making, colour-making, and, indeed, all the applications of physical science to the strictly utilitarian purposes of life

WILLS.—The will of Richard Blakemore, Esq., formerly M.P. for Wells, was proved under £130,000 personalty; Henry Perkins, Esq., of Hanworth park, £180,000; General Richard Tuckell, K. L. C. S., £10,000; General Walter Tremenheere, K.H., £8000; Colonel Henry Le Blanc, Major Royal Horse Guards, Chelsea, £7000; James Pope, Esq., St. John's-wood, £25,000; Frederick Dawesbury, M.D., Lower Clapton, £15,000; Rev. Benjamin Conway Conway, of Bath, £14,000; Philip George, junior, porter brewer, of Bristol, £10,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M (Old Subscriber).—Reflect for a moment upon the space occupied by the Illustrations of the Queen's Visit, and you will no longer be surprised at the temporary curtailment of the Chess articles

CHESSMEN.—You should send your solutions early in the week. It is impossible to notice solutions of Problems published a month back

J. P.—Sheffield.—Inquire at the Athenæum Rooms, where the club meets

J. W. W.—We do not comprehend the notation. Send a diagram of the position

CAROLUS, Dundee; ANDERSON.—Now under consideration

H. H. R.—Problem No. 602 is correctly given.

H. R to K 6th &c.

M. S.—After the present week, we shall probably be less pushed for room, and then your communications shall be noticed

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 602.—Bishop to Q Kt 3rd.

The key move you will find to be

LITTLE BOY.—PROBLEM No. 603 by Beda, W. W. T. Murdoch, Sun, Peregrine, T. J. of Hanworth, Dorovon, J. H. L., Osage, J. T. C., Blackheath, Alpha, Philip, Ernest, F. F., D. V., F. H. S., C. M., G. P., W. Cornish Beda, T. F., Ominron, Miles, H. P. J., Rugbyboy, Artilleryman, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 600.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th (ch)	K takes R
2. K to B 6th (double check)	K to his 4th
3. R to K B 5th (ch)	K moves
4. M Mat. s.	

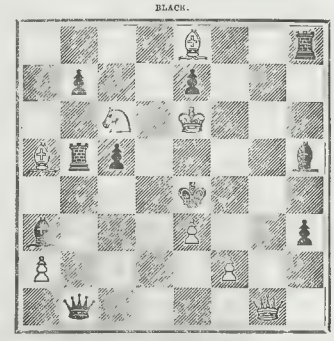
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 601.

WHITE.	BLACK
1. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
(If Black play B to K Kt 6th, or K to K sq, White replies with Kt to Q B sq, &c.)	
2. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	Kt takes R
3. B to K 5th —Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 603.

By C. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS

In his suggestive speech at the Leamington meeting, the other day, Lord Lyttelton very appositely remarked that the occasional reprint, with copious explanations, of good old games, would prove an exhaustless source of interest and instruction to the rising player. We have long been of this opinion, and should long ago have acted upon it, but that the demands made upon our space by the current chess of the day were more than it was easy to satisfy. Now, however, that there is less pressure in this respect, we shall endeavour to carry out the idea by presenting, whenever an opportunity occurs, some good examples of bygone Chess, illustrated by explanatory and critical observations, from the best works of the last twenty years.

The following well-fought game was played some years ago between Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. STANLEY, the Chess Champion of the United States—the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(*Before playing them, the reader must remove White's K B Pawn from the board.*)

BLACK (Mr. Stanley).	WHITE (Mr. Staunton).	BLACK. (Mr. Stanley).	WHITE. (Mr. Staunton).
1. P to K 4th		23. B takes K R P (k)	Q takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	24. Q takes Q B	K to K B sq
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	25. Q to K 6th	R to K B 3rd
4. P to K 5th (c)	P to K Kt 3rd	26. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	B to K B sq
5. P to Q B 3rd (d)	Q Kt to Q B 3rd (e)	27. K Kt to B sq (l)	R takes P (ch)
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	28. K to B sq	R to K Kt sq (k)
7. P to K 6th	Q B P takes P	29. Q to K 6th	R to K Kt 3rd
8. Q B P takes P	Q P takes P	30. Q to K 5th (ch)	R to K Kt 2nd
9. P to K R 5th	B to K Kt 2nd	31. Q to K B 6th (l)	R to K B 3rd
10. K B to Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	32. B to K 8th (ch)	B to K sq
11. Q P takes P	Q Kt takes P	33. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 8th (ch)
12. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q 2nd	34. Q to K 1sq	Q to K R 4th (m)
13. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	35. Q R to K sq	R to K K t 3rd (n)
14. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	36. K to K B 2nd	Q to Q Kt 4th
15. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	37. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q
16. Q Kt to Q B 4th (f)	Q takes B	38. K R to K B 4th (o)	Q to Q 8th (ch)
17. Q takes P (ch)	K to B sq	39. K to K B 2nd	Q to Q Kt 4th
18. Q to Q 6th	Q Kt to K 4th	40. Q R to K Kt sq (p)	Q to K R 4th
19. Q takes K Kt (e)	Q Kt tks Kt (ch)	41. K to B sq (d.s. ch)	K to B 2nd
20. P takes Kt	Q to K B 4th	42. P to Q R 4th (q)	P to Q Kt 4th
21. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	R takes Kt (f)	43. Q R to K Kt 2nd	Q to K R 8th (ch)
22. Q takes R	B to K B 4th (g)	44. K to K 2nd (r)	P takes Q R P
		45. K R takes P	P to Q R 3rd
		46. K to K Kt 4th	

And in a few moves White resigned.

(a) In the "Chessplayer's Companion," where the odds of the Pawn and two moves are treated of at greater length than in any other work, it is remarked that the first player, instead of advancing the P to K 5th, may gain an excellent game by taking P with P or moving P to Q 5th.

(b) This gives a safe game, but we prefer the more vigorous and attacking move of P to K R 4th.

(c) If he take the Pawn here, the first player should not retake, but march up with P to K B 5th.

(d) The play at this point looks hazardous and speculative; but, on examining it, we soon find that every move was deeply planned, and must have been thoroughly considered.

(e) His best play undoubtedly

(f) If he had taken the Kt, Black would have drawn the game at least by taking the K R P with Kt, checking, &c

(g) Had he played the more tempting move of B to K B 6th, Black would have won the game to a certainty by playing K R to K sq

(h) Pretty resolved, since White would be mated if he took this Bishop with his own.

(i) It is rare, even in the gallop days of Chess, when the present games were fought, to meet with anything more interesting than this combination, or more admirable than the play of Black.

(k) Had he given check with the Queen at K R 8th, Black would obviously have won off-hand

(l) The coup juste

(m) The student must observe that, if White had taken the K B Pawn, his adversary might have forced an exchange of Queens, by the simple process of checking first at K R 3rd, and then at K Kt 3rd

(n) We have now an End-game of singular beauty. Never, perhaps, was the power of two Rooks against a Queen so strikingly exemplified.

(o) His best move.

(p) Black's play throughout this fine termination is not to be surpassed. Every move is a study.

(q) To guard against the threatened check at Q Kt 5th

(r) Most ingenious, truly. If White take the Rook, then follows R to K Kt 4th, and, after gaining the Queen for his two Rooks, Black would win easily with his two Pawns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(From the *Wiener Schachzeitung.*)

No. 935.

White: K at K 2nd, Q at K B 6th, R at K B 2nd, B at Q Kt 4th, Kts at Q 6th and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at his 5th, Q at K sq, R at K R 2nd, Bs at K R 4th and K Kt 6th, Kts at K 2nd and Q 2nd; Ps at K Kt 6th, K 4th, and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 936

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Q at K B 8th, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at K 4th; Ps at Q B 4th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at his 4th, R at K B 7th, Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt sq, Kts at K R sq and Q Kt 2nd; Ps at K Kt 3rd and 7th, K 5th, and Q B 4th.

White to play and mate in three moves

No. 937.

White: K at Q B 5th, Bs at K Kt sq and K 6th, Kts at K N 3rd and K sq, P at Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at his 8th; Ps at K M 4th, K 7th, and Q Kt 2nd.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 938.

White: K at K R sq, R at K B 7th, Bs at Q 6th and Q B 4th, Kts at K B 6th and K Kt 4th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K 4th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 5th

Black: K at K Kt 6th, Bs at K R 5th, Kt at K B 8th; Ps at K B 7th, K Kt 4th, and Q B 3rd.

White to play and mate in five moves.

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COLONEL FLEURY
(FIRST EQUERRY TO THE EMPEROR).

THE career of this brilliant cavalry officer and remarkable man presents few facts of more importance than his adhesion to the cause of Prince

COLONEL FLEURY, FIRST EQUERRY TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DISDERI, OF PARIS.

Louis Napoleon in 1848. Young M. Fleury inherited a considerable fortune, which he spent in those seductive pleasures so tempting to young men who combine an ardent temperament with an elegance of taste. In the course of his travels in search of pleasure, M. Fleury was introduced to Prince Louis Napoleon in London, and carried away from this presentation an impression which he appears to have preserved even in the heat of African warfare and the distractions of camp life. Having spent his fortune, young Fleury at once embraced the military profession, determined to carve his way back, with the point of his sword, to the goddess who had deserted him. He started for Africa, where he wished to serve in the Spahis—for here he was certain to find himself at the post of danger—at the post of honour. We find him twelve years later a conspicuous man. He had bravely fought; he had had several horses killed under him; he had been decorated on the field of battle. In 1848 he returned to France with the rank of Chef d'Escadron. Prince Louis Napoleon had just arrived in Paris. Commandant Fleury, true to his souvenir of the interview he had had with the Prince before his departure for Africa sought out the illustrious candidate for the Presidentship, and offered him his sword and that of his companions-in-arms. Later, when the Prince, become President, found factions creeping about him, seeking his ruin, he turned to Colonel Fleury, and confided to him the task of seeking in the army of Africa for those men who would stand by the nephew of the great Napoleon. The friend of men like St. Arnaud, Canrobert, Bosquet, and Pélissier, Fleury continued to group about the Emperor the men who had bravely fought upon the burning plains of Africa. In return, the Prince, become Emperor, made Fleury his First Equerry and Aide-de-Camp; and it is under the Colonel's guidance that the Imperial stud has acquired the fame it now enjoys. To Fleury his Imperial master also confided the formation of the Guides, which he now commands, and which, under his rule, has become splendid, an almost matchless, regiment of cavalry.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

M. ABBATUCCI, the present Minister of Justice in France, is the member of a family long allied with the fortunes of the Napoleon dynasty. If this family is illustrious by its origin, it is still more so by its services. Three of its members in former times died Generals in the service of the Venetian Republic. Amongst these Jacques Pierre Abbatucci could count a grandfather, an uncle, and a brother. Born in 1726, inheritor of their nobility and valour, he received his education at Padua, where the consideration which his character and talents gave him excited the jealousy and balanced the influence of Paoli. After disputing with him during a year the generalship of the island of Corsica, more patriotic than ambitious, he yielded to his rival the command-in-chief, and valiantly seconded him in the war that Corsica sustained for its independence against the Genoese. When France commenced the conquest of his country in 1775, he was one of the last to yield, but when he saw that all resistance was impossible he gave in his frank and loyal submission. Nevertheless, his Republican principles caused him to be suspected, and M. de Marbeuf, the French Governor, caused an unjust condemnation to be pronounced against him. The whole island mourned, and the parliament of Provence repaired, by an acquittal, this impolitic severity. Reinstated in his grade, named Chevalier of Saint Louis, and in 1790 Maréchal of the Camp, he sustained in 1793 the part of France against Paoli and the English invaders of Corsica. He was then obliged to enter France, and resided at Marseilles as General of Division. In 1796 he returned to Corsica, which had just been evacuated by the English. Here in 1812 he died, lamented by all the inhabitants of his canton, to whom he was a father. He left four sons, of whom three have perished on the field of battle.

Charles Abbatucci, the second son, was born in Corsica in 1771. He left the School of Metz, as Lieutenant, in 1789, and three years afterwards became Captain. The first cannon-shot heard on the Rhine was fired by Abbatucci, who alone managed a piece. In this way he sank a vessel which was descending the stream. As Aide-de-Camp of Pichegru, he, with this General, made the campaign of Belgium and Holland, and became Adjutant-General. After having prepared the passage of the Rhine at Kehl, for General Moreau, he became General of Brigade, and took possession of Friburg, Donaueschingen, Stockach, and Memmingen. He displayed great courage in crossing the rapid course of the Rhine, and the brilliant feats of arms which he effected during the remainder of the campaign of Moreau elevated him to the rank of General of Division. Death tore him from his country at the moment when he was surpassing himself in ability and courage at the defence of Huningue in 1797. He expired at the age of twenty-six, having the reputation of one of the most able captains and best citizens who have figured in the history of France.

M. Jacques Pierre Charles Abbatucci, a member of this noble family, a nephew of this valiant soldier, the grandson of Jacques Pierre Abbatucci, and the subject of the present notice, was born at Zicavo, in Corsica, in 1792. The young Abbatucci, after having finished his studies at the Lycée Napoleon, and gone through a course of law at the school of Pisa, entered the magistracy, where he gave evidences of his talent and knowledge of jurisprudence as Procureur du Roi; and afterwards, in 1818, as Councillor of the Court of Appeal at Bastia.

After the Revolution of July he became President of the Court of Orleans, and was elected deputy for Corsica in 1830. Deputy for Orleans, in 1839, he put himself with the party of the Left. Exact in the fulfilment of his duties, he took an active part in the labours of the committees. He was one of those inquiring politicians, who embarrassed the Ministers by the elements of attack which they furnished to the Opposition. He was inflexible when the Civil List sought from the magistrate a judicial complaisance. Nor could the Ministers count upon him in the Chamber. Although holding these severe principles, he had a conciliating spirit. Like his old friend at the Lycée Napoleon, M. Odilon Barrot, he was a strong supporter of electoral reform. In the revolution of February he was called to the Court of Cassation. As far back as 1840 he had refused to become First President at Grenoble that he might remain faithful to his engagements with the electors of Orleans. In 1849, in his fifty-eighth year, and after thirty-three years of judicial service, he sought to retire. It was to be expected from his antecedents that he held in the Constituent Assembly the incompatibility of national representation with salaried functions.

M. ABATUCCI, THE FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

During the continuance of this Assembly he was President of the Committee of Legislation. He voted also against the ambiguous proposition of right of work, for the diminution of the duty on salt, and for the nomination of the President of the Republic by direct suffrage.

His sympathies and the ties of family impelled him towards the Prince President, with whom he has always been closely allied. His excellent sense enabled him to see in the coup-d'état of December and in the maintenance in power of the man he esteemed, the safety of the new order of things for which he had ardently laboured.

As a reward for his devotion and his long services, he has been raised to that eminent rank for which his profound learning and his known integrity well fitted him. He has worthily performed the functions of Minister of Justice. In 1815 M. Abbatucci married Mdlle. Euphrasie Colonna d'Istria, by whom he has:—Charles Abbatucci, who has taken a part in legislature at his father's side; Antoine, once Captain of the Zouaves, now Chef de Bataillon in the 18th Regiment of the Line, three times wounded before Sebastopol; Severin, deputy for Corsica; and Mdlle. Abbatucci.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE.—THE ROYAL YACHT LEAVING BOULOGNE HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGE 290.)

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ST. GERMAINS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

We this week resume our series of illustrations of this great international event.

THE VISIT TO ST. GERMAIN'S

The Imperial cortége arrived at St. Germain's from St. Cloud at one o'clock on Saturday, with an escort of the Guides. The Emperor and Prince Albert and the Queen and the Princess Royal travelled in the first carriage. The Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, and other members of the Royal party were in the second carriage; and were followed by several other carriages containing the members of the suite. Fresh horses and escorts having been obtained at St. Germain's, the Imperial carriages passed rapidly through the town to the Château la Muette, about six miles distant, where a splendid hunting equipage was in readiness, but was not put into requisition. The Royal party then proceeded to the hunting lodge called La Muette, situated in the midst of the forest, at about two leagues from the town. Here they found a large crowd surrounding the building, and a body of young girls, dressed in white; also the band of the Guides stationed beneath the trees. There were a number of huntsmen and foresters of the Imperial household, dressed in their picturesque costumes of the time of Louis XV. The Royal party lunched at La Muette, and whilst they were doing so the band of the Guides played several *morceaux* from the "Vêpres Siciliennes" and other popular operas; the hunt-men also repeatedly executed brilliant *fanfares* on large French horns. After luncheon the Queen, leaning on the Emperor's arm, made a tour of the building, and was greeted with the accustomed cheers of the crowd. Her Majesty afterwards amused herself for a while in sketching some of the splendid views which the hunting lodge commands. The band, in the meantime, having advanced to the lawn, continued to play. At half-past three o'clock the illustrious party left La Muette, escorted as before by the Guides, and, after a splendid drive through the forest, went to the palace in the town. The Queen visited with much interest the various apartments occupied by the last of the Stuart Kings, and especially noticed that in which he was accustomed to pass much of his time in prayer. Both on arriving and leaving the Queen was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations of "Vive la Reine!" The Royal cortége, which continued to be escorted by detachments of the Guides, went at a walking pace through the town, and then proceeded, by Vesinet, Chatou, and what is called the route de l'Empereur, to St. Cloud.

The weather was splendid, as usual; and the party were evidently intent upon spending a quiet day in the country; but apart from the historic interest attaching to the scene of the exiled James II., apart from the circumstances that here Louis XIV. and Charles IX. were born, and that James's tomb, erected by George IV. and repaired at the expense of her present Majesty, is here situated; the park, the forest (covering 8000 acres of land), and the stately terrace (20 feet wide, and half a league in length), whence a splendid view of Paris is obtained, are attractions sufficient to tempt the most fastidious.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT VERSAILLES.

The large Engraving shows the arrival of the Imperial and Royal party at Versailles, where the cortége entered the Palace by the central gateway in the grand front. This View shows the vast extent of the Palace seen from the town, whence it is approached by the Place d'Armes. The Grand Court, 580 feet in breadth, is separated from the place by stone pyramids, flanking an iron railing, richly charged with gilded ornaments; and the central gateway is surmounted by the ancient crown shield of France, charged with the three fleurs-de-lis. At the extremity of this railing are groups of figures in stone; those on the right representing France victorious over Austria, by Marsy, with the statue of Peace; those on the left, France victorious over Spain, by Gruyère, with a figure of Piety. The Court itself slopes from the Palace, and on each side is a plain range of buildings, erected by Louis XIV. for the use of his Ministers. In front of these stand six-teen marble statues: those on the right are Richelieu, Bayard, Colbert, Jourdan, Massena, Tourville, Duguay-Trouin, and Turenne; those on the left are Suger, Du Guesclin, Sully, Lannes, Mortier, Suffren, Duquesne, and Condé. In the midst of the upper part of the Court is a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; the figure of the monarch by Petitot, and that of the horse by Cartelier. This is one of the best statues at Versailles. We need not here recapitulate the several courts. The lofty building seen on the right is the Chapel, the architecture of which is remarkably bold and elegant. It is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and a balustrade crowned by twenty-eight statues. The height of the roof, richly crested with iron work, causes this building to be seen above the Palace from almost every side, and is said to have resulted from a design of the architect to force Louis XIV to raise the whole Palace another story.

The arrival of the Imperial and Royal visitors was fully detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week.

On the evening of the Fête, on Saturday, the vast court and its wide-extended entrance were lighted up by clusters of ground-glass globes, and the whole distance from the Place d'Armes to the Barrier of Versailles, along the St. Cloud road, was brilliantly illuminated

We took of the lighting Palace and Gardens during the fête was £6520.

THE GRAND TRIANON AT VERSAILLES,

Which was visited by her Majesty on Tuesday, is engraved at page 304. It is a villa at the extremity of the Park, and was built by Louis XIV., for Madame de Maintenon, after the designs of Mansard. It is in the Italian style, consisting of one story and two wings, united by a long gallery pierced by seven arcades, and fronted with Ionic columns and pilasters in Languedoc marble: the wings are similarly ornamented.

The garden of the Grand Trianon is laid out in a style similar to that of Versailles, and contains several fine fountains, the chief of which is the cascade, in Carrara marble. There are many excellent pieces of sculpture in various parts, and among them two portraits of Louis XV. and Maria Leczinska, in allegorical groups, by Coustou. The grounds in the rear are laid out in groves cut into labyrinths. The Grand Trianon was always a favourite residence of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI.; Napoleon also frequently resided in it, and made a direct road from thence to St. Cloud.

THE SUPPER IN THE PALACE THEATRE AT VERSAILLES.

The superb scene was described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week. At half-past twelve the Imperial party left the ball-room, and proceeded to the theatre, where supper had been prepared. The blaze of light here from a vast number of lustres suspended from the roof was tremendous, and the *coup-d'œil* was exquisite. The pit had been boarded over, and in the large space so formed forty tables with ten places each were disposed for the guests. These tables had been designated by the names of ladies to whom the Empress had given the mission of doing the honours of them. The ladies so appointed had the privilege of inviting whatever guests they pleased to sup with them.

THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Already the halls of the Hôtel de Ville had become celebrated throughout Europe. Tens of thousands of people have wandered through those noble suites of rooms—here glowing with gold, and with the treasures of art—there delicately draped with the palest blue, spangled with golden bees and stars. Here the visitor finds himself suddenly in the splendid throne-room, and thence he wanders along the beautiful Galerie des Tableaux, and glances into the covered court of Louis XIV., where fountains approach cascades dance and murmur amid banks of exotics. And then the grand staircase, beautifully carpeted, brilliantly lighted, and exhibiting in its long perspective crowds of sparkling uniforms and, on a ball-night, many-coloured toilettes, is a scene which no visitor forgets. Nowhere in Europe, in short, are municipal hospitalities dispersed in saloons so extensive, and gorgeous, as in those recently relitted in Baron Haussmann's official residence. I remember clearly the grand fête given here in 1851, to celebrate the prorogation of the Great Exhibition authorities and the Lord Mayor, in Paris; but it was a private party, an unostentatious reception of a few friends, when compared with the scene of the 23rd of August, prepared in honour of the Queen of England. People who had been to the last winter balls of the Hôtel de Ville, appeared to think that it was impossible to go beyond them in point of decoration. They displayed a decided ignorance of the effects possible to French humanity and taste.

As daylight faded from the horizon crowds began to advance along the splendid Rue de Rivoli, packing themselves in all unoccupied positions likely to command a view of the Royal and Imperial cortége on its way to the Ball. Lights broke from every window through coloured paper lanterns; stars beamed over sculptured door-ways: illuminated words of welcome stood clearly forth from the gathering darkness. Then, above all, sharply marked against the deep blue sky, an electric light burst from the summit of the old Tour St. Jacques! You could read in any part of the street. The houses were white as alabaster, and, with the coloured lanterns swinging in the windows, looked like gigantic specimens of the plaster houses lit up, which Italian boys used to carry about London streets after dark. In all this light and colour the noisy crowds, which lined the streets, and almost defied the orders of the police and soldiers to keep the way clear, looked dark and sombre, and fantastic as melo-dramatic demons. I walked along the cleared space, and so had an excellent opportunity of seeing the marvellous illuminations which a mot converted the Rue de Rivoli into a long gallery to the ball-room. But even this street was dark, when compared with the square open space before the Hôtel de Ville itself. Here immense obelisks of fire gave a fairy aspect to the place, while the facade of the hall, illuminated in every part, sent back the flood of light to the centre of the square, where it fell upon the cuirasses of the mounted Municipal Guards, and lit up the gossamer dresses of ladies who were threading their way between rows of dark carriages to the entrance.

Once within the reception rooms the visitor became utterly bewildered with the endless suites of gilded rooms, the ever changing company, the long curtained corridors, the thousands of superb exotics, the mobs of Parisian and English celebrities. But undoubtedly the Court of Louis XIV., with its central staircase of honour, superbly lighted from the high glazed roof to the floor, with waters playing here and there amid flowers, was the great success of this fairy fête. This magnificent scene our Artist has represented at page 305. At the bottom of this Court a double staircase had been erected, completely of open work, in the style and design of the stairs at Fontainebleau, and resting on a vast basin, in the midst of which rose the united statues of France and England. Two other semi-recumbent statues represented the Seine and the Thames pouring out sheets of water from their crystal urns. Tritons, water-nymphs, and fairies, cast on the model of the cupids of Versailles, sported in the water, or reposed in grottoes and water-lilies. At the base of each column beds of flowers were placed. A gallery of flowers was constructed along the whole length, the roof rose-colour and gold, and from the centre of the open-worked ceiling an enormous lustre hung, containing 600 wax lights. The effect was magical. At every story a row of lustres, enclosing the Court, formed a quadruple row of lights. Crimson velvet draperies with gold fringe hung from every window, with the initials entwined of her Majesty the Queen of England and Prince Albert, and of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. Above the gateway, in the centre of a magnificent trophy, was emblazoned a double shield with the arms of England and of France.

This superb ball is stated to have cost £12,000.

THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ETOILE, ILLUMINATED.

In the large central Engraving is represented this magnificent monument of triumph, illuminated in honour of the Royal visit. The monument consists of a vast central arch, 90 feet in height by 45 feet in width, over which rises a bold entablature and an attic. There is also a transversal arch, 57 feet high and 25 feet wide. The total height of the structure is 152 feet; its breadth and depth are 137 feet and 68 feet respectively. The four of the building are towards the Champs Elysées and Neuilly. Each pier of the principal fronts is ornamented with a projecting pedestal, supporting groups of figures, in alto-relievo. The impost of the main arch runs in a bold cornice round the four sides; the spaces between which and the frieze of the general entablature contain compartments filled with alti-relievi. The frieze is entirely occupied with sculpture, and the cornice above, which is of unusual boldness, presents at intervals projecting lions' heads. The attic, also, crowned by a cornice and plinth, ornamented with masks, is divided into compartments by plinths, each of which bears a laureled sword, while the compartments have a circular shield in the centres, inscribed with the name of some great victory. The vaults of all the arches are cut into floral compartments with roses, and the spandrils are adorned with colossal allegorical figures. The internal sides of all the piers are inscribed with the names of victories; under the transversal vaults with the names of generals. The northern pier of the eastern principal face bears on its pedestal a group representing the departure of the troops in 1792. The dimensions of this and of all the corresponding groups are, in total height, 36 feet, and each figure 18 feet. The southern pier of the same front has the triumph of 1810, represented by Victory crowning Napoleon. Fame surmounts the whole, and History records his deeds on a polished tower at his feet. On the western front the group of the southern pier represents the resistance of the French nation to the invading armies of 1814. That on the northern pier is the Peace of 1815. A warrior is seen sheathing his sword; another, more aged, is turning a ploughshare. Agriculture and industry, while a mother and children are seated at their feet, and Minerva, crowned with laurels, sheds over them her protecting influence. The most admired ornaments of this arch are the alti-relievi of the compartments above the impost-cornice. All these groups are in antique costumes, being allegorical; these, on the contrary, are valuable, as faithful representations of the uniforms of the times.

The construction of this magnificent arch occupied several years, and cost nearly half a million sterling.

THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.

The view of this beautiful edifice, at page 312, shows to advantage the striking features of the exterior of the front and its vast flying buttresses, fronted by crocketed pinnacles, which rise from the outer walls of the chapels. This, the southern side, is plainer than the northern, having been, in part, blocked up by the Archiepiscopal Palace.

The portal of the southern transept, called Portail St. Marcel, is pinnacled and ornamented with bas-reliefs.

Above the porch is the great rose-window, and over it a smaller one; the gable, flanked by two turrets, supports a statue of St. Stephen. On the sides of the entrance are eight bas-reliefs, taken from the saint's life.

The fronts of the lateral canopies of the porch contain bas-reliefs representing St. Martin giving having half his mantle to a mendicant; and Christ, accompanied by two angels, carrying the soul of St. Stephen to heaven. In niches are two large statues of Moses and Aaron. Adjoining this is the new sacristy of the church, communicating by a short passage with one of the chapels of the choir. It has a splendid ogive window, flanked by niches in front; two narrower windows are pierced in the lateral walls. The eastern body has two, the western one, three. The roof is surmounted by an octagonal turret, and an open-worked parapet runs along the cornice. The corners of the building are buttressed, and crocketed pinnacles complete the design.

The grand, or water, front of the Cathedral was engraved in our Journal for August 26th.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND GENERAL CANROBERT.

The following is an extract from a Paris letter of the 1st instant:—

Her Majesty the Queen of England gave every token during her stay with us of the admiration she entertained for the noble army of France. Of this none was more grateful and gracious than her behaviour to General Canrobert, in whom her Majesty saw the representative of the army and the old General-in-Chef.

General Canrobert, who had only arrived the day before the entry of the Queen, was detained in his own apartments by fatigue and fever. He was unable to accompany the cortége that went to meet and escort her Majesty, nor could he in the evening repair to St. Cloud. The Queen deigned to remark his absence, and to express her regret. On the next day (Sunday) the General received an invitation to dine at St. Cloud by order of the Emperor. He was waiting in the drawing-room with the other aides-de-camp and guests of the Emperor, when the Queen entered, leaning on his Majesty's arm. As soon as she perceived the General she advanced to him and expressed to him, in the most handsome manner, how happy she felt in being able to thank him for the good understanding he had always maintained with her army, and to congratulate him on the great achievements of the French army under his command.

When the guests came to the dining-room General Canrobert prepared to take his seat near the spot where he happened to be; but the Queen made him sit on her left hand. During dinner she conversed a good deal with him, and seemed eager to learn from his lips any details respecting the state of the Allied armies, and the management and probable issue of the war. I think I am able to state that General Canrobert, though more alive than any one to the difficulties of the enterprise, entertains not the least doubt respecting the success of the Allied before Sebastopol.

On Monday General Canrobert was invited to the apartments of Prince Albert at St. Cloud. He had been there some time, in conversation with the Prince about the war in the Crimea, when the Queen entered without being announced. The General prepared to leave, but the Queen detained him. She sat down, and seeing that the General remained standing, she graciously requested him to be seated. She then told him that, with the sanction of his Majesty the Emperor she had conferred on him the Grand Cross of her Order of the Bath, as a testimony of her gratitude for the services he had rendered to her army. In this interview, which the Queen deigned to prolong, she again spoke to General Canrobert with the utmost kindness respecting the merits of his individual command, and of the fine conduct of the French army.

On the day of the Queen's departure General Canrobert formed part of the cortége that accompanied her Majesty to the terminus of the Eastern Railway. On his return he was recognised in the Faubourg St. Denis, and received a real ovation. The enthusiasm of the people assumed such a character that an account of it was given to the Emperor, who said, "They have acted quite right!"

À SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE VICTORIA.

WELCOME.

(A Monsieur le Redacteur de l'Illustrated London News.)

Paris, 30 Août, 1855.

Monsieur,—Si vous voulez bien donner, dans vos colonnes, une petite place aux vers ci-inclus, que j'ai eu l'honneur d'offrir à Sa Majesté la Reine Victoria, je vous en serai très-reconnaissant.

Agréez, je vous prie, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très-distinguée.

LOUIS BOIVIN,

51, Avenue des Champs Elysées.

I.

Oui, Madame, chez nous vous êtes bienvenue,
En vous ouvrant ses bras, la grande ville, émue,
Inscrit au livre d'or des meilleurs de ses jours,
Un fait qu'avec orgueil nous y lirons toujours.

II.

Longtemps l'un contre l'autre en armes,
On vit deux peuples généreux
Mêler et leur sang et leurs larmes
Aux flots que la mer roule entre eux.
Un jour, enfin, de la victoire
Lassés non moins que de vos rêves,
Ils ont voulu d'une autre gloire
Donner l'exemple à l'univers.
Bientôt, de nobles pensées,
Suivant aux hautes sphères,
Aux arts de la paix s'inspirèrent,
Et des merveilles, des trésors
Étonnent, ravissent le monde.
Les deux peuples, toujours rivaux
Dans leur activité féconde,
Luttent de bienfaisants travaux.

III

Mais une agression sauvage
Trouble la paix du genre humain,
L'appel d'un peuple qu'on outrage
A retenti:—"Debout! Votre main dans ma main!"—
Soudain accourt la France à l'Angleterre,
Franchissant d'un seul bond, pour s'unir, leur détroit;
"Amis, ne saffions pas que jamais, sur la terre,
Nous devons, ensemble, être un jour!
Montrons qu'au fier jeu des batailles
Nous sommes fer à comme autrefois,
Mais que l'abat aime sanctifiés
Et meure, au besoin, pour Dunois!"

IV.

Français, Anglais, allons, courage!
A l'ennemi battre nos cris,
Oublions tous Rob... et Bouvines!
Londres et Paris sont deux sœurs.
Lorsque sous la même bannière
Ces nobles meurent nos soldats,
La Manche n'est plus la frontière,
C'est l'entrée des deux États.

V.

Une alliance qui se fonde
Sur les nobles instincts du cœur
Devra, Madame, rendre au monde
L'ordre, la paix et le bonheur
Un jour, nos neveux l'impartiale histoire,
Parqui, bon gré, mal gré, tous les rois sont jugés,
Dira, parlant de vous: "Son nom a nie *Victoire*;
Elle a vaincu la Russie, et mieux, les préjugés
Qui jadis fourvoyaient en des guerres impies
Deux nations par elle à jamais réunies."

VI.

De toutes vos grandeurs, rien n'est plus glorieux,
Madame, que d'avoir, en signant l'alliance,
Fait germer dans les âmes de justes sentiments nos aïeux
Les fruits de la concorde et de la confiance.
Certains Rois, vos prédécesseurs,
Sur leurs pas semaient les alarmes,
Ont foulé maintes fois, superbes agresseurs,
Le sol qui vous reçoit. Il leur manquait vos armes.
Aux droits que leur donne la force, vous avez préféré ceux
Sur la France d'alors ne portez pas envie.
Car vous nous avez tous plus sûrement conquis,
Madame, par la grâce et par la sympathie.

CHANCERY REFORMS.—By an Act passed in the late Session infants can, on the sanction of the Court of Chancery, make valid settlements of their real and personal estate on the occasion of marriage. The Act is not to apply to any male infant under the age of twenty, or any female infant under the age of seventeen. The sanction of the Court is to be obtained by petition.

NEW ACT ON THE OFFICE OF SPEAKER. An Act was passed in the last Session to render valid all acts done by a Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons in the absence of the Speaker. The Deputy Speaker is not to appoint to any office. This Act was rendered necessary from certain proceedings in the late Session.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The Lords Committee, appointed last Session to inquire into the best mode of obtaining annual agricultural statistics, have made their report. After expressing their sense of the important advantages arising from the systematic collection of agricultural statistics, they recommend that occupiers of land should be compelled to make the required returns; that the Board of Trade should have the superintendence in England, the Poor-law machinery and the constabulary in Ireland, and the Highland Society in Scotland—these departments being in each case in communication as will secure uniformity in the returns; that two returns, one of facts, and one of estimates would be made annually, the former before the 15th of July, and the latter in November; that the schedules should be comprehensive, those of 1854 forming a basis, and that the inquiry should not extend to holdings under two acres in England and Wales. The Committee also recommend that the requirements of the Act for taking corn averages should be more strictly carried out in future.

THE HARVEST OF 1855.—MESSRS. Lucy and Co., of Gloucester, in their circular just issued, state that, having completed their annual tour of observation through the principal corn-growing districts of England and Scotland, their impression is that the yield of wheat will fall short of an average, but how much they are not prepared to state until more progress has been made in thrashing. Several well-informed persons in different parts of the kingdom, with whom they have conversed, expressed their conviction that the yield would probably be one-fourth less than last year. It must, however, be borne in mind that the crop of 1854 considerably exceeded an average—perhaps 15 per cent. The grain and flour imports in the eleven months ending August 1, show a large decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1854. The imports have been 2,156,971 quarters of wheat, 954,463 quarters of maize 1,551,166 quarters of other grain, and 1,408,432 cwt. of meal and flour. The decrease is, therefore, as follows:—2,364,156 quarters of wheat, 306,300 quarters of maize, 655,407 quarters of other grain, and 2,607,073 cwt. of meal and flour.

A CONVENT ROMANCE IN BAVARIA.—There is an out-of-the-way place in the neighbourhood of Munich called the "Anger," on which stands the convent of the so-called "Poor School Sisters." A young girl entered this convent, and after a time was sent as a teacher to a branch establishment at Rannheim, where she suddenly recollected that she was the possessor of youth, health, and 9000fl. (£700). She announced her resolution not to take the veil, and was summoned to return to the "Anger." On the road she called on one of her relations, an *employé*, who, instead of giving her protection, ordered her to go to the convent. She obeyed, and for some time nothing more was heard of her. Such singular rumours circulated that the civil authorities were forced to take up the matter. It was found that the girl was well, but closely confined in the convent. She resolutely refuses to take the veil, and the trustees of her deceased parents' will is now endeavouring to get her out of the clutches of the pious sisters.—*Nuremberg paper*

THE RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.—An attempt seems to have been made in the Russian army to supply the want of rifles they laboured under. A number of these new rifles were picked up, and judging from appearances, they were equally as inefficient and quite as clumsy as their old muskets; they seemed for the most part to have been old muskets, rifled and fitted with a sight after the Lodge fashion. Some of these were picked up in Europe so badly armed as the Russian. The Turkish army is immeasurably superior. The swords of the Russians seem as if made of the hoops of a barrel: one can bend them easily with the hand. The muskets are long, awkward, unwieldy things, the stocks made of deal, painted black. They have no "half-cock," and their locks are so stiff as almost to require both hands to lift the hammer. The greater part of the muskets are rifled bored, and judging from appearances, they were equally as inefficient and quite as clumsy as their old muskets; they seemed for the most part to have been old muskets, rifled and fitted with a sight after the Lodge fashion. Some of these were picked up in Europe so badly armed as the Russian. The Turkish army is immeasurably superior. The swords of the Russians seem as if made of the hoops of a barrel: one can bend them easily with the hand. The muskets are long, awkward, unwieldy things, the stocks made of deal, painted black. They have no "half-cock," and their locks are so stiff as almost to require both hands to lift the hammer. The greater part of the muskets are rifled bored, and judging from appearances, they were equally as inefficient and quite as clumsy as their old muskets; so in that branch of home manufacture they have made little progress. The greater part of their great-coats seemed to be quite new, and the Russian army seem to have marched out of Sebastopol in Crimean sun in the month of August clad in their great-coats and long boots.—*Letter from the Camp.*

The cholera is so violent at Catanzo, in Sicily, that there is a regular panic. Every one is escaping into the open country or woods, and trade is completely stagnant.

An old man, known as "Peter the Hermit," died at Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, on Saturday week, in his ninety-second year. He had led a recluse life for the last half-century, supporting himself by spade husbandry.

The *Oïdium*, which last year committed such great ravages in the vineyards of the department of the Jura, has scarcely been noticed this year, owing, it would seem, to the great heat of the summer.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE public in general, and even the more musical portion of it, who read every three years the accounts given by the newspapers of the "Birmingham Festival," are but imperfectly acquainted with the magnitude and importance of this truly English music meeting. It may, therefore, be not uninteresting to state that the Birmingham Festival has existed for the greater part of a century; its triennial meetings having been held without interruption from the year 1768 to the present time. Like other establishments of a similar kind, it makes the cultivation of music subservient to the cause of beneficence; but it has far exceeded them all in the extent of its contributions to this double object. It has, during the whole of the above long period, been the main support of the General Hospital of Birmingham, a noble institution which is an inestimable blessing to the industrious classes of an extensive district. A conception of the value of this charity may be obtained from the fact that, in the last three-quarters of a century, the number of patients relieved by the hospital has amounted to 96,000, of whom 100,000 have been received into the House. Since the commencement of the present century the clear profits of the triennial musical meetings have exceeded £70,000; and *the whole* of this sum has been contributed to the funds of the hospital. The net proceeds of the festival of 1852 amounted to £4700; and it is already ascertained that the profits of the Festival held last week will considerably exceed that great sum. Such are the claims of the Birmingham Festival to the consideration of the philanthropist; to that of the lover of music its claims are equally high. Its performances have spread among the people the knowledge and love of the art; and its liberal yet discriminating encouragement of genius has stimulated the production of noble works which, without it, would probably never have come into being.

The Festival of last week has surpassed that of any former year in the magnitude of its scale and the completeness of its arrangements. The magnificent Town-hall has been newly decorated, lighted, and ventilated at a cost of no less a sum than £3000, defrayed partly by the Corporation and partly by the Festival Committee; and is now a building of unparalleled beauty. The instrumental orchestra numbers 140 performers, including the most eminent members of the bands of the Royal Italian Opera and the Philharmonic Society. The chorus was of unprecedented power and quality. It consisted of 324 singers, of whom nearly 200 were members of the Birmingham Choral Society, and the remainder were brought partly from Yorkshire and partly from London. Of this vocal host every individual was carefully picked and chosen; and the whole were brought into complete training by a long course of careful rehearsals. The solo singers were a brilliant constellation of talent; the list including the names of Grisi, Castellan, Rudersdorff, Viardot, Dolby, Mario, Gardoni, Sims Reeves, Weiss, Herdardt, Lablache, Formes, and Weiss. Belletti, too, was engaged; but severe illness unfortunately prevented her attendance. No solo Instrumentalists were employed on this occasion.

The Festival began on Tuesday morning with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," performed in a manner which, on this occasion at least, has never been equalled. The part of the *Prophet* was sustained by Mr. Weiss, who made good his title to be classed among the greatest singers of the day. Madame Castellan gave great pathos to the scene of the widow and her son; and Madame Viardot gave the scene, in which *Jezebel* denounces the *Prophet* to the furious multitude, with a dramatic force peculiarly her own. Madame Rudersdorff was eminently successful in the great and most arduous air "Hear ye, Israel." Never before was it sung as "then shall the righteous" with great effect; and Miss Dolby sang "Oh rest in the Lord" with her usual charming simplicity. Reichardt, too, deserves special notice for his performance of the air "If with all your hearts," in which his fine voice and pure style were shown to great advantage. The beautiful concerted pieces were sung with finish and refinement, and the choruses were grand beyond description.

The first miscellaneous concert, on Tuesday evening, presented little novelty; a remark, indeed, which may be applied to all the evening concerts. But we find no fault with them on that account. Such concerts are given for the pleasure of large provincial audiences, who desire to have the best things from the best performers; and, provided the music be good and well performed, it matters not to them that it is familiar to London concert goers. At the above concert, however, there was one piece which may be called a novelty, though it had been performed in London Macfarren's cantata "Lenora," the words of which are a translation (by Mr. Oxenford) of Bürger's well-known ballad. The subject is also happily chosen for a long and elaborate musical composition; but there are many beauties in Mr. Macfarren's work. The principal parts were well sung by Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, and Mr. Weiss, and the piece was warmly applauded.

The most remarkable feature of the Festival was Costa's new oratorio, "Eli," written expressly for it, and performed on Wednesday morning. It excited the utmost interest, and many of the most eminent metropolitan composers set off to Birmingham in order to hear it. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of its reception—a reception, however, which was nothing more than what was due to a work so full of grandeur and beauty. The poem is by Mr. Bartholomew, a gentleman well known as the friend and collaborateur of Mendelssohn. The subject consists of the striking incidents narrated in the first four chapters of the First Book of Samuel. The oratorio opens with the celebration of the Festival of Feasts in the Holy Temple. A solemn strain upon the organ leads into a *fugato* movement for the orchestra, beginning with extreme softness, and rising to a climax of strength and fullness. Eli, the high priest, in a lofty strain of recitative, calls upon the people to celebrate the Festival; they answer in a grand and simple chorus; and the scene concludes with a piece of ecclesiastical harmony in the style of our Cathedral service. Phinehas and Hophni, the profligate sons of the High Priest, are represented as holding with their dissolute companions their unhallowed revels in the precincts of the Temple. A chorus in a light and dancing measure is blended with the indignant cries of the High Priest, who is unable to restrain the disorder. An inspired prophet, denominated in Scripture a "Man of God," declares the doom impending over Eli and his house. The indications of the fulfilment of this doom now present themselves. The Philistines prepare to invade Israel, and are represented as arraying themselves for war. The Philistine song of battle—sung by a chieftain and echoed by the whole host—is a composition of wonderful energy and power. The first part of the oratorio concludes with the dedication of the child Samuel by his parents Elkanah and Hannah, to the service of God in the Temple. This scene contains an aria, "I will extol Thee, O Lord," sung by Hannah, in which the mother's joyful feelings are expressed with exquisite beauty; and it terminates with a choral fugue of Handelian strength and grandeur. In the second part the infant Samuel is represented as ministering in the Temple, and pouring out his soul in a morning hymn—a perfect gem of melody and expression—which is followed by some beautiful concerted music of the same character, in which Samuel, his parents, and Eli, take part. Then follows one of the most striking passages in the oratorio, the March of the Army of Israel going forth to meet the invaders. They first march to the sound of the warlike instruments—then their choral voices join the strain, which gradually dies away and is lost in the distance. The concluding scenes represent the catastrophe, as related in the Bible. The army of the Israelites is routed, Eli's sons are slain—the Ark of the Lord falls into the hands of the Philistines; and Eli himself, who has waited the event by the wayside, on hearing the fatal tidings falls down and dies. A concluding chorus expresses the contrite humiliation of the people.

This subject, it will be seen, is not rich in dramatic incident; but it has the advantage of rising in interest as it proceeds, till it arrives at a deeply-tragic catastrophe; and it is, moreover, highly suggestive of musical ideas. Costa's music is of a very high order: it is full of grand choral harmonies, the orchestral combinations are quite new, and touching Italian melody. Its performance may almost be pronounced perfect. The principal singers were Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, Formes, Sims Reeves, and Weiss; all of whom—and the same thing may be said of every individual in the orchestra and chorus—exerted themselves *con amore* to do justice to the work. The composer achieved a triumph such as has rarely been witnessed. During the performance the conventional restraints on the expression of feeling on such occasions were repeatedly disregarded; and, at the conclusion the hall rang with acclamations, in which not only the audience, but the whole performers in the orchestra, joined.

The concert of Wednesday evening included Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony; Beethoven's overture to "Leonora;" Mendelssohn's dramatic fragment, "Loreley," exceedingly well sung by Madame Rudersdorff; Frank Mori's new ballad, "Good-morrow," the poetry by Charles Mackay, charmingly sung by Mario, and encored; and Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew's admirable part-song, "Philomela," which had a similar reception.

On Thursday morning "The Messiah" was performed to an immense assemblage; in the evening, the concert (which presented no remarkable feature) was likewise crowded. On Friday morning the performance consisted of Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Mozart's "Requiem," and a selection from Handel's "Israel in Egypt." A grand ball in the evening, as usual, brought the Festival to a close.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—"The Man with Many Friends" is the title of a new piece by Mr. Stirling Coyne, successfully produced last Saturday. It is in three acts; but it cannot be fairly said that the action of the drama divides itself into more than two sections. The attempt to expand the business of the second section was a hazardous experiment, and rendered the last half of the second act and the first part of the third especially tedious. It was remarkable, too, that, whereas the jokes of the first act and half were frequent, they then suddenly ceased, and it was with difficulty that the steam was got up again in order to bring the vehicle to the terminus. This may serve to show the intimate connexion that exists between dialogue and action, and that true wit and humour have their real substratum in the actual business of a play. The drama does not admit of stump oratory, it is its vocation to expose these, but itself is a veritable product, in which Art is vitally present, whatever may be its form. This form in Shakspeare is organic, in most of the French dramatists it is mechanic. In the former there is an apparent irregularity, such as we meet with in nature, animated and reconciled, however, with a true harmony; in the latter there is an obvious carpentry, capable of being appreciated for its cleverness by the meanest judges of dramatic writing, and most appreciated, perhaps, by those who are least disposed to penetrate the soul of a composition. But, whether organic or mechanic, the drama will not permit an author to exceed his tether with impunity. Mr. Coyne's play is of the latter kind, and displays uncommon skill in the combination of a numerous corps of dramatic persons, who, whether as sketches or full-lengths, figure in his dialogue. The many friends of *Mr. Popples* (Mr. Buckstone), a retired coal merchant, have made his house their home for their own purposes. *Mrs. Popples* (Miss Reynolds) is flattered by their attentions, but is not so far befooled as to believe all they say. She is able, for instance, to read a moral lesson to the honourable *Mr. Veneer* (Mr. Farren) who, with strange hypocrisy, undermines her husband in his own favour, and brings him into ridiculous relations with a certain widow; and proves to the end that she is not only a faithful but a loving wife. The fact of her really loving her husband is the basis, indeed, of her fidelity; and Mr. Coyne deserves great credit for the manner in which he has brought the point into distinct relief. Her lovingness, too, is intensified by her being excited to jealousy by these same interested friends, whose suspicions have been fostered by the sound of a "speaking doll" in an adjoining apartment, with the construction of which, as a model artist, *Popples*, true to his old occupation, has secretly amused his leisure. He too, is made jealous by means of a portrait, which *Veneer* has filched from his wife's work table. Nothing could be better than Mr. Buckstone's acting of this same moody fit, with which the first act concluded, and gave promise of a better drama than was realised. The attenuation of the action in the following scenes served, however, to show the playwright's skill in the art of prolonging a play with comparative safety after the interest has been entirely exhausted; but we cannot honestly counsel Mr. Coyne to repeat the experiment. We must not omit to bestow our commendation on Mr. Compton, in the part of *Sam Skrymsher*, a country friend of *Popples*, who intrudes on the wife's gay party, and is at first the butt of their raillery, but becomes at last the triumphant agent of the husband's vengeance. There were truth and nature in the portrait, and his presence on the stage was a seasonable relief to the artificiality of the general manners. The acting throughout, however, can not be conscientiously regarded with the same degree of approbation; not because of any fault on the part of the performers, but the relative unfitness of the respective characters for their representatives. The wrong people were in the wrong places: Miss Swanborough had no business in *Mrs Beardsly*, and *Popples* himself was not well suited to Mr. Buckstone. The character began tolerably; but there was no progress, no climax; and the actor was evidently embarrassed, towards the conclusion, to find he had so little to do. Miss Reynolds, too, gave a tragic expression to her jealous passion which, knowing that the object was only a "speaking doll," uttering "mama" in the next chamber, the audience could not but consider out of keeping. Asa set off against these objections, we may mention Mr Howe's *Captain Handshaw*, which was indeed *ensemblable*. There is a novelty in the final expedient adopted by *Popples* to get rid of his "many friends;" that of proposing a gift to the one that may prove the most faithful, and thus drawing them one by one into private audience of each other, during which it is contrived that each shall overhear the tradneer, and thus all be set down as false. Could all this have been compressed, and some needless matter omitted, so that there had been no necessity for the curtain to fall during the development of the plot, teasingly interrupting it in the middle, this little comedy might have claimed a place beside some of the best pieces of Molière. We are surprised that a veteran dramatist should have missed so good an opportunity of securing a triumph.

ADELPHI.—On Thursday week Mr. Buckstone's dream-like pageant of "Victorine" was revived. Simple in its details, this little piece is calculated for its charm to its visionary environment. Its interest is in its sub-title, and this useful resolution has a fruitful result. In the moments of slumber the course of an entire future is revealed; and the logic of such "night-thoughts" controls profitably the conduct of the day. Such is "Victorine"—beautiful as an apologue, effusive as a drama.

THE PSYCROMANTHEUM—so has the Lyceum theatre been renamed by "The Wizard of the North"—the stage of which has been magnificently fitted up with a magic apparatus of remarkable extent, and no less remarkable efficiency. Mr. Anderson made his début on Monday, and was received by an exceedingly numerous and fashionable audience, among which several philosophical and literary men were not ashamed to appear, and have their wonder excited, confessing their ignorance of the manner in which the startling effects they witnessed were produced. The machinery by which, now-a-days, these results are accomplished is brought to a state of perfection that renders detection impossible for the readiest, after all, to be guessed at as the mesmeric incident; but the mode of its exhibition was certainly startling, if not altogether astonishing. The manufacture of poultry from several gallons of water, the vessel containing which is placed over a salver of fire, is a decided wonder; and the anecdote with which the Professor accompanies the trick is equally unexpected and amusing. Almost equally unexpected, on the Magician's "Pocket-book" are equally surprising, from their number and value. But the most amusing is, perhaps, the inexhaustible bottle, which pours out all manner of wines and spirits at command. The applications were numerous and clamorous, but the genuineness of the respective liquors was indubitable. M. Robin's trick of "Homological Evaporation," was also performed; but instead of two, some four or five persons were extinguished, and found refuge in the table—or, like "earth-bubbles," vanished as "breath into the wind." The instances of magical transition were especially numerous, and the source of perpetual admiration. Anything was found in any place but that in which it was first put: and the means of its transference were not even conceivable. Towards the end a striking trick was performed: the contents of a box placed on a man's head were apparently sent through his cerebrum and the bottom of the chair in which he sat, and from which he was not able to rise, until delivered by this wonderful process. It was in the second part of his entertainment that Mr. Anderson introduced the subject of "spirit-rapping." Suspending two glass bells from the ceiling, placing a table on a platform extended across the centre of the pit, and setting up an automaton figure on the stage, he made every one of them answer every question that he put to the number of letters composing a given word, or the numbe of pips on a card drawn from the pack. The table replied in "raps," the bell by ringing, the automaton by gesticulation. The secret by which the answers were obtained did not communicate. He only stated that the manner employed were merely mechanical, but not more so than those employed by the professed "spirit-rappers," who now profit so much by the credulity of mankind, and whom he denounced as impostors. He affirmed that while at New York he had defied a "spirit rapper" to get out of the table he had constructed any sound that could not be traced to natural means; and that, although he had staked a large sum of money on the result of the challenge, the spiritualist had failed to elicit any sound at all. This part of the performance was distinguished from the rest by the solemn tone with which the Professor expatiated on the mischief done by pretended "media," and was received with serious applause, as the more hilarious achievements were honoured by mirthful expressions of delight. For the completeness and number of his tricks, Mr. Anderson is, we believe, unrivalled; and the unwearied spirit and vigour with which he goes through the twelve long acts of his performances keeps his audience in perpetual good humour. Mr. Anderson, however, not only provides amusement for those within the walls of the theatre, but those without: and an electric light, placed on the pediment of the portico, illuminates half the strand, and invests Waterloo-bridge itself within the line of its radiance.

ON DRAWING ANIMALS IN MOTION

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—As you were tolerant enough to insert in your impression of the 21st July a few curt remarks of mine "on the mode of representing horses at full gallop," I am induced to trouble you with some "more last words" on a similar topic. In spite of Dr. Cumming, I believe that the world will be allowed a good many thousand years for future growth and improvement, and among those studies which are yet in their infancy, I am inclined to class the art which now occupies our attention. We have several eminent artists, at the head of whom is generally placed Sir Edwin Landseer, who can successfully paint an animal at rest and give us a charming idea of the creature's character, but, until Rosa Bonheur's masterly picture, "The Horse Fair," was exhibited, I almost despaired of finding among the present generation an artist who could grapple with the subtle difficulties of depicting horses in motion. The extraordinary beauties of this picture—its vitality, freedom, and power—have been already abundantly eulogised by appreciating and admiring critics: my duty on the present occasion will be to animadvert on certain defects of drawing which tend to mar the perfection of the work.

In my former communication I endeavoured to show that there was one law which ought to be observed in drawing horses in motion, and as that law is rather important I will point out more distinctly what I wish to convey. The reader progress satisfactory and practice less empirical, we must try to assist in establishing certain laws for the observance of those who wish to represent nature.

From the most prominent part of the horse's chest draw an imaginary line perpendicular to the ground; do the same from the extreme point of the fundament of the hip, you will find, no matter what may be the animal's pace or action—trotting, cantering, galloping, rearing, or kicking—that as long as any foot projects outside these imaginary lines, that foot is off the ground. It must, however, be admitted that the hind-feet of some horses in walking and drawing loads will, ghilly depart from this rule, but at an angle of not more than ten or twelve degrees. In Rosa Bonheur's picture there is a fine grey horse—the one towards the right of the picture, and the only grey horse whose entire figure can be seen—which is in a faulty attitude. The "near hind-leg" is firmly established on the ground, inches beyond the limit where it should be; the observer, therefore, must naturally feel anxious for the comfort of the animal's hip-joint. This fault is more objectionable because the artist went out of her way and laboured hard to commit it, without gaining any co-ordinate advantage. We can be tolerant of errors when their perpetration brings us some recompense. To the extreme right of this picture is a small bay horse ridden by a man in a blue jacket. The animal is well foreshortened, but, unhappy, it is represented with three feet off the ground and one foot only on the ground, a difficulty and curiosity of position which, I am sure, many horses would be glad to be taught. There is surely some disproportion in size between the horses and their riders—unclear and brawny fellows as they are evidently intended to be. The large horses look quite diminutive in comparison with the men.

What an insatiable eye and relish for *dirt* Rosa Bonheur possesses. What a precious faculty! Look at her small picture, "The Charcoal Burners," and say where in the world can be found anything so exquisitely dirty and lowlived. In the creatures—men and cattle—she has presented and luxuriated in the midst of their grubby filth. What a scene of happy degradation. The bullocks harnessed to the cart are evidently determined upon being very gay, as indicated by the remainder of their natural gloom; no lashing or cudgelling society could ever give them a single idea to raise them above the trade in which they have been born, christened, and reared. To fire the ambition of these animals for a sub or occupation would be as difficult a task as to stimulate the ambition of London to reform itself. In its way, the picture of Rosa Bonheur's is a matchless and an untiring study.

On the other hand, Sir Edwin Landseer has a keen eye for cleanliness. His animals are always combed, brushed, and polished, as if they were intended for a walk of fashion, where the only work to be done was to say company with the aristocracy in Hyde-park. His animals are generally at rest, and even when he sets them fighting, they are in a dead-lock. In his remorseless picture of "Peace Rules the Day," the otter is drawn impaled on a spear; but, fortunately for our feelings, the artist had not the power to represent the writhings of the victim. The dogs are in the most quiescent state of non-muscle movers. If they were all looking up at a piece of bread-and-butter drawing-room, they could not have a more perfect tableau of well-washed, well-bred expectation. There is an utter want of motion and activity.

An engraving from one of Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures, entitled "A Dialogue at Waterloo," is now to be seen in almost every print-shop window. The wit and poetry of the scene are far above my paper description, my powers, and out of my present critical task—that of fault-finding. The Duke of Wellington is on horseback: it is fortunate for the animal he bestrides that nature does not endow the pasteboard manner de-mounted by the artist, if the horse's legs were alive, instead of pictorial, they would snap off at above the hoofs with the mere weight of the body. Our greatest animal painter is sometimes apt to make his horses' heads too large for the body, though he is not of an caught trespassing against the teachings of nature.

One reason why so many paintings of all kinds are such a jumble of half drawing may be, perhaps, found in the plan adopted for training and cultivating the eye. Pupils are not generally permitted to measure proportions and contours, but they are told that they must trust to their very fallible organ of vision, mechanical aids for securing accuracy of outline are withheld as unartistic. The consequence is that the art of drawing is run wild—we cannot depend upon the truth of any pictorial representation placed before us. Let us hope that the young generation will see their faces and their wills against the cant which forbids us to seek the aid of mechanical science in the art of drawing. When a man is deficient in any particular talent, he is in duty bound to call in extraneous assistance to remedy his defect; and if this aid is not granted he work will be done badly, in spite of the genius which may be manifested in some of its parts.

In drawing from nature at rest, considerable accuracy of outline may be attained by using the following contrivance: Get two upright hollow iron rods, from six to nine feet long, sharpened at the end to stick into the ground. Fasten to these rods a network of very fine wire, and suspend it in front of the view or object to be drawn. The meshes of the net ought to be truly formed about three or four inches square: have the drawing-paper ruled to correspond proportionally to the wire-work. The eye and pencil will then be easily enabled to follow the course of the lines of Nature as seen through this meshed screen. The whole apparatus might be made to fold up, and to weigh only a few pounds.

In studying to depict animals in motion, the young artist must be warned off the "old masters," as travelers are cautioned not to approach jaguars, crocodiles, or alligators. Wonderful and manifold as are the drawings of this human figure by the "old masters," their delineation of animals in the attitudes of movement are as "actively bad" as anything can be. From the point of the nose to the tip of the tail the entire representation is a cruel and barbarous mistake. The student has no other hope of success but to commence his studies afresh, and to go to Nature for his models. Though this course of tuition is expensive, it is the only one that will "pay" in the long run. When the creature in creation is more worthy to be lovingly and truly painted than the picture? How glorious are the drawings of Nature! how unsatisfactory as if a man was underneath your bed and doing his best to lift it up. I was obliged to look to convince myself that there was no robber concealed there for instance.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

Hyde Vale, Blackheath. NEWTON CROSLAND.

THE LABOURS OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.—In the records preserved in the office of the Registrar-General of 2,414,232 marriages, 9,988,276 births, and 6,662,108 deaths have been registered between the 1st of July, 1837, and the 31st of December, 1854; and the names of upwards of 31,000,000 of persons have been arranged in carefully-prepared alphabetical indexes, which afford a ready reference to the entries whenever certified copies are required by the public.

THE FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The *Salut Public* of Lyons announces the departure for Marseilles of a lady, named Josephine Adelaïde B. the widow of a French officer, killed at the siege of Rome, who took the veil in 1834. Sister Véronique, as she is now called, is proceeding to the Crimea, with four of her companions equally devoted and resolute. These pious and courageous women are going specially to attend the wounded in the hospitals and ambulances, but close to the trenches, as near as possible to the spot where they fall, struck with the projectiles of the enemy.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA. A letter from Simla, dated July 8th, gives the following:—"We have at last our fair share of rain. We had a specimen this morning early, accompanied, at about half-past seven, by a few claps of thunder, and a tremendous shock of earthquake. The effect was exactly as if a man was underneath your bed and doing his best to lift it up. I was obliged to look to convince myself that there was no robber concealed there for instance.

RUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—If we believe the German journals, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is seeking to renew the good relations with the Helvetic Confederation, which had been deeply affected by the refusal of the Government of the Czar to recognise the new Federal Constitution. For this purpose it is said to have decided that the staff of the Russian Embassy, which since 1848 have resided at Frankfort, shall now fix themselves at Berne. "In this movement," says a Swiss journal, in mentioning the affair, "there is a consolation, or at least an approach to it, on the part of Russia towards Switzerland, and that power will now cease to be so intractable towards us. These new sentiments has rested in reverses will do us no good. There will be nothing really changed, we presume, in our relations with Russia, or the opinion which has prevailed on the subject of the present conflict. All the difference will, therefore, be to have one legation the more in the federal city."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—ARRIVAL OF HER

TY AT THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

LITERATURE.

IMPERIAL PARIS; INCLUDING NEW SCENES FOR OLD VISITORS. By W. B JERROLD. Bradbury and Evans

This is an opportune production, consisting of Essays on various subjects, illustrative of the present aspect of Paris, and well adapted for readers of all classes in the course of the present season, who will contrive to visit the French capital for the first time—induced to undertake the trip by the attractions of the Universal Exposition. Many of the chapters have already appeared in the columns of "Household Words," not a few, however—and these some of the best—are here printed for the first time. Amongst the latter are "Chiffons and Chiffoniers," an extraordinary picture of an industry almost peculiar to Paris; the "French Workie's Story," full of graphic and amusing touches; "Departed this Life at Paris," giving a curious detail of the regulations as to funeral ceremonies in that capital; "Street Notes;" and "Paris under the Bees," giving a striking picture of the architectural reforms, we might almost say crea tions, carried out, or in course of being carried out, under the third Napoleon. The following brief summary of the principal of these works will be interesting to general readers who know anything of the geography of Paris:—

But in the Fine Art display, completed for the Exhibition visitors, I should advise you to note the street improvements—the completion of the Louvre, the long line of the Rue de Rivoli, &c. These improvements have become a perfect mania. Boulevards are to be driven through every corner of the capital. In ten years, if all the projected works be carried out, Paris will be a city of Boulevards. Already the quays have been enlarged and levelled: in three years a way has been perfected from the Rue de l'Echelle to the Place du Marché St. Jean. Two boulevards have been cut—viz., the Boulevard de Strasbourg, from the railway station de l'Est to the Boulevard St. Denis, and the Boulevard de Mazas, near the Lyons Railway station, the Rue de Rivoli to the Bastile: the prolonged still further—to the church of St. Louis and St. Paul. To all these improvements should be added the three important boulevards, or broad roads, which have been recently determined upon viz., the Boulevard Malesherbes, the Boulevard du Centre (which is in reality, only a continuation of the Boulevard de Strasbourg), and the Boulevard de l'Hôtel de Ville, which, is to connect the place of this name, by a straight line parallel with the Seine, with the Place du Châtelet. The Boulevard Malesherbes is already in project, first put forth in the year 1803. From the Madeleine and to start from the Madeleine and go in a direct line to the Barrière de Monceau: but the property through which such a line would pass has become too valuable to be sacrificed. The present line will cross the Rue la Ville l'Evêque, the Rue de la Madeleine, the Rue d'Anjou, the Rue de Lavoisier; and, "taken the Line of the Rue Rumford, will stop at the Rue de la Pépinière: will then bend to the left of the barracks, will pass the Rue d'Astorg, the Rue de Laborde, the Rue de la Bienfaisance, the Rue de Lisbonne, the Rue de la Miromésnil, the Rue de Hambourg, and the Rue de la Caulpine, towards the extremity of the Parc de Monceau. Near the Madeleine the boulevard will be thirty-four metres in width. The total expense anticipated for the completion of this boulevard is twelve millions of francs. The Boulevard du Centre will cause the demolition of nearly 300 houses, and will cost thirty millions. From this sum the amounts reaised by re-selling the ground bought will have to be deducted. In addition to these boulevards there are the three wide streets which have been recently determined upon. The first of these is to the right of the Rue Réaumur, with a place before the church of St. Nicholas des Champs; the second is between the Rue du Grand and the Rue du Petit-Hurleur, and the third at the extremity of the Rue aux Ours. In these improvements are included the widening or suppression of many old and inconvenient streets. The boulevard which is to connect the Hôtel de Ville with the Place du Châtelet, will necessitate the demolition of 122 houses.

The author is a man of practical experience and of common sense notions of mind, leading to the probability of several numbers of his fellow-countrymen of the middle and humbler classes visiting the French capital, in the present and succeeding seasons, he sets himself zealously to work to disabuse them of their appi ehensions of the extraordinary expense of living there, appreciation signally justified by the experience of the writer of this Guide of John Bull tourists, and which an accredited authority in Paris,—*Galignani's Messenger* it appears, for reasons best known to the editor, has sought rather to confirm, than remove. Referring to some recent articles on this subject, in that journal, the author says:

It might prevent the visitors from visiting the Universal Exhibition this year at its gth weather the great social lesson which, we trust, the year will teach. I therefore beg most distinctly and emphatically to declare—and declare from experience—that the prices quoted by *Galignani* are those which rare visitors pay. It is possible to live comfortably in Paris for one-third of the cost than in London. If visitors of limited means will not look about for themselves, but will consent to be hustled into an expensive hotel by an officious touter, they must take the consequences. Yet there are many good hotels in Paris—hotels where English gentlemen will find themselves comfortably lodged and excellently fed for seven francs a day even for five francs. These hotels are neither in the Rue de Rivoli nor in the Rue de la Paix. Yet they are in good thoroughfares, and are the resort of honest folk. I could name them, but I repeat that names are not, were it necessary—but it is not. To all people who know Paris the fact is patent. Melancholy pictures, indeed, are the hapless English, who may be seed wandering about the Boulevard or the Palais Royal—not knowing where to go, asked: eating and ifferent dinners at fabulous prices: disbursing enough for *bonjres* to support an honest family: and scampering back on their road to the Northern Railway, calculating, by the way, the costliness of a week in Par-

He then shows us, after careful calculation, that "a man may visit Paris, and return to London after eight days away, for the small sum of five pounds"—a valuable hint for those who have only five pounds to spare, and are bent upon the excursion; and proceeds:—

Not long ago there was a great outcry throughout England for hotel reform It was suddenly discovered that hotel proprietors were the most rapacious class of dealers in existence. The outcry even took the form of a provisional company—and then the affair, I believe, dropped. Hotel proprietors resumed their time-honoured practices—travellers consented once more to be fleeced. Now, the end of a fair outcry was and, but what can be said of the reaction in favour of hotel abuses, which, it would appear, is to be attempted in Paris! Not only are dear hotels to be supported, but visitors to cheap hotels are to be stigmatised as wandering brutes who care not for decencies in their lodgings, nor for wholesomeness in their diet. If no respectable person in Paris can dine for less than three francs, how many thousands of disreputable people there must be in that capital!

There is a great deal of truth in the s; but it must be taken with qualifications and reserve. In our own experience we have eaten many bad expensive dinners, and many bad cheap dinners both in Paris and in London: but in candour we must add that the majority of bad dinners have been of the latter class.

We have only to add that Paris excursionists, and all who know or care anything about Paris life, will find an agreeable afternoon's reading in this little volume

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THE PRACTICE OF PHOTOGRAPHY. By PHILIP H. DELAMOTTE, F.S.A. Photographic Institution, and Low and Son.

The second edition of this useful little work, has speedily followed on the heels of the first, and we welcome it, as a decided improvement upon it, in many respects, upon its predecessor. The general plan is the same: but the directions in the manipulation are fuller than in the former edition. In the description of the Collodion and Waxed-Paper processes, more particularly, this remark will be found to apply: at the same time that much valuable information is contained in an Appendix, with respect to the Calotype process to which much advance has been made lately, by Messrs Stewart, Baldus, Martens, and others, in whose works such even here and definition have been attained as to render them quite undistinguishable from glass.

The Albumen process is not much in favour just now, and that, we think, has been treated somewhat cavilierly; but we trust this method will ultimately obtain the consideration that it deserves, and that our author will bestow more space and consideration upon it in a future edition

There is one obvious merit in the present work—the author on appeal to his own productions as a guarantee of his capabilities. The largest exhibited works in Collodion, the views of the interior of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, are by him; and we think they may fairly challenge comparison, being unequalled as yet, in our opinion, by the works of any other artist. Now it is a grand thing to possess a faithful and candid friend in by one who lays himself eminently, and we think fully appreciate this circumstance as it deserves; for it unfortunately happens that too many treatises on photography have been written by persons whose object is not so much to benefit others as to advertise their own particular goods, and who have really no practical knowledge of the subject themselves, or any works of first-rate merit, to which to appeal. Photography has now become quite a fashion, and happily for amateurs, every facility is afforded them for acquiring this delightful art. There are no new secrets in it, such an idea is absolutely scouted as unworthy and dishonourable amongst the little fraternity of photographers; and we trust that there will soon be no more monopolies.

There is another merit in this little manual, to which we would call attention. Our author loses no opportunity of insisting upon the treatment of photography as a handmaid to art, and not merely as a mechanical means of copying with fidelity. He is himself an artist, and upon this subject, of making photography and art mutually subservient, he speaks feelingly and well. Amateurs should heartily enter into these sentiments, and act upon them: they should follow this author's advice and study well their model with reference to artistic composition, effects of light and shade, &c.; and never rest satisfied with any work, however good *photographically*, which does not fulfil as far as possible the *requirements of art*

But if photography is just now a fashion with the aristocratic and the wealthy, it is no less true that the mass of the public exhibit a somewhat singular apathy with respect to its results. They admire, but do not purchase while bad prints and worse paintings are still as current as ever. This is strange, for there can certa nly be no comparison between a second rate work of art and a first-rate photograph. Whatever defects may be incidental to the latter, in the present state of the art it has at least this advantage, that it can never be vulgar. Drawn by the hand of Nature herself, it must always be in good taste, and may defy criticism in points about which we are accustomed to contend in works of human invention. It is with much concern that we have to comment upon the too notorious state of British art with respect to photography: for here it is unfortunately peculiar to our own country. On the Continent the case is widely different, and, in fact, foreigners are beginning to leave off sending us their works for sale, so little encouragement is given to the art in England, except in the purchase of furniture. Now how is this? We are a wealthy people, and we lay claim to the first rank in the department of landscape painting. The fault is certainly not that of the photographs.

We recommend to amateurs this little manual of photography with the utmost confidence as an excellent and sure guide, and as containing a fund of useful information, well arranged and digested, and brought up to the present state of the art.

THE MICROSCOPE. its History, Construction, and Applications. Second Edition. By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S., &c

This edition has been improved and enlarged, and fifty new illustrations of micro-copic objects have been added. The work commences with a short history of the instrument, and then proceeds to enter into the details of its optical and mechanical arrangements, with drawings of cheap and well constructed microscopes. The accessory apparatus is explained, and a chapter given upon mounting, collecting, preparing, and injecting. Polarised light and the polarising apparatus are explained, with the application of the same to the study of crystals. The author then proceeds to point out the most interesting objects for study in a chapter upon infusorial animalcules, zoophytes, sponges, mollusca, crustacea, arti ulata, which includes a very interesting account of the parasitic insects. He then passes on to the structure of animals, and lastly that of vegetables, and the lowest and the highest forms of life. The adulterations of our articles of food are not forgotten, especially that of flour bread, coffee, cocoa, tea, &c.—illustrations of 78 of which are distributed throughout the text. Altogether it is a complete cyclopædia of information, omitting nothing essential to the study of microscopical science in all its varied details. The whole forms a decidedly good and popularly-written work of the ever-interesting study of the invisible and manifold parts of creation.

A HAND-BOOK OF DORKING; with numerous Illustrations on Wood and Steel. Dorking: Rowe. London. Willis.

Tourists in search of the picturesque will find a pencil, familiar with the fine tract of country which commencing at Letherhead, extends through the vales of Norbury and Wootton, to Leith Hill; about midway between which lies, nestled in the valley, the neat little town of Dorking, at a short distance from the foot of the opposite elevations of Box Hill and Denbies. The country has long been termed "the garden of Surrey," and many a ... mishing tourist has already lamented the cutting of the district by railway for more rapid conveyance through scenes amid which he loves to linger. The town possesses little interest, though it lies upon the line of the Roman road, leading from Arundel to London; and its name is traced to *Dol o cyn dwr*, the Dale of Springs, characteristic of the spot. It figures in Domesday as "Dorckinges," and the manor is stated to have been given by the Conqueror to Richard, the standard-bearer, on her marriage with the first Earl of Warren and Surrey; but for five centuries it has been held by the Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk. Its celebrities are not, how ever, of the grand historical class: but the picturesque beauty of the country has, from time to time, attracted a large train of visitors, of the period of John Evelyn, who was born in the neighbourhood, about two centuries and a quarter since. His "own dear WOTTON" is the starting-point in the modern life of the locality; the *old reinorva* are its contemporaries; and we scarcely know where to find such a store of pleasant, anecdotic history as may be picked up in the extent of country glanced at in the Manual before us.

The picturesque nooks and corners of the locality are very agreeably noted; these beg the main attractions of the locality. The book is profusely illustrated with views engraved on steel and wood, a map, plans, &c. It is a marvel of cheapness, and deserves an extensive sale.

MATERIEL FOR THE WAR.—The Low Moor Ironworks Company, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, have for several months been employed in making material for the war. They have already delivered 1,000 tons of *Armstrong Ordenance*) can hardly have failed to notice from time to time huge piles of shot and shell of rows of ordnance awaiting transmission to some of the Government arsenals. Every now and then we have heard rumours of some new mode of astounding ponderosity and homicidal power which is being manufactured at these works, but few particulars are allowed to transpire. We understand, however, that of late many workmen have been engaged in making shot of enormous size, weighing more than 12 and 26 cwt. (exclusive, of course, of the charge) and about 13 inches in thickness. When these formidable engines come to be employed against the Russians, whether in the battle or the storm, we shall, doubtless, hear of some startling effects being produced. Hundreds of tons of war material are now weekly forwarded from Low Moor to the order of the Government.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HAVRE.—A terrible conflagration broke out on Tuesday evening week in a large spirit warehouse at the corner of the Place du Commerce, Havre. Above the spirit cellars the premises were filled with inflammable materials; and these having caught fire added fury to the flames. Very shortly after the conflagration reached the adjoining warehouse, which were a vast quantity of bottles of champagne, and 80,000 boxes of pitchcards, and there destroyed everything. A fireman was burned to death, and several other persons were severely or otherwise injured in the course of the conflagration, but none of them seriously. Prince Jerome, attended by his Aides-de-Camp, arrived shortly after the fire had commenced, and remained on the spot until it had begun to decline. The prefecture, the adjoining houses, and the theatre, which were a vast quantity of bottles of champagne, and 80,000 boxes of pitchcards, and there destroyed everything. A fireman was burned to death, and several other persons were severely or otherwise injured in the course of the conflagration, but none of them seriously. Prince Jerome, attended by his Aides-de-Camp, arrived shortly after the fire had commenced, and remained on the spot until it had begun to decline. The prefecture, the adjoining houses, and the theatre, which were assembled in bringing water. The total amount of damage done is estimated at 500,000 f.

A BRUSH WITH THE RUSSIANS.—M. Huchet de Cintré, Captain of the *Moron*, and M. Lalemant, Commander of the *Mouette*, effected a landing on the Asiatic spit during the dark night, for the purpose of acting de to the Russian shipping in the Channel of Genitchi. One of the parties engaged were to go to the following effect:—"The night was extremely dark, and the ground being very uneven, the position was considered to be rather hazardous. The two Captains, after advancing a short distance, ordered their men to halt, and consulted on what was to be done. We had seen in the morning on shore movements of troops, indicating that the enemy was on the alert. It was accordingly deemed prudent not to advance incautiously with our handful of seamen, lest we should encounter a Russian detachment or ambuscade. As had anticipated, the two Captains decided on returning to the vessels, and postponing the expedition. We accordingly wheeled round, and were marching in the best possible order, when one of the men forming the advanced guard fell back upon us, saying that a body of Russians had passed between us and the coast. It appears that on hearing of our landing, a detachment, much more numerous than ours, had crossed the Strait for the purpose of cutting off our retreat. Nothing can give you an idea of the *sang-froid* and determination shown by our seamen throughout the affair."

—*Letter from Kamiesch, Aug. 17.*

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE. By MR. WILLIAM STYES (His First Appearance in Any Character)

If fellows breaks into a house,
To bone the cash they needs,
And gets off safely with the swag,
The sad the theft *succeeds!*
If bankers does the self-same thing
Upon a larger scale,
And they get safely all the swag,
Da sald the bankers *fail!*—*Comic Times.*

TURBOT has been selling at 5d. per pound in Guernsey, and whitings weighing 5 lb. and 6 lb each, have been selling in that island for 6d. a-piece.

LETTER OF HIGHLAND SHEPHERD.

To the following advertisement, Mr. Macdonald received the subjoined reply from a kilted son of the mountains, which is amusing and characteristic of the peasant Celt:—

"To SHEPHERDS. Wanted, a Pure-bred Sheep Dog. State colour and price, free on board a London Steamer, to Mr. D. G. F. Macdonald, Sydenham."

G——, Rosshire, Scotland, August 23, 1855.

Honourable Sir,—I seed in Fry my last, *Inverness Courier*, a advertisament, for pure breed sheeps Dog, i write your Honur to tell you, that I have exselent one Breed of Pure Bleck, 7 manthes of agee; His Dam have been sed nin, more strong ger than any I ever yet did seed; and He was wise as womans or a man. By half a words of command he will go of 1000 yards, and takes any number of sheps to my best; and Him understood anythings you say to him by sens, like Dummy. Him colour Bleck on the Backe to near end of taile, Him face white; Him hind legs at point white, one of four foots whit, othe. Back: Him white ... [illegible] ... ; and never rest satisfied with any work, however good *photographically*, which does not fulfil as far as possible the *requirements of art* like half Meen. Him ... [illegible] ... Bleck and Dog ... [illegible] ... hours: him ears Bleck, stand up when hear sound, like ears of Fox. One of ears have whit spote near head size of pice, but is very small. Him, will sce as fure as Hake or Eagle: and him skinn as fine as Backs of Lady hand. Him was Breed me myself, and I did keep it from Mothere when it, but Him got plenty of Mothers milk: when yong. Hims name be quiet, called after the yong Herringes, cause him be so mald in love of them to ... he smashed Throes; him not sheutie in hum Bely, will eazes anything: Plenty good shepherds says him a good Dog, but for Prince Halbert, as Him ... pure Breed as most Graceous our Queen of Balmoral: Him pr... board steamer for London, in England, is 37 sun...g, to be paid th... [illegible] ... of Caldonia at Dingwall Rosshire, Scotland, north Brit ... [illegible] ... Mr. W—m Mack—e, G——h, Rosshire, Scotland, north Britton. If you ... [illegible] ... large anything, he so wise, and from what i knowed of your Honur, and of your friends, i would rether you have it in your power this time, than dismay shive: as i as fond of him as of my Childers or Wife; Dog will be tuns before he get over the Gulick, his Mother and Father tong, and learn the Englishers langage in short time. Him act Dummy well for you sheps, and you can yourself put langage to them. He son be smoulted then, and perfect for work in ... sheps—expect answer from your Honur, adressed to as above when you have the time. As Him a pure sheep, sting will be very dear, but i will be glad to ... provide hains and color of lether, so that come too 2 shi...ng more Total of hole 39 shilng—with 1 shilling largesy for gid work to Dog—so Total 38 shilng

I am, your servant,
M——H MACK ——E.

Mr. D. G. F. Macdonald, Sydenham, England.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS AT SVEABORG.—A letter addressed to Admiral Dundas by the English Ambassador at Stockholm, ... [illegible] ... Russian losses upwards of 2000 men at Sveaborg; ... [illegible] ... explosion took place at noon on the first day blew up the magazine, containing the entire stock of shells, and 600 men were killed by it. Every magazine in the place was blown up, immense stores of ordnance, naval and other naval stores. The large Russian man-of-war, which was anchored in the passage between the two islands to the north of the fortress, had her side blown out, and forteen fifteen different descriptions of vessels lying inside the ... [illegible] ... entirely destroyed. The Russian authorities at Helsingfors have for ... all ... persecure between that place and Sveaborg, so anxious are they to conceal from every eye the immense amount of damage done by the bombardment.

PRINCE MURAT AND THE NEAPOLITANS. A good deal has been ... d there of late about a pamphlet which, some will have it, has been printed in London—others, but as I think erroneously, at the Imperial press in Paris—which were now have seen, and all are anxious to see, but which is still wrapped up in mystery. The work is anonymous; but the subject of it, as described to me, is the necessity of getting rid of the Neapolitan Bourbons, of overthrowing the reigning dynasty, and calling the descendant of a man who, whatever faults he committed, had been in arms for the independence of Italy, and whose memory still survives. Prince Murat is, of course, the person spoken of. The author of the anonymous pamphlet is said to be M. Salicetti, who was in the revolutionary period one of the Ministers of the King of Naples, and afterwards figured as one of the Tribunes during the Republican regime at Rome. Salicetti is said to entertain Bonapartist opinions, and was a Member of the Convention. His plan, so far as I can understand it from a description of the work attributed to him, is to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty, and to call Prince Murat to the throne. But it appears no overtures have been made to Prince Murat. It appears also that the author, though proposing to confer supreme authority on the son of King Joachim, does not mean that the family shall continue for ever in power. Prince Murat may be King for a limited period—say twenty years, if he live so long, and then the Italian Peninsula is to grow up into a Republic. He does not appear to reflect that if that Prince, or any one else, were to be placed on the throne of Naples on such terms, one of his first would be to take measures for the suppression of the very party that conferred it on him. If Murat went to Naples it would clearly be to establish a dynasty, and it is not at all probable that he would support measures the success of which must be his own ruin and that of his family. The pamphlet, I am told, contains a letter addressed to the author some time ago by the Prince, in which he declares his conviction that the alone means for the salvation of the civilisation of the Italian problem, but also that he will not come forward until called upon by the people; in a word, that he will not take the initiative.—*Letter from Paris.*

KING BOMBA AND HIS SLAVES. Persecution continues unabated. Hardly a day passes without numerous arrests taking place in Naples. The Neapolitan aristocracy, well known for its base and ignorant admiration of all the cruelties committed by the King and his agents, has at last itself fallen under the lash of the ill-powerful police. The Prince Pallavee Colonna's salons at Capo di monte are thrown open once a week to all the *élite* of the Neapolitan *beau monde*, as well as to foreigners of distinction. A few evenings ago the minions of King Bomba the Falsee was invaded on the ... taking down the names of all the guests as they left their carriages. The porter, not understanding the meaning of the proceeding, remonstrated, and a row ensued, which resulted in the rooms above, alarming the Duke of Sangre, who had just been obliged to sign his name, explained the story. The panic was such that all the company, headed by the Minister of War, Prince Castelcicala, and finishing with Marshal Nunziante, left the house, so that at eleven o'clock there was nothing to be seen but lights and melting ices. This occurrence, with similar facts, have created a feeling of intense animosity against Mazza, Minister of Police, who is not favourable to public opinion, possessing his Sovereign's confidence. On a late occasion the Duke of Bizona, a well-known person in Naples, was reported by a spy, who visited his house, as having spoken against the exercise of the police, whereupon his doorway was watched by police agents, and himself carefully ... [illegible] ... after. The Duke waited upon the King and complained of these proceedings, stating that he had always been attached to the royal cause. His Majesty replied that that might be, but now he was imbued with the spirit of opposition to the Government. Yesterday, the persons who on a late occasion accompanied a deceased deputy to the grave were severely interrogated for so doing. In fact, I am tired of narrating the injustice which takes place every day in this ... city. The King seems to be bent on bringing himself into trouble by ... classes. The King and Government, as you are aware, are thoroughly Russian, and the Swiss soldiers are schooled to hate France and England. Every one is waiting to see what the French and English Governments will do about the medals lately offered to both Admirals. The Sopraintendante of S. Carlo, after the insult offered to Mr. Fagan by the Director of Police, is seen alone in his box—every one is afraid to pay him a visit.—*Letter from Naples, Aug 22.*

THE BATTLE OF TRAKTIR. Long ere this can possibly reach, you will have heard of the great battle which occurred yesterday between the French and the Russians, also part of the Sardinians. On Wednesday evening we all went to bed at the usual hour, 11 at nine o'clock; for, having been given a day orderly officer, and having had to get up at four for a parade, I was ... tired. About one a.m. I was awoke by somebody trying to get into my ... Who is that? cried I. "An orderly, Sir!" "What is the matter now?" "Why, Sir, a parade at twenty minutes to four." "Another affair like the other day! Very well; call my servant, please, and say I must have some coffee at half-past three." I got at once, and dressed myself coolly, and by the time I was ready, the Russians were in motion. We got place, and the musketry was very distinct; a desperate affair was evidently going on to our ... Now, unfortunately, luck was sounded; the batteries lined the hills, and the cavalry were on the slopes, leading to the French road; our right was thrown back, so as to protect the Sardinians should the Russians turn them. Musketry now became less and less, and the batteries opened again; the Russian guns, with a good position, could be seen covering the others as they now have; but their object was to force and retake the heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya. This has taken a very short time to write; but the battle did not, for it commenced at five a.m., and was not entirely over till half-past ten a.m.—*Letter from an English Officer, Aug. 17.*

A large quantity of articles from the Kertch museum have found their way into Southampton. They consist mainly of ancient coins, pottery vases, a d glass, and metallic vessels. The pottery and vessels are specimens of vases, lamps, bottles, pitchers, tear vessels or lachrymatories, of Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and other ancient workmanship.

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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

THE GRAND TRIANON, AT VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

THE SUPPER IN THE THEATRE, IN THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

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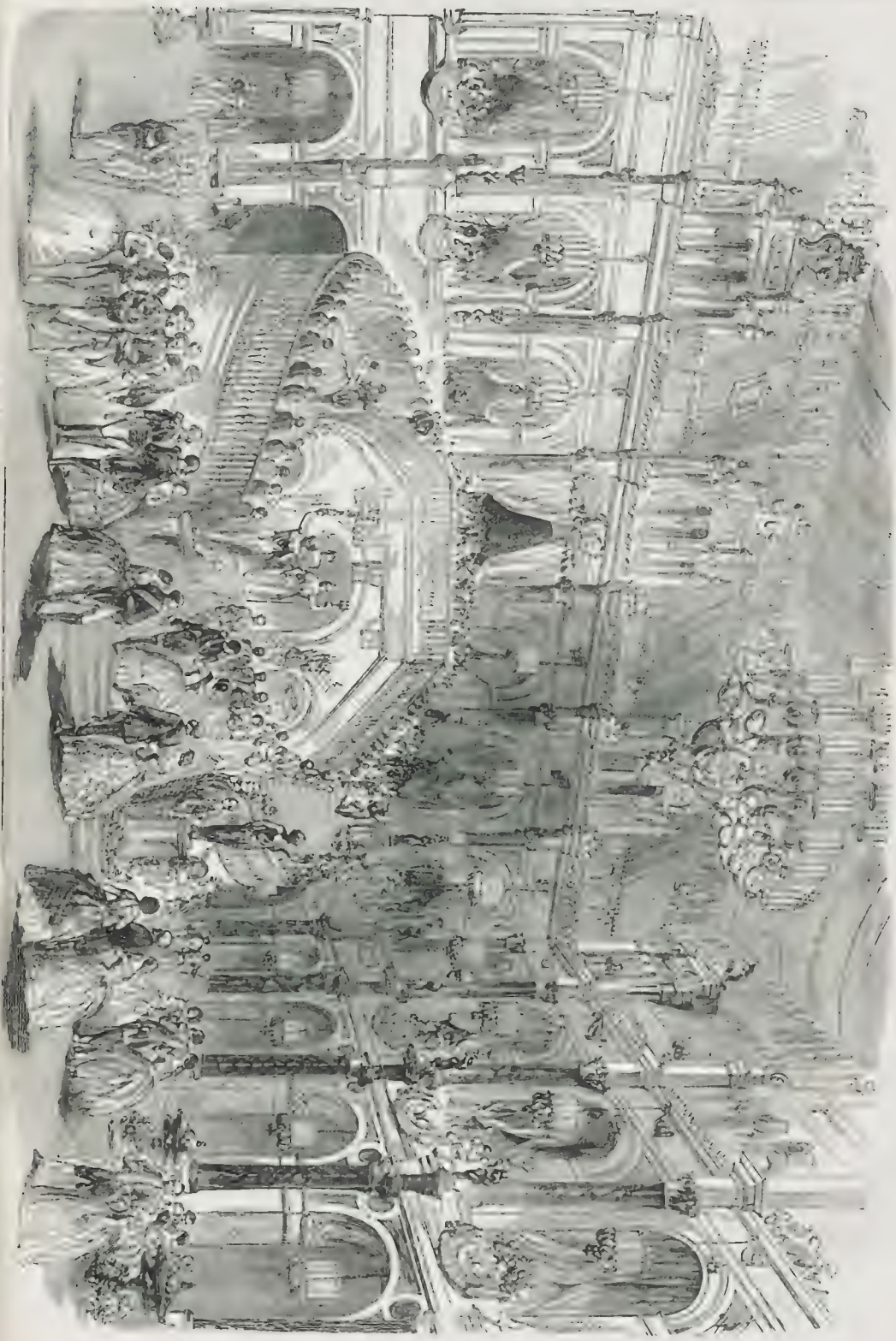


HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VI

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—(No. III.)

THE Metropolis Local Management Bill, framed under the direction of Sir Benjamin Hall, contains several provisions for promoting the public health. The management of the main sewers is to be vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, who are empowered to take all necessary measures to prevent any portion of the sewage within the metropolis flowing or passing into the Thames in or near London; and the works required to accomplish that end are to be completed on or before the 31st December, 1860. Local sewers, as distinguished from main sewers, are to be placed under the control of vestries and district boards; but it is provided by section 134, "in case it appear to the Metropolitan Board of Works that any sewers in the metropolis not heretofore vested in such Board ought to be considered main sewers, and to be under their management, it shall be lawful for such Board, by an order under their seal, to declare the same to be main sewers; and thereupon the same shall vest and be under the management of the said Board; and it shall be also lawful for the said Board by any such order to take under their jurisdiction and authority any other matters in relation to sewage and drainage, with respect to which jurisdiction or authority is by this Act vested in any vestry or district board."

We have now to explain the constitution of these vestries and district boards. Vestries in parishes are to consist of not less than eighteen or more than 120 members. If the parish does not contain more than 1000 rated house holders, it is empowered to elect eighteen vestrymen; if more than 1000 but less than 2000, it may elect twenty-four; if more than 2000, it may elect thirty-six; and so on, at the proportion of twelve additional vestrymen for every 1000 rated householders; but whatever may be the number of rated householders, the number of vestrymen is not to exceed 120. The incumbent and churchwardens are to be ex-officio vestrymen, authorised to vote with the elected vestrymen.

Parishes containing more than 2000 rated householders are to be divided into wards. No ward is to contain less than 500 rated householders; and the whole number of wards in any parish is not to exceed eight. One of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State is to appoint the person or persons whose duty it will be to divide the parishes into wards. From Census to Census a revision of the wards may take place by order of the Metropolitan Board of Works, so as from time to time to alter the number of vestrymen appointed to each ward. The qualification of a vestryman is to be an assessment to the poor-rate on a rental of £40; but, in case the number of poor rate assessments at £40 and upwards does not exceed one sixth of the whole number of such assessments, then the qualification is to be on a rental of £25. The vestries are to elect the members of District Boards, and these boards are to superintend the sewers in their respective districts: their powers are large, and their duties well defined. Three members of the Metropolitan Board are to be elected for the City, together with the Lord Mayor for the time being. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Lambeth; St. George's, Hanover-square; Islington, and Shoreditch, are each to elect two members. Seventeen other parishes are each to elect one. In Schedule B parishes united into districts are also to elect one, and districts are united for the same purpose. The Metropolitan Board will consist of forty-seven members, and by section 135 they are entitled to exercise complete control over the Vestries and District Boards, in order to secure the efficient maintenance of the main and general sewage of the metropolis.

On the present occasion we are not called upon to discuss the merits or demerits of this bill on its general principles, though we may observe that it involves real property to the value of more than £13,000,000 sterling, exclusive of railways; our immediate purpose is to consider its special bearings on sanitary reform. When the new Act comes into force, the authority of the present Commissioners of Sewers is to cease, and all their rights, powers, and property to be transferred to the Metropolitan Commissioners, who, as well as the vestries and district boards, are empowered to enter into contracts to carry the Act into execution, and to purchase land; but they are not to possess themselves of land compulsorily, unless they have previously obtained the consent, in writing, of one of the principle Secretaries of State. Powers of such a nature are essential to carry out one uniform and efficient measure; and unless there be combination, and the system of sewerage and drainage be treated as a whole, the permanent purification of the Thames can never be effected. Much depends on the selection of the forty-seven members who are to constitute the Metropolitan Board, and we would earnestly warn the electors of the grave responsibility which attaches to their choice. There ought not to be any trial of political strength; men should be appointed who are known to possess engineering and scientific knowledge, to whatever party they may belong.

In our Number for Aug. 18 we explained Mr. Stothert's plan, which we may here observe, for the sake of perspicuity, admits of four divisions. The first relates to the collection of the sewage into district cesspools; the second division embraces the removal of the sewage from the cesspools: the third involves the deodorising of the sewage; the fourth refers to the means of securing its profitable distribution. A most important consideration is that the rain-fall and the sewage ought not to be conveyed away by the same drains. On this point we shall quote from Mr. Stothert:—

> The sewage of towns is always more or less in a state of decay and putrescence, arising from the numberless ramifications of the sewers themselves, and also from lodgments of old sewage in many parts of them; also from sinking of ground and imperfect masonry, &c. The consequence is, that the old sewage in the aperture acts like leaven to the new, and sets the whole in active fermentation. The result of this, particularly in warm weather, is very detrimental to the health of towns, as the gases engendered by such decomposition are highly injurious to the inhabitants. It is, therefore, most important, in the drainage of towns, that the sewers for conveying the refuse from houses be made quite tight, and used exclusively for that object, and every aperture or connection with them sealed; and, if practicable, the surface-water removed by separate drains. The main reason for the separation is that, as the debris from the roads and streets are constantly being washed into the drains by the rain, they are frequently required to be emptied, and the opening of such drains causes a most offensive emission of unwholesome exhalations. On the other hand, by keeping the drainage of the water separate from that of the feculent matter, the sewers for conveying the latter from houses might always be kept perfectly sealed.

On the margin of the Thames a series of culverts intersecting the drains and sewers may be readily constructed without disturbing existing arrangements. At the centre of each culvert will be a cesspool, in which the refuse will be collected; thus every thing noxious will be intercepted, and not a particle entering the river. An iron pipe will be fixed on each side of the Thames, into which the sewage will be forced from the cesspools by Cornish engines. This pipe, or continued pipe, will carry the sewage to any point determined upon, and its current, becoming a motive power, will turn a wheel so constructed as to drive four or more slurring-machines, each machine being provided with a self-acting apparatus for supplying a quantity of anti-putrescent matter to deodorise the sewage, which will become innocuous by the admixture. It will then be transported into the rural districts for agricultural purposes; and, as was shown in the second article of this series, all crops would be largely increased, and, to speak moderately, increased fourfold. For the supply of cheap and abundant food we should be independent of the countries bordering the Black Sea or the Sea of Azoff, the Baltic provinces, and the United States; and the very same process which would save us from any future risk of famine would guarantee us pure air, pure water, and health. Of course every large town could adopt the same system as is here recommended for the metropolis, and fertility might be spread through the length and breadth of the land. Assuming that 100 tons of diluted sewage matter is required to irrigate an acre of land annually, London alone could supply sufficient for 1,820,000 acres, or 2843 square miles, equal to irrigating an area two hundred miles long and fourteen miles wide. This would be furnished from the north side of the river. The supply from the south side, it is computed, would irrigate 365,000 acres or sixty miles in length by nine miles wide. In fact, if we are wise enough to make the most of our advantages, we may surely find a mine of wealth on either side of the Thames infinitely more valuable than California and Australia united. To this scheme it is to be hoped the new Board of Metropolitan Commissioners will devote a patient and searching investigation.

Another subject invites their attention, though no special reference is made to it in the bill—it is overcrowding. In the metropolitan graveyards at the West-end this evil has been to a great degree corrected; but the consequences have been more fatal than ever to the poorer classes, however much the richer may have been benefited, since the former, for whom new homes have not been provided, are compelled to huddle together still more closely than ever. We write with knowledge, having personally visited their abodes. The following statistics are highly deserving of notice. The aggregate density of the population of England and Wales is in the ratio of 275 to the square mile. Of course in the towns the ratio is much higher than in the rural districts. Taking the average density of population in our twenty-one principal towns, there appear to be 5045 inhabitants to the square mile; but, from the following table, extracted from Dr. Duncan's report on Liverpool, it will be seen that if we select five of our most populous cities, the average in these is much greater, while in others it is equally certain that the crowding is far less than the general standard to which we have referred:—

Towns.	Inhabitants to a Square Mile. Total Area.	Rated Area.
Leeds	20,852 ...	37,250
London	27,421 ...	54,000
Birmingham	33,669 ...	49,000
Manchester	83,224 ...	100,000
Liverpool	100,899 ...	133,344

Dr. Duncan, however, states that there is a district in Liverpool containing 12,000 inhabitants crowded together on a surface of on y 100,000 square yards, which gives a ratio of 460,000 inhabitants to the geographical square mile. In the East and West London Unions Mr. Farr has estimated that there are nearly 243,000 inhabitants to a geographical square mile; but, great as this overcrowding is, the maximum density of Liverpool exceeds that of the metropolis by nearly double. This mass of human beings in narrow and unventilated dwellings is a fearful cause of mortality; and, that our readers may better appreciate the magnitude of the evil, it may be stated that the Inspectors of Prisons in England recommend not less than 1000 cubic feet of air for every prisoner as essential to health and ventilation, yet in Liverpool, according to Dr. Duncan's report, there are cellar abodes so densely crowded as only to supply seventy cubic feet. The case is not so bad in London; but the fact remains that tens of thousands of our poorer classes are compelled to breathe an air far less pure than what public authority provides for the criminals in our gaols; and it is to be hoped that the new Metropolitan Commissioners will remove this reproach.

We have now only to notice the supply of pure water, without which the health of London cannot be secured. If the Thames were purified in the manner we have recommended, existing evils to a very great extent would be removed; but a proper vigilance should be locally exercised in the direction of all the tributaries of the Thames which are now polluted. The water supply of Nottingham is a model worthy of imitation. There it is thrown into every dwelling, so as to be available at all hours; and to the summit of warehouses, so that, in case of fire, it is immediately at command. The high-pressure system should be compulsory throughout the metropolis. It is in evidence that, at New York, the insurance against fire is twenty-five per cent less than that of the same class in Croton water, and the additional effect upon the public health is perceptible. At Philadelphia a similar system is enforced; and in that city insurance risks are taken at one-half the premium chargeable in Boston and Baltimore, which receive water from ponds or natural reservoirs several miles distant.

Great credit is due to Sir Benjamin Hall for the pains he has bestowed on framing the Metropolis Local Act Bill; and it is hoped that the machinery will work well. It is what the public expect, and failure can only arise from defective administration. This summer we have escaped the cholera; but its return is certain, as London is increased in size, unless remedial measures are at once and vigorously adopted. Let it be remembered that a town as large as Salisbury is every year added to the metropolis, and to this circumstance we may measure the additional putrescence of the Thames. Our safety is in our own hands. We have not sounded a note of alarm, but a note of warning; and the ratepayers need not feel any alarm at an expenditure which will quickly repay itself, and become so reproductive as to yield a permanent and certain income. Nor let it be forgotten by those who may think the plans proposed worthy of adoption that we not only offer complete security for the improvement of the public health, but the best guarantee for abundant harvests and crops throughout the whole vegetable kingdom. Here for the present we dismiss the subject.

INCIDENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.—The Queen of England, accompanied by the Emperor, admired at the exhibition of M. de Lahrune, a fine group in bronze.—"Le Lion Amoureux." Immediately after the departure of their Majesties it was removed, by order of the Minister of State, to St. Cloud, and placed in the apartments occupied by the Queen. On the evening of the representation at the Grand Opera, just before starting, the Emperor, in the presence of the Queen, offered a bouquet of splendid exotic flowers, contained in a *porte bouquet* of gold, ornamented with diamonds and pearls, and being altogether one of the most exquisite productions of jewellery that you can conceive. The Queen was so enchanted with it, that during the whole evening she was perpetually employed in showing it to Madame de Bauyeul; and, sliding to it later to a lady friend of my own (whose husband is a member of the corps *diplomatique*), her Majesty over and over repeated, "I cannot describe the amiability with which which I am received here; all is so magnificently, and at once so delicately done, that it is impossible to find a fitting expression for its remembrance—a silent remembrance, scarcely betrayed by the rustling of the silk, and the little movements of half-stifled impatience. At last the worldly toilet got the better of the sagacious piety. Reckoned by confusion, the penitent quitted the spot and left the church.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.—A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Silesian Gazette*, says: "At the commencement of the present year there were in circulation in the country credit notes to the amount of 556,337,291 silver roubles (the silver rouble is somewhat more than 3s.), being 244,961,440 roubles more than at the beginning of 1853. The cash in hand, which is to guarantee this paper money has only increased during the same period by 4,986,137 roubles; having been at the beginning of 1853, 146,794,348, and at the commencement of this year, 151,780,485. The debt of Russia at the beginning of 1853 was as follows Due abroad at fixed terms, 87,149,000 Dutch florins (the Dutch florin is somewhat over 2s.); funded debt, 110,867,050 silver roubles; debt requiring to be paid at any moment, 223,861,475 silver roubles, and £9,380,000 sterling. These figures prove that the financial situation of Russia is very critical, and that it must get worse and worse every day, since the expenses caused by the war are estimated at twenty millions of silver roubles a month."

BOOKS FOR THE CRIMEA. The Rev. Mr. Wright, principal Chaplain in the Crimea, appeals to the public for books for the soldiers:—"Not old annual reports of the many religious societies, almanacks of 1817, dark mysterious divinity, heavy controversial tracts, last volumes of novels, Armenian Bibles, trigonometrical tables, Lee-shee grammars, pamphlets on turnpikes, &c.; but tales, novels, biography, Chambers's many publications, Dickens's works, and such like."

COUNTRY NEWS.

A JUDGE FINED FOR DRUNKENNESS.—At the Birkenhead Police Court Mr. Robert Grace, the steward and judge of the Wapentake Court for the hundred of Wirrall, was summoned last week for being drunk and disorderly; but he did not appear. Mr. Richard Jones, the assistant-overseer of Birkenhead, who made the complaint, said he simply asked that means might be taken to prevent Mr. Grace from coming to his premises whilst drunk and annoying him. The judge was fined 5s.

NEWSPAPERS AMONG THE WELSH RUSTICS.—Last week two Yorkshire gentlemen, who had been to the top of Snowdon, when returning to the Beddgellert side of the mountain, had their attention caught by ten labourers mowing a field of grass. They stopped with them a short time, during which a post-office messenger came up to deliver her parcel of clean and unsoiled newspapers. It was Thursday, and the paper she was delivering to those unsophisticated mountain readers was published on the previous Saturday morning; so that noisy railways and breathless telegraphs have apparently made but little inroad on the simple habits of that mountain district. One little fact deserves notice, however: six out of the ten were regular subscribers for a newspaper each.

A LITTLE GLEN TILT.—Visitors to Dunkeld during the present summer have been much annoyed to find one of the most delightful walks in that beautiful locality, and which had previously been open to the public for many years (for anything, indeed, we know to the contrary, from time immemorial), barricaded off and closed against them. The footpath to which we refer is that down by the steps, at the toll-house on the bridge, leading on the west bank of the river from Dunkeld to Murthly. There are few more charming walks in the three kingdoms than this. If, however, you prefer to take that walk now, the toll-keeper informs you that "You'll no get far that way;" and you find, in fact, that the west bank of the Tay is blockaded. We have inquired of the people in Dunkeld who has done this, and they say "The Duke"—of course the Duke of Atholl. The Duke lost a great deal in the Glen Tilt case, but has evidently gained no wisdom.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

RISE OF WAGES.—The quantity of work throughout the county of Teeviot, and more particularly in the parishes of Peebles, Innerleithen, Traquair, and Eddleston, is so great that hands can with difficulty be procured. Wages have accordingly risen; and, if they continue to rise, much work must be necessarily and inconveniently stopped. The wages of day labourers is now from 13s. to 15s. per week, and masons are getting 28s. per week, other workmen's wages being in proportion.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT MANCHESTER.—The foundation of a new building was laid, in Quay street, Manchester, on Monday afternoon, by the Lord Bishop of Manchester, to be called St. Mary's Hospital, for the Diseases of Women and Children. In the course of the ceremony it was stated that Miss Alberton, of Dorset Cold, had given £600 towards the foundation, and that Dr. Radford had presented his medical library and museum for the use of the professional staff to be attached to the institution.

A HANDSOME marble monument has recently been erected in Lichfield cathedral, by the Officers of the 80th Regiment, to the memory of the Officers, Non commissioned Officers, and Privates of that Corps, who died whilst the Regiment was serving in Barbadoes, in 1852-53. The monument was designed by Hollins, of Birmingham, and is placed in the cathedral near the monument to those of the gallant Corps who fell in the Sutlej campaign.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE MINERS.—A large meeting of miners took place last week at Rangan Wood, Lanarkshire. The object of the meeting was to concert measures for the purpose of securing a rise in their wages to the extent of one shilling per day. The meeting was attended by several thousands, and was of a very orderly character.

A PENNY DAILY NEWSPAPER SOLD.—The copyright, goodwill, and printing materials of the *Glasgow Penny Daily News* were sold by auction last week. This was the first of the penny dailies started in Scotland, and was announced in defiance of the law before the change in the Stamp-law took place. It has gone on since; and now, after publishing 313 numbers, the whole materials, goodwill, and copyright, have been sold for £200.

NEWSPAPER MORTALITY. The *Belfast Commercial Chronicle*, the second paper in point of seniority published in the capital of Ulster, expired last week in the fifty-fifth year of its age. It had, since the reduction of the Stamp-duty, tried its fortune as a cheap daily instead of a three-day-a-week journal at the average paying price; but the experiment proved to be a complete failure, and the Protestant and high Tory party in Belfast have thus lost the services of an old and zealous champion. The *Newsletter*, which entered upon its 118th anniversary on Saturday, is now the only organ of extreme Toryism in Belfast.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—"Agrarian legislation" has lately manifested itself in different parts of King's County. Scarcely a night passes that some crime or outrage is not committed; and in almost every case the guilty parties have escaped detection. A wide-spread conspiracy exists among the labouring classes to exact a high rate of wages, and also, by intimidation and violence, to deter farmers from using reaping machines which have been recently introduced into the county, principally by English and Scotch farmers.

THE RECENT PRIZE BABY SHOW AT BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, giving a brief account of this show, which, he says, attracted an immense concourse of men, women, and children, adds—Under shedding, and arranged in classes, I found the "babies," some on their mothers' or nurses' knees, and others in separate beauties. Five prizes were awarded, one to each class, and each prize consisted of an appropriate piece of plate. The first prize, value five guineas, was for the "prettiest baby," from six to twelve months of age. The prize (in common with the fourth and fifth) was decided by ballot of the first 2000 visitors, and fell to a child of J. Thimbleby, Esq., of Spilsby. The second prize, value four guineas, was for the heaviest baby, from six to twelve months, and fell to a child of Mr Benton, of Aldwick, which weighed two stone, although but eight months old. The third prize, value three guineas, was for the smallest baby, from six to eighteen months of age, and fell to a diminutive Lilliputian, boasting the name of Pring. It weighed only 12 lbs., being sixteen months old. The fourth prize, value two guineas, for the prettiest girl, from two to four years, was awarded to a child of Mr. Jackson, Boston, 84 years old—(the "pretty girl," of course). The fifth prize, value one guinea, for the finest boy, between two and four years old, was balloted to Mr. Johnson's child (Sibsey), three years and eleven month s old. There were between 6000 and 7000 persons present, about 100 babies being exhibited; and Mr. Small (treasurer of the Boston Dispensary Society) informed me that he cleared the by no means despicable sum of £100.

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE NEAR BATH.—Mr. Charles Fulton, an opulent tradesman of Bath, and a member of the Corporation, has lately had several doses of arsenic administered to him by his only son, a young man of extravagant and somewhat dissolute habits. For some weeks past Mr. Fulton, senior, had been attacked at intervals with sickness and violent pains in the stomach, which came on generally after meals. On Sunday, the 19th ult., he had a very violent attack shortly after his drinking a glass of beer which was handed to him by his son. On the 21st, while eating some fried potatoes and a thin rasher or two of bacon prepared for him, he complained of the same metallic coppery taste which he had observed on former occasions. This was at first ascribed to fancy, but in a few minutes he was seized with violent pains in the stomach and bowels. Inquiries having been made, it was discovered that when the fried potatoes were being prepared, Mr. Thomas Fulton entered the kitchen, and, under pretence of being anxious to prevent delay, volunteered to cut up some of the potatoes; that, after his father's sickness came on, he took the plate of potatoes which remained into the garden, where he must have contrived to throw them away, as the empty plate was afterwards found on a table in the study, and that he was observed also to pour water into the frying-pan, which he placed over the fire to boil, and afterwards emptied the water away. The investigations of Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, have since detected arsenic in the contents of the frying-pan. The wretched thing that has diabolical attempt at parricide had been detected, young Fulton fled from home, and has not since been heard of.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a labouring man was standing on the rails of the London and North-Western line, between Cheadle and Stockport, looking at a coal train, which was advancing towards him, when a passenger train, which left Macclesfield at 8.40 a.m. for Manchester, came up behind and ran over him. The train was not checked, but the unfortunate man took no notice, and was killed on the spot.

SITTINGS AND DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A return moved for by Mr Bernard, shows that the sessions of 1854 and the House of Lords sat last year 1141 hours, the average number of sitting hours in each day being 8 hours and 30 minutes per diem. In the session of 1853 the House sat 1141 hours and 30 minutes, the average per diem being 8 hours and 57 hours in December, 2 hours in July, 7 h. February, 10 h. March, 7 h. April, 16 in May, 10 h. June, 2 h. July, 4 h. August. There was a number of divisions last session, namely, 247, of which 147 were on public business before midnight, 56 on the same business after midnight, and 10 on private business.

A RUSSIAN PRIZE.—Some considerable attention was caused on the arrival one of the Rhone steamers on the 30th ult., at seeing land from her a *fourrier* of the 6th Light Infantry, who had lost his leg in the Crimea, and who was accompanied by a Russian woman of remarkable personal beauty. This woman, whose life he had saved at Kerch, afterwards nursed him with the greatest attention in the hospital at Constantinople, whither she had contrived to follow him. He has decided on marrying her; and he is going with her to his native town, where he intends to establish himself.—*Gazette de Lyon.*

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is a good deal to say just now, but the unfortunate fact is that there is nobody to say it, or to listen to it. Certainly there never was a greater profusion of topics, diminishing from the colossal importance of a bombardment to the not insignificant proportions of an encroachment upon a park. We have war in two parts of Europe; a rebellion, stirred up by railway officials in India, tyranny going mad in the realms of King Bomba (for whom, it is said, a particularly bitter pill is being prepared); excommunication fulminating—harmless as summer lightning—from the Vatican; Paris, sobering down, after the unexampled excitement of the visit of one Royal stranger, but preparing to welcome another; American Know-Nothings consolidating themselves against the Irish Catholics, and declaring that the Bible shall be the rule of political as well as of personal conduct; negroes presuming to make head against Englishmen, who are glad to invoke French, as elsewhere; Chinese Imperialists putting insurgents to death by thousands, with refinements of torture from which the executioners of Ravaillac and Damien might have taken lessons. Surely here are materials for any amount of wise talk; but Wisdom just now has her eye along a double-barrel, and her finger on a hair trigger.

There was a lady who declared that Parliament ought always to sit, for that the moment it rose the newspapers were filled with nothing but reports of crimes which she never found in her journal during the Session. She had not imagined how different is the value of a "Mysterious Occurrence," or a "Singular Outrage," when debates do not occupy eighteen and twenty columns, and when they do. But at this moment public attention is excited by a series of atrocities, all of recent occurrence, and in all of which the red hand of murder has been at work. There is the slow poison case, and the cruel slaughter of a child, and a still more violent deed of adult murder, with several other less remarkable, though scarcely less wicked, histories to be followed out for judgment. In one of them the murderer is yet untraced, and in more than one there has been much delay in obtaining a clue. It is not to be disputed that the average of savage crime is higher than usual at this season. Whether this be accidental, or whether the great disturbing cause which has unsettled so many minds of men in high places, may have had other agencies, is scarcely to be discussed here; but it has long been remarked that a fierce war is always accompanied by an increase of private crime, even where the immediate and material influence of the struggle is unfelt. The Laureate's theory that war produces a healthier condition than peace is somewhat antagonistic to this fact, which, however, is a received portion of the philosophy of history.

Speculations as to the next Speaker of the House of Commons, and discussions as to which probable candidate is the fittest for the post, have been rendered unpractical by the semi-official announcement that Mr. Shaw Lefevre does not as yet intend to become Lord Hookfield. Among the individuals whose claims have been preliminarily considered are Sir George Grey, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Baines, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Spencer Walpole. The second of these gentlemen is a Peelite, the third is scarcely prominent enough to offer himself, and the fourth may reasonably be supposed to look higher. Sir George Grey has really delicate health, and although a man of much talent and the highest character, is by no means suited for an office which, if sometimes calling for the exertion of the intellectual powers, is generally an affair of forms and ceremonies: I doubt whether Sir George Grey would have patience for the work, and am sure he would have none for chattering and petulant members. Mr. Walpole—if the Great Western can spare him—would, *nec judicio*, be the best man the Commons could choose. He is a person of learning, solemnity, and gravity, very much liked and listened to, even now, late in an exciting debate, with almost as much respect as if he were actually the Speaker. I have seen him instantly obtain the ear of the House, when members of the calibre of Sir Charles Wood or Sir John Pakington would have been impatiently heard amid cries for division.

The two musical festivals are over: Birmingham a grand triumph—Hereford a *fiasco*. Yet I should, privately, have preferred the bad meeting in the old country town to the splendid one in the city, extortionate metropolis of machinery, where you are charged half-a guinea a night for the worst bed-rooms in Europe. But it is in the novel character of the cider-country meeting that the charm lies. If a Festival occurs in fine weather the affair is about as pleasant and picturesque a scene as England can furnish. But then, as it seems to me, you must go to it in a thoroughly lounging spirit, prepared to turn aside from any programme, either of the conductors, or of your own, and to accept any agreeable bit of sight, sound, or sociality that may present itself. You may, if you like, go into the Cathedral as matter of business, get punctually into a good seat, whence you can't get out, have your book and your score before you, be happy that "now in exulting fondness" was taken with due slowness, and be discontented that the drums got wrong in the "grindstone chorus." And when the last echo of the last note has died, you may go away and take an orderly walk and an early dinner, and be in another good place in the hot Town hall for the "miscellaneous concert" of the evening. But that, though a very proper course, is not my notion of enjoying a Musical Festival. I like to have the entrée of the old Cathedral at all doors, and I don't want a seat at all, or a book, or a score. I like to stand for a little time in some ancient nook or other, out of sight very likely, and to wait while some glorious chorus comes flooding and foaming round the old massy column one is leaning against, or the clear resonant voice of the *contralto* goes streaming down the nave—and then I like to go away, and stand under the trees in the Cathedral-yard. There, while the bright sun searches into every cranny of the elaborated carving of the tower, and the glossy jackdaws shine in the light, and even the saints, whose noses the Puritans knocked off, look resigned, if not actually happy, on such a glorious day, the great open door of the Cathedral gives one a curious vista. Over the heads of the crowd at the door, over the unaccustomed and magnificent array of fashionable and unfashionable feminine adornments, and just—as one stands—beyond a pillar of monster girth, the very emblem of endurance, and the strangest contrast with the ephemeral scene around it, one can see the still beautiful face of the great Italian lady who has been brought down, at fearful cost, to increase the attraction of the festival. The tower, and the birds, and column, and the prima donna—there is some material for lazy thinking and vague recollection, and you may get hazily back into the Middle Ages, if you like, and gaze indolently into the Cathedral, until, suddenly, a miraculous note flung by that noble voice, reaches you where you stand, and you mutter something about "La Favorita" and lounge away to the river. And when you come back, the "first part" is over, and highly-dressed ecclesiastics, with hospitality worthy of the old monks on whose spoil they flourish, are hurrying everybody into the coolest houses, where gracious matrons and smiling daughters welcome you cordially, but will not let you waste the few precious minutes in talk—"Pray get some wine"—"some fruit"—"some ice;"—and the first cool mouthful convinces you, Dissenter or whatever you are, of the propriety and advantage of an Establishment. Then the refreshed audience go back to their seats. You have, as hath been hinted, no seat; but this time you find your way high up into a gallery, and at the very back of it, and from under the great stained window you observe the whole spectacle, the sea of spectators, from amid which the stern columns arise like rocks, and you listen to the tremendous intonation of a stalwart Teuton, whose figure and voice make him no unfit representative of the stern Hebrew whose language he thunders forth;—and then, idler as you are, as the chorus rises round him to answer his appeal—you go down stairs and get out and look at the Cathedral from another point of view—and, maybe, you wonder what the old cathedral builders would have thought of a theatrical company singing holy music to an audience admitted by tickets at a rose-noble a head. And then you lounge to your hotel, and write to your wife—or don't. Now nobody can say that this is a practical, English way of attending a musical festival, but one has spent less pleasant hours than in cathedral precincts after this indefensible fashion.

The growling of everybody who has to transmit a newspaper at the postal regulations of the new system has by no means subsided. One is perpetually being called upon for disbursement, on account of a blunder somewhere. And what a farce it is that you must pay twopence, and perhaps threepence, for sending a paper from Charing-cross to Chancery-lane, while for sending the same paper from Charing-cross to Cork you pay a penny only. The rule is that an "unstamped" newspaper, under four ounces, goes *anywhere* for a penny (under the inland book post regulations), but a "stamped" paper, within a "free delivery," which means three miles round the General Post-office, must pay a penny in addition to its red stamp (under the instructions No. 44—1855), or be charged twopence on delivery. This little summary of the case I myself obtained, *proprio marte*, from head-quarters; and I wish the subject could be reconsidered by Mr. Rowland Hill.

TO THE GERMANS.—1855.

WHEN next a weathercock will turn 'tis more than vain to ask;
To look into Futurity's a very bootless task,—
But, Germans! we are right to warn, e'en though we *may* suspect
Our warnings, like Cassandra's, will not have the least effect.

Your hands have held the scroll of Death, since Bloodshed was proclaim'd,
And outraged Earth saw Man bring forth unnatural birth, unshamed,
When from the mischief-hatching brain of him, the Northern Thor,
Pallas, infuriate, sprang forth, caparison'd for war.

In the far East, a cry was heard, and from their slumbers deep
Some started up to slink away—some turn'd again to sleep;
But soon old Ocean bore in pride upon his foaming crest,
Freighted with thousands of brave hearts, the navies of the West.

Two nations—Europe's noblest—(nay start not at the word,
In our life-blood it is written—we have proved it by our sword)—
Forewarn'd (as ye have done) the Fact heard but the voice that cried,
And in a righteous cause went forth to battle side by side.

Who does not know their story? Has Alma ceased to flow?
Is Inkerman's bleak hill-side laid, like those who held it, low?
Have "the Six Hundred" forced the jaws of Death's dark vale in vain,
That, even to *you*, we need recall those triumphs o'er again?

Go to the palace of the peer! go to the peasant's cot!
What mean these tears? Has Death been here? O God! where has he *not?*
Where did they die? They do not lie beneath the churchyard sod—
No, where they fell; *there* "they appeal from Tyranny to God."

There, where Sebastopol yet stands—'gainst which the living tide
Of France's, England's chivalry has dash'd itself and died—
Must they rise in ghastly myriads, to witness from the dust
That ye are guilty of their blood?—ye Germans!—Yes, they must!

To your honour, to your promises, we have appeal'd in vain;—
Shame is no shame—lies are not lies—if but your end ye gain.
But blood is God's, and *theirs* has stain'd your very garments' hem:
They died to save your liberties; and *ye*—look'd on at them!

But the cry of blood is heard not—what is there ye *will* hear?
Pity has fail'd to touch your hearts—will Selfishness? will Fear?
Though Huns be hush'd, Italians crush'd, or Poles draw Russian blades,
Vienna! dost forget thy siege? Berlin! thy barricades?

"Where is the Germans' Fatherland?" Is't mid Sans-souci's Halls?
Or where the insulted Danube rolls along Vienna's walls?
Ten million voices cry aloud, from Denmark to Tyrol,
"*Where'er* the German tongue is heard, lives Germany's free soul!"

Ha! lives it still? In books? In songs? In speeches over wine?
What! In your hearts? Lift up thy voice, "thou free-born German Rhine"
O waft the precious burden, great Danube, to thy sea,
And startle Europe with the news that Germany is—free!

Free to oppress—or free to save? It matters much: yet show
Whether you've soul to be a friend, or dare to be a foe;
Throw down the pen which hitherto more than the sword you've prized,
And though you draw to be abhorred, yet cease to be despised.

Ay, grasp the hand ye long have kiss'd, and blood-stain'd though it be,
It cannot make your fatherland less *honoured* or less *free!*
Make common cause, enforce new laws of Tyranny on Man,
Get Poles, Hungarians, Lombards, to help you if you can!

Heed not the tales of foreign fleets which scour the Baltic Sea—
Of armies hovering near your Rhine. What matters? Ye are free!
Rouse all your exiled malcontents from many a secret lair
And bid defiance to the world, *free* Germans! if you dare.

O, that we wrong'd you! O that we saw harbour'd for the Russ
Less unmistaken sympathy—less jealousy for us;
No cause but ours ye *dare* embrace. You will not. O, parade
Your boast of liberty no more, ye last to give it aid!

Land of the mighty Frederick! Proud home of Hapsburg's race
Ye were not wont, in days gone by, to cause or brook disgrace.
Weigh'd in the balance of great States, O blush whilst we record
Your fathers' sons are "wanting" found because they lack—a sword;

There is a rock, but not of strength, which shadows o'er you both;
And a tree, which is *not* Liberty's, of Giant Upas growth;
Its branches wave above your grave—there's poison in its dew—
And lava simmers in that rock to pour itself on you.

The warning has been given. Your aid no more we ask.
God will not suffer us to fail where He has set the task.
Peace shall return to Europe when its Freedom we restore,
And the hands that would have crush'd it are palsied—not before.

But to our work! While victory soars on the eagle's wing,
And to Sardinia's battle-shout Tchernaya's echoes ring,
Our goal in view—we cast no more vain hoping looks behind;
And He who sees and suffers long, have mercy on mankind! R. C. G.

* The German national song by Arndt commences with the words "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland!"

TELEGRAPHIC UNION OF MALTA WITH THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.—A project has been submitted by Signor Bonelli, of Turin, to the Governor of Malta, and by him to the British Government, to execute in two months at the expense of £10,000, the junction of Malta with Cagliari by one of the telegraph cables of his own construction. Lord Palmure has received the proposal most favourably, and has requested of the Governor to be informed, without loss of time, what portion of the estimated amount would be contributed by the Island treasury, in the event of the proposal being sanctioned by the authorities at home. Signor Bonelli has also proposed a more extended plan of operations, by continuing the chain to Candia, and thence two branch lines—the one to the Dardanelles, the other to Alexandria in Egypt. This latter course would, it estimated, require £30,000 and six months' time.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A guard of honour from the Royal Perthshire Rifles is to be dispatched to Balmoral, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to her Highland residence, and to be stationed there during her stay.

The King of Sardinia is expected in Paris on the 16th inst.

The King of the Belgians, on the occasion of the return of the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, gave a grand dinner at the Palace of Laeken, at which the Ministers and great officers of the Royal household were present.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by her youthful family, will close her visit to the Duchess of Cambridge in a few days, and take her departure for Germany.

Lady Westmoreland, with her family, left Vienna on the 30th ult. for England.

The Archduke Max, attended by the Austrian navy, has arrived at Naples, where he received a most flattering reception from his cousin the Queen, from King Bomba, and the Neapolitan nobles.

The Duchess of Montpensier, accompanied by the Duke of Montpensier, will visit England again next week. The object of their coming is to pass a short time with the ex-Queen of the French at Claremont.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says that the King of Denmark has dropsy in the chest, and that the disease is slowly gaining ground.

Sir Charles Wood arrived at the Admiralty on Monday night, from Ireland, from his tour of inspection.

The French Emperor, by decrees of the 29th ult., has confirmed two nominations to the rank of Officer in the Legion of Honour, and thirteen to that of Knights of the same Order, made by General Pelissier in the Crimea; also the grant of twenty-six military medals by the same General.

The Duke of Buccleuch is about to build a splendid mansion in Whitehall, on the site of Montague House. The cost, it is estimated, will be upwards of £100,000. Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh, architect, has drawn up the plans.

The King of Prussia has sanctioned an extension till September, 1856, of the free importation of corn and flour, the right of which would otherwise expire on the 30th September, 1855.

It is not believed that Abd-el-Kader will visit Paris soon. He is said to be seriously ill of cholera at Marseilles.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have appointed Mr. William Ritchie, of the Calcutta bar, to be Acting Advocate-General of India during the absence of Mr. Prinsep, with the reversion of the office when a vacancy occurs.

The sculptor Rauch has just completed the monument of the late Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover. The dead monarch lies on the sarcophagus in an Ducal dress, watched by four angels, two praying and two sleeping.

The Rev. William Vaughan, "Bishop Elect of Plymouth," is to be consecrated at Clifton, on Sunday, 16th Sept. He is in his forty-first year, and is nephew to the late Cardinal Weld.

Three pupils of the Heversham Grammar Schools, named Cowell, Rigby, and Goodwin, were recently drowned while bathing in Heversham Mere.

The surveys of the projected railway from Aberdeen to Inverness are now completed, and the average cost is estimated, for a single line of rails, at £8000 per mile.

A working engineer of the name of John Ross, residing in Montreal, claims to have discovered a new motive power which will waft a ship across the Atlantic Ocean in three days.

A monster bell is about to be hung in a wooden tower forty feet high, close to the police-station in the Southampton-dock, to sound an alarm in case of fire breaking out amongst the shipping or warehouses in the docks. The bell will weigh 6 cwt.

The total arrivals of specie during the month of August amounted to £1,387,361; of which sum only £436,028 came from Australia. The recorded shipments during the same period amount to £1,184,086.

Letters from Jassy give a most flourishing account of the present state of Moldavia citing in proof of it the wonderful harvest of the present year, which is stated to exceed all former ones.

Two youths named Edwin Lister and Robert Lister, brothers, have been found drowned in an exhausted clay-pit at Broad Pill, on the eastward side of the river Avon.

A New York paper has put forth an elaborate estimate that the United States and Canada together will this year have the enormous surplus of 77,200,000 bushels of wheat.

Next Session a bill will be brought forward for regulating the usage of banks and other marks, and to settle the rights and rules of the same, under the control of a public officer, to be called the Master of the Marks.

At the end of the present month Dover Castle will be closed as a prison for debtors, when those who are in custody will be removed to Maidstone County Jail.

The police books show that 741,374 foreigners visited Paris during the Queen's stay.

The number of persons who arrived at Southampton from various parts of the world during August, was 4263; giving an increase on the corresponding month in 1854 of 1033 persons.

The newest Muscovite dodge at Hamburg is to pack a couple of hundredweight of lead into the middle of a large cask of sugar, and it then passes through Prussia into Russia.

The Lake district has seldom been fuller of visitors than at the present time. At Keswick, Bowness, and Ambleside, numbers have been unable to obtain lodgings; and in other localities the demands upon the inns and private lodgings have been no less pressing.

The *Ocean Chief* made the passage from Liverpool to Hobart Town in seventy-two days—the quickest passage ever made.

Colonel Waugh has followed up his recent generosity to the Bournemouth Sanitarium by holding a grand bazaar at his manor residence, Branksea-castle, Poole, which commenced on Wednesday and terminated on Saturday last. Between £500 and £600 were realised.

M. Bach, Austrian Minister of the Interior, is expected in Paris.

Among other marks of consideration of which Madame Ristori has been the object in Paris, she had the honour to receive a special invitation for the late ball given to her Majesty Queen Victoria at the Hôtel de Ville.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 27th ult. announces that the Carlist Chief, Del Pino, was killed lately in the neighbourhood of Bolxol, in Catalonia.

The *Dublin Evening Post* announces the arrival in Dublin of the library of the late Thomas Moore, presented by Mrs. Moore, as a memorial of her husband's taste and erudition, to the Royal Irish Academy.

M. Thalberg is at present at Rio Janeiro, where, by the last advices, he was about to give a series of six concerts.

The late Mr. Hope's splendid mansion in the Rue St. Dominique, Paris, on which he is said to have expended, from first to last, no less than six millions of francs, was sold a few days ago to Baron Soulieres, for the comparatively trifling sum of 1,892,050 f.

Mdlle. Rachel and her *troupe* have arrived in New York.

A number of enthusiastic archers propose to establish in Scotland an archery meeting on the basis of the "National Archery Meeting." The first assembling was to be held at Glasgow on the 4th inst.

Champollion's celebrated Calendar has, it is said, been discovered at Medinet Habou by an American traveller. A colossus of Ramses III. and a granite pavement are also advertised as found.

The *Messager de Bayonne*, in giving an account of some bull-fights which took place there on the 26th and 27th ult., remarks that the taste for those spectacles, formerly so strong there, is fast declining. The performers were received with loud invectives, and even missiles were thrown at them.

A deputation from the Scottish Temperance League is at present visiting the principal towns in Scotland, for the purpose of collecting statistics in reference to the operation of Forbes Mackenzie's Act.

The *Siècle* speaks of a project for bringing out a new journal in French and English, to be called the *Alliance Industrielle*. This paper will be the organ of the commercial interests of the two nations.

The *Midland Counties' Illustrated News*, a newspaper started in Birmingham a few weeks ago, price 2d., ceased to exist on Saturday last.

The Finland papers announce that, in consequence of the war the University of Helsingfors will be closed this year.

The electric light has not been approved of at Deal as a means of lighting streets, and the use of gas has been resumed.

The Royal rescript to the Danish Diet is published. It expressly guarantees civil and religious liberty, and the freedom of the press; also the right of association.

At the South Shields Brewster Sessions last week, the Bench declined to renew the license of parties keeping music saloons, the superintendent of police declaring that they were a source of crime and dissipation.

Upwards of fifteen thousand reaping machines have been manufactured and sold in the United States this year. The cost of these amounted to 3,000,000 dollars.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—THE A

RIOMPHE DE L'ETOILE, ILLUMINATED.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

THE TRANSPORT AND COMMISSARIAT SERVICES IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent)

SINCE the installation of Sir George Maclean in the place of General Filder, and since the arrival of Admiral Freemantle at Balaclava, questions arising out of the employment and uses of various transports-ships have been discussed, and afford matter for serious consideration. Not long since I noticed the continued stay in harbour of several ships, employed originally as transports, and used after their arrival in the Crimea as store-ships. I cannot pretend to say that an unavoidable expenditure has been incurred in the past use of these vessels as store-ships; but, leaving the past without comment, is it not time to put an end to a system which makes England pay £1000 a month for a ship that only contains 1400 tons of goods, when ample room exists on shore to erect storehouses, which could be put up at a cheap rate if there were hands sufficient to build them? This is no longer the time, indeed, to raise the old and burning question of labour in the Crimea. It has too long been proved that want of labour was the original cause of our misfortunes in the campaign, and that, had we been supported as we ought and might, the camp roads might have been made, the harbour of Balaclava might have been improved, and every measure taken to ensure the landing and transport of stores of every kind. The question of labour ought no longer to be, as the French say, "à l'ordre du jour." We can no longer admit any excuse on that ground, and if failures or omissions are still charged upon that score, the sooner ought they to be exposed, and the source of complaint dried up

One example amongst many of large ships lying idle at Balaclava, in the care of the Commissariat or Quartermaster-General, will suffice to enlighten you as to the losses incurred under the present system. The ship *Bucephalus*, transport 127, left England on the 23rd of September, 1854, and, after encountering extremely heavy weather on her voyage, reached Balaclava on the 20th of November. She was hauled into a berth in the harbour, where she lay until the 10th of December before it was thought necessary to commence discharging her. Her boats, it is true, had been employed in the mean time in the transport of sick from the wharves to the vessels appointed to receive them; boats at that time being much in request, and the size and capabilities of those belonging to large ships having much weight in the mind of the authorities when they decided on her movements. Perhaps, in truth, the great size of the long boat of the *Bucephalus*, and the use to which her other boats were constantly put, may be noted as causes for her detention in harbour. Be that as it may, the *Bucephalus* continued to discharge cargo until the 27th of December, when it was determined to use her as a store-ship, and the crew were daily occupied "taking in and discharging," whilst the boats plied between the sick wharves. Finally, the Commissariat having laden the ship with stores for which they had no present use, ordered the *Bucephalus* round to Kazatch Bay, where she lay from the 3rd of March to the 1st of June. Her employment during that time is best described in the words of her log-book, which for days together runs thus:—"March 10.—Light variable airs, fine clear weather; crew employed as most requisite, under boatswain." This employment of the crew, which consists mainly in washing decks, turning rigging, or spinning yarn, was all that the crew of a large ship of 1000 tons was put to do for three months; except, perhaps, the occasional order from some of the authorities to tow dead cattle out of the bay to sea.

On the 2nd of June the *Bucephalus* was taken into Balaclava again, and her cargo was discharged by order of the Commissariat. She was then transferred to the Quartermaster-General's department, whose active and excellent officer, Captain Gordon, proceeded to load her with blankets, boots and shoes, flannel, clothing, and other things not wanted for immediate use. These stores she discharges daily as they are required, taking in more to fill up the void made by the continual drain of the service Such is the routine of a store-ship in Balaclava

A few words now upon the question of expense. The ship itself costs £12,000 per annum. The stores which she takes in are, with considerable labour, landed from the vessel in which they have been brought from England, they are transported to the wharf in front of which the store-ship lies, and fatigue parties take them on board. They are stowed by the crew, and landed again when required In this process two or three operations are performed which would be needless if there were storehouses on shore. One transfer from the original carrying ship to the store of issue would be all the labour in one instance. In the present practice two transfers are necessary—the labour of carriage, tally, and accounts employs double the number of men really required, and the goods are exposed to wear and tear, equivalent to the certain loss of a portion of them. I point out these facts merely with a view that they may be remedied; and although captains of ships used as store-ships are prone to complain that they are picked out for this service for reasons unfair to themselves, the question must rest on a broader basis than this. At all events, whatever may be the grievances of the commanders of vessels so employed their complaints are amply counterbalanced by the satisfaction of the owners, who, instead of having a ship returned upon their hands to repair at a cost of perhaps £4000 or £5000, are glad to let her lie in harbour with sails unbent, rigging secure, and free from wear and tear, whilst the crew, diminished in number by sickness or desertion, cost no more than two-thirds of the expense required by a ship at sea. In all this the only sufferer is the public purse, which is ever ready to meet demands whether fairly incurred or not. I believe that—partly to meet the objections I have noticed, and partly because tonnage is lower in the market—it has been determined to force the sailing transport to serve at a lower cost than £1 per ton per month; and some vessels have consented to reduce their price to fifteen shillings; but this economy, desirable as it is, is not the only one that circumstances render possible, and reductions in the price of tonnage can be no excuse for the continued grievance of demurrage.

If we turn from the question of transports to those which more particularly concern the Commissariat, there are also many points which have lately been made the subject of inquiry. Standing some evenings since on the deck of a large ship moored to the quay at Balaclava, I observed a boat approach the shore deeply laden with white bags, some of which, having been broken in the carriage, exposed the contents—onions, destined for the army. Two men who were in the boat, having with some trouble piloted her under the maze of warps which stretch from the shore to the ships, lashed her alongside of the quay and left her. Shortly after this a large gang of Crosts was told off to land the bags of onions; and they began their work to the number of about thirty men. They were led by an old Crost, whose badge of authority was a stick. His first exercise of office was the laying out of a handkerchief which was instantly filled with onions. The leader having helped himself, the whole gang of Crosts did the same thing, and in the course of a few minutes the sacks were landed—minus, perhaps, the contents of four, which found their way into the pockets of the Crosts. It was ludicrous to notice some of these, stuffed all over with round protuberances utterly unaccountable as part of the human frame. Whilst this was proceeding a sentry stood over the place, whilst an officer of the Commissariat sat quietly by in a little wooden box, either unaware or pretending not to see what theft was taking place. I had the curiosity to land and speak to the sentry; who said that so long as the "gafer," as he called the Commissariat officer, was there, he could not interfere. "But," he added, "very few inions have this wharf when he goes, I can tell you." This scene is only one amongst many of a similar kind taking place all over the wharves. Sacks of barley are broken and unaccounted for; potatoes are missing in large numbers, and no one knows where they go to. I have no doubt, however, that the chiefs at the Commissariat-office are not answerable for all this; and still they have to answer for the disappearance of certain things; and then the question arises, how are the deficiencies in the potatoes, the onions, and the barley accounted for? There is the weather, which may be said to destroy many things on the wharves—that may be a fertile excuse for losses and thefts; then the water rises in the harbour with a south-west wind; breakages of sacks take place, and so an immense quantity of stores disappear; and the disappearance is probably accounted for in the same way that lost ships are—by the visitation of God." This forcibly reminds me of a scene I witnessed not long since between three soldiers, two of whom were heaving a cask of bottled beer on to a pack-mule. As they were doing so, a third joined the party, and thus addressed them:—"I say, mates, that's rather heavy." "It is." "I wonder it sin't had a fall yet." "It has had a fall." "But it sin't broken. Can't you make it fall again?" Of course the cask had a fall in a few minutes, and the soldiers had a drink. I should like to be able to give you the difference in the Commissariat accounts between the quantities of each species of provisions landed at Balaclava and the quantities issued. The quantities remaining in store would, if given, form the materials for a pretty little arithmetical problem, out of which you might deduce what is actually lost to the country by deficiences—no matter from what source arising—as they occur in the Crimea. The loss from deficiencies is calculated at seven millions sterling since the commencement of the war. How would private merchants stand this?

WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 170.)

SHADFORTH (Colonel Thomas), of the 57th Regiment, was killed in the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June The following letter from his brother officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, to Colonel Shadforth's widow affords a feeling and elegant testimony to the esteem with which Colonel Shadforth was regarded by his regiment, and the courage with which he led them to the assault:—

Camp before Sebastopol, July 18th.

My dear Mrs. Shadforth,—I trust the report from head-quarters will have prepared you to receive the painful intelligence it becomes my duty to convey to you. When I landed in the Crimea I regard all the officers and men of the 57th Regiment felt for our lamented Colonel, it is with unfeigned grief that I am obliged to inform you that he is no more. His gallant spirit fled while leading his men to the unfortunate and unsuccessful attack on the 18th of this day. As a soldier, his thirty years' service in the 57th Regiment has endeared him to officers and men. His remains were brought up by his assembled men, and they will be interred to-morrow, in the cemetery allotted to the Division, where our late Colonel Goldie and Lieut.-General Gumbart already rest in a soldier's grave. Pray accept my deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolence for your irreparable loss; and believe me your faithful servant,

HENRY J. WARRE, Lieut.-Col. 51st Regiment.

In citing us this letter is, one from Shadforth to his wife and children the night before he died the hero's death is more affecting still: a remarkable one that it is scarcely possible to peruse without tears, for it breathes the holy spirit of a Christian warrior, and displays in the modern soldier all the fervent pious chivalry of a St. Louis or a Sir Philip Sydney. In this beautiful letter Shadforth, the night before the assault, then takes leave of his family:—

Before Sebastopol, June 17, 9 p.m.

My own beloved Wife and dearly-beloved Children,—At one o'clock tomorrow morning I head the 57th to storm the Redan. It is, as I see, an awfully perilous moment to me; but I place myself in the hands of our Heavenly God, without whose will a sparrow cannot fall to the ground. I place my whole trust in Him. Should I fall in the performance of my duty, I fully rely on the promises, based on our Saviour, that I or mine, that I may be saved through Him. Pardon and forgive me, my beloved ones, for anything I may have said or done to cause you one moment's unhappiness. With God I commend my body and soul, which are His; and should it be His will that I fall in the performance of my duty, in the defence of my Queen and country, I most humbly say, "Thy will be done." God bless you and protect you; and my last prayer will be that He, of His infinite goodness, may preserve me to you. God ever bless you, my beloved Eliza and dearest children, and if we meet not again in this world, may we all meet in the mansion of our Heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ. God bless and protect you and ever believe me your affectionate husband and loving father,

THOMAS SHADFORTH.

A few hours after this was penned its writer was no more, but his own perfect valour, and the bereavement of those he loved so well, were not unnoticed Her Majesty, with an ever-anxious consideration for those who suffer in her cause, signed at once a warrant granting a pension of £300 a year to Mrs. Shadforth, and intimated that she will take advantage of any future opportunity which may occur to manifest her appreciation of Colonel Shadforth's services. Colonel Shadforth had hereditary connection with the 57th—his father, who was severely wounded at Albuera, having for thirty-two years served in it. Two of his brothers were also officers in the same regiment

TYLDEN (Colonel Richard), of the Royal Engineers, C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was born on the 22nd of November, 1819. He was the second son of the late Brigadier-General Tylden of the Royal Engineers, and Lucinda (his first wife), eldest daughter of William Baldwin, Esq., of Stade-hall, in the county of Kent. Colonel Tylden entered the Military Academy at Woolwich, as a Cadet, in 1834: he became a Colonel, a C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, the 29th of June, 1855. After being on foreign service at Corfu in 1840, he was, in 1847, ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained until 1854. His service of five years at the Cape was highly distinguished. He there, with a small detachment of Sappers and Miners, about twenty mounted Burghers, and two or three hundred Fingoes, attacked and completely routed a body of 2000 Kaffirs under the warlike chief Sandilla, and thus secured the safety of the Amatola district entrusted to his command. This was the first and most successful general action with the Kaffirs during the war, and, speaking of this brilliant exploit, Sir Harry Smith thus expressed himself:—"If anything dashing is to be done, Tylden is the man to do it." At the close of the war Tylden got leave to return to England, but remained at home a very short time, he in three weeks from his arrival joined the Russian campaign as a Brigade Major. He was present at the landing of the army in the Crimea, and at the battle of the Alma, and two days after that battle he had the melancholy satisfaction of being with his gallant father when he died of cholera. On arriving before Sebastol Colonel Tylden had the command of the right British attack. From that time until he received his fatal wound he was never absent from the trenches, and was present at every skirmish and sortie that took place near his batteries, and particularly distinguished himself in the attack and capture of the enemy's rifle-pits and ambuscades in April last. In the attack of the 18th of June he was severely wounded in both legs, from the effects of which he died at Malta on the 2nd ult. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Burton Tylden, left England for the Crimea the very day she received the news of his being severely wounded, and had the melancholy satisfaction of being with him when his gallant spirit left his mangled body

HAMMET (Commander Lucon Usher), R.N., was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, on the 17th August, whilst in command of the right attack of the batteries of the Naval Brigade. A cannon-shot struck him whilst he was gallantly encouraging his men to stand to their guns in the face of the severest fire from the Russian batteries. His premature death is much lamented by his brother officers, by whom he was deservedly beloved. Commander Hammet was present at the siege and capture of St. Jean d'Acre: and, in the last Burmese war, as First Lieutenant of the *Serpent*, of which ship he was for some time acting Commander, he served in the Baltic last year as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Plumridge, who mentioned him most honourably in his despatches. He was born July 5th, 1820, and was the youngest son of the late Mr. James Esdaile Hammet, banker, of Lombard-street, and descended, on the mother's side, from the ancient family of the Forsters, of Bamborough Castle, in Yorkshire. He was also nephew to that distinguished officer the late Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN. The Piedmontese Government is actively making arrangements for the demands of a winter campaign. It has already purchased two hundred wooden barracks at Marseilles, at the rate of 950 fr. a-piece, capable of lodging forty men each. These, however, are only intended for hospitals and stores. For the men it is likely that corrugated iron will be substituted for wood, by which a great saving will be effected, not only in the first cost, but in the freight to Balaclava, and the far greater portability of the material will considerably increase the chance of its reaching the Camp thence, while the risk from fire will be obviously much diminished. A barrack of this kind, large enough to hold two hundred men, would not weigh more than six tons, and might be put together with strong, rough materials by the men themselves in a few hours, and the expense would be little more than half that of the wooden huts. The objection generally made to iron has been that it is not so good a preservative from the changes of temperature as wood; but, as the great desideratum sought is to secure a good waterproof dwelling for soldiers in winter, and as iron is much better for this end than wood, and is so very much easier of carriage, besides not offering a temptation to consumption as fuel, it might be hoped that it would really be applied to the purpose for which it was sent out. In a model of one of these iron barracks, erected here for the inspection of the Government, there is a double tier of hammocks for the men, which very much economises space, and gives a more comfortable and healthier bed than the inclined-plane floors.—*Letter from Turin, Aug. 29.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL TICKELL.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RICHARD TICKELL, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, died on the 3rd ult., at his residence, Ravensworth-lodge, Cheltenham, in his seventy-first year, having been born on the 10th of September, 1784. He was son of Thomas Tickell, Esq., of the county of Kildare, in Ireland, and great-grandson of Tickell the poet, who was the friend of Addison. He first entered the Army as Lieutenant of Artillery, in August, 1803; was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Corps of Engineers on the last of September, 1803; and rose to the rank of Major-General on the 23rd of November, 1841; and of Lieutenant-General on the 11th of November, 1851. General Tickell served during the Mahratta campaign of 1804-5; was present at the battle of Deeg, siege and capture of that place, and pursuit of Holkar into the Punjaub under Lord Lake. He shared gloriously at various subsequent sieges and actions in India. Lieutenant-General Tickell was twice married, and leaves a widow and thirteen children to lament his loss.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR

This well-known political partisan died on the 30th ult., in the 60th year of his age. He was formerly, from 1832 to 1835, representative for the county of Cork, and was afterwards elected for the town of Nottingham in 1847. In Parliament he never had much influence, but by the violence of his declamation, and throughout the country by his demagogue speeches and agitation. To him the notable Land Scheme, so calam tous in its results, owed its existence; and in his great ovation of the 10th April, 1848, originated the famous muster of the special constables. At that time so formidable was the movement considered that the Government offices and the Bank of England were actually armed and fortified. Feargus O'Connor was second son of the late Roger O'Connor (the last tenant of Dangan, county Meath, the celebrated seat of the Wellesleys), and nephew of Arthur O'Connor, who was so deeply implicated in the Irish rebellion as to be compelled to expatriate himself. His grandfather, Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, co. Cork, who married Anne, sister of Lord Longueville, was fourth son of Will am Conner, Esq., of Connerville, M.P. for Bandon, and grandson of Dan el Conner, of Bandon, merchant, who realised a large fortune, and purchased considerable estates. The unfortunate gentleman whose death we record, was declared in 1853 by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, to be of unsound mind; and by the kind interference of a few friends he was placed with Dr Tuke, of Manor-house, Chiswick, whence he was recently removed by his sister, Miss O'Connor

In former years Mr. Feargus O'Connor was a member of the Irish bar, and the editor and proprietor of the *Northern Star*, a newspaper now defunct.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT NICKLE

NEWS has arrived of the death, in May last, of Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, Commander of the Forces at Melbourne. This gallant officer entered the Army in Dec., 1793, as Ensign in the 88th. In 1807 he volunteered and led the forlorn hope at Buenos Ayres, and was severely wounded in the assault. Two years afterwards he embarked with the 88th for the Peninsula, and served thr ughout the whole of the campaigns from 1809 to 1814. At Toulouse he received a dangerous wound; and, proceeding subsequently to America, he was again wounded, leading the advance across the Sarinac river. In 1837, when the insurrection broke out in Canada, Sir Robert Nickle went out to that colony; and in 1855 was appointed Commander of the Forces in Australia. There his energetic and conciliatory conduct rendered him a most remarkable degree to the quelling of the riots at the gold-diggings of Ballarat. From his first military exploit—the leading of the forlorn hope, before he was twenty-one—to the period of his death, at the age of ninety-two, his military career was eminently serviceable to his country and honourable to himself.

ADMIRAL EKINS

SIR CHARLES EKINS, Admiral of the Red, G.C.B., K.W.N., who died recently, at Bath, at the age of 78, was a son of the late Rear-Admiral Ekins, Dean of Carlisle. He entered the Navy in 1791, and was present at the action off the Dogger Bank, and at the relief of Gibraltar. In 1795, while commanding the *Ferret*, 14, he captured *Le Réconore* privateer. He became a Post Captain in 1796, and was appointed to the *Amphitrite* frigate, in which ship he took several privateers. He was at the reduction of Surinam in August, 1799; he obtained possession of the Devil's Islands, on the coast of Cayenne; and he assisted at the seizure of St. Martin's, in March, 1801. He subsequently escorted a convoy of two hundred sail from the West Indies, and commanded the defence in the Baltic, and wintered there on one occasion. In 1815, Captain Ekins was appointed to the *Serpent*, 78, and selected by Lord Exmouth to accompany him in the expedition to Algiers, where his activity and zeal placed him among the most conspicuous, and where he was for the second time wounded. For his conduct at Algiers he was created a C.B., and K.W.N. He was made a Rear-Admiral in 1819, was nominated K.C.B. in 1831, and enjoyed a good-service pension since 1851. In 1824 Admiral Ekins published his well-known work, "Naval Battles Reviewed." The gallant Admiral married, in 1810, a daughter of John A. Parlby, Esq., of Stone-hall, Devon, but left no family.

GENERAL TREMENHEERE

GENERAL TREMENHEERE, late of the Royal Marines, whose demise has been recently noticed, was the eldest officer in her Majesty's service, having received his commission in January, 1779. He served in the Dutch war in 1781, and was in the action of the Dogger Bank. He subsequently was employed in the West Indies, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Curaçoa, on its surrender to the British squadron under Lord Hugh Seymour, in 1794. He was afterwards engaged on the Jamaica station with the squadron under the command of Sir Richard Strachan. General Tremenheere was appointed, by William IV., one of his Aides-de-Camp, and was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He also received a good-service pension of £300 a year

DR. FOX, PROVOST OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE Rev. Dr. Fox, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, died at the Provost's lodgings, on the 4th ult., in the eighty-first year of his age. Dr. Fox never took any prominent part in University politics, and was rather of a retired character, but was greatly beloved by all in his College, to which he was warmly attached. Dr Fox was educated at St. Bees' School, Cumberland, whence he was elected on the foundation at Queen's College. He took his B.A. degree in 1795, and his M.A. in 1802. He was elected a Fellow of his College, and was for many years Senior Fellow on the foundation, and held it in conjunction with the headship of Northleach School. In 1827 he was elected Provost of Queen's College, on the death of Dr. Collinson; and shortly afterwards took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. He held the Provostship for twenty-eight years; and, at the time of his death, was one of the delegates of the press. Dr Fox, as a proof of his attachment to his place of education, as well as to his College, and his desire to benefit them permanently, founded an exhibition of the value of £30 per annum for natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland educated at the school at Bees.

COLONEL BLAKE.

COLONEL FREDERICK R. BLAKE, C.B., of the 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, died on the 24th ult., at Nottingdean, Sussex, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The gallant Colonel was the second son of the late William Blake, Esq., of Danesbury, Herts. At the breaking out of the war he proceeded to the East in the command of his regiment, and at the battle of the Alma he led his men with brilliant and able daring. The Colonel continued to serve in the Camp before Sebastopol until his shattered health, combined with a severe attack of fever, compelled him to return home. The effects of the fever eventually proved fatal to him.

MISS LOVETT.

ELIZABETH, eldest and sole surviving daughter of the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart., of Liscombe, Bucks, died on the 18th ult., at Liscombe House, in that county. At the demise of the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, of Liscombe, who was created a Baronet the 23rd October, 1781, and died the 13th January, 1812, leaving daughters only, the male representation of the Lovett family devolved on Sir Jonathan's uncle the Rev. Verney Lovett, D.D., of Kingswell, Vicar of Lismore and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. It eventually came to Richard Donoghmore Lovett, Esq., the present heir male and representative. Miss Lovett, the subject of this notice, was the first who took the Buckinghamshire property under will, the canal having previously kept it in the direct male line for nearly 600 years.

*** In addition to the notice given of the late William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., it should be stated that the eldest son of that learned and lamented lawyer is the Rev. W. Selwyn, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., and three of his four sons were Chancellor's medallists, or the first classical scholars, in the University of Cambridge, each in his year, a circumstance probably unprecedented in any other family.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

War Department, Sept. 3, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:

Before Sebastopol, Aug. 21, 1855.

My Lord,—In my despatch of the 18th inst. I was unable to give as detailed an account of the part taken by the Sardinian troops in the battle of the Tchernaya as I could have wished. I have since received General La Marmora's report, of which I have now the honour to send you a copy. The killed and wounded of the Russian army exceed, if anything, the number I originally stated. An armistice was granted to enable the enemy to bury the dead, and vast quantities were carried away.

The fire from the batteries of the Allies has been very effective, and the result attained has been sufficient to enable the works against the place to progress satisfactorily.

I beg to inclose the list of casualties to the 19th inst. Major McGowan, 93rd Highlanders, who was reported by me as missing, in my despatch of the 11th inst., I have since ascertained was attacked whilst posting his sentries in advance of the trenches, wounded severely, and made prisoner.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c., &c., &c.

SARDINIAN ARMY.

Head-Quarters of the Expeditionary Forces in the East,
Kadikoi, August 17, 1855.

Sir,—The interest which you are so kind to evince in everything relating to the Sardinian Expeditionary Army makes it imperative upon me to inform your Excellency of the share taken by the troops under my command in the engagement on the Tchernaya yesterday.

Upon receiving the report of Colonel Dessaint, attached to the French head-quarters, which you were good enough to communicate to me on the evening of the day before yesterday, and by which we were led to expect very shortly an attack on the line of the Tchernaya, I at once gave orders that my troops should be under arms yesterday morning at an earlier hour than usual.

At break of day our outposts stationed on the Mamelon which commands Tchorgoun were enveloped in a well-sustained fire of artillery, which proceeded from three batteries posted opposite the breastworks by which our outposts were covered, and on the two Mamelons further to the right, which form the two banks of the Schoulou. They were at the same time vigorously charged by three Russian columns, which came on with fixed bayonets, and attacked our breastworks in front and rear. The men composing these columns carried ladders with them to scale the parapets. The preconcerted signal of alarm was immediately given, and the troops took up the positions which had been assigned to them in anticipation of this attack.

I begged his Excellency Osman Pacha to bring up the Turkish troops which were stationed furthest off, and I ordered the fourth battalion of Riflemen (Bersaglieri) to the support of our outposts, which only consisted of three companies, in order that these latter might be enabled to hold their ground as long as possible, and thus give us time to complete our arrangements.

Attacked in the rear by the enemy's artillery, and charged by three columns of infantry, the outposts, after an hour's fighting, fell back, the reinforcements I had sent to them greatly facilitating their retreat. At the same time I made every effort to silence the enemy's guns. In this endeavour I was assisted by the Turkish field-pieces from Alsou, and by the English battery, with which you were good enough to reinforce us. Several of the enemy's ammunition waggons exploded between seven and eight o'clock.

In the meantime the Russians had stationed fresh batteries near the centre of their position, and had opened a most effective fire of artillery on the tete-de-pont at Traktir, and on the French portions on our left. A column of infantry, under cover of this fire, attacked the Mamelon, which formed the extreme right of General D'Herbillon's division. This first column had crossed the Tchernaya and surmounted the steep ascent of the Mamelon in spite of the fire of the tirailleurs, when it was vigorously attacked by the French troops in support, and hurled back, broken and disordered, into the Tchernaya.

As I considered, from the subsequent disposition of the enemy's forces, that he only intended to make a demonstration of artillery before our position, while he concentrated his infantry chiefly on the extreme right of the Third Division (Faucheux's), on which point a second column was now advancing, I ordered a portion of my Fifth Brigade, under the command of General Mallard, to march to the support of the right wing of the French, and I posted two of our batteries in a position whence they could obtain an oblique fire upon the Russians. At the same time I requested the English cavalry to move down into the plain to be in readiness to charge. I had given similar orders to my own cavalry.

When the soldiers of my Fifth Brigade arrived at the Mamelon they found that the enemy's attack had been already repulsed; but the fire of the two batteries of the Second Division (Trotti) appeared to do great execution on the second Russian column, which, checked in front by the French troops, and harassed in the rear by the fire of our batteries and the musketry of our battalions, fell back in the greatest disorder. I then ordered some of our battalions to advance under cover of the riflemen (Bersaglieri), but I was requested to countermand this movement.

The enemy, repulsed at all points, commenced the retreat. One column, which appeared to me to consist of a division, retreated by the valley of the Soulou. Another division, the one which had attacked our outposts and the French right in the morning, fell back upon the zigzag Mamelon; while a third division followed the road which leads to Mackenzie's Farm.

I took advantage of this state of things to reoccupy with my troops the zigzag Mamelon; in which design I succeeded perfectly, in spite of the imposing force which the enemy still retained on that point. In the meantime, three battalions of Turkish troops advanced into the valley of Tchorgoun, to replace the battalion of Cialdini's brigade, which was occupying the heights of Karlooka.

Later in the day I crossed the Tchernaya with four squadrons, and marching in a parallel line with the zigzag Mamelon, came upon the old Russian redoubt, whence I could easily discern, at a little distance before us, a very fine array of regular cavalry, supported by horse artillery. It was distributed in twelve separate bodies, and must have been composed of at least fifty squadrons. This cavalry did not fall back on Mackenzie's-road till the whole of the infantry and artillery had effected their retreat.

The losses sustained by our troops, a portion only of whom was engaged, were very inconsiderable. They amount to about two hundred men placed *hors de combat*; and I impute the fact of our not having lost more men mainly to the works with which we fortified our position, and to the batteries of heavy guns which you were so obliging as to lend us for their defence. It is, however, my painful duty to announce to your Excellency that Count Montevecchio, the General commanding the Fourth Brigade, is mortally wounded; a ball passed through his chest.

Pray accept, General, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) LA MARMORA,
The General Commanding-in-Chief the Sardinian Expeditionary Forces.

To his Excellency the General Commanding-in-Chief the English Army.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN 15TH AUGUST.

WOUNDED.—Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Charles G. Blane, slightly.

RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 17TH TO THE 19TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

Captain Anthony Oldfield, Royal Artillery, August 17.

Aug. 17.—2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Sergeant John Armstrong. 3rd: Private George Wilson. 18th: Private Joseph Clarke. 23rd: Corporal John Shave. 28th: Private Joseph Mulborn. 31st: Privates William Potter, James Goom, Edward Neile, Henry Richards. 34th: Private John Maycock. 47th: Private Hugh Multy. 49th: Private John Morrow. Royal Artillery: Gunners Richard Armstrong, James Keith, John Watson, Jeremiah Yat[illegible], James Minnes. Royal Sappers and Miners: Privates William Collins, Henry Mu[illegible].

Aug. 18.—9th Foot: Privates Brian M'Cormick, Thomas M'Cashoon. 23rd: Private [illegible] Reese. 33rd: Corporal John Mara. 88th: Privates Patrick Fegan, John Hough. [illegible] Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal Dennis Shea; Private David Tunstall. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private Michael M'Namara.

Aug. 19.—1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Privates John Coppers, [illegible] Joseph Pass. [illegible] Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private John Rance. 42nd: Private Patrick Hanrah[illegible]. 72nd: Private Alexander Law. 79th: Private David Marshal.

WOUNDED.

Aug. 17.—3rd Foot: Lieut. J. B. Dennis, mortally; Lieut. B. J. Caldecott, slightly. 28th: Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Baumgartner, slightly. 77th: Lieut. B. P. Armstrong, slightly. Royal Artillery: Brevet-Major C. S. Henry, severely.

Aug. 18.—97th: Lieut. and Adjutant W. Dermer, [illegible].

Aug. 19.—1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Captain [illegible], slightly. Royal Artillery: Lieut. C. E. Scott, slightly.

Aug. 17.—3rd Foot: Sergeant James O'Shea, slightly; Privates Hugh Baxter, [illegible], Lewis Tugwell, dangerously, Dennis O'Keefe, severely; Edward Rourke, [illegible], Allen Manvell, Charles Morrow, slightly. 4th: Privates William Doonan, severely; [illegible] Edwards, James Hunt, slightly. 7th: Privates Richard Hooten, George Spear, slightly. 18th: Corporal Michael Rourke, severely; Privates William Hamilton, severely; John Law[illegible]lot, Thaddeus Singleton, slightly. 23rd: Privates William Arden, James Murphy, severely; Patrick Whelan, Michael Vaughan, John Farmer, John Woodall, slightly. 28th: Sergeant Patrick Flynn, slightly. 30th: Privates Matthew Walker, dangerously; [illegible] Prince, slightly. 34th: Privates David Latimer, severely, Daniel Curry, slightly. 38th: Private Hugh O'Neill, slightly; 41st: Sergeant James Anderson, slightly. [illegible] severely. 46th: Sergeant Wm. Grogan, severely; Lance-Corporal Thomas O'Brien, [illegible] 47th: Privates Michael Caulfield, dangerously; John Kelly, slightly, Wm. Fitzpatrick, [illegible] Cooney, severely. 49th: Privates Patrick M'Gann, dangerously; George Ball, Daniel O'Ne[illegible], Michael Mullins, severely. 55th: Privates James Aitken, dangerously; Michael Flanaugan, [illegible] dangerously; Private Nicholas Rowe, severely. 62nd: [illegible] 68th: Private Cornelius Reardon, slightly. 77th: Privates [illegible], Robert Storey, dangerously; Michael Walsh, Dennis Tobin, Sa[illegible] Mitchell, Patrick Mitchell, Owen Sullivan, slightly, Neil M'Vicker, severely. 88th: Private John O'Brien, slightly. 97th: Private James Joyce, slightly. Second Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal J. Rowe, slightly; Bugler J. Kite, slightly; Privates Septimus Bland, dangerously; Henry Wilson, John Little, Thomas Hone, Charles Ja[illegible], Samuel Johnson, George Morgan, Daniel M'Carthy, Edward Kent, Adam Brockbridge, John White, slightly; Thomas Robinson, Frederick Cardin, Fr[illegible], Royal Artillery: Sergeant Joseph Mansfield, slightly; Corporal Robert Sprowl, [illegible] Bombardiers Andrew Todd, William Phelps, John Mulligan, James Armour, William M'Ansley, Daniel M'Kee, Patrick M'Kenna, Edward St. Clair, A. Finlay, Walter Thorburn, severely, Henry Stanley, John Cabb, Charles Ford, slightly. Gunners William Longs, Jonathan Saunderson, Alfred Edmonton, John George, John Horigan, John Harrold, Thomas Watkins, Richard Williams, Robert Batfield, John Lewis, William Thompson, William Waltow, William Spence, Robert Taylor, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Second Corporal Henry B. Smith, severely; Lance-Corporal Edward M'Guire, severely. Privates Peter Delaney, John Lloyd, slightly.

[illegible] Private G. Latcham, severely [illegible] severely. 19th: Private William Liddle [illegible] O'Neil, Job Whitmore, slightly. 21st: Private James [illegible] 23rd: Corporal David Glass, dangerously, Privates Edmund Dwyer, [illegible] John Mooney, slightly. 28th: Private Patrick Cantwell, severely. 31st: Privates [illegible] Dennehy, severely; Joseph Caremore, Thomas Thornton, slightly. 39th: Private Joseph Boot, severely. 46th: Sergeant Michael Moran, slightly. 57th: Private Wm. Wright, slightly. 63rd: Private Adam Scrowcroft, slightly. 77th: Privates Wm. Dickey, Henry [illegible], slightly. 88th: Drummer Michael M'Carra, severely; Privates Michael Foly, da[illegible] Henry Parcell, Michael Garry, severely, J. Dacey, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: [illegible] Isaac Stallin, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates Peter Sutton, severely; John Wesley, William Graham, Samuel Collins, William Phillips, Thomas Leonard, slightly. Royal Artillery: Corporals John Ackland, severely, William Madden, slightly; Bombardier William Simpson, slightly; Gunners Thomas Sedgewick, John M'Callock, Henry Yo[illegible], Henry Wordley, J. M'Ginnis, severely, H. M'Avis, Thomas Murray, John Smith, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Lance-Corporal Joseph Finch, slightly.

[illegible] 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Privates Henry Martin, Henry Lucas, severely. [illegible] Coldstream Guards: Privates John Brown, Robert Gillespie, John Splaie, [illegible] Joseph White, dangerously, Thomas Hansby, John Cope, severely. 1st Battalion Scots [illegible] M'Dougall, dangerously. Privates John [illegible] Henry Dickers, slightly. 1st Battalion 1st Foot: Corporal W. Sullivan, severely; Private Benjamin Looty, slightly. 17th: Corporal Matthew Hogan, slightly. Privates Thomas M'Kowen, Henry Clayton, slightly. 18th: Privates John Kerry, William M'Crackin, slightly. 28th: Private Thomas Jackson, severely. 38th: Privates Matthew Healey, James Rowe, slightly, John Cooke, Thomas Lowe, severely. 42nd: Privates Peter Ingram, [illegible] John Grahams, John Williamson, slightly. 44th: Sergeant Oscar Kelly, slightly. 47th: Corporal Thomas Keefe, slightly. Private Archibald Hedden, slightly. 48th: Privates William Faulkner, Edward Roter, John Treacy, slightly. 49th: Sergeant Edmund Pollard, severely; Lance-Sergeant William Hunter, slightly. Privates William Stinson, severely, James Watts, dangerously. 68th: Lance-Corporal Roderick Donaghue, severely; Privates Joseph Kelly, slightly, Thomas M'Keevenny, severely. 7[illegible]th: Privates William Hastie, severely, James M'Midan, William Kelly, Char[illegible] [illegible] slightly. 90th: Private James Henton, slightly. 93rd: Privates [illegible] John Leitch, Peter Cairns, Thomas Griffin, slightly. Thomas [illegible] severely. 95th: Corporal Patrick Ready, slightly; Lance-Corporal John Byrn[illegible] [illegible] Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private John Willsen, slightly. Royal Artillery: [illegible] Thomas Fletcher, slightly. Gunners Samuel Sims, Robert Holdman, Richard L[illegible], [illegible].

A LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE.

18th Aug.—*Wounded*: Michael Stanley, A.B., Rodney, severely; George Shawer, A.B., William Pearson, A.B., Rodney, slightly; John Morris, ord., London, slightly on the 17th. *Contused*: Richard Budsmith, A.B., Rodney, severely; Joseph Conway, ord., Francis Cotter, A.B., Queen, slightly.

Aug. 19.—*Wounded*: Mr. H. F. Hovendon, acting mate, Rodney, slightly; Ed. Beagley, ord., Queen, slightly; James Atkins, A.B., Albion, slightly; Thomas Lawrence, A.B., Rodney, slightly; William M'Donald, A.B., Queen, dangerously; William N[illegible] [illegible] Charles Walsh, leading seaman [illegible] Rodney, [illegible].

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Admiralty, September 4, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic:—

Duke of Wellington, in Nargen, Aug. 27, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Warden, of her Majesty's ship *Ajax*, inclosing a report, detailing the proceedings of Captain Henry C. Otter, in her Majesty's ship *Firefly*, before Brandon, the seaport of Wasa, in the [illegible], and to the officers and crew under his command: and I beg leave to recommend to the favourable notice of their Lordships the gallant conduct of Lieutenants Edward Burstal and John Ward, as well as that of Mr. John A. Bull, second master, and Mr. James W. Salter, the gunner, on the occasion.

I have, &c., (Signed) R. S. DUNDAS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Ajax, in Fogle Fiord, August 22, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before you the accompanying report of Captain Otter, of the *Firefly*, of his proceedings between the 27th July and 11th instant, at Brandon, in the neighbourhood of Wasa, whilst temporarily occupying that part of the station, together with a list of vessels taken, and property and vessels otherwise destroyed; and I desire to draw your favourable notice to this report, as it bears witness to the zeal and energy of Captain Otter in the performance of this service.

I have, &c., (Signed) FRED. WARDEN.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., &c.

Her Majesty's ship *Firefly*, Kersoren Beacon, August 11, 1855.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that after leaving Fogle Fiord, on the 27th ult., I communicated with her Majesty's ship *Harrier*, and his Imperial Majesty's corvette *D'Assas*, on their stations; and on the evening of the 31st dispatched her Majesty's ship *Driver* to you from Noorskas Light. At ten a.m. on August 1st I anchored her Majesty's ship *Firefly* half a mile outside of Korsore Beacon, and with the two paddle-box boats and the gig, accompanied by Lieut. Ward and Mr. Bull, pushed on to the south-east. On our way we got information of a large barque at anchor to the eastward of Wasklot, and [illegible] that there was a military force in the neighbourhood. On [illegible] within two miles from Brandon, a telegraph was observed [illegible] small [illegible] in Korsham Fiord, signalising with three large balls, and on pulling in towards it, two men in a boat pushed off from the [illegible] a flag of truce: fortunately I did not fire, for the flag was so large I mistook it for the [illegible] signal, and concluded they were trying to escape. This very improper opportunity of using a flag of truce could not be recognised, and I ordered the telegraph to be cut down, but released the men and their boat. No time was now to be lost as the signal had been answered from the main; I therefore pushed on with all expedition, and on rounding the east point of Wasklot, observed the object of our search in the mud, which with little difficulty was got off, and towed out of range of any guns that could be brought to bear. The prize proved to be the *Vides*, of 300 tons, with from 200 to 300 casks of tar on board. At midnight two Russian deserters came on board, and stated the troops had moved off to Wasa, on seeing the boats approaching, thinking an attack was contemplated on that place.

At 8.30 a.m., 2nd August, I returned to the *Firefly*, and immediately got under way for Korsoren Fiord, but the navigation was so difficult that it was not until 5.30 p.m. I came alongside the prize. At 8.30 p.m. I weighed, and proceeded towards Brandon, the seaport of Wasa, and a great shipbuilding place. [illegible] immense magazines on an island, separated by a very narrow deep-water channel from the town, with a custom-house and barracks. At midnight, anchored within 400 yards of the town, and sprung the broadside to enfilade the channel and protect the boats, which were sent under Lieutenant Ward to examine the magazines. Some of them were opened, and found to be empty; others contained coal, tar, resin, salt, spars, anchors and cables, boats, salt fish, hawsers, and numerous piles of 3-inch deals; but no sails or rigging, as we were led to expect. On a few of the principal inhabitants joining us on the island they were told that the sails of the barque must be given up, and they immediately sent to Wasa to Mr. Wolf, a wealthy merchant and shipowner, but he refused. I therefore determined to burn the magazines; but, as the wind was blowing directly on the town, I agreed to wait a reasonable time until a change took place, and gave the inhabitants notice that they were at liberty to remove anything from the island that belonged to them, except ship's stores. For this forbearance they expressed themselves very grateful.

Towards the afternoon, Lieutenant Burstal brought in a schooner, and reported having discovered two fine barques and two brigs in a creek a mile and a half distant. As the wind was still on the shore, and the destruction of the town [illegible] had the magazines been fired, I [illegible] the [illegible] to be hauled close into the island, and a working party [illegible] some casks of tar and deals into her. Everything had the appearance of security; ladies were walking about the beach, parties of pleasure sailing round the ship, and the people employed taking their property from the island.

At eight p.m. I landed to communicate with the First Lieutenant, and had just visited the sentry placed on a building platform, when a heavy fire of musketry, from different parts of the town, was opened upon the working party and the ship, and was immediately replied to by the latter with shot and shell, which appears to have done great execution. The deck of the schooner was so enfiladed that it was impossible to get on board for the arms; and had it been practicable to do so, not a man could be seen from her to fire at. Providentially all escaped on board uninjured; and Mr. Bull having returned in the paddle-box boats, with a fine barque in tow, a fire from the four guns and rifles was kept up so hot that in about an hour and a half the fusilade from the shore nearly ceased. At midnight I moved the ship into a better position for sinking the schooner; and the bows being nearly driven in by the shot, I proceeded to the destruction of the barque and two brigs before the enemy could rescue them; this was successfully performed with the assistance of the Second Master, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Salter, gunner. It was ascertained afterwards, from two different sources that the enemy had 25 killed and from 4 to 18 wounded: the injury appears to have been inflicted chiefly by the first three shots, whilst the troops were drawn up abreast of the ship. On our side I am thankful to report that no more serious casualties occurred than a man and a boy being struck with spent balls.

During the 6th and 7th the weather was so wet and boisterous that it was impossible to act against the enemy, but I ascertained during the night that reinforcements had arrived to the amount of 200 or 300 sharpshooters and Cossacks, with several guns.

On the morning of the 8th, the weather being moderate, I took up a position 1500 yards from the magazine, and the same distance from a battery of four guns, and opened fire upon the latter, which not being returned, I commenced firing red-hot shot at the magazines. At 2.30 p.m. smoke began to issue from the houses, and Lieutenant Ward having volunteered to try and cut out the schooner, pushed in with paddle-box boat, and with great gallantry drove the soldiers three times out of the woods, but unfortunately was obliged to retire before an overwhelming force secreted in the Custom-house: the boat was struck in many places, but I am thankful to say not a man hurt. At 8 p.m. the principal magazines being in a blaze, and their destruction inevitable, I closed the battery to 1000 yards, but still receiving no return (though both guns and soldiers could be seen), and the ammunition [illegible], when suddenly several heavy [illegible] concealed by trees, opened fire, chiefly with shell [illegible] the whole [illegible] men—and the power of these weapons may be imagined, when I mention that a ball cut a spar on the bridge, two inches thick, at a distance of 1500 yards.

It is with the greatest pleasure I have to speak of the coolness of the officers and men at this trying juncture; the narrowness of the channel and shoalness of the water (at the most $2\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms), rendered it injudicious to attempt turning the *Firefly* round, and she was slowly backed astern $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile before she was out of range—an evolution which, from the lightness of the wind, was not performed under forty minutes. I cannot conclude without mentioning how much I am indebted to the First Lieutenant, Mr. Edward Burstal, who so materially assisted in inflicting this serious blow on the enemy's property.

I have, &c., (Signed) HENRY C. OTTER, Captain.

Captain Fred. Warden, C.B., H.M.S. *Ajax*.

A LIST OF VESSELS AND PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE [illegible] OR DESTROYED BY HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "FIREFLY," [illegible] 11TH AUGUST, 1855.

12. *Vides*, barque, 300 tons, cargo, 228 barrels of tar: cut out of Waskolt, near Brandon. 13. *Precioso*, barque, 420 tons, cargo, none: cut out of Waskolt, near Brandon. 14. Barque, 300 tons, cargo, none; burnt in a creek near Brandon, pierced for 40 guns; not quite finished. 15. Brig, 230 (?) tons, cargo, none; burnt as above. 16. Schooner, 230 (?) tons; [illegible] burnt as above. 17. Boat, 5 tons; cargo, firewood. 18. Boat, 10 tons; cargo, [illegible] 20 tons, cargo, 8 tons of [illegible] 20. Island Sandtan, near Brandon, having 50 to 60 ma[illegible].

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE largest number of invalid soldiers from the Crimea who have been received at Chatham for some time arrived at Strood station last Saturday afternoon by special train from London. The number included invalids and wounded soldiers from almost every regiment now in the Crimea, amounting in the whole [illegible] early the whole of these came home in the *Great Tasmania* steamer, [illegible] landed them at Portsmouth; and the remainder were from the hospitals at [illegible]. The invalids embarked at Balaclava on [illegible] of July, and sailed on the 10th of the same month. Previously to their embarkation nearly all had been under medical treatment at the hospital, and a few were from the hospitals at Scutari. Ten wounded officers took passage in the vessel for Malta and England. During the voyage [illegible] occurred on board. On the arrival of the invalids at Portsmouth sixty-two men who were convalescent were permitted to leave on furlough, and the remainder were sent to Chatham in medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon James Jardine. To assist those of the invalids who were unable to walk from the railway carriages to the hospital spring vans and omnibuses were in waiting, and a large fatigue party was in attendance at Strood provided with stretchers. A considerable number of those who arrived had been severely wounded, and upwards of twenty were supported on crutches. After a careful inspection, fifty-six were ordered to be removed to the Supplemental Hospital, Brompton Barracks, for medical treatment; three who were insane were taken to the hospital for that class of patients at Fort Pitt, and the remainder were sent to the Invalid Dépôt at St. Mary's.

MR. LANGMAN, of Plymouth, has been making a very successful experiment at Aldershott with his pontoon bridge, to enable troops to cross a river. He threw them over a [illegible] water of about twelve feet in a little more than three minutes [illegible], with the assistance of some twenty men from a militia regiment. The operation was managed with extraordinary ease, and 8000 troops, headed by General Sir Frederick Smith, passed over.

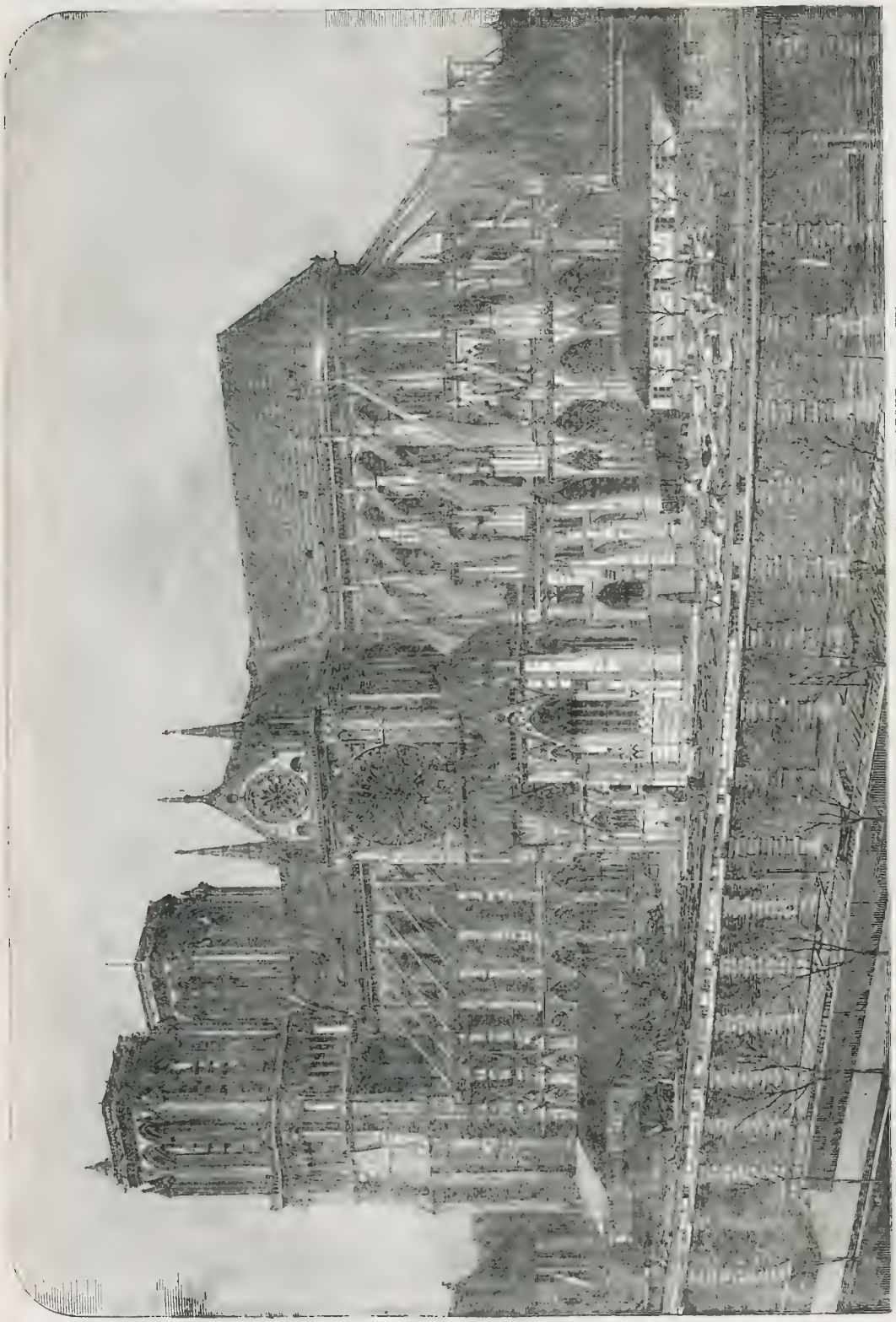
A DETACHMENT of seventy recruits of the Royal Sappers and Miners left Woolwich on Saturday last for Chatham, under the command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lempriere, for the purpose of undergoing instructions under Colonel Sandham, Royal Engineers. Twenty men belonging to that corps arrived at the Woolwich Barracks the same day from Chatham, under the command of Captain and Adjutant Fitzroy Somerset. These men are for immediate embarkation in the different transports about to convey huts to the seat of war.

IN the week ending August 19 the draughts of sick arriving at Scutari from the Crimea included 33 sergeants and 546 rank and file. Fifteen sergeants, two doctors, and 181 men left for England on the 13th, in the steam-ship *Jura*. The number of burials during that week was 16, and the return of the sick and wounded on the 15th of August was as follows:—Officers, sick, 100; wounded, 2. Non-commissioned officers, doctors, and privates, 2360 sick; wounded, 157. In the General Hospital the number under treatment was 434; in the Barrack Hospital, 1177; in the Palace Hospital, 284; and at Kululee, 622; making the total of sick and wounded, 2517.

THE *Cochrane* screw-transport went down to Woolwich from London on Monday morning to embark huts, winter clothing, and military stores for the Black Sea. The *Rajah*, besides shipping 170 tons of shot, and 228 cases of stationery for the Commissariat at Balaclava, is likewise to fill up her vacant storeage room (which will be considerable) with huts and winter clothing.

THE medical officers in the Crimea have addressed a memorial to Lord Panmure, representing certain grievances under which they labour, and asking that they may be removed. They desire that service in the field should reckon towards promotion and pension three times above the same period passed at home or in the Colonies in ordinary service. They complain that civil surgeons should have been given some of the higher appointments, to which they consider they had the legitimate right—a reflection upon their competency being thereby expressed; they ask for a step of rank, in order to keep pace with the rapid promotion now taking place among the rest of their military brethren, submitting that a surgeon's rank should be that of field officer after a certain term of full pay service. They submit that, being under fire, they ought to be classed with the purely military branches of the service, and obtain their share of the honours attendant upon service in that capacity. They finally complain of the smallness of their pay, their exclusion from the boon lately granted to officers in the shape of full-pay retirement, and the difficulty under which they labour in obtaining leave of absence like other officers.

SPIES IN THE ENGLISH CAMP.—Some time ago a soldier of the 44th Regiment, a Pole by birth, informed against the keeper of one of the canteens of the 62nd Regiment as having been employed in the Russian secret service at Warsaw, and that he suspected him to be engaged at present as a spy. The charge was investigated by a board of officers, but no conclusive evidence to support it could be adduced, and as the canteen-man had written testimonials in his favour, and proofs of long residence at Pera, there was not supposed to be sufficient ground for his dismissal from the Camp. He has, therefore, remained pursuing his usual avocation, though not without a certain amount of suspicion that he was carrying on a communication with the enemy. The soldier himself did not escape without exciting in the minds of some persons doubts respecting the honesty of his intentions. Certain parts of his evidence against the canteen-man appeared very contradictory. He was known to speak the Russian and German languages, and it did not appear satisfactory that with such attainments he should choose to enlist as a private soldier, when so many other opportunities of employing his talents and information with more advantage were open to him. He alleged that he had entered the Army as a means of employment, and from liking the service. It appeared that he had done his duty well since he had been with the regiment, no one had previously mistrusted him; and he therefore left the investigation without any accusation appearing against him, that he had been influenced by other than honest motives in bringing forward the charge which had led to the inquiry. He still persisted in asserting, after the charge was dismissed, that the canteen-keeper was a spy in disguise. Few things are more required, under the peculiar circumstances of our extended Camp, than a better system of camp police. That which exists at present is almost nominal, and quite inadequate to meet the exigencies of our position. It must not be forgotten that we have a crowded harbour filled with most valuable military stores, and that mingling among them are vessels and boats carrying traders and hucksters of almost every nation; that Kadikoi has now reached the size of a large populous mercantile town, comprising shops and establishments of every description; and that, scattered over the whole area upon which our regiments are encamped are the tents or sheds of sutlers, in which a mixed population of Greeks, Italians, Germans, Armenians, Ma[illegible], Poles, Hungarians, and others, find occupation. Not to mention the means of communication by the seaboard, since the extension of our base towards the mountain district of B[illegible] and Tchorgoun, no great skill or dexterity would be required to find places of communication by land. Under such circumstances the common safety requires an active and thorough system of surveillance over all followers and strangers. The French have done their part in providing against any calamity arising from such laxity. The "Gendarmerie Impériale" is as perfect in the Crimea as it is in Paris. In the well-ordered and now fortified port of Kamiesch no individual can land without special permission. Not only the keepers of the shops and stores are licensed and registered, but every helper and servant.—*Letter from the Camp, Aug. 25.*



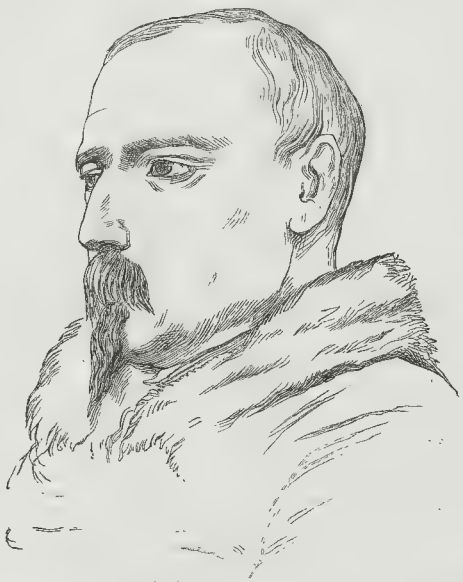
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—NOTRE DAME, FROM THE SEINE.—(SEE PAGE 236.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 761.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

THERE is no mistake this time. Sebastopol has fallen. The town is a mass of ruins. The Russian fleet—whose only achievements were to overawe Turkey, and to inflict the cowardly massacre of Sinope—has been burned by the victorious Allies, or sunk by the orders of Prince Gortschakoff. At daybreak on the 5th instant began the terrible bombardment—which Prince Gortschakoff, in a despatch to his Imperial master, profanely but tersely designates as a "fire of hell." It was continued without cessation the whole of the day. At night a Russian man-of-war in the harbour was set on fire by a shell, and burned to the water's edge. On the 6th the bombardment continued. On the 7th another Russian vessel was destroyed by the Allied fire; and during the night a violent explosion in the doomed city announced to the French and British that the work they had undertaken went bravely on. When day dawned on the 8th the flames of a vast conflagration were observed in the very centre of Sebastopol. At noon on the 8th—a day to be for ever memorable in the annals of Europe and of the world—the long-delayed and anxiously-expected assault upon the Malakoff was ordered by General Pelissier. Attacks were simultaneously made by the French upon the Careening Bay Redan and the Central Bastion; and by the British upon the Grand Redan. The French were repulsed from the Careening Bay Redan and the Central Bastion, and the British from the Grand Redan, and both suffered severe losses. But the glory of the day was in nowise dimmed by these casualties. They but showed the difficulty and the peril of the enterprise, and enhanced the splendour of the ultimate triumph. The assault of the French upon the Malakoff, brilliantly made, and desperately resisted, was entirely successful. They made good their position, and held it against the whole force that Prince Gortschakoff could bring against them. The struggle was hand to hand—the French fighting with the energy inspired by hope and the consciousness of a good cause, and the Russians with the obstinate courage of despair. But the bravest resistance—and it must be added that the Russians fought well—was useless against the dashing bravery of the French. The Malakoff was taken, and the fate of Sebastopol was sealed. The day closed upon a scene of such horror as history has rarely had occasion to recount. Finding it useless to continue resistance, the Russians determined to abandon the Southern side and to transport the remnant of their army to the North. By orders of Prince Gortschakoff, the mines were sprung in every direction; the town was set on fire in several places and utterly destroyed; the ships in the harbour were burned or scuttled, and an immense quantity of provisions and military stores were consumed.



GENERAL BOSQUET, THE CAPTOR OF THE MALAKOFF.—FROM A DRAWING BY E. ARMITAGE.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

All night long the lurid glare of the burning city illumined the French and British lines, and on the morning of the 9th it was found that the long-coveted prize of the war was a heap of ruins, that the Russians had totally evacuated the town, and destroyed the bridge of rafts which they had formed across the harbour within the last few weeks in anticipation of the inevitable catastrophe. So great was the haste with which this operation was effected, that they left not only their dead, but upwards of five hundred wounded men among the still smoking and burning rubbish. Such, in few words, is the history of this magnificent achievement—the news of which has caused every gallant heart in Great Britain and France to throb with patriotic emotion; and which will cause satisfaction scarcely less intense in every part of Europe. And not only in Europe, but in Asia, and along the immense frontier of the Russian empire, the news of the mighty deed will be received with exultation. The world has been relieved of an incubus. The dread spectre of Russian aggression no longer fills it with alarm; and none remain to deplore or regret the result, except the friends of tyranny and wrong, and the enemies of peace and justice.

Perhaps by the time this sheet is published the northern forts of Sebastopol will be in the possession of the Allies. But if not, their fate is none the less certain. However strong the forts may be, however obstinately the Russians may be determined to defend the last remnant of their insolent power, they cannot make an effective or a lengthened resistance. They are not only defeated and demoralised, but in a few days or hours will be hemmed in on every side. They must either

THE MALAKOFF TOWER, SKETCHED FROM THE OLD ADVANCED TRENCH, BY AN OFFICER OF THE 72ND HIGHLANDERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

surrender or be conquered by the slow process of starvation or the rapid one of the sword. It is idle to speculate on the next movement of the Allied forces. General Niprandi, with his army, have to be dealt with, and the northern forts have to be destroyed or taken—if they be not in the mean time evacuated by a foe, who is powerless to hold them. The public—greedy of victory as it is—will be content to await the next evolutions of the mighty game, certain, as all are, that the Generals and soldiers of France and England are more than equal to their task, and that the work so gloriously begun will be still more gloriously completed.

But of one thing the public and the rulers of the two nations must be jealously on their guard. The destruction of Sebastopol is a great peace movement; but it is no more than a "step in the right direction." It is not sufficient to put an end to the war. It is not defeat and humiliation enough for Russia. It has not crippled to the full extent the resources of the Czar. It has not inflicted such damage as to make it morally and physically certain that he or his successors—if allowed to escape without further disaster—will not on the first opportunity endeavour to wipe off the stain and take revenge for the dishonour. The duty of Europe is to insist upon ample security against the renewal of the war. If Russia be thrown back a century in her schemes of universal conquest and dominion, as we fervently trust she will, there will be a prospect at which such men as John Bright and Mr. Gladstone ought to rejoice if their peace-at-all-price theories will allow them to rejoice, at such things as the honour and the prosperity of their country,—there will be a prospect of peace for Europe for the next two or three generations, and the reconstitution of the European policy on a basis which will for the future render war as unlikely and preposterous between any of the States composing it as between Massachusetts and Missouri, or between Kent and Huntingdon. The danger is that this grand result may be impeded or prevented by the misjudging efforts of the friends of a sham peace, or by the ambition of such dastardly States as Austria and Prussia, who, having borne no portion of the heat and danger of the day, may attempt to act the part of mediators, when their mediation is not required. Neither these, nor any other Powers or persons, must be allowed on pretence of putting an end to the horrors of the struggle, to get up a pacification which would leave Russia with the power as well as the will to break loose on a future, and perhaps not remote, opportunity. England and France cannot fight against the secret thoughts and wishes of the Czars or of their people; but they can fight against the Muscovite power. They cannot restrain thought; but, by the blessing of Heaven on their just cause, and for the sake of a permanent peace, they can and they must—take efficient and sufficient security against the abuse of physical force. The neutrals must hold aloof; and the people of this country more especially must narrowly watch the conduct of their own public men, lest, for the sake of to-morrow's peace, they incur the risk of renewed and re-emlittered war the day after. If the Czar throw himself upon the mercy of his opponents, so be it. They will know in such an unexpected contingency, how to be merciful to the fallen as well as just to Europe and to themselves. But of such a result there is no immediate hope. The Czar, true to the traditionary policy of his dynasty, will doubtless continue to offer a sullen resistance. He will still, in all probability, defy the might of the Powers which have humiliated him; and will still endeavour, by means of the tricky diplomacy of his clever friends at Vienna and elsewhere, to sow disunion among his opponents. PERSEVERANCE—that is the only wise and merciful policy; and Perseverance will, in due time give the world a peace that will be worth having—a peace nobly acquired solidly guaranteed, and impossible to be broken without the condign punishment of the offender by the whole of Europe.

GENERAL BOSQUET.

THE two Generals to whom General Pelissier gives the credit for the successful assault of the Malakoff fort—the taking of which compelled the Russian evacuation of Sebastopol—are Generals Bosquet and McMahon—McMahon, is of Irish descent. Bosquet is in many respects a very remarkable man.

When the French army was marshalled for the expedition to the East, much was said of the obscurity of the Generals selected. Canrobert, Cavaignac, Lamoricière—the European names of the French army—were not appealed to, though it was supposed that in their patriotism they would forget and forgive the Empire; while the men on whom commands were bestowed were regarded as the creatures of Louis Napoleon, the creatures of an Emperor being generally assumed to be mediocrities. St. Arnaud had never done anything, in a military way, beyond chasing flying Arabs, and bombarding Parisian barricades on the 2nd of December. Canrobert, St. Arnaud's successor, was not distinguished as an unknown man; for he was known to be a useful officer. In Europe generally, and in England especially, a notion had got abroad that Louis Napoleon was resolute not to risk anything by opening a path of glory to any General of distinct capacity; and, moreover, that his Majesty would not employ any General of whose subservirncy to the Empire there could be any question. Now the employment of General Bosquet disproves both suppositions—the instance indicating the generosity and high-mindedness of the Emperor.

Bosquet, who obtained distinction (we are not sure whether it was at St. Cyr) as a Cadet, was early spoken of throughout the army as an officer of great promise. The young French officer is usually of a light, reckless character—his familiarity with the men not being calculated, however it may please him a favourite, to give him influence. Bosquet impressed himself on all around him by the solidity and repose of his manner, his cool judgment, and his firm will. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out he was among the first in the upper grades of the army to pronounce distinctly for the Republic. To that faith he has held with a consistency which, it must be admitted, was somewhat hazardous. When Louis Napoleon put the "Yes or No" to France, General Bosquet, with all his division, voted "No." This was heroic; it made him a great character in the army, it constituted the fondest hope of the Republicans. For the moment, however, it diminished the General's chances in his profession. He was placed en *disponibilité* relegated to retirement as deep as that of Lamoricière. When the expedition to the East was decided on it was but natural that that armament would come. But General Canrobert represented to the Emperor that his friend General Bosquet was an admirable soldier, if a bad politician, and that, as a politician, he opposed to the new dynasty had ended with his one vote. The Emperor pointed to the appeal, and nobly gave Bosquet a division. The army was united.

From the opening of the war he has distinguished himself. It was he who, with the French landed at Gallipoli, astonished the English by the judgment with which he displayed his organisation; rousing by said together the Turks, both lazy and bedeviled Turks; improvising a commissariat by spurring the Zouaves over the country; massing, naming, severing, surveying, re-sketching fortifications, cafés, restaurants, &c., &c. At Alma and at Inkerman, as at the last successful assault on Sebastopol, it was Général Bosquet's good fortune to be the man to do the important thing at the right moment. At the Alma he commanded on the extreme right of the French, and it will be remembered that it was his outflanking the Russians on the left on both sides of the battle, made a torrent of the Russian [illegible] the heights on the left. At Inkerman it was General Bosquet with his 6000 French who rushed to the relief of the British troops, and, with them, drove back and across the Tchernaya, on the north side, the masses of Russians. He had nothing to do with the late 18th June affair, so that his laurels are untarnished. To his intrepid and enduring daring in the last assault on the triply fortified Malakoff do we owe that "crowning mercy," the capture of Sebastopol.

There is no doubt that "luck" is with General Bosquet; it is his name which will be most associated in France with the great victory, and the future career of a man of such a character, of such antecedents, cannot but be eminent.

The accompanying Portrait is from a drawing recently made by Mr. Armitage for a large print, to be published shortly by Messrs. Gambart.

THE MALAKOFF TOWER.

(Sketched before the Recent Attack.)

WE are indebted to an officer of the 72nd Highlanders for the accompanying Sketch, taken from the right of the old advanced trench—the limit of our lines during the past winter. The hill leading up to the Malakoff is exceedingly steep at the sides of the ravine, running along its base; and the rocks jut out almost perpendicularly, rendering any approach very difficult. The embrasures of the Malakoff work are revetted with gabions, and beautifully finished showing the edges as clean and unbroken as possible. On the left of the work is a mortar battery, constructed on the edge of the inner ditch: the revetting (with barrels) is clearly shown, and this line continued shows the edge of the inner ditch; the outer ditch runs along near the line of abattis (constructed of trunks of trees, &c.), and down the side of the hill on the left in front of the lower batteries.

The extensive buildings at the foot of the hill are Russian Government storehouses; they are all painted white, and are of immense extent. Fort Constantine is shown firing at a steamer which has approached rather close. It has now only two lines of casemated embrasures, and the upper lines are earthen.

The trench running along the foot of the hill was formerly the Russian advanced trench, and extends on the left as far as the Quarry work. The next trench to it running up the face of the hill is French, and it joins the trenches pushed from the Mamelon as soon as the nature of the ground permits. The progress of the French attack on the Malakoff is shown by the way their trenches have been constructed, in spite of every obstacle, up the hill, zigzag after zigzag, continuing over the crest of the hill, and working round it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

PREPARATIONS are being made all over Paris for a general illumination in honour of the events of Sebastopol, to take place this evening. The satisfaction with which the intelligence was received has unfortunately been much damped by the heavy loss of life which attended the success—though, indeed, such a consequence might have been reposed as inevitable.

It required an event of such universal interest and importance to efface here the impression made by the last attempt on the life of the Emperor an attempt, if possible, more rash, desperate, and inscrutable than that of Pianori. It having been *officiel* that the piece—the last representation of *Maria Stuarda*, by Madame Ristori—was by Imperial order, the intended assassin (whom the first accounts relative to the event erroneously stated as being of deranged intellect) stationed himself near the entrance to the private staircase leading to the Imperial box, and on the instant that the first carriage (containing three ladies of the household and a chamberlain of the Emperor) drove to the door, he rushed forward, and before any of the persons by one battalion of regular troops and some thousands of Bashi-bozouks. descended, approached so close as to place his hand on the carriage-door, and then fired off two pistols in rapid succession. Fortunately the arms were so small and insignificant as to be little capable of producing any very serious mischief even had the shots taken effect. The malefactor is a young man, about two-and-twenty, named Bellemarre, and was one of the prisoners of Belleisle lately pardoned. He is a shoemaker the same trade, it will be remembered, exercised by Pianori and is fair, with a long beard. On being arrested he was, in the first instance, taken to the shop of an upholsterer in the theatre itself. On being questioned, he declared that for years he had the intention of making the present attempt, and that it was only his detention at Belleisle—where he has been confined since 1851 for taking part in the events of that period, having been already in 1849 convicted of having displayed placards containing threats against the President of the Republic—that prevented his sooner executing his intention. An older man was arrested on suspicion at the same time as Bellemarre, but has since been liberated.

It is to be regretted that a Ministerial misunderstanding prevented the presence of Abd-el-Kader in Paris at the time of the Queen's visit; this was a source of serious disappointment to the Emir, who was extremely desirous to be on the spot at that period. Since his landing in France his health has been the subject of much uneasiness, and at one time it was feared that a fatal termination was near. It seems little likely that his present malady, which is complicated, and of some standing, can be long combated with success, the fatigues and mental trials of his remarkable career having seriously affected his constitution, still further acted upon by the *ennui* and forced inaction of his sojourn at Brousse. All honours have been shown to him since his landing in France; a secretary of the Affaires Etrangères was dispatched to greet his arrival, and a splendid hotel taken for him in Paris.

An old saying bids us not holloa till we are out of the wood. A short time since some young officers in Paris were rejoicing in public at having escaped, not the dangers, but the *ennui* and the hardships of the Crimean campaign, and congratulating themselves and each other on their good fortune with many jokes and *plaisanteries*. The result of this untimely triumph was an immediate order to start for Marseilles, *en route* for the Crimea.

It is now generally stated that the Exhibition will be kept open till the end of November. This will be highly desirable, as in some degrees contributing to repair the ill effects resulting both to Paris and those foreigners who have not this season ventured to visit it, deterred by the highly-exaggerated accounts which many of the journals and other authorities continue to give of the difficulty of obtaining lodgings and living at any but the most extravagant prices. Certainly, before and at the period of the Queen's visit, it would have been difficult to overdo the description of these expenses; but within a week of her Majesty's departure all had fallen to a level as reasonable as can be expected with the dearness of a season where prices are high from the same causes that affect the rest of Europe. Indeed, at present, most of the foreigners who arrived for the earlier part of the season having departed, and a large proportion of the residents having gone out of town, many facilities are afforded to those visitors whose means would have rendered the excursion at an earlier period impossible.

On Saturday last Toulon suffered from one of those violent thunderstorms which have of late years been of such frequent occurrence during the later summer months. Some lives and much property were destroyed.

The cholera continues in Paris, but not to any very serious extent.

The works for beautifying and terminating the old and new Louvre are advancing rapidly. The trottoirs are being laid down, the foundations of the iron gates laid, and the statues arranged along the terrace.

A most interesting collection of autographs, from the cabinet of M. Duchesne *aîné*, Conservateur of the Department of Prints of the Imperial Library, has just been disposed of. Among these is a singular series of manuscript cartons on playing cards—the Processions of the Middle Ages—engravings and prints; "Les Entrées chez le Roi," and "L'Etiquette de la Cour de France"—quaint and highly interesting and unique scripts; a curious letter of Sophie Arnould, one of the *chansonnier*s of the Regency; a receipt on parchment, written and signed by Molière, whose autographs are peculiarly rare; and a large number of others no less valuable.

A new piece of Léon Gozlan's, entitled "Le Gâteau des Reines," has made its appearance at the Théâtre Francais with considerable success. It is founded on the incidents attending the marriage of Louis XV., and brings in the intrigues by which M. le Duc and Mdme. de Prie, his beautiful and vicious accomplice, achieved the event by which the former calculated on preserving his position. The piece is clever, and perfectly represented.

NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

Austria is said to have again remonstrated in warm terms with the Neapolitan Government on the odious, tyrannical, and barbarous practices of the police authorities. Austria is perfectly aware that such conduct may provoke, and would justify, open resistance; and she naturally fears that insurrection, once begun in the south, would fly like wildfire all over the Peninsula. Disturbances in Italy would not be a very agreeable prospect for any one, but they would be for Austria particularly a serious complication. It is not said that the Neapolitan Government shows any disposition to modify its system.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, whose writings are generally considered semi-official, intimates that the state of politics in Greece and in Naples has engaged the serious attention of England and France. The explanations extorted from the Neapolitan Government on the insult offered to Mr. Pagan at the theatre, are considered as neither serious nor sincere. On no point has the Neapolitan Government given satisfaction to the repeated and frankly-expressed representation of the Western Powers which have again and again failed to recall the King of Naples to a proper sense of the obligations of neutrality. "The Western Powers cannot any longer tolerate positions so hostile to them. Engaged at a distance of eight hundred leagues in a war in which they have made immense sacrifices to conquer peace for Europe, they cannot allow in the rear of their army, on a road traversed by their convoys of provisions, the progressive organisation of hostilities which would render their situation still more difficult. The Governments of France and England have now decided to correct the hostile inclinations of Greece and Naples, and to relieve them of the annoyances which partially divert their attention from the grand enterprise they pursue in the Crimea. They have not spared counsels nor remonstrances, and they have voluntarily facilitated by their moderation the system of patience and forbearance which they have had the right to exact. But if their words are not heard—if diplomatic relations do not succeed—they have resolved to have recourse to all the means in their power to re-establish affairs in these two countries on such a footing as will enable them to devote all their energies to the war against Russia. There is reason to believe, however, that the Governments of Greece and Naples will render unnecessary the energetic and efficacious measures which the Allies are resolved to employ." The news of the great victory over the Russians ought to have a salutary effect in teaching King Bomba how little he can rely upon assistance from that quarter.

WAR IN ASIA.

The last advices from the seat of war on the Turkish frontier in Asia are contained in a letter from the correspondent of the *Gazette du Midi*, which confirms the intelligence already given of a success obtained by the Turks near Erzeroum. The Russian General, being desirous of dispatching a convoy to Gumri (Alexandropol), feigned an attack on Erzeroum in order to occupy the attention of the Turks. Unfortunately for him the column of convoy lost its way during the night, and came upon a Turkish battery, which immediately opened a smart fire of grape. The Russians were taken by surprise, and before they could beat a retreat, according to the despatches they lost one general and fifteen officers, and left 280 soldiers on the field. The intentions of General Mouravieff are difficult to understand. It is hard to tell why he burns on Erzeroum, which is defended only by one battalion of regular troops and some thousands of Bashi-bozouks. It is supposed that his movements are paralysed by the difficulty of getting supplies. Kars holds out well, with its garrison of 10,000 regulars, and a larger number of Bashi-bozouks, but the troops are full of courage and confidence in their commander. The *Presse d'Orient* repeats that the spirit of the troops at Kars is excellent, but that they cannot hold on unless they receive the supplies of food and ammunition demanded by Vassif Pacha. General Mouravieff is said to be still in the Soghanli High mountains, and Zarif Tchervetchide was marching on Van.

The *Presse d'Orient* of the 3rd inst. states that Omer Pacha has left for Varna, where he has to embark with 16,000 men. He intends going from that place to the Crimea, and thence to Batoum, where he will concentrate 40,000 men. The English Contingent had embarked for the Crimea.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE DANUBE.

We stated last week that from the naval preparations going forward in the Black Sea, there was good reason to believe that important operations would probably take place soon. The Russians seem to be apprehensive that their Danubian frontier will be the next point of attack. A letter from Bucharest, of the 31st inst., says:—

Within the last week large bodies of Russian troops have arrived and taken up a position on the swampy and unhealthy islands between the principal arm of the Danube, and the shore-batteries have been inspected and put in a good state of defence. Another fact is that the passable fords of the river are attentively watched and strongly guarded.

Now that the Russian Black Sea fleet is entirely destroyed, and that we have a number of gun-boats in that quarter, we may expect to hear some account of the Russian gun-boat flotilla on the Danube being destroyed, unless it has been taken to a place of safety.

AMERICA.

By the mail steamer *America*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday we have news from Boston to the 29th ult. The political news as regards the States is not very important. General Cass has published a letter in a Detroit paper, defining fully and clearly his views upon Know-Nothingism, and the power of Congress over the territories. He has no sympathy with the Know-Nothing organisation, none whatsoever; neither with the means it employs, nor the object it seeks to attain.

A dreadful accident happened on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by which twenty three persons were killed and seventy were wounded amongst the latter is Senor Sir Arnaud, French Consul at Philadelphia, and several officers of the United States Coast Survey.

The intelligence from Mexico is important. Santa Anna left the city of Mexico on the 9th of August, signed his abdication at Perote, and proceeded to Vera Cruz, where he embarked on the 17th for Havannah. He was escorted in his flight by 2500 troops; but shortly after leaving the capital one third of them revolted, killed several of the officers, and then joined the revolutionists. On arriving at Vera Cruz another revolt broke out; but a single regiment continued faithful to their fallen chief, and the mutineers, vanquished, fled in confusion. With regard to the reconstruction of the Government, the intelligence is very brief. It appears however, that the plan of Alvarez has been adopted, and that General Carro is Provisional President, and General La Vega Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Further particulars received at New Orleans from Mexico confirm the news of the flight of Santa Anna, who left the capital on the pretence of quelling the insurrection in Vera Cruz. The office of the *Universal* and forty other buildings had been demolished by the populace during the excitement consequent upon Santa Anna's departure. The military interfered, killing forty persons and wounding a large number. The statue of Santa Anna had been torn down and trampled upon by the people. Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the 10th of August who chose General Carro President for six months, and also ordained the liberty of the press.

News from the Great Salt Lake City to the 1st ult. had come to hand. The grasshoppers had destroyed the third crop of grain and starvation or an abandonment of the settlements was the alternative presented to the Mormons. The death of Judge Kinney took place on the 29th of June on a march from Fort Bridger. It is said that Brigham Young is only awaiting the appointment of a successor to be appointed, Colonel Steptoe having virtually declined.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 24th ult. says—"Revelations have been made to us by one who is entitled to know the designs of the Kinney expedition, which leave no room for doubt that a descent upon Cuba is the ultimate object of the party now at Greytown, and their friends and backers in the States. To this end they are now buying vessels, purchasing stores, and collecting recruits all along our Atlantic coast, though the latter are paid out principally in Louisiana and other slave States. Handbills are posted in the Cuban towns in New York and New Orleans, which promise the [illegible] of the funds [illegible] objects."

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE latest letters from the Camp before Sebastopol come no further down than the 1st inst. (last Saturday week) which was five days before the terrific bombardment began. It is interesting now to mark the hopes and fears of the writers, as they speculate on the probability of an assault and the chances of another repulse, which, had it taken place, would have been a far greater blow, after so much preparation, than that of the 18th of June. A very general belief seems to have prevailed that General Liprandi would make another attempt upon the Allied lines, but the result has proved how little ground there was for such an anticipation.

It was on the 5th inst. (last Wednesday week) that the bombardment commenced. Prince Gortschakoff, in a despatch of that evening, describes it in the following terms :—"This morning the enemy opened a very sharp fire on our right flank. Afterwards their fire was extended to the left. Our batteries replied with vigour. This evening the fire of the enemy has slackened." The Russian troops were assembled in large masses in the neighbourhood of the Malakoff that day, under the impression that the assault would take place. Our batteries must have made dreadful havoc among them, but nothing is said about that in the Russian bulletin. On Friday Prince Gortschakoff again telegraphs to St. Petersburg that the "*feu d'enfer*," as he afterwards described it, continues without intermission. "The bombardment against our right and left continues night and day, and, for the moment, is strong. We repair our works with success. To-day a strong cannonade was opened by the enemy at daybreak. By eleven o'clock it grew weaker."

On Saturday last, at noon precisely—twenty-four hours after this despatch had been sent off by the Russian Commander—the assault on the Malakoff took place. The Malakoff Tower, as our readers are aware, is the highest point of the fortifications which defended Sebastopol. It is flanked on either side by the Great Redan -the object of the English attack and the Redan of Careening Bay. Behind these forts the Russians had constructed a second line of formidable earthworks, heavily armed, which commanded all the works in front, with the exception of the Malakoff Tower, and this exception was due to the over care of the Russians, who, in their anxiety to strengthen the Malakoff, had built its works in three tiers, the one rising above the other, whereas the Redans were constructed only with one tier of guns. The consequence of this was, that when the French swarmed up to the first tier of the Malakoff, the second tier saved them from being hurt by the fire of the earthworks in the rear of the Tower; and, in like manner, when they attained the second tier, the third saved them in its turn. Consequently, thousands of French soldiers thronged its ramparts, protected from the Russian fire The combat raged on the flanks, where the enemy could only attack them with his musketry, and their own rifles and brilliant impetuosity were too much for him.

The assault on the Great Redan and the Central Bastion, which took place at a later hour on Saturday, was not so successful. It is true that the gallantry of the allied troops carried those works; but they had no sooner done so than they found themselves exposed to a terrific close fire of grape. The forts, built in one exposed tier, were open to the full range of that second line of earthworks, which the Russians had prepared so skilfully, and in vain our gallant men—in vain our chivalrous allies tried to hold their position. They would not retreat, but were swept away by the pitiless storm of grape. The tenacity of our struggle may be easily conceived when it is known that in carrying, and in endeavouring to hold, the Redan alone, the English loss amounted to two thousand men killed and wounded.

Our allies and we ourselves had, therefore, to retire from these points; but the Malakoff was in the hands of the French, and that was everything. The proof of this is in the result. The Russians set to work at once to burn and destroy. They sunk or burnt their ships, exploded mines in all directions, and raised such havoc, that General Pelissier described Sebastopol as one vast circle of conflagration. The Russians then escaped *en masse*, breaking the bridge they had recently constructed, and without time to carry off their killed and wounded, for whose removal Prince Gortschakoff was compelled to solicit an armistice.

We are still without any detailed account of this great victory. The total loss of the Allies is variously reported at from 6000 to 10,000 killed and wounded. We have elsewhere given the names of the English officers killed and wounded, from which it will be seen that the number killed on the 8th was 26 -precisely the same as at the Alma. The wounded officers number 114—which is 41 more than on that occasion. The regiments most deeply engaged, so far as the loss of officers may serve as a guide, were—first, the 28rd and 90th, of which the former has lost 2 officers killed and 12 wounded; and the latter, 3 killed and 11 wounded. Next comes the 30th, which has lost 3 killed and 7 wounded; the 89th, with 1 killed and 8 wounded; the 97th, with 4 killed and 5 wounded; and the 19th, with 8 wounded. The 7th and 77th, the 62nd and 55th, the 41st and 49th, the 1st and 3rd, it will be seen occupied an honourable position. The other regiments engaged were the 11th, 17th, 20th, 33rd, 34th, 47th, 63rd, and 95th. The Rifle Brigade has lost as many as 10 officers, 2 killed and 8 wounded. The Royal Engineers have lost 2, and the Royal Artillery 3 officers.

It was reported at first that there were three French Generals among the killed during the attack on Sebastopol. It is now said that there are four. The death of General de Salles, who made the attack on the Central Bastion, is not confirmed. The names of those killed are Generals Rivet, Le Breton, and Niol; and General de Marolles is missing. This last, it is feared, met his death from the explosion of a mine. General Couston is severely wounded, and the favourite Aide-de-Camp of General Pelissier mortally so.

The general opinion is that the Russians will not attempt to defend the forts on the north side of the bay, but they will probably blow them up and try to gain Perekop. Two divisions are said to have been sent to Eupatoria to intercept their passage, or to hasten their retreat.

On Wednesday morning General Simpson telegraphed that the enemy had destroyed the last few vessels of their Black Sea fleet, from which it may be inferred that they are likely to leave that quarter as speedily as possible.

As the telegraphic despatches from the Crimea contain all the precise intelligence which has yet been received of the great victory, we have given the whole of them :—

Crimea, Sept. 8.

Another Russian frigate was destroyed by fire, yesterday afternoon, in the Great Harbour of Sebastopol. A large fire is burning this morning about the middle of the town of Sebastopol. Last night, about five minutes past one o'clock, a great explosion took place, supposed to have been one of the enemy's magazines on the north side

On Monday afternoon the following two despatches from General Simpson announced that it was all over with Prince Gortschakoff, and the welcome news was accompanied by a brief despatch from Sir Edmund Lyons, which says: "During the night (Saturday) the Russians have sunk all the remainder of the line-of-battle ships in Sebastopol harbour"

[illegible] Crimea, September 8

Sebastopol is in possession of the Allies. The enemy during last night and this morning [illegible] on the north side, after exploding the [illegible] and setting fire to all vessels of war that [illegible] during the night, with the exception of [illegible] the harbour. The magazines on the north side are known [illegible]

Crimea, September 10.

The casualties, I regret to say, are somewhat heavy. No general officer killed. Names shall be sent as soon as possible.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following despatches from General Pelissier contain a greater number of particulars relating to the contest :—

The Crimea, Sept. 9, Eight p.m.

I have to-day secured that the enemy has sunk his steamers. His task of destruction was continued under the fire of our bombs. The successive explosions of mines all year only a less made it my duty to defer our entrance into the town, which presented only a vast focus of conflagration. Closely pressed, however, by our fire, Prince Gortschakoff has asked for an armistice to carry off the remaining of the wounded near Fort St. Paul; the bridge having, as a measure of precaution, been broken by his orders. I am collecting the statements of our loss, and you shall have the number as soon as it is known to me. All goes on well: we are watching the Tchernaya

Brancion Redoubt, Sept. 9, Three a.m.

The Karabelnaia and the south part of Sebastopol no longer exist. The enemy, perceiving our firm occupation of the Malakoff, flooded upon evacuating the place, after having destroyed and blown up by mines nearly all the defences. Having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that everything in the Karabelnaia is blown up; and from what I could see the same must be the case in front of our left line of attack. This immense success does the greatest honour to our troops. I will send you a detailed account of our losses during the day, which, of so many obstinate combats, must be considerable. To-morrow I shall be able to form an estimate of the results of this great day's work, a great portion of the honours of which are due to Generals Bosquet and MacMahon. Everything is quiet on the Tchernaya, and we are watching there

Crimea, Monday, Sept. 10, Eleven at night.

To-day I have gone over the town of Sebastopol and its lines of defence. The imagination would strive in vain to realise the full extent of our victory; nothing short of actual inspection can on the spot could supply an idea of the extent and multiplicity of the works and material means of defence, which very far surpass all that is recorded in the history of war. The capture of the Malakoff, which compelled the enemy to fly before our sages, three times victorious, has placed in the hands of the Allies immense establishments and material, the importance of which it is impossible to estimate yet in detail. To-morrow (Tuesday) the troops will enter the Karabelnaia suburb and the town. Under their protection an Anglo-French commission will take an account of the material abandoned to us by the enemy.

Our soldiers are elate with joy

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following telegraphic despatch from Vice Admiral Bruat

The Crimea, Sept. 9, 10.15 a.m.

The assault upon the Malakoff Tower was made yesterday at noon, and later in the day on the Great Redan and its Central Bastion. A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor. The mortar-boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Sebastopol Bay. They fired 600 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander. The six English mortar-boats, also at anchor in Streletzka Bay, fired about the same number of shells. Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations led us to believe that the Russians were evacuating the town. We ascertained to-day that the Russian vessels had been sunk. The bridge was covered with troops retiring to the north side. After eight o'clock the bridge was destroyed. Only a few steamers remain in the port, anchored near Fort Catherine. I approached the Quarantine batteries this morning, on board the *Brandon*, and as ordained myself that they are now evacuated. They have just blown up. Our soldiers have left their trenches and spread themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned

SARDINIAN OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

General Marmora reports from

Kadikoi, Sept. 9.

The general assault was made on Sebastopol yesterday. It was crowned by a brilliant success. The Malakoff Tower was taken by the *corps d'armée* of General Bosquet. Our soldiers, though they did not take part in the assault, had forty men killed and wounded in the trenches. The French and English assaulted with real heroism. During the night the Russians retired, after having burnt the town, and blown up the fortifications and buildings, and having sunk their last ships.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ACCOUNT.

The following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, if the date be correct, shows that he was not in so great a hurry announcing his "extraordinary success" as the French General was. He says that the troops as if they were crossing over at the moment he sends off the despatch (ten p.m., Sept. 9), whereas the flight of the Russians must have taken place early on Sunday morning. Admiral Bruat says the bridge was destroyed at eight o'clock on sunday morning :—

Sebastopol, Sept. 9, Noon.

The enemy is constantly receiving fresh reinforcements of troops. The bombardment is fierce and violent

Ten p.m.

The garrison of Sebastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire, repulsed the enemy in six assaults, but could not drive him from the Korniloff Bastion (the Malakoff Tower). Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol. The enemy found nothing in the southern part but blood-stained ruins. On the 9th, the passage of the garrison from the southern to the northern part was accomplished with extraordinary success, our loss on that occasion being but 100 men. I regret to say that we left nearly 500 men grievously wounded on the southern side.

OFFICIAL LIST OF BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED

War Department, Sept. 12, 1855.

Inclosed is a list of officers killed and wounded at Sebastopol, which Lord Panmure has this day received from General Simpson.

Lord Panmure thinks it right at the same time to observe, that in the transmission of the list by telegraph several mistakes occurred in the names of the officers wounded, and he cannot, therefore, hold himself responsible for its accuracy :—

KILLED

Lieutenants-Colonel Patullo, 90th Foot Caddy, 55th: Handcock, 97th.

Major Welchert, 97 a Foo

Captains J. C. N. Stevenson, 97th Foot; — Every, J. A. Lockhart, 41st; G. Hoshyer, 49th; A. A. Cox (Staff); W. B. G. A. Parker, 77th, H. W. Grogan, 88th, R. Preston, 90th; Hutton 97th; — Hammond, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenants L. Blaksley, 33rd Foot, W. Wright, 0 Colt, 7th; R. H. Sommerville, D. Rynsky, 7th; H. Donovan, 33rd; A. D. Swift, T. Wilmer, 90th; D. M'Gregor, 97th; S. Ryder, Rifle Brigade

[illegible] 30th Foot

Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Hartle

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Lieutenants-Colonel T. H. Gough, 33rd Foot; J. Eman, 41st.

Majors F. F. Maude, 3rd Foot, H. H. Chapman, 34

Captains Sudley Royal Engineers; W. H. Poole, 23rd Foot; C. W. Lumley, 97th.

Lieutenants W. Kerr, 7 th, Foot; W. M. Jones, 7th; P. Godfrey, A. Goren, W. G. D. Massey, 19th, W. Tomlinson, 17th; L. O'Connor C. Beke, J. S. Holden, 33rd.

Ensign C. Mitchell, 49th Foot.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Lieutenants Colonel B. Lysons 23rd Foo [illegible] Lindsay, 33rd; L. B. Tyler, 62nd; D. S. F Hay 3rd, 7th; F. Marvell, 88th; S. Hunt, 19th

Majors W. Rooke, 47th Foot; A. Cane, 34th; J. H. Kley, 47th.

Captains Perrot, 30th Foot, E. Burne, 49th; H. Hibbert J. Hickie, 7th; F Vane, 23rd, J. Bu ie, 77th; B. Man ower, 11, H. B rford, 88th; H. Grove, W. Twiss, J. Wade, H. Vaughan 90th; R. Ribb n, 97th [illegible] Royal Artillery

Lieutenants H. C. Hig [illegible]ston, Royal Engineers; C. Williams R. Caton, 1st Foot; M. Fiele, G. Sands, 30th; G. A. Morgan, W. Johnson, 34th; F. R. Cavendish, 41st; W. Downport, 62nd; R. Molesworth, 90th, A. C. Mills 23 J. Williamson, R. M. Darby, Fusiliers, 23rd; J. Trent 33rd, J. Laurie, N. Harris, 34 h, W. Cambert, E. Hepton, L. Scott, Watson, 55th M. Wynne, C. Knowles, 77th; H. Chamberlain, — Taylor, Royal Artillery.

Ensigns A. Leith, 3rd Foot, A. Mart n, 11th, C. Mc. Vicker, 88th.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Generals Van Straubenzee, Shirley [illegible]

Colonel Hon P. Herbert

Lieutenants-Colonel Mayleverer 39th Foot

Majors Campbell, 30th Foot; Pratt, 41st, Turner, 7th; Warden, 19th; J. H. King, 49th.

Wounded—Rifle Brigade

Captains G. Hood, Buchan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SKETCHES IN THE CRIMEA.

THE VILLAGE OF BAIDAR.

and grand by its wildness of tree and rock. Small round portions of the latter, rolled down perhaps by the spring falls of snow, look like giants' games of bowls upon the green. The road, which seemed to stop abruptly at the base of the gorge, takes a sharp turn round and ascends the sides of the hills on the right in the most approved zigzag method. The views here obtained of Baidar and its vale are splendid; and the rocks which slope down towards them are found also to be bulwarks against the sea. The last curve of the road brings one in front of a large stone gate, which imitates in style and purpose that of Trajan on the Balkan. Beyond this gate the road runs along precipices which border on the sea, and sink their perpendicular sides into the deepest water. Here, for the assistance of our cavalry, which might be disturbed by parties coming from Aloushta, are five steamers of war, which cover with their guns every inch of the road. Nor is this an unnecessary precaution; for Colonel Peel has been pursued on the heights above by two or three regulars of Russian cavalry whilst reconnoitring the ground in person."

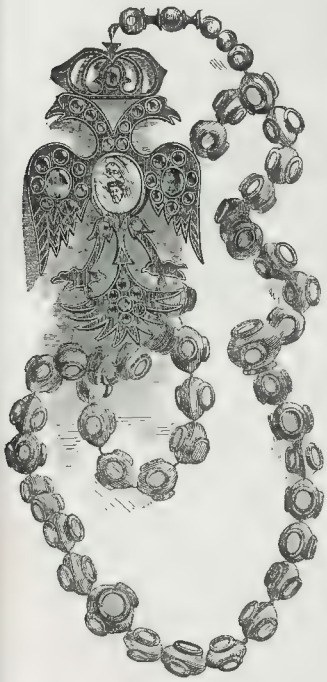
A letter from the Camp to a contemporary journal states:—

Since the late attack the French waggon train, which had been collecting the hay in the valley of the Baidar, have been continually on the move, according to the reports which reached us of the enemy's movements. Whenever the news came of an attack for the next day they fell back towards the valley of Varnutka, and occupied the wooded ridge which runs along from Bajuk Ma kousa down to Kaitou, and which separates this latter valley from that of Baidar. When again the rumour proved false they descended, and pushed forward reconnaissances to the heights towards Kokoulkoi and Mraoul These precautions became necessary on account of the large number of waggons and arabas which, having only the Woronzoff road to retire by, would run the risk of being captured should the Russians attack in force. Besides the French have lately brought over great part or their cattle to these valleys, where the grass is still plentiful, while the neighbourhood of Sebastopol is quite scorched. Notwithstanding their late frequent begirse the cattle have very much improved by this change, and have lost that skeleton look which they shared formerly with their comrades confined to the neighbourhood of the Monastery of St. George; but—I don't know whether from change of diet, or because they were already too far gone—many of them have died, and the two valleys, so sweet formerly, are now anything but sweet, for the carcasses are left lying about or thrown among the bushes without any attempt to bury them. If one remembers the host of these scavengers vultures to feast upon them. If one remembers the host of these scavengers which i feasted us during the winter this part it see us strange that there is not one seen now. Whether they have been disgusted by the numbers of paid Tartar and Great scavengers enlisted by the Allied armies, and feared to starve, or whether they found more choice morsels on the Russian side, where there may be likewise a good deal to excite their gluttony, or, lastly, whether they are driven away by the heat, I cannot tell.

THE ROAD TO BAIDAR.

RUSSIAN ROSARY, OR RELIQUARY.

This relic may be said to possess especial interest at the present moment. It is made of bone; the cross is formed of the double-headed eagle of Russia crowned, and makes a good Maltese cross. Around this bird, and following somewhat its shape, are thirty-two small openings, not pierced through, but made so as to receive relics, no doubt, of some favourite saint, and filled up with crystal or glass. There are, besides, two larger ones, and an oval, in which there is a small painting of the Virgin sup-



RUSSIAN ROSARY, OR RELIQUARY.

porting the head of our Saviour on a napkin; on the reverse is a corresponding oval, with a gold ornament and Latin inscription. The crown also bears a space for a relic.

The beads commence with four in the shape of a head and veil. The string is then composed of fifty-four beads, fifty of which are three-sided - not unlike the Brazil nut. In each of these sides is a circular panel for small subjects in relief, covered with crystal; a few are either lost or were never filled up. Between every tenth bead is a large four-sided bead, also containing a circular opening fitted with crystal.

THE WIND-MILL BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

THE WINDMILL BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The Windmill here represented is a conspicuous landmark to the bewildered novice in the Crimea as he wanders among the broken ground where the Allied Camp has hitherto been pitched. Now that the town of Sebastopol has been deserted by the enemy, the Windmill will not be quite so notable a feature in the Crimean landscape. At the commencement of the siege this point was found to be fairly out of reach of the enemy's reshot, but it has not been so recently. In a letter from our Special Correspondent before Sebastopol, dated August 11, he says: "The Russians have resumed a habit in which they indulged at first; and at short intervals in the night the furthest camps of the Second and Light Divisions are visited by 34-pounders, which roll in among the tents, and far beyond the famed Windmill, up to which of old they had not been able to reach. Deserters from the Russians, of whom there are great numbers, tell us that guns which can no longer hold on their carriages, or have been condemned for other reasons, are imbedded in the ground, fired by a train of powder, and thus gifted with the tremendous force which enables the shot to be projected to a great distance without danger to the artillerymen."

PRINCE WORONZOW'S PALACE.

The whole of the south coast of the Crimean peninsula, with its romantic valleys and mountains, has been termed the Switzerland of Russia, while the pretty villages of the Tartars, with their tiny mosques and minarets, embosomed in the foliage of rich orchards, add a novel and peculiar feature to the scenery.

Upon the romantic coast, at Aloupka, Prince Woronzow has built a magnificent palace, on a spot where the rocks approach very near to the sea. Mr. Brierly, upon his return from Kertch, sketched this remarkable abode of the Prince, which Mr. Danby Seymour thus felicitously describes:—

The promontory or Ashdor is seen to the east jutting out into the sea, and giving a curve to the coast, which adds greatly to its beauty; while immediately behind the palace rises Mount Ai Petri, or Mount St. Peter, to a height of nearly four thousand feet.

The strata of schist, from the promontory to the mountain, may be seen rising in a great arch up to about thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, heaved up by the volcanic rocks which are seen beneath, and bearing on its stupendous span the limestone a gullies which form the mountain.

The palace of Aloupka is built after the design of Mr. Blore, the English architect, in the Moorish style, and was at first intended to be a small villa, which afterwards grew to be a vast palace. The whole exterior is faced with a green granite, which is extremely difficult to cut, but takes a beautiful polish. In consequence of the immense labour required to work it, the green sandstone from Nikita and Ourcouf, which is soft and of the same colour, has been used for the less important parts of the buildings. The palace stands at the height of about one hundred and fifty-five feet above the level of the sea, and the gardens descend to the shore. Behind it the mountains rise at once precipitously, so that there is no room for the stables, which were intended to have been built on the other side of the public road running close behind the palace. The gardens and the park extend to the east of it, where the view is more open, in the direction of Miskhor, and here cascades, and fountains, and lawns, and shady thickets, succeed one another. The vegetation is most luxuriant, and the trees grow to an enormous size. M. de Castelnau measured three walnut-trees, which were respectively sixteen, eighteen, and twenty-one feet in circumference; and an olive-tree, at four feet

PALACE OF PRINCE WORONZOW, ALOUPKA, ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THE CRIMEA

from the ground, measured eleven feet round; and several vines from two to three feet. There are also two remarkable cypresses, and to have been planted by Prince Potemkin, when the Empress Catherine visited the Crimea in 1787. In the midst of all this vegetation vast masses of granite rock are seen lying about, in some places piled into grottoes, or bordering the edges of a beautiful little lake, fed by the purest streams, and inhabited by a number of trout. Behind the garden the visitor is led to a very different scene, which is the solution of the whole enigma of the appearance of the surrounding country. Here is a large hollow basin, filled with masses of granite of every conceivable shape, both angular and rounded, forming the crater of a volcano, while around rise the perpendicular walls of schist, through which the fiery agent forced its way. There is a second crater like this near the village of Aloupka, and both have a depression on the south side next the sea. The explanation of these phenomena appears to be, that the granite formed a solid bed, which, by a violent commotion from underneath it, was broken and forced up to the point of eruption, and some of the blocks rolling down over the ground as far as the sea-shore, are scattered over the garden, and give to it so picturesque an appearance.

Such is the character of this singular spot which has been chosen by the venerable Prince Woronzow as his favourite residence, and in which he hoped to spend the declining years of his life. For the last twenty-five years he has been Governor-General of New Russia, and Governor of Bessarabia, and in 1844 was made Lieutenant of the Emperor in the Caucasian provinces, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Caucasus, and Admiral of the Caspian Sea—so that he held the supreme command over all the country from Poland to Persia.

Since his assumption of the reins of government in the Caucasus the whole aspect of the country has changed. Towns have been built, roads made, peculation checked, honours and offices conferred on the officers, and the condition of the private soldiers greatly improved. The natives have been raised to a level with the Russians, and all have been alike treated with urbanity and respect.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept 16—15th Sunday after Trinity
MONDAY, 17—St Lambert
TUESDAY, 18—Martyrdom of the Seven Sons, 1810
WEDNESDAY, 19—Ember Week. Emmanuel executed, 1803.
THURSDAY, 20—Battle of Alma, 1854. Peace of Ryswick, 1697.
FRIDAY, 21—St Matthew
SATURDAY, 22—New Post-office opened, 1829

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 22, 1855

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 36	4 54	5 8	5 26	5 42	6 4	6 25	6 50	7 21	7 58	8 47	9 13	10 23	11 0

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STORMING AND DESTRUCTION OF SEBASTOPOL AND THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.—We expect to receive, from J. A Crowe, Esq., and E. A. Goodall, Esq., in time for engraving in our next Number, Sketches of the leading incidents of the Great Victory by the Allied Armies over the Russians.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

IN the hour of triumph, and when peace is so much nearer than it seemed to be but a fortnight ago, it may not be altogether useless to consider what in all probability the chances of peace would have been at this moment if Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright had had the direction of our affairs since the year 1853. Non-intervention in foreign politics is the avowed creed of some of the members of the Peace party; the non-necessity of intervention in this particular instance of the dispute between Russia and Turkey is the no less openly-avowed creed of others: while intervention by protocols and diplomacy only, but in no case by the *ultima ratio*, is the rule, which, if we are to believe them, would have guided the councils of another portion of the coalition of which Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright are the head and the tail. There was a point in the history of the war when the principles—if we may so call them—of these three different sections of the Peace party would have been in strict and intimate accordance; and that was in April last, when Lord John Russell—unfortunately for his own reputation and for the diplomatic credit of his country—was British Plenipotentiary at Vienna. At that time, according to the party in favour of a limited intervention in foreign policy, we had gone quite far enough, and were bound to withdraw on the terms proposed by Count Buol, and acceded to by Prince Gortschakoff and M. Titoff. According to the opinion of another section, we had no right, at that or any other time, to interfere in that particular quarrel, and were consequently bound to retire from it as best we might. According to the honester, but stupider, theory, of the ultra-Peacemongers, we had no more concern with that dispute, or any other international quarrel, than with the affairs of Timbuctoo or the moon; and were bound by still more cogent reasons to withdraw from it. So strongly were these persons enamoured of their own doctrine—so firmly were they persuaded that a regard for honour, safety, and material prosperity, alike counselled adherence to it—that they maintained it to be the duty of Great Britain to make peace on the terms proposed at Vienna, even though France should not be a party to the compromise.

Supposing—though the supposition is absurd enough—that such an agglomeration of Peace patriots had had the power to cause this great nation to adopt and act upon their policy—it would follow that France either would or would not have become a party to it. In the first case, if France—and we must beg the pardon of its clear-headed and resolute Emperor for indulging, even for the sake of argument, in a supposition so degrading—had, with this country, abandoned the defence of Turkey, and withdrawn his ships and armies from the Crimea, and his fleets from the Baltic, what would have been the state of Europe at this moment? We should in all likelihood have been at peace; but Russia would have been preparing for war. Sebastopol would have remained intact and uninjured; and from day to day would have been increased in strength, and stocked and replenished with matériel of war. The Black Sea fleet would have been in existence—sailing and steaming from shore to shore—making war upon the Circassians—overawing the Turks, and conveying stores and men for the construction of other forts as strong as Sebastopol itself, all useless for the defence of Russian territory, which no one would have been in a position to assail, and intended only for purposes of offence against the coveted Danubian provinces, or the still more ardently coveted city of Constantinople. War, though perhaps not raging, would have been imminent from day to day, and the names of Great Britain and France would have stunk in the nostrils of every nation in the world. Prussia and Austria—faithful to their friend the Czar, and conscious of the weakness of the Western Powers—would have entered into a league offensive and defensive with Russia, and the three combined would have been in a position to give the law to Europe. Popular freedom would have been crushed in the Central and Southern States; while France, in all probability, would have been exposed to the throes and perils of a new and bloodier revolution than any she had ever before experienced. Great Britain, having become an object of contempt, would have found herself, at no remote period, exposed to the attacks of a swarm of enemies. So sheep-like a nation could not, if true to her principles, attempt to make head against the wolves around her. The Americans would have debated the feasibility of taking possession, not only of Cuba, but of Jamaica, and the other West Indian Islands, and converting them into breeding-places for slaves—like Georgia and Carolina. In the East, every subjugated and tributary State of India—every fierce chieftain among the Sikh and Mahometan princes every potentate to whom British rule is galling or disagreeable, would have been on the watch to strike a blow for our expulsion. Our distant colonies, of Canada in one hemisphere and Australia in the other, having lost faith in our power and inclination to protect them, would have speculated on our approaching downfall, and taken means to secure their independence. Great Britain—so peaceable, so idolatrous of the ledger—would not, of course, seek occasion of quarrel. But what if Russia were so inclined? What if the United States desire to grasp her possessions? Where, in such a case, would be the peace for which we had made such sacrifices? Where would be the immense trade in cotton goods, which we had considered the be-all and the end-all of political and national existence? And where would be the freedom and civilisation not simply of these islands but of Europe?

But supposing that France had not joined with us, in allowing Russia to carry out her schemes of aggrandisement? What would our position have been then? France true to the generous instinct of her people, and the genius of her illustrious chief—would either have carried on her opposition single-handed, or sought allies among the populations and nationalities of Europe. We know how her appeals for assistance would have been answered in Italy, in Germany, in Hungary, and in Poland—perhaps, too, in Denmark, in Sweden, and in Finland. We know, too, what opinion France would have formed of England, and how justly the French would have been entitled to rank this country among the friends of Russia and of Absolutism. How long do the Peace party think, under such circumstances, we should have remained at peace with France? Peace, on the terms of the Peace party at that or any other time would have been war; and, what is worse than war itself it would have been war without honour, without principle, without hope, without the consciousness of a great cause, and with the hatred of all that was generous and true-hearted in Europe.

But, thanks to the public spirit of France and England, such a result was impossible. They persevered in the war, and peace, instead of being postponed for twenty or fifty years, and brought about at last by the degradation and ruin of two great nations, will be gathered out of the burning ruins of Sebastopol, and affirmed on a basis so solid that it shall defy Russia, and all her secret or open adherents, to overthrow it. The fall of Sebastopol and the destruction of the Russian navy in the Euxine, are arguments for peace that will work more strongly in the minds of the Czar Alexander, and his advisers and people, than all the protocols and treaties which the ingenuity of a thousand Buols, or a million of Brights and Gladstones could have formed or imagined. When peace is restored (and may the day be speedy of arrival!) we shall have to thank Marshal Pelissier and the gallant armies of Great Britain and France for a result which the members of the Peace party have done all in their power to prevent. The old spirit of Englishmen and Frenchmen is not quenched. The fire of generous feeling burns among them as brightly as ever; and by their alliance—cemented as it is by the brave blood poured out in such copious streams before Sebastopol—the two nations, loving peace for its own sake when it can be acquired with honour, will be enabled to maintain the foremost rank in the world. And while they are foremost, Peace and Civilisation will be foremost also.

AMID the grand events in the South, it is hardly to be expected that much attention will be given to some minor events of earlier date in the far North and East; and yet some of them are connected with what may prove the beginning of new and serious complications of interest. To dispose, in the first place, of the least important, we learn, by despatches from Rear-Admiral Bruce, the Commander-in-Chief of our squadron in the Pacific, that in May he appeared before Petropaulovski, the Russian fortress on the Kamschatkan Sea, which on the 1st and 4th September last resisted the attack of the French and English—in connection with which affair a melancholy instance of self-destruction indicated a commander's unfitness for his responsible office. Rear-Admiral Bruce states that no resistance was, upon this occasion, offered; for that the Russians had, some weeks before his arrival, cut through the ice and escaped—the garrison, three ships, and two transports thus getting away. On the 30th May he took possession, abstaining from all damage to the town, but destroying the batteries, which had been greatly increased and strengthened, with a view to further resistance, had not orders from St. Petersburg enjoined the evacuation of the place. Another Russian stronghold is therefore swept away. But here all satisfaction ends. The escape of the vessels from our powerful force, whose vigilance might have been expected to be extreme, and exerted rationally, and with knowledge of what was going on upon the coast, has yet to be explained by those who permitted it. In the meantime we shall not prejudge a case in which the efficiency, if not the honour, of brave men is involved.

Russian aggression is never idle, whether in the heart of Europe among the mountains of Asia, the bleak shores of the North, or the undeveloped resources of the Eastern Seas. Russia has planted her foot firmly in the Chinese Empire, and the recent troubles in those regions have enabled her to secure her *locus standi*. Any reader who will turn to the map of Asia, and, carrying his eye from the Sea of Japan northwards, will trace the coasts of Mandchouria and Saghalianoula upwards, nearly to the extremity of the strait formed by that coast and Saghalian, will observe that a river of importance empties itself into that strait, its mouths nobly protected by Saghalian from the swell of the Pacific. This is the river Amoor, which traverses the above coasts, and enters the Russian territory in the province of Irkoutsk. The mouth of this magnificent river is, as the crow flies, a thousand miles from the boundary of Russia; but the latter has taken possession of it, and erected powerful fortifications there, by which means an admirable communication is kept up between the Pacific and Siberia. To this place of refuge the garrison and ships of Petropaulovski have been allowed to escape, and the resources of Russia, at the Amoor mouth, have been strengthened by the addition of some 1500 men.

The obstinate and systematic aggression practised by Russia is thus illustrated anew at the very moment that we hear of its tremendous chastisement elsewhere. Nothing could be more judicious and farsighted than this last encroachment, which enables the Government of St. Petersburg to protect at once it Asiatic and American possessions. And when it is added that an angle of this river, Amoor, touches at a point a few hundred miles only from Pekin, it is unnecessary to say what eventuality Russia might have had in mind when erecting her fortifications. For the moment, however, it is quite enough to observe, as Europe now may do, that by an unheeded act of aggression, as unjustifiable as the passage of the Pruth, Russia has silently secured "right of way" through China to the Pacific.

We hope to hear that Rear-Admiral Bruce, having discovered the retreat of those who ought now to be his prisoners, has followed them to the mouth of the Amoor, and, supposing the improbable fact that he is furnished with such weapons as will enable him to reduce the forts, that a British *caveat* has been entered against the Russian assertion of right. Where the Russian vessels could go, the English frigates can probably go also. But we are not very sanguine on the subject. The Rear-Admiral seems to think it a circumstance to the credit of our captains that they have actually sailed to Petropaulovski, though it is 2000 miles off their regular beat. Certainly, 2000 miles are a long way, but if the voyage is made for nothing—the feat is rather that of those who reef and steer, than that of "the service." We will at present merely add that the sparing New Archangel (or Sitka), the capital of Russian America, under some readily-embraced understanding in which the Hudson's Bay Company is mixed up, does not evince any great readiness to strike, because the question does admit of some doubt, of which, in these days of cautious Admirals, it would be unfair to deny our Pacific commander the benefit. But if we hear that he has done at the mouth of the Amoor what was done at the mouth of the Danube, the country will perhaps be inclined to make him an exception to the doctrine just now unfortunately prevalent, namely, that our land-service has its heart in the work, and our sea-service its head only.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev J. P. Parkinson to Southesk and Sudburgh. No. 1. Rev. F. Martin to Southesk and Sudburgh. No. 2: Rev. W. P. Vyner to Calcewaite, No. 1; Rev. J. B. Travers to Calcewaite, No. 2; Rev. H. Holdsworth to North Holland: Rev. G. F. R. Bayley to Gartree; Rev. W. P. Worsley to Grafton; Rev. H. Maclean to Yarborough. Rev. W. Whitehote to Lafford; Rev. W. Milner to Horncastle. *Prebendary:* Rev. J. Simpson to Fenton, near York. Rev W. P. Pillpson to Bradley, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. Bourchier to Woodbeding, near Midhurst, Sussex; Rev. J. Farr to All Saints' and St. Mary's, Chingham, near Beccles; Rev. J. Sanson to Ruddington, near Market Rasen; Rev. G. Hunter to Horsington, near Hornscastle; Rev. H. Werkly to Fleet Marston, near Aylesbury, Rev. J. B. Vale to Crostwright, near North Walsham, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* Rev J. T. Brown to Cockham, near Maidenhead; Rev. H. J. Hotham to St. Michael's Cambridge; Rev. H. J. Ellison to Windsor. Rev M F S nyth to Rathmell, near Giggleswick, Yorkshire. *Incumbencies:* Rev C Hayes to Brampton-Barlow, near Sheffield; Rev. J. S. Sergeant to Netherthorpe, near Sheffield; Rev. J. Miller to St. Paul's Church, Preston.

NEARLY £400 has been raised at Wells for a memorial to the late Rev Canon Barnard. It is proposed that it shall consist in the restoration of the parish church of St Cuthbert, and that a stained-glass window shall be placed in it, to the memory of the deceased, who was Vicar of the parish. The subscription, it is anticipated, will speedily amount to £1000.

EASTON-PARK.—A few days since her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton and the visitors now staying at Easton-park, Suffolk, honoured Mr. Clarke, of Easton, with a visit in respect of the same, and of paintings by the early masters, and also a large hall screen painted by Gainsborough, with rural scenes, including a portrait of the artist. They also inspected a pair of carved bed-posts, a carved chest (very fine), patent desk, a sea-box, carved with the martyrdom and burial of Saint Stephen, a tobacco ditto, the meeting of Joseph with his Father and Brethren, also various curiosities, including the Framlingham jug dated across the handle, 1561. With these several relics the visitors expressed themselves highly gratified.

FETE IN WELL VALE.—On Thursday week, the 30th ult., the members of the Mechanics' Institute at Alford and Louth enjoyed a delightful fete in the fine old park of Well Vale, near Alford. The Hall, a new occupied by Thos as Cartwright, Esq., through whose gardens and out of Mr. R pairs, the agent to the estate, the grounds were thrown open to the members of the institution. The amusements consisted of dancing on the green, foot-ball, quoits, cricket, &c. There were from 2000 to 2500 persons present.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal children, arrived at Balmoral about seven o'clock in the evening on Friday se'nnight. The journey to Banchory by railway was performed within the appointed time. Thenceforward to her Majesty's Highland home the Royal party posted, relays of horses being provided at Aboyne and at Ballater. At the former place the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, with their youthful family, were present, to pay their respects to the Sovereign; and at Ballater the clan of Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld rode out in kilts to receive the Queen.

The Queen and the Prince alone occupy apartments in the new palace of Balmoral, a covered way connecting therewith the old building, in which the Royal children and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court are lodged.

On Saturday her Majesty and the Prince drove out in the vicinity of Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen and his Royal Highness attended Divine service at the parish kirk of Crathie. The congregation received large additions from tourists in the neighbourhood, and there were not less than 500 persons present. The Rev. Professor Robert Lee, one of her Majesty's chaplains in Scotland, performed the service, and preached an excellent discourse from Acts xvii. 30-1. The Royal children did not attend the kirk.

On Monday the Prince Consort went out shooting in the mountains near Balmoral. At ten o'clock in the evening her Majesty the Queen received the glorious intelligence that Sebastopol "was in the hands of the Allies." Her Majesty graciously directed that this intelligence should be generally communicated. His Royal Highness the Prince, attended by Earl Granville, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps, and E. Becker, Esq., immediately proceeded to the summit of Craig Gobhain, where a quantity of firewood had been collected. The joyful tidings had circulated rapidly through the neighbourhood, and the Highlanders were seen approaching in groups in every direction. The main body was led by Ross, her Majesty's piper, late of the 42nd Highlanders, playing the favourite national airs. A considerable number of people was soon assembled, and the creation of a bonfire was but the work of a few minutes, and upon the arrival of the Prince and the party accompanying him it was lighted, and blazed high into the air, mid the loud and oft-repeated cheers of the assemblage. Some whisky having been procured, "The Health of the Queen and the Prince," and of "The Brave Armies of the Crimea," were drunk, whilst the air rang with acclamations. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr Gibbs, shortly after arrived. Her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, with the ladies of the suite, viewed the distant scene from the windows of the Castle. It was one of surpassing wildness and beauty. The country for a considerable distance was lighted by the vast bonfire, the ruddy gleams from which were reflected from the windows and walls of the Castle. The picturesque figures of the Highlanders, who had now collected in considerable numbers, were seen against the flames, and their shouts were heard far and wide through the glen, whilst the occasional sound of the discharge of fire-arms from distant localities proved how rapidly the long-wished for intelligence had travelled. A little before twelve o'clock the whole concourse of peasants, workmen, gillies, and others descended from the craig, and, assembling before the Castle windows, sang "God Save the Queen;" and, after three hearty cheers, gradually dispersed.

The Duchess of Kent was present at Balmoral when her Majesty arrived on Friday se'nnight. Her Royal Highness has dined with the Queen on several occasions since. The Castle of Abergeldie, occupied by the Duchess, is scarcely two miles distant from Balmoral.

The Court will return south on the 13th of October.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is enjoying good health at her residence in Richmond-park. On Tuesday her Royal Highness took carriage exercise.

The youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel is about to bestow her hand on the Hon. Francis Stonor, second son of Lord Camoys.

Rejoicings at Woolwich.—On Wednesday evening Lord Panmure paid a visit to the Arsenal at Woolwich. His Lordship alighted at General Caton's house, and was received by the heads of the different departments, and after a short delay proceeded on a kind of visit of inspection through the workshops. In all the factories connected with the fitting out of artillery, the manufacture of shot and shell, &c., the artisans for the last three or four months have worked day and night, in order to complete the immense demands which the siege of Sebastopol and our operations in the Baltic have made upon the military resources of the Arsenal. Lord Panmure passed through all the departments, glancing at each process as he went along; and after spending an hour thus, his Lordship proceeded to the practice ground on the Woolwich Marshes, where a crowd of from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were already assembled. Shortly after ten o'clock the fireworks commenced, and from that hour until near midnight there was a constant succession of showers of rockets—asteroid rockets, star bombs, and fiery serpents in the air. Some of the flights of rockets were beautiful beyond all description, and were so discharged from different spots as to meet in the air, and form one grand bouquet of variegated fires. Altogether, upwards of 2000 rockets were let off. The whole display wound up with the firing of 101 guns in a deafening salvo, and the lighting of an immense bonfire. A large number of visitors had gone down from London in the hope of being able to see the fireworks and return by the last train; but the last train had left almost before the fireworks commenced, and the whole body of sightseers were consequently left to the mercy of the fly-drivers, who, very naturally, took advantage of their position, and asked £1 as the fare to the Elephant and Castle.

A Russian Sortie. This morning, while a party of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers were engaged working in our fifth parallel of the right attack, a body of Russian infantry crept up close upon them, and leaped into the trench almost ere their approach was perceived. The trench-guard made a feeble resistance, and the Russians were enabled to occupy a portion of the parallel, and began to pull down the gabions and fill up the parallel. They also seized on some tools and arms which the 23rd Regiment abandoned. Emboldened by their success the enemy advanced towards the fourth parallel, which was occupied by the 97th Regiment, but, on approaching the parapet, they were received by deadly and well-sustained volleys and file firing, which checked their march instantaneously, and they retired in confusion, leaving many dead and wounded on the ground, into the portion of the fifth parallel of which they had possessed themselves. The 97th, with the aid of the 23rd, were ordered to drive the enemy back to their intrenchments, and executed the task with the utmost gallantry and coolness. The Russians, covered by their guns in the rear, fought well, but were driven out at the point of the bayonet with loss. We have to lament the loss of a gallant officer, Lieut. Preston, who was killed by a ball in the act of leading on his men. It is not long since his brother fell, who held a commission in the 7th Regiment, in the same way, and the deceased officer had but recently arrived from home. Captain Brinkley was also wounded, and Lieutenant Ware was shot through the arm, but is able to walk about to-day. The 97th lost four men killed and twelve wounded.—*Letter from the Camp, Aug.* 31.

A Terrific Explosion.—The whole of the Camp was shaken this morning at one o'clock by a prodigious explosion, which produced the effects of an earthquake. A deplorable accident had occurred to our gallant allies as they were pursuing their works with accustomed energy. A tumbrel, from which they were discharging powder into one of the magazines near the Mamelon, was struck by a shell from the Russian batteries, which burst as it crashed through the roof of the carriage, and ignited the cartridges within; the flames caught the powder in the magazine, and, with a hideous roar, 14,000 lb. weight of gunpowder rushed forth in a volcano of fire to the skies, shattering to atoms the magazine, the tumbrels, and all the surrounding works, and whirling from its centre in all directions over the face of the Mamelon and beyond it 150 officers and men. Of these forty were killed on the spot; and the rest are scorched or burnt, or struck by splinters, stones, and by the shot and shell which were thrown into the air by the fiery eruption. Masses of earth, gabions, stones, fragments of carriages, and heavy shot were hurled far into our works on the left of the French, and wounded several of our men. The light of the explosion was not great, but the roar and shock of the earth were very considerable. The heaviest sleepers awoke and rushed out of their tents. There was silence for an instant, and but for an instant, as the sullen thunder rolled slowly away and echoed along the heights of Inkerman and Mackenzie, then the Russians, leaping to their guns, cheered loudly, but their voices were soon smothered in the crash of the French and English batteries, which opened all along the right of the attack, and plied fiercely on the works. The Russians replied to our fire, but they were unable to take any advantage of our mischance, owing to the firmness of the French in the advanced trenches, and the steadiness of the cannonade.—*Letter from the Camp, Aug.* 30.

Floral Exhibition at Dudmaston.—The Morfe Cottage Garden Society held its ninth exhibition on Thursday, September 6, at Dudmaston, the seat of W. Wolryche Whitmore, Esq., the President. The society was established for the purpose of encouraging cottagers and garden labourers to cultivate the little plots attached to their dwellings, and it is gratifying to know that the society have been very successful in carrying out that object. The exhibition took place in the park, where an inclosure was made [illegible] which were adorned with several flags representing the various ensigns of the Allies now engaged in the war with Russia. In the centre of this inclosure was a marquee, decorated with festoons of flowers, flags, &c.; on a [illegible] down the centre were placed the contributions of honorary members who did not compete for premiums, among which were some remarkably fine fuchsias, achimenes, and lycopodiums. Among cut flowers which attracted attention were [illegible], hollyhocks, and verbenas, as being particularly fine. The principal contributors to this class were the Earl of Stamford, R. H. Cheney, Esq. (gardener, Mr. [illegible]); Rev. G. Purton, J. Pritchard, Esq.; T. P. Purton, Esq.; Mr. Darby, Rev. E. Carr, Mr. W. Jones, and Messrs. Lowe and Mowbray, Wolverhampton. Down each side of the tent were placed the productions of the cottagers and garden labourers, which were remarkably fine in size and quality. The prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by the Rev. C. F. Broadent, assisted by his lady; after which the rustics enjoyed a country dance on the greensward; and the company separated, with hearty wishes that it might not be the last time of such an exhibition at Dudmaston.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Last Saturday evening a considerable crowd was assembled in front of the Italian Theatre, in consequence of the intimation conveyed by the words "By order" on the bills, that the Emperor would be present to see Mdme. Ristori's last performance this season. At a quarter to nine o'clock a Court carriage and four horses arrived, which was very naturally supposed by many to contain the Emperor himself, but in fact there were in it only some of the Empress's Ladies of Honour. At the moment when the coachman drew up alongside the steps leading to the front door of the theatre, a young man, in a blouse and grey cap, stepped forward, drew a pistol from his pocket, placed the muzzle almost close to the carriage window, fired, and broke the glass. One of the ladies was slightly wounded with a piece of glass. Immediately afterwards he raised a second pistol; but, as he was in the act of firing, a *sergent de ville* struck his arm down, and the charge entered the ground. An instant later the man was seized, handcuffed, and lodged in the guardhouse of the theatre. About five minutes after this occurrence the Emperor arrived, and being struck by the sound of unusually loud and prolonged cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" inquired the cause. On being told what had happened, his Majesty instantly ordered the coachman to drive all round the theatre. The Imperial carriage accordingly, amid the cheering of the public, made the entire circuit of the Place Ventadour before his Majesty alighted. On entering the house the Emperor said, "Let not a word be said to the Empress, and keep back the telegraphic despatches."

Dr. Conneau was immediately dispatched to St. Cloud, where the Empress was, to take care that the first part of this order was obeyed. Before the Emperor reached his box the news of the event had spread throughout the theatre. The report of the pistols was indeed distinctly heard in the saloon, the windows of which were open, and where a good many people were assembled to see the Emperor arrive. His Majesty was, therefore, received with the most enthusiastic cheering when he appeared in front of the Imperial box. A delay of some minutes occurred before the performance commenced. This was ascertained to be occasioned by Madame Ristori having fainted away on hearing what had happened. The idea that the Emperor had run such a risk, by kindly announcing his intention of being present at her farewell, was too much for her. She, however, soon recovered.

The name of the individual arrested is Camille Edouard Dieudonné Bellemare. He is about twenty-two years of age, and was born at Rouen. At the age of sixteen he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling. At the expiration of two months, the Emperor, then President of the Republic, commuted his sentence. He pretends to have afterwards taken an active part in the events of the 2nd December—to have fought behind one of the barricades of the Rue Rambuteau. At that time placards, having in large characters "Motives for the condemnation to death of Louis Napoleon," were seized by the police. During the examination Bellemare declared himself to be the author of these placards. He was sentenced by default to two years' imprisonment, and was transferred to Belleisle. Since he left prison in February last he lived at Paris under a false name, and had accepted an appointment as clerk to M. Jeanne, constable. Bellemarre is a man of delicate constitution, and of vulgar appearance. His antecedents, his language, his attitude after his arrest and during his examination, show that he is really a maniac, and he has accordingly been sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Bicetre.

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

On Wednesday morning, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., Mr. Strahan, and Mr. Bates, the bankers, whose case has been so frequently before the public, were placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine for final examination.

Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Parry for Mr. Bates. The other defendants were represented by Mr. [illegible].

Several bankers' clerks were called, but their evidence was not taken, Mr. Bodkin saying that he should be content with their appearance at the Central Criminal Court next Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Griffith, Canon of Rochester, and other witnesses, who have been examined on former occasions, were bound over in the usual manner to attend the Criminal Court on the same occasion.

Mr. Burnaud, stockbroker, of 69, Lombard-street, corrected his evidence given in a previous examination. His correction was merely to the effect that in March, 1854, Sir J. Paul applied to him for a loan on some Dutch Bonds, to which he acceded, and advanced £30,000. Mr. Bell, official assignee to the bankrupt's estate, went to the banking-house in the Strand, on the 16th of June, and saw the defendants. He inquired about the bonds belonging to Dr. Griffith, and Mr. Strahan told him that they would not be forthcoming. He was not sure whether Sir J. Dean Paul was present, but Mr. Bates was walking about. He believed the answer must have been that the securities were sold or pawned. He asked Mr. Strahan whether there was not a book in which the securities of the house were recorded? The partners looked at each other but no answer was given. He found some Dutch bonds marked with the names of the owners, and those had been delivered to the parties to whom they belonged.

Mr. C. Peppercorn was examined with regard to the purchase of Dr. Griffith's securities. On Jan. 28, 1850, he wrote in his order-book, by the direction of Mr. Bates, an order to purchase for Dr. Griffith £2000 Danish Five per Cents. He made that purchase in five bonds of £400 each. On the 27th February, 1844, he had an order from the prisoners to purchase for Dr. Griffith 20,000 florins Dutch Two-and-a-Half Bonds. On June 29, 1843, he purchased by a similar order for Dr. Griffith 30,000 florins Dutch Two-and-a-Half Bonds. On July 8, 1843, he purchased by similar order 10,000 florins Dutch Two-and-a-Half Bonds.—Mr. John Hill, of 3, Bartholomew-lane, proved the purchase of various foreign securities to the extent of about £5000 for Dr. Griffith, which were duly delivered to the bank of Strahan, Paul, and Co.

Mr. Bodkin called evidence to prove the receipt of the dividends on the bonds by the banking-house, and to show that after the bonds had left the banking-house the dividends continued to be placed to the credit of Dr. Griffith. This part of the case was proved by Mr. J. Allen, Mr. J. S. Beattie, Mr. Thomas Allen, Mr. J. S. Logan, and others, formerly clerks in Strahan's bank.

Mr. A. Beattie, a Director of the National Life Assurance Company, in King William-street, said, in 1853 Sir J. Paul wished to borrow £20,000 on foreign stock. It was not the practice of that society to lend money on foreign stock, and no transaction took place. In March, 1854, Sir J. Paul called and asked him to obtain a loan upon similar securities, but that being difficult, he requested that they might be sold. Sir J. Paul gave him a memorandum of the stock, which he took to his brokers, Foster and Braithwaite. Witness received the amount for which the stock was sold, [illegible], £1[illegible]31 5s. He gave a cheque to that amount to Sir J. Paul. Mr. [illegible], formerly clerk to Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, received the bonds alluded to by Mr. Beattie. They consisted of £10,000 Three per Cent Danish Bonds, and £5000 Five per Cent Danish Bonds. Those bonds were sold by his principals. The numbers of the bonds were read for the purpose of showing that they belonged to Dr. Griffith.

Mr. Parry, on behalf of Mr. Bates, contended that there was no ground upon which that gentleman should be committed for trial, and asked for his discharge. The magistrate said that, although there were degrees of evidence against the different prisoners, there was a strong presumption of guilt against them all, and he found it impossible, therefore, to separate their cases. The three prisoners were then committed for trial.

A Week before the Victory.—There is many a fine fellow in Camp thinking this morning of some pleasant terrain where partridges abound and friends are gathered intent on harmless slaughter, who will never see the old country again. It is to be hoped, indeed, that our army will not suffer so severely this month as it did in the corresponding period of last year, after the victory of the Alma and the forced march to Balaclava, but it cannot be forgotten that with a small force on this plateau we then endured many losses from sickness, and that we have not now such "seasoned troops" as the veterans of Varna and Bulgaria; while the numbers of men and animals, and the consequent sources of disease, have been enormously increased, and are now accumulated in the same space of ground. The army is, it appears by common consent, fated to endure another winter; and it may be that the will of Heaven and the improvidence of man will render it more terrible in its effects than the last. There is no apparent reason why we should not succeed in establishing ourselves on the south side ere the frost and snow render active operations impossible—which will not be equally applicable this time twelvemonth, should the Russians be able to maintain their army till that time. Mortars are coming by the scores, and there is abundance of shells and fuses for present use. Sebastopol has an insatiable maw, and devours tons upon tons of iron without any apparent inconvenience. Even where there is no "fire," no bombardment, the mass of ammunition expended in reducing the fire of the place, and in covering our own and preventing the enemy's works, is to a civilian incredible. After the failure of June 18th our fire languished. We talked of it as slackening, or as extinct. Prince Gortschakoff assures the world that it was a mere squib, a feeble firework, which did those tough Russians no harm, and caused their troops no inconvenience; and yet, somehow or other, between the 18th of June and 18th of July, not less than 8000 pretty little globules of iron, eight, ten, and thirteen inches in diameter, and falling with a weight equivalent to from fifty to ninety tons, were deposited inside the lines of Sebastopol, and every one that burst sent forth from six to eight fragments of several pounds' weight each a distance of several hundred yards, unless they were stopped *in transitu* by traverse or sinew. The effect of the fire of 200 mortars properly protected by horizontal fire would speedily render the portion of the south side within range quite untenable, and once we gained the hills and ridges on which the Redan and Malakoff are placed, we should be in a position to command the whole of the harbour and roadstead of Sebastopol.—*Letter from the Camp, Sept.* 1.

Fatal Accident on the South-Eastern Railway.—On Wednesday last the train which left London-bridge at four o'clock, not arriving at the Reading station at its proper time, inquiries were made, when it was found that a collision had taken place between the down and up trains, the points having been turned the wrong way. The first carriage of the down train, a second-class, was completely smashed. Three persons were killed, and several severely injured.

THE CZAR'S POSITION.

(From a Correspondent who has been in Russia.)

"The hearts of Kings are unsearchable." This was said, doubtless, of absolute monarchs. Their own immediate advisers are often at a loss to conjecture what are their real motives, and sometimes completely fail to influence their measures, after having urged all those very considerations which they thought the surest to prevail. We know not whether there be any wise men left in that part of the East which still acknowledges the damaged sceptre of Alexander; and if there were, even in his own council-chamber, we are not at all sure that they would either make their advice acceptable to him, or be able to divine why he rejected it. We have heard that the late Czar, in his declining days, took a strange interest in table-rapping, and other such ludicrously perfidious "revelations." If this were so, we think it quite possible that some measure, which a Richelieu would have in vain recommended to him for adoption, he might suddenly embrace on the mysterious injunctions which he fancied that he had extracted from a piece of upholstery. Again, supposing Count Nesselrode to try his powers of persuasion in the cause of European peace and Russia's safety, and not to produce the impression he desired; but suppose the Autocrat, an hour afterwards, to meet a gipsy on the road to Peterhoff, and to be warned by that Sibyl to desist from his ambitious projects; in that case, which ought we to back as likely to exercise greater influence over his mind, Nesselrode or the vagrant prophetess? Who can say?

But, to leave these extreme suppositions, we may repeat that the heart long inflated by the pride of absolute rule, *vitæ necisque potestas*, and having no past period of laborious and perhaps adverse fortune to act, through the memory, as a lasting corrective of the understanding,—such a heart is not easily read. It is not easily guided by others, because not easily guided or easily governed by its possessor. Misfortune, coming late, will often only harden it. Pride and obstinacy will obscure even a fine intelligence. Add to this the clouds of superstition, gathering deeper round the sunset of life, and who can discern in the cavernous counsels of kings of this class what motives sway them—what strange apprehensions goad, or what fallacious hopes elate, their minds? At such a time Saul will go to Endor to consult the sorceress, as the report or gossiping to which we have referred represented the late once mighty and glorious monarch of Russia to have consulted oracles at once more ignoble and more mendacious. But we behold now on the throne of Russia a Sovereign who, if he do not quickly take care of his fame by some grand resolve, will go down to the remembrance of posterity as the Romulus Momyllus Augustulus of Russia,—as a silly but obstinate Prince, undiscerning of the peculiarities which mark his own position,—weak in intelligence, and strong in nothing but obstinacy, and a blind adherence, perhaps, to the letter of behests delivered by a father whose mind was then not like to what it had been, but wandering and disabled, and near its departure. That father, if now living—not as he was in the exhaustion of his over-wrought, declining hours, but in the youthful health and vigour of his understanding—would act in a manner to put to shame any such literal interpretation of the last broken words which struggled from his lips. But this the feebler son may not be able to comprehend; and his filial piety, in spite of all his natural goodness of disposition, can, perhaps, take no higher flight than a servile and stupid tenacity to the more obvious sense, at the cost of entirely missing *the spirit* of those last sacred directions. Any such mishap on the part of the Czar Alexander will be due to nothing but the poverty of his mind. It will be said that Russia had three able sovereigns—Peter the Great, Catherine the Wicked, and Nicholas the Unfortunate, who, had he died three years earlier, would have effected more for the benefit of Russia than all its other Sovereigns, and who was succeeded by one of those ordinary well-meaning Princes, in whom mere stupidity and dulness of mind turn personal virtues themselves into vices and curses, in so far as their people are concerned. Witness his filial piety. This is a sterling and inestimable virtue. But, alas for the mind which cannot see that, while the Emperor Nicholas was himself, he directed his whole energies to the good of his country; alas for the mind which cannot prefer the end to the means, and is unable to perceive that the end which the father pursued was great in itself, perpetual in its claim to respect; but that means may vary in all save their justice; and that this war is no means towards the prosperity of Russia. Alas for the son who cannot remember his father's chief glory—lost in the end by one rashness, after a whole life of moderation. We, even in this, cannot praise the ulterior purposes, but we praise the skill, and we admire the magnanimous self-control. Moderation towards his subjects, whom he freed from serfdom on his own estates, encouraging the Boyards and Nobles to imitate him; moderation in his softening of the criminal justice of his country, and in his many Imperial pardons; moderation in his foreign policy, in his attitude on Louis Philippe's accession, on Louis Philippe's fall, on the installation of the French Provisional Republic, of the French Presidential Republic, of the French empire; moderation in the Hungarian war, at the close of which it is an unquestionable fact that he stayed and resisted the bloody and already uplifted hand of Austrian vengeance and ferocity; moderation in the Greek dispute with England. Meantime Russia prospers and advances; but there comes one wild sally which mars the brilliant reign; and a few incoherent sentences are uttered by the dying Monarch, who had so narrowly missed the epithet of "Great."

Are these, in the son's estimation, to weigh against a life so illustrious and successful? Is this the interpretation—is this the re-impersonation of the career of Nicholas? Alas, we again say, for such filial piety! It is the head, probably, more than the heart, that is amiss.

The Czar Alexander, successor to the Emperor Nicholas, perceives that we do not flatter him. He would not hear such language from those who surround him—no, not even on the night when they might have conspired to put him out of the way. Let him listen to it; it is the language of reason and of intelligence. "The hearts of Kings"—we have said this: and we know not whether the unaccustomed words, the like of which he could not purchase with a Duchy in his own dominions, coming from enemies, but fair and open enemies, who feel no rancorous desire to see him whelmed beneath the evil of his own counsels, may not weigh more with him than the expostulations of anybody near at hand, if such expostulations ever reach his ears.

What can Russia gain by the continuation of this struggle, except renewed disaster in the field and a still more irreparable drain of her internal resources? There is no attempt to dismember her. It is not, like 1812, a war of offence. If the operations be offensive, they are only so strategically, only by dint of success; *the war itself is a defensive war.* Ought Russia, then, to persist in it. Let the Czar Alexander lift himself by a great effort, which will reflect eternal honour on his name, to the height of his father's character when his father was in his best days, and he will at once restore peace to the world while bringing rescue to his suffering people.

Wills.—Probate of the will of the Most Honourable James Marquis of Thomond, G.C.H., Admiral, R.N., was sworn under £50,000 personalty, within the province of Canterbury. His Lordship has bequeathed £100 to the Bath General Hospital; £100 to the Bath United Hospitals; £100 to the Bath Penitentiary; and to the East and West Walcot Dispensaries, Monmouth-street Society, and the Eye Infirmary, £50 each. The Right Honourable Lady Louisa Ann Maria Molyneux, £20,000. Colonel Lacy W. G. Yea, Royal Fusiliers, Crimea, £1500. The Rev. W. Hind, of Torquay, £14,000. John Sims Weir, solicitor, £12,000. Thomas Nesham, builder, £20,000. Henry Lawson, Esq., of Bath, £18,000, and has left to the Bath General Hospital and United Hospitals, £200 each; East and Walcot Dispensary, £200; Ear and Eye Infirmary, £100; and to the Baths and W[illegible] at Bath, £300; the Meteorological Society, London, £200. S[illegible] Society, Guildhall, £100, and to the Montrose Natural History Society, £50.

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.—THE ATTACK UPON THE SARDINIAN PICKET.—(SEE PAGE 322.)

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.—THE CONFLICT ON TRAKTIR-BRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE)

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

THE scene represented in the Engraving in page 320 took place at an early hour on the morning of the battle. The Russians made a regular assault upon the Sardinian picket, nearly half of whom were rendered *hors de combat* before reinforcements arrived. A good deal of hard fighting took place on this spot before the Sardinians withdrew for a time before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

It was in the neighbourhood of Traktir-bridge, which is represented on the preceding page, that the severest part of the struggle took place. The Russians crossed the river several times, by the bridge and by fording, but were repulsed by the fearful fire of the artillery, and, on gaining the sloping sides of the hills crowned by the French camps, by the fatal discharge of the French rifles. About half-past eight o'clock, as their columns were returning to the north side of the valley, a terrible discharge of congreve rockets poured into their ranks from the French position on the right flank, which committed great havoc among their numbers. The field of action on both sides of the Tchernaya, more especially for a wide distance round the Russian side of the Tchernaya-bridge, was strewed with killed and wounded troops and a great number of horses.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Month and Day	Corrected Barometer Reduced at 32°	Thermometer Highest	Thermometer Lowest	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure Degrees of Temperature from Average	Degrees of Humidity	Direction of Wind	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 7	Inches. 30·441	69°	44°	55°	2°	84	N.	0·00
" 8	30·420	70°	44°	57°	— 1°	84	S.	0·00
" 9	30·125	65°	42°	53°	— 4°	92	S. & E.	0·00
" 10	29·71	67°	39°	—	— 4·5	82	S.	0·00
" 11	29·61	64°	44°	54°	— 3°	78	N.N.W.	0·05
" 12	29·91	71°	40°	55°	— 0·2	71	W.S.W.	0·00
" 13	29·942	69·0	46·0	57°	1° 4	82	S.W.	0·24

Note.—The sign — denotes that the [illegible] is below the average. The number in the seventh column [illegible] that the variation of the Barometer as is represented by 100.

Rain.—The [illegible] fell on the 7th, 12 inches at the beginning of the week; on the 8th, 0·1 inch; on the 9th, 0·1 inch; on the 10th, 0·1 inch; on the 11th, 0·1 inch; on the 12th, 0·1 inch; and on the 13th, 0·24 inch; making a total fall of 0·64 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 54·50—being 2·0 below the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 38·0—being the difference between the highest and lowest readings on the 8th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 2· . The greatest was 38·0 on the 8th; and the least, 23°, on the 13th.

Rain fell early on the morning of the 13th, to the depth of rather more than two-tenths of an inch.

The Weather through out the week was for the most part fine, and the sky but slightly covered with cloud.

Lewisham, 14th September, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER

HEALTH OF LONDON. During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1577 children were registered in London, exceeding the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years by 163; the number of boys was 818, and of girls 774. The number of deaths was 1016, of whom 501 were males and 484 females, and is not large for a season in which the metropolis is always more unhealthy than in the autumn months. To diarrhœa 107 deaths are attributed; to cholera, 61; to small-pox, 14; to scarlet fever, 42; to hooping-cough, 31; and to typhus fever, 61. to diseases of the tubercular class, 138—to atrophy, caused by consumption; to diseases of the heart, 40; to diseases of the respiratory organs, 88; to diseases of the digestive organs, 58; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 36 deaths are referred.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—On Tuesday morning the annual Temperance Conference was held in St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, at which delegates from several of the provincial towns were present, and many members of the London temperance league. Mr. W. Tweedie, solicitor at Leviges, presided. The proceedings had reference almost solely to the late and present Sunday Beer Bills, and to the steps to be taken to counteract the effect of the Conference to-day. It was resolved not to procure the closing of public-houses during the entire Sunday throughout the whole country. Several gentleman addressed the Conference, and resolutions were agreed to for the more complete organisation effected by the new Sunday beer Bill are calculated to increase intemperance and its accompanying evils, and are altogether unworthy of the Legislature and of a Christian country; that as the Sunday closing bill has made drunkenness to[illegible] place on Saturday night and on the evening of Sunday, it is important that petitions numer[illegible] should be prepared for presentation early in the next session of Parliament praying that the public-houses and beer-shops may be closed at ten o'clock on Saturday night, and remain closed the whole of Sunday in every part of the United Kingdom, and that strenuous exertions should be made to reduce as speedily as possible the number of public-houses, with a view to their utter extinction, so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned.

KENSINGTON GARDENS. Owing to the state of the weather these Gardens were crowded on Sunday last by visitors to hear the band, which played from four till six. The number present amounted to between 50,000 and 75,000, being greater than on any previous Sunday. On the 26th of August they amounted to 61,414, and on the 2nd inst., in consequence of the rain and cold, they reached only 43,855. The band will continue to play each Sunday in the present month from four till six, and will probably be then discontinued on account of the change of the season.

SEBASTOPOL AT CREMORNE GARDENS. We are glad to state, on the authority of the secretary to the Welsington College, that the accident which took place at the fête given at Cremorne Gardens, for the benefit of the College on the 19th ult., has proved to be less serious to the soldiers engaged than was anticipated. Of the wounded brothers most of the men were able to return to their duty in a few days after the accident, and it is expected that the others will soon be able to do so. The wife of one of the brothers, Mrs. Reed, is the lamentable exception. It is the opinion that the accident is not attributable to any defect in the arrangements made by Mr Simpson, the proprietor of the gardens, or to any want of care on his part. He has very generously given the proceeds of a fête to be given, on Monday next, at Cremorne Gardens, for the benefit of the wounded, and the widows and children of those troops who fell at the storming of the Redan.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—We are glad to state that at the committee of this excellent charity have opened the new wing of the hospital—rendered the more interesting by the association of its convalescent inhabitants with the Crimea. One hundred and twenty additional patients are now within its walls. Thus the long delay to which all patients for admission had to submit, exists no longer. The Sanatorium is devoted in all since, as we learn, be opened for the reception of convalescent patients on the list of next month. This branch will undoubtedly be of eminent use, and render charity complete in every respect.

SWIMMING.—On Tuesday evening last a grand display of the above art took place at the Albion Baths, Kingsland, when several prizes were competed for by some of the first swimmers of the day. After a most exciting contest the first prize for swimming was won by Mr. F. Stanley, beating Messrs. Rollins and Deane, second prize for fast swimming, by Mr. Jaques, beating Messrs. Gravely and Thomas. Professor Pepper then exhibited his extraordinary feats in diving, plunging, and scientific swimming, smoking, eating, and drinking under water, to the great astonishment of the spectators.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LAMBETH. The most extensive conflagration which has taken place in Lambeth for many years broke out on Tuesday morning in the premises of Messrs George Baker and Sons, Builders, New Stangate Wharf, near Lambeth Palace. The works, which comprise several acres of ground, comprised saw-mills, pan-planing mills, joiners' shops and carpenters' shops, and at the extremity on the south side there were large piles of mahogany and other timber, worth several thousand pounds. The fire was first discovered shortly after six in the morning, in the workshops adjoining the drying-house. Several engines were speedily on the spot, and were set to work, but the flames had by that time spread with such rapidity as to render all further attempts to save them, in spite of all the efforts of the firemen, the whole of the iron-planing mills and saw-mills were destroyed, joiners' and pressers' shops were entirely gutted, and the whole completely shattered, and several piles of mahogany and wainscoting, reduced to ashes. The greater portion of the valuable trees in the park adjoining the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace were set on fire, and at eleven o'clock there seemed little chance of saving any on the eastern side. Fortunately the Palace did not receive the least injury, but the alarm amongst the domestics, especially while the eastern wall of the park fell, was exceedingly great. The loss is said to be at present unknown, but will reach to nearly £50,000. The workmen employed in the premises number about twenty-five hundred; upwards of £2000 worth of tools; and it is understood that none of them were insured. No less than 120 workmen have been temporarily thrown out of work.

COMPOSITORS' LIBRARY.—This institution was opened on Monday at No. 3, Racquet-court, Fleet-street; and from the catalogue before us we are glad to perceive that its shelves are graced by 2000 volumes of sterling literary merit. The strenuous efforts that have been made by the London compositors for the establishment of their library and reading-room are at length crowned with complete success. The committee have done justice to other bodies of workmen to "go and do likewise." This gratifying fact will be read with pleasure by those who are earnestly watching the varied social features of our present times, and hailed by the philanthropist and the friend of educational progress as a pleasing proof that there is a spring of improvement swelling irresistibly upwards. From the catalogue we perceive that many of the most valuable works have been presented by compositors themselves—a fact which says much for the literary taste and judgment of that numerous and important body. One of the most gratifying features of the institution is the liberality and liberality with which literary men and publishers have come forward to aid the onward progress of this good work, thus lending the high sanction of their names and social position to a movement which, if followed by other professions, may yet be destined to effect a great but peaceful change in the social condition and educational acquirements of the industrial classes of the community. The opening of such an institution as the Compositors' Library and Reading-room is a significant fact; and, let us hope, an example which will be speedily followed by other bodies of workmen—not only in this densely-populated metropolis, but throughout the length and breadth of the land. A great social problem is in course of solution; and the compositors of London may well feel proud of the distinguished literary and other aid which has been so generously and spontaneously afforded to them in their praiseworthy efforts at self-improvement. Among the noble patrons of this institution we perceive the names of the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Gladstone, Major-General T. P. Thompson, Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and a number of other gentlemen whose names and influence are never wanting in the cause of educational progress. The canal gas before us is necessarily incomplete, as additions are being daily made to the library, but we don't not an improved edition will be speedily published. After the publication of the catalogue a magnificent donation of 16 volumes, of sterling merit, and unsolicited, was received from H.R.H. Prince Albert, affording another proof of the deep interest which his Royal Highness takes in everything affecting the welfare, intellectually or materially, of the working-classes. The peculiar feature of our times that, by a combination of rank and literary talent, a body of men like the compositors of London have been enabled, by their own untiring energy, to establish a library which will reflect credit on a body of much higher pretensions. All honour to those gentlemen who have stepped forward to aid this movement, and by their disinterested assistance have [illegible] the compositors in adopting as their motto "Manute et manu."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.—Mr. Anderton has given notice of motion, on the next Common Council day, "That the Lord Mayor be requested to convene a public meeting of all persons rated and assessed to the consolidated rate in the city of London, in order to determine whether the Public Libraries Act, 1855, shall be adopted in the said City."

FUNERAL OF MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—On Monday the remains of the late Mr. Feargus O'Connor were buried in the cemetery at [illegible]. From an early hour the several places of meeting [illegible] Clerkenwell, Russell square, were crowded with persons anxious to witness the spectacle. Strong bodies of the Metropolitan and City police were in attendance, but strict orders were issued that they were not to interfere unless a breach of the peace was attempted. The line of route through which the procession passed was also thronged with spectators. Between eleven and twelve the procession, consisting of several thousands, was formed in Russell square, and moved thence in slow time to the Lodge. Notting-hill, the residence of Miss O'Connor, where the funeral procession was formed, and the remains of the late leader of the Chartists were conducted to Kensal green Cemetery. After the performance of the obsequies the assembled [illegible] addressed by several speakers, all of whom eulogised the intentions and the acts of the deceased.

DEATHS BY DROWNING IN THE THAMES.—On Monday there were no less than eight notices of bodies found in the Thames posted up at Bow street, they being rangers, and not identified.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY FROM THE HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI AND PALACLAVA. At the Southwark police-court, on Monday last, a case was investigated wherein a woman named Jane Colson, who had lately been a nurse at Scutari and in the Crimea, was found in the possession of an immense quantity of linen, books, and other property belonging to the Crimean hospitals. Wolfe Farrell, it seems last Saturday week, some time in all Scotchwoman, forty-three years of age, who has been similar return a nurse in St. Thomas's Hospital was selected by Mrs. Sidney Herbert's recommendation for the East in consequence of [illegible], however, she was discharged for drunkenness, and sent home in disgrace. On Saturday night last, in consequence of information received, the police proceeded to Colson's residence in Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, and there found a number of linen shirts, books, table-cloths, chemises, nightcaps, hospital shoes, &c.—all of which the prisoner said had been given to her. Her statements were very contradictory, but it was affirmed by a witness who had been a nurse in the East at the same time as the prisoner, that they were incorrect. The prisoner was remanded for a week, in order that communication might be made with the [illegible] and with Mrs. Sidney Herbert; but she was admitted to bail.

THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN GOLD AND NOTES. At the July session of the Central Criminal Court a young man named Dennis Ashburnham, who is very respectably connected, and who filled an office of trust in the establishment of a professional gentleman in the city, pleaded "guilty" to an indictment which charged him with stealing a sum of money—more than £2000—in notes and gold, the property of his employer. No sentence was passed upon the prisoner, in the expectation that he would, by giving information with regard to the property, or the means of its restitution, or, at all events, a considerable portion of it consisting of Bank of England notes—quite open to arrest, and justify the passing of a more lenient sentence than that usually inflicted for such an offence. The story he told eventually was, that he merely appropriated the sum of about sixty sovereigns to his own use, and he asserted that the remainder of the money consisting of the Bank notes was placed by him in a small black bag with some brickbats, and that he threw the bag over Westminster-bridge into the river. This story was not regarded as very probable, and consequently time was given for further inquiry. Since then the greater portion of the notes have been paid into the Bank of England, some of them having been traced to the prisoner, by the officers, in a very extraordinary manner. It is shown, therefore, quite clearly, that the prisoner has endeavoured in a most imprudent manner to deceive them by whom he was tried, and he will, consequently, be brought up for judgment next session, in the usual course.

ON Saturday last an inquest was held by Mr. Walday, upon the body of Mr. Ng. Wood, aged forty-two, who committed suicide by means of poison. Mr. Wood, who held a lucrative post in the mail department of the General Post-office, had applied to be elected to the head of that office, which had become vacant some months ago.

The result of the application was, that he was placed on probation for six months. During this period the unfortunate gentleman became very desponding, as he found out that he was not fitted to fill the onerous duties of the situation. As the time passed on he became gradually more and more depressed, and several times exclaimed, "It must be either insanity or prison." There was nothing beyond depression of spirits, however, that could induce his friends to suppose he would actually commit suicide. At the expiration of the probationary six months, on going to his office, he found that he was not confirmed in the appointment, not being considered sufficiently competent. He returned home to his house at St. John's-wood, completely broken-hearted, and retired to his bed-room about eight o'clock in the evening. About eight o'clock indeed his housekeeper to go up and call him; and, upon receiving no answer, she had the door opened. The deceased was then found lying on his bed in the above figure, but quite dead, life having been extinct for some time. A glass and a bottle, which had contained cyanide of potassium, used by the deceased for photographic purposes, was found by his bedside. From the smell of the contents of the bottle it appear that he had taken five or six ounces a quantity sufficient to kill fifty men. A small piece of paper was found near the body, on which was described the name of the deceased, and the money due to him by the Post-office. Verdict—"Insanity."

AWFUL ACCIDENT ON THE VERSAILLES RAILWAY. A most lamentable accident took place at eight o'clock on Sunday night, on the Versailles railway. The passenger train returning from Versailles came [illegible] on with a luggage train just come in the Paris Station, and actually cut it in two. Several carriages were broken to atoms, but the most unfortunate part of the affair is that several lives have been lost. Nine killed on the spot, and seventeen badly hurt, are already the numbers. It is supposed, however, that the number killed is at least fifteen, if not more, and over thirty persons wounded. To what fault the accident is to be attributed is not clearly made out. The Imperial engineer proceeded on Monday morning to the spot, accompanied by the judge d'instruction and the administrators of the line. The gendarmerie of police, assisted by the captain of the gendarmerie and his subalterns, also attended. The *procès-verbal* was made out, and the dead bodies deposited in one of the buildings of the station, in order that their friends should claim them. All were recognised. The wounded were, at their own desire, conveyed to their homes. A child only eighteen days old was killed in the arms of its mother, who had a leg fractured. The father saved the roof, and at the moment of peril he leaped on the ground and only received some contusions. Some hours after the accident the road was cleared of the remains of the carriages, and the two locomotives were dragged away by horses.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE glorious news brought to London on Monday last by the electric wire is about to send (so runs rumour) a whole cargo of artists and authors to the smouldering ruins of the Malakoff and the Redan. Publishers are preparing Handbooks to the Crimea, and photographers are adjusting and enlarging their apparatus so as to ensure accurate and ample representations of what the august Sebastopol has at last become. The ingenious and active Mr. Burford is making arrangements for a new panorama of the place; and Mr. Greave is busy devising new attractions, fresh from headquarters, for his attractive Gallery of Illustration. It will be difficult to satisfy the curiosity of the public with respect to this City of Ruins. Whatever is early and accurate will be purchased with avidity. Nor is it too late for the tourist (who starts immediately) to see Sebastopol under a warm Crimean sun. A grander and more suggestive sight than this blood-stained heap of ruins in the shape of what was once Sebastopol, it would indeed be difficult to imagine.

The present prospects of a firm and honourable peace will be the means, it is said, of loosening the purse-strings and unbolting the tills of the lending publishers. At this moment the capital invested by the Row and Albemarle-street in the preparation of works likely to endure is indistinguishably small. We cannot, indeed, hear of any one work in hand for which the projector looks for a sure return at a distant date. There has been an unwillingness to adventure. Whatever was published was flown as the kite of the day. The publisher either foresaw a small and immediate loss, or a large and immediate return. Every work has been published with a view to the Circulating Libraries. Mr. Mudie, since the war begun, has been the presiding deity among publishers—

His word [illegible] stows

If Mr. Mudie will take two hundred and fifty copies, a profit, it is said, is certain, and the book is a good book. Imprimatur—and the half yearly balance-sheet shows that the Mudie test was correct, and the venture a good one.

The propriety of collecting and publishing the far-famed "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Wilson and Blackwood has been lately a leading subject of conversation in literary circles. The first volume has recently been issued, and the bulk of the critics speak for or against the work much as their personal predilections determine them. Those who knew John Scott, and Taylor, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt, are dead against the reproduction. Some of Mr. M'Culloch's over-warm admirers (no man has more friends) think the republication as altogether unnecessary. Men who have gone through the whole Puddleduck and Billingsgate of vituperation against others assume an air of indignant and moral regret at the reproduction of what they affect to think ought have been left to die out in its own rottenness. Others delight in the [illegible], from its playful wisdom, its genial sarcasm, its wit and humour. Some care for the "Noctes" solely for the Shepherd (a very happy portraiture and creation at the same time); while a larger number delight in the papers as an exhibition of the political and literary feeling of the period to which they relate. We confess to a full belief that the reprinting of the series is a service to literature; while we wonder that one literary oracle should be hardy enough to describe these inimitable papers as "insufferably tedious."

Covent-garden churchyard, rich in the remains of illustrious Englishmen, has presented a curious appearance during the present week. This celebrated burying place of poets, painters, and players, has been very properly closed against future interments. It is small, and is already the repository of more than two centuries of the inhabitants of this once-fashionable and always interesting locality of London. It was time, therefore, that it should be closed. But is it proper to move the tombs which remain? We think not. Many headstones which Old Mortality would have loved to restore have been and are still being taken away, each to tell its own *hac nacet* no one knows whither. There was the headstone of Edwin *Elite's* Edwin—which has often suggested many a pleasant thought to those who passed from the fruits and flowers of the market to sit in a reverie before his portrait in "the little G." How often have we heard our fathers speak of Edwin, and the pleasure they derived from his excellent acting. Now, since his headstone has gone nothing remains of him but a pleasant memory and his portrait at the Garrick. How true is it that monuments themselves memorials need. Yes, it is a suggestive sight which Covent garden churchyard is now presenting. It seems ready for an even coat of green grass, and, if London smoke will permit, it would look well. What fine fellows are lying beneath this mass of very corrupt earth, and in a very small space of ground! First of all there reposes Samuel Butler, the author of "Hudibras"—the inimitable in a species of poetry which he made for himself; there lies Sir Peter Lely, whose ready pencil has preserved to us the faces of the wits and beauties of the Court of King Charles II.; there rests Grinling Gibbons, whose skill carved graceful flowers in still more graceful festoons in lime-tree wood—as witness Windsor, St. Paul's, Hampton Court, Petworth Chatsworth, &c. Close by the side of Gibbons lies Sir Robert Strange, whose skill on copper was so marvellous in the rendering of flesh and human character. There lies "manly Wycherly," whose "Plain Dealer" has never been surpassed; and near to him lies Mrs. Centlivre, whose "Busy Body," and "Wonder" want actors and actresses, and not language, incident, and situation. There lies *Gentleman* Wilkes, Farquhar's only fitting representative; and Tom Davies' "very pretty wife," and old Wolcot, and older Macklin, together with an et cetera of good names as long as Homer's catalogue of ships. Surely their names should preserve their monuments.

We hope there is no truth whatever in a rumour—only too prevalent—that the road and bridge which are about to spoil St. James's-park (unless some active interference prevents so uncalled-for a barbarism) were designed by Sir Charles Barry, to assist the architecture of Bridgewater House and the new Houses of Parliament—two of his own pet buildings. It is proposed to be projected in a line from Marble yard in St. James's Palace, close to Bridgewater House, over the ornamental water into Great George-street, Westminster, and the new Houses of Parliament. If it be made, we may bid farewell to St. James's-park. The water will sink into a poisonous Rosamond's Pond, and the Park into a second Leicester-square. Why should we lessen a garden that is already too small? Why should we spoil what already requires improvement?

There is every prospect of our having this winter the first instalment of the collection of Southey's letters, which Mr. Warter, his son-in-law, has been collecting with such exemplary care. Southey is amongst our best letter-writers—better than Cowper, and quite as good as Gray. Pope's letters are not letters—but something better.

There is a talk among architects, that the State Paper Office in St. James's park is about to be raised a story. Another story would improve the building. When the State Paper Office was erected, low buildings were in fashion with King George the Fourth and his architects, Mr. Nash and Sir Robert Smirke. Now there is a different and a better taste

MISS LOVETT.—The late Miss Lovett, of Liscombe, Bucks, we understand, has devised her estates to trustees for the benefit of Phelips Cosby Lovett, Esq., for life, and then to his issue male. Mr Phelips Cosby Lovett is now in possession of the mansion and estates. Richard Digweed Lovett, Esq., stated in our last week's paper as being "the present heir-male and representative," takes no interest under Miss Lovett's will, and is not named in it. The baronetcy became extinct on the death of the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, in 1812

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS. By the new postal regulations regarding newspapers, a penny each is charged on Colonial newspapers sent from one colony to another, and also on newspapers sent from one port in a colony to another port in the same colony. These regulations have caused dissatisfaction in the West Indies, because hitherto no such postal charge was those mentioned above have been made.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The reopening of this theatre, under the conduct of Mr. Phelps, may be regarded as the commencement of the dramatic season. On Saturday this event was celebrated by the manager appearing in a new character—that of *Master Walter*, in Mr. Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Hunchback." Mr. Phelps has previously shown a penchant for eccentric characters, such as *Bottom*, and *Justice Shallow*; but these he has generally deferred to the latter end of a season. On the present occasion he has inaugurated the series of his performances with not only one but two eccentric assumptions, having adopted, on Monday, the Hunchback with the Bailie *Nicol Jarvie*, in the drama of "Rob Roy." In both he manifested intelligent peculiarities, by which his impersonations of these stage favourites are distinguished from the ordinary manner Mr. Phelps has a special aptitude for personal interpretations of old characters; and has always, in such experiments, succeeded in ensuring their being much talked of. In the first place a débutante (Miss Margaret Ebsmer) appeared in the character of *Julia*. This young lady has scarcely physique for parts of such *ambre*. Her voice, indeed, is altogether unequal to the strain upon it in the arduous situations of the later acts But she showed a commendable appreciation of their requirements, and an amount of mental exertion that could at least grapple with the difficulties that it would in vain surmount. A tendency to rant is inevitable under such circumstances; but this is a vice to which the fair artiste will have less temptation in *Yolos* more within the compass of her means; and it is to be hoped that the débutante will be hereafter exercised in a line of business in which she is better qualified to succeed. The house was fully attended. To night "The Tempest," which has been frequently well placed on these boards, will be revived. In due course we are promised a new historical tragedy, which we trust will prove a prosperous venture

PRINCESS'.—On Friday the revival of "Henry VIII." reached its hundreth night in one season. This is, perhaps, the largest run on record for such an experiment, and justifies the lavish expense bestowed on it by Mr. Kean. With this triumph the manager has appropriately and gracefully brought his season to a close.

STANDARD. This theatre commences its dramatic season with the return of Mr. James Anderson to its boards. On Tuesday was performed the tragedy of 'Iegomar," in which Mr. Anderson enacted the barbarian hero with admirable spirit and appropriate action.

LOVERS BEWARE.

A TRUE TALE OF THE POST-OFFICE

A FAMILY of respectability had resided for some time at one of our fashionable watering-places. The youngest and fairest of this family—we will call her Ida—has long felt a peculiar interest in a gallant fellow on board the—No! we will betray no secret—on board a ship lying in the harbour of Thalassa. Little have passers by thought, when observing the listless gaze of two dark eyes, shaded by "an ugly," that 3000 miles of ocean were being traversed in a barque built by Fancy and freighted by Love. Yet so it has been until the gentle heart of Ida swelled with her bosom, and could find relief only by unpacking itself in words, addressed in the neatest calligraphy to the loved and absent sailor. One of these [illegible] the tongue never could have uttered [illegible] in simply, but "Dear Ida," and many a watchful hour did the fair writer spend in recalling what she had there set down of hope and love, confident that he who was to receive those avowals would esteem them beyond all that was ever written by sage or poet. Three weeks had passed, when for the twelfth morning the postman had called, but left no letter for Ida or her friends—strange!

On the fourth day she thought she heard a name mentioned by the Government functionary which made her hear, beat quicker than it had done during a weary month up to that day. Was it—could it be—that the *did* ask for Mrs. Arthur Trevor—the name of the one she loved. To rush to the door was the impulse of a moment; and then she saw in the hands of her respected landlady a letter addressed to Mrs. Arthur Trevor (Yes! Her brain reeled (I believe that is the phrase) Was he false? Had he deceived her? Could he have married and she not know it? The suspense was too terrible. She tore open the envelope, and discovered—her own letter! What was the explanation of this mystery? Had not *three* days elapsed for the mountain dispatch-sail to the church's rites had been observed, and that "Your Ida" was the affianced wife of Arthur Trevor, to whom the letter was addressed? Remember, fond hearts at home, remember, that a letter from London to the Crimea requires three stamps only, but that from every other part of the kingdom you must attach four.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC WITHOUT GUIDES.—The Rev. C. Smyth, one of the Curates of St. Nicholas' Church, Great Yarmouth, who recently succeeded in reaching the summit of Mont Blanc without guides, says that on looking up the rugged sides of the mountain, seen from the Vale of Aoste, an avalanche of snow seemed the only height to be gained, and to attempt that was upon them. The party left from Courmayeur, at the very foot of the mountain. After great perseverance, the third not of Mont Blanc was reached on the second day, but a storm of hail and snow compelled the mountain-sailors to put in for further advance, and there was nothing else for it but to retreat to Courmayeur. The party then determined to make another trial from St. Gervais Last year two or three climbers succeeded in reaching the summit, from St. Gervaise, and returned the following day. "We planned a similar exploit, but instead of returning to St. Gervais, resolved to make a pass of sun, at, as usually the good people of Chamounix. In this we happily succeeded. The night's encampment was much pleasanter than the last, as the rocks were warmer. The spot selected for the bivouac was chosen under the summits, in three hours and a half. Here we rested for sixty years ago, De Saussure, the philosopher, built for his sci [illegible] We started at daybreak, and reached the Dome [illegible] one of the summits, in three hours and a half. Here we rested to carry on [illegible] and provisions for five hours more, to the real summit. The difficulties centered up by [illegible] were successively vanquished, and that with no violent sickness or hemorrhage. The most adventurous part of our journey now commenced. We wished, instead of returning to [illegible] to descend in Switzerland, on the Chamounix side. To [illegible] it was quite new ground, and [illegible] which we knew [illegible] account, and that of others successful mountaineers. Yet in one place alone did we experience [illegible] which in ascending from one glacier to another below the Dome [illegible] where people take provisions for eight days. We had [illegible] mons, by all sorts of narrow ledges of ice, over snow bridges of doubtful strength, but had to continually cut with our hatchets. In [illegible] ist the track, and being tolerably steep after the fatigues of the day, we [illegible] ourselves down to sleep under the trees. About midnight some one awoke, and [illegible] that it was bright as day, and morning up, we should return [illegible] our steps and see if we could find any accommodation there. To our joy we [illegible] a bayloft with some fresh hay in it, and many hours elapsed before any of us awoke from the sound and refreshing sleep we there obtained. One hour more brought us to Chamounix, and we are now [illegible]."

ANOTHER ASCENT.—D. W. C. sends to the papers an account of the ascent of Mont Blanc from a boy of seventeen (Mr. K. Alfred Chapman), who has just left Eton, at which time, with a single guide made the ascent of Monte Rosa most successfully. On the first day's trial he and his companions got to a height of 9000 feet, when he resolved next day to ascend to the top He bore the next day unwell, and by great exertion gained the Grands Mulets [illegible] good beginning. On Friday morning we started at 2 30 from the Grands Mulets, and after seven hours walking, arrived at the summit of the highest mountain in Europe, to the great gratification of his delighted companions. Two or three guides were unable to reach the summit, one being so handled by the snow that he was obliged to be hauled along by another, as it was quite unsafe to allow him any of the caravan alone. We two reached the summit—though I, for one, hardly knew I was there, as when once one has lost one's breath no at tempt to recover it is of any long time before one can [illegible] I was assisted slightly in the last quarter of an hour, as I had been by my friend advised to be so, and arrived in as little by as any of them; and oh! how happy I was when I got a good swig of champagne, as I was half dead of thirst; and I am sorry to say that, in my hurry to drink it, I quite forgot the health of the Queen, which I cannot now, at 120; stand there half an hour; and were down again at the Grands Mulets at 2 45, without hurrying at the least: we started about 1 45, stopped on the road at the usual place to treat our guides; and arrived at Chamounix at 5 30 quite fresh, to the astonishment of everybody."

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.—A considerable [illegible] of French prisoners [illegible] at Odessa. From some of the French [illegible] who have arrived at Constantinople, some curious particulars have been elicited. These officers concur unanimously in doing justice to the kind intentions of the Emperor of Russia with respect to themselves. His orders were full of kind foresight, and here the impress of a generous character. Alexander de Tsare orders that they should all receive fresh equipments (many of them wanted it badly enough); their pay also were to be paid if they had returned any at the depot. Unfortunately the Russian administration, which [illegible] is very great reputation for neutrality, saw in this an opportunity for a little profitable trade, which it took care not to neglect.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DONCASTER, with its St. Leger, its Cup, and its ever-interesting sales, has held another right jovial anniversary, which has defeated the high hopes of the "Squire of Elberston," and given the "Squire of Wantage" a wondrous turn. The racing venue will be changed on Monday and Tuesday to Pontefract, where a very nice ten-event list awaits discussion on one of the very prettiest race-courses in the kingdom. Lichfield is also fixed for the same days; Leicester, for Wednesday and Thursday; Lanark, for Thursday and Friday; Manchester Autumn, for Thursday and Friday; and the Liverpool Hunt Races at Hoylake, for Saturday—so that the week will quite contribute its quota to the Weatherby racing records.

Yachting and rowing begin to own to the near approach of "the fall of the year," and there are at present only four fixtures in our knowledge on the public list. Of these, Westrell's pair-oar race and the Nottingham Regatta come off on Monday; the Margate Regatta, on Tuesday; and the Horsleydown Regatta, on Thursday.

Yorkshire will have nearly all the great cricketing "talent" of England on its greensward next week. All England play at Hull on Monday, and the United All England meet twenty two at Rotherham on the same day, and then adjourn to Bradford to pit themselves against eighteen on Thursday

DONCASTER MEETING.

Doncaster has seldom known a more successful meeting. The brilliant weather and the timely announcement of the fall of the modern Troy gave a fillip to the holiday-seekers flocking in to such an extent that the Grand Stand receipts on Tuesday exceeded those of Tuesday of last year by about £250, and were about £25 more than the whole of the four days' receipts in 1850. The attendance of the higher class of racing visitors was not quite up to the average. Lords Zetland and Exeter were both absent, and Lord Derby contented himself with a flying visit to Doncaster in the Highlands. Taking it altogether, the St. Leger week was not very spirited, and, in consequence of the bad ground and [illegible] tions of Tuesday, betting, different by no means held that command ing place in public favour which his running at York entitled him to. There was a large attendance at the course on the morning of Tuesday to see the St. Leger horses take their last gallops, and the public had their first peep at the mysterious Grimalbo Emiriens, who walked second in the Scott's string. Their impressions, after the first blush of excitement, were not favourable as to his chances of staying, and by night he was quoted at five points more than Marchioness, with whom it was stated that he had not been tried

The racing in the afternoon opened with the Fitzwilliam Handicap, and the severe knockings about over long distances which Hospodar has had of late told its tale, as he was unable to get a mile, and was cut down with the greatest ease by the Professor. Porto Rico and Eulogist ran away with their races; and Old Rataplan, who was brought out on the faith of his running with Homily at Warwick, gave Wild Huntsman 30 lb. for a year in the Handicap, and ran him a neck. The resolution with which the old horse struggled was beautiful to see, and the disappointment felt at his defeat was exceedingly great, as he is quite "the favourite of the million," as Dr. Syntax, Beeswing, Nancy, and the Dutchman, &c., were in their time. The blood of the latter triumphed signally in the Champagne Stakes, for which his son, Ellington (who had been backed heavily for the Derby before the race) run first, and his daughter, the much-fancied but weak-backed Mary Copp, last. It was one of the most exciting Champagnes we remember, as the Handledon crack, Artillery, was a bad, short style of horse to look at), and Danube, the supposed flower of Danebury, were, with Mary Copp, all beaten by the four non-favourites Bird-in-Hand ran a very game horse under punishment, but the ground did not suit his somewhat feeble legs; and Vandermeulen's fine looks earned him numerous admirers. The Selling Plate produced £110 to the fund; and the Filly Stakes ended by a very excellent race between Zeta and Bonner and Buxom, in which Job Marson had to sit down and administer the whip to his filly to downright some purpose.

The general attendance on the St. Leger was not above the average, and it is thought that the sum-total of the Stand receipts will not be greater than last year. Mangaroe carried off the Municipal in a canter; Lord Glasgow's Brown Maid of Masham colt being quite out of the race at the distance, as all his luckless Lordship's horses have been this meeting. Stork made quite as short work of the Twos and Threes; and Baroda won the Doncaster Plate after a gallant fight with Acrobat. Twelve starters were then sent to the post for the St. Leger, out of the sixteen "coloured;" but much of the interest was taken out of the race by the scratching of Lord of the Isles on the previous evening. Rifleman contrived to run [illegible] unite to the last, but so little was Saucebox fancied by the pub. that he was not backed for more than a mere trifle when the numbers arrived, and few took the trouble to look at him. Any odds might have been got about him from 20 to 1 to 50 to 1. The last-named were taken about him in the London train that morning, and he was hardly mentioned in the rooms on the previous evening. Gracchus Esurens looked remarkably well, but was too big and leggy to stay, while Marchioness was very light and narrow. Rifleman seemed in good form, not perhaps lighter, but in harder condition than he was at York; but Oulston was the horse that excited most confidence in the ring, when Alfred Day mounted him The Clementina colt was not announced, and was good-looking and very like his sire Surplice. The preliminary canters were performed with all due solemnity, and the lot got well off at the first attempt, with the exception of the Clementina colt, who was slow on his legs, and did not reach his horses till they had gone a considerable distance. Lady Tatton was sent to make running for Rifleman, and secured away at her best pace (which is nothing very great) leading round the bend, and till about two distances from home, when Oulston was beaten, and Lady Tatton, who was next the rails, fell back, still doing her task. Rifleman then went on with the lead for a hundred yards, and there was a loud shout of "The Squire wins!" Near the distance post, however, Wells brought out Saucebox on the muddy, beaten Rifleman, and Nat found that his colt was in trouble. Opposite the stand the race was over, Wells hustling Saucebox along to oat his rival down, and Nat nursing Rifleman for a final effort. No horse could have struggled more resolutely; but the task was not to be his; and Saucebox cleared the post, after a smart contest first, by three parts of a length, Lady Tatton was beat half a length, and the retirement of Oulston let up a rack of horses, headed by Rotherham, who was in trouble half-way up the distance, and finished fourth, but two lengths from Lady Tatton. [illegible] ing Heather was fifth, Marchioness sixth, and Clementina colt seventh The race was run in 8 mins. 21 secs., which is exactly the time cupied in Voltigeur's and Stockwell's years, so that the pace was means light. There was a deal of running in the race, and Saucebox never returned to scale, but the public, who were fully prepared to give "the Squire" an ovation, were sadly disappointed. Tom Parr is one of the most extraordinary men on the turf. He was, we believe, originally a waterman on the Bath road, and great as has been his luck with Weatherby and Defiance, his friends were little prepared to see him win the St. Leger with a horse that has been backed here, there, and every where about the country this year. He is a neat, stout little horse, by St. Lawrence out of Franklin Imboy, and he was originally bred by the Stevenings, who sold him as a yearling to Mr. Joe. Arnold, from whom, we believe, Mr. Parr purchased him for a short price at Tattersall's. It is also worthy of notice that the Stebbings' stable won this race last year with a horse they had hired, so that they must two Parrs on the St. Leger winners in their hands at one time. Luckily for Mr. Parr, Saucebox was not entered by Mr. Hesketh's name, but by the [illegible] of the three great races. The Portland Plate brought out a very large field of twenty-three runners, and bargains easily disposed of that are [illegible] old falcon, from whom she only received 2 lb. for the two years. Two other races brought a very extraordinary and a beautifully fine [illegible] day (of which it was the eighteenth anniversary) to a close. Subjoined is a return of the running.

TUESDAY

Fitzwilliam Handicap Stakes.—The Professor, 1. Hospodar, 2
Glasgow Stakes.—Porto Rico, 1. Gudgeon, 2
Second Place. Eulogist, 1. Sir Roger de Coverley
Champagne Stakes. Ellington, 1. Bird-in-Hand, 2
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Wild Huntsman, 1. Rataplan,
Keyhoe Plate.—Hyrne, 1. Comfort.
Selling Stakes.—T.Y.C.—Scamp, 1. Excitement,
Filly Stakes.—Zeta, 1. Bonner and Buxom, 2.

WEDNESDAY

Municipal Stakes.—Mangaroe, 1. Kalpyg, 2
Sweepstakes.—Stork, 1. Bonner and Buxom, 2.
Doncaster Plate.—Baroda, 1. Acrobat, 2.
St. Leger.—Saucebox, 1. Rifleman, 2. Lady Tatton, 3.
Portland Plate.—Mangaroe, 1. Falcon, 2
Queen's Plate.—Rataplan, 1. Jack Leeming, 2
Corporation Plate.—Heather, 1. Assayer, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. Warlock, 1. Announcement, 2.
Cleveland Handicap.—Welham, 1. Pantaloon, 2.
Egerton Stakes.—Coroner, 1. Mangarose, 2.
Juvenile Stakes.—Tennessee, 1. Alice out, 2
Hardway Sweepstakes.—Ottenian, 1. Merlin, 2.
Scarborough Stakes.—Pardango walked over.

OUTRAGE UPON AN ENGLISHMAN AT ANTWERP.—The following is an extract from a letter published in the *Journal d'Anvers* of Friday last, and the outrage to which it refers appears to call for some explanation:—"A ship, loaded with powder, chartered by a Colonel staying at the Hôtel Fleur de Blé, at Bruges, and agent of the English Government at Cologne, left Westeren for Lond n, she had soldiers on board, was furnished with all necessary papers, and had orders to proceed on her voyage with all d spatch [illegible] at Bruges the ship was permitted to enter the basin of the canal, without being told that there was not sufficient water to enable her to continue her voyage afely. When in the basin the Captain was desired to take out the ship at his own expense, which he refused to do, saying that, as he had paid the port charges, and as the authorities had allowed him to enter, it was their duty, and not his, to rescue the ship from her improper position. Last Friday, whilst the Captain was on board, the Captain of the Port came and asked him to speak to the Commissary of Police, and, as the Captain personally knew that gentleman, he consented to do so. As soon, however, as he had put his foot on shore he was asked again whether he would withdraw his ship, to which he replied, 'No, not at my own expense: but you may move her if you please.' Upon this they attacked and seized him, endeavoured to put handcuffs upon him. The Captain, not liking to be treated like a malefactor on a thief, naturally resisted, struggled with them, reached the palace, and finally got one and off there John into the water. After this he was conducted before [illegible] and sent to prison for several hours, when he was set at liberty. The ship was then removed from her position by the people of the place."

AN ENGLISH PRISONER IN SEBASTOPOL.—The following are extracts from a letter from an English officer, prisoner in Sebastopol, to his brother:—"August.—No description of mine could give you an adequate idea of the misery existing within this fort. When our army was in the greatest distress last winter, we were healthy and happy compared to what the Russian troops in Sebastopol have been since I was made prisoner, and, by all accounts, for months before. All ranks appear to see and feel that sooner or later the place must fall, and, in private, the officers say openly that had there been but one head, instead of two, directing the Allied armies, Sebastopol would long ago have been in possession of the French and English. The prisoners [illegible] cered for, particularly the officers, by the Russian authorities, and have little to complain of beyond loss of liberty. The scoundrels who despoiled from our ranks will be doing have long agofound out their mistake, I fancy. The prisoners [illegible] sorely distrus ed by their new friends and kept in a sort of [illegible] but looked very strictly after. One of them, a miscreant [illegible] once ago from one of the English regiments, and the whole [illegible] to me the other day, and complain that he was "worse treated than the prisoners" He asked 'what would be his fate if Sebastopol fell into the hands of the Allies; would he be shot?' I replied, 'Certainly not; but he would be hung before the whole army, and by the hands of the lowest Greek or Bulgarian that could be found in the Camp.' * * * It is surprising how well the Russians have everything that goes on in our camp; there must be many spies in our lines. * * * The Russians speak of the bravery of our men, humanity and cavalry, as something perfectly marvellous, but they seem to think our troops are not well handled by the Generals, and that we in throw away our best chances. An artillery officer confessed to me the other day that in the open field, with equal numbers [illegible] a fight, you, sir,' he added, 'your superior officers let the whole affair [illegible] want of arrangement and utter confusion.' Nearly all the younger Russian officers, and many of the seniors, speak English perfectly well, so I can get on pretty well in [illegible] Our [illegible] Fenwick [illegible] other wish myself back in London, or even with the [illegible] Cox or Fenwick * * * The Russian officers think we were [illegible] at the Redan [illegible] as the Malakoff. If the latter was taken, the former must have fallen; but if the Malakoff had been held by the Russians, no troops in the world could have held the Redan. They say that, if the combined forces of the Allies had gone on for the Malakoff on the famous 18th, Polissier and Raglan would have commanded within Sebastopol But this chance has gone."

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL. PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

When the news of the fall of Sebastopol arrived in the metropolis (Monday afternoon) the newspaper offices were besieged by crowds of persons waiting for a confirmation of the rumours which [illegible] town. The Strand was crowded by persons reading the pape [illegible] gas-lamps and by the lights from the shops, and in the City [illegible] venders [illegible] were so vigorously attacked by excited customers, that the exertions of the police were called into requisition From many houses flags were seen flying, but this is not to any means general; no intimation has yet been received from any external source of the part of the people would at present be expected At St. George's Barracks the troops were made acquainted with the glorious success obtained [illegible] and the bands were at the roll-call, nine o'clock, and the bands of Trains struck up in their fullest power, "God Save the Queen" and "Partant pour la Syrie

The offices of the French Ambassador, at Albany [illegible] illuminated on Monday night, although the order [illegible] was not given until half-past six in the evening [illegible] were brilliantly lighted around the windows, and in the lines of the parapet and balustrades; and over the portico was fix [illegible] design in the first square, with the Franch and English crowns, [illegible] of each nation, and the letters N and E, V and A, surrounded [illegible] laurels. There was also upon the south front of the house the word "Sebastopol," in red, white, and blue. The illumination continued altogether of 10,000 lamps. We have engraved the scene of this well-timed [illegible] ornation

Official information was received at a late hour on Monday night by the Deputy-Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower, with instructions to fire at an early hour the next morning a grand *feu-de-joie* [illegible] Tower. The welcome and glorious news soon [illegible] out the garrison, and was received with tremendous cheering. At seven o'clock on Tuesday morning the whole of the artillery on duty [illegible] Tower were on parade, when the order of Saturday was repeated, and a salute of sixty two guns ordered to be fired; and at eight o'clock the guns were mounted and fired, the Royal standard being hoisted on the White Tower at the same time.

The lingering doubts with which the sceptical portion of the public had retired to bed on Monday night, as to the authenticity of the news announced in the examination of South Sebastopol by the Allies, were dispersed by the echoes of the *feu-de-joie*, which, reverberating far and [illegible] over the metropolis, gave to the intelligence the undoubted stamp of official authority. As the day wore on, flags might be observed floating [illegible] many [illegible] church steeple, from private residences, the Monument, [illegible] but the Government buildings at the West-end, to the surprise of many, formed a conspicuous exception to the general rejoicing of the Admiralty, where the usual flag was hoisted in the afternoon. Generally speaking, there was a marked absence of such triumphal decorations throughout the streets of the metropolis; but the river below bridge was exceedingly gay with flags and streamers, which fluttered profusely from the vessels lying there. The most intense anxiety to obtain the latest intelligence from the seat of war was manifested throughout Tuesday, as on Monday evening; and it was curious to remark the crowds assembled before the windows of print-shops where pictures of the contending forces and Sebastopol were exposed for sale, busily engaged in scrutinising the exact localities of the Malakoff and the Redan, and scanning the distances that existed between the north and south sides of Sebastopol. In the course of the morning large numbers of people assembled in front of the Royal Exchange in expectation that the Lord Mayor would proclaim the victory; but in this they were destined to disappointment, his Lordship not having returned from Sheffield, whither he had gone to attend the Cutlers' Feast, and no official intimation on the subject reached the Mansion-house.

At Deptford and Greenwich the Royal standard and the union-jack were hoisted. At Woolwich a salute of sixty-two guns was fired and the greatest enthusiasm and excitement prevailed throughout the [illegible] At Windsor the bells of the Chapel Royal, of St [illegible] and St John's Churches, sent forth merry peals throughout the [illegible] the early part of the day the Corporation ordnance, at the Bachelor's-acre, by the town bombardier; a whole holiday was given at all the private schools; and Mr. Nash, the proprietor of the Windsor theatre, gave a gratuitous entertainment to the public. At Portsmouth the ships in port hoisted masthead flags and fired a salute in honour of the Allied successes. In Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, and indeed, everywhere throughout the whole kingdom the same enthusiasm prevailed.

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"THE RECRUIT" STEAM GUN-BOAT.

"THE RECRUIT" STEAM GUN-BOAT.

THE bombardment of Taganrog, in the Sea of Azoff, which was so successfully performed by Lieutenant Day, in the *Recruit*, on the 3rd June last, has illustrated forcibly the great service which may be derived in the present war from the possession of a large flotilla of such vessels for the general purposes of naval warfare.

The *Recruit* is one of a class of vessels of which, unfortunately, there are at present only two in our service, and possessing all the requisites of that which will be for the future a most important arm of the service.

We have engraved the *Recruit*, so as to show the peculiar nature of the service which such a vessel is calculated to render; and we venture, at the same time, to call public attention to the important part which steam gun-boats may perform in the present war.

The three essential qualities which an efficient flotilla of steam gun-boats ought to possess are:—

1st. Very light draught of water, to enable them to approach as near as possible to points to be attacked that would otherwise be inaccessible; and further, to enable them to escape from a more powerful adversary by running into shallow water, where it would be impossible to follow them.

2nd. To carry a heavy armament of the largest class of gun to enable them under all circumstances to cope with the artillery of large ships, and heavy fortifications.

3rd. To possess the highest-known rate of speed, to enable them to keep up with and outstrip all other ships, and give them the power to choose their own time and place of attack.

These three great points ought of course to be obtained without sacrificing the good qualities which every ship should possess. Now, all these do appear to be combined in the *Recruit*. In the first place, although she is a ship of 550 tons burden, her deepest draught of water is seven feet, and her light draught only five feet. When in good fighting condition she need not draw more than six feet of water. With this light draught of water she carries—what no other vessel but her sister ship, the *Weser*, can carry and effectually use—four long 68 pounder guns, and in this condition the speed of the vessel through the water is fifteen statute miles an hour. There is another quality of such vessels, and which is of very considerable importance, namely, that they are ready to act as despatch-vessels in conducting the communications of a fleet, as well as to act as powerful batteries in cases of bombardment; and, moreover, being paddle-vessels of 160 horse power, they can act as tug-boats to sailing transports, while themselves have large decks for the accommodation of troops.

The only point which has hitherto been urged against the employment of a large fleet of such vessels is the prejudice which has long existed against the employment of iron; but that prejudice must rapidly disappear before the practical experience now being acquired of the efficiency of such vessels in all respects for every practical purpose.

The *Recruit*, and her sister vessel the *Weser*, were originally built on the River Thames for the Prussian Government, and were bought by our Government during the present war. Although they had formerly proved themselves excellent sea-boats, this is the first occasion in which their efficiency in action has been practically proved.

Their dimensions are—Length, 189 feet; breadth, 26th feet. Burden 550 tons, 160 horse power. Armament, four 68-pounders.

The following is an extract from the official report of the part taken by the *Recruit* in the bombardment of Taganrog:—

I have the honour to inform you that I anchored in eighteen feet water, with the squadron under my orders, in Taganrog inner roads, at about eight miles and a half from the town, on the evening of the 1st inst. (June), without any accident, although the enemy had removed the beacons. The 2nd was employed in reconnoitring the town, which I was enabled to do satisfactorily in the *Recruit*—Lieutenant Day, commanding that vessel, having found a passage during the night. I had arranged to proceed at three a.m. the following morning to summon the town, and, in the event of a refusal to surrender, to endeavour to destroy the immense stores of grain and other Government property in that place. Having concerted measures with M. de Sedaiges, commanding the French steamers, I proceeded at three a.m., in the *Recruit*, with the vessels and boats, and accompanied by the lightest French steamers (M. de Sedaiges being on board one of them) towing their launches. Having anchored the *Recruit* at fourteen hundred yards from the Mole-head, and collected all the boats astern, I sent Lieutenant-Commander Horton with a flag of truce, accompanied by a French officer with similar orders from M. de Sedaiges, to demand the surrender of all Government property of every description whatsoever, and of all grain, flour, and provisions: one hour to be allowed for a decision, and no modification of the terms to be entertained. At the expiration of the hour Lieutenant Horton and the French officer were informed that the Governor refused the terms, and that, having troops at his disposal, he intended to defend the place. Shortly afterwards the *Recruit* commenced firing, accompanied by the French boats; and so heavy a fire opened that, although the enemy made repeated attempts to get down to the houses, along the beach so as to save the long range of storehouses from destruction, they never succeeded in doing so in sufficient numbers. The *Recruit*, from her light draught of water, was enabled to take an effective position at 1400 yards, and so was the *Mouette*, French steamer. By three p.m. all the long ranges of stores of grain, plank, tar, and the vessels on the stocks were in a blaze, as well as the Custom-house and other Government buildings, and unfortunately but unavoidably, the town in many places; and, our purpose being amply effected, the boats returned to the *Recruit*.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—THE FRENCH EMBASSY AT ALBERT-GATE, ILLUMINATED.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY NOBLE. JUST ERECTED AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

MARBLE STATUE TO THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—BY M. NOBLE.

The Statue from which this Engraving was made, has just been placed in the General Court-room at the East India-house, and was voted by the General Court of the East India Company as a mark of their deep sense of the important and brilliant services rendered by the Duke in the early part of his career in India, as well as of their admiration of his character. The commission to carry out this vote was given, we understand, in a very handsome and liberal manner, to Mr. Noble, of Bruton-street, who, in a corresponding spirit, has certainly produced a very admirable and characteristic statue of England's illustrious hero. The Chairman and Directors of the Company, we have been informed, have expressed their entire satisfaction with the work in every respect.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

This Cup, which was contested for on Friday last, is a group impersonating, so to speak, an incident of romantic interest. It consists of five statuettes: two are equestrian, two are figures of men on foot, and one is the effigy of an old English mastiff, or "ban" dog. The story told by these figures is the meeting in the Yorkshire Forest of the Prior of Jervaux Abbey and the Knight Templar, Sir Brian de Bois Gilbert, with the thralls, or serving men, Gurth and Wamba, so felicitously described by Sir Walter Scott, in his famous romance of "Ivanhoe." The figures are well combined in the composition. The silver is oxidised, so that the glare of the metal being subdued, the elaborate finish of the workmanship, as well as the breadth of light and shadow, are well preserved. The moment chosen by the artist is when the Prior restrains the Templar from chastising the insolence of the herdsman and the impertinence of the jester. The costume, the armour, the weapons, the respective characteristics, and the attitudes of the individuals, are made to contrast with admirable effect, and the story is well told. The following is the passage illustrated:—

"I know not," said Gurth sullenly, "if I should show the way to my master's house, to those who demand as a right, the shelter which most are fain to ask as a favour." "Do you dispute with me, slave!" said the soldier, and, setting spurs to his horse, he caused him to make a demivolte across the path, raising at the same time the riding rod—with a purpose of chastising what he considered the insolence of the peasant. Gurth darted at him a savage and revengeful scowl, and with a fierce yet hesitating motion had his hand upon the haft of his knife; but the interference of the Prior Aymer prevented the meditated violence."

The "Cup" has been modelled by Mr. Armstead, and has been very ably manufactured at the establishment of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

THE DONCASTER RACE PLATE, 1855.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SILLOTH RAILWAY.

The ceremony of commencing this line of railway was performed on Friday the 31st ult., by Sir James Graham, with the accustomed forms.

This short line of 12¾ miles is intended to complete the communication between the German Ocean and the Irish Sea. It branches off from the Port Carlisle Railway at a place called Drumburgh, about eight miles north-west of the city of Carlisle, and will be carried to the Cumberland

SIR JAMES GRAHAM COMMENCING THE SILLOTH RAILWAY.

shore of the Solway Frith, at Silloth Bay, where there is deep water and good anchorage, and where it is intended to establish docks.

When completed, this line, together with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and the Port Carlisle Railway, will form the shortest communication between the eastern and western coasts of England.

The work was commenced at Drumburgh, a small township to the south-east of Bowness, and within sight of the Solway Frith, of which, and the Scotch hills on the opposite shore, with famed Criffell towering above the rest, a splendid view is to be obtained on a fine day. The place is full of historical interest, and the neighbourhood has been the scene of many a struggle in the days of Border warfare. Drumburgh Castle, now used as a farmhouse, is built upon the site of the Roman station, Gabrosentum, and in the vicinity, until lately, might be traced vestiges of the old ditch and embankment, raised previously to the erection of the Roman wall.

A large marquee was fixed in a meadow immediately adjoining the point of interest, with a supplementary tent well stocked with refreshment. The dinner was to take place at three o'clock. At two o'clock a train of sixteen carriages crammed with sightseers started from the Carlisle terminus of the Port Carlisle Railway amid the cheers of a crowd assembled to witness the departure. Invitations had been sent to the corporation, who attended in a body. Mr. Ferguson, M.P. for the city, Mr. P. H. Howard, Mr. E. James, and other gentlemen of influence in the locality, joined the party. The train reached its destination shortly before three o'clock, by which time several hundred persons, male and female, had assembled upon the ground. Meantime Sir James Graham had arrived from Netherby, and, with his usual business-like despatch, proceeded to turn the sod with the spade and place it in the wheelbarrow, which he wheeled for a few yards, and then deposited the contents upon the green sward amid the vociferous "hurrahs" of the crowd. The spade and the wheelbarrow were the ordinary implements used by the navvies. At the close of the ceremony Sir James Graham addressed the assembly; and the event was celebrated by a public dinner, at which about one hundred and sixty guests were present.

In the accompanying sketch of the cutting of the turf, the building seen on the left is Drumburgh Castle; and to the right are the Solway Frith and the Scottish Hills.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Mr. Fenton, of Lancashire, Photographer to the Queen, having been commissioned by Messrs. Agnew and Sons, of this city, to proceed to the East, for the purpose of [illegible] for future publication, whatever he deemed interesting there, started from this country on the 16th December last, and has recently returned, bringing with him some 350 photographs of whatever subjects seemed to him worthy of being transferred from the East to the West. When travelling with his van in the vicinity of the besieged city, he never hesitated to place it where he could secure a good view of some portion of the city and forts of Sebastopol. Of course, the bulky vehicle speedily attracted the attention of the enemy; and as they doubtless supposed it to contain stores or ammunition, it was forthwith made a target for their shell. At first the proximity of these visitors was anything but agreeable to the artist; but he soon acquired coolness in the presence of danger. He still heard the shells whistle about his wooden [illegible], and fall round it; but he regarded them with great unconcern, though on one occasion a better-directed shell than usual struck [illegible] portion of the roof! Mr. Fenton, with Mr. W. Agnew, jun., being in Paris last week, with the entire collection of 350 photographs, received the Imperial commands to present themselves at the Palace of St. Cloud, which they did at an early hour on Thursday week, and were received with the greatest condescension and kindness by the Emperor, who spent upwards of an hour and a half in looking over the collection. He requested them to be seated, and apologised for the absence of the Empress, who was not well; but she was in an adjoining room of the suite, and whenever the Emperor saw a photograph that particularly pleased and interested him he took it into the next apartment to show it to her Imperial Majesty. [illegible] trait of Imperial habits, to learn that the Emperor smoked incessantly, and consumed during the *séance* a considerable number of cigarettes.—*Manchester Guardian.*

"FINE SHOOTING."—A walk through these parallels and their connecting zigzags is much more exciting than easy, since, in the first place, the average lowness of the parapets compels a constant stooping, which, as an Irish soldier remarked as I passed along yesterday, "Bedad, sir, is mighty sore upon the small of the back." To be sure, "there's fine shooting," as the same lively observer added, by way of apology for the situation; but for those who, like myself, have a constitutional dislike for gunpowder in all its combinations, the "sport" has but few attractions, and one feeble chance of knocking over a Russian could hardly ever reconcile me to the fifty [illegible] odds of being myself knocked over before I could accomplish that praiseworthy and patriotic act. Eels, however, are said to become reconciled in time of skinning—though I could never believe it—and custom appears in like manner to render one insensible to the excitement, chances, and contingencies attending a twenty-four hours' turn in these trenches before Sebastopol. With rifle-bullets without number "pinging" over their heads—and, not seldom, into them—[illegible] through them, and shells bursting on every side, our men lie stretched out along the bottom of the trenches, some sleeping, others spinning home yarns or cracking lively jokes, while others again, attentive to the suggestions of a well-sharpened appetite, are clustered round small fires making [illegible] or superintending extemporised stews or roasts, all with as much *sang-froid* as if they were picnicking at Chobham or Aldershott, instead of doing duty within fifty perches of the Round Tower or the Redan.—*Letter from the Camp.*

FAILURE OF NASMYTH'S MONSTER GUN.—We regret to learn that Mr. Nasmyth's wrought-iron gun has proved a complete failure, and this not on account of the mechanical difficulties which had to be encountered—formidable as they were—but from a most unexpected peculiarity in the material employed, when brought together in so large a mass as was necessary for Mr. Nasmyth's purpose. It seems that wrought iron, so tractable under all ordinary conditions of working, cannot be welded together in very large masses without undergoing a change in its molecular arrangement, exceedingly injurious to its tenacity. As we understand the explanation which we have received on this point, an immense mass of iron like that which Mr. Nasmyth has welded together continues so long in an incandescent and soft state, that a process analogous to crystallisation takes place within its substance, whereby the fibrous texture, from which it derives its tenacity, is destroyed, and it becomes even less capable than cast iron of resisting the explosion of a heavy charge of gunpowder. We understand that, in addition to the unfavourable result obtained by Mr. Nasmyth at Patricroft, another experiment of a similar nature, made under the direction of Government, has proved a complete failure from the peculiarity in the material to which we have alluded; and a large gun which had been completed was found utterly unfit for use. Indeed, we believe it burst into many pieces on the first time. Mr. Nasmyth's experiment has consequently been abandoned.—*Manchester Guardian.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news from the Crimea to the effect that Sebastopol has fallen into the hands of the Allies has not had so great an influence upon the value of national stocks as had been anticipated, the advance in the quotations having been less than one per cent. But the numerous disturbing causes now in operation—viz., the enormous drain of bullion on Continental account, the comparative dearness of money, and the prospect of a further advance in the rates of discount, have no doubt operated as a serious check to an important upward movement in prices. Altogether, however, the market has worn a healthy and firm appearance, notwithstanding that sales of stock exceeding £500,000 have been made during the week.

There has been an active demand for money, both at the Bank and in Lombard-street, partly to meet the payment of 20 per cent (which has absorbed one million sterling) on account of the new Turkish Loan. Some apprehension exists in certain quarters that the stock of gold in the Bank of England will shortly be reduced to a very low [illegible]; but we understand that measures are being adopted to pur[illegible] English [illegible] coin in Turkey, where the circulation has increased immensely of late, with draughts upon the Treasury here. In the event of th[illegible] being obtained, no doubt the inconvenience attending a large export of gold will be greatly diminished. Money on "call" is now worth [illegible] to 3½ per [illegible].

The imports of bullion have been chiefly confined to £170,000 from New York, and £176,000 from Australia. The amounts, including some large sums in the Bank of England, have been taken for shipment. A[illegible] £[illegible] in silver has arrived from the Continent, in exchange for gold forwarded a short time since. The supply will be sent to India and China by the next packet.

Compared with the quotations on Saturday [illegible] were about one half per cent higher on Monday; but th[illegible] The Three per Cents, [illegible] for the Account, 91 to 91⅛. India Bonds were 24s [illegible] Bills, 10s to 14s prem. A few transactions in [illegible]. There was a further [illegible] Tuesday—the Three per Cents [illegible] 91⅛ for the Account; bu[illegible] were not supported. India Sto[illegible] 27 [illegible] Bills, 10 [illegible] The Omnium marked 4⅞. E[illegible] Bonds, 100½. The market [illegible] was flat, and the quotations [illegible] down to 90⅞ ⅞; D[illegible] the Account [illegible] 100½ ¼. O[illegible] advance the minimum rate of interest [illegible] not less than 1 per [illegible] a fortnight. The Consol[illegible] ing taken place at 91 [illegible] Bonds 26s. Exchequer Bills [illegible]

[illegible]

Three per Cents, 21½; Spanish Three per Cents, 38⅜; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96; and Dutch Four per Cents, 9[illegible].

The last returns of the Bank of England show a total note circulation of £[illegible], a total supply of bullion of £14,939,118, and a reserve equal to £8,834,488.

Most Joint-stock Bank Shares have been steady as to price, but the business doing in them is very moderate:—Australasia have marked 93; City, 56; Commercial, 31; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London, 53; London Chartered of Australia, 20; London and County, 39⅜; London and Westminster, 48⅝; Provincial of Ireland, 53; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 72.

Miscellaneous Securities have been rather dull. In prices, however, no material change has taken place:—London Docks have marked 102; Victoria, 20⅜; Berlin Waterworks, 6⅜; British American Land, 60; Canada Company's Bonds, 152½; Ditto Government Six per Cent Bonds, 114⅜; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 5⅝; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 15½; Oriental [illegible]; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 14⅜; South Australian Land, [illegible]; Van Dieman's Land, 13½.

Canal Shares have been dull, as follows: Ashton and Oldham, [illegible]; Birmingham, 93; Derby, 84; Grand Junction, 40; Leicester, 49½; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 14½; Rochdale, 60; Stourbridge, 290; Wilts and Berks, 4½. Most other securities have been dull.

The dealings in Railway Shares have been very limited. The prices, however, may be considered steady. The total "calls," for this month are now about £651,000. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate and Nottingham, 4⅛; Caledonian, 62½; Chester and Holyhead, 11⅞; Eastern Counties, 9½ ex div.; Great Northern, 87½; Great Western, 56½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78¾ ex div.; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 97½; London and North Western, 93¾; Ditto, Fifths, 14⅜; London and South-Western, 84½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24½; Midland, 68; Norfolk, 48¾ ex div.; North-Eastern, Berwick Extension, 12⅜; Ditto, Leeds, 12¼; South-Eastern, 59⅜; Vale of Neath, 20.

LINE LEASED AT FIXED RENTAL.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 115.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 60 ex div.; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent, 13⅛ ex div.; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 114; Ditto, 110; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96; Ditto, Four per Cent, 87½; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 70; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 12¾; North British, 99½ ex div.; North Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Ditto, York, 9½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, [illegible]; Dutch-Rhenish, 12⅛; East Indian, 23½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 3⅜; Ditto, Obligations, 3; Great Western of Canada Shares, 24⅛; Madras, 20; Paris and Lyons, 47⅝; Royal Swedish, 1⅛; Sambre and Meuse, 9¼; West Flanders, 5⅝; Zealand, 18¾.

Mining Shares have been dull. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were 2¾; Cocaes and Cuiaba, 3⅝; Colonial Gold, ⅜; Santiago de Cuba, 4⅜; United Mexican, 3¼.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 10.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with all kinds of English wheat, chiefly of the new crop. The demand for all kinds ruled brisk, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and a good clearance was easily effected. Foreign wheat, the show of which was moderate, moved off steadily at 2s. to 3s. per quarter more money. The supply of English barley was limited; of foreign, tolerably good; and the trade was active, at 1s. per quarter advance. The best malt ruled steady, on higher terms. Although we were heavily supplied with oats, the demand for that article was active and fine qualities were rather dearer. Beans [illegible] rates. White peas advanced 2s. per quarter, and other kinds were very firm. The flour trade was brisk, at 2s. to 4s. per sack more money. The top price of English advanced to 72s. per 280 lbs.

Sept. 12.—The supplies of all kinds of grain here to-day were limited, and the general demand ruled firm, at very full prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 60s. to 69s.; ditto, white, 68s. to 88s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s. to 78s.; rye, 46s. to 50s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 33s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 66s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 66s.; Kingston and Ware, 69s. to 71s.; Chevalier, 71s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 28s.; potato do., 27s. to 33s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 28s.; tick beans, 40s. to 43s.; grey peas, 38s. to 41s.; maple, 41s. to 43s.; white, 50s. to 51s.; boilers, 51s. to [illegible] per quarter. Town-made flour, 70s. to 72s.; Suffolk, 57s. to 58s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 56s. to [illegible].

Seeds.—The supplies of new seeds are increasing and the demand is less active, at full quotations. Old qualities are dull. Linseed is still advancing in price. Cakes command [illegible].

Linseed, Mediterranean and Odessa, 72s. to 79s.; hempseed, 48s. to 56s. per quarter. White mustard-seed, 10s. to 15s.; tares, 10s. to 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £42 to £44 per last. Linseed cakes, English, £12 0s. to £12 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £12 5s.; and rape cakes, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 48s. to 58s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9½d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 74s. 10d.; barley, 35s. 0d.; oats, 28s. 2d.; rye, 13s. [illegible] d.; beans, 47s. 10d.; peas, 39s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 75s. 5d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 28s. 8d.; rye, [illegible]; beans, 46s. 11d.; peas, 41s. [illegible].

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 79,262; barley, 3837; oats, 8793; rye, 4[illegible]; [illegible]14; peas, 989 quarters.

Tea.—Our market is very firm and all kinds of tea are fully as dear as last week. Common [illegible] realised 8¾d. to 9d. per lb.

Sugar.—The demand has been very active, at a further improvement in the quotations of fully 1s. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 41s. 0d. to 44s.; brown Mauritius, 38s. to 41s.; yellow, 41s. 6d. to 43s.; grainy, 43s. to 46s. 0d.; Bengal, 38s. to 44s.; Mauritius, 41s. to 44s. 6d.; and Penang, 38s. to 44s. per cwt. Refined goods move off briskly on higher terms, viz., from 54s. 6d. to 56s. per cwt.

Coffee.—There has been a steady [illegible] at fully last week's quotations.

Rice.—Our market is active, and in some instances prices have advanced 3d. per cwt. The supply on offer is very limited.

Provisions.—The best qualities of butter are in request, and rather dearer than last week but inferior parcels meet a slow sale. Bacon—the supply of which has increased—is dull, at [illegible] to 4s. per cwt. less money. Hams and cheese move off steadily, at full quotations.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, yet prices are fluctuating. P.Y.C. on the spot has realised [illegible] to 7s. 9d. per cwt. The imports are very moderate.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in good request, at 44s. 6d. to 46s. per cwt. on the spot, and 45s. 6d. to 46s. for forward delivery. Other oils support last week's currency. Turpentine moves off steadily at 33s. to 34s. per cwt. for spirits.

Spirits.—Another Government contract for rum having been issued, the rum market is rather active, and proof Leewards has sold at 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy is steady, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Malt spirit, 10s. 8d. per gallon.

Coals.—Eden Main, 22s. 3d.; Gosforth, 21s.; Riddell, 21s.; Lambton, 23s.; Whitwell, 21s. 6d.; Whitworth, 19s.; Cassop, 22s. 6d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £6 6s.; clover ditto, £5 to £7; straw, £1 7s. to £1 12s. per load. Trade brisk.

Hops.—About 600 pockets of new hops have arrived, and found buyers at from £5 15s. to £7 7s. per cwt. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called £290,000 to [illegible].

Wool.—Our market is heavy, and prices are almost nominal.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue good, and the demand is steady, at from 45s. to 80s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Our market has been heavily supplied, and the trade has ruled heavy, at drooping prices:—

Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade has ruled heavy, on lower terms:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 7.

4th Dragoon Guards: Cornet E. Harran to be Adjutant.

6th: Capt. A. G. Dickson to be Captain.

7th: Veterinary Surgeon M. Poett to be Veterinary Surgeon.

1st Dragoons: Veterinary Surgeon A. H. Cherry to be Veterinary Surgeon.

10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. [illegible] to be Lieutenant.

[illegible]th: H. E. Wood to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. M. B. Forde to be Captain; Lieut. R. H. Champion to be Second Captain; Second Capt. W. T. Barnett to be Captain; Lieut. L. B. Brabazon to be Second Captain; Capt. W. B. Gardiner to be Lieut.-Colonel; Second Capt. A. E. H. Anson to be Captain; Lieut. T. L. Dames to be Second Captain.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. C. J. Fowler to be Second Captain.

Coldstream Guards: Capt. H. C. Jervoise to be Lieutenant and Captain.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. H. Annesley to be Lieutenant and Captain; Lieut. and Capt. R. J. Lindsay to be Adjutant.

1st Foot: Lieuts. M. J. O'Connell, R. J. Hughes to be Captains.

4th: Lieut. G. H. Kittoe to be Ensign.

8th: Ensign W. F. Metge to be Lieutenant; W. R. Webb to be Ensign.

10th: Ensign G. W. Graham to be Lieutenant.

13th: Ensign J. F. James and G. Turville to be Ensigns.

[illegible] to be Adjutant.

[illegible] Lieut. F. O. Hopson to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Ensign W. F. F. Gordon to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] E. S. Robin to be Ensign.

[illegible] Lieut. C. G. C. Norton to be Captain.

[illegible] Ensign A. L. Geddes to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Capt. J. H. Grant to be Captain.

[illegible] C. Hobbs to be Captain; Assist.-[illegible] Tovey to be Assistant-Surgeon.

[illegible] Capt. J. N. Barton to be Captain.

[illegible]

[illegible] Ensign J. A. Calderott to be Lieutenant; T. H. Hodges, A. R. Mauer, to be Ensigns.

42nd: Lieut. and Captain R. H. Gordon, Lieut. Sir P. A. Halkett, Bart., to be Captains.

[illegible]: A. Anderson to be [illegible].

47th: J. Roberts to be Ensign.

61st: Ensign C. J. Griffiths to be Lieutenant.

62nd: Captain W. S. Philips to be Captain, Paymaster G. P. Drought to be Lieutenant, Lieut. W. Dring to be Paymaster.

63rd: Brevet Colonel E. R. Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieut. W. W. Arbuthnot to be Captain.

65th: Lieut. O. J. B. Marsh to be Captain, Ensign E. J. Whitbread to be Lieutenant.

71st: R. J. Isacke to be Ensign.

73rd: A. H. Sharp to be Ensign.

79th: Lieut. D. H. McBarne to be Captain, Ensign R. B. R. Bedford to be Lieutenant; A. N. Clay to be Ensign.

83rd: Major E. B. Hale to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. E. R. W. W[illegible] to be Major; Lieuts. F. E. Green, R. T. Glyn, R. Maule, to be Captains. Ensigns E. Sulgen, H. W. Dowker, C. Spencer [illegible], Sullivan, J. A. Brook, W. C. [illegible] to be Lieutenants; Lieuts. Hon. L. J. Massey, T. Spiller, B. C. Henderson, H. E. C[illegible], G. Cowper, J. B. Robertson, to be Ensigns.

84th: Ensign A. Gibaut to be Lieutenant.

89th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Graham, Major C. R. Egerton, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Capt. L. Skynner to be Major, Lieut. E. Morris to be Captain; Ensign R. Johnston to be Lieutenant; H. B. Dunn to be Ensign.

92nd: Acting Assist.-Surg. S. B. Roe to be Assistant-Surgeon.

93rd: Ensign C. Goldsmith to be Lieutenant, H. A. Ellis to be Ensign.

95th: Ensign E. W. Bennet to be [illegible].

97th: Staff Surgeon of the [illegible] R. H. Cross to be S[illegible].

[illegible] to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign A. Green to be Lieutenant, H. G. [illegible] to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Capts. H. St. Vincent Hamilton and J. A. Fraser [illegible] tains, A. W. Barton and E. T. D[illegible].

[illegible]

Royal Canadian [illegible]

W[illegible]

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Capt. F. Clark to [illegible]

Royal Newfoundland [illegible]

W. B. Holdt [illegible] to be [illegible]

[illegible]

BRITISH GERMAN LEGION.—Von Hacke to be Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and Second Commandant, at Shorncliffe; J. C. H. Freund, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. 1st Light Infantry: C. Winsberger and J. H. J. Kessler to be Majors. 3rd: Major W. G. Cameron to be Major Commandant. P. Oswiecimski to be Major. H. Cayley to be Paymaster; J. Longland to be Quartermaster; C. H. C. Bode to be Surgeon. 1st Light Dragoons: G. von D[illegible] to be Lieutenant; C. O'Brien to be Quartermaster; T. Grosse to be Surgeon; G. Longman to be Veterinary Surgeon. 2nd: J. C. Coopmans to be Cornet; J. Napier to be Quartermaster.

BRITISH SWISS LEGION.—1st Light Infantry: [illegible] L. Hafelin, to be Majors; A. von Arx, L. de Castella, J. Oberlin, J. C. Pfeiffer, Baron O. de Gingins, O. Reinert, T. de Valliere, U. Roth, H. A. Honegger, J. Stutz, F. Muller, C. Trepp, to be Captains. C. L. Grassi, J. Stampfli, S. Aebi, J. Michel, J. G. Meyer, Count F. van Travers, F. Petitpierre, L. Crufer, B. Magani, A. Hostache, B. G. Bahler, F. Berger, C. T. Schindlin, to be Lieutenants. R. Schiffman, J. Rotaing, S. Hirsch, A. Hunerwadel, T. Scherer, J. Iseuschmid, P. Hurst, P. Ernst, P. Kruttli, H. Fasiar, J. Landerset, R. Hunziker, to be Ensigns. P. Berry, Esq., to be Surgeon. A. Schwab, C. Bonvin, O. Wertmuller, to be Assistant-Surgeons.

STAFF.—Brevet-Col. P. M. Pherson to be Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

PROVISIONAL DEPOT BATTALIONS.—Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major G. Le F. Dickson to be Adjutant.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—Lieut. J. J. C. [illegible]

UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Major J. [illegible] Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surg. H. Downes to be Staff Surgeon the First Class. Assist.-Surg. W. I. Fyffe to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class. Act.-Assist.-Surg. A. Spittall has been permitted to resign his appointment.

BREVET.—Colonel G. Macdonald to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel R. C. S. Clifford to be Colonel in the Army; Brevet-Major C. Sea[illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Captain F. R. Mein to be Major in the Army; Lieut.[illegible] to be Colonel; Brev.-Col. B. V. Derinzy to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. J. Graham to be Colonel in the Army (the rank being honorary only); Brevet-Major R. Saunders to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army (the rank being honorary only); Captain [illegible] N. Burton to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. N. Burton to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. [illegible]

Royal Marines: First Lieut. and Adjutant E. C. Domville to be Captain; Second Lieut. M. H. Price to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. GODFREY, Forston-street, Shepherdess-fields, egg-merchant.—[illegible] HEAD, Nottingham, builder.—T. LINFOOT, York, builder.—W. BRIDGMAN, Tavistock, Devonshire, scrivener.—E. WADGE, Launceston, Cornwall, auctioneer and sharebroker.—A. TAYLOR, Westgate, Halifax, Yorkshire, wine and coal merchant.—B. EAGLAND and W. CRAMPTON, Bedford, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.—[illegible] ALDRIDGE, Leeds, chemist.—J. PLAYER, Win[illegible] [illegible].—J. A. JACQUES and L. SELIG, traders, Liverpool.—J. G. HOPKINSON [illegible].—W. PATTULLO, Thornhill-place, Caledonian-road, and Holloway, baker.—J. SIMPSON, Leeds, painter and paperhanger.—W. HOLMES, Wilsden, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.—F. O. GOODWIN, Longton, Staffordshire, earthenware dealer.—J. FINLINSON, Headingley, Yorkshire, share-dealer.—J. ATHERLEY, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, apothecary.—G. HANCOCK, Fenton, Staffordshire, builder.—W. MARRATT, Doncaster, attorney, maltster, and brickmaker.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 11TH.

87th Foot: General J. Simpson to be Colonel.

91st: Lieut.-General the Hon. C. Gore, C.B., to be Colonel.

96th: Lieut.-General M. Faus to be Colonel.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 6.

Royal Marines: First Lieut. H. L. Searle to be Adjutant.

BANKRUPTS.

H. HOUGHTON, Friday-street and Watling-street, merchant.—G. A. M'LEAN, late of High Holborn, tailor.—W. PIPKINS, Birmingham, grocer and provision dealer.—W. and W. M. BROADHURST, Sheffield, t[illegible] manufacturers.—H. and S. EVANS, Dudbridge, Gloucestershire, saddle tree makers and coal merchants.—W. SWIFT, Liverpool, [illegible].

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. and J. ELLIOT, Glasgow, merchants and commission-agents.—A. BARNHILL and J. WARDROPE, Glasgow, merchants and commission-agents.—W. and R. LAING, Dundee, drapers and haberdashers.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Bryanston-square, the Lady A. W. Beauclerk, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Fri[illegible]-park, [illegible], the lady of the Hon. J. Grant, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Stobo Castle, [illegible], the lady of Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart., M.P., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Eaton-square, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Boughton Leigh, Vicar of Newbold-on-Avon, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Longford hall, Shropshire, the Lady H. Leeke, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Stackpole Court, Viscountess Emlyn, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at East Dereham, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. D. Astley, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Hamilton-street, Camden-town, the wife of Mr. Edwin Hammond, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Queen's-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Commander William Charles Chamberlain, [illegible] *Conflict*, of a son.

On the [illegible] inst., prematurely, at Wotton Rectory, near Dorking, the wife of G. Gwyn [illegible], of a son, which survived its birth but a few moments.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st of July, at the Cathedral, Barbadoes, W. S. Milner, Esq., Captain 69th Regiment, A.D.C., second son of the late Captain Milner, R.N., to Mary Elizabeth, [illegible] daughter of his Excellency Lieut.-General Wood, C.B., K.H., Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

On the 6th inst., at Brighton, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Lowth, 86th Regiment, to Emilia Louisa, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Sir H. Rivers, Bart., of Walcot, Bath.

[illegible] inst., at Pyon Church, Herefordshire, by the Rev. J. B. Webb, Rector of Pyon and Canon of Hereford Cathedral (brother-in-law of the bride), the Rev. J. C. Flood, M.A., Rector of Holywood, county Down, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Molyneux, Esq., Gravel-hill House, Shropshire, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., Castle Dillon, county Armagh.

On the 5th inst., at Stand, near Manchester, Mr. William Henry Mather, of Crow Oaks, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., of Park-gate.

On the 10th inst., at Nantes, by the Rev. [illegible] Bonour, George Goldie, Esq., of Sheffield, son of the late George Goldie, Esq., M.D., of York, to Mdlle. Stylite, eldest daughter of the late Vicomte Stockan de Kersabiec.

DEATHS.

On the [illegible]th ult., at the Camp before Sebastopol, of fever, the Rev. J. Shields, late Vice-Rector of the English College, Valladolid, in his 28th year.

Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, on the 3rd inst., Captain W. H. C. Peche, 77th Regt., only son of Rear-Admiral Sir [illegible] and Lady [illegible] Pechell.

On the 7th inst., at Brighton, the Hon. W. W. Parsons, second son of the Earl and Countess of Rosse.

On the 18th of May, at Melbourne, N. S. W., Elizabeth, wife of W. [illegible] Probert, Esq., aged [illegible].

On the 18th ult., aged 62 years, the Hon. A. Lawrence, American Minister at the Court of St. James's from 1849 to 1852, at his residence, in Boston, Massachusetts, United States.

On the 20th ult., at the Rectory House, in the 62nd year of his age, the Rev. H. E. Graham, for 21 years Rector of the parish of Ludgvan, Cornwall, and a magistrate for the county.

On the 7th inst., at Margate, in his 84th year, T. Kelly, Esq., for 25 years the highly-respected and much revered Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within, London.

September 9th, at his house, Coneywarren, Omagh, Thomas Houston, Esq., J.P. for the county Tyrone, aged 62.

THE FRENCH AT KAMIESCH.

"BETWEEN Sebastopol and Cape Chersonese," says Mr. Danby Seymour, "at the extremity of the peninsula, there are no less than six large bays, which succeed each other in the following order:—the Quarantine Bay and Strelitzka Bay, Krongly Bay, or the Round Bay, Cosatcha Bay (Bay of Cossacks), and Dvoiny Bay, or Double Bay, where the Heracleans first settled themselves before they moved to the Kherson. One branch of the Dvoiny Bay is also called *Kamiesch, or the Ready Bay*, and it is here that the French ships are anchored, and the stores for their army disembarked."

Mr. Goodall has sketched the place, as it recently appeared, the portion represented being the "*Rue Napoléon.*" Here are a bakehouse (*boulangerie*) on the one side, and a restaurant on the other, and the French ships in the offing. The street consists of huts, in which stores of all kinds are sold; and, when we recollect by what ready means the *marchands* replenish their stock, we can imagine the trade to be very considerable. In a recent letter from the Camp we read of systematic visits to the country houses in the valley, and the marauders returning with as much plunder as they can possibly carry—as household furniture, chairs, mirrors, lamps, beds, crockery, carpets, pictures, cooking utensils, and hundreds of other things, sold along the road, or in shops.

Kamiesch is, therefore, a place of importance; and we learn by a very recent letter that a railway, to be worked by horse-power, is now being laid down from the *Col de Balaclava*, so as to connect the French and English dépôts. The writer adds—

There is only left us, to avoid the dangers which threaten us, to accumulate, while the fine weather lasts, ample stores of all kinds of food, as far up to the front as possible, to fill our recently-established divisional dépots, to keep the central dépôt crammed, and to concentrate all our energy on road-making and dépôt-building wherever they are required. Mr. Beatty is sanguine that the original line of railway will last during the winter, with necessary repairs; and 200 men of the Army Works Corps have been detached to assist him in repairing and restabilitating it. Some large iron sheds have been erected at Balaclava as stores for rice and sugar, and steps are being taken to send up similar structures to each division of our army. The French are building most spacious stores all over their Camp. With all these preparations it will be found that our army will undergo much suffering unless roads are made, ten times more storehouses erected, and Balaclava regulated with the most scrupulous care.

Kamiesch has been fortified, so as to be capable of presenting a serious resistance in case of attack. Shortly before the capture of the Malakoff, it was reported in the Camp, said the Vienna correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* of the 31st ult., that the [illegible]als of the combined armies would abandon the project of storming the Tower.

According to one report, their [illegible] would be to raise the siege for the present; to place their guns [illegible] behind the ramparts of Kamiesch, and to concentrate all their forces at Eupatoria, in order to operate against [illegible] and Baghtcheserai. According to another version, the [illegible] engineers of the Allies have chosen Kamiesch as the base of their [illegible] operations. Thence they [illegible], with the co-operation of the fleet, [illegible] possession of all the ports along Quarantine Bay, and push their approaches against the bastion No. 6, which would require the whole a[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] arrival of reinforcements at Kamiesch would seem to confirm that [illegible]

Although the great event of the week to a certain extent [illegible] plans, the reports show the importance of Kamiesch.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE.—Last Week but one. Open Every Evening for the performance in English of the most popular Operas by a first ... full Band and Chorus, at the unprecedented prices of ... Pit and Boxes ... Grand Circle, 5s. 6d.; Stalls, ... 10s. 6d. and 21s.—Musical Director, J. H. Tully. Manager ... Mr. Stanley.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, DRURY-LANE. Directors, Messrs. TULLY and STAMMERS. ... Monday and Tuesday ... Manager ... Exeter-hall ... Council on Education, Proprietor of St. Martin's Hall; and Founder and Director of the London Working-men's Concerts. Taxterhall has the honour to announce to his friends, the musical amateurs of the metropolis, and the public ... above, on the evening of ... 1855, supported by the ... tragedian Mr. ...

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET, Monday ... Gay, ... and every ... THE MAN OF ... MEN. ... Miss ... and ... THE SPANISH DANCERS ... Mr. ... SATAN WITH ONLY A HALF ... NAY. Stanley Jones. Mr. Buckstone.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Great Attraction. ... The celebrated ... and Miss J. WAINWRIGHT, who ... most powerful ... Monday ... 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s. ... Pit, 6d. Gallery, 4d.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Commencement ... Lessee ... Manager ... a new ... the history of ... Lyceum. ... BALL ... Every ... Private ... Stalls ... Boxes ... Pit ... Gallery ... Admission ...

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES ... EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the ... HALL, King William ... Admission ... Amphitheatre ...

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THE FRENCH CAMP AT KAMIESCH.—RUE NAPOLEON.—(SEE PAGE 326.)

&S.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

THE GRAND GALERIE DES GLACES, AT VERSAILLES.

In the Illustrated London News of last week we engraved, in the series of Illustrations of the Royal Visit, a large view of the Grand Front of the Palace of Versailles, together with the Great Trianon, and the superb Theatre, during the Imperial supper. We now engrave the most magnificent Gallery in the suite of the *Grand Appartements*, which occupy the whole of the first floor of the central projecting building facing the garden. Adjoining the *Salon de la Guerre*, dedicated to the military glory of Louis XIV.—its ceiling painted by Lebrun, with France chastising Germany, Spain, and Holland—we reach the *Grande Galerie des Glaces* (or, *de Louis XIV.*), one of the finest rooms in the world, extending with the *Salon de la Guerre* and the *Salon de la Paix*, at the opposite extremity, along the whole of the central façade, and measuring 242 feet in length, 35 in width, and 43 in height. It is lighted by seventeen large arched windows, which correspond with arches on the opposite wall, filled with mirrors, hence the name *Galerie des Glaces*. Sixty Corinthian pilasters of red marble, with bases and capitals of gilt bronze, fill up the interspaces of the windows and arches; and each of the entrances is adorned with columns of the same order. Above are figures in alto-relievo, sculptured by Coysevox, from the designs of Le Brun. The vaulted ceiling was painted along its whole length by Lebrun, and is divided into nine large and eighteen smaller compartments, in which are allegorically represented the principal events in the history of Louis XIV., from the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, to that of Nineguen, in 1678. In niche on each side are marble statues of Venus, Minerva, Adonis, and Mercury. "It was in this gallery," says M. Vatout, "that Louis XIV. displayed all the grandeur of Royalty; and such was the luxury of the times, such the splendour of the Court, that its immense size could hardly contain the crowd of courtiers that pressed round the Monarch." Several splendid fêtes were held in it, of which those on the marriage of the Duke de Bourgogne, in 1697, and on the arrival of Marie Antoinette, were the most brilliant.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE ILLUMINATED.

In our Journal of September 1st we illuminated the magnificent fête given in honour of her Majesty by the Prefect of the Seine; the scene represented being the grand *salon de danse*. In our Journal of the following week, September 8th, we engraved the Court-yard of the Hôtel de Ville, which was converted into a superb saloon for the occasion; and we now complete our illustrations of this fête of unexampled grandeur with a view of the exterior of the Hôtel de Ville illuminated for the Royal reception, and this Illustration is additionally interesting from the noble specimen which it presents of the recent improvement and embellishment of Paris. The scene on the night of the fête was truly gorgeous. The Grand Place, which the munificent designs of the Emperor has lately created in front of the Hôtel de Ville, was ornamented by a double series of gygantic pyramids, illuminated from the base to the summit with variegated lamps. There were sixteen of these pyramids, eight on each side of the square, the space between being occupied by mounted cavalry. The whole façade of the Hôtel de Ville was one blaze of illumination from gas jets running along the architectural lines of the building. Beneath all the windows on the principal floor the flags of France and England were tastefully arranged; and the monograms of the Emperor and the Queen, embroidered in gold, on crimson velvet shields, were displayed in a variety of prominent positions. In the evening the whole line of road was brilliantly illuminated, decked with flags, and thronged by myriads of human beings, who made her Majesty's progress one long ovation. From the Rue de Rivoli the Imperial cortege passed into the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, where, in addition to the pyramids of coloured lamps, Venetian masts bearing gigantic banners waved aloft in mediæval magnificence. The old statues, which run along the façade of the Hôtel building, stood prominently out of their nich[illegible] added greatly to the pictorial effect of the edifice. At the entra[illegible] a beautiful canopy of scarlet and gold, through which their Majest[illegible] suite entered, and were received by the municipal authorities. A[illegible] case of gentle ascent led at once to the courtyard of Louis Quatorze, which with its sumptuous fittings, we engraved last week.

The Hôtel de Ville, the seat of the Municipality of Paris, was [illegible] between 1530 and 1628, and is one of the most sumptuous edifices [illegible] its class in Europe. Dur[illegible] of 17[illegible] it was much damaged [illegible] converted into the seat of the Prefecture. In 1837 it was [illegible] to nearly four times its former size, by the destruction of the Hospi[illegible] and Church of St. Esprit, and the Church of St Jean en Grève. [illegible] alterations were concluded in 1841. The style of architecture of this beautiful building is that known as la Renaissance des Arts. There are two elegant pavilions, each flanked by square towers the pavilions bein[illegible] erected over a wide archway A range of windows between small Corinthian columns light the ground-floor, and above is a long range of plainer windows and niches, and a rich balustrade surmounts the façade. In the centre of the roof is a turreted belfry, decorated with colossal figures, representing the Seine and Marne, supporting a clock, which at night is illuminated, and marks the exact time at the Observatory. This front is flanked by two pavilions of the same architecture as the others, though of later construction. The Corinthian columns of the building are alternated with windows or niches, in the latter of which are forty statues, and over the centre doorway is an equestrian bas-relief of Henry IV. The northern and southern façades are flanked by the extreme pavilions of the principal and eastern fronts, and above the attics on each side are twelve allegorical statues of Mercy, Truth, Justice, Commerce, Agriculture, &c. The eastern façade has four pavilions a central body adorned with detached Corinthian columns, and eighteen other statues along the attic—the whole presenting a most noble and beautiful effect.

Long situated in the most crowded part of Paris, the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville and the surrounding neighbourhood, has been too often the scene of violence, consequent upon the political agitation which, from time to time, has done so much mischief to France. The Hôtel de Ville was, until recently, almost hidden from view, except to those who went to seek it, but now that the narrow and dirty streets around it have been removed, with the view to the improvement of the city, it stands well and boldly out at the further end of the Rue de Rivoli. Never, however, did it present a more magnificent appearance than on this occasion.

THE GRAND REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

We have already detailed this grand military spectacle, given in the Champ de Mars, in honour of the Royal visitors. Our Artist has sketched the vast field, taking as the foreground of the picture the superb tribune at the *bas de course*, in which the Royal and Imperial party was seated. Long before the cortége reached the field, the 40,000 troops who were to be passed in review had been massed on the ground—the infantry on one side, the cavalry on the other. The most brilliant corps present was that of the School of St. Cyr, which, during the *défilé*, passed the tribune in which the Queen was seated. This corps cheered loudly as each line came in presence of her Majesty, who graciously acknowledged their enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Reine!"

The *Champ de Mars* extends 3280 feet by 1640, and has been the scene of many impressive ceremonials, pageants, and other displays. Here, on July 14, 1790, was held the celebrated *Fête de la Fédération*, where Louis XVI., at a superb altar, made oath to maintain the new Constitution. Here Napoleon held the famous *Champ de Mai*, before the battle of Waterloo; and here, in 1830, Louis Philippe distributed their colours to the National Guards. On June 14th, 1837, took place here the festivities in celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, when twenty-four persons were killed by the pressure of the crowd passing through the gates. On May 10th, 1852, Louis Napoleon distributed here the eagles to the army, to replace the Gallic cock, when 60,000 troops were present, together with several picturesque groups of Arab tribes.

THE RECEPTION ROOM AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

This superb apartment has already been described by our Special Correspondent at Paris, together with the Royal visits, in our Journals of August 25 and September 1. The apartment is the principal *salon* in the retiring-rooms of the Emperor and Empress of the French. They are remarkable for the richness of the materials with which they have been furnished, no less than for the effect with which these materials have been turned to account. The *salon* is exquisitely ornamented and hung with tapestry worked one hundred years ago by the ladies of St. Cyr, under the superintendence of Madame de Maintenon. This tapestry alone is worth £4000. In the *salon*, among other things worthy of note are, the carriage presented to the Empress by Prince Albert (ornamented with paintings of the four seasons); and the inkstand of Napoleon I. when at St. Helena.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST.

The annual banquet on the inauguration of the Master Cutler of Sheffield took place in the Cutlers' Hall, on Thursday, the 6th inst., and was of the most sumptuous character. The toasts which called forth the most enthusiasm were the "Emperor of France and our brave Allies," the "Army and Navy," and the "Members for Sheffield."

Mr. Roebuck, on rising to respond to the latter toast, was greeted with loud and reiterated bursts of cheering. After thanking them for the honour they had done him, he said You have received my health in a way to show me you more than appreciate all I have done: and why do you so appreciate what I have done? Because you believe I have acted in your behalf so as to promote the welfare of England (Loud cheers). What is it, gentlemen, that I have done? You sent the men of England forth to fight your battles. Looking at the heroic deeds—learning their more heroic sufferings—I stepped forward in your name to vindicate the happiness of the men thus sent forth. I learnt that they were suffering—suffering in a way that there was no call for—from the inefficiency of those who governed in your name—the Government of this country (Cheers). In your name, then, I spoke in their behalf. In so doing I found a response in the country. You backed all my efforts, and because the country so backed my efforts, those efforts were successful The heroic sufferings I have said; and have I not proved that they were heroic sufferings? ("Yes.") Were those sufferings called for? In your name I answer, No. Whose fault was it? I answer again, partly your own. Now this seems paradoxical. You may have been assured that Representative Government was on its trial. But what do you mean by that? Representative Government only fails when constituencies are unworthy. If you steadfastly adhere to your duty, depend upon it that those who represent you will do their duty too: and because you did vindicate to yourselves the honour and duty of England, the Parliament of England during the last Session did its duty by you (Cheers). Now the Parliament of England during the last Session underwent an ordeal that was peculiar. For the first time since the middle classes have acquired power in the government of this country was the Parliament of England called on to conduct a war. To say that that Parliament conducted the war as the intelligence of this country demanded, would be, I say, to [illegible] untruth. But you, stepping in at that time as you did, fully made it apparent to that Parliament that you would not abide by such conduct long. (Mr Hadfield: "Hear, hear.") It was this which aided and [illegible] the humble instrument of your will on the occasion (Cheers) [illegible] gentlemen, this is no time for compliment, but there are things [illegible] can be said even on festive occasions like this which it may well become you to hear and me to propound. Depend upon it that the government of this country will not be well carried on till you, the middle [illegible]ses, carry to that government all the great qualities which have distinguished your people. You have covered every sea with your vessels. You have pervaded every country with your manufactures. You are gathering wealth and making happiness for your people, and [illegible] means maintaining the happiness and promoting the welfare of [illegible] large. You have demanded rights in the government of your country. Those rights have been conferred on you; but till you vindicate to yourselves the right of governing this country in the way you have a legal power to do—till you take the government from the hands of a class, and take it into your own hands, this country will not be well gover[illegible] (Cheers). I have no doubt it will be said the language I hold is [illegible] But depend upon it [illegible] than that [illegible] distinguish you. L[illegible] not be [illegible] truckle to power Let it be said [illegible]

"The Health of the Recorder of London" was next drunk

The Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, in returning thanks, having referred to some topics of local interest, afterwards said—I will say one word on the present condition of the country and its representatives. I congratulate you again on this fact, that if there has been doubt elsewhere if th[illegible] been wavering elsewhere there have been no doubt and wavering here [illegible]rs). I, as a Yorkshireman, am proud to see that [illegible] of the [illegible] discouragements offered through the last year, there has [illegible] been a disposition on your part to shrink from the responsi[illegible] of the great war which not the Government but the people [illegible] country have entered on (Loud cheers). I congratulate you especially on the attitude which this town and its representatives have presented to the country; and I speak with perfect truth and heartiness to the presence of my honourable and learned friend. Though I differed as to the particular course taken, still I believe we were all actuated with a desire to vindicate the rights of our army, and conduce to the victorious continuance of the war; and I never in my life admired him more, or observed in him the manifestations of greater courage, than when I saw the bravery and spirit of your member on th[illegible] (Loud cheers). He and I have differed often. We shall pro[illegible] We have been friends in [illegible] career [illegible] may [illegible] have [illegible] we have had trials [illegible] ment [illegible] war can be waged in earnest (Cheers). [illegible] unmistakable. The people are [illegible] topic. It is with great regret I observe th[illegible] are some exceptions on this point. Some distinguished men whom I venerate—some whom I have reason to love and be attached to—are of a contrary opinion. But the character and weight of these men only serve to show the force and power of the torrent sweeping by them. The country knows that this war is not got up merely to supp[illegible] for diplomatic purposes; it is to prevent a great and overweening P[illegible] from obtaining the mastery over Europe. The country will not be satisfied unless, as the result of this war, a safe as well as honourable peace is obtained (Loud cheers).

Several other toasts were given; and the company separated.

Mishaps to the Royal Train. -The train which conveyed the Queen and Royal Family from London to Edinburgh on Thursday week met with a series of mishaps, which not only resulted in her Majesty having to change carriages before she reached her destination, but unhappily, also, in the loss of life. Notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent even the slightest casualty, it would seem that shortly after the Royal train left the metropolis it was found that some of the axles of the carriages, especially one of the last break-van, were not in a satisfactory state. When the train arrived at Peterborough one or two of the axle-boxes were washed out. At Grantham matters were found to be worse, and a man was then stationed on the footboards of the train in order to grease the axles as it was running At Retford a telegraphic message was sent to Doncaster to have a fresh break got in readiness. At Bawtry the train was delayed five minutes to allow the axles all of which were overheated more or less time to cool. On reaching Doncaster the last break of the train was exchanged for a fresh one, and this operation was not unattended with inconvenience, for the people assembled at that station, not having anticipated this stoppage, besieged the State carriage as soon as the train pulled up, and climbing upon engines and tenders which happened to be standing on the sidings on each flank of the train, and within a foot or two of the windows of the Royal saloon, indulged their eager curiosity without stint or scruple. After leaving Doncaster and getting rid of the all but ignited break, the state of the axles of some of the other carriages was sufficient to excite the liveliest anxiety of the officials in charge of the train and to require the most constant vigilance. On approac[illegible] one of the greasers stationed on the foot-boards of the train unfortu[illegible] in contact with the girder railing of a small culvert bridge; the collision kno[illegible] him off the train, and he was so crushed and mutilated in his fall that he died soon afterwards. At Darlington her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, who occupied the principal State carriage, were under the necessity of abandoning it, and proceeding for the remainder of their journey in one of the blue saloon carriages occupied by some of the younger branches of the family. It was found that the heat of the axles was so great as to endanger the safety of the [illegible]. The real cause of these untoward incidents is involved in some mystery. The State carriages, which have not been used since last September, appeared to be quite safe, in every respect, on their trial journey from London to the Great Northern Company's repairing depôt at Doncaster, and back. It is a very unusual circumstance for an axletree to overheat itself in so short a distance as that in which the occurrence was first observed in this case; and it is still more rare circumstance for several axles of one train to overheat in the course of one journey. The grease used was of the best quality, and, we believe, the same as that used during the Royal journey to Scotland last year. The end of the axle of the break cast off at Doncaster was nearly worn away; the apertures of the brasses through which the grease should descend were stopped up by the fusion of the metal, after which, of course, none of the grease could get to the axle. No doubt a rigid investigation will be made into all the circumstances of the case at the inquest on the body of the unfortunate man whose life has been sacrificed.

The Great Serpent.—The *Buffalo Daily Republic* states that "the great American snake" has been caught at last. It is represented as 59 feet 5 inches in length. The head is about the size of a full-grown calf within eight feet of the head the neck gradually swells up to the thick[illegible] foot in diameter, which continues for fifteen inches, and then tapers down the other way—constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of over two feet in the centre—giving a girth of over six feet. It then tapers off toward the tail, which ends in a fin, which can be expanded in the shape of a fan until it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath.

A gang of burglars who had made an incursion into Essex, and plundered houses at Hatfield, Rickmansworth, Iver, and other places, have been apprehended by Inspector English, of the Hertfordshire police, and a quantity of jewellery and plate, the produce of the robberies, has been discovered.

THE FRENCH TREATY WITH PERSIA.

A letter from Teheran of the 15th July, in the *Moniteur*, gives an account of the arrival in that city of M. Bourée, the French Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Shah of Persia. After giving an account of the first part of the journey, and of the reception given him at all the great cities through which the French Minister and his suite had passed, it says:—

In the morning [illegible] M. Bourée, who had [illegible] stopped [illegible] Khan [illegible] was waited [illegible] by several high [illegible]aries. Generals Ali Kouli Khan and Nasz-Oullah Khan had been charged by the Shah to offer his congratulations to the French Minister, and Colonel Khan-Baba-Khan was charged with the same mission on the part of his highness the Sadrezam. Dr. Cloquet, physician-in-chief to his Majesty, Dr Polak, Professor at the College of Teheran, also paid their respects to the Minister. The receptions took place in one of the Royal tents which had been erected for the occasion, and in which refreshments, sent by the Shah, were served to the company. After remaining in conversation for about an hour, the French [illegible]er mounted his horse, accompanied by the above-named high [illegible]aries and a numerous retinue, and, preceded by a battalion of troops with its band, proceeded towards the capital. About half way to the city, the cortege was met by Mr. Thompson and Lord Kerr, of the English Legation, who had been sent by Mr. Murray, the English Minister, to meet his new colleague. On the 5th, M. Bourée proceeded in great pomp to the palace of the Shah to present his letters of credence, where he was received with all the [illegible]mary formalities. The King, on a throne splendidly ornamented with pearls and precious stones, sat immovable, awaiting the arrival of the Minister, for whom a *fauteuil* near the throne had been prepared, the *personnel* remaining standing. Before delivering his letters of credence, the French Minister expressed the sentiments of friendship felt by the Emperor Napoleon for the King, and his desire to establish durable relations between France and Persia. The King replied that it was his most ardent wish to establish such re[illegible] with France; and then put several questions to M. Bourée about the [illegible]ror, and was much interested at the recital of the recent attempt made against [illegible] Majesty in the Champs Elysées. The remainder of the aud[illegible], which was prolonged to an unusual length, was taken up with conversation about Sebastopol and the details of the taking of Kertch. The King appeared eager to ask questions, and did so in a manner that showed him to be acquainted with what was passing. On leaving the Royal audience, during which his Majesty showed the greatest kindness and [illegible]diality towards the French Minister, M. Bourée went to pay a visit to the First Minister, Mirza Agha-Kahn. On the 12th July the Minister of the Emperor signed a treaty of amity and commerce, which is to unite France and Persia for the future, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 14th The following is the protocol which stand[illegible]ment "In the name of the merciful [illegible] Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, whose elevation is similar to that of the pl[illegible]et Saturn, to whom the sun serves as a standard, the luminous st[illegible] of the firmament of crowned heads, the sun of the heaven of royalty the ornament of the diadem, the splendour o[illegible] standards and imperial in[illegible], the illustrious and liberal monar[illegible] Majesty, elevated as the planet Saturn, the sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard, whose splendour and magnificence are equal to that of the heavens, the sublime sovereign, the monarch whose armies are numerous as the stars, whose grandeur calls to mind that of Djemschid, whose magnificence equals that of Darius, and heir to [illegible]e crown and to the throne of the [illegible] the sublime and absolute Em[illegible]or of all Persia

A Russian Sinecure Mr. James C. Thompson, proprietor of [illegible] extensive machine works on Quay Street, Alb[illegible] [illegible] the necessary arrangements with the Russian Mi[illegible] The offer was made for three years at a salary of 6000 dollars per annum, with house-rent free, and has [illegible]en made in consequence of the resignation of Mr. C[illegible], who held that position for the past eighteen years. Mr. Thomps[illegible] years first engineer on the steamer *Pacific*, of the Collins line. [illegible] very lucrative one, aside from the salary. *New York Paper.*

An Unpopular Matrimonial Alliance.—Berlin letters of the [illegible]ater importance to the political w[illegible] [illegible]monial alliance in the Royal family of [illegible]ia is much spoken of in that capital, and excites general interest. The [illegible]trothal, which is spoken of as a settled affair, is that of the eldest son of the [illegible]reditary Prince of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England This con[illegible]ted union, which is looked upon as a kind of historical tradition, is g[illegible] approved in all circles, and its realisation would be hailed by the Court and by the people of Prussia with the liveliest sympathy, notwithstanding that the [illegible] England and Prussia has very materially cooled down [illegible] Prince Frederick William will attain his 24th year on the 18th [illegible] next, from which day he will have a separate household suitable to the Heir of the Prussian Crown. It is understood that he will then inhabit the palace of the deceased King, on the Opera Platz.—*Letter from Vienna.*

Post-office Robberies in Prussia.—Robberies of bank-notes and securities contained in letters have long been frequent in the Post-office of Prussia, but it was always easy to see, by the state of the seal, or by rents in the paper, that the letters had been opened. Recently, however, several merchants of Berlin received letters which had contained Treasury bills, which had been extracted with such skill as not to leave the slightest trace on the letters capable of being detected by the most practised eye The police having made inves[illegible] arrested a few days ago a letter-carrier to whom suspicion pointed, [illegible]und on him a large sum in Treasury bills, for the possession of which he could not account. He at last confessed that he had taken them from letters, but for a long time he would not say how he had contrived to do so without leaving the slightest trace behind. At length he stated that he had done it by means of a long needle, which he introduced into the letter, and stuck into the folds of the thin paper inside. He then turned the needle round and round, [illegible] the paper with it, until he had brought the whole into the form of [illegible] roll, and then he had no great difficulty in extracting the paper from the letter on the needle. He has been committed for trial.

A Romance of the Paris Exhibition. The day on which the Queen of England visited the Exposition for the second time, a considerable number of ladies were, by special favour, seated upon the divans which surround the central fountain in the great nave. Gentlemen had been banished from this privileged spot. They were compelled to resign themselves to the pain of sitting alone within the inclosure along which the Imperial and Royal cortége had to pass; thus they were isolated from wives, sisters, mothers, daughters, aunts, and friends; and, in some cases, from those whom they loved more than [illegible]. By this means an elderly English lady, of noble and aristocratic [illegible]ce, found herself side by side with a charming young French lady, whose simplicity was most beautiful and elegant. The arrival of the august visitors was anxiously expected. A thousand observations occurred to the two neighbours, and some incident soon arose which led to one of those interesting conversations which in many cases only commence with some commonplace about the weather. Soon, however, they passed to other topics, on which they [illegible]rsed with a sympathy that speedily became reciprocal. The old English lady learnt from the talk of her fair companion that the young Frenchwoman had not long been married, that her husband was somewhere in the [illegible], and that he had compelled her to accept the place she then occupied, though it had been given to himself by the Visc[illegible]t de Ronville, Director of the Industrial Palace. The manner in which the young lady told these and other things so won the esteem of the old dowager that they [illegible] other's confidence. The cortége passed, and a perfect tide of fea[illegible], ribbons, flowers, and silks filled up, as it were, their Majesties' track [illegible] away by this sea, impelled a little by curiosity, and moved, perhaps, by the excitement which usually carries ladies away in such circumstances of pomp and grandeur, the old English lady and her new friend got mixed up with the [illegible]d, as it was impossible for them to separate, they took each other's arms among the wives and daughters of the high State functionaries who formed the escort of the Queen of England and of her Majesty's Imperial host into the superior galleries. Hitherto, neither of the two ladies knew the name or the rank of the other, but in this way they passed two full hours together, protecting one another from the pressure of the crowd, mutually offering each the best places they could obtain, and conversing quite intimately upon a thousand little things arising out of the circumstances of this rather unexpected promenade. "What [illegible] charming woman!" said Lady V— to herself. "I wonder who she is; I shall certainly not leave her until I have inquired her name!" The promenade at last was brought to a close, and the Queen left the Exposition. A great crowd again collected at her departure. "How ever shall I find Edward in such a multitude?" exclaimed the young French lady "Ah," replied the English Peeress, "is your husband's name Edward?" "Oui, ma chere Madame." The old dowager for a moment had a misgiving about her own son, who bore that name, and whom she had refused to see for more than a year because he ran away from England, where she had with infinite care arranged a great match for him, and married a French girl whom nobody knew, without a shilling. She would never allow the girl's name to be mentioned in her presence. "Ah there he is," suddenly cried the young lady, as they arrived at the foot of the great staircase, "What a lucky chance that we have met!" "What, Pauline," rejoined the young lord, "in company with my mother? What has happened?" The Peeress, in agony, uttered a shriek of surprise, and then fainted. She had been overcome with emotion, and had to be rested upon a chair in the midst of [illegible] crowd which still encumbered the sortie. "Oh, Edward" when she came to herself she exclaimed, "is this the girl you have married against my wish[illegible]" "Oui, ma chere mère," the young lad replied, "and you seem to get on very well together." "Let us go; let us go immediately," she replied, and the carriage was called. "The whole three of us, mother?" inquired the young man. "Yes, all three," was the answer. And then, taking the hand of Pauline, she proceeded—"Yes, come, dear girl; he who would have said this morning with whom I should visit the Exhibition, and whom I should [illegible]wards take home, would have astonished me much more than all Europe is to see the Queen of England visiting a tomb removed from St. Helena to the vaults of the Invalides."—*Indépendance Belg.*

THE ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—(No. II.)

WE have spoken of the area, the population, and the natural products of North America. We now proceed to illustrate its commercial activity, as deduced from its exports and imports; observing that the following statistics relate to the year 1850, since which date there has been an increase in both departments. The following were the imports:—

Canada	£2,500,000
Nova Scotia	1,001,417
New Brunswick	1,110,800
Newfoundland	746,315
Prince Edward Island	209,784
	238,511
	£11,400,027

The following were the exports:—

Canada	£1,750,000
Nova Scotia	1,250,000
New Brunswick	746,315
Prince Edward Island	212,975
Newfoundland	965,772
	£4,925,062

Mr. Howe computes that the annual value of ships built and sold in North America is £1,000,000 sterling. The mercantile fleet possessed by the people is indeed remarkable, and the fisheries are a permanent nursery of a hardy race of seamen. Nova Scotia is the chief maritime province. Taking her tonnage, and applying to all the other provinces her ratio of increase since 1846, it is computed that they collectively own 6139 vessels, measuring 453,000 tons, which equals, only less by 946 tons, the aggregate tonnage of fifteen of the United States. In 1853 the tonnage of Scotland was only 532,220 tons a trifle more than that of British America; while the combined tonnage of the latter is said to equal that of Holland, Belgium, and the Two Sicilies.

Another illustration of the wealth of a State is its revenue; and here British America makes a respectable figure; and it should be borne in mind that it is raised by a low rate of taxation of which no class complains.

Canada collects	£1,052,021
Nova Scotia	130,000
New Brunswick	130,000
Prince Edward Island	25,715
Newfoundland	81,251
	£1,417,111

There is every prospect of this ratio rapidly increasing, as the population is steadily advancing. In ten years the population of Canada has increased 68 per cent. New Brunswick has advanced nearly in the same ratio, while Nova Scotia has quintupled her population in fifty years. It is confidently anticipated, from the proportionate augmentation actually realised, that, before a new century begins, British America will contain ten millions of souls.

The statistics furnished prove the growing importance of these provinces. They are not like an island, or a congeries of small islands, whose area is bounded within narrow limits. Here we have to deal with one-ninth of the globe. A healthy climate, a fertile soil, mineral and metallic riches, an immense sea-coast with fine harbours, inland lakes, and navigable rivers, with the modern addition of railways in due time to be spread all over the country—all these advantages foreshadow a mighty population. Now we may, with this knowledge of facts, propound the grave question, What are to be the future relations of British North America with the mother country, or are those relations to be completely severed? In 1775, when the American colonies declared their independence, their population was only 2,943,000, and their revenue but £1,200,000; yet they became a nation, and are now one of the mightiest on the earth. There are politicians in North America who cite this precedent as one to be followed, but they forget that England was not so populous in 1775 as she is now, and that steam navigation for the conveyance of troops was then unknown. However, the Canadian rebellion of 1837 aimed at separation from the mother country; and the same agitators are now seeking to sever United Canada, and restore the old division into two provinces with independent legislatures. This scheme is too absurd to dwell upon; it is, in fact, a mere party move, and it is only noticed here to show that public opinion is not yet wholly reconciled to the last political consolidation.

A topic once extremely popular was the the annexation of North America to the United States. In favour of that policy it was urged that the country would rise, through such a measure, from the humiliation of a colony to the dignity of a nation; that perpetual peace would be secured with a powerful neighbour along a frontier of 1500 miles; and that a trade, unobstructed with tariffs, would be established over the whole continent. This last argument has not nearly lost all its force, owing to the successful negotiations of the Earl of Elgin with the United States Government, which have removed most of the impediments to unfettered commerce. Mr. Howe brings two arguments to bear against annexation: the first is the existence of slavery in the States, the stain of which would attach to North Americans, were they to join the Great Federation. On this we may observe, though Mr. Howe has not touched the point, that the Southern States have ever been hostile to the plan, as it would give a decided preponderance in the Legislature to the Abolitionists; and the probable result would be a breaking up of the existing union. Mr. Howe's second objection is based on his conviction that the United States are large enough already; and his reasoning is to the effect that's representative nation may become too unwieldy for its own government. At present Congress sits for half a year. The time is not very distant when the population of the United States will amount to 100,000,000. When that period arrives, will the Legislature be able to transact all the public business that will press upon it? If North America were annexed, the difficulty would be largely increased. At present the Legislature of Nova Scotia sits about ten weeks in the year; that of New Brunswick the same time; that of Canada about four months; and, as their population is augmented, their Sessions must be prolonged. There appears, then, to be some future date at which the Congress will be overwhelmed with its duties, and then perhaps a separation will be inevitable; but it is certain that such a crisis would be precipitated by annexation.

The next point discussed is whether North America should not consolidate the five provinces into which she is now divided, and out of them form a kingdom or confederation for itself. The modes of carrying out such a scheme are various, and would probably lead to difficulties—perhaps to fatal collisions. Some would be in favour of a Monarchy; others would prefer a Republic; a third class might favour a Federal and Democratic Union. A Monarchy could hardly be founded, for it requires an hereditary Peerage for its support; and in North America such an institution would lack the props of feudal traditions. It would have to be created before the eyes of all, and Democracy would strangle it in its cradle. But suppose it escaped this danger, would the United States tolerate Royalty on its frontier? Would they not extinguish by war, if necessary, a system which might prove fatal to their own form of Government? A Republic would be more feasible, and still more likely to succeed would be a Federal and Democratic Union; but objections, and serious ones, too, might still be raised. The population of Canada East is of French extraction, and among them the Roman Catholic religion dominates. The population of Canada West is of British origin, and Protestant. Between the two jealousy and strong antagonism prevailed, before the two provinces were united, and though now subdued, it is not extinguished. The question then arises, would Eastern Canada consent to the proposed amalgamation? Probably not, for all the other provinces are British and Protestant, and she would be left in a hopeless minority.

Mr. Howe's scheme is of a very different character—it is bold and grand. He would organise the whole empire, conferring equal citizenship on all its members, in whatever part of the globe they may be found. He puts down the people of the United States at 30,000,000, and then enumerates the Colonial population of Great Britain in the following order:

West Indies	...	...	900,000 inhabitants
Australia	...	...	307,645 ,,
Africa	...	...	218,908 ,,
Ceylon	...	...	1,505,326 ,,
Mauritius	...	...	168,248 ,,
New Zealand	...	...	204,000 ,,
India	...	...	94,210,213 ,,
			97,514,341 ,,

This (says Mr. Howe) includes the Colonial portion of the empire, strictly speaking; but to these 97,000,000, three times the population of the United States, we must add 133,113,000, being the population of the States which are our allies or tributaries in the East. We again 30,000,000 the population of the British Islands, and we have around us a number of 000,000 of people within the boundaries or subject to the influence of the empire to which we at present belong. All the States of the Union but 233,000,000 people. Then, Sir, I will ask any Nova Scotian, who pretends to be a statesman, will any North American, with his heart in its right place, lightly entertain the idea of withdrawing from the enjoyment of free commercial intercourse with 260,000,000 of human beings, from participation in the securities, the honour, and pride, which such an empire affords, to form, without cause, an isolated community of two millions and a half, or even ten millions, or to seek a dishonourable share of the advantages enjoyed by 30,000,000?

Mr. Howe repudiates annexation to the United States, and is unwilling to erect North America into an independent kingdom, though he would recommend the latter course if Great Britain refuses to identify herself with the provinces, to the extent of allowing them representation in the Imperial Parliament, and participation in the public employments and distinctions of the Empire. Were this new organisation of the empire effected, it is plain that we might set all hostile tariffs at defiance. Among ourselves we could produce all commodities of which we stand in need. Our international customers would amount to two hundred and sixty millions of producers and consumers, among whom perfect freedom of trade might be established without any chance of its being interrupted. This is, indeed, a bright picture of a mighty Zollverein. We need not exclude other nations, but we might dictate our own terms to them. If they desired freely to trade with us they would know that the only terms on which they could be admitted would be those of reciprocity. What opposes such a plan as this, but narrow prejudice founded on the traditions of a false pride? What are the Colonies, if not integral portions of the mother country, only separated from it by a broader stream of water than that which flows between Surrey and Middlesex, or between England and Ireland? We have dismissed the old folly which taught that "natural enemies" dwelt on either side of the Strait of Dover; is it too great an effort to advance somewhat further in wisdom, and recognise the British race dwelling in North America as citizens of the United Kingdom. In point of distance, Halifax is as near to London as Edinburgh was at the time of the Union; and, in a few years, a few seconds will place it in direct communication with Downing-street through the electric telegraph. A line of railroad, commencing at Boston, might run through all the provinces to the United States, and passengers from Liverpool, who now go on to Boston or New York, would avoid several hundred miles of dangerous coast navigation.

This organisation of the empire would not only render us independent of all hostile commercial tariffs, but secure to us strong military reinforcements in the event of war. What is our present position? We recruit a foreign legion: we subsidise Sardinia; we seek to conciliate the friendship of Austria; and to secure, if not the co-operation, at least the neutrality of Prussia; but we cannot command by law a single soldier in North America where flies the British flag; yet there we could raise a formidable army, unsurpassed as mark-men. The Russian empire contains but sixty millions of people, whereas the British empire contains one hundred and thirty millions. The former concentrates all its power against us; but, for want of organisation, though we are twice as numerous, we are dependent on foreign legions, and take them into our pay? Why, then, should we not so reorganise our system as to avail ourselves of the aid of our Colonial brethren? If we embattled one in seven of our population of one hundred and thirty millions, we could show a warrior front of eighteen millions. Why, then, should we, secure within our self-sufficiency, dance attendance at Vienna or Berlin on Emperor or King? Concentrate our strength, and with our command of wealth to set it in motion, what Power could resist us? In union with France—which we sincerely hope may be perpetual—what despot would dare to hurl defiance at us? What trodden nationality would not again rise erect at our command? Let, then, the policy of complete incorporation with our out-lying provinces be at least carefully studied: in peace, it would secure inexhaustible markets; in war, it would array an invincible phalanx. The points of intercolonial difference between Mr. Howe and Mr. Hincks, and the objections of the latter to the proposed Organisation of the Empire, will be considered in our next Number.

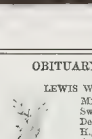
THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE.—The council of the Midland Institute met last week to decide upon the design which should be adopted for the building of the institute: about to be erected contiguous to the Town-hall, Birmingham. There were ten designs or drawings sent in, the majority of which were by local architects. That selected, however, was by Mr. E. M. Barry, of London. It is in the modern Italian style for elevations.

RUSSIA PULLING THE WIRES AT NAPLES.—A report is current that very decided steps are resolved upon with regard to Naples. Perhaps it would be not of course to suggest the propriety of circumspection being used with regard to the insignificant tyrant of Naples, who, in all probability, is employed as a tool, and if may be a blind tool, by Russia, in order to prevent France to the employment of severe measures of retaliation. King Bomba would not dare to insult the French flag if not urged to do so by a voice behind the curtain, in whose potency he places faith. Is it not quite clear to any one who reflects for a moment that Russia, crushed up in the Crimea, where she must succumb, has but one chance left, that of embroiling Central Europe? Hitherto her schemes have been baffled by the sheer timidity of the German powers. But if she could only stir up the revolutionary spirit, and frighten Austria out of her prudence by the prospect of successful rebellion, she would probably force that country once more into dependence on herself. Let then the King of Naples only bring on himself the wrath of France, and, as a consequence, revolution would follow in Italy, and revolution would, as Russia calculates, bring Austria into the field as her ally. Perhaps the Czar may, as a desperate measure, allow his own Poland to rise. Let us not be too hasty in clapping our hands at the news of Panmure's corps being on the march for the Crimea. There may be deeper motives for stripping Poland of troops than necessity for reinforcing Gortschakoff. The telegraph tells us that Nesselrode is going on his travels, and it is nothing good he is preparing to whisper in the ears of great and little monarchs. The French Government will assuredly not allow itself to be caught in a trap by even the clumsy insolence of a Bomba. The strategy of Russia in war may be united with no less effect in politics. That shrewd old soldier was not to be caught by Gortschakoff's "four hours' waiting." Muscovite lures are understood in the Crimea. Let them be equally appreciated elsewhere; above all, let us not play the game of Russia by any rash notice of the conduct of Naples or other Italian sympathisers with the Czar.—*Letter from Paris*.

SARDINIA AND TUSCANY.—A diplomatic "difference" has arisen between Sardinia and Tuscany. In July last the Piedmontese Cabinet appointed Count Antonio Casati an *attaché* to the Sardinian Legation at Florence. Count Casati is the youngest son of the Lombardi (exiled) Count Gabrio Casati, who was, in 1848, the President of the Provisional Government of Lombardy, and now is a naturalised Sardinian subject and a senator of this kingdom. The appointment of the young Casati was previously communicated to the Tuscan Government, who made no objection to it. Count Casati went to Florence early in August, but when the Marquis Sauli, the Sardinian Minister there, asked the Grand Duke to leave to have the honour to introduce to him his new attaché, the Grand Duke refused to comply with that demand. It appears that the Austrian Minister and the Grand Duchess of Tuscany had strongly urged upon the Grand Duke no to receive the Sardinian attaché, and that they had succeeded in bringing about a change in the former resolution of the Tuscan Cabinet. The Sardinian Government, being informed of what had happened, have immediately recalled from Florence their Legation.

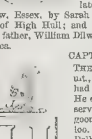
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, ESQ., F.R.S.



MR. DILLWYN died at his seat, Sketty-hall, near Swansea, on the 31st ult. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Glamorganshire, served as its High Sheriff in 1815, and was one of the knights of the shire in the Parliament of 1832. Born 21st August, 1778, he married 13th July, 1807, Mary, daughter of the late John Llewelyn, Esq., of Penllergare and Maryes-y-gerwn, and leaves surviving issue, John of Penllergare, who has taken the name Llewelyn, Lewis-Llewelyn, of Hendrefollan, Fanny Llewelyn, married to Matthew Moggridge, Esq., and Mary Ely a pedigree preserved in the Haridan Collection, the family of Dillwyn is traced from Sir John Dilwyn, of Dilwyn, county Hereford. The eldest son was son and heir of the late William Dillwyn, Esq., of Higham Lodge, Walthamstow, Essex, by Sarah his wife, daughter and heiress of Lewis Weston, Esq., of High Hall; and grandson of John Dilwyn, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose father, William Dilwyn, went from Bressonslire with Governor Penn to America.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HAY, C.B.



THE death of this gallant officer occurred on the 29th ult., at his residence in Cadogan-place. Captain Hay had been for nearly fifty years in the military service. He entered the Army as Ensign in the 52nd Foot, and served with that regiment and the 12th Light Dragoons from 1810 to 1815, from Torres Vedras to Waterloo. Subsequently, he accompanied the late Lord Dalhousie as Aide-de-Camp to America; and on his return to England, after an absence of nine years, obtained his troop in the 5th Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he continued until his final retirement, by the sale of his commission, in 1839. In 1839 he was appointed Inspecting Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, and eventually succeeded Sir Charles Rowan as Military Commissioner. Captain Hay was born in 1794, the eldest son of Robert Hay, Esq., of Lawfield and Spott, whose grandfather, Lord Alexander Hay, was fifth son of the first Marquis of Tweeddale. He married, in 1829, Sarah, daughter of Richard Sparkes, Esq., and by her (who died in March, 1854) leaves one daughter.

THE WILL OF THE LATE ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—Besides numerous private gifts, the will of the late Abbott Lawrence bequeaths 180,000 dollars for public benevolence, as follows:—The Lawrence Scientific School, 50,000 dols.; for building model lodging-houses, 50,000 dols.; Boston Public Library, 10,000 dols.; Franklin Library in the city of Lawrence, 5000 dols.; American Bible Society, 5000 dols.; American Tract Society, 5000 dols.; and Home Mission ary Society, 5000 dols. One half of the net rents of the lodging-houses is to be annually distributed to various charitable institutions in Boston, and the other half is to accumulate in order to constitute a fund for keeping the lodging houses in order.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.—A correspondent of a New York paper narrates an incident which occurred to the barque *Mary Morris*, bound from Greenock to New York:—"We left Greenock June 16. Nothing unusual occurred until the 1st of July. At noon on that day the atmosphere became cold, and a thick fog obscured all beyond a few yards of the ship. The Captain, as soon as he saw thick weather setting in, ordered 'a sharp look-out ahead.' At 1 30 p.m. the look-out gave the alarm that an iceberg was immediately ahead, and on our weather bow. Mr Bradley, the first officer, seized the wheel and put the helm up, and gave orders for heading the ship off. The orders were promptly obeyed. Captain M'Leary was at his post on the instant, and never did man exhibit more energy and presence of mind; but human foresight could not avert the calamity. Instantaneously the awful iceberg was upon us, towering 100 feet above the top of our mainmast, and presenting a front of about three quarters of a mile. It rose in ragged points to a cone, and appeared to be sloping off at the base, as the upper part projected several feet over the ship. The ship, nothing dismayed, continued to exhibit the greatest activity and the most endeavouring by such example to influence others. Finally the main had arrived; her bowsprit, jibboom, and starboard anchor were forced in across the forecastle, and the outwaster and larboard bow were stove in. At this juncture the Captain organised two gangs of passengers, and furnished them with spars to spar her off, and ordered the pumps to be sounded. The carpenter reported no water. The wind continued to blow the ship to the ice, so a gang was ordered to her bows to lear her off there, and one of the small boats to be lowered, and lines made fast for the purpose of towing. These orders met with the greatest alacrity, but the wind proved too much for us. The ship now came broadside to the berg, bringing down the foretopmast, fore and maintopgallant masts, rigging, yards, and sails with a terrible crash. The ice now began to emit sounds like the report of numerous rifles, and we were in imminent danger of the projecting portion falling and burying us beneath it. The Captain now commanded provisions and water to be prepared for the boats, at the same time ordering two more boats to be lowered for the purpose of taking another tow-line from the ice. These boats were under the command of Mr. Brown, second mate. The boats succeeded to some extent, and from an opening between the large berg and the land came a gust of wind puffed out which filled the barque's mainsail and gently moved her off. The pumps during this time were repeatedly sounded, and Mr. Bradley, the chief mate—a man of great courage, with sound forethought—was at his post, imparting hope and confidence to the passengers. In a little while the small boats were brought alongside, and all hands, through the prompt and energetic conduct of these men and the blessing of Providence, escaped the jaws of death."

A report is current that Prince Frederick William, heir-presumptive to the crown, who has left Berlin on a visit to his mother, the Princess of Prussia, at Coblentz, will afterwards proceed to England.

A few days ago, a spark from the engine propelling a cheap trip train from Sheffield fell in a field of standing barley on the side of the line, and set it on fire. The blaze was observed by some children, who immediately raised an alarm, and some men proceeding with scythes, &c., cut it down, and stayed the progress of the fire before any serious amount of damage was done.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

We intend from time to time to present to our readers some of the more remarkable contributions sent to this curious, this splendid Exhibition; for, if the great effects of this Exhibition fall short, in comprehensiveness, of that gathered together in Hyde-park in 1851, the separate articles are in many points greatly superior. The splendours of the Horticultural Building—the long line of French jewellers' cases—the marvellous array of French and Belgian machinery—the scientifically arranged products of Algeria: the timber trophy of Canada, surrounded with the raw produce and manufactures of this great colony—the wonderful Indian bazaars, which we have already produced—and the array of Lyons silks, are separate exhibitions within the Universal Exhibition, peculiar to the Palais de l'Industrie and its dependencies. The Exhibition glitters with gold, and silks, and satins, in every part; it deals in costly and the gaudy. Ladies no longer wear violets in their bonnets, but prize roses, grapes, plums, and cherries! Simple silk will no longer serve for the elaboration of a mantle or a dress: lace the most expensive, and jewels, and flowers, and feathers must be added. A toilette is no longer judged by its relation to art; it is appraised. With these preliminary remarks we will enter upon our task of presenting to our readers some of the more remarkable groups or features of the Universal Exhibition.

STATUETTES OF THE EMPERORS NAPOLEON I. AND III.

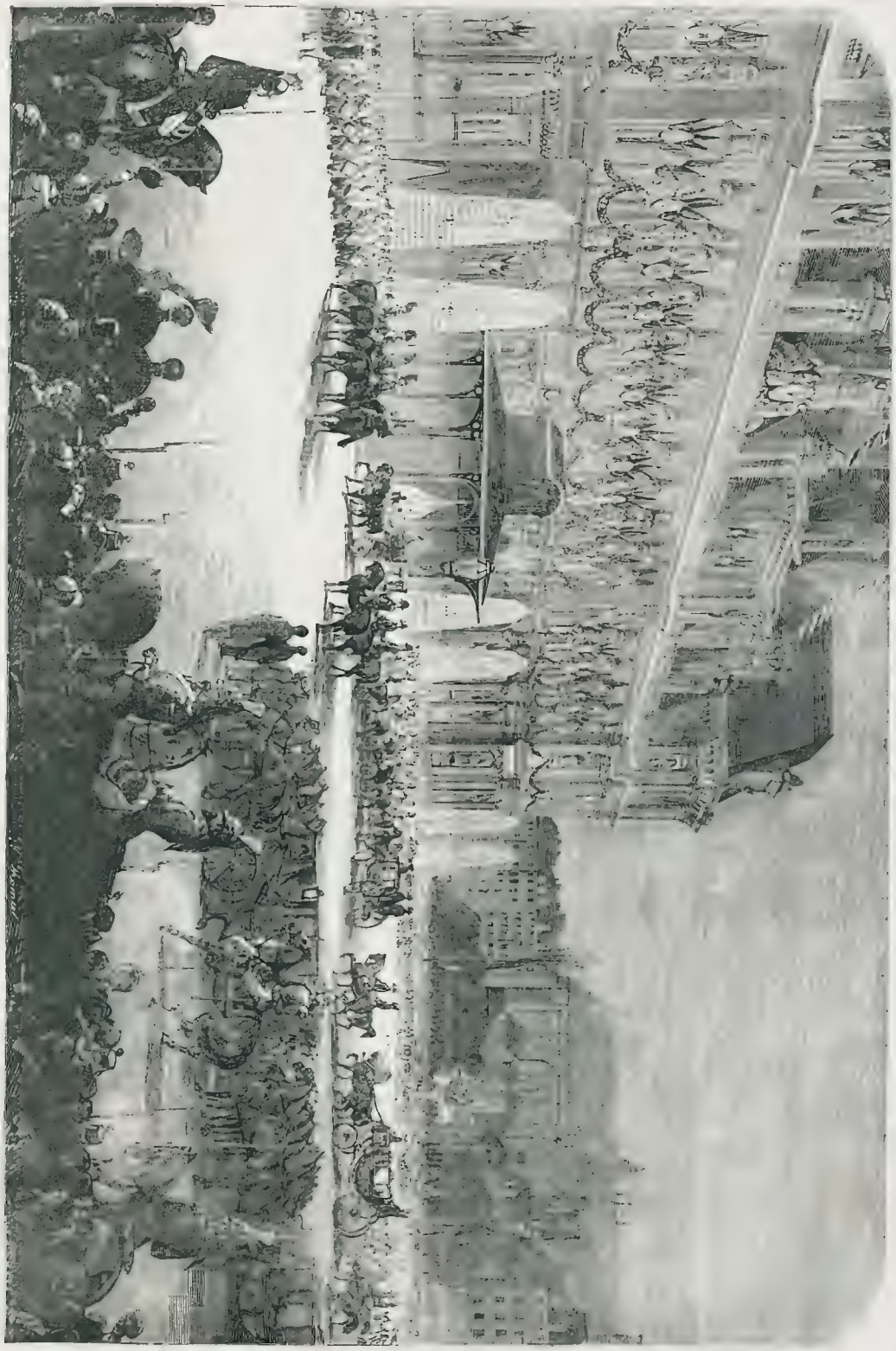
IN Mr. Hancock's exceedingly attractive display of jewellery and silverwork at the Paris Exhibition are included the two equestrian statuettes which we have engraved. These have been wrought most delicately in silver, oxidised, and represent in one instance, Napoleon crossing the Alps; and, in the other, his Majesty Napoleon III. mounted upon a spirited charger. The former of these works was produced for, and at the express command of, the present Emperor. In each case the horse was modelled by Mr. McCarthy, and the figure by M. Frerét. The highest credit to these gentlemen results from their united and truly artistic efforts. We should mention that the "Crossing the Alps" was designed by M. Eugene Lampi.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

[illegible]

SILVER STATUETTE OF NAPOLEON III. [illegible]

[illegible] OF HER MAJESTY AT THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION. [illegible]



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—THE GRAND BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—THE EXTERIOR.—(SEE PAGE 330.)

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 1, 1855.

THE daily battle of parallel against parallel, trench against trench, is the most monotonous and uninteresting of all possible encounters. It has excitement, perhaps, for the engineer, whose ingenuity is taxed to discover new positions in which to open an embrasure, or whose soul is wrapped in the probable effects of a mine; but besides his own there are few portions of an army that can feel ought but impatience at the slow progress of a siege. The impatience which characterises the soldier who does his duty in the trenches, where he sees his comrades overturned by a fragment of shell, or a splinter of stone or wood, without a chance of measuring his personal strength with that of the enemy before him, is doubtless shared in by the people of England. It certainly sets upon the spirits of your Correspondent, who asks himself whether all on home are not as tired as he is of discovering that covered way No. 6 has been heightened two feet and made thicker by six inches; that embrasure No. 9 has been opened in battery No. 10, and that the works of the new *place d'armes*, nearest the enemy, are in a fair state of completion. The most attentive observer of the advanced works will find little besides this to record, and the danger of the survey is not repaid by the descriptive result. I fear that these remarks can lead you to expect little news of the state of the siege. It is indeed so. All that can be said of it is that certain works have been strengthened, others added, and that both French and English are as active as ever in their approaches to the Redan and Malakoff. The cessation of our bombardment has given the Russians leisure again to open from these works vigorously, and they keep up, not only a sharp fire of shot and shell, but a well-fed rattle of musketry. The advanced trenches on both sides consequently present at nightfall, not only the usual spectacle of shells performing their parabola, but that of bursting lights at intervals from end to end from the small sparkling explosions of the rifle, of which the fires seem to flit like the glow of the firefly along the skirts of an Oriental woodland. A painful variety was afforded me on the night of the 29th of August to the usual episodes of the siege. Whilst the French train were unloading a powder-cart in the vicinity of their powder-magazines on the Mamelon Vert, a shell from the enemy fell into a powder-cask, ignited the magazine, and blew its contents into the air. The night was calm and the sky pure, and the explosion consequently spread alarm throughout the Camps. It shook the earth for a mile and more, and frightened the horses in Camp, whose ears cannot be considered sensitive to sounds of war. The effects of the explosion were terrific. The magazine contained ten tons of powder; and, as it exploded, it hurled the fragments of beams and stones which confined it far away into the air, filling it with blazing shreds of wood, lurid flame and smoke. The fragments falling into our trenches killed or wounded ten or fifteen men, after doing fatal execution amongst the French assembled near the spot. The horror of the moment was increased by the wild hurrah of the Russians as they witnessed the explosion. As the smoke cleared off, a dreadful sight met the eye. The spot was marked by a vast crater of jagged disintergrees, gaping in the darkness and emitting the sinking effluvia of nitre and sulphur. Fourteen soldiers and four officers lay round about, shockingly mangled, whilst the more distant parts of the battery were strewed with the apparently lifeless forms of 144 wounded men. A dead pause in the fires of besiegers and besieged was noticeable for a moment, and then the spitting sound of small arms, and the broader boom of large guns told that the work of the night would not be interrupted. By a strange chance not one of the mortars in the battery was damaged by the explosion. With the exception of this incident there was nothing during the week to disturb the usual routine of the Camps. Fears of an attack on the Tchernaya were still entertained and led to the adoption of renewed precautions, which gave us security. The Piedmontese, who are the most indefatigable of soldiers made gabionades along the assailable portions of their position, and improved their communication with the hills on which their outposts hold breastworks. The Russians, however, did not make their appearance, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique made their usual rounds by the foot of Bulboquet and Gringalet without encountering the enemy. It was thought proper, in the meanwhile, to throw back the cavalry encampment on the Tchernaya a little further from the river, in view of possible operations. Part of D'Allouville's brigade at the same time returned from Baidar, and encamped by the Chasseurs. This leads to the belief that the supply of forage in the vale is garnered. Large ricks of it have been erected at Balaclava.

On the 27th the grateful ceremony of investing our most meritorious general officers with the insignia of the Order of the Bath was performed in front of head-quarters by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. A prettily-decorated marquee had been tastefully erected in front of the house inhabited by General Simpson, under the directions of the boatswain of the *Royal Albert*—no novice, as Admiral Lyons briefly said, in the art of decoration. The Royal standard fell in drooping folds from a flagstaff in the centre, whilst on the extremities of the buildings were the "triqolor and red ensign." The Sardinian and Turkish flags were on each side of the Royal standard. A glittering crowd of officers was gathered together at two o'clock to see the ceremony. One officer from each regiment of cavalry and infantry, and subordinate corps, and two officers from the Royal Artillery, Naval Brigade, Marines, Medical and Commissariat Staffs, were invited on the occasion and a guard of honour from Sir De Lacy Evans's old division, now commanded by General Markham, was under the orders of Colonel Blane. At the hour appointed Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, dressed in his most gorgeous attire, appeared, surrounded by officers of all the Allied armies, and in the midst of deep attention, conferred the insignia of the Order on General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., was the next in order; and was followed by General Sir H. Bentinck, K.C.B.; Rear Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B.; General Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B.; General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B.; General Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B.; General Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B.; and General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B. The ceremony was witnessed by General Pelissier; and after it had taken place, a salute was fired, when the officers separated.

Scarcely an hour had elapsed after the conclusion of this ceremony, when most of those present were again assembled at another entertainment vastly different, but not less interesting. General Simpson, General Pelissier, and a host of others, honoured M. Soyer with a visit to his cooking stoves, which had been neatly arranged in a spot at the rear of the First Division. Lord Rokeby and General Pelissier were presented with the various kinds of soups by M. Soyer himself, whilst General Simpson gravely inspected the details of the portable kitchens. As usual, M. Soyer had not neglected his guests, and did not confine them to the simple comforts of broth. Jellies and champagne were handed about in profusion, and did honour at once to the maker and entertainer.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE IN ENGLAND.—His Imperial Majesty's yacht *Ariel*, which left Cherbourg at three o'clock on Sunday morning, arrived in Plymouth Sound at seven that evening, having on board Prince Napoleon and suite, consisting of Colonel De Marest, Captain De Larouchiere, R.N; Colonel Cyprnani, of the Piedmontese Army; Dr. Ryan, and Commander Feay Pisany. The yatch proceeded into the Hamoaze, and his Highness landed immediately and went to the Government House, Mount Wyse, where he was received by Port Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B. Orders had been given to receive the Prince with the usual salutes, but the non-arrival of the Admiral precluded this mark of attention. This morning Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, Commander-in-Chief; Major-General Eden, commanding the western district; Rear-Admiral Superintendent Flemridge, and other officers, went on board the *Ariel* to pay their respects to the Prince, who subsequently landed in the Admiral's state barge at Keyham

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, Sept. 10.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol, August 29.

My Lord, Since the attempt of the enemy to force the passage of the Tchernaya on the 16th inst., no movement of aggression has taken place; but all the accounts I have received tend to show a disposition on their part to renew the attack. I have considered it necessary to send the 2d Cavalry Division (composed of the 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 93rd Regiments), under the command of Lieut.-General Sir C. Campbell, to reinforce our extreme right, and they are now encamped on the slopes of the heights overhanging the village of Kamara.

I have likewise placed fifty guns and the cavalry in reserve, to act on the first appearance of the enemy.

The 50th Regiment has arrived, and I have attached it to the First Division.

The siege operations are progressing favourably; but, owing to the brightness of the nights, a large amount of work cannot be executed.

The raft bridge from the north side to the south shore has been completed, and is naturally used by the enemy, and a considerable increase of troops, with a good deal of movement, is observable in the town.

The installation of the Knights of the Bath took place yesterday at the head-quarters, and was conducted with great dignity and solemnity by Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.

The effect was most imposing, attended as the ceremony was by the naval and military commanders-in-chief of the Allied forces; and after the delivery by her Majesty's Ambassador of a peculiarly eloquent discourse upon the character and history of the most honourable order, the several Knights were respectively invested with the insignia of their class.

I transmit the weekly report of the principal medical officer, which shows a decided improvement in the health of the army, and the list of casualties to the 26th inst.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 12TH TO THE 26TH AUG. INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.

Aug. 24.—19th Foot. Corporal James Roe [illegible] Private John Lattin.—33rd Private Lewis Rowe, Henry Edgar, George Edwards [illegible] Private Rea. Henry Peat. 19th Foot. Private James Burke. 47th Private [illegible] 49th. Private George Radford. 50th Private John Riley. 93rd. M'Mahon. 97th. Private Stephen Fry.

Aug. 25.—14th Foot. Private John Lloyd. 18th Private John Kirby. Thomas Kavanagh. Philip Smyth, Thomas Donovan. 23rd Private John Arnold. 34th Private Thomas Newton. 41st Private William Rigsby. 57th. Private John Conroy. 97th [illegible]

WOUNDED.

Brevet Major R. W. [illegible], severely, 19th Foot. Lieut. [illegible] Royal Marine Light Infantry, severely. Lieut. [illegible] Engineers, severely. Captain J. F. M. Brown, severely, Royal Engineers, August 21.

Lieut. [illegible] R. Drummond, dangerously, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards. Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] severely, Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut.-Col. J. D. Lauric, slightly, 46th Foot August 2.

Lieut. W. J. Ross severely, 90th Foot. Capt. C. G. Arbuthnot, severely, Royal Artillery August 20.

Aug. 21st Battalion 1st Foot: Corporal Michael M'Mahon, severely. Privates John Creagh, [illegible] Smart, severely. 7th. Privates Thomas Brown, severely; Charles Frith, slightly. 23. Private Henry Cuesley, slightly. 19th. Privates William Cranston, John Whelan, Patrick Mahahan, severely. 20th. Private William Holmes, dangerously. Henry Wood [illegible] 33rd Corporal Charles Wynn, severely. Privates John Griffin, [illegible] severely. 34th. Private Charles Murphy, dangerously; James Gannon, slightly. 49th. Privates Owen Smith, Lachi Sullivan, Private R. Sutton. James Geoghegan, slightly. 46th. Sergeant Rodolphus Hall, severely. Private Thomas Dunn, dangerously; John Tyson, severely. 50th. Lance-Corporal John Pinding, severely. Private Patrick [illegible] slightly. 97th. Private Alexander Liddle, severely. 7th. Private Robert Green, slightly. 88th. Private John Fury, slightly. 20th. Private George Bush severely. 97th. Private M'Donald, severely. Rear Sergeant and Major Lance-Corporal William Baker, slightly.

August 23. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private Stephen Gray [illegible] slightly. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Privates Henry Turner, Daniel Baines, severely. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private James Hoy, severely. Ensign Sir Simon Alder John Ford, Henry Worthington, Adam Thompson, Joseph Baker, slightly. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Private Hugh Brennan, slightly. 3rd: Corporal Peter Galagher. [illegible] Privates Malachi Gallery, dangerously; Denis Conroy, Luke Neil, severely; Bartholomew Eagan, slightly. 14th: Private John M'Ardle, slightly. 20th. Private William Dugan, George Read, James Murphy, slightly. 23rd. Corporal James Chadwick, slightly. 30th: Private John Edwards, Edward Rose. Thomas Kiely, John Regan, severely. 34th: Privates Francis Tuite, Peter M'Grath, slightly. 33rd: Private George Herbert, severely. 41st: Private William Chapman, dangerously; Patrick Cunningham, John Hurley, Patrick M'Bride, Patrick Sweeney, slightly. 47th: Private Michael Nail, slightly. 49th: Privates Thomas Walsh, [illegible] Daniel Wilson, John Gannon, James Hallahan, severely. Private [illegible] slightly. 50th: Private Richard Hyth, severely. 69th: Sergeant Thomas M'[illegible] Private John M'Donald, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunner Patrick Gallagher, severely. Aug. 20.—3rd Foot: Privates John Tegg, severely; James Dunbar, severely. 7th. Welch, James Kearney, Patrick Cronin, dangerously; Patrick Lawler, severely. 23rd. Private Thomas Carty, dangerously. 14th: Sergeant H. Peter slightly. [illegible] slightly. 18th: Corporal Charles Sweeney, severely; Private Henry Cox, John Carey, Martin Sunday, severely, John Quilligan, Daniel Kane, Charles Collins, Hugh M'Cann, slightly. 20th: Lance Corporal William Davis, severely. Private Robert Bray, severely. James Grover, slightly. 30th: Private Thomas Hall, severely. 34th: Private W. Sullivan, slightly. 39th: Private Joseph Brown, slightly. 41st: Private Thos Carey, slightly. 46th: Martin Daly, slightly. 49th: Private Edward Hall, slightly. 50th: Private Thomas Hall, severely. 68th: Private Thos. Gannon, slightly. 88th. Corporal John Riely, severely. Private Thomas M'Manus, John Dwyer, severely. 93rd: Private Alexander Chisholm, severely. M'Loughlen, Edward Quinlan, dangerously; John Low, slightly. 97th: Private John Lennon, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private Michael O'Meara, severely. M'Neil, Christopher [illegible] Edward Connell, Patrick [illegible] Sammie, Curley, [illegible] Welch, John Fair [illegible] M'Donald, severely. General Dannenberg, was present, inquired why it was that the system of attack had not been followed up when the enemy were suffering from disease, and had not those reinforcements which our ranks included in our guarantee. Prince Menschikoff answered that the assertions were false, and that there had never been any want of either provisions or munitions in the Crimea or elsewhere. Prince Menschikoff retorted that the Minister of War did not know what he was saying; and that a person who had neither powder nor ammunition was incompetent to give an opinion on that question. If the Emperor had not dissolved the Council, by ordering General Aide-de-Camp Count Alexis Orloff to institute an inquiry, with the view of ascertaining the truth of the two statements, no one knows to what length the dispute might have gone. The continuance of the war will destroy the military reputation of Prince Gortschakoff, as it has already done with regard to Prince Dolgorucky, Prince Menschikoff, General Dannenberg, and many others. General Perowski, known for his unfortunate expedition to Khiva, and who [illegible] a Minister of the Apanage is already spoken of as his successor.—*Letter from St. Petersburgh, Sept. 4.*

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.—The crime of homicide continues to prevail all over the country to an extent which in any other country than this would be taken as a proof that civil society was completely disorganised. Our familiarity with such a relief. These two cases occurred at different times; the disputes were short and sudden, and followed by a speedy death. Another affair appears to have ended as tragically on equally slight provocation. In a recent number I alluded to the murder (on the Sonora Mining River) one man "rubbed against or pushed" another several times. This offence was expiated with the offender's life, for the man "pushed" struck him on "the head with a bar of steel" which he "suddenly seized, and he "fled about four hours afterwards." The murderer "slipped from the crowd and made his escape." Both were known and their names are given, but no [illegible] was made at any prosecution for such a [illegible] This case is the more remarkable from the novelty of the weapon being anything else than a revolver. At Onve [illegible] a gambling-table, two Chilians were killed on the spot, and [illegible] a person, in difficulty over a game of cards, a man [illegible] In Tuolumne a blacksmith unluckily asserted that one of his [illegible] say rather too much about a robbery which he committed at [illegible] from this "a dispute arose, angry words ensued, both were armed, and the quarrel ended" by the poor blacksmith being "shot dead in his own shop." In a case of attempted resistance to an officer at the law, the man resisting, although he had no fire arms, only a knife, was shot down by a looker-on, who seemed determined neither to "take a prisoner nor give quarter," if one may judge from the report of the case. To these cases may be added the [illegible] of one [illegible] gentleman who was shot dead in a duel fought with double-barr [illegible] with ball, instances of forty pieces, for writing a newspaper [illegible] Northern Mines.—*Letter from San Fran*

among other articles of cargo, an engine for a small steamer said to be there, but the opportune arrival of some of the squadron off the port prevented her leaving. As I found her deserted, and her sails, boat, and anchors are not to be found, she will be destroyed.

I am disappointed in not having succeeded in opening a communication with the inhabitants, who have fled from the town; for I hoped to obtain the release of the two English prisoners they have among them; I learn, however, from the Americans that they are very well treated.

In conclusion, I desire to add that, although it has necessarily been a great disappointment to the squadron under my command to find upon arrival at this place, more than 3000 miles outside their station, that the enemy had escaped, and the batteries were deserted, yet their Lordships will not fail to observe that not the less credit is due for the great zeal and anxiety that has been shown by each of the officers and men employed, in the hope of being in time to take part in the anticipated operations at this port."

The best understanding subsisted between Captain Penaurs, of the [illegible] and me; and I cannot say too much in favour of the zeal and activity he displayed to meet every wish of mine, and to keep the appointed rendezvous; the same continues with respect to Admiral Fanshawe.

I am, &c., H. W. BRUCE.

The Secretary of the Admiralty [illegible] Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief [illegible] off Baltic, July 17, 1855.

SIR,—I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, before leaving Petropaulovski, I succeeded in opening a communication with Captain Martinhoff, the temporary governor of that place, who had retired into the interior, having for its object the release of two prisoners taken last year, as reported in my general letter of the 15th ult.

Having forwarded a safe conduct to Captain Martinhoff, through the kind offices of an American resident in Petropaulovski, that officer sent 150 versts inland for them, and on their arrival, on the 26th ult., delivered them up to Captain Houston, of her Majesty's ship *Trincomalee*, and three Russians had been detained on board the French brig *Oscgalo* since last year, were given in exchange.

The two men proved to be William Gas[illegible] ordinary seaman of her Majesty's ship *Pique*, and Pierre Langois, of the [illegible] frigate *Forte*. The latter will be handed over to the *Forte*, on my arrival at San Francisco, and the former will, at his own request, be appointed to the *Brisk*, his proper ship during the period for which he engaged, as he appears to have been treated with much kindness during the time they have been in the hands of the enemy.

I have, &c., H. W. BRUCE

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

RUSSIAN POLICE.—A police officer was once requested by the Emperor Alexander to hunt up a book which contained most republican sentiments, but which, as he had been informed, had reached his Court. "I trust to you," said he, "to find out the owner and to punish him." The officer went away, but returned in a few days with the book. "Your Majesty will find the owner will be sent to the fortress." Within a few days the officer returns. "Where is the book? Who is the culprit?" "Your Majesty will find the book in the cabinet of the Empress Marie Fedorovna, on the writing-table behind the first row of books." So it was.—*Recollections of Russia, by a German Nobleman.*

THE CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—On the night of the 7th the French General telegraphed to Paris:—"Our artillery has been firing during the last twenty-four hours. A French shell has this day fired a Russian frigate, which is burning now." This is the second ship destroyed by the advanced artillery of the Allies. It is pretty evident, therefore, that the remainder of the Russian squadron, which was so brave at Sinope, has no longer a harbour to shelter it from our shot and shell if the enemy may not reach. One of the most positive orders of the Czar Nicholas was, when the war commenced, to save the shipping at any cost. The Admirals were not to be tempted by the protestation of the foe, by the most inviting offers of the enemy. If half a dozen vessels of the Allied squadrons were burning the Imperial stores of a depôt within sight of the Russian fleet, they were not to venture out. In this they have been most faithful to their Imperial Master, should run the chance of being damaged. The paternal Government of Russia cares not for private property. On more than one occasion we hear of the Russian fleet having left its harbours for Sweden, or even St. Petersburg to leave their stone prison, but the request has always been denied. If a Russian ship of war can only get sight of the enemy, steam is put on, and sail crowded for the natural port. Such is the instruction of the Czar from home. If we ever get a Russian ship, it will be by fishing for it. It is quite possible, that Russia find our guns capable of doing further damage to their shipping, the *Leader Apostle* and *Prince* may be raised from the surface of the water, and do that peculiar land duty invented by Russian admirals. The jealousy which the Czar and his Government show about the navy should convince the Allies what are the real resources of Russia. The present navy may be repaired in a very brief space of time, but a Russian fleet will take years to build and make efficient.—*Letter from Paris*

THE CZAR AND HIS COUNSELLORS. On the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's despatch announcing the failure at the Tchernaya, the Emperor Alexander immediately summoned a Council of War, composed of all his most competent Generals. The Emperor read the despatch to them, and a discussion took place as to the best means to be adopted in order to restore confidence to the troops the moral courage which this defeat had shaken. Thereupon the Emperor ordered an inquiry into the conduct of General Read. The Emperor, addressing himself to Prince Dolgorucky, the Minister of War, and bitterly upbraided him for his innocence, while he [illegible] in not keeping the army well supplied with all the necessary munitions of war. Prince Dolgorucky gruffly answered that the assertions were false, and that there had never been any want of either provisions or munitions in the Crimea or elsewhere. Prince Menschikoff retorted that the Minister of War did not know what he was saying; and that a person who had neither powder nor ammunition was incompetent to give an opinion on that question. If the Emperor had not dissolved the Council, by [illegible] General Aide-de-Camp Count Alexis Orloff to institute an inquiry, with the view of ascertaining the truth of the two statements, no one knows to what length the dispute might have gone. The continuance of the war will destroy the military reputation of Prince Gortschakoff, as it has already done with regard to Prince Dolgorucky, Prince Menschikoff, General Dannenberg, and many others. General Perowski, known for his unfortunate expedition to Khiva, and who [illegible] a Minister of the Apanage is already spoken of as his successor.—*Letter from St. Petersburgh, Sept. 4.*

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DESPATCHES FROM REAR-ADMIRAL BRUCE.

Admiralty, Sept. 10.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Pacific station:—

President. at Petropaulovski, June 15, 1855

SIR,—I have to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, arriving off this port on the 30th of May, I found the place completely evacuated, not a vestige of gun, or person to be seen; nothing but empty embrasures and deserted houses

I entered the inner harbour on the following day in the *Barracouta*, accompanied by Captain Penaurs, of the French frigate *Alcaste*, when we found three American ships (residents left), from whom we learned that the Russian ships named in the margin (*Aurora*, 44; *Dvina*, 20; *Obaniza*, 20; transports *Baikal*, *Irtisch*) were cut through the ice and took their departure, on the 17th (4th) April, with all the guns and munitions of war, the soldiers and Government *employés*, 600 in number but of their destination we could obtain no clue.

I reached the rendezvous, lat. 50 N., in Ha[illegible] on the 14th of May, and the *Fox* and *Miranda* on the 15th, the remainder of the squadron and *Barracouta* had been there since the 14th of April. Great credit is due to Captain O'Callaghan and Commander Stirling for the zealous exertion by which they effected this object; and their Lordships will remark the promptitude with which they were dispatched by Rear-Admiral Sir Fanshawe Martin.

The French frigate *Alcaste*, and the *Brisk*, were in the vicinity of the rendezvous at the same time; but the prevalence of thick fogs and adverse weather prevented my seeing the Bay of Acoutska before the 20th ult., when six of the ships being together, I trusted to the prompt appearance of the seventh, and accordingly proceeded to the port in tow of the *Barracouta*, followed by the *Alcaste* in tow of the *Brisk*. The *Dido*, *Pique*, and *Encounter* arrived the same evening.

Commander Stirling, of her Majesty's steam-sloop *Barracouta*, while separated from the squadron, having, during a break in the fog, looked into the anchorage to see if it was there, took, with much judgment, that opportunity of reconnoitring the harbour; and I was informed by him of the ships being no longer in it.

The *Amphitrite*, from Honolulu, having met me on the 11th inst., while I was in the act of following the Russian ships into the Sea of Ochotsk, has given me such information as to convince me that a considerable force of French force was already there, instead of proceeding I despatched her Majesty's ships *Pique* and *Barracouta* on the 13th, and *Amphitrite* on the 14th, to reinforce the squadron of Sir James Stirling at the mouth of the Amoor. The *Encounter* sailed on the 12th for Sir James Stirling's rendezvous at Hakodadi, in the Strait of Makamai, to inform his Excellency of the movements of the other ships, in case he should not have left there. The *Amphitrite* will rejoin my flag off Sitka, as soon as Captain Frederick finds her services are not required in the Sea of Ochotsk.

Resuming the subject of Petropaulovski, I would observe that the enemy must have worked in an indefatigable manner after the departure of the Allied squadron last year, as we found a fort for 24 guns, which had been constructed with much skill and labour, by means of fascines strongly bound together, 25 feet thick, staked and filled in with earth, and some of them dished round, with covered ways leading from one to the other, and breastplanked in the rear. Every possible preparation had been made to receive prior to the orders arriving from St. Petersburg to evacuate it.

I caused the batteries to be destroyed, but, having met with no opposition approaching Petropaulovski, I considered it a point of honour to respect the town.

I found hidden in the Rakovia Harbour a fine Russian [illegible] called the *Anna*, built at Abo in 1853. She would have sailed from here weeks since for Aian, with the family of the governor of the place, and

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DESTRUCTION OF PETROPAULOVSKI AND FLIGHT OF THE RUSSIANS.

By the mail-steamer from the United States, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, we have full accounts of the operations of the Allied fleets against the Russian possessions on the northern shores of the Pacific Ocean, both in Asia and America. These accounts reached the United States by way of California.

It will be recollected that the Allied squadron in the Pacific made an attack upon Petropaulovski in the early part of last September; and having been rather roughly handled sailed southward without having effected the reduction of the place. Petropaulovski is the capital of Kamschatka, and is a place of considerable importance. It is situated on a kind of inner bay, divided from the outer one by a sand bar, which runs parallel to the town, leaving a narrow entrance for vessels seeking the inner harbour. It will be recollected that the *Dwina* was moored behind this bar when the first attack was made on the place, and, being completely sheltered from the guns of the Allied fleet, did good execution.

From time to time intelligence has been received of the movement of all the vessels belonging to the Allied fleet in the Pacific to the northward during the past spring, and it appears that it was determined that another attack was to be made on Petropaulovski, and its reduction was to be effected at any cost. Accordingly, in the early part of last May the Allied fleet, augmented by the arrival of other vessels of war, appeared before the devoted town, and commenced preparations for the attack. When they approached sufficiently near to be able to discern objects on the shore, they were greatly surprised to find that the American flag had been substituted for the Russian, and that a most extraordinary stillness reigned around. On landing they found that the town had been deserted and not a single human being remained save two Yankees, and a Frenchman who acted as their servant. From them they learned that orders had come from Siberia for the removal of the Russian troops to the garrison at the mouth of the Amoor river, and that the inhabitants had also fled to the village of Avatscha, some miles distant. Immediately after the desertion of the place, the American flag was hoisted by the two Americans, who remained behind, as a signal to the Allied fleet, which it appears was expected. The town, after the desertion of the garrison and the inhabitants, presented of course a very lonely appearance. Packs of dogs scoured through the silent streets in search of food. The houses were all tenantless, and a solemn stillness reigned around.

It appears that on the morning of the 17th last fall, it was determined to strengthen the fortifications of the place, in order that they might be able to give them a warmer reception on their second appearance. The fortifications were composed of logs of wood, fascines, and earth, about fifteen feet in thickness; and the embrasures indicated the fact that no less than fifty one guns were mounted. Some of these of the heaviest calibre; but, strange to say, not one of the guns, nor any of the ammunition and stores, could be found by the Allies when they arrived there last May. They were either carried to the Amoor river, or buried. The probability is that they were disposed of in the latter way. The arsenals, magazines, &c., which were principally frame buildings, were burned down by the Allies, and all the property belonging to the Government which could be found was destroyed. The stores and private dwellings were, however, scrupulously respected.

From the two Americans the Allies learned the particulars of the exodus of the garrison and the inhabitants. It appears that on the receipt of the news of the defeat, on the first attack, in England, the English screw-steamer *Barracouta*, fourteen guns, and the steamer *Encounter*, six guns, were ordered from China to Petropaulovski, to watch the movements there. Both lay off the coast, some distance from the town, during the whole spring; but on the 17th April the whole garrison embarked on board the *Aurora* and the *Dwina*, and four merchantmen, and, taking with them all their stores and ammunition, set sail for the Amoor river. The move ment was not perceived on board the English steamers in consequence of the thickness of the weather occasioned by the snow and fogs. The inhabitants all moved to the village of Avastcha, where the wife of the commandant also remained, not being able to proceed with the troops in consequence of the delicate state of her health at that time.

Before leaving, the Allies destroyed all the fortifications, and erected a fence around the graves of Admiral Price, and the English and French who fell on that occasion, having been drawn into an ambuscade while marching upon one of the batteries by which the harbour was protected. It is difficult to divine what were the reasons of the Russians in abandoning the place. It was well fortified both by nature and art, and the result of the first attack showed that the place could be successfully defended even against a larger force than the Allies could muster in the Pacific.

The *Obligado*, Captain de Koenouru, which arrived at San Francisco on the 18th July, left at Petropaulovski, the British man-of-war *Trincomalee*, on board of which two Russian prisoners had been placed, for the purpose of exchanging them for a French sailor who had both his arms cut off in the attack made on the place by the Allies first, and was left behind when it was captured by the Russians. It is stated that he received the kindest treatment. The British frigates *Pique* and *Amphitrite*, after the destruction of the works at Petropaulovski, sailed for the Ochotsk Sea. The English vessels were to proceed to Vancouver's Island, and the French to San Francisco. A portion of the fleet was to remain at the North for some time, and cruise around the Aleutian Islands.

In a despatch dated Petropaulovski, from Rear-Admiral Fourichon, of the French fleet, he states, after briefly recapitulating the facts above enumerated, that the Russian garrison, numbering some 1200 men, had doubtless sailed for the mouth of the Amoor river, which drains the southern portion of Siberia, and flows into the Gulf of Sachalien, an arm of the Sea of Ochotsk. They left for this point on the 17th of April, and were there before the French and English arrived at Kamschatka. This river is regarded as the dividing line between China and Asiatic Russia, and at its mouth is a very strong series of fortifications, which have been greatly strengthened from time to time by the Russians. It is thought by some of the officers of the *Obligado* that the immense armament of Petropaulovski was carried there with the garrison.

After the destruction of Petropaulovski, a portion of the Allied fleet paid a visit to Sitka: but the compact between the Russian and British Governments, whereby the Russian-American Company and the Hudson's Bay Company are mutually exempted from an assault on land from either of the two belligerent Powers, was completely respected by the Allies. The object of their visit seems merely to have been to ascertain whether any naval force belonging to the Czar was to be found in that quarter, and, satisfied upon this point, the Admirals did not think proper to exercise a right reserved in the compact of blockade.

On arriving off the harbour the Allied ships did not enter, but the English and French Admirals, with their suites, embarked on board the English steamer *Brisk*, and entered the port. They were waited upon by a boat from the shore containing the Governor of the Settlement, who communicated the information that, in accordance with the spirit of the treaty between England and their Government, no preparations for defence had been done necessary, and that none had been made. If the French Admiral should think proper to assail the town, no resistance would be offered, and they could only ask that they be taken on board the men-of-war as prisoners, for if their defences against the hostile Indians were destroyed and the town burnt, the whole population—men, women, and children—would be at the mercy of the savages, who surrounded the place in such numbers that their destruction would be inevitable.

The fleet arrived at Sitka in twenty three days from Petropaulovski, and sailed on the 13th July for San Francisco.

SEA OF AZOFF.—CURIOUS FACT.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the captain of a Hull vessel:—"I forgot to tell you that I had an Englishman living on board nearly a fortnight, some time ago. He had been knocking about here five or six years. He had been an engineer in the Russian service; but would not serve any more on the war breaking out, and has been doing nothing at Kertch ever since, yet the authorities would allow him to leave the country. He is now on board H.M.S. Terrible, as interpreter, and is getting 7s. 6d. per day. He was very badly off when I took him on board; but now he is all right, and is liked very much. He says he shall never forget me as long as he lives. It appears by what he told me that the Russians have been receiving a great many supplies through Kertch—not only provisions, but also guns and men. The guns came from a place a few miles to Kertch over Don, above Taganrog, at Rostoff, where there is a very large foundry for cannon. The soldiers even came from Moscow by Kertch to get to Sebastopol, which seems rather strange when you look at the map of Russia. And if you trace the river Don from Taganrog to its source, you will find that it approaches very near to Moscow, and when once embarked on that river can ride all the way to Kertch, which would make a material difference to them on their arrival at Sebastopol; for one would think that if they had to march all the way, especially in the summer time in a burning hot sun, they would not be of much use for a few weeks after the arrival.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.—Every year each Mussulman family receives one or two sheep at the fete of the Courban-Bairam. This custom has just afforded the population of Constantinople an occasion of patriotism, for the Government, having begged the Imauns to recommend the inhabitants to give the sheepskins for the use of the troops in the approaching winter, not less than 60,000 were collected on the second day of the fete at the bridge of Galata.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRA FIELD ALLOWANCE TO THE ARMY.—VICTORIA R.—Whereas we deem it expedient to grant a field allowance to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of our regular army, when engaged in active operations in the field against an enemy: our will and pleasure is, that from the 1st day of July, 1855, every non-commissioned officer and soldier then serving in the field, and every other non-commissioned officer and soldier from the date of arrival at the seat of war, shall be entitled to the field allowance of sixpence a day in addition to his daily pay, to be continued to him so long as he shall remain on active duty in the field. During the period of a non commissioned officer or soldier being in hospital his field allowance will cease, but will be allowed from the day he returns to duty in the field. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 16th day of August, 1855, in the 19th year of our reign. By her Majesty's command. PANMURE.

MAJOR CLAREMONT, lately attached to the Staff of the French army in the Crimea, has been appointed Military Commissioner in Paris, in the place of Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley Torrens, deceased.

SOME of the huts contracted for by Messrs. Lucas, Brothers, of Lowestoft, are now in the course of shipment for the Crimea. The huts for the soldiers, of which Messrs. Lucas have provided fifty three, are designed to accommodate twenty-two men each, and are 32 feet by 16 feet.

IN consequence of much inconvenience having been occasioned to the public service by repeated applications having been made by the relatives and friends of seamen, soldiers, and marines serving in the East, notice has been given that no application will be attended to unless addressed to the proper departments. Inquiries relative to persons belonging to the household troops are to be addressed to the commanding officer of the regiment in which the soldier is serving, Orderly-room, Horse guards; and for soldiers serving in the Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Foreign Legion, Land Transport Corps, &c., to the War office, Horse Guards. Inquiries relative to persons serving in the Fleet to be made to the Admiralty. Relatives, &c., of persons in contract transports must apply for information to the owners or agents of the respective ships.

THE recruiting for the division of the Land Transport Corps now in course of formation has been very successful, and a large body are now assembled at the head quarters, at Horfield Barracks, in the vicinity of Bristol. The number to be enrolled is 3000, and upwards of two-thirds have already been raised. These are to be "drivers," with a small remuneration than the other branches sent out, but they are to be officered upon a similar system. The whole are now undergoing active and systematic drill in the large barrack-square. Horfield Barracks are the head quarters for the entire force.

AN active transport corps is being organised in connection with the Turkish Contingent. A large number of discharged soldiers are being engaged for the purpose of artillery, engineers, &c., of which corps, so far as the English portion is concerned, will be a very efficient one

THE whole of the batteries at the mouth of the Tyne are being strongly fortified. A half-moon battery will be erected at the end of the Lawe Cliffs; and the Spanish Battery, which has been in a ruinous state the time of the Spanish Armada, is being reconstructed. These defences will completely command the mouth of the harbour. Four more powerful big steamers have left the Tyne for Constantinople. About a dozen of these craft have gone to the East during the year.

THE *Neptune*, 120, *St. George*, 120, *Malaca*, 17, and *Rosamond*, 6, are ordered immediately to Lisbon, the two latter steam vessels in attendance upon the sailing three-deckers. The *Neptune* and *Rosamond* left Spithead on Sunday afternoon, and the *St. George* and *Malacca* next day. The squadron goes to pay homage to the King of Portugal on his coming to the throne, on the 16th inst. (to-morrow), and to assist in inaugurating that event. The *Simspared*, 71, steam-ship, Captain Williams, which is to proceed to the Black Sea to-day, with mortars and munitions of war, is also ordered to put in at Lisbon on the same object.

A SMALL locomotive engine called "The Alliance," was sent from the railway foundry, Leeds, last week, for Balaclava. The engine is what is called a tank engine, with 11-inch cylinders, 17 inches stroke, six wheels of three feet coupled, and is intended for the use of Lieut. Wilkinson, agent. The words "the Alliance," and the national flags of England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia were painted on the engine.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE and Lieutenant Horsey, of the Royal Marine Artillery, arrived all the Sebastopol on Saturday to take charge of and conduct to head quarters at Portsmouth the Royal Marine Artillery detachments serving in the nine mortar-vessels lately returned from the Baltic. The steam-vessel *Fearless*, Master-Gunner Chichester, will be selected them from their respective vessels, and proceeded with them for Chatham Marine Barracks. They were to leave Chatham next morning for Portsmouth. An early inquiry is ordered to take place at Sheerness by a committee of officers appointed by the Admiralty and Ordnance Departments, to ascertain the cause of the bursting of the mortars.

THE Board of Admiralty have invited tenders to be sent into Somerset-house, London, for vessels to convey about 2000 tons of ordnance stores to Balaclava. The stores are light, being chiefly composed of timber of 11 feet lengths. The vessels to be quite ready to receive cargo, and to be tendered for at a rate per day per ton for such stores delivered. To-day, the 11th instant, at noon, is the last hour for receiving tender.

NOTICES have been issued warning men who belong to the Naval Coast Volunteers not to enlist in the regiments of the Line, the Militia, or the East India Company's service, as they will thereby render themselves liable to imprisonment for six months.

THE Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry is now on permanent duty at Worcester, under the command of Colonel Lord Ward, who has just returned from the Crimea. The regiment is 300 strong. The Colonel has provided each trooper with a new saddle and bridle, and small portmanteau, to be strapped behind the saddle, in lieu of the haversack, to which the men objected

DURING the past week, an experiment has been carried on in the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, to ascertain the durability of two different kinds of vents for iron guns. Two 8 inch 65 cwt. guns will be employed, which were brought down to the Butt, one of them having the ordinary iron vent, and the other a copper vent. Each gun was loaded with cartridge of 12 lb. and one shot, and two hundred rounds were fired off from each. the guns being fired as quick as if engaged in action. When the number of rounds was done, and the guns examined, it was found that the one with the iron vent had begun to get enlarged, and the copper one had not been in the least disturbed. The experiment was carried on under the superintendence of Captain A. Vandeleur, instructor of Royal gun factories.

ON the night of the 14th ult. a terrific hurricane swept over the Mosquito coast, involving the total loss of her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Wolverine*. Her cutter reached San Juan del Sur on the 16th with despatches for the station flagship *Diamond*. The latter left Aspinwall to render immediate assistance, and she left for the scene of disaster as soon as steam was got up. Some of the circumstances mentioned in the paragraph give ground for hope that the loss of the ship may not be so complete as here affirmed, or at least that all lives are saved.

A VERY useful addition is about to made to the Army in the shape of a new corps of "instructors of musketry," which is to be immediately organised on a permanent footing. The head-quarters will be at Hythe, where there will be always stationed a commandant, with pay at staff colonel; a captain, with an allowance of £150 a year; a subaltern with £100, in addition to their ordinary regimental pay; a paymaster and quartermaster, and a surgeon. with a sergeant-major, five first-class instructors, a clerk, an armourer, and twelve privates as fatigue men. These will also be present, in the first instance, with one captain, nine subalterns, 100 first-class instructors, and 100 second class instructors, who, as soon as they are sufficiently experienced, will be distributed among the depôt battalions, and regiments, as the Commander-in-Chief may direct. The officers may be employed in inspecting and reporting for the information of the authorities. The 205 instructors are to be chosen from sergeants and corporals, or occasionally privates especially recommended by their commanding officers: they must be intelligent, unmarried, not exceeding five years' service, of active habits, able to write from dictation, and with a [illegible] They will be exempted from [illegible] instructor, who will be responsible that the system, as taught at Hythe, is efficiently carried out in the regiment to which he belongs.

THE BRITISH CAVALRY. In consequence of the daily apprehension of an attack, the English cavalry is regularly turning out every morning and coming down to the valley, as it was hazardous for the grooms to be picked off, and watching an opportunity to revenge them. The disasters which befell our cavalry last year have left no trace; and, phœnix-like, it has arisen more brilliant than ever from its ashes. The Russians, it is said, think they might say, if anything human could be called so. Horses and men are in excellent condition—as fit for work as any cavalry can be. It would, however, not be at all desirable that this daily turnout should continue. It has, indeed, the advantage of saving the turning out for parade, so that the horses rest after they come back from the valley, except to go down for water; but if those daily morning rides are to last, they will soon bring down the horses in condition, and then they would have some difficulty in facing a Crimea. winter, even in good stables.—*Letter from the Camp.*

The coal proprietors of Upper Austria are about to form a joint stock company for the working of their mines. A branch railway, connecting it at Lambach [illegible] about to be made, in order to join the [illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Earl Granville will continue in attendance on the Queen, at Balmoral, until the week after next, when he will be relieved by the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, who is detained in town by public business

The Emperor of the French left Paris on Tuesday for the Camp at St. Omer, to review the troops under orders for the Crimea

The Queen, upon the recommendation of Sir William Molesworth, has appointed Mr. Hincks, a distinguished member of the Canadian Legislature, to the Governorship of Barbadoes.

Private letters from Berlin speak of the King of Prussia's health as being seriously impaired. His breathing has become difficult.

The Earl of Ellesmere will be the Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire, in the room of the Earl of Sefton, deceased.

It is positively asserted (says the *Cologne Gazette*) that Lord Westmoreland will not again return to Vienna as Ambassador; but Lady Westmoreland has just arrived there from Prague

A letter from Munich states that King Maximilian had been attacked slightly with fever, which, it was thought, would prevent his Majesty from being present at the opening of the Chambers next week.

The Queen, on her visit to France, did not escape the petitioning fraternity. No fewer than 100,000 petitions, or begging letters, were forwarded to her.

The Sultan has ordered that the fête days of the Sovereigns in alliance with the Sublime Porte shall for the future everywhere in his dominions be celebrated with great ceremony.

Her Majesty has caused a letter to be written to Mdlle. Bonheur, expressive of her admiration of her picture—a rather exceptional, and therefore very complimentary, manner of announcing Royal gratification.

The Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolajewitch is at present building a splendid palace. Marbles of Finland and Siberia have been ordered for the new ornament of the Russian capital

Lord and Lady Brougham have been receiving a succession of visitors at Brougham Hall, Penrith. The noble and learned Lord will complete the 76th year of his age on the 19th inst., when a party will be entertained at the hall to celebrate the event.

The Princess Royal of Sweden has had the misfortune to break her arm at the baths of Sandefjord.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by her youthful family, left the Duchess of Cambridge's residence at Kew on Monday, on her return to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Strelitz.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington killed on Friday, the 7th of September, with his own gun, at Withington, near Erville Hall, 219 partridges, 7 hares, 4 landrails, and 3 rabbits; together 233 head.

A letter in the *Patrie* contradicts the telegraphic report of Count Nesselrode being about to travel, and affirms that he has no intention of leaving St. Petersburg.

Sir James Hudson, British Ambassador to the Court of Turin, has sent 50*l.* to the committee of the fund for the Piedmontese troops in the Crimea.

Last Sunday afternoon the Rev. Dr. M'Neil, of Liverpool, preached in the open air at Buxton. The rev. gentleman took his stand in the colonnade of the Crescent, and preached a powerful and eloquent sermon to a large and attentive audience.

The Papal See has no Nuncios at present in Spain, Sardinia, Switzerland, Brazil, and New Grenada.

Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte (Prince of Canino) was expected to arrive in Glasgow early this week, to attend the meeting of the British Association in that city

Mr. Charles Dickens intends visiting Sheffield early in December, in order to give a reading for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institution of that town.

The Committee of the London City Mission has acknowledged a donation of £500, as "A thank-offering from the other members of his family for the recovery of Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., from severe illness."

Marshal Radetzki last week fêted his fiftieth anniversary as his promotion to the grade of General. He is eighty-nine years of age, and has served seventy-one years

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., has gone to Portugal for the purpose of examining the state of the vineyards, the stocks of wines and the vintage; especially in Oporto district, to obtain the best information upon the subject of a reduced duty.

Great changes are proposed in the Spanish Court. The great dignitaries of the Palace are to be reduced to three—the intendant, the major-domo, and the secretary of the Queen. The household of the King is to be placed on a military footing, and four colonels are to form his staff.

The recently-circulated report, that the editorship of the *Quarterly Review* had passed into the hands of Mr. Stanley is contradicted. No change has taken place.

The *Adelaide Reporter*, speaking of the first assembly ball, attended by the new Governor and his lady, says: "We may remind our readers that the dancing commences precisely at eight, and finishes sternly at two o'clock."

Le Chevalier Paolo Balbo, youngest son of Count Cesar, goes to join the army of the East as a common soldier

The fortune left by the late Baron Diedritch of Vienna to his grandson, Prince Sulkowsky, amounts to eighteen millions of florins (about £1,800,000). There were found in the cellar twenty-two bags, each containing 1000 ducats in gold, and in different chests securities out of date, and lost, for a sum of 188,000 florins

It has been determined to entertain Mr. Gavan Duffy at a public banquet previous to his departure for Australia. A committee propose to make the banquet a tribute of respect to Mr. Duffy from his friends and admirers of all political and religious denomination

The *Diritto* announces that the widow of General Pepe has sent a subscription of 500 fr. to the Society of Italian Emigration.

Francis Rodbury, Esq., barrister-at-law, the Commissioner appointed by the Master in Chancery to wind up the affairs of the National Land Company, is travelling through Yorkshire to receive claims.

M. Taxile Delord, the well-known writer in the *Charivari*, has joined the staff of the *Siecle*.

The concession has been granted to a French company for the construction of the railway from Ancona to Rome and Civita Vecchia.

Another musical festival is contemplated by the gentlemen of Bradford, to be held in their Town-hall next year.

Letters from Naples of the 1st say that the bastinado has been done away with in that kingdom, on the remonstrance of the Archduke Ferdinand Max during a visit he has just made to that city.

St. Petersburg journals announce that an Exhibition of Fine Arts will be held in that capital this year—in spite of the war.

A dramatic performance was given in the Chesterfield Theatre, on Wednesday evening, by the officers of the Chatsworth Rifles, in aid of the Crimean fund.

The members of the London Society of Arts were entertained by the Paris Commissioners of the Exhibition, last week, in the handsome apartments used for the Friday evening receptions

A woman has been accidentally poisoned at Battle, in Sussex, owing to taking arsenic by mistake for carbonate of soda. Even when she became aware of the error, she foolishly kept the matter secret until it was too late.

The Belgian Government has directed M. Stas, professor of chemistry at the Military School of Brussels, and M. Quetelet, professor of chemistry applied to medicine, at the University of Liege, to examine and report on the measures adopted in France for the condemnation of deleterious gases in manufactories of chemical products.

A company has been established for the purpose of working coals in the valley of the Damoodah, in Bengal, and of supplying the market of Calcutta for that article.

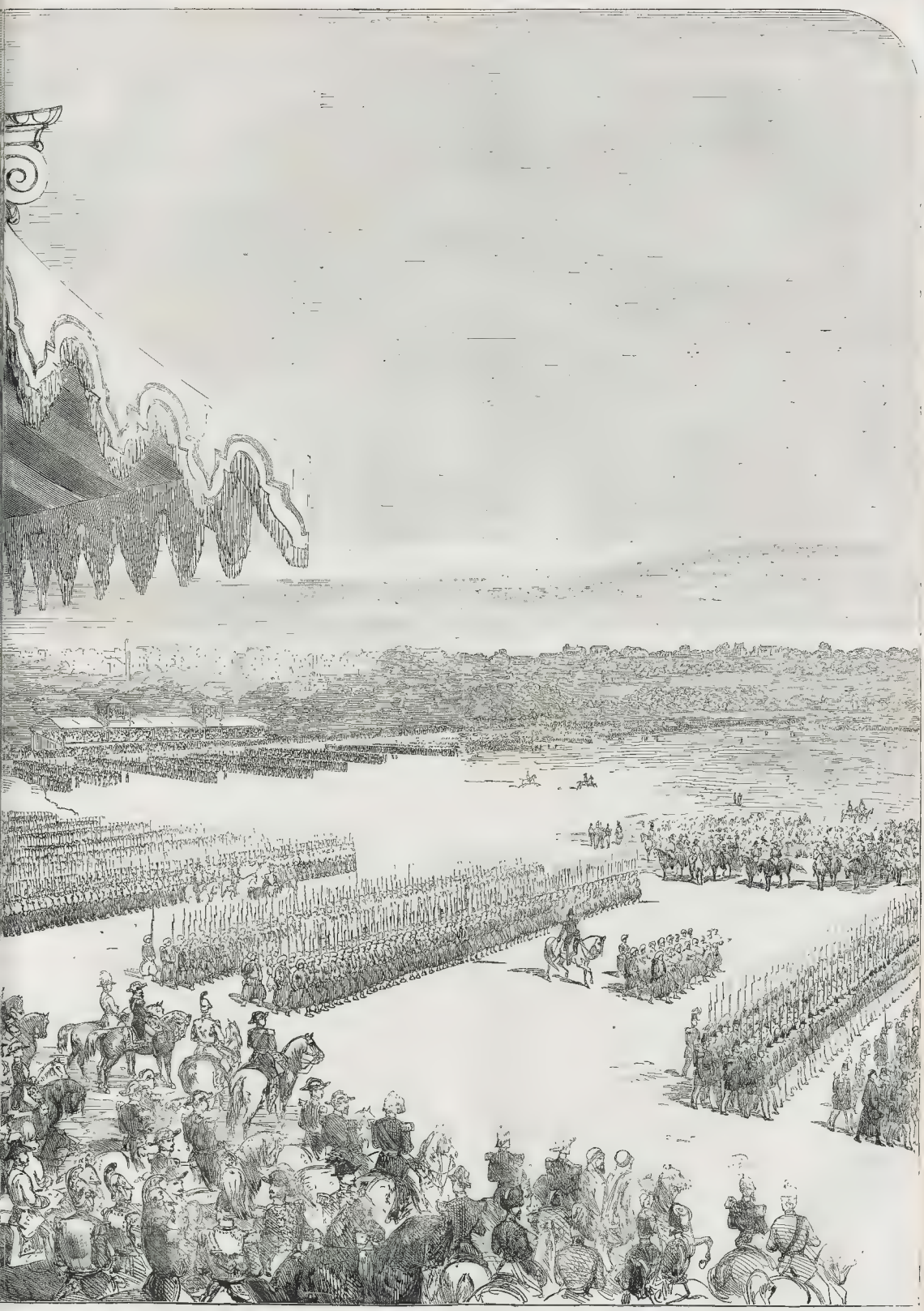
The satisfactory appearance of the vineyards in the provinces of Asti and Alessandria, in Italy, has lately led to a rise of thirty per cent in the price of wine, and the grapes themselves are sold at a low rate.

The International Statistical Congress opened its sittings on Monday, in the Palace of the Corps Legislatif. The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works presided and made an inauguration speech, thanking, in the name of the Emperor, those Governments which had sent official representatives

About 1200 of the boys employed in some of the shipbuilding yards in Dumbarton struck work last week for an advance of wages from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week. After remaining on strike for [illegible] days the advance was made, and the lads went to work again.

The direct communication between Turin and Lyons is interrupted at present in consequence of the inundation of part of the road below Saint Genand and St. Michel. The dangerous from France have had to stop at the former place.

THE GRAND REVIEW I



E CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE PAGE 330.)

OUR LODGERS.—(No. III.)

THE FRONT ATTIC.

I'LL thank you not to tell me again that you consider me a hard man and selfish. If you do I shall discontinue these papers, and I don't suppose you would like that. Besides, I should hope when you have read the Front Attic, you will have cause to alter your opinion.

Mr. Fitzormond (real name, because I believe it to be fictitious, and so can't matter to any one) occupied our front attic for about two years. He was what is called a prompter at one of the minor theatres, and occasionally went on for small parts. He had been a copying clerk to a lawyer, and having starved at that as long as he could, he took to copying for the theatres, and ultimately became, as I have said, a prompter. Mr Fitz, as we used to call him, was one of the quietest men I ever knew, so unlike what I always thought play actors were, though he has told me often that he was no better than many others of his profession. He used to come home after the play was over, and perhaps make himself a cup of tea, and then sit down to his desk and copy away till three or four o'clock in the morning. He had a son, a poor, sickly, little fellow, that had much better have died when his mother did than have dragged on from day to day a continual expense and a trouble to everybody but his fond fool of a father. I declare it has made me quite angry sometimes when I have seen Mr. Fitz neglect his copying early in the morning to take out his son for walk in the fields at the back of our house, when he must have known the child was doomed to be nipped in the bud, as I used to tell him.

Oh don't say that, Mr. Mungo," he would answer. "I think if I had not him to work for, I should give up and die at once. You did not know his mother—he grows more like her every day, and often, when he is sleeping I fancy that she has come back again." He said this so often to me that I remembered it word for word. I used to think at the time it was one of his player's speeches, but I am not sure now but he really meant it. If the day time he used to take the boy with him to the theatre, carrying him there and back, a matter of three miles each way; but when it was wet or cold, he generally came and rapped very gently at our kitchen door, and asked if Edward might come down stairs for an hour or so. Mrs. Mungo was not always in the humour to be bothered, and when she said so poor Fitz would smile in the mildest manner, and declare it was of no consequence, as the boy would amuse himself with a book. I always looked upon Fitz as a pattern lodger, for though his earnings were very small, he never let a Saturday pass without paying his rent. I have thought now and then when he stayed at home on a Sunday that his best coat might have gone to raise the money, but what was that to the satisfaction of having done your duty to your landlord? The boy got weaker and weaker, and the father sadder and sadder, until it was quite evident that the child must die. I am sure I wished it over, for I was always afraid that Fitz would lose his situation from want of punctuality in his attendance at the theatre, for he would linger and linger by the bedside of the boy until he had barely time, by running as hard as he could, to reach the playhouse before the performance began, and it was quite amusing to see the rate at which he came home at night. I used to joke him about it, and tell him that when all other trades failed he might make a good thing of pedestrianism, and start as the Flying Prompter. He never made any answer, so I suppose he didn't see the joke.

Well, the boy died, and I really thought his father had given it up, and was going to die too; but, after the boy was buried (I was rather ashamed that such a shabby funeral should leave our house) he became more resigned, and, I am sorry to say got somewhat behind with his rent. It was not much when he came to my room one day and said, "Mr. Mungo, I want to give up the attic. I cannot live in it now my poor child is gone. Everything about it brings him back to me, and I feel so utterly alone that I cannot bear it." I was about to say "Nonsense!" or something of that sort, when he told me that which made me think he was right. "I have given up my situation at the theatre," said he, "and have accepted an engagement in the country; for I am sure if I had remained where I am I should do something—go mad, perhaps!" So I thought he had better go

"Well, Mr. Fitz," said I, "I wish you well with all my heart. There is a small matter of rent—how do you propose to pay that?"

"There is my only difficulty," he stammered out. "I will, if you will trust me so far, promise to remit the amount by instalments."

"Hum!" said I. "Mrs. Mungo, you know, is so particular; and as you have a box or two, she might think me wrong in giving up available security."

"The contents are valueless to you," he answered. Nothing but a few stage matters; for I have been compelled to pawn everything of value to pay for my poor child's funeral."

"Where are you going?" said I. He named the place; and, as it was not far from London, and I had an uncle there who had a great many acquaintances, I made this proposal at once:—"I believe you theatrical gentlemen, when in the country, have what is called 'benefits'?

"Sometimes only 'ticket-nights,'" said Fitz "that is when half the tickets which we sell goes to the manager."

"Well, it's much the same thing. Now, you must take a benefit; I will come down, and you shall pay my expenses by the coach, and I will take out the arrears half money, half tickets"

He shook me warmly by the hand, and said he was deeply grateful for my kindness.

Now am I a hard man or selfish? I rather think not!

Well, I went to his benefit, and a precious adventure I had. The theatre had been recently fitted up with gas, and the novelty of the thing (I don't think it was the acting) had crammed the house on Mr Fitzormond's ticket-night. About the middle of the performance something went wrong with one of the gas-burners, and two or three women set up the cry of "Fire!" That was enough. Everybody almost rushed to the doors, and the screams were dreadful. I saw it was no use trying to get out, so kept my seat in the boxes, the more especially as the manager came on the stage and assured us there was no danger. It was too late. The people couldn't hear, or wouldn't believe, and kept crowding to the doors. Two poor girls were thrown down and trampled upon, and several other persons were more or less injured. When the panic was somewhat over, and we were about to leave the theatre and see if we could get part of our money back, a man rushed upon the stage carrying a senseless boy in his arms.

"I tell you he is dead!" he exclaimed, "and you —— mountebanks are his murderers. George! George! He is dead! Crushed to death"

Poor Fitz knelt beside the lad, and began rubbing his temples.

"Keep away from him,——you!" said the man, "I tell you he is dead killed by some of you. But I'll have some sort of revenge, depend upon it." And then, uttering more oaths than I can remember, he threw the body of the boy across his shoulder, and fairly ran out of the theatre.

Mr. Fitz fainted away where he knelt, and I think my cousins would have followed suit, but I hurried them home.

I heard, in the morning, that Fitz was too ill to be seen, and, taking all things into account, I resolved to put up with the loss of the tickets and think no more about the matter. But that was not to be. In about a fortnight I received a play-bill from Fitz, announcing that the manager had resolved to give a free night for the benefit of the sufferers, and that any one injured on the former night might have a ticket by applying to Mr. Fitzormond, on the stage of the theatre, between the hours, &c., &c. Well, I had been injured. I had only seen half of that had paid to see, and as I had some family business with my uncle I resolved to kill two birds with one stone. Down I went, but did not get to the theatre until it was quite dusk, as it was late in December. I asked for Mr. Fitz, and stated my business to the hall-keeper. "You are past the time, Sir," said the man; the last applicant has been gone this half-hour; but Mr. Fitzormond is on the stage, and I dare say he won't mind attending to you. Keep straight on, Sir. It's rather dark, but you'll find two steps in a minute, and now turn to the right." I obeyed his instructions, and found myself on the stage of a theatre for the first time. I could scarcely see anything but a small table on one side, a chair, some writing paper, and a very dim candle. "Hallo: Mr. Fitz," said I. Nobody answered. I called again, and fancied that I heard a deep sigh from under the table. I then heard something move a very little, and looking still closer, saw poor Fitz apparently quite senseless. Confound the fellow' thought I, he's always fainting; for I suppose he can't have been lying here ever since the night of the accident! So I shook him pretty sharply, and at last he opened his eyes, and stared about him in the greatest alarm

"Where is he? Gracious heaven, where is he?" he asked in a voice that was scarcely audible.

"Where is who, Fitz, you old fool?" I answered, thinking to cheer him up.

"The boy—the boy that was killed on that dreadful night—the poor child that they laid down there, and whose father invoked that awful curse upon us all!"

I didn't like it, I can tell you. I thought he had gone mad, as he promised to do.

"Where is the boy?" he asked again.

"Why, dead and buried," said I.

"No such thing; dead he may be, but he is not in a grave. I have seen him, Mr. Mungo, there where you stand."

I don't mind owning it now, but I went as cold as ice.

"I was writing here at the table, only business matters, not thinking of my poor lost Edward, as I do sometimes, when I heard some one breathing near me. I looked up from my work, and saw, if ever I saw in my life, that poor dead lad, ashy pale, standing at the end of the table. I tried to speak to him, but my terror was too great, and I could only point to the place he had occupied on the stage. He nodded his head and said (I think), 'I have come——' I heard no more. You found me lying here; but as sure as you are a living man I have seen that dead boy again."

I thought I should have died, I was so frightened.

Fitz sat down on his chair and gave indications of going off again. I called "Murder!" and at last in despair seized a rope which hung at the side of the stage and, pulling with all my might, set a regular church bell in motion. Used as Fitz must have been to it, his tremor appeared to increase, and it was not until we had reached the open street that he appeared to understand a word I said to him. We both believed that I had seen a ghost.

Fitz never recovered the shock; and in less than a month he took to his bed and died. A week before the event occurred a pale-faced boy called at 1 is lodgings, and expressed a wish to see him.

"Tell him, will you?" said the lad, "that I am the boy that was *hurt* so much on the night of the alarm of fire at the theatre; but that I am quite well now, if he would like to see me."

Poor Fitz was delighted, and had the boy up to his bedside, and then learned that the boy had seen the invitation to apply for a free ticket for the theatre; but, arriving somewhat late, had been sent by the hall-keeper on to the stage, as I had been—with what result to our Front Attic you know now as well as I do.

L.

NOVEL OR STRANGE.

(From the *Comic Times*.)

A fine flock of partridges, consisting of six couple, male and female, together with a shoal of Isle of Wight grouse, were discovered by a shepherd, in Lincolnshire on Tuesday morning. He succeeded in catching five with one of Colt's six-hook revolving patentosters, which created some excitement when exposed for sale at Waddedy's Italian Warehouse and Baby Linen Establishment, in the Retail Jug Department, where they were disposed of in accordance with the new law for rice rice liability. Apart from its interest in an ethnological point of view, this is the first case under the new Act for selling game free of toutue duty.

The following conundrum, running the round of the clubs, is attributed to Sir Archibald Alison:—What is the difference between a drover goading on a pig, and a tragedy paid for beforehand? One is a pig in a poke, and the other a poke in a pig. There is fine and subtle humour in this.

So great is the difficulty of obtaining harvest labourers, that a legion of young barristers on circuit find it more profitable to reap in the fields than add die in the courts. A correspondent describes the sight of a number of them, in the fields at our Croydon, in their wigs and shirt-sleeves as very novel.

Paxton bothered Scott Russell the other day by asking him "When is the Crystal Palace like the 31st of February?" Russell couldn't tell at all. "Well, then," said Sir Joseph, "when it contains the ashes of the grate (great) "Not so bad, by Jove!" said Scott Russell of course reckoning to have his revenge before long, for being thus pulled on to the controversy.

Covent Garden will, it is said, open for its winter campaign, under the management of Mr. Bunn, on the 6th. The stalls will be one shilling; the pit half-a-crown; grand tier boxes five shillings; first tier, ten shillings; second tier, fifteen shillings; gallery, one guinea. Every visitor will be expected to bring his chair, six towels, and a knife, fork, and spoon: and when the play once begins there will be no vacation. The hour of opening the doors will change daily, according to the moon's age in last year's almanacks: a novel regulation —in imitation of "Mother Goose's Fairy Tales," which Mr Mark Lemon so pleasantly compiled for the Adelphi. The opening piece will be "Mr Herod's Shakspeare Pays: or, Hamlet's Two Gentlemen of Tyre: or, the Moor, the Merchant, the Measure, and the Much Ado of the Merry Wives upon Midsummer Night."

Mr Anderson is a rare instance of mental and physical energy. Not only does he display his magic every night at the Lyceum, but he has to play Rob Roy almost simultaneously at Drury Lane, look after his livery stables in Piccadilly, and conduct the Queen's private band at Osborne, Windsor, and Buckingham Palace. Of him it may truly be said:—

"O for, as summer's orbed fire,
Implentur veteris mémora ejus nomine Iesu,
Rara avis in terris, tribuantur mascula dicas.—SPHOR.

THE KERTCH SLIPPER. Amongst the number of curiosities which have reached Southampton from Kertch is a canvas, on which a slipper is half worked in Berlin wool. The pattern is very elegant one, consisting of the leaves and flowers of the convolvulus worked in red and green, with their various tints. The needlework is beautifully done. It was found by Mr. Caswell, a young officer of the *Tiger* steamer, in the window-sill of a deserted genteel residence in Kertch. The needle was threaded, but was not stuck into the canvas, as is usual when ladies lay aside their work temporarily. Most probably some fair Muscovite or Tartar was sitting at her window, engaged in working the slipper, when the terrible news of the approach of the Turks and their allies reached Kertch. The pattern of the slipper has been named the Kertch pattern in Southampton, and is already a favourite one among the ladies there.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN DENMARK.—The King is gone to Ringstad, the ancient capital of the kingdom, to be present at the opening of certain tumuli, containing, according to the popular legend, the graves of the first Kings of Denmark. The first that was opened was supposed to be that of King Canute Laward, but nothing of importance was found in it. The next tumulus opened was the grave of Canute VI., where was discovered a long box or coffin with a leaden cover, which was immediately opened in the presence of the King. There is no doubt that the remains were those of the above-named king, from various regal emblems and the size of the skeleton, for history records him to have been a very tall and powerful man. In the grave of King Waldemar I. a very interesting discovery was made. Under the head of the body, which was enveloped in a monk's cowl, was found a square leaden slab, but only confirming this as the grave of King Waldemar, but recording the principal acts of his life. On the same day the graves were opened of King Waldemar the Victorious, and his queens Sophia and Bengurda. Yesterday the graves of Queen Dagmar and Queen Regina (the latter the wife of Canute IV.) were to be opened. The King is still at Ringsted. He remained in the centre of the island of Seeland, on board the Copenhagen and Corsör Railroad.—*Letter from Copenhagen, Sept. 8*

The Emperor of the French, it is known, accompanied the Queen some miles out to sea on board the Royal yacht, and then transhipped to the steam frigate *Ariel*, which had been sent for him on purpose; but when on board the *Ariel*, he, instead of returning at once, caused the vessel to steam right round the Royal yacht, her crew crying "Vive la Reine!" and standing uncovered as she did so.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LANARKSHIRE COLLIERS' STRIKE. The colliers are still out on strike in Wishaw and Bellshill—Cambridge and Airdrie also sympathise. The advance asked is 1s a day. Meetings and processions with music are taking place daily.

THE RHYMNEY VIADUCT. The foundation-stone of the great Rhymney Viaduct has been laid, and the whole will occupy one year in completion. It is to be 750 feet in length, and will span the valley at a height of 120 feet. The whole is to consist of sixteen arches, each 45 feet in span, and to be built of stone and brick, to carry a double line of railway. This great undertaking is designed to take the Taff Vale Extension Railway over the Rhymney Valley to a junction with the line now in course of construction from Rhymney to Tredegar.

SCHOOL OF MINES IN CORNWALL.—The arrangements for the establishment of a School of Mines for Cornwall in connection with the Government Institution in Jermyn street have now been so far completed that the masters of the various departments have been appointed, and an influential meeting was held a few days since in Cornwall, at which an explanation was given of the steps which had been already taken. It was stated that £5000 have been subscribed by gentlemen in Cornwall, and that there has been secured for the establishment of the school, the Royal Institution having afforded the use of their rooms. The terms will be comprised in two years, for which each pupil will have to pay £20; and it is proposed that there shall be an examination of persons who offer themselves as students, when the most efficient candidate will be entitled to an exhibition of £15 for two years, which will reduce the expense of their attending the school. At the end of each year, also, the most advanced pupil, on examination, will be entitled to an exhibition of £50 to proceed to the Jermyn-street Institution.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE. On Monday week a singular circumstance happened to a person while travelling by the 7 a.m. train from Hull to Sheffield. As the train was proceeding at a rapid rate between Riveton-park and Woodhouse junction, near to Aston colliery, a passenger, while leaning over the carriage-door, found it giving way. He grasped the door, in his effort to save himself, but it swung open, and he was thrown with great force upon the opposite embankment. When the train arrived at the Victoria station information of the accident was given to Mr. Ward, the manager, and he immediately proceeded with a carriage and engine to the spot. On arriving at the Woodhouse viaduct he met the man walking along the line. He was taken into the carriage, and it was found that he had sustained no injury beyond a severe shock and a few slight bruises on his hands, back, and head.

A NOVELTY UNDER THE GAME LAWS.—It is said that the first pointed out of persons who have taken out game certificates in the county of Leicester for the present year will exhibit the name of a lady who has taken to sporting in right earnest style. She has the honour to be a gamekeeper in the service of a venerable clergyman, and by her skill materially assists in filling the larder. The exact number of head of game which fell to her gun on the first two days are the same as the number of summers which have rolled over her head, namely, seven and a half brace of birds, a quartet of hares and the same number of rabbits.

MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION.—On Thursday week the Sheriff of Galway, accompanied by an escort of police, proceeded to the Claddagh, and took possession of twenty-one houses, the property of Mr. Henry Grattan. The inmates were all put out, and six of the cabins levelled to the ground; but the parties evicted were admitted into the remaining fifteen as rent-takers. It is admitted by the local journals that as these poor creatures have never paid rent or other charges since Mr. Grattan became their landlord, no blame can be attributed to him for getting rid of them.

NEW FOREST.—Ten thousand acres of land in various parts of the New Forest are about to be planted. About seventy acres of the New Forest were sold last week by the Government, and fetched £23 10s. an acre. The land sold is on the outskirts of the forest, and is covered with furze. It has to be fenced by the purchasers.

CHARTIST MEETING AT ROCHDALE.—On Sunday last an open-air Chartist meeting, which was but thinly attended, was held in the Butts, Rochdale. After the adoption of a resolution in favour of the People's Charter, the proceedings were brought to a close by a collection, when the liberal sum of 3s. 6d. was subscribed.

FIERCELY OPPOSITION TO EMIGRATION.—The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, through the voice of her clergy and in the columns of the press devoted to her interest, is just now straining every nerve to stay the tide of emigration to the United States. The *Tuam Herald*, which most obviously reflects the opinions of Dr. M'Hale, is instructed to announce a progressive increase in the counter current of home emigration, and alleges that not a week passes without witnessing the return of some few of the Celtic population. The numbers so daily are small, but great stress is laid on the influence they exert over the minds of their friends by the dismal accounts they are said to furnish of the state of social and religious life in the States.

REVENUES OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—In the year ended the 29th of September, 1854, the income of the Duchy of Lancaster amounted to £42,266, and the expenditure to £15,967; leaving a balance of £26,299. The rents and arrears received during the year amounted to £29,912, and the casual revenue to £614s. The salaries and allowances of the principal officers of the duchy and the law officers of the County Palatine amounted to £7 18s, the clerks to £1,000, and retired allowances to £1047, the donations and charities to £1427, the pensions and annuities to £7084, labourers' wages, payments to the Commissioners of Woods, the expenses of parliamentary counsel, land tax, and other miscellaneous charges to £4326; and the payments made out of this revenue to the Queen's privy purse to £18,000.

A DOMESTIC BADGER. A fisherman named Abrahams, who lives on English New Water, below the Whitadder mouth, on the Tweed, succeeded last spring in capturing a young badger, which he has domesticated to such a degree that it follows him like a dog. It may be seen daily waiting on the nets of the station on every tide they are hauled for any small flounders that may be dragged ashore, and which he devours greedily. Last Friday evening, however, he disappeared, and although diligent search upon foot was made, he was nowhere to be found. Saturday came, but Tom had not turned up, and it was concluded he was gone to join his tribe in the Cowsmuir Rough, where he was originally caught. But imagine the astonishment of the fisherman upon his entering his own house at Hornchiffe on the Saturday night when the first salute he got was from Tom, who jumped up on his breast, and pushed upon him as playfully as a dog—looking as much as to say, "I'm home before you." It appears that about midnight on Friday the wife of Abrahams was awoke by a noise of scratching at the window, and upon opening which she found the missing badger impatient to be admitted. To reach Hornchiffe, which is about four miles distance from the fishery, the animal must have swam across the Tweed and threaded its way through the fields.—*Berwick Advertiser*.

THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE.—A curious case was tried before the Brighton Bench the other day. Mr. Walter Goodyer Barker, a surgeon, resident in Bath-street, Brighton, and the Town-hall, and using most violent language, threatened to thrash him—calling him a liar and a scoundrel—Mr French's alleged offence being the insertion of Mr. Barker's name as "W. G. Barker, Esquire," and not "W. G. Barker, Esq." in the list of persons attending the Worthing Exhibition. Mr Barker was summoned to find sureties to keep the peace. In excuse the defendant said "He cared not for the title of Esquire, or even Mr; he thought the plain W. G. Barker was very much preferable; but he thought he should be supported by all the sound-thinking and sensible persons in saying that the same title should apply to all men of a gentleman. He did object to William Hugh Dennet, Esq., to William Foard Tribe, Esq., to W. Fribe, Esq., to Richard Edmunds, Esq., to William Harris, Esq., and Alfred Sharpe, Esq., and not to Mr. Barker." He was a gentleman, and that it was of any importance in the town where he was known, and his character was above suspicion; but in the county, and by persons residing at a distance, he would not be considered to be universally a gentleman of a gentleman. To explain, he should shortly have to canvass for a vacant surgeonship at the Worthing Dispensary, and what would be the inference of the gentry in the county? Why, that he had done some wrong or unworthy act, whereby he had lost his social status." Mr. Barker, however, was ordered to find sureties, and to pay £1 8s. 6d. costs.

THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED POISONING AT BATH.—On Saturday morning the young man, Thomas Tutton, who is suspected of having administered repeated doses of arsenic to his father, Mr. Charles Tutton, an auctioneer, and a member of the Bath Town council, was brought up for his first examination upon the charge of attempted murder. A large crowd followed the prisoner to the county magistrates' office, where the examination was taken. The prisoner, who is about twenty-four years of age, and known in Bath for his "fast" habits and not being placed at the bar he manifested no concern for his position, but appeared to take the proceeding with the greatest coolness. He took copious notes of the evidence. Mr Charles Harris, the surgeon who attended Mr. Tutton, proved that the illness of his patient had been occasioned by arsenic.—James Ryan, a detective officer of the Dublin police, stated that between four and five o'clock on Wednesday, the 8th instant, the prisoner went to the detective office. Lower [illegible] Dublin. Witness was then present at the time, but was [illegible] prisoner was handed to him by Mr. Superintendent [illegible] and found his description in it. When [illegible] "Is your name Tutton?" he replied, "Yes, Thomas." He then [illegible] his father was dead. Witness [illegible] believed not. "Oh, well," [illegible] and I get the other sold, I'll [illegible]—After a [illegible] in private [illegible] to enquire the [illegible] examination. Until to-day, the [illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE one note of the week is a note of admiration, appended to the grand news from Sebastopol. That fractional part of the population still left in town has no other topic. And it was worth while being in London, even while all one's friends were toiling on the Jura, being eaten by flies in South Germany, drinking beer by the gallon in Munich, and following the coveys in her Majesty's provinces, to see London on the night of the news. One of the journalists, in his enthusiasm, frankly quoted the line, "Now universal England getteth drunk," but this indiscreet assent to Mr. Hall's proposition on the national habit was not to be taken literally. There was no drunkenness, that I saw, though to deny that gentle and simple (to adopt an old-fashioned classification), having satisfied themselves that this was not another case of a Tartar humbug, did unceiniously rush together upon the best fluids at hand, and join in a hearty health to the Allied Generals. The streets presented a curious sight. The large newspaper *affiches* intimated to the world that Sebastopol was taken; but this satisfied nobody. The struggle to get hold of the wet sheet, out of which some quarter column of hugely instructive information had been unceremoniously cast in order to insert the dozen and a half of unsociable lines in which the fall of the Great Bear's Den was told, was like the charge into a practicable breach. The man who achieved it was like the valiant person in the "Pilgrim's Progress," who cried, "Set down my name, Sir!" and "rushed at the door upon the armed men." And when he came out, panting and pushing, and forced his way to a resting-post, the swarming round him, and the entreaties to "to read out" would make a good sketch for one of our social artists—I dare say the thing has been done. Then the bells began to crash and "fire," and there were rumours of illuminations, and I mention what I heard several times that night—the people were eager that their Queen should speedily hear of the triumph. "Won't it be good news at Balmoral?" was the frequent remark, and it showed that the masses are convinced that *la bonne petite Reine* wrote sincerely when she told the wounded that "her heart was with her brave soldiers."

With what feverish anxiety details are waited for! Not only the melancholy list which may be expected early, and which will tell us of the price we have paid for the success, but the description of the tremendous days preceding the fall of the place. Such a horrible tempest of fire as the Allies opened at last has never been launched by human agency upon a city or stronghold. Prince Gortschakoff describes it as a *feu d'enfer*, and seen from his point of view, the visitation must have been hideous. Of the terrific assault we are still more anxious to hear. Nor will the agitation in the public mind subside until we learn that the Allies have taken possession, without casualty, and have no damage to apprehend from the guns of Star Fort. But until the detailed news arrives we talk conjecturally but not with less excitement on that account.

Small matters are all swept away in the great flood, nor are many of them much worth saving for a moment. It appears that an antipodean squib has sold us all, the unfaithful colonists having been making sport of their mother country. We learned that Sir Charles Hotham had dismissed "a Government contractor" for making irreverent comment on the Government beer, and for having walked out of the room in an unseemly manner. It is now stated that there is no such officer as a Government contractor, and that the story was a figment, into which two colonial grievances, a certain dismissal, and the substitution of beer for champagne, were dovetailed, ingeniously enough. It is lucky that Parliament was not sitting as Mr. Scott or Mr. Adderley might have questioned Sir William Molesworth on the subject, and then a beer despatch would have been produced.

A sea-serpent has been caught in America, and the story is so very minute, even to the size of the cords and the fact that the harpoon was a "patent" one, that no right-minded person will refuse to declare it an utter falsehood, even in spite of the statement that when it was dragged on shore, and opened its frightful red chasm of a mouth, several ladies instantly fainted, thinking, with Mr. Pickwick's friend, Mrs. Cluppins, that upon some occasions "anybody as called herself a lady" would feel it a duty to faint. However, it is alleged that the creature is kept alive and sound, and it would be a good plan to bring it over. Let the parties first intrusted with it be directed to "abscond" with it in the most public manner; then let advertisements be issued offering a reward to any one who will put salt upon its tail; let the sloping serpent be captured, with hue and cry, and ultimately brought into a policecourt to wriggle before Mr. Jardine or Mr. A'Beckett. The police report is a capital advertisement, and, this gained, the parties need only begin to puff in the regular way, and say that the whaler who harpooned the creature has an aged father frozen in an iceberg somewhere in the Northern Ocean, and that all the profits of the exhibition will go towards thawing him out. So "humanity," as well as "curiosity," dictate an early visit, &c., &c.

Poor Feargus O'Connor has been carried to his grave, not in the most decorous manner. The whole demonstration was a mistake, without reference to any political question. O'Connor had, however, many better qualities than those will readily believe who were accustomed to connect him with mere empty bawling and brawling. And his "flow of language" was something marvellous in its unhesitating rapidity. I last saw him, poor fellow, when his eccentricities began to take a decided form, and the House of Commons became to be embarrassed to know how to deal with him. He would go and insert his large person between members of the Ministry on the Treasury bench, throw a great arm round one, and pat the other on the back. I think it was Lord John Russell whom I once saw "encouraged" in this manner; and, if so, his disgust must have been awful. In the Speaker's temporary absence poor O'Connor would pop into his chair, and look round him majestically. His strange interruptions would sometimes put even Mr. Disraeli out of countenance. One day I heard the Speaker read a letter from a police magistrate, announcing that he had committed Mr. O'Connor for seven days for disturbing a theatrical audience. After this he was soon intrusted to the humane and conscientious guardianship of Dr. Tuke; and there is no reason to doubt, despite the restless petulance of some relatives of the afflicted man, that the conclusion of his life was as tranquil as his temperament would permit. He was an unwise, but not an insincere, man; and, as was the case with many stronger men, his brain proved unequal to the excitement of a stormy transition period of general politics.

Though, in the glare and flare of the great news from Sebastopol, there is not much to attract the notice of that ubiquitous personage the "general reader," to such small doings as those of the Woods and Forests, it is to be hoped that the public will find both time and energy to defeat the project for cutting St. James's-park in two, and for utterly ruining it, in consequence, as a place of public recreation. Who is the Vandal Snob that has ordered this thing to be done? and who is the functionary responsible for it? Certain it is that the public ought not to permit such a stupid and unnecessary interference with one of the most beautiful gardens in London; and it is to be hoped that it will not—however high may be the position of those who may have planned it.

The number of persons attacked by cholera at Madrid from the commencement of May to the end of August was 2958, of whom 1733 died.

For some time past agents of the Spanish Government have been making purchases at Hamburg and in the North of Germany of horses for the supply of the cavalry.

In a village near Vienna exceeding benefit is said to have occurred in cholera cases from the use o sorrel.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F S L, Lisbon. See Enigma No. 638.

L S L, Wesley. [illegible] game in the position you have given, but an actual position [illegible] drawn game.

F R S. Accept our cordial thanks.

H A S. See the notice respecting No. 588 in our paper for August 11th. [illegible] Problem you have placed the White King incorrectly. Its proper [illegible] B 8th.

C BAY is thanked for the very neat fit Problems with which he has favoured us, and the chess communication accompanying them.

V. D. L., Penzance.—Many thanks for many favours. The last shall be acknowledged.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 602 by Corinne, Beta, F. W. S., [illegible], W. M. C., Omega, Cygnus (F. C. W.), and Rook, M. A., Lewisham, Inquirer, W. H. C., Fishguard, and Nemo.

SOLUTION of PROBLEM No. [illegible] by [illegible], Streatham, Anderton, [illegible], Beta, T. J. Hainworth, Dr. Bull, [illegible], Omega, Philip Miles S. N., Aug. 4, [illegible], and No. 1, Bird's Nest.

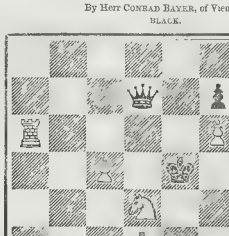
*** Further communications to be addressed to the Answers to Correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 602	SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 603
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK
1. Q takes B (ch) K t takes B	1. B to K Kt 6th (ch) B takes B or (a).
2. Q to her 4th (ch) K to B 4th (best)	2. Q to K Kt 4th (ch) K moves
3. B takes Kt (ch) K takes R	3. Q to Q B 4th (ch) K takes Q
4. Q to K R 2nd and mates next move.	4. Kt mates
(This is ingenious; but the mate [illegible] overlooked a very common move [illegible] solution White has, by P King the Kt with Q at his 2nd move.)	(a) K to K 5th (ch) K moves 2. Kt [illegible] Q takes Kt 3. [illegible] Mate

PROBLEM No. 604.

By HERR CONRAD BAYER, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A well-battled game wherein Mr. SUTTON gave the Pawn and two moves to Mr. J. BROWN, one of the best players in London.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board before playing the moves over.)

BLACK (Mr. J. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		5. B to K sq	B to Q 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	6. Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 4th (c)
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	7. P to K B 3rd	B to K sq
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	8. Q B to K B 2nd	B takes B
5. P to K B 4th	Q B P takes P	9. K B takes B	P to Q Kt 4th
6. P to K R 6th (a)	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	10. Q to K R 4th	Kt to Q sq
7. K to B sq (b)	Q takes K P	11. B to K R 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. K B P takes P	P to K R 3rd	12. K to B 2nd	Q to K B 4th
9. P to K Kt 7th (c)	Q takes P	13. Q B to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 6th (ch)
10. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq	14. K to B sq	Q takes Q B P
11. Q B to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd	15. K B takes Kt	Q to Q B 8th (ch) (d)
12. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	16. K to K sq	B takes K B
13. Q Kt to Q 5th	K B takes Q Kt	17. Q B to K sq	P to Q B 3rd
14. Q Kt P takes B	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B sq
15. Q B to K B 4th (ch)	P to Q 3rd	19. Q takes Q P	P to Q 4th
16. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to Q 4th	20. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
17. Q B to K Kt 3rd	B to K B sq	21. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 2nd
18. K R to R 5th	P to Q R 3rd	22. K to K 2nd	Q to K B 4th
19. Q to Q B 5th	K Kt to K 6th (ch) (d)	23. B to K B 2nd (ch)	K to Q Kt 1th
20. K to Kt sq (e)	P to K 4th	24. Q to Q B 7th	Q to Q B 5th (ch)
21. R takes K P (f)	R takes Kt	25. K to Q sq	P to Q Kt 5th (l)
22. R takes K Kt (g)	R to K B 3rd (h)	26. B to K sq	B to Q Kt 4th
23. R to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	27. Q to K 7th	Q to Q 5th (c.)
24. Q to Q 6th	Q to K R sq	28. K to B sq	Q to Q K 8th (ch)
25. R takes R	Q takes R	29. K to Q 2nd	Q takes Q R P
		30. K to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q R 5th

And Black resigned in a few more moves.

(a) The "Chess-player's Companion" recommends—6. P to K B 4th, which is stronger, we believe, than the move in the text.

(b) The [illegible] game.

(c) Right enough.

(d) This is better [illegible] than taking the Bishop with the Queen, but that line of play would have been always open to White.

(e) [illegible] had taken the Kt, White would have gained two pieces in return.

(f) Looking into the position, it will be found that Black has no [illegible] for his Queen, and that, by paying the Pawn off, White shut out the Bishop, which prevented [illegible] big Ann, and thus left her open to capture. By this clever and unlooked-for device of taking the Pawn with his Rook, Mr. Brown, however, now contrives to entrance her, since, if White take her, he loses her own Queen by the double check of Rook and Bishop. The situation at this crisis, and the various consequent [illegible] of interest and instruction.

Taking the Rook would obviously have been [illegible] play for Black, for his opponent would have taken off the bishop [illegible] and [illegible] captured the Queen.

(g) The only sure thing of action. If [illegible] have taken the Rook it is plain would have been ruinous, and if he had taken the Bishop and exchanged Queens, the game, though in his favour, would probably have ended as a drawn battle. For example—

22.	R takes B	24 takes Kt (ch) P takes Q
23. R takes R	Q takes R	25. P takes Q, &c., &c.

(h) White has a good game; but it requires delicate hand-play so long as he is [illegible] in danger from the adverse Queen and Bishop.

(i) To save his K P, and take the adverse Bishop out of action.

(l) The only safe move, as extricating [illegible] the position.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 609. By HERR C. BAYER.

[This fine strategem was published by us on a Diagram (*No.* 593) a few weeks ago; but, owing to an error of the author's in transcribing it, was, as then given, insoluble.]

White. K at Q R 8th, Q at K R 3rd, B at K sq, Kts at K Kt 8th and K 7th; Ps at K R 4th, K 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Rs at Q Kt 3rd and Q B 3rd, B at Q B sq, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 2nd, K B 6th, Q 4th, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No 940.—(From the *Wiener Schachzeitung*.)

White. K at Q 6th, R at K 3rd, Bs at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 3rd; Ps at K K[illegible] 3rd, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 2nd.

Black: K at Q B sq, B at K R 7th, Kt at K R 8th; Ps at K Kt 2nd and 5th, K B 4th, Q 2nd, and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

N. 941 Date.

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q Kt 6th, Rs at K Kt 7th and Q 3rd, B at K 6th; Ps at K R 2nd and K Kt 3rd.

Black: K at K R 4th, Rs at K sq and Q Kt sq, B at Q B 4th, Kts at Q 3rd and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 3rd and 4th, and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM ON THE MEXICAN COAST.—A terrific gale visited the port of Mazatlan (Mexico) on the 1st of June last. Six vessels—English, French, American, and Peruvian—lay off shore that evening, and about ten o'clock at night a slight undulation of the sea gave indication of impending calamity. During the continuance of the storm [illegible] were either totally lost or much damaged. Thirty persons were drowned, and about four hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed. The Mexicans along shore, and even the officers, appropriated all the floating property they could lay hands on

Cholera has somewhat diminished at Magdeburg, but it continues to spread at Halle and other places in Prussian Saxony, and carries off many victims at Stettin, Elbing, Dantzic, Breslau, and other eastern districts

DR EASTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE HANGO AFFAIR.

The friends of Mr. Easton, the surgeon captured at Hango [illegible] first instance, supposed to have been killed by the Russians, [illegible] from him the following account of the occurrences at Hango. He writes, in a private letter, dated "Wladimar, [illegible]

I left St. Petersburg on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th July, I think, escorted by a gendarme officer and two of his men, and travelled along the [illegible] but most uninteresting road from St. Petersburg to Moscow, reaching the latter place on Tuesday afternoon, and leaving it at seven p.m. We [illegible] Wednesday about noon next day, after a [illegible] Here am I painted in the midst of Russia. The Governor [illegible] his lady speaks English most admirably, and uses it to promote my comfort and happiness by every means possible. In truth, I am overwhelming indebted to Lady Annenkoff for her [illegible] kindness, taking from me all the sting. I have good quarters and kindness from all I meet. What can I desire more except liberty! Wladimar is a very beautiful town, situated on a small river called the Khasma, which waters the plain above which the town stands. It is choke full of picturesque churches, very old and very noisy when their bells are clinking, which is pretty frequently. I send you an account of what came under my knowledge at Hango. I see from the *St. Petersburg Journal* very erroneous accounts have been published.

June 4 or 5 (I am not quite sure of the date) the *Cossack* anchored off Hango for the purpose of setting at liberty seven Finnish merchant captains taken prisoners in the Gulf of Finland. On this service a cutter with eleven men, under the command of Lieutenant Geneste, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, was ordered to proceed on shore, hoisting a flag of truce (white flag). I, hearing a boat was to be sent to the shore to land the prisoners, thought I might as well take advantage of the chance of a walk, however short. The stewards were sent in the boat to purchase, if allowed, milk, eggs &c. Being a medical man, I of course paid no attention to any of the arrangements connected with the boat, so that I did not know there were any arms in her; nor did I think it necessary to pay any attention as to flags, except that I sometimes called out to let the flag of truce be well seen

The boat, bearing the white flag in her bows lashed to a boarding-pike, was pulled under the telegraph station, the Finnish captain, Lundstrom, I think, directing where to land. Inside the point of land on which the telegraph is placed we found a small harbour with a wooden pier, which we went alongside of. Lieutenant Geneste then gave orders to the sailors not to leave the boat, but to put on the pier the luggage belonging to the prisoners. Geneste, Sullivan, myself, the three stewards, and the prisoners, landed on the pier, one of the stewards taking the white flag with him

We had only taken a few steps when from all sides a fire was opened on us. I saw for the first time soldiers, and, at a hurried glance, I thought about 100 of them had surrounded us. The first I saw fall was Lundstrom, next one of the stewards. I immediately jumped into the water to get to the boat, but saw she had drifted a little from the landing-place, with several of the sailors rowing to get in her. Seeing no other means of escape, I got under the pier, thinking I not discovered. I might manage to get off to the ship at night. I found that one of the stewards, wounded, and one of the sailors, unwounded, also one of the Finnish captains, had likewise taken shelter [illegible] pier. The firing seems to be over in an instant, there being no resistance on our side, not [illegible] like fire d

After a short time, all being quiet, the Finnish captain left the pier, and shortly after returned with men from the village, when of course we became prisoners. We were placed in waggons and taken to Ekenas, where to my great delight I found Geneste and Sullivan, with three of our men unwounded, and three others wounded. While under the pier, I of course did not know the fate of the others, but, from the firing, thought all except the two with me had fallen. We were very kindly treated when prisoners, and everything was done for the wounded that could possibly be done.

ROBERT T. EASTON, Surgeon R N

ENGLISH TRUSTWORTHINESS.—General Simpson's order of the day, wherein he severely reprimands the conduct of some officers as well as men for running to plunder on the field of battle on the Tchernaya, appears to have produced a very favourable effect in Paris. A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says:—"English journals make known Geneva. Simpson's order of the day, wherein he stigmatises energetically the conduct of some officers and army followers, who took part in the battle of the 16th, far having stopped the dead after the combat, and for pursuing, at a low price, articles taken on the field of battle. However much these revelations are to be regretted, they do not only not affect the honourable character of morality, but a degree of frankness, which reflect the highest honour on the British Commander, and ought to ensure religious trust in his words when circumstances permit him to praise his soldiers."

ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN FORT AT FREDERICKSHAMN.

THE Illustration of this spirited incident in the cruise of the Baltic fleets, from Mr. Carmichael's sketch, has been unavoidably deferred. It represents the successful attack on a Russian fort at Frederickshamn, a fortress situated on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Finland, midway between Wiborg and Helsingfors. This expedition was commanded by Captain Yelverton, of the *Arrogant*, an officer who has gained for himself a well-merited reputation, on account of his intrepidity and cool daring and dexterity. The particulars of the affair are as follows:—The *Arrogant*, *Magicienne*, *Cossack*, and gun-boat *Ruby*, having joined company at Hogland, proceeded on the 20th ult. to Frederickshamn, off which place they anchored the same evening. Captain Vansittart then proceeded in the *Magicienne's* cutter to sound, and approached to within 1600 yards of a six-gun fort, which, very likely, reflect the highest honour on the British Commander, and ought to ensure religious trust in his words when circumstances permit him to praise his soldiers."

87. Q B to K sq	B takes K B		
88. K to K Kt 7th	K to Q B sq		
89. Q takes Q P	P to Q 4th		
90. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd		
91. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to Q B 4th		
92. K to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd		
93. B to K B 2nd (ch)	K to Q B 4th		
94. Q to Q B 7th	Q to Q B 5th (ch)		
95. K to Q sq	P to Q Kt 4th		
96. B to K sq	B to Q Kt 4th		
97. Q to K 7th	Q to Q 5th (c.)		
98. K to Q B sq	Q to Q K 8th (ch)		
99. K to Q 2nd	Q takes Q R P		
100. K to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q R 5th		

ADMIRAL DUNDAS SURVEYING SVEABORG PREVIOUS TO THE BOMBARDMENT.

IT will be seen by reference to the published accounts that on the 2nd ult. Admiral Dundas proceeded over to Sveaborg in the *Merlin*, to reconnoitre and lay down buoys. In this visit four infernal machines burst before the steamer: these, it was thought, were fired from the shore. On the 4th the fleet prepared to weigh, with mortar-vessels and gun-boats, with the intention of proceeding to Sveaborg, but the weather promising unfavourable, with the sea rising, the order was countermanded. On the 5th, however, the fleet weighed and stood from Nargen, and with the vessels and gun-boats, anchored among the small islands off Sveaborg, about 7000 yards distant. All that some boats were sent in to sweep for infernal machines—a precaution rendered necessary by [illegible] especially the incident which Mr. Carmichael has [illegible] represented.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

WE this week engrave Mr. Carmichael's large view of the Bombardment, sketched by him from a rock opposite Sveaborg. The incident illustrated is the burning of the sixty gun-boat sheds—a [illegible] Many of the sheds had row-boats in them, [illegible] as were also the Government rope-walk, [illegible] main-guard and signal station. The Sketch was taken when the fire was at its greatest height, which was about three p.m., on Friday, the 10th of August, four weeks before the final bombardment of Sebastopol. The burning of the sheds continued all that afternoon, and formed a grand panorama during the night of Friday.

SKETCHES IN THE BALTIC.

"THE ARROGANT," "MALICIENNE," AND "COSSACK," WITH THE GUN-BOAT "RUBY" ATTACKING FREDERICKSHAMN.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ADMIRAL DUNDAS, IN "THE MERLIN," SURVEYING SVEABORG.—EXPLOSION OF INFERNAL MACHINES.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.—BURNING OF THE 60 GUN-BOAT SHEDS.—SKETCHED FROM AN OPPOSITE ROCK BY J. W. CARMICHAEL. (See page 340.)

LITERATURE.

THE LOUVRE; or, Biography of a Museum. By [illegible] St. John. Chapman and Hall.

It was suggested to Mr. St. John, a few months back, that a volume—historical and descriptive on the Louvre would be acceptable to [illegible] as well as general readers, at the present moment of art agitation in Paris; and the suggestion was immediately acted upon and carried out "with as much rapidity as possible consistent with due respect for an indulgent public." The strictly biographical portion of the work extends to only about eighty pages, in which is comprised a very interesting history of the fortunes of the Louvre, or "Don't Wolves" its foundation as a hunting seat by Childebert I., in the beginning of the sixth century: its re-edification as a palace, under Francis I., Henry II., and subsequent Sovereigns; its appropriation to the purposes of a public Museum at the period of the first French Revolution; and subsequently the vicissitudes which have attended the formation and arrangements of the various collections comprised in it, down to the time of the third Revolution in 1848. From this point the author becomes less [illegible] critical, and, [illegible] rather than merely historical, and, fortified with the practical [illegible] M. Jeanron, who was appointed Director of the Louvre in 1848, favours us with a variety of observations upon the nature of the contents of the Museum, the principles and objects with which they have been collected, and the treatment due to works of this nature. It is freely admitted by the author that th bulk of this material has been obtained from M. Jeanron Mr. St. John, in short, is but the medium of communicating the ideas of that gentleman to the public. Reading these ideas Mr. St. John has not having made any attempt to "convert," or, to use a term in physiology, to "assimilate" the matters thus obtained—we cannot help thinking that it would have been more satisfactory if these revelations had been given more obviously as proceeding from the mouth of the real author, the alternate reference to M. Jeanron (now in the first, now in the third person) as the authority, and continuation of the theme by Mr. St. John, as if discoursing on his "own hook," has an awkward effect. It is only on careful perusal, from internal evidence, that the transition is constantly occurring, and not always properly rendered, and the gallicisms which crowd every page, that we discover that the bulk of the volumes has been compiled from communications, verbal or written, from M. Jeanron. Having referred to Gallicisms, we must remark that the style of translating the author's materials has been most abominably performed literal, servile, crude, and sometimes resulting in blunders which are usually (or judiciously, as the reader's humour may be) provoking. Thus we are told that "the moulder entrusted with the care of reproducing admirable types of ancient sculpture" had a "fixed appointment" [anglice, *salary*], and yet in the same page of such object sold. A devotee of the name of Sigalon used never to copy," but was accustomed to station himself [*Qy. to take a station?*] in sustained attention for whole hours before a single picture." *Apropos* of the technicalities of the art, "the *subjectiles* [canvas, wood, &c.] on which colours are *couched* [anglice, *laid*] have various influences" [rather are subject to various influences]; and the *bad hands* which has been taken to wishing to counteract them in many cases has introduced a fatal *laissez aller* in the operations of cleaning and *enlivening* [Qy. reviving or restoring?]. Again, "to add and to take away are two *infinities* [acts of sandiege], or rather they are one and the same. It is by such means that are obtained all these *chiaroscuris* of the first and last, and these shiny *brilliancies* [lights?] all these spotty and shiny *patterns* [patches?] all these dull and uncertain localities [this we do not understand at all] which are a fact the true friends of art, in the vestiges which remain of so many fine things that have been so stupidly scraped, [illegible] [*Qy. scraped?*] compromise, in having interfered with or spoiled] without counting [*Et sans compter*] the pictures which perish completely."

It will be seen that the above few examples (which we will not multiply for examples sakes) have been taken from the chapters on "Picture Cleaning and Restoration," chapters which, spite the clumsy language in which they have been produced, contain a great deal of sound technical and critical information, upon the authority of a man well entitled to give his opinion upon such subjects. M Jeanron has from his earliest initiation in art deplored—and, as far as he has had opportunity, put a wholesale mutilation of works of art, whether by cleaning, restoring, or alteration of their shape and form—the wholesale and reckless manner under the restored monarchy of France, more particularly in the reign of Louis Philippe, but which M. Jeanron, on coming into office, resolutely put a stop to. Mr. St. John, sw[illegible] of the importance of this subject, quotes at length the opinions of the author on this head, and had several hours' conversation with him on several occasions, when that gentleman explained at length his views. "I took very simple notes," says Mr St. John, "which he afterwards checked and completed; so that I may set forth his opinions, which, however, he has entirely prevailed upon me to adopt."

Mr. St. John declares that the opinions of the distinguished French artists are "quite *conform*" (a gallicism adopted out of compliment to his interlocutor, perhaps) to the impressions of his own mind on the subject; and we have no hesitation in adding that they are also in accordance with strong convictions which we have long entertained. We only wish that our arbiters of taste in England, the custodians of all we hold valuable in art, could but sense two grains of the sound and which give so lively an idea of the familiar life of an Asiatic despot.

A LONDONER'S WALK TO THE LAND'S END. By WALTER WHITE.

Mr. White has shown us in this pleasant volume that a tourist may gather both information and entertainment, and may impart them to others, without seeking them beyond the bounds of his own country. He has taken as the motto to his book the words of Lucretius: "Turpe est in patrii vivere, et patriam ignorare." While we rush abroad in all directions, and range over the world, "from China to Peru," in search of new scenes and new objects of curiosity, we do not think how much there is that is both new and curious within the shores of our own island—how many grand and beautiful aspects of nature—how many striking remnants of ancient times—how many works of art and industry—how many peculiarities of character and manners, which we have never seen, and have never thought of exploring, simply because they are easily within our reach! The author of this book has judged better. He is a man who, in his leisure occupations in London, and has spent a month's holidays in rambling over a part of his own country, with how much pleasure and profit his book very satisfactorily shows. He bent his steps towards the West End, and has pretty much pursued the same of the most interesting portions of England, particularly the county of Cornwall, which, in the present age for foreign travel, is a more fresh and unhackneyed field than most parts, at least, of the continent of Europe.

Mr. White is an intelligent tourist. He observes acutely, and describes agreeably in a plain, natural, unaffected style. His topics, of course, are the objects which come in his way; but they are well chosen, so as to furnish either information. We shall give a couple of specimens of his manner. Here is a Cornish wrestling match:

> A little excitement was apparent in the village: expectant loungers hung about, heads projected from open windows, a stall covered with lollipops and nuts stood at the door of each of the two taverns, between which a lusty messenger came and went. It was one of the loungers told me, "wrestling day;" the sport had begun the day before; but, having been interrupted by a fierce dispute was to be resumed at two o'clock, if not possible, settled. I had frequently heard of Cornish wrestling as a fine manly exercise, and took advantage of the opportunity to see for myself. There was an hour to wait, which I found none too long for a stroll round the church, and a peep at the rival parties in the taverns, where they sat in noisy talk, drinking bad beer and worse cider, and, as I thought, in anything but the quietest mood supposed to precede a fine manly exercise." At the first notes of the drum and clarionet I walked up to the field where the ring was formed on the smooth turf, and where each tavern had an improvised tap, with casks of ale, bottles of spirits, and pipes and tobacco, all in readiness. A considerable number of spectators were already seated on the forms round the ring, some of them none the better for drink, and a few lying in drunken sleep in the ring, all the worse. The latter, as also, some among the throng of foul and brutal speech, were, I incline to believe, not natives, but immigrant navvies from the railway works in the neighbourhood. Ere long, up came the music, followed by the "wrestlers" and their friends; and their arrival was the signal for so vehement a debate among the umpires, that it seemed likely to result in a continuation of yesterday's quarrel. While it was going on, two Devonshire men got into the ring to wrestle by way of pastime; and true to the old Devonshire practice, they kicked each other's shins so vigorously with their thick-soled shoes, that the blows could be heard above all the noisy altercation. After being at length restored, the sleeping drunkards were dragged to one side, the amateurs left off their playful bruisings, and proclamation was made: "All standers come into the ring!" signifying that [illegible] was thrown the day before. About a dozen men obeyed [illegible], forming a group on opposite sides of the circle, and two having been selected—one from each group—they proceeded deliberately to undress. Kicking of shins not being recognised in Cornish wrestling, they pulled off shoes and stockings, and garment after garment, even to the shirt; and I was beginning to sum up that gladiators had come again, when off flew the shirts, and, with the exception of brief drawers round the loins, each man stood in a state of nudity. To me this absence of restraint was something unaccustomed; but to the others only the familiar prelude to a wrestling-match. A party of well-dressed women standing near me on the bank, under a cloud of gay parasols, looked on with perfect composure. But soon each wrestler had put on a large loose jacket, tying with strong tapes down the front; and then bending forwards, with hands on knees, they slowly came together, each fixing a keen look on the other's face. Both were about the middle height, and of [illegible] one was somewhat the fleshier, however, with his shock head of hair, while the other, seemed to me as he stooped no unapt resemblance to a grisly bear. Now they turned this way, now that; now a few paces to the right, now to the left, still with the same fixed stare; and at last one, stretching out a hand, gripped the shoulder of his opponent's jacket, and was in turn seized by the elbow. Another moment, and the other two hands were fast; and, keeping their legs as far as possible out of reach, they wheeled round and round, a convulsive pull or wrenching now and then an effort for a fall; the two umpires keeping a jealous watch on their movements. Not for long: at last one did a knee bend, or an arm slacken; and when a leg was suddenly advanced, it was as suddenly withdrawn. So the contest went on for about half an hour. The grisly bear became impatient, and growled a few words, which, unless for himself, sounded like ill-temper. No retort; but a moment later the quiet one, with a sudden jerk of his leg, and a twist of the body to the left, threw the other off his balance, and down went the bear, his shoulder indenting the turf. A burst of acclamation followed, interrupted by shouts from the disappointed: "Ha! a fair fall!" "a fair fall!" was the cry all round the ring; whereupon the vanquished gave up his jacket—equivalent to striking the flag—and acknowledged himself beaten. The same acclamations, and lively appeals to the bear-leader, I had seen a score times in the course of my life.

The following particulars respecting the mining population are interesting

> The intelligent gleaming in their eyes, and their general expression, denote a habit of thinking for themselves, as you will find by their shrewd remarks, if you get into talk with them. In daily conflict with rude circumstances, their natural resources are developed and multiplied. Their ingenuity is manifest in the numerous improvements they have made in their tools and machinery. They will pierce a shaft in two or three different directions; one party working from the surface, another from one of the uppermost galleries, and a third from the deepest working: and when complete, the several portions of the shaft shall meet in a true perpendicular. Their rates are great. According to Dr. Barham, one-half of the miners die of consumption between the ages of thirty-five and fifty. Sometimes killed every year by falling from the ladders in the mine or descent; and numbers maimed by the machinery, which in the county explodes three hundred tons of gunpowder annually. In Glamorgan the deaths by violence are one in five. In Union Mines, in the same parish, one of the levels could only be worked when the wind was south or south-east; but the instant a change occurred at the surface the men had to fly for their lives, to escape a deadly gas that then issued from the fissures of the rock. The evil was at length cured by a communication with the shaft. The temperature at the bottom of the United Mines was recently found to be 90 degrees; and in the miners had to work. A stream of water at 98 degrees ran through the same level; and an attempt was made to cut gate the heat by sending in at a few yards' distance a fall of cold water, which lowered the temperature near it fourteen degrees. The men, who worked naked, would rush from the end of the level, stand for a minute or two under the cold torrent, and then back to their labour again. To climb 300 fathoms of ladders after such exhaustion must be terrible. But in Fowey Consols, the United, and Devonshire Mines, "man-machines" have been introduced; platforms attached to rods which rise or fall twelve feet at every stroke of the engine, and carry the men up or down without any exertion on their part but that of stepping from one platform to another as they meet. The descent 1760 feet requires twenty-five minutes. Saved from the fatigue of climbing, the men can work below for eight hours at a spell, instead of six hours, as before; and they will [illegible] long distance underground to go up by the machine. When [illegible] distance

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 762.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE NEXT MOVE.

THE people of England and France hungered and thirsted after Sebastopol. There were not wanting statesmen and publicists in either country who would have baulked the public appetite if they could have done so; nor were there wanting others who saw so much of the difficulty of the enterprise as to be blind to the possibility of its success. But the public instinct proved itself superior to the fears of the timid and the reasonings of the wrong-headed and wrong-hearted. It never despaired or even doubted of the ultimate victory, for it felt that possession of Sebastopol was the point of honour; and that the defeat of the Allies, and the relinquishment of the enterprise, would not only involve present humiliation, but future loss of prestige, power, and place in the world's opinion. The heroic sentiment of the people pervaded the mind or every British, French, and Sardinian soldier in the Crimea. The brave men who were exposed to all the actual horrors of the war, to misery and discomfort in every shape, to fatigue in the trenches, to cold and exposure to the elements, to disease in its most fearful forms, and to the harassing sorties by day and night of an infuriated enemy, never gave way to despondency or discouragement. If at any time the shadow of such feelings passed over their minds, it arose, not from their own sufferings, but from the rumours which occasionally reached the Camp that there were men at home, and in high places, who in their ignorant impatience exaggerated difficulties, depreciated successes, and were ever more inclined to carp and cavil at inevitable mistakes than to render honour to the heroism which shows itself in waiting and in suffering as usefully, if not as brilliantly, as in acts of daring and in victories achieved at the cannon's mouth, or the point of the bayonet.

Though, up to the time at which we write, Europe owes to the electric telegraph alone the knowledge which it has acquired of the immortal achievements of the 8th and 9th of September, it knows sufficient to be able to estimate at their proper value the actual and proximate results of the victory. The organs of Russia may pretend that the evacuation of Sebastopol by Prince Gortschakoff will not only not weaken, but actually strengthen his position in the Crimea; the bribed and Russianised press of Germany may echo the silly boast, or otherwise attempt to argue away the victory of the Allies till they almost persuade themselves that victory is defeat, and glory disgrace; but the nations of Europe know as well as Prince Gortschakoff and the Czar Alexander themselves, that in the capture of Sebastopol is involved the destruction or surrender of the Russian army in the Crimea. How this result is to be attained, it is not for the journalist to state; but on this as on other occasions he can make himself the oracle of the public heart, and, sharing its confidence and enthusiasm, as well as its instinctive sense of the inevitable, can reason from the past to the future, and predict the impending and still greater triumph, without pretending to know the successive steps by which it will accomplished.

There is only one part of Europe where the news of the fall of Sebastopol has not been received with acclamations of delight, and that is within the gloomy circle of the Russian frontiers. Even in Spain and Portugal—once great enough to interfere in European politics, but now sunk to the level to which the peace-at-all-price party would reduce this country, if their absurd doctrines of non-intervention could be made the rule of our conduct—even in these apathetic and third-rate States the capture of the Malakoff and the evacuation of Sebastopol have excited the admiration and cordial good wishes of the people. Throughout the rest of Europe the feeling has been more intense, and the Central and Southern States of Germany and Italy, though overshadowed by large armies and despotic Sovereigns, having a natural sympathy with the system of government of which the Czar is not only the representative but the support, heave with expectation, and long as ardently for the next move in the mighty game as the Allied Powers themselves; and pray as fervently as Englishmen and Frenchmen that each blow struck against Russia may be more stunning than its predecessor, until, rendered powerless for future aggression, the Barbarian Empire may be brought within the pale of Civilisation, and made to conform to its laws and responsibilities, and to its code of international honour.

We are not likely to know, at least for the present, how the

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—FORGE OF THE LEFT SIEGE TRAIN, SKETCHED BY M. A. GOODALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

news of the fall of the great Crimean stronghold has been received in Russia. The Czar himself knows what to think of it, and so, no doubt, do Prince Menschikoff, Count Nesselrode, and the other magnates and dignitaries who surround his person and share his councils. But what of the people? Do they believe, with the scribes of Brussels and Vienna, that the abandonment of Sebastopol is a great strategical movement? that it strengthens Prince Gortschakoff's position?—and that it prepares the way for the final and ignominious discomfiture of the Allies? Do they think the telegraphic wires will next convey to them the pleasing intelligence that, after a due administration of the stick to the unwilling, and of *rakí* to the willing, soldiers of Holy Russia, Marshal Pelissier and General Simpson have been driven into the Black Sea? Perhaps they do; for the enormous lying, which is the rule of the present, as it was of the late, Czar, sticks at no invention that can keep the ignorant people in good humour for a day, and at no falsehood, however gross and clumsy, which can pander to the fanaticism, or feed the vanity of bigots and barbarians. But if such delusions exist they are not likely to be of long continuance. The truth can only be hidden for a time, and when the Russians learn, as sooner or later they will, that their once powerful fleet is rotting under the waves of the Black Sea, instead of riding triumphantly over them; that the Allies have possession of something better and more valuable than a "blood-stained ruin" in Sebastopol; that Prince Gortschakoff and General Liprandi are out-manœuvred on every side; that they have been starved into surrender, or thoroughly beaten in fair fight in the open field; and that the Crimea is virtually wrested from the Russian Empire, they will begin to suspect, what the rest of the world already knows, that an Imperial ukase may be nothing better than a monstrous invention, and that their Czar, though the head of a religion, can lie to serve the purposes of the moment as glibly as a Viennese diplomatist. Nor are the events in the Crimea the only chinks by which the rays of light will penetrate into the minds of the Russians. Whatever may be believed at Moscow, Novogorod, or Tobolsk, the people of St. Petersburg must be aware that the presence of the British and French fleets in the Baltic is an insult and a humiliation which the Czar has been unable to avenge. Even if those fleets had not prevented the growth of a northern Sebastopol by the destruction of Bomarsund; if they had not ravaged Sveaborg, shut up the Russian navies ingloriously behind the walls of Cronstadt, and menaced from day to day the safety, if not the existence, of the capital, the Russians of all classes in the Baltic, and many other provinces, know to their cost that the power of France and Great Britain has not been exerted in vain. They know it by their ruined commerce; by the hardships of a failing revenue and an augmented taxation; by the terrors of forced loans and insatiable conscriptions; by gloom, anxiety, and distress; and by the knowledge that all this has to be endured without a single advantage to compensate for it, or a single victory either in Europe or in Asia to shed a transitory gleam of glory on the darkness of their misfortune. There is a certain limit of degradation which no nation, however barbarous, will suffer its rulers to overpass without calling them to account. The world does not yet know what that limit is in Russia. But unless the fortunes of the Czar mend with the coming winter, or unless by tardy concession he sue for the peace which he formerly spurned, it is likely that he may have an account to settle with his own subjects before the genial breezes of the next spring shall open the waters of the Baltic to a fleet that shall inflict upon Cronstadt the fate of Sebastopol.

SIEGE TRAIN BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

THE picturesque scene upon the preceding page has been engraved from one of the most effective Sketches in which Mr. Goodall has depicted the "Progress of the Siege." Here he has represented, with remarkable breadth, the Forge of the Left Siege Train, Third Division. Still, this is a scene of comparatively still life of the Camp, much of which is to be seen here. "There are intervals in the day," says the *Times* Correspondent, in one of his vivid letters descriptive of the bombardment, "when you might suppose that 'villanous saltpetre' had no more to do with a modern siege than an ancient one, and that all this demonstration of a state of conflict was merely an amicable suit upon an extensive scale. There are times at night when angry and sudden explosions spring up as if by some unaccountable impulse or conjuration, and continue with an impetuosity which seems as if it intended to finish the whole business in a moment. There are times when the red fusees turn and tumble the air like hot coals belched out of a volcano, and dance successive hornpipes upon nothing; then the chatter of small-arms breaks upon the ear in distant imitation of the hearty artillery, like a little dog yelping in gratuitous rivalry of a big one. The fighting is done by jerks and starts, and the combatants, like Homer's heroes, stand at ease the best part of the time, and take it coolly, meaning deadly mischief all the while."

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—Before proceeding to his box in the theatre, the Emperor dispatched a messenger to Dr. Conneau, at Villeneuve-l'Etang, desiring him to allow no other road to communicate with the Empress till he himself should return. This was done. On his return he spoke to her of the representation at the Italian Theatre, and of indifferent things, and she passed the night in ignorance. Next morning the Emperor entered the Empress's apartments early, and, after an hour's conversation, got up, and was going away, when all at once turning round suddenly, with the door still in its hand, he said, "I had almost forgotten to tell you of last night's incident! Some one either really did fire a pistol at your ladies' carriage, or let off a squib close to it. At all events there was a detonation, and poor Madame de Malart's fright was something too amusing she persists in it that she was fired at. I maintain it was only a squib; but, however, I assure you she was very comical in her alarm." The Empress entered into the joke, laughed; and, whatever she may learn hereafter, the effects of the shock are over.—*From a Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND DOMINICA.—England and France are not so fully occupied by Russia but they can find time to watch Brother Jonathan, and keep control of the gates of the Pacific trade. A reliable correspondent in Madrid assures us that a private treaty has been made by France, England, and Spain with the Dominican Government, in which the latter, for a certain consideration, has pledged itself to the following conditions, viz.:—To welcome from the United States, of any class or colour, and to encouraged to hold lands or take up their residence in St. Domingo. No land for mining purposes, factories, or coal depôts, shall be sold, leased, or ceded, either to private companies or to the American Government, without the prior consent of the French and British Governments. Now let us examine the meaning of these conditions:—The island of St. Domingo covers the free passage of our trade by the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Darien, the Cuba covers the Gulf of Mexico and the use of the Tehuantepec transit. It is a cardinal object with England and France to keep to themselves the command of those great gates of communication between the various coasts of the American Union, and to prevent us from controlling the West Indies market. This explains the promptitude with which those Powers sent their order to St. Domingo to cancel the treaty with the United States, and which they effected without the least remonstrance from our Cabinet. The tame acquiescence of our Government in this outrage encouraged them to follow up their advantage by a triple treaty with Spain for the general protection of negro and European interests in the Antilles. This compact with the Dominican Republic takes away from the United States the only chance open to them for a commercial foothold therein, and the Allies may now take their own turn to hand over Cuba and Porto Rico to Sambo and Satan—the rest of the West Indies is theirs already.—*New York Herald.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

"AFTER a feast comes a famine," saith the adage. The great, grand, and all-important intelligence of last week is succeeded by a total dearth of news this. We have not yet recovered our breath from the wonder with which the fact of our success—long expected, yet seeming to come so suddenly at last—has filled us, and a flat calm has succeeded to all the excitement.

In the absence of any fresh intelligence, we must relate to our readers some of the doings of last week, in honour of the taking of Sebastopol the Impregnable. The "Te Deum" at Notre Dame was the grand event of the day. The Imperial cortége was composed precisely as it had been for the departure of the Queen. In the first carriage, drawn by six horses, came the Prince Jerome, in the uniform of a General of Division; in the second, with eight horses, appeared the Emperor alone (the Prince Napoleon was absent on his Norman excursion, and the Empress rarely appears in public at present). The Cent-Gardes, the Guides, and the Cuirassiers escorted the procession, which arrived at half-past twelve before Notre Dame, where were already assembled the members of the various *corps diplomatique*, the *corps d'état*, and other high functionaries On the Emperor's entrance, he proceeded to the throne, elevated for the occasion, in the church, and knelt on the *prie-dieu* placed in front of it, after which the ceremony commenced. Among the list of persons most noted on the occasion were Abd-el-Kader and the old General Despeaux, who counts sixty-five years of service, and is, we believe, the oldest General in Europe. In the speech of the Archbishop of Paris to the Emperor, he made allusion to the position of the Empress. In the version of the discourse published in the *Moniteur* this paragraph is left out, though it appears in the other journals. The absence of the representatives of Wurtemberg, Sweden Denmark, Belgium, and Bavaria from the ceremony has been considerably commented on. The first of these abstained from appearing in consequence of the relationship of his Sovereign to the Imperial family of Russia. The Ministers of Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium acted consistently with the neutral position they have continued to maintain from the commencement of the war; and the presence of the representative of Bavaria, was simply prevented by his being in the country, at too great a distance to return to Paris in time for the solemnity. All day, not only the principal, but many of the most insignificant streets were paraded with innumerable national and fancy flags, and at night a brilliant illumination took place.

All politics and all opinions gave way before the general feeling on this occasion. Among the most splendid of the private illuminations, was that displayed by the hotel of M. Thiers, in the Place St. Georges. Nor were the populace behind-hand in the universal demonstration; not only the fronts, but in some places the backs of the houses inhabited by the members of the working class, were lighted up. In one street, the rue de Lappe, a mere alley, occupied principally by tinkers and sellers of old iron, the inhabitants subscribed a sum of sixteen pounds to make a really splendid illumination, and such was the demand for lamplons that, after the morning, none could be procured.

All the theatres gave, on the occasion, gratis representations. At the Grand Opéra was performed a cantate, composed by M. Auber; at the Opéra Comique, one by M. Adolphe Adam; and at the Théâtre Français were recited verses written by the manager, M. Arsène Houssaye, whose literary reputation stands too high to make it necessary to recall the fact to our readers.

As may be supposed the arguments *pro* and *con.* the establishment of peace, as a consequence of our late successes, run high, and occupy a very large portion of public and private attention.

It seems quite decided that the newly-established and magnificent body of Cent-Gardes is to be abolished, and the members composing it to return to the active army, some with their former grades, others in the rank of maréchaux des logis chefs. Doubtless there are good reasons to be advanced for this decision; but it really seems a subject to be regretted that, after the difficulties that have been encountered, and the sums of money expended in the organisation, so fine, and, for the purpose required, so efficient, a body of men should, within a few months of its establishment, be dissolved.

The intended visit of the Emperor to Boulogne has been deferred; but the preparations for his reception there continuing to advance, it is supposed the excursion will shortly take place.

The extraordinary warmth of the weather, which more resembles June than late in September, and the accompanying dryness, continue unabated. The consequence is an unusual supply of fine late fruits—peaches, especially, which are of peculiar excellence and abundance; plums are however, an exception to the rule, and apples are extremely scarce. We fear that, as a general rule, the hopes conceived of the harvest will be far from being fulfilled. In some places the grain is good, but in many others, in the north of France especially, the crops are extremely thin and of poor quality.

The question some time since agitated, of establishing a grand almonry of the Crown, is again brought on the *tapis*, and seems likely to be carried.

The Odéon has produced a new piece from the pen of Mdme. George Sand, "Maître Favilla," which seems likely to be very successful. The plot is extremely simple; and, indeed, the interest of the piece turns almost entirely on the drawing and developments of the characters, which is done with a hand at once delicate and masterly. The Odéon has also accepted, and is about shortly to produce, an historical drama in five acts, entitled "Une Intrigue au Louvre," written by M. Charles Edmond. The period is the reign of Louis XIII., and describes the struggles of Lunes and Concini. "Aimer et Mourir," at the Vaudeville—another historical piece, by M. Michel Masson—has excited some attention, but is of mediocre merit.

RUMOURS OF NEGOTIATION.

The German papers are full of rumours relating to an alleged proposal to renew negotiations with Russia. The *Frankfort Post Gazette* is in formed by a letter dated Vienna, Sept. 14, that "a fresh attempt is to be made to re-establish peace. A fresh note will be sent to Russia, through the medium of Austria. In this note the demands of the Allied Powers will be once more explicitly stated, and the proposition will be made for reopening negotiations on this basis. Should Russia not accept this proposition, the military convention between Austria and the Western Powers will be immediately ratified. Respecting the demands of the Western Powers, the assurance has been given that they are still moderate to an eminent degree. The original programme has been retained; nor has a single point been added that is not the natural consequence of the military advantages obtained. Among these consequences is an indemnity for war expenses, which will doubtless figure as the most important feature of the new negotiations. A fresh treaty is spoken of as having been concluded between France and England on the one part, and Turkey on the other. Its object is to invest the Western Powers with the right of keeping garrisons in various parts of Turkey. The points specified are Varna, Adrianople, Constantinople, and Gallipoli. Varna and Sinope would be used as maritime stations by the Western Powers."

The *Corriere Italiano* of Vienna, a paper often quoted as semi-official, says:—"The course to be followed by the Allies in the Crimea after the taking of Sebastopol will depend on the attitude of the States of Central Europe. A more energetic policy on the part of our Cabinet, we are firmly persuaded, is the only one capable of accelerating the conclusion of a peace so ardently desired by all Europe." "A more energetic policy" on the part of Austria will have very little weight with the Western Powers if the energy is to be exercised on behalf of Russia.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The flying squadron in the Gulf of Bothnia, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes, according to the latest accounts, was ably performing the service allotted to it, harassing the enemy in every possible manner, penetrating the narrow creeks and channels in that locality, capturing every small craft that ventured afloat, and destroying every place that it could reach. The *Hawke*, steam blockship, had made a diversion against the fortifications of Riga, dismantled a few guns of the enemy, and killed and wounded some fifteen Russians, who showed some opposition by sending out fifteen of their gun-boats, which fired on the *Hawke*, but without causing any further casualty than lodging a few shot in her hull and wounding one of her men in the arm, which has rendered amputation of the limb necessary. The blockade of the enemy's ports is most efficiently preserved by our various cruisers, and the effect thereof is severely felt by all classes of subjects of the Emperor of All the Russias, causing great discontent among them. The advantages the Allies have gained during the present campaign, although not equal to what was expected by the public at home, are sufficiently important to warrant the assurance that, in 1856, with the means and appliances which will then be furnished, the Czar will find that his strongholds in the Baltic, as elsewhere, will, one by one, be wrested from him

H.M.S. *Hawke* arrived at Ferö Sound on the 1st inst., where she remained at anchor for a week, and then left to rejoin the main body of the fleet at Nargen.

It was recently stated that a large supply of rockets had reached the Allied squadrons from France, and that their extensive range and destructive powers were greater than any hitherto used. Experiments have been made with them, which prove they are inefficient for the especial object for which they were manufactured, viz., the demolition of the town of Revel and other places in the Baltic. They were said to be capable of being thrown, with good effect, a distance of 7000 yards, which is equivalent to 3½ nautical miles, and were, moreover, furnished with a shell of a considerable weight, calculated to explode at a given period of time. Their range, however, has been found not to exceed 4000 yards, and the period of their explosion is very uncertain. Further active operations, except on a minor scale, will not be undertaken during the present season, which is now very far advanced.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Letters from Trebizond on the 30th ult. state that General Muravieff was on the 22nd still in his intrenched camp before Kars. He had only one field battery and some mountain guns; his siege train had not left Gumri, and it was doubtful whether he would not content himself with observing the place and keeping up a blockade. Recent despatches announce, however, that, notwithstanding his vigilance, provisions have been thrown into Kars. Russian accounts from Tiflis state that new troops have arrived there "from Orenburg," and the army of the Caucasus is asserted to be at this moment in a high state of efficiency—so much so, in fact, that an expedition to Batoum is talked of, and it is said that Prince Bebutoff has reinforced the corps at Achaltzik and ordered it to march thither.

The *Invalide Russe* says:—"General Muravieff's expedition and attack, on the 7th instant, on the Turkish intrenched camp was a failure, but Kars is still surrounded. General Koukolefski was killed, and Colonel Jalgrene wounded

RUSSIAN AGENCY IN GREECE.

The Governments of France and England are anxiously watching events in Athens. King Otho, under the influence of his ambitious wife, is still favouring Russian interests. The Government, in its present distracted state, is unable to take requisite steps to prevent revolt and brigandage, which are the means used by Russia to throw the kingdom into confusion.

Letters from Greece, dated the 1st inst., give a bad account of the state of Thessaly and Albania, where Russian agents are described as swarming, and as doing their utmost to promote the disturbances from which those unfortunate provinces suffer. They encourage and foster the banditti, of whose crimes every arrival brings intelligence.

The following letter from Vienna, of the 14th instant, will show that prompt means were taken to bring the Neapolitan Government to a sense of its situation:—

On the 9th of September, Mr. Elliot, who acts provisionally for Lord Westmoreland, presented a despatch to the Vienna Cabinet, containing a statement of all the complaints England has to make against the Neapolitan Government. The despatch is said to state that England would have been glad to see Naples, remaining within the limits of a strict neutrality, spare the British Government and its allies the difficulty, painful for any, under actual circumstances, of turning aside her attention and her forces from the task on hand. England, adds the despatch, does not yet give up the hope that a serious warning will bring back the Neapolitan Government to that prudence which it stands in need of now more than ever

Another letter, of the same date, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that, on the 27th August, the Austrian Government addressed a despatch to the Government of Naples, supporting in an energetic manner the demands of the Western Powers. It points out the consequences that may ensue if Naples preserves in the policy she has hitherto followed, and adds, that Austria will (if the Neapolitan Government does not give satisfaction to France and England) be compelled to abandon Naples to its fate.

THE RUSSIAN ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed his army on the subject of the fall of Sebastopol; but he gives little or no indication of the probable effect of the event upon the future Imperial policy. The Imperial circular is remarkable chiefly for the frankness—so unusual in Russian documents—with which it intimates the greatness of the overthrow. The following is the text of the Order of the Day, as it appears in the *Journal de St Petersbourg*:—

The defence of Sebastopol, which has lasted so long, and which is perhaps unexampled in military annals, has drawn upon it the attention not only of Russia, but of all Europe. From the very commencement it placed its defenders in the same rank as the most illustrious heroes of our country

In the course of eleven months the garrison of Sebastopol has disputed with a powerful enemy every inch of the ground which surrounds the town, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by the most brilliant bravery. The obstinate bombardment, four times renewed, and the fire of which has been justly styled "infernal," shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance in the their defenders They beat the enemy or died with indomitable courage—with a self-denial worthy of the soldiers of Christ—without a thought of surrendering

Regretting from my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who offered their lives as a sacrifice to their country, and sank long with resignation to the will of the Most High, whom it has not pleased to crown their acts with complete success. I feel it a sacred duty, on this occasion, to express in my name, as well as in that of all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the warmest gratitude for its unexampled labours, for the blood it has shed in the defence, for nearly a year, of those fortifications which it erected in a few days.

But there are impossibilities even for heroes. On the 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults, which were repulsed, the enemy succeeded in getting possession of the important Kornilof Bastion (Malakoff), and the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, desirous of sparing the precious blood of his companions, who, under the circumstances, would only have shed it uselessly, decided upon passing over to the north side of the fortress, leaving only blood-stained ruins to the besieging enemy.

Those tried heroes, the objects of the general esteem of their comrades, will doubtless give, in re-entering actually into the ranks of the army, new proofs of their warlike virtues. With them, and like them, all my troops, animated with the same unbounded confidence in Providence, with the same ardent love for me and my country, will always and everywhere fight the enemies that attempt to touch our sacred soil, the honour and the territorial integrity of our country; and the name of Sebastopol, which has acquired immortal glory by so much suffering, and the names of its defenders, will live eternally in the hearts of all the Russians, with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves on the fields of battle of Pultowa and Borodino.

ALEXANDER

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11, 1855.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

The Legislative Session was opened by the King in person, on Monday, at the Hague. His Majesty's speech was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—It is with real satisfaction that I am able to announce to you on the present occasion that our relations with other Powers are distinguished by sentiments of amity and good-will. In the midst of the war in which several friendly States are still engaged, we continue to maintain a system of strict neutrality, which is more closely observed by us, is appreciated by the belligerent Powers. The land and sea forces continue to merit our approbation by discipline and zeal in the accomplishment of their duties. The extension of the material of the navy, now become urgent, is the object of my particular solicitude. The high interest inspired by our colonies and possessions in other parts of the world makes it a great pleasure to be able to inform you that peace and order preside there; that the sanitary condition of the Indian Netherlands has in general much improved during the last few months, and that the state of the crop is favourable. The steps that we have been long taking to obtain from the Empire of Japan a modification of the system of exclusion followed by that empire, have not been without result. The privileges accorded by the Japanese Government to other

nations are equally guaranteed to us. The State Commission charged to inquire into the situation of the slaves in our possessions beyond sea, has already made its report. I refer myself that its labours will result in the presentation of the draught of a bill on that interesting subject. The end I have always ardently pursued has been to make the moral development of the nation progress in unison with its material prosperity, by encouraging instruction and the arts and sciences, as well as undertakings of industry and public utility, and as much as possible to protect them. Though the influence of the war has been sensibly felt by our commerce and navigation, these important branches are yet, however, in a satisfactory position. The produce of the taxes answers liberally to our expectations. The favourable situation of the State finances enables me to continue the redemption of the debt. I propose to give you an early opportunity of examining draughts of bills that will be laid before you in virtue of the 5th additional article of the fundamental law. These draughts and other legislative subjects will afford us a vast field for witnessing, during the present session, your zeal in the important task intrusted to you.

Gentlemen,—The country has its eyes fixed on you. It expects, from your agreement in common, fruits of a nature to consolidate order and prosperity. Let us do our best that this hope may not be deceived. Above all, let us show that we know how to appreciate the numerous blessings vouchsafed by the Almighty to our beloved country. We cannot be too grateful for their abundance. We declare the Session of the States-General to be opened.

KING BOMBA GIVING WAY.

We are glad to learn that M. Mazza, the Director of the Secret Police at Naples, whose recent outrages on humanity and justice have excited the remonstrances of foreign States and the general disgust of Europe, has been dismissed from his office, partly by the advice of the Neapolitan Ministers, and partly, it is said, in satisfaction of the just demands for redress preferred by the British Government. It will be remembered that this personage had the insolence to convey a threatening message to Prince Satriano, because a gentleman connected with the British Legation at Naples, and therefore obnoxious to the suspicions of the police, had paid that nobleman a visit in his box at the theatre. The same official had recently revived the practice of the bastinado in Naples, and had even threatened to subject men serving in the King's troops to the extravagant persecutions of the police. There seems to have been a touch of madness in the absurdities of which this wretched instrument of a contemptible tyrant has been guilty, and his paltry acts of cruelty and brutality have done more to shake the security of King Bomba's throne than all the police agents in Naples can do to protect it. Within the last few days, however, the information that a squadron of British and French men-of-war was on its way to the Bay of Naples, the imperative remonstrances received from London, Paris, and even Vienna, and possibly the defeat of the Russian army at Sebastopol, appear to have convinced this infatuated Monarch that he was likely to be the victim of a hopeless cause; and, instead of sacrificing himself to the emergency, he has thought proper to dismiss M. Mazza, the subordinate agent of his tyrannies.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on Saturday afternoon, with advices from Bombay to August, and from Calcutta to August 9. The most important intelligence is that relating to the Santhal rebellion, which seems to be breaking down. The insurgents are withdrawing to their fastnesses, making occasional raids in small parties upon villages far away from the places in which the troops are located, and are reported to be building stockades in the jungles north of the More River, behind which they have retreated.

There has been an occurrence in the Goorukpore district which may possibly lead to a disruption of our friendly relations with Katmandoo. The Nepaulese crossed the frontier in pursuit of some thieves, whom they apprehended, and suspended the body of one of them, whom they put to death, on the boundary pillar. For this violation of the British territory the resident at Katmandoo has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction, and to insist upon the most ample apology for the insult.

On the Peshawur frontier there has been a little plundering, and troops were ordered out to chastise the marauders. Jowahir Singh remains at Murree in the sulks; his dispute with his uncle, the Maharajah Goolab Singh, will be amicably settled. Mr. Lawrence will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, in which proconsulate it is said and believed that Sedoze will be included. All is tranquil in Pegu, and the mission to Ava, which is on a very splendid scale, was to leave Rangoon on the 1st of this month, and was expected to reach its destination about the 20th.

AMERICA.

The mail steamer *Pacific*, which left New York on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. The only item of general political interest contained in the American papers brought by the *Pacific* is an account of a new secret society called "the Chiarons," or more properly "the Templars," and believed to comprise at the present time from 1000 to 6000 voters in the city and county of New York. According to the *New York Daily Times*, "certain leading members of the Know-Nothing order have projected the establishment of a new order. Jewish from them, and seek to break them down just as together they have striven hitherto to break down other political parties. 'The Templars' was the name given to the new organisation. Professing to belong to the American order, its object was to control it—to shape its policy, dictate its measures, and designate its candidates. It has succeeded very well in all these efforts thus far, as most of the professed Know Nothing nominations are, in fact, the selections of the Templars."

The *New York Herald* learns, from an authentic source, that contracts have been made for the introduction this year into the island of Cuba of large numbers of African slaves. One party alone has contracted for the supply of seven thousand. Portuguese agents are now in New York making arrangements.

Letters from Norfolk and Portsmouth state that the yellow fever had assumed a milder form in those cities. A sufficient number of physicians and nurses had arrived from Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans to take proper charge of the sick, and a rapid improvement in the public health was anticipated.

A large portion of the cotton made last season in Louisiana is still lying on the banks of the rivers, waiting for navigation. On Red River alone 200,000 bales are detained. In the meantime, planters are deprived of flour, coffee, &c., unless they pay for these articles to cover land carriage, at the rate of one bale of cotton for two barrels of flour. This is particularly the case above Shreveport.

Thomas Ramsay Meagher has been, by special order of the Supreme Court of this State, sitting at Albany, admitted an attorney and counsellor in all the courts of New York.

ODESSA.

ODESSA. A GLOOMY PICTURE.—The winding up of the affairs of houses of commerce, warehouses, and shops goes on without interruption. Doors are closed in succession, and the inhabitants emigrate. Merchandise becomes scarcer by degrees, and begins to decay day fall, for the want of that part of the richer population which is forced to remain here, and who have been accustomed to a luxury equal to that of the capital. In a word, the greatest ruin and desolation exists. The authorities, however, pretend to perceive nothing of this, and endeavour to assume an air of comfort and security which must be very far from their feelings. The last affair on the Tchernaya caused the greatest consternation here, and the bombardment of Sveaborg produced a complete panic. Odessa may well fear the same fate, for no one here has been the dupe of the fable circulated here, that we have repulsed a landing of the enemy. It is not our earthworks and our few batteries of wretched masonry, and armed with 32 or 36 guns, which could prevent the Allies from taking our town, which is open on every point. General Luders and Governor Strogonoff, although putting on an appearance of feeling perfectly secure, have warned us to hold ourselves in readiness to evacuate the town at the first moment. It is impossible, however, to suppose that they can expect that a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 souls, and composed for the most part of the heterogeneous and foreign elements of Holy Russia, can encamp themselves in the real desert fields surrounds Odessa. Will you believe that there are still here some very respectable English merchants who have been refused permission to leave, on the pretext that they pay to the Crown the duty for exercising the profession of a merchant, and that it was an engagement from which they cannot be released. Since the last disaster in the Crimea, by which, in the opinion of well-informed persons, we had 10,000 men put *hors de combat*, and eight Generals killed, or since dead of their wounds, workmen have been busily employed in erecting batteries on several points of the shore round our roadstead. I, however, think that this is more a pretended than a real defence, for we have not guns enough to arm all these works, or artillerymen enough to serve them. At Nicolaieff things are going on more seriously; from 30,000 to 35,000 men, most part of the reserve, labour actively in throwing up fortifications and intrenchments, and as the Allied fleets do not disturb them at present everything goes on well. It is really colossal, and also very imprudent, the agglomeration which has taken place at Nicolaieff of warlike stores of all kinds and provisions, a flotilla of boats, established at Wormesenok, brings all the provisions which are brought to that place from the interior of the country; and another flotilla on the Dnieper brings to the same point the military stores drawn from the fortresses of Bredronsk and Kief. It is only, therefore, from Kherson that the carriage conveyance of the most indispensable necessaries to Sebastopol, Simferopol, and to the Taurida, convey the provisions into the Crimea. When we see all this, and think of Kertch, we feel what a dangerous game we play."—*Letter from Odessa, in the Constitutionnel.*

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

BENEDETTO PISTRUCCI is no more! Who has not heard of Pistrucci? It was Pistrucci who made (with the exception of the shillings and sixpences) all the coins of King George III. since the Peace of 1815, and the six principal coins of King George IV. He was the great man at the Mint between Pingo and Wyon, and was certainly a master in his art. The collector of English medals has few finer things to show than the Coronation medal of George IV., which the then Master of the Mint very properly entrusted to Benedetto. There was a great outcry at the time at the selection of a foreigner; but we doubt very much if there was anyone then in England at all equal to Pistrucci in the mysterious art of die-sinking. The result at least justified the choice. Die-sinkers for the coin in England have lived in a state of warfare with one another. The great Simon, in the reign of King Charles II., was at strife with the Dutch brothers, the celebrated Roettiers; his famous Petition Crown (perhaps the finest coin in the world) originating in his controversy at the Mint. The Roettiers afterwards quarrelled with Rawlins. Rawlins succeeded to more than one feud; Croker, an Irishman, employed at the Mint in the reign of Queen Anne, had his disturbances; his successors were not without theirs: and, in our own time, the quarrel between the late Mr. Wyon and now the late Mr. Pistrucci was in the realms of Art a matter of public and unhappy notoriety.

The man who made the coronation medal of George IV., and all the fine dragon sovereigns of that monarch, was, we believe, first brought into notice at the Mint when Mr. Pole was Master. Pole thought more than favourably of his abilities, and Pistrucci was at once employed on a medal (*the* medal) designed to commemorate, what was then a recent event, the battle of Waterloo. Great things were expected from this medal. It was to excel—so we were assured—whatever "insolent Greece or haughty Rome "had struck and "sown" to commemorate their greatest victories both by land and wave. What Simon had done for the great victories over the Dutch achieved by Blake against Van Tromp and De Ruyter was to sink into insignificance when compared with Pistrucci's medal for the victory achieved by Wellington over Napoleon. The Master and the Moneyers of the Mint were plagued with early applications for proof impressions of the glorious medal. Collectors reserved central circles in their cabinets for examples of the coming wonder. Years passed by, and nothing was heard of it. The old King died, and still nothing certain was heard about it. George the Fourth died, and collectors were still impatient. William the Fourth died, and Mr. Hamilton assured us that it was in hand -would be a glorious work and one well worth waiting for. Then came the Mint Commission of 1848, and it was not forthcoming. Why? The artist had given—so he informed the Commission ten long years, and those with long days, to this very Medal. But it was still unfinished. He had been ill-used, but proposed to call on the Master of the Mint on the 1st of January, 1849, to place in his hands the two matrices of the long-expected medal. The 1st of January came, but no medal. The Great Captain whose victory it was designed to commemorate died, and yet no medal and now forty years after the event Pistrucci himself dies, and the medal is unpublished and unknown to the Master of the Mint. If the commemoration of Waterloo had depended on Mr. Pistrucci's medal, it had been forgotten as much as Bosworth-field or Bunker's-hill. On Sunday last this eminent engraver ceased to exist. He died at Englefield-green, in the seventy-third year of his age—a duration of life to which, in conversation among his friends, he had no idea of reaching. The fumes of the refinery at the Mint had shortened his days, so he was wont to allege, within the Scriptural threescore and ten. From the sulphuric acid of that plague-spot he had been subject (and from no other cause) to very severe headaches, and to a continuous difficulty in breathing. Sulphuric acid tainted his tongue in the morning and at night; yet he lived, we see, into his seventy-third year, and has left a name to be honourably remembered in the art he practised with a skill very rare indeed among modern die-sinkers. We sincerely trust that he has left the Waterloo medal in a finished state; and, if so, that his friends will add to his well-earned reputation by giving it to the world at once.

We were present the other night at a table where the will of John Gibson Lockhart, the biographer of Sir Walter Scott, and editor of the *Quarterly Review*, was the subject of conversation. We have seen no account of it in print. It is dated at Milton Lockhart, in Scotland, the 23rd of September, 1854, with a codicil made at Abbotsford, referring chiefly to other testamentary papers, which his executors—his brother, William Lockhart, M.P., and his son-in-law, Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C.—cannot find. He desires to be buried "in the simplest possible way where I die." He died at Abbotsford, and was buried in the adjoining Abbey at Dryburgh. His pictures of Sir Walter Scott he leaves "to be added to the collection at Abbotsford." He possessed the original of Sir Walter in his woodman's dress, by G. S. Newton, R.A., of which Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, has an excellent duplicate. He desires at the same time that "any objects which his daughter specially connects with her mother may go to Abbotsford." He leaves a picture or a book, in some instances both, to his friends Mr. Ferguson, Lady Gifford, Lord Mahon, Lady Eastlake, Lord Robertson, Mrs. Wilson (of Wandsworth-common), the Misses Alexander, Mr. Murray (of Albemarle-street), Mr. Christie, and Mr. Llewelyn Wynne. His two pecuniary bequests are remarkable. To Mr. Christie he leaves £100, "for a purpose which he understands," and to Mr. Llewelyn Wynne a like sum "for a purpose which he can comprehend." We will not pry into the intentions of the dead; but these bequests have doubtless something to do with the duel in which Mr. Christie was engaged with John Scott, and in which Scott was killed. Mr. Christie was involved in the duel by the thoughtless anger of Scott, to whom he was unknown, and with whom he was acting solely as Mr. Lockhart's friend.

It is the fashion to think that Lockhart was a thin-souled, salmon-blooded being. But this was not the case His friendship, it is true, was rather fervid than active; but his heart, to those who knew him well, beat with warm and generous emotions. It was not everybody, to use the words of his will, who could "understand" or "comprehend" him.

We have received from a son of Sir Charles Barry the following letter relating to a piece of gossip in our Town and Table Talk of last week:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

4, Robert-street, Adelphi, Sept. 17, 1855.

SIR,—Noticing a paragraph in your impression of Saturday last stating that Sir Charles Barry is the rumoured author and projector of the proposed "inroad" on St. James's-park, you will perhaps allow me to state, on behalf of my father, that there is not the slightest foundation for the report, as he is not, nor has he ever been, in any way connected with it. It seems, I think, pretty clear that the responsibility of the act must rest with higher powers than his; and you will much oblige me and many by correcting this misstatement at your earliest convenience.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GODFREY W. BARRY.

We really trust that the work will be abandoned, and that no one, not even a district surveyor, will be found willing to father the disgraceful design.

In the State Paper Office are still deposited the manuscript of Milton's "Treatise on Christian Doctrine," and a letter addressed by him to Bradshaw in favour of Andrew Marvell, dated February 21st, 1652-53. As the interest attaching to these documents is wholly literary, not political, a Correspondent suggests that they should be removed to the British Museum, where they would be much more easy of access. To illustrate this our Correspondent says—"I beg to recount the difficulties which I experienced lately in obtaining a sight of the Milton manuscripts. It has been supposed by some of the poet's biographers that the letter to Bradshaw is in Milton's own handwriting—a circumstance which would prove that he could not have been totally blind at the date of the letter in Feb., 1652-53, although Du Moulin had in the year previous upbraided him with his blindness. The existing evidence seemed to indicate that Milton was totally blind in 1652; and I thought it also improbable that the poet should mis-spell the names of his friends Marvell and Weckerlyn in the letter alluded to as published by Todd. To see the document was, therefore, the only way to settle the point. I applied at the State Paper Office in Duke-street, Westminster, and was informed that it was necessary to have an order from the Home Secretary. I accordingly addressed an application to Sir George Grey, stating my object, and mentioning the name of a nobleman who permitted me to use it in reference to the application. Three days elapsed and no answer came. I then wrote a second note, recapitulating the circumstances of the case, and stating my anxiety to return to the North. Another day passed without an answer. On mentioning the circumstance to a friend, he said, 'As your application has no reference to politics, you are not likely to get an answer; go to the Home-office, and inquire personally into the matter.' Following this advice, I went to Downing street, and was informed that such applications were addressed to the Master of the Rolls, but that I might consult Mr. Waddington, the Under Secretary, on the subject. Mr. Waddington confirmed the statement as to the necessity of receiving the sanction of the Master of the Rolls; but, in consideration of my anxiety to leave town, he politely gave me an introduction to the Master. Thus fortified, I set off for Chancery-lane. The Master of the Rolls had gone to the country, and the time of his return was uncertain! 'Is there no person with authority to open such letters in the Master's absence?' 'You had better apply at the Secretary's office, No. 3.' The Secretary's office was shut; it was open only from eleven to one o'clock, and it was then past one. So much trouble and solicitation about a small matter seemed more than enough; but I had some curiosity to pursue it to the end. At eleven o'clock next morning I presented myself at the Secretary's office. There was a gentleman who opened such letters in the Master's absence. I was directed to him, and was told that he only opened the letters when Sir Francis Palgrave was not in town. To Sir Francis I was next sent, and there I was at last successful. With his well-known courtesy, Sir Francis instantly gave the order, and I repaired once more to the State Paper Office. My object was gained, but at the cost of how much unnecessary delay and trouble! Had the documents been in the Museum, a few minutes would have sufficed for the purpose. The letter, as I conjectured, was not in Milton's handwriting. It is in a fine current hand of the time, quite unlike that of the poet, nor does it resemble any one of the three hands employed on "The Treatise on Christian Doctrine. The letter fills a page of foolscap folio, and the seal used is that of Milton, bearing his arms, the spread eagle. Perhaps it is some excuse for the incivility of Sir George Grey, that my application was made towards the close of the Parliamentary Session. Nothing could exceed the politeness of the official gentlemen whom I had occasion to consult; but it is obvious that the Milton MSS. are not in the 'right place.'"

We are assured by Mr. Gambart that the celebrated picture of the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, was sold by Mr. Gambart the very first day it was publicly exhibited in London, and that the purchaser has not had, nor has now, any intention of parting with it.

The best sight of the week has been the exhibition of Crimean photographs, made by Mr. Roger Fenton, during five months' hard labour, in the present year, as a photographer at the seat of war. The collection fills the gallery and screens of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours and fills them well. The portraits are admirable. Here are unmistakable likenesses of Pelissier and Simpson, of Raglan and Bosquet, of Russell, the Correspondent of the *Times*—indeed of all in any way pre-eminently distinguished. Sir Colin Campbell, we think, excepted. Then the landscapes are very noteworthy. Observe, as you enter, on the right, that inimitable view of the shipping in the harbour of Sebastopol that crowded basin: what a notion it gives of confusion—how it reminds one of Clarkson Stanfield! One may now see the south side of Sebastopol (thanks to Mr Fenton) without a journey to the Crimea itself.

THE HEAD OF CHRISTENDOM IN DANGER.—The Pope has had another very narrow escape of his life. It appears that his Holiness, having set out for a drive, dismounted from his carriage near the Ponte Molle, for the purpose of taking a walk according to his usual custom. His guards were some distance behind him, and his Holiness was advancing alone, when a carriage advanced towards him at full speed, the driver having lost control over the horses. His Holiness called to the driver in vain, but, fortunately possessing much presence of mind, he took refuge on a part of the footway which was somewhat higher than the rest. The guards, seeing the danger, the horses of which were severely hurt. The driver and the occupant of the carriage were apprehended. His Holiness, though he suffered a very severe fright, fortunately sustained no personal injury.

M. SOYER'S CAMP AND BIVOUAC KITCHEN.

M. SOYER writes in high spirits from "before Sebastopol," where he is exercising his art in providing comforts for our brave army. On the afternoon of the 27th of August M. Soyer opened his Camp and Bivouac Kitchen on the parade-ground of the Guards and Highlanders' Camp, First Division, in the presence of General Simpson, Marshal Pelissier, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Honourable Lord Rokeby, General Le Marmora, Lord Adolphus Vane, Colonels Drummond, Steele, Dundas, Carleton, St. George, Munro, and Colonel Hardinge, Commandant of Balaclava. Admiral Freemantle, Commissary-General Sir George Maclean, Captains Moorsom, Kennedy, Colville, and Heath, and nearly 1000 distinguished naval and military officers, comprising the elite of the Allied armies. Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals, besides numerous other medical gentlemen and clergy, were present.

The scene was greatly enlivened by two military bands playing the whole of the time, amidst the roar of cannon and explosion of shells from Sebastopol and the trenches. The weather was most propitious, and as almost all appeared in full uniform, it gave a most lively appearance to the scene. The accompanying view has been sketched by our Artist, Mr. E. A. Goodall.

Everything being prepared for the great banquet from the soldiers' ordinary rations—

Seven of my camp-stoves (writes M. Soyer) were placed in the open air on the esplanade in front of the Guards and Highlanders, containing the various specimens of food, recipes for which were distributed throughout the Camp. The stoves are now in daily use by the Guards and Coldstream Company, where men from other regiments are sent to learn the simple process of camp cookery. By the time the other cooking apparatus arrives the whole of the army will be able to cook under my new system, which is now recognised by all who witnessed it to be expeditious, clean, and economical, especially in the consumption of fuel. I inclose you copies of the opinions expressed by Generals Simpson and Pelissier upon the subject; and I assure you it is with unfeigned pleasure I acknowledge that the Government has in every instance afforded me the utmost facility in carrying out my views.

I am happy to add that all the hospitals in the Bosphorus are in a most satisfactory condition in the culinary department.—With the highest consideration, I have the honour to be your most obedient servant, A. SOYER

P.S.—In returning my most sincere thanks to General Simpson for the lively interest he has taken in promoting my views, I beg also to incorporate all the authorities of the various departments.

A. S.

First Division—Esplanade in front of the Guards and Highlanders—Camp before Sebastopol

I had the pleasure, on the 27th August, 1855, of visiting Monsieur Soyer's culinary establishment, and I was much pleased with everything I saw there. I was especially struck with the economy in the saving of time and the consumption of fuel introduced in the administration of the army. The cooking apparatus seemed well understood. I tasted every preparation, and all, I must say, I found of most excellent flavour, and at the same time very nutritive.

(Signed) General A. PELISSIER.

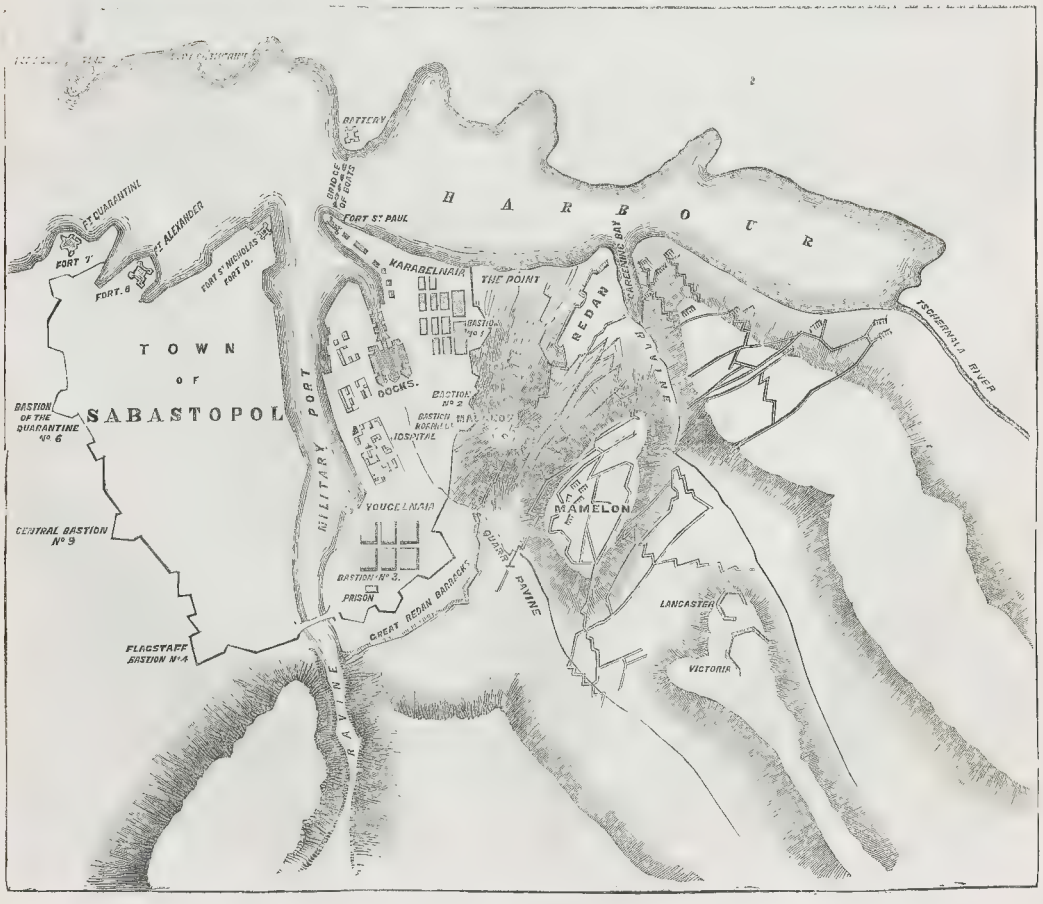
Camp before Sebastopol, 31st Aug. 1855.

I had much pleasure in visiting Monsieur Soyer's Field Kitchen last Monday, the 27th instant. I there saw several excellent soups made from ration meat, compressed vegetables, and other things within reach of the soldiers' means, and cooked with very little fuel. I consider that Monsieur Soyer is taking great pains in devoting his time and great talents to the good of our military service, especially in the field; and I wish him every success.

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding

MONS. SOYER. LORD ROKEBY. GEN. PELISSIER

M. SOYER'S CAMP AND BIVOUAC KITCHEN IN THE CRIMEA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON THE MALAKOFF.

NEWS OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—SHOWER OF PARACHUTE ROCKETS AND BONFIRE, IN WOOLWICH MARSHES.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—DEMONSTRATION AT WOOLWICH.

On the evening of Wednesday week, Lord Panmure, accompanied by Mr. F. Peel, M.P.; Mr. Monsell, M.P.; Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, Captain Ross, and Mr. B. Howes, paid a visit of inspection to the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich. They were received in the evening by the gentlemen connected with the various departments, and were conducted over the workshops and principal places of interest in this vast national establishment. The band of the Royal Artillery performed in the inclosure, and the principal entrance to the yard was decorated with a handsome star in gas, with the letter "V" at either side. The workshops were also ornamented with flags and coloured lamps, and in every department the greatest activity was observable among the *employés*.

After the party had inspected the workshops, they proceeded to the Ordnance marshes, about a mile distant from the town, where it was announced that a display of fireworks would take place in celebration of the recent success of the Allies. The night was extremely favourable for the exhibition, there being no moon visible, and the effect of the rockets and other fireworks was extremely beautiful. The band of the Royal Artillery performed from time to time on the field, and there could not have been less than 20,000 persons present.

The rocket practice included the exhibition of Captain Boxer's newly-invented parachute rockets, which appear to answer their purpose admirably. They are discharged from coehorn mortars, and the peculiarity of the invention is, that after the rocket has attained a sufficient height, it bursts and leaves floating in the air a bright white light, by the aid of which objects beneath, such as earthworks, &c., can be plainly visible to a besieging force, while the smoke caused by the discharge effectually shields the latter from observation. The bright light emitted by the rockets remains floating in the air for three or four minutes, and in cases where two or three are discharged at the same moment, a great body of light can be thrown upon a given space.

The display of fireworks concluded with the simultaneous discharge of a hundred coehorns, and the ignition of a monster bonfire, composed pitch barrels, old timber, and other inflammable matter, placed upon the butt, at the extreme end of the practising ground. The flames from this object cast a lurid glare upon the marsh for miles round, and continued to burn for several hours.

FIRING THE PARK GUNS.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of vituperation is ever and anon dealt out upon the expensive practice of firing salutes, the annual cost of which to the country is by no means an insignificant item. The grumblers, however, would surely not extend their anathema to the firing of the guns in the Park and the Tower—such as boomed to the metropolis on Tuesday week the glorious news of the capture of the Malakoff and the fall of Sebastopol. Rarely has the joyful note of victory been welcomed with greater enthusiasm than was this notification of the glorious result of the protracted siege of the Russian stronghold. "The Tower guns" were formerly fired

NEWS OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—FIRING THE PARK GUNS.

from the Wharf facing the Thames; but they are now discharged from the new Saluting Battery opposite Tower-hill.

"The Park guns" are named from their being fired in St. James's-park—in that portion between the foot of the York Column and the Parade-ground. On Tuesday week, the ground was kept by a few Guards, and the guns being placed as shown in the illustration, they were fired in succession by an artilleryman.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 23.—16th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Autumn Quarter commences.
TUESDAY, 25.—Parson died, 1808. Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian.
THURSDAY, 27.—Great Fire at Constantinople, 1729.
FRIDAY, 28.—Sheriffs of London sworn in.
SATURDAY, 29.—Michaelmas-day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 1 47	A. M. h. m. No. 2 23	A. M. h. m. Tide 3 0	M. h. m. 3 52	A. M. h. m. 4 37	M. h. m. 5 17	A. M. h. m. 5 58
M. h. m. 1 14	A. M. h. m. 1 51	A. M. h. m. 2 28	M. h. m. 3 12	A. M. h. m. 3 57	M. h. m. 4 42	A. M. h. m. 5 30

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SEBASTOPOL NUMBER.

WE have great pleasure in announcing to our readers, that next week, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, we shall present them with a splendid SHEET GRATIS, containing a variety of authentic Drawings of the Capture and Destruction of Sebastopol. The Two Sheets, price 2d. only.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

FRANCE has sung her national "Te Deum" with befittingsplendour and solemnity, in acknowledgment of the glorious success of the Allies. England has waited for no example from her Government, but has sent up her cry of exultation and thankfulness in every province and town throughout the kingdom. The present generation has witnessed no such spectacle of an excitement, as fervid as was honourable, and the sciolist statesmen who doubted or affected to doubt that the heart of the country was in the war, must now be silenced for very shame. London, that first received the news, burst at once into enthusiasm, and as the tidings flew over the counties, it is scarcely a figure of speech to say that the electric spark kindled where it touched, and the Royal joy-fire in the north proclaimed that the Sovereign's heart in this, as in other matters, beat with the hearts of her lieges. That blaze at Balmoral is among the noblest beacons ever lighted by a monarch, and a poet might, uncensured, declare that the flame was caught from the altar of liberty.

As yet, the universal shout has drowned most single utterances and it would, indeed, be premature for any one man to present himself as the exponent of the public joy. But if an exception may be made, none could be more fitting than in the case of the Premier of England, who has had an opportunity of expressing his satisfaction at the glorious tidings, and has spoken eloquently and assuringly. The chief of the Government, under whose Administration this conquest has been wrought out may well be permitted to congratulate the country upon it, and the man who was called to office by the voice of the people, because he was believed to be actively antagonistic to Russia, and vigorous in prosecuting the war, is entitled to appeal to the nation, whether he has fallen short of fulfilling their hopes. We have never either over-rated Lord Palmerston's abilities, or placed undue trust in his patriotism, but it would be absurd to suppose that one of the shrewdest men of his day has not fully comprehended his position in regard to the country and the war question; or, having convinced himself that he must be a War Minister or nothing, has not lent himself with all his might to the working out the national will. He who has done this deserves his reward, and, "amid all the joy and uproar" of victory, Englishmen will not be disposed to ask, too critically, how much share the noble Viscount has had in bringing about the actual and crowning success. It is something that, unlike his predecessors, he has done nothing to hinder it; something that he is manifestly delighted at the triumph as any other Englishman; and something more—most of all, indeed—that he sees in the fall of Sebastopol only means to an end. In Lord Palmerston's Melbourne speech, he uttered the sentiments which must be those of every honest and practical man throughout the country. He declared that, splendid as is the blow just delivered, it will be of no avail unless we continue to strike, until that solid guarantee against future aggression by Russia, which she refused to the mild solicitations of the negotiators, has been wrenched from her by the strong hand. The Crimea must cease to be Russian—a formal cession confirming what has already been virtually accomplished by the sword. This we have a right to consider as the first article in any treaty of peace. Lord Palmerston will have no difficulty in seeing his way to this territorial re-arrangement, and assuredly it is not with the Power that tore Poland to pieces that England will stand upon ceremonial when forcing her to disgorge the spoils of Turkey.

It is not in the week that contains the 20th of September that an Englishman can write other than kindly of a hero of the Alma. One other address, besides the Premier's, has been delivered, and again it is impossible to object to the orator. The gallant Sir George Brown—whose chivalry and daring so endear him to his men, that, in the hour of battle, especially when they fling their stocks away, they fully forgive him certain martinet follies—has been feasted by his fellow-townsmen in Elgin, and has uttered his opinions on the campaign and its prospects. The brave old soldier has spoken out what was in him, and it would be hard to ask him to follow some of his propositions to a logical inference. He exults, with the rest of us, in the fall of Sebastopol, and hopes that it will lead to something decisive, for that hitherto we have been fighting "with one arm tied." All must sympathise with the veteran Scot's anxiety to close with his foe, and when the final struggle comes, if the Russians dare another day of carnage, may Sir George Brown be remembered by his fellow-soldiers. We have not the heart, this Alma week (and recollecting how he sprang up from the bloody field, and showed his "following" that he was ready for another dash at the enemy's ranks), to ask him why he repudiates so indignantly the services done to him and to the army by thinkers and writers at home; or why, when he brings the most damning charges of incapacity and mismanagement against the late War Department, he will not see an ally in the civilians who exposed and denounced those who were crippling the soldiers and delaying the grand work. "Why, Sir," to adopt Sir George's capital club style, "Why, Sir, these writing fellows, egad, they were picking off your worst enemies"—and that is all the remonstrance we shall make to Sir George Brown, so near the day—

Ille dies,
Qui primus Alma rast adored.

While we write, the despatches which will allot the glories of the ninth of September are still expected. They will, of course, be perused with intense interest. But nothing which they can contain will tend either to damp the enthusiastic feeling of the nation towards our army as a whole, or to induce us to assent to the view of those who seek to lessen the gratitude of the country by treating the fall of Sebastopol as a French victory. Our allies did nobly, as they have done throughout the war; but the Allied army is "one and indivisible;" and the crowning glory equally irradiates all the standards that advanced in the cause of liberty and humanity.

AMONGST the latest news from Paris is a statement that the Government has resolved to prevent the joint-stock company called *Crédit Mobilier* from issuing obligations beyond 120,000 of 500 francs each, equivalent to £2,400,000. The company had announced an emission of 240,000, or £4,800,000. The Government has stopped the half. The measure is described as a financial *coup d'état*; the company is said to have assumed proportions dangerous to public credit and menacing to the State, and the Emperor will probably appoint a governor to preside over it as in the case with the Bank of France. Such a circumstance imparts at this moment great interest to the company and the financial condition of Paris, particularly as the proceedings there have had some influence over the conduct of the Bank of England. The two countries are now so closely united that whatever takes place in one necessarily affects the other, and hence the present and the future condition of the Money-market in Paris now engages much attention.

According to the laws of France no joint-stock companies can be established without the sanction of the Government; and the *Société Générale du Crédit Mobilier* received the Imperial sanction on Nov. 18, 1852. It is not yet, therefore, quite three years old. It was started by the Messrs. Pereire, Fould, Mallet, and other well-known bankers and capitalists of Paris, who still remain at its head, and was supposed to be personally favoured by the Emperor. One of the Messrs. Foulds was in the Ministry; and the project, if not a pet of Louis Napoleon, was warmly patronised by him. Its capital is 60,000,000 francs (£2,400,000), in 120,000 shares of 500 francs each. The shares are payable to bearer, and the whole capital is paid up. It was expressly started to deal in all kinds of public securities, but especially the securities of companies such as railway companies, constituted to carry on great public works. By advancing money on such securities in pawn, it promotes the undertakings and favours speculation in them. It makes loans on all kinds of public funds; on the deposit of shares, and undertakes to raise funds for carrying on public works. Besides being an immense pawnbroker for securities, and a great undertaker, at secondhand, of useful enterprises, it is a great banker, takes money on deposit, opens accounts current, and transacts for companies especially all the business of a banker. It is authorised by law to issue bonds or obligations of its own to ten times the amount of its capital; and, having fully used the privilege, has in circulation bonds to the amount of 600,000,000 fr., or £24,000,000, or more than the circulation of the Bank of England. Its affairs are administered by a council of fifteen, and an executive committee of five members, who divide amongst them a share of the profits, over and above their dividends as shareholders, and have thus a strong motive to increase the business and the temporary profits of the company. A meeting of 200 principal shareholders takes place in April to consider the affairs of the company, which, besides any control exercised by the public press and the Government, is the only restraint on the operations of the company. Its accounts (made up to the end of the year) are annually published, and it has paid large dividends. In 1853 the shareholders received about, 13½ per cent on their paid-up capital, and in 1854 near 12 per cent. In the present year the company promises a much greater dividend, and though it is not yet due, offers to allow it to those shareholders who subscribe to the new bonds. With such dividends, and from the great prospects the company held out in the first instance, its 500-franc shares then rose to a great premium. The first subscribers had secured to them a certain proportion of the shares, to be subsequently issued, and the 500-franc shares first issued rose, in 1852, to the sum of 1785 francs. Shares issued subsequently have been almost as high; they have been as low as 430 francs; and are now somewhere about 1500 francs, or threefold their original value. They have fallen 80 francs within the last two days. That the public should be eager to share such advantages, and become subscribers to the company, is to be expected: they prefer the company's paper even to the paper of the State; and it is said that the disappointment of the Government at the trifling rise of the Rentes after the news of the success at Sebastopol, has not been without influence in causing it to limit to one-half the additional loan which the company is now desirous of raising.

Prolific as London has latterly been in banking companies, Paris—in which we may count about fourteen new banking companies started since the Revolution, and mostly since 1852, and in which, before, there were not more than two—has been proportionably more prolific; and successful as some of our joint-stock banks have latterly been, their success is surpassed by that of the *Crédit Mobilier*. To have acquired so much power in less than three years as to become an object of jealousy to the Government, to be enabled to borrow on its bonds ten times as much as its own capital, and now to propose to double its loan—to which, as the price of its shares shows, the moneyed world in France is eager to subscribe—is an astonishing success. It launched its bark into the rushing flood of prosperity which returning security, increasing railways, and comparatively free trade have conferred on France since 1852, and has been carried to the topmost height. It contributed much to swell the tide, and has excited a flow of speculation for many years unparalleled. The business it has accumulated or fostered—for which all the amount of capital we have referred to, and all the deposits of its customers is insufficient—is quite extraordinary. It has excited enterprise in others, and been enterprising itself. Numerous companies, as those of all the omnibuses of Paris, formerly eleven, have been absorbed by it, and numerous others have been formed under its auspices, or owe their success to its support. None succeed without it, and to have the promise of its countenance is sufficient to raise the price of the shares of a railway or any other company in the market. It has undertaken to make railways for Austria. Unfortunately such a rush of prosperity is never of long duration, and the present want of money, the offer to pay dividends out of capital to be subscribed—a professed lender to be obliged to borrow—is such a palpable intimation of exhausted strength that suspicion and alarm begin to prevail lest the great Company should turn into a bubble, and tumble as fast as it has risen.

For some time its proceedings have caused uneasiness to the thoughtful moneyed classes of our metropolis. A fortnight ago the Bank of England raised its minimum rate of discount ½ per cent, which was perfectly warranted by the condition of our own Money Market, all the peculiarities of which were as well known a fortnight ago as they were last week. Last week, however, the Bank again raised its rate, and to raise it two weeks consecutively is unexampled. It is supposed, therefore, that the announced loan by the *Crédit Mobilier*, the action of the French Government in respect to it, and a great decline of bullion in the Bank of France, all of which have become known to the public within a few days, were known to the Bank Directors at the beginning of last week, and led them to increase their minimum rate of discount a second time. Almost every kind of French security has begun to decline, and amongst the moneyed classes there is an apprehension that disaster involving great losses, panic, and insolvency—impends over Paris, and against it they are taking precautions. The rise in the rate of discount here, accompanied by a considerable rise throughout the Continent, necessary as it is, can but contribute to accelerate the catastrophe, if one there is to be.

THE COURT.

The arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia at Balmoral, on Friday se'nnight, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, has created considerable interest during the past week. This young Prince, who is in direct succession to the Crown of Prussia, will, it is understood, be the future Consort of the Princess Royal of England.

On the following day the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and attended by Lady Churchill and General the Hon. C. Grey, visited the Camp of the Forbes Highlanders, on the Banks of the Dee. The Royal party were received upon their arrival by Sir Charles Forbes, and the men of the clan exhibited some Highland games. In the afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince, with Prince William Frederick and Lord Granville, went to Abergeldie woods, which were driven for deer.

On Sunday the Prince Consort, with his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

The Queen and the Prince, with the youthful members of the Royal family, are enjoying the pleasures of their Highland home daily. The weather has been very fine, and the Royal party take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Balmoral. The Prince has enjoyed the sport of deer stalking, almost daily, and several fine stags have already fallen to his unerring aim.

On Thursday se'nnight, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Alfred, honoured the Highland Gathering in the Castle of Braemar, with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Earl Granville, General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps, and Mr. Gibbs. The approaches to the Castle were lined by the Farquharson Highlanders, under James Farquharson, Esq., of Inverauld, and the Forbes Highlanders from Don side, under Sir Charles Forbes. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were received upon their arrival by Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, and the junior branches of their family. The games then proceeded. They consisted of tossing the caber, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, foot-racing, and real dancing. Her Majesty remained upon the ground about two hours, when the Royal party returned to Balmoral Castle.

Viscountess Canning has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Court will return to the South, viâ the Great Northern Railway, on the 13th of October.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.—His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon left town Tuesday morning for Woolwich, where the Prince embarked at noon, in the French Government steam-yacht *Ariel*, on his return to France. During the brief stay of his Imperial Highness in London he has remained at the residence of the French Embassy. His visit to the metropolis was unpremeditated, and arose simply from the greater convenience of railway transit from Southampton to Woolwich, which latter garrison the Prince was anxious to inspect, while on a trip which may be correctly described as a "yachting excursion." His Imperial Highness, during his absence from France, has preserved a strict *incognito*, travelling under the title of Count de Meudon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Gordon Castle, N.B., on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. A large party have been honoured with invitations to meet his Royal Highness.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have taken their departure from this country for Germany.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame d'Oxholme have returned to Wilton-crescent from Denmark, where his Excellency has been *en congé* for some time past.

Lord and Lady John Russell left town on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The *German Journal* of Frankfort states from Vienna that the Hospodar of Wallachia has requested Austria to exercise her influence with Wurtemberg, and other German States, to induce them to allow 50,000 German families to emigrate to Wallachia. The Government of that province engages to grant them land from the property of the religious foundations, and to exempt them from taxes for ten years.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ENTRANCE OF THE ALLIES INTO SEBASTOPOL.

Accounts from the Crimea to the 14th have been received by way of Varna. On the 11th some small detachments of French troops entered Sebastopol: they found the streets full of ruins, and barricades erected in different parts. On the 12th the rest of the troops began to enter. Barricades and intrenchments extended almost up to the cathedral and the great square: but became less numerous beyond the latter point. In the night of the 11th several small vessels of the Allied fleets attempted to enter the port by the side of the old Quarantine Fort, and the obstacles at the entrance of the port were about to be removed, to admit of the entrance of the large vessels.

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The following appears in the *New Prussian Gazette*, a Russian organ

The *Frankfort Post* and the *North German Gazette* have stated that Prince Gortschakoff has received a despatch from Warsaw, announcing that the Russian corps at Bagtchiserai had commenced a retrograde movement on Perekop. We can affirm in the most positive manner that the news is entirely false.

INAUGURATION OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Sept. 16.—The solemn inauguration of the reign of Dom Pedro V. took place this morning at the Cortes. His Majesty declared his adhesion to the policy of the former Cabinet, and confirmed the Ministers in their portfolios. On this occasion, for the first time, use was made of the electric telegraph in Portugal. The accession of the King was received with enthusiasm by the people. The English vessels of war *Sanspareil*, *Neptune*, and *Rosamond* arrived just in time to salute the new King

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 20

Month and Day.	Corrected Readings of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Degree of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 14	29·915	71·0	49·0	60·0	− 2·7	87	N E	0·24
„ 15	„	71·0	49·0	60·0	− 2·7	87	N E	0·24
„ 16	„	72·0	47·0	59·5	− 3·2	91	S W	0·02
„ 17	„	71·0	47·0	57·5	− 5·1	91	W N W.	0·00
„ 18	„	71·0	47·0	58·5	− 4·1	91	N E	0·00
„ 19	„	71·0	47·0	58·5	− 4·1	91	N E	0·00
„ 20	„	71·0	47·0	59·0	− 3·6	91	N E	0·00
Mean	29·915	71·3	47·7	59·0	− 3·6	91	N E	0·30
Total							N W	0·30

Note.—The sign — denotes below the Average; the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated from Dalton that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the lowest reading being 29·91 inches on the 14th, and the highest 30.11 inches on the 20th. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.99 inches

The mean temperature of the week was 57·1°—being 1° above the average

The range of temperature during the week was 31°10—being the difference between the lowest reading, 42·9 . on the 15th; and the highest, 74°, on the 19th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 16·8°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly four-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the week, with the exception of the 14th and 17th, was fine, and the sky partially clear.

Lewisham, 21st September, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1260 boys and 1205 girls, in all 2465 children, were registered in the metropolitan districts, exceeding the average of the ten preceding years by 171. The number of deaths was 1033; of whom 523 were males, and 510 females, and differ by 13 from the mortality in the week ending Sept. 8. The number is 208 the average number. Diarrhœa continues to decrease: the number of deaths from it this week being 98, and the numbers in the four preceding weeks, 147, 176, 184, and 205, respectively. To cholera only 4 deaths are attributed, 2 of which are those of infants; to scarlatina, 38 deaths are attributed, one of which was that of a female who reached the advanced age of 103 years. She was the wife of a pensioned soldier, and was born at Amsterdam; she had good health during her life, and retained her faculties to the last: the cause of her death was "diarrhœa senectus."

CUMBUS CAB CASE.—Mr. Edward Manning, secretary to the Friend of the Clergy Society, in St. Martin's place, was summoned at Worship-street Police-court on Saturday, for having refused to pay the sum of 6d., being the remainder of the fare due to William Grange, a cabman. When the case was called on, the complainant, after looking very hard at the defendant, exclaimed, "Please your worship, I have nothing to say against that gentleman, for I never saw him before in my life." He then explained that he had driven a gentleman, on the 6th of the present month, to the Eastern Counties Railway. The gentleman had refused to pay him his lawful fare, but gave him his name and address, which he wrote on a piece of paper. It was, "Mr. Edward Manning, Friend of the Clergy Society, Basinghall-street." "There," said he, "now you may summon me if you like," and he immediately bolted off. He (complainant) had gone to Basinghall-street, where he was informed that Mr. Manning and all the Friends of the Clergy gentlemen had moved to St. Martin's place; so, of course, he went there and served the summons upon Mr. Manning. The defendant said it was evident that some one had made an unwarrantable use of his name, and had subjected him to great annoyance, for he had come up from Kingston, where he had left some important business, on purpose to attend at this Court. Mr D'Eyncourt said it was certainly a very peculiar case, and both parties had suffered from an impudent and fraudulent hoax. It only remained for him to discharge the summons

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday a true bill was found against Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates. The trial is postponed, however, till next session, at the request of counsel for the prisoners.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—A shocking murder was committed on Tuesday morning, in Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street, by one Lord London, a weaver, but lately working in the docks On Monday night, London and his wife went to a raffle and a wake at a public-house near home, where there was a violent quarrel between them, ending in blows, the husband being jealous of another man. Next morning he made a thrust at her throat with a knife, wounding her severely. She made for the door to escape, but the wound was so deep that she sank exhausted on the stairs, and died almost immediately. There are six or seven children, but none very young. The murderer gave himself up to a policeman, by whom he was conveyed to the station house, where he made a full confession of his crime. He has been committed for trial.

STATE OF THE THAMES.

The condition of the river was brought before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, by Mr. Frederick Smith. Mr. Smith read a petition to his Lordship, signed by every firm and person of note in the City, and said:—"In 1848 it was resolved by the Government that the Thames should cease to be the main sewer of the metropolis, and yet nothing was done. Year by year, since 1848, the Thames has continued to increase in pollution, till it has attained such a height of impurity as to induce Mr Faraday to lay aside his proverbial caution, and utter a prophecy the most portentous as to the danger to be apprehended—danger altogether irrespective of the reappearance of the Asiatic cholera, which, as it hovers about, and carries on its ravages in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, and Russia, reminds us in England that we have not the slightest warrant for trusting to a single year's exemption from the devastation; and which, if added to the condition of things indicated by Mr. Faraday, presents a field of contemplation to the mind at which the stoutest heart must sicken, if not quail.

The Lord Mayor said he was much gratified and flattered by being presented with a document signed by the most influential men in the kingdom, representing the interests of the metropolis of the empire. In a few days he intended to call together a number of scientific men, preparatory to the public meeting which will take place, for the purpose of receiving their suggestions as to the best mode of proceeding for the sanitary advantage of London.

THE CHOLERA IN ASIA MINOR.—Letters from Constantinople of the 6th of September announce an outbreak of cholera in Asia Minor, extending over the fertile districts of Samsoon, Safra, Djanik, and all the villages in the back country, including Marzavan and Yuzgat, as far as Tocat, in one direction, and Erzeroum in the other. Murrain among cattle is also raging at Samsoon, Sinope, Alatcham, Aladjan, Kopuj, Cavak, and Trebizond. The contractors for the Allied forces are suffering heavy losses from the disease, and particularly in the oxen destined for the French, which are not so strong as those purchased for British account.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its twenty-fifth meeting on Wednesday week, at Glasgow. About mid-day, a business meeting was held in the Merchants'-hall, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair, when the minutes of the Liverpool meeting were read and approved, and Colonel Sabine presented the annual report of the Council, also unanimously adopted. The statement of the accounts, submitted by Mr. Ninnis, showed receipts amounting to £3886 10s. 8d., and payments amounting to £1568 9s. 8d.; leaving a balance of £317 1s. 8d. In the evening there was a public meeting for the purpose of hearing the inaugural address of the President, the Duke of Argyll. Among the visitors were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Eglinton, Elgin, and Harrowby, Lord Wrottesley, and Prince Bonaparte The address of the President was descriptive of the great advances made in science since the British Association visited Glasgow fifteen years ago—a complete theme on which the Duke dilated with graceful eloquence for a considerable time.

The business of the Sections opened on Friday, when several interesting papers were read; among others, by Sir David Brewster, on the "solar spectrum;" by Dr. Shaw, on Arctic explorations; by Dr. Dickie, on the effects of winter upon vegetation at Aberdeen; and by Professor George Wilson, of Edinburgh, on the changes of artificial sea water in marine vivariums, where living plants and animals had been kept in full vigour for periods respectively of ten and six months. On analysis, it appeared that whereas magnesia, sulphuric acid, potassium, sodium, and chlorine were the only substances originally present in solution in the artificial sea-water, lime, phosphoric acid, silica, iodine, and iron now occurred in it. The success of Mr Gosse's artificial sea-water was shown to be complete. The first *conversazione* was held on Thursday evening, at the M'Lellan Rooms

On Friday some interesting papers were read in the Sections. Mr Whitehouse read one on "Experimental Observations upon an Electric Cable," maintaining that, for commercial purposes, a submarine telegraphic cable between England and America, similar to those at present in use would be quite sufficient. Professor W. Thomson expressed some doubts at the results arrived at by Mr. Whitehouse.

Professor Nichol read a paper entitled "Remarks on the Chronology of the formations in the Moon, with a Notice concerning the Great Breadalbane Reflector in the Glasgow Observatory." By this instrument the aspects of the Moon are seen to be apparently as confused and chaotic as these appearances of the Earth, which, in the infancy of the science of geology, were generally attributed to sudden convulsions. In fact, we may presume that the present position of the Moon exhibits a much further back epoch than the period in the history of the Earth, before the upheaving powers had thrown up the masses of crystalline rocks Baron Liebig read a paper on a new form of Cyanuric acid. In the course of some experiments on the fulminate of mercury, he observed that that compound, when kept boiling in water, changed its colours, and lost its fulminating properties. On examining the change which had taken place, he discovered a new acid, which had exactly the composition of cyanuric acid. Salts were produced remarkable for their beauty, and for the distinctness of their crystalline forms. Dr. Daubeny laid on the table some fine Weights, for chemical purposes, made from the new metal formed from clay, viz., aluminium. A paper was read by Professor Nichol, and Julius Oppert read a paper on "The Geographical and Historical Results of the French Scientific Expedition to Babylon." Professor Rinzius, of Stockholm, gave a verbal description of the Lotis, Selaria, and Aphos ornata. He combated the phrenological view that high skulls betokened high intellect. There had been many eminent men among the Poles and Hollanders, who belonged to the broad-headed class. Some might be admitted, on the whole, that the larger proportion of great men had the elongated skull.

Professor Ramsay described a new process by Mr. Robert Macpherson for producing lithographs by photographic process. He takes a common lithographic stone, and pours on it a solution of bitumen in sulphuric ether. In a few seconds the ether evaporates, leaving a very delicate and thin coating of bitumen, the stone exhibiting a surface like a plate prepared for etching. He then takes a negative obtained by the collodion or calotype process, and places it on the stone, which he places in the full light of the sun. Within a moderate time the negative communicates an impression to the bitumen very faintly visible. The negative is removed and the bitumen placed in a bath of sulphuret of carbon, which dissolves the whole of the bitumen not acted on by the light, and there remains a photographic picture represented accurately on the stone in the undissolved bitumen. The stone may then be placed in the hands of a lithographic printer and printed from.

Professor Thompson read a paper "On Peristaltic Induction of Electric Currents in Submarine Telegraph Wires." The object of this paper was to call the problem of mutual peristaltic induction as contained in the paper brought before the section, but the author confined himself in the meeting to mentioning some of the results. Among others he mentioned, as being of practical importance, that the experiments which have been made on the transmission of currents backwards and forwards by the different wires of a multiple cable do not indicate correctly the degree of retardation that is to be expected when signals are to be transmitted through the same amount of wire laid out in a cable of the full length. He said that expectation as to the working of a submarine telegraph between Britain and America, founded on such experiments, may prove fallacious; and, to avoid the chance of prodigious losses in such an undertaking, the author suggested that the working of the Varna and Balaclava wire should be examined Immense economy may be practised in attending to these indications of theory in all submarine cables constructed in future for like purposes; and the failure of great undertakings can alone be *insured* by using them in a preliminary estimate.

In the Chemical Section, on Monday, a paper was read "On some Points connected with Agriculture," by J. B. Lawes, Esq., F.R.S., and Dr. Gilbert. The paper indicated the character of exhaustion by corn cropping, and the action of manure on different crops. Baron Liebig replied to Dr. Gilbert, the discussion of which he regarded as refuted the views which he recently published in this controversy. The Marquis of Tweeddale gave the result of his own experience as a practical agriculturist. By treating the soil and the surviving of the land, he thought they had no use for chemical experiments. Dr. Daubeny supported the principles laid down by Baron Liebig. Professor Anderson having also addressed the section, Dr. Gilbert replied. Dr. Hadow read a paper, entitled "Report on the Influence of the Solar Radiations on the Growth of Plants, under Different Atmospheric Conditions." Dr. Hadow also read an elaborate communication on Silurian Fossils, Lyon Playfair, Dr Pearson, Professor Penny, Professor Graham, and Dr. Normandy. Professors Graham and Maclaggan, whilst admitting that there were numerous cases of adulteration, were afraid that some of which he regretted made on the subject. All adulterations, they contended, were not necessarily pernicious, and caution should be used not too much to alarm the public mind.

In the Geological Department Sir R. I. Murchison made an interesting communication on the relations of the crystaline rocks of the North Highlands to the old red sandstone of that region, and on the recent discoveries of fossils by Mr. Charles Peach. He (Sir R. I. Murchison) then communicated papers by Mr. J. W. Salter, "On the Discovery of Organic Remains in the Rocks of the Longwynds, Shropshire," and from Richard Banks, Esq., "On the recent Discovery of Ichthyolites and Crustacea, in the Tilestones of Kingston, Herefordshire." Mr. W. K. Symmonds communicated the Discovery of a new Fish in the Upper Ludlow Rock of Ludlow, which had been found by Hugh Lightbody, Esq. In stating the progress of this discovery he had no doubt the time would come when they would find fishes in the Upper Silurian

PAPER FOR PAPER PULP.—In the Botanical Section, the Chevalier Claussen read a paper on Papyrus Bonapartes and other plants which can furnish fibre for paper pulp. Referring to the want of material expressed by paper-makers, M. Claussen said that what they declared was a cheap substitute for rags, with a strong fibre, easily bleached, and of which an unlimited supply may be obtained. Paper-makers regard rags containing 60 per cent of vegetable fibre, and which is unbleached, as useless; but, by boiling these rags in caustic alkali, the animal fibre is dissolved, and the vegetable fibre is available for the manufacture of white paper pulp. Sunn, or hemp, the inner bark of *crotolaria juncea*, produced a paper pulp, of inferior quality, bleached with difficulty. Agave, *phormium tenax*, and banana or plaintain fibre (Manilla hemp) are not only expensive, but it is nearly impossible to bleach them. The banana leaves contain 40 per cent of fibre. Flax would be suitable to replace rags in paper, but the high price and scarcity of it, caused partly by the war, and partly by the injudicious way in which it is cultivated, prevents that. Six tons of flax straw are required to produce one ton of flax fibre; and by the present mode of treatment all the woody part, or stems, are lost By the Chevalier's process the bulk of the flax straw is lessened by partial cleaning before rotting, whereby about 50 to 60 per cent of shoves, a valuable cattle food, is saved, and the cost of the fibre reduced. The flax pulp thus produces nearly from 12 to 15 per cent of paper pulp. Hemp produces 25 per cent of paper pulp. Nettles produce 25 per cent of a very beautiful andgeasly-bleached fibre. Palm-leaves contain 35 to 40 per cent fibre, but are not easily bleached. The *Bromeliaceæ* contain from 25 to 40 per cent fibre. *Bonapartia juncoides* contain 35 per cent of the most beautiful vegetable fibre known, which could be used for all kinds of manufactures in which flax, cotton, silk, or wool is employed. This plant exists in very large quantities in Australia, and it is most desirable that some of our large manufacturers would import a quantity of it. The plant wants no other preparation than cutting, drying, and compressing like hay. The bleaching and finishing of it may be done here. Ferns, equisetum, the inner bark of the lime-tree, althea, stalks of beans, peas, hops, buckwheat, potatoes, heather, broom, and many other plants contain 10 to 15 and 20 per cent of fibre, but in most of them there are obvious difficulties preventing their economical use. The straws of the cereals cannot be manufactured into paper pulp, unless cut before they are ripe, as the joints or knots of the stalks are so hardened by ripening as to resist bleaching agents. Many grasses contain from 30 to 50 per cent of fibre, not very strong, but easily bleached. Ground reeds and canes contain about an equal amount. The wood of the *coniferæ* gives a large proportion of fibre suitable for paper pulp; but the cost of preparing would be about three times that of preparing rags. As some of these (said M. Claussen) would entirely satisfy on all points the wants of the paper-maker, I continued my researches, and at last remembered the *papyrus* (the plant of which the ancients made their paper), which I examined, and found to contain about 40 per cent of strong fibre, excellent for paper, and very easily bleached. The only point which was not entirely satisfactory was relative to the supply of it. I directed, therefore, my attention to plants growing in this country, and found, to my great satisfaction, that the common rushes (*juncus effusus*, and others) contain 40 per cent of fibre, quite equal, if not superior, to the papyrus fibre, and a perfect substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper, and that one ton of rushes contains more fibre than two tons of flax straw.

In the Statistical Section, on Monday last, Lieutenant-General Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B., read a paper "On the Expediency and Practicability of Simplifying and Improving our National Measures, Weights, and Money;" and a paper by Theodore W. Rathbone, Esq., "On Decimal Accounts and Coinage," was next read, in that gentleman's absence, by Edward Cheshire, Esq. Wm. Newmarch, Esq., in rising to express his [illegible] the paper just read, said [illegible] was no necessity whatever for all classes to adopt decimal weights, or measures, or coinage. [illegible] opposed to it entirely. P. L. Simmonds, Esq., [illegible] a paper on "The Progress of the Growth and Commercial Importance of Canada." Mr. [illegible] read a paper on "The Social Condition of Villages and Rural Districts in the United States." Mr. [illegible] read a paper on "The Condition of Labourers in Norway." The Agricultural Labourers of England and Wales, their Inferiority in the Social Scale, and the Causes which have produced their Improvement."

MEETING OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.—On Monday afternoon the general committee met in the Merchants' hall, his grace the Duke of Argyll in the chair. Deputations appeared from Cheltenham and Brighton, and documents were read by the secretary from Manchester, Dublin, and Leeds, soliciting the presence of the British Association at these places next year A lengthened conversation ensued between the members of the Cheltenham and Brighton deputations on their relative claims on the presence of the Association. Eventually a division of the committee took place, which resulted in the selection of Cheltenham by a narrow majority. The following office-bearers were then elected for the year:—President: G. R. Daubeney, Esq M.D., F.R.S.—Vice Presidents: Earl of Ducie, F.G.S.; the Bishop of Gloucester, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, F.R.S , B. Baker, Esq.; the Rev F.Clow. Secretaries: Captain Robertson, M.A.; R. Beamitt, Esq , F.R.S.; W. Hugall, Esq., Treasurer: James Webster, Esq.; James Agg Gardener, Esq. The meeting then closed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS. *Rectories.*—The Rev. Hibbert Wanklyn to Fleetmarston, near Aylesbury; Rev. William Thomas Beckett to Ingoldisthorpe, in Norfolk; Rev. Charles Ferai Farrer to Hockering St. John, in Suffolk; Rev. W. Blackley to Staunton-upon-Hine Heath, near Shawbury, Shropshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Henry John Hotham to St. Michael's, Cambridge; Rev. W. Blackley to Staunton-upon-Hine Heath, Salop; Rev. F. M. Smyth to Rathmel, near Giggleswick; Rev. A. Pyne, to Horning, near North Walsham; Rev. J. T. Brown to Cookham, near Maidenhead. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Newsham to Mountsorrel, near Loughborough; Rev. F. A. Bartlett to St. Olave Marygate, York.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Most Noble George Duke of Manchester was proved in London under £45,000 personalty. Thomas Nodson, Esq., of Ryehank, Salop, 45,000. Edward G. M. Dale, Esq., of Upham, £10,000. The Rev. J. P. Bigman, M.A., Rector of Fakenham, £6000. Joseph Rawlings, Esq., of Temple Grove, Middlesex, £6000. Henry Dever, Esq., of Brighton, has left a sum of £3000 in charities, viz.—£2000 to the Philanthropic Society, Redhill; £3000 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; £1000 to the Norwich Diocesan Church Building Society; £1000 to the Lunatic Hospital, Norwich; and to the Societies for Propagating Christian Knowledge and the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £1000 each. Chambers Hall, Esq., of Westminster, has bequeathed to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £2000, and to the Salisbury Infirmary, £500.

PRINCE NAPOLEON RELATED TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—It is no less remarkable than true that his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, now on a welcome visit to these countries, is a Prince of the blood royal of England, and a cousin of her present Majesty. The fact is easily perceivable in the following genealogical sketch:

George II.
Frederick Prince of Wales.

George III. — Augusta—William Duke of Brunswick

Edward Duke of Kent. — Princess of Brunswick—Frederick King of Wurtemberg.

Queen Victoria, born May 24, 1819.

Frederica Princess of Wurtemberg—Jerome Bonaparte King of Westphalia.

Prince Napoleon, born September 9, 1822.

PRICE OF CORN IN FRANCE.—*La Presse*, in its weekly bulletin, says:—"The continued rise in the price of corn and the reports sent in to several Councils General respecting the general result of the harvest are exciting public attention in a high degree. Speculation has for the last six weeks been producing a rise of more than 30 fr. on a sack of flour, and we have to pay at this moment from 110 to 112 fr. for 157 kilo., for which we gave at the beginning of August from 80 to 82 fr. Nor wheat is still scarce in the markets, seeing that the want of hands retards the threshing, and the old wheat is nearly all disposed of The present dearness of corn has already induced many capitalists to look out for supplies abroad. Large orders have been sent to the United States, where the corn-harvest has been very abundant.

AN AUSTRALIAN VENTURE.—In 1852 a gentleman sent from Scotland, among others, a package of goods worth £28, to Melbourne, fondly hoping to make a good return. During the summer of 1855 he received an account sale of his goods, amounting to £4 odd, the £28 worth of goods having realised £11 10s., and having been subject to charges amounting to £7 odd. On applying for the balance of his remittance, he was told that he would have to find that outward freight and charges were still to be deducted, and that, instead of receiving any money, he was indebted in those items

RUSSIAN DISTRESS IN THE CRIMEA.—Although the changed attitude of Austria has enabled the Government to send large troops to the seat of war in the South, the reinforcements can throw no decidedly superior weight into the scale so as to impede the operations of the Allies. The Russian troops reached the southern seat of war in a most wearied and exhausted state, and the government has to march directly the battalions take the field. The effective, too, of these battalions is hardly 76 per cent of the normal strength. In the Crimea this proportion is considerably reduced. The greater part of them have such fine tubers to the root. The price has already risen from 1.3 copecks per okka (1280 lbs.) to 3 copecks. In a word, vegetation has been paralysed this year. In spots where it completely exhausted its resources, the hay crop is only enough to supply a scanty feed. The price of corn is rising fast in Simpheropol. Everyone here, who had the means, used to leave for Eupatoria or Theodosia at this season of the year, but now that there is no corn to yield hay, there is none to spare.—*Letter from St. Petersburg*, Sept 6. in the "*Cologne Gazette*."

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP. The *Austrian Gazette*, in giving insertion to certain extracts from some of the London journals, appends the following expressions in regard to England:—"England has been unsuccessful in making the Austrian army her mercenaries; and as the idea of a pacific solution has already commenced in France, the policy of England, alarmed thereat, holds up the revolutionary torch in order to spread hatred and discord and to finish the work which was for a time checked in 1848. England may decree la reis to Piedmont. Austria will be as little moved thereby as by the hollow phrases of the English journals. Austria, like the whole world, knows the value of British faith and England's friendship, and that she is ever ready to let slip her mad dogs upon those who refuse to hunt for her."

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—CAPT

OF THE MALAKOFF TOWER.—(SEE PAGE 354.)

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

WE have received the following letter from our own Correspondent in the Crimea, which, however, only brings down the narrative of events before Sebastopol to noon on the 8th of September, the hour at which the French and English storming columns were in the very act of rushing to the assault against the city, which, during three previous days had been devastated by the terrific fire brought to bear against it by the Allies.—

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 8, Six A.M., 1855.

AT a quarter past five on the morning of the 6th, as the sun had just risen in a pure sky, the whole of the batteries from Kamiesch to the Dockyard Creek were opened by the French with a vivacity and precision almost unparalleled since the commencement of the siege. Salvo after salvo was poured upon the astonished enemy before he began to answer, and many minutes elapsed before the great works which front those of the French opened a well-fed cannonade, which for a few hours equalled that which opposed it. As the time stole on, however, a marked diminution was noticeable in the vigour of the Russian batteries; and, although from the lines forming the first, the second, and even the third defences of Sebastopol, guns were continually discharged, the artillery had not the rapidity or precision of its first discharges. For many hours the bombardment was confined to that portion of the town in which it was supposed that the French had discovered troops and stores, gathered together as if in a comparatively safe place. However, about noon, the French right near Inkerman opened with several new batteries, whilst many of those in our trenches broke forth and joined in the general roar. The Russians were observed at the early outbreak of the fire to muster in considerable numbers on the northern side, and, whilst a large staff was visible manning our lines, a number of companies was observed marching down to the bridge of rafts and crossing into the town. Large working parties at the same time crossed from the south to the north side, having doubtless been interrupted in their labours by the violence of our efforts. Had it not been for a gun at distant intervals fired from embrasures in the Redan, one might have supposed that the work was completely empty. The day continued to wear on, and the usual aspect of the embrasures from Inkerman to the Dockyard Creek seemed to be little altered from that which had been daily visible for a week past. An occasional shot from Chapman's and Gordon's, now and then a shell from the mortar batteries entering into the Malakoff and Redan, announced their presence in those works by clouds of red dust and white smoke, darting in columns into the air, and then sailing slowly to leeward. The batteries on the Russian side of Inkerman seemed not particularly hard upon us; and whilst the fire was still kept up in salvos on the western, the eastern portion of our redoubts was comparatively silent. In no previous bombardment, however, did the French exhibit such determined good will as in the attack on the Russian right, the effect on the ear being like a gigantic roulade on a prodigious instrument; and the guns on the right no sooner emitting their brilliant flashes and dazzling clouds of smoke, than the fire ran along the line down to the sea-shore, in perfect time, and with the same speed almost as if a gunpowder train had been fired from one end to the other.

It was very soon discovered that the Russians were replying with shot to our attacks and seemed inclined to spare their shells; and this, not unfairly, led to the supposition that they were becoming sparing of their hollow ammunition. The Redan, although comparatively idle, showed that it was not silenced, and at intervals sent shots into our advanced trenches and Chapman's Battery. A bold spectator was seen for a moment on the parapet of the work, and then observed to run along the side, skipping from embrasure to embrasure. Finally he jumped back into the work apparently unheeded and unhurt. It is generally believed that the Redan and Malakoff are cincmated with heavy beams of wood similar to those which were found in the Mamelon Vert, and the defenders placed into places of safety when they find the fire against them too heavy to bear.

Towards the afternoon the English attacks began to take a more decisive part in the bombardment; and the French unmasked several new batteries, which played with great effect upon the works of Careening Bay, the Little Redan, and the Malakoff. Clouds of smoke and dust enveloped that portion of the Russian defences; in the midst of which the French vigorously pushed the parallel connecting the heads of their saps against the Mamelon Vert and the Malakoff. Still, the batteries which had been built to damage the shipping appeared to be silent; and a general opinion gained ground that they had been rendered useless by the alteration of the position of the ships, which lay quiescent as usual in a line from Fort Nicholas to Fort Paul. Our artillery had been deprived early in the day of one chance at these ships by the dismounting of an 8-inch pounder in our right attack.

Towards evening the fire became more dense on the right, and almost rivalled in vivacity that which the French kept up at intervals on the left. The Quarries Battery, with its eight cohorns, its mortars, and 32-pounders, made the Malakoff earthworks fly about in clouds. The embrasures of the guns directed against it were damaged, and rents were made in the magazine. Only here the thickness of the old tower, converted into a receptacle for powder saved the redoubt from a perilous explosion. The casualties in this as well as in the other works were slighter than they had ever been known, and we had to deplore the loss of one officer only—Captain Anderson, acting engineer of the 31st, who was killed in an early part of the day.

The shades of evening fell upon the scene. The French works on the left had ceased firing, and took a necessary respite after the hard work of the day. The right continued their efforts, and the Quarries' Battery, as well as others on the Inkerman right, commenced a well-directed blaze of rockets the former against the Karabelnaia suburb, the latter against the shipping in the harbour. The fire was kindled in a short time, in that portion of the town immediately situated behind the Barrack, near Fort Nicholas, but a far more important one was lighted in one of the two-deckers belonging to the enemy. It lay in the line of ships stretching across the harbour, broadside on to the Malakoff, in the vicinity of Fort Paul. In the grey of the evening a slight flame alone marked the spot where the fire had taken hold of the vessel; but as darkness closed upon the earth, it became more intense, and evidently baffled the endeavours of the Russians to extinguish it. The flames were not long in covering the whole of the upper decks, and licked the spars and rigging with forked and flashing tongues. The stately masts reared their white forms above the blazing mass as the ropes and shrouds peeled and crackled away, and continued to stand long after the lower yards had fallen, and thrown up in their fall volumes of smoke and sparks. A few shots indistinctly heard were supposed to be the mortars on deck exploding from the heat, but no explosion marked the presence of a powder magazine; and it was supposed, with reason, that the Russians had flooded it. The fire grew fiercer and the night darker every moment. Black clouds scudded swiftly from the westward, and the smoke, issuing from the guns which roared along the lines, joined with the dark vapours of the sky, spread a baleful curtain over the scene. In the midst of the obscurity the blazing ship cast a lurid glare over Fort Paul, which came into light behind it, tinged with streaks of red the masts of the ships which surrounded it, and threw its quivering rays upon the edges of Fort Nicholas and Fort Alexander. The Battery of Gordon was relieved in darkness upon the burning ship, and the clouds of smoke which issued from its guns formed great banks of darkness more black than those which overhung the Malakoff and the Redan. In the same moment the whole of the north forts saluted upon the works opposed to it, and was answered immediately by the Russians. The air was filled with flashes and minute specks of revolving shells, whilst the enemy were observed to cast into the works of our allies those *bouquets* of grenades which are so dangerous to the soldier, although harmless to fortifications and heavy guns. Presently the mainmast of the two-decker fell in through the deck beneath it. A broad glare accompanied the fall. Then the mizenmast disappeared, and the foremast dropped in; had till it appeared to overhang the water; the bowsprit held to the last, and was seen licked by the flames, which issued from every port-hole. Then the glory of the scene began to fade. The bright red flickered; the smoke was thinner; and soon the Russians had nothing left upon their waters but the black and smoking wreck of what once had seemed a large and noble vessel. The name of that ship was the *Santa Maria*.

The bombardment lasted the whole night without interruption, and day broke almost on the same scene as had been enacted the previous day. The fire, however, had only been kept up at a moderate speed. At half-past five, the 6th, it broke out afresh, not merely on the French left, which continued to bear off the prize for quickness and precision, but throughout the English lines in the centre, and the French right. It slackened at intervals, then increased in density, and slackened again, as the guns became heated and required a pause. Stronger breezes from the westward drove the smoke in heavy columns on the Russians, and at certain times enveloped the town in masses of vapour. The hulk of the *Santa Maria* lay like a log upon the water, near Fort St. Paul, and the remainder of the shipping appeared in the morning light huddled up in close proximity to each other, where they had been moved on the previous night to escape the dangerous vicinity of the fire. The Russians soon, however, went to work, and replaced their ships in position, hauling in a new two-decker to fill the space vacated by the loss of her consort. The Russians, whose vigour had appeared impaired during the previous day were singularly inactive on this the second of the bombardment. Still they kept up at certain moments a return of a few shots. The Redan continued to fire at intervals from guns at the extremities of its western and eastern faces, and from other works along their line. Their efforts were most marked on the left attack, and the Malakoff hardly gave a sign of life. Our sea-service mortars fired at intervals on the ships without doing any damage, and the Russians continued to stream to and fro from north to south along their bridge of rafts, unmindful of the fire of the Allies. In the evening their works showed evidence of the violence which they endured, and the batteries became more and more ragged every hour. The third line of defence opposed to the French left seemed, it is true, to keep up an undiminished fire, but the efforts of the Russians were utterly unavailing to create a pause in the activity of our bombardment. The day passed in this wise without any serious loss to the Allies, and as it closed, a large fire in the Karabelnaia suburb became visible to the columns of flame and smoke which it raised.

The Allies continued the work of the previous thirty-six hours by an unceasing fire which lasted during the night, and the echoes of the hills were again broken at dawn on the 7th by the same salvo commencing on the French left and gradually spreading to the centre and right. Crowds of spectators, attracted by the hope of an assault, lined the heights at every available point to obtain a glimpse of the expected action, but the Generals were evidently satisfied that the terrible fire they had kept up for so many hours had been sufficiently prolonged. At half past eight there was a pause, and, as if by enchantment, there was a cessation of explosions from end to end of our lines. The stream of spectators slowly disappeared from the heights, and every thing seemed as still as if no hostile forces were busy in dealing destruction against each other. The ships of the Allies were pitching in the bay of Sebastopol, whilst the sailors hung their hammocks to air in the rigging. The steamers lay blowing off their steam at anchor, and the stillness of the hour was not broken by the Russians, who, no doubt, were pleased enough at their momentary respite. It was, however, but a pause of an hour. The French left burst again at half past nine into its accustomed *roulades*. The English centre recommenced its fire, and Inkerman joined in the chorus which deafened every one by its roar. Volumes of smoke and streams of fire belched from the iron mouths of the guns, as the deadly missiles were hurled, to become the messengers of death and destruction. The mortars gave out their rumbling and cavernous noise, as they sent high into the air their large and hollow projectiles—the circular curl of their smoke still hovering over the places, long after the deadly shell had done its work, and burst in the enemy's trenches. In the midst of the din two tremendous explosions took place on the left of a slope, and covered with their volume of sound the roar of 400 pieces of artillery. Two fire-balls, or *fougasses*, had been sprung in the advanced parallel, close to the Malakoff and Little Redan, and formed craters ready to be crowned with parapets and form part of works nearer than ever to the enemy. A grand cheer was given by our men as the explosions took place, and then the spectators again turned their attention to the continuation of the bombardment. The day was spent in alternate pauses and outbreaks of fire similar to that just described, and the works of the Russians seemed at last to have received such a shaking as I had never before witnessed. The embrasures of the Redan and Malakoff, and of the batteries towards Careening Bay, seemed to have lost all shape, and appeared like jagged mounds of earth, in which one could scarcely conceive the defenders to be safe. Still, in the deep angles of some of the batteries a few shots were fired; these, however, were hourly less frequent, and the Russians began to fire more constantly than they had ever done before from their batteries on the northern shore. The Black Battery, which had long been the terror of the defenders of the Quarries, was so mauled and cut up as to be no longer formidable. Its guns were dismounted, and the heaps marked the places where distant shells had exploded. In the midst of all this, however, the church, a large building in the form of a temple, and numerous other buildings, purposely spared, hitherto remained apparently untouched, and preserved the fairness of their proportions. At four o'clock a shell from our mortars again successfully struck a two-decker anchored near Fort Nicholas, and in a short time volumes of smoke issued from her. She was in too dangerous proximity to the rest of the fleet to be left in her position, and she was speedily taken in tow by a steamer which hauled her into a berth near the Karabelnaia. There she continued to burn invisible to us until darkness came on and showed us the flames rising from her hull, and consigning her like the *Santa Maria* to destruction. At six o'clock another gun-shell salvo along the whole line again covered the Russian works with projectiles and smoke; and, as it did so, a shell from a mortar struck the deck of the *Constantine* 120, and, covered her with dust and smoke. The earth upon her deck saved her probably from the fate of her consorts, for the smoke and dust cleared off in a few minutes, exhibiting the sailors busy in the rigging, whilst an active man was seen hoisting the Imperial flag in token of defiance on the jib-boom.

During the day great activity was visible amongst the staff of the various Generals: it seemed as if a vague anxiety and secret preoccupation prevailed throughout the camps. Officers rode about in all directions, and soldiers were to be seen in groups commenting upon the probabilities of an approaching assault. The reserves of artillery had arrived on the two previous days, were especially surrounded and complimented by all the soldiers on their luck in having probably to distinguish themselves. At noon a large force of sandbags was moved from the position of Inkerman to take place of French troops who probably were sent elsewhere; and in the English camps all the field hospitals were emptied of their sick and wounded, in anticipation of an event which all expect. To-morrow is anxiously looked for, to end our suspense, and show whether Sebastopol is to be ours. The fall of the Malakoff were not taken after this bombardment, it is difficult, to suppose that Sebastopol can fall this autumn.

The piece of intelligence, hitherto omitted, I have to subjoin. Omer Pacha set turned to the Crimea on the 5th inst., and has been in communication with the Allied Generals. I cannot say whether his stay be intended to be a permanent or not. It has been blowing a gale all day from the northward and westward, veering this evening to the north-east, and a very hard gale.

THE TAKING OF THE MALAKOFF.

A French letter from Constantinople of the 11th, gives the following particulars relating to the taking of the Malakoff:—"On the night of the 7th all the necessary arrangements were taken by General Pelissier with admirable precision. On the 8th, at midday, our assaulting columns issued from their posts, and marched on against the enemy to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' with an impetuosity beyond all description, and in spite of a terrible fire in front, and a flanking fire from the Little Redan, the ditch was soon passed, and in an hour of a murderous struggle the French flag floated on the tower, and was hailed with one electric shout of triumph by the whole army. Batteries were instantly placed in position, and we are established in the Malakoff in as solid a manner as if we had held the place for a long time past. Our battery poured down its assaulting column

COUNTRY NEWS.

RIOTS IN NOTTINGHAM.—Large crowds of persons have been assembling during the past week in Bridlesmith-gate, a public thoroughfare, and also in the market-place, to witness some demonstrations in consequence of the fall of Sebastopol. On Friday night the crowd in this locality consisted of several thousand persons; and, a breach of the peace being apprehended, the police constables were sent to disperse them. A number of the most lawless went to the end of the Market-place and broke the windows of Mr. Annibal, baker. It was then evident what was their intention. They afterwards proceeded up Derby-road, and attacked the shop of a baker named Saunders, breaking his windows. From this place they went to another baker, named Daykin, committing a serious outrage at his shop. The mob then proceeded to New Radford, a manufacturing village, which adjoins the town. Here they committed several depredations at the shops of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Creswell, Mr. Pelethorpe, Mr. Revel, &c. At this place they were met with a check, from a number of civilians, who, having armed themselves with staves, drove them away when they were about to perpetrate further violence upon a baker's premises. Superintendent Martin, of the county constabulary, and a body of police, were sent to disperse the mob and prevent further depredations; and this they succeeded in doing. On Saturday night, in consequence of a request from the mayor and magistrates, the inhabitants of Bridlesmith gate took in their flags and banners, in order that the mob might not again assemble in that locality. The mayor issued orders on Saturday evening for a body of special constables to hold themselves in readiness. The town-police were also strengthened, and every means adopted to stop any further outbreak. The county authorities have also equally vigilant special constables being sworn in, and an extra number of the constabulary being engaged. The town was, however, perfectly quiet.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.—A local paper states that in the fertile parish of Castleton, containing 80,000 acres, with a population of only 2130, there is not sufficient grain raised to support the few inhabitants. The land, with trifling exceptions, belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, and the farms are large

SMUGGLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.—At midnight on the 14th inst. a French vessel entered Southampton Water. The revenue officers obtained at Hook, at the entrance of the Water, boarded her, and found her in ballast. Soon after leaving her, they heard a firing from the Custom-house patrol, on duty on shore, and having gone in the direction of the alarm, they picked up three bales of tobacco, of 40 lb each in the water close to the Hamble-spit, near the Revenue Station. It appears that the patrol saw a boat approaching the shore, suspected smuggling, he sounded the alarm, when the men in the boat threw a cargo of tobacco, in bales, overboard. The rest of the tobacco drifted away with the tide, and upwards of 100 bales were picked up by the Conservative men on the Calshot Station, at the opposite side of Southampton Water. There is no doubt that the tobacco was brought in the French vessel, and that the boat with the smuggled cargo left her before the revenue cutter's men boarded her.

A CHILD POISONED BY MISTAKE.—The wife of an Irish hop-picker, employed at Yalding, in Kent, and named M'Carthy, sent her little girl to a chandler's shop in the neighbourhood for some Godfrey's cordial, to give to an infant. The girl misheard Godfrey's, according to her own statement, but was supplied with laudanum, and half a teaspoonful was given to the infant, a boy four months old. The mother did not discover it for three or four hours. Restoratives were administered, but the child died next morning.

THE "SIX POOR TRAVELLERS."—The *Maidstone Journal* publishes the scheme approved of by the Court of Chancery for the regulation and management of Watt's Charity, at Rochester, which has of late obtained some notoriety from the first Christmas Story of Mr. Charles Dickens. The provisions relating to the poor travellers are as follow:—"The trustees, as heretofore, to provide every night, suitable and convenient lodgings for six poor travellers, to appoint a master and matron at a salary not to exceed £25 per annum each. The house shall be open every evening for the reception of six poor travellers, or way-faring men not belonging to any parish or neighbourhood. Application for admission shall be made to the master before the hour of six o'clock in the evening; and, in selecting the persons to be admitted, one shall be taken that, under all circumstances, the same person be not admitted for more than one night, and in no case for more than two consecutive nights. Every poor traveller admitted to the house shall have supper for the night in place by himself. A supper to be provided in the common room every evening at seven o'clock for the poor travellers, each of whom shall depart from the house after breakfast on the morning, and shall on his departure receive from the master the sum of 4d." The first meeting of the new trustees was held on Monday last, when it was agreed, amongst other things, that supper to be provided for the poor travellers, is to consist of half a pound of boiled round of beef, one pound of bread, and half a pint of porter each

CONSIDERATE BENEVOLENCE. The Queen has signified her intention of granting a life-pension of £40 per annum to the widow of William Haigh, who lost his life while endeavouring to lubricate the axle of one of the carriages during the Royal journey to Scotland on the 6th instant. The unfortunate man was an old servant of the Great Northern Railway Company, and had attended the Royal progresses on this line on several former occasions

LONGEVITY. There is a lady residing at Folkestone who has attained the age of 101 years. She has the possession of all her faculties, and her recollection of past events is remarkable, among which are many incidents of the last war. She has lived under five reigns, having been born in the time of George II.

ROBBERY AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—On Monday morning early the booking office at the London and North-Western Railway station, Huddersfield, was entered by thieves, and a robbery of cash effected to the amount of £50. The cash consisted of two £5 Bank of England notes, and the remainder in gold and silver. The safe was left locked as it bears no marks of having been tampered with by any instrument. As the safe there are two keys, both have been left in draw-ers in the same room as the safe, but those drawers presented no appearance of having been interfered with, and are both of them fitted with Chubb's locks. It is the opinion of old detectives that the robbery has been effected by some one who had made himself master of the ins and outs of the premises, and the habits of the clerks and servants connected with the office. A similar robbery was effected during the same night at the Leeds Northern station. The safe was opened, and £250 abstracted, the robbers getting clear off with their booty.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO GLASGOW.—During the last week, from Monday to Saturday, the Glasgow Water Company have supplied to Glasgow 87,750,000 gallons, being on an average 14,280,000 gallons per day. Adding to this the daily supply furnished to the south side of the river by the Govan Water Company, and making allowance for waste, the supply of water amounts to 17,280,000 gallons per day, for a population of 400,000, being upwards of 40 gallons per day for each inhabitant.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The members of this large and influential society have just concluded their annual gathering. Among those who attended were the Marquis of Lansdowne (patron of the society), Mr. Sotheron, M.P., Mr. Heneage, M.P., Captain Gladstone, M.P., Mr. J. Neeld, M.P., Mr. G. P. Scrope, M.P., Mr. Bruton, &c. The Rev. J. Wilkinson, of Broughton-Gifford, read an important paper on "Parochial Histories." He suggested that committees of parish histories should be formed in towns, who should divide the work between them; and generally in every parish the clergyman could call in what coadjutors he pleased. All reports of several parishes would be in answer to certain heads of inquiry, and the whole would have to be revised and consolidated by competent editors. To this scheme of parochial history the Bishop of Salisbury had given his warm approval, and had addressed much encouragement to it. Mr. Wilkinson invited the promoters of the scheme to his palace; and he hoped that it would embrace Dorset as well as Wilts. With that view his Lordship had already secured the co-operation of all the rural deans and archdeaconry. The whole of Scotland had been treated in a similar manner, the work occupying from 1831 to 1834, and comprising fifteen imperial octavo volumes. On the last day the members were entertained by the Marquis of Lansdowne, at his Lordship's seat at Bowood. After the luncheon the noble Marquis proposed "The Health of the Queen and her Army and Navy, with that of the Emperor of the French and his Army and Navy"—a toast which was received with enthusiastic applause.

FIVE HUNDRED HUSBANDS WANTED.—Last week, at the Halifax Borough Court, John Thomas, a sawyer, was charged by Mr. Jennings, relieving officer, with having left his wife and family chargeable to the union. The relief given had been after the rate of 7s. 6d. per week. The officer pressed for a conviction on the ground that there were no fewer than 500 deserted wives within the Bradford union, with 1017 children, involving an annual expenditure in relief of nearly £520,000.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AT CONGLETON. On Friday week, the 14th, the Lord Mayor, Sir F. G Moon, Bart., being on a private visit to his friend, Mr. Thomas Johnson, Bank House, partook of the ancient municipal fare of "cakes and sack," to which his Lordship had been invited by the burgesses of the ancient borough of Congleton. The guests included the Mayor of the borough, Mr. Godfrey Heath, Town Clerk of Stockport, the Mayor of Macclesfield, and the Sheriff of Chester. Previous to the entertainment, a congratulatory address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Congleton, was presented to the Lord Mayor in the Council-chamber, to which his Lordship replied. The company then adjourned to the luncheon, which was served in excellent style in the Assembly-room. On the Chairman's table lay the gold and silver maces of the borough, and here was placed the large china Corporation bowl of "sack," which was served to the company in a pair of silver flagons. On each plate was placed a "count cake," of triangular shape, with a raisin in each corner; and among the other delicacies was the famous Congleton gingerbread. The healths of her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Allied Armies and Navies having been drunk, the High Steward, Mr. Randle Wilbraham, proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor," congratulating his Lordship upon his splendid year of of office, and felicitously referring to his Lordship's visit to Congleton, "Veni inter ignes *Luna* minores." The toast was drunk with great applause; and "the High Steward" and several other healths having been drunk, the party broke up

THE FIRST NEWS REWARDED.—The Queen has sent a check of £50 to Mr. Middleton, stationmaster, at Banchory, of the Deeside Railway, as a reward for his exertions in "expressing" the news of the fall of Sebastopol to Balmoral on Tuesday evening. The following is a copy of the letter sent by Colonel Phipps:—"Balmoral, Sept. 12. Sir, I have received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to forward to you the accompanying check for £50, in commemoration of your having been the fortunate person to convey to her Majesty the glorious news of the fall of Sebastopol. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C. B. PHIPPS. Mr. Middleton, Banchory."

THE ROEBUCK TESTIMONIAL.—The testimonial proposed to be given by the men of Sheffield to Mr Roebuck, M.P., progresses satisfactorily. The list of local subscribers contains the names of persons of diverse in their political views as are to be found in the subscription list of the Patriotic Fund. The reason is obvious. It is felt that Mr. Roebuck's character and services belong less to party than to the country, and that this is pre-eminently the case in regard to the Sebastopol Inquiry. Last week a list of subscribers includes the names of Lord Palmerston and Mr. John Parkington. The following passages from their letters show the grounds on which these political chiefs concur in paying honour to a gentleman who has been so often opposed to both of them:—"Downing street, September 1.—I am desired to inform you that, although Lord Palmerston has on many occasions stated in unreserved terms the high appreciation he entertained of the manner in which Mr. Roebuck, at the great personal risk to his health, if not danger to his life, and having, as a member of that Committee, set by his side through the whole inquiry, illustrate the single-hearted and patriotic spirit in which he fulfilled the duties of a difficult position. On these grounds I beg to add my name to the list of subscribers. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN S. PARKINGTON. The Master Cutler."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As cricket and boating come to an end, racing seems to wax more lively. Next week is remarkably rife in fixtures. Lincoln occupies Monday and Tuesday; while Pain's Lane is fixed for Monday, Walsall for Wednesday, Northallerton for Thursday and Friday, and Monmouth and Chesterfield for the same days. The great Interest of the week is, however, concentrated on the Newmarket First October, which commences on Tuesday. The list on that day comprehends the Four-Year-Old Triennial, in which King Tom may perhaps appear after a nineteen months' interval, and Surplice, Rhombus, Star of Surrey, Boer, and Baalbec, being also among the likely starters. Spindle (6 lb. extra) is the principal name in the Hopeful Stakes, and the elegant Polmoodlie is the only good public runner in the Buckenham Stakes. Two matches and the second Duke Michael Stakes are also fixed for the same day. But The Professor Hazel, Notary, and Claret are not the elements of a very strong field. The Eastern Counties Handicap is a leading feature of Wednesday. Mary Copp, Alepoo, Fly-by-Night, and Alastor are also in the Two-Year-Old Triennial, and Habena is in the St. Leger, with only Hazel, Beatka, Vandal, &c., against her. The Thursday's list is not very strong. Rifleman, Habena, Cavalier, Chalice, and Dirk Hatteric are the leading names in the Three-Year-Old Triennial; and the racing-like Bird-in-Hand seems to have no opponent of any calibre against him in the Rutland Stakes.

So far, the settling on the St. Leger has not been satisfactory. The dashing style in which Rifleman confirmed his York running with Fandango in the Don Stakes, after forty-eight hours of quiet, proves pretty conclusively that he would have won the St. Leger if the steel had not been taken out of him by the severe work he did on the penultimate day of the morning previous. There were 41 to 1 against him on Friday of a second "Acrobat riot," when he returned to scale amidst a significant silence, and nothing but the determined manner in which Mr Osbaldeston (who is more than seventy-one) collared and dared the first man who spoke of "robbery" to use the words, together with the fact that Rifleman's trainer, Mr. Stirling Crawfurd, has engaged Fobert as his trainer, and the price, 1800 guineas, which he gave for a yearling, brother to Lord of the Isles, at Doncaster, is said to be the largest on record. In fact, the prices which have been given during the last fifteen months for yearlings have been perfectly outrageous. Two of the thousand guinea yearlings, Voivode and Mario, are said not to be worth so many pence. Lord of the Isles himself only cost 440 guineas, and till within very lately this price was thought immense.

The United All-England will pitch their wickets in Scotland next week, and will meet 22 at Edinburgh, on Monday, and another 22 at Glasgow, on Thursday. The All-England, on the contrary, confine their course to England. On Monday they will be opposed at Trentham to 18 of the 3rd Staffordshire Rifles, who are to have the assistance of four professionals; and on Thursday they play a match at Stockton-on-Tees.

The yacht season is all but ended. On Monday the London Model Yacht Club have a third-class match; and on Saturday the Royal London Yacht Club take their closing trip. A match will also be rowed on the latter day, at five p.m., for £15 a side, from Ditton to Kingston, between Hands and Harrington and the two Smiths, while on Tuesday Cann and Pocock row a £20 a side match from Charlton to the Tunnel Pier.

The Knaresborough bench have voted three and three on the curious game case, which we lately mentioned. The gamekeepers' defence was that they were ordered to preserve the land adjoining their master's property, on which they were discovered netting partridges late on an August evening. They also added, and proved, in extenuation that it had been their constant practice to net the coveys as soon as they were "jugged," in order that they might carry them into the interior of Lord Harewood's preserves. We should most certainly have sided with the convicting trio of magistrates in not sanctioning this novel "law of removal," which might give rise to the greatest abuses.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Post Office Hotel Stakes.—Bourgeois, 1. Biron, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Pyrus, 1. First Fly, 2.
Wilton Handicap.—Gamekid, 1. Catherine Parr, 2.
Trafford Handicap.—Persia, 1. Henrietta, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Elastic, 1. Red Robin, 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Innkeeper's Plate.—Gay, 1.
Scurry Handicap.—Pope Joan, 1. Usurer, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Jack Leeming, 1.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Rhombus, 1.

ASCENT OF MONTE ROSA; AND OF MONT BLANC, WITHOUT GUIDES.

WE abridge the following very interesting description of these mountain scents from two letters received from the Rev. Christopher Charles Smyth, one of the Curates of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth. The first letter is dated St. Gervaise, August 10; and, after describing his journey to Switzerland, the writer proceeds:—

"Our party had consisted all along of my brother and myself, a Yorkshire clergyman and a pupil of his, who is a botanist, and withal a photographer. Monte Rosa and the valley of Zermatt has been visited; and you will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that I have again made the ascent of that splendid mountain, and this time we succeeded, by another route, in reaching the *highest* point, that which we attained last year being only a part of the same ridge, and twenty-two feet below the summit. This is the first time it has been reached, and it was supposed to be inaccessible. The first few hours over deep snow was only fatiguing, not dangerous; crevasses there were, and most beautiful ones, but they were easily avoided. But at last, about 1000 feet from the summit, the ascent began in real earnest. It was one of those beautiful days which are almost too hot in the valleys for walking, but on the mountain summits are always accompanied with very severe cold, and occasionally wind. The snow drifted about in all directions. Steps had to be cut in the ice, sloping at an angle of from 35 to 40 degrees. Then one of our party began to feel the rarefaction of the air: his spirits rapidly evaporated with the heat of his body. The long and the short of it was, he was getting very cold, so we got him on to a sheltered rock, and took off his boots and rubbed his feet and hands with snow, and saved him a frost-bite. And now came a ridge of rocks very narrow at the top, with precipices on each side. Along this we had to advance with caution, for nearly an hour and a half, waiting for a lull of the wind, for fear of being blown over. It was delightfully exciting; the stones accidentally or purposely dislodged by one's feet rolled thundering down on either side. A friend, who had ascended Mont Blanc in 1854, assured that there was no difficulty in the latter to be compared with this. The view on either side was magnificent, but to our pent only could we stop to look at it with hands and feet grasping the rocks, or the ice, as it might be. At last the summit was gained, hitherto untrodden by foot of man. I was the first to reach it, as the guide (one guide had given up long before) from courtesy allowed me to pass him. The others followed one by one, till the little peak seemed crowded with our party of eight persons (Rev. C. Hudson of Orkington, near Ripon; Mr. Birbeck of Leeds, who we ended Mont Blanc in 1854; Mr. Stephenson, my brother, and myself, with three guides). Now we had time to enjoy the prospect to the full. In the foreground was the eastern point of the mountain, gained by us last year. The wintry blast had carried away our flagstaff and "shirt," though the heap of stones remained. A vast panorama stretched around us on all sides. Monte Viso, at the head of the valleys of the Waldenses, was perhaps the most distant object discernible, about eighty or ninety miles away, though the maritime Alps seemed visible far beyond. Mont Blanc (forty-five miles distant) towering high above all the rest, appeared very rugged and inaccessible from this side. I will only add, that some hundreds of mountain peaks, for the most part covered with snow, and lakes, and valleys, and glaciers, completed this beautiful, I might say overwhelming, panorama. We are now in the neighbourhood of Mont Blanc. Its snowy cap looks most inviting; but it is not our intention, to conform to the Chamounix regulations, which raise the expenses of the ascent to £24 each, so probably we shall return to England content with 15,280 feet instead of 15,740."

The second letter is dated Chamounix, Aug. 16th, and proceeds thus:—"We left the neighbourhood of Monte Rosa to pass some 11,000 feet high, which brought us into the Italian valleys. The 15th we passed at Chatillon, in the Val d'Aoste, which takes its rise at Cormayeur, at the very foot of Mont Blanc. As we approached it, and a bend in the valley brought to our sight successive peaks of this splendid range, rising one above another, till the snowy summit of 'White Mountain' appeared above all, an irresistible desire seized me to scale the ragged heights, and plant our flag upon them. At the same time, we had each of us strong objections to paying £24 at the very least for what we could doubtless do for £3 each. Monte Rosa had not cost us as much, and that was only 400 feet lower, so we determined to try by ourselves. We were on an equality with the best Cormayeur guide, for Mont Blanc has never been ascended from that side. We then determined upon trying the same way. Porters were engaged to carry our tent and provisions, blankets, &c., for a bivouac on the snow. These they carried up to the snow, after which we became our own porters. Clouds, however, began to lower on the mountains, and thick mists closed in and impeded our steps. The glacier was much broken up and crevassed. We were tied together, and I took the lead; many an apparently impassable crevasse was crossed by some narrow snow bridge, or had to be doubled. After a time it began to snow, so we began to pitch our tent and to spread our blankets. There were no signs of life but in our little bustling party of six: all around was cold and still as death, except when some occasional crack resounding all along the ice told of the onward progress of the glacier, or some dull, deep, and distant thunder, marked the fall of an avalanche over the rocky precipice. Our boots being hung, all wet, from the roof of our tent, and additional clothing for the night put on for warmth's sake, we soon wrapped ourselves up in a blanket, and slept as well as we could on snow at a height of twelve thousand feet. Next morning we set off in the fog. With great perseverance we gained the third point of Mont Blanc, called Mont Blanc du Tacul; but were compelled to retrace our steps to our tent, and, after a sixteen hours' walk, home over the ice toil of the morning. We then determined upon making another trial from St Gervaise. Our party consisted of our two selves, the Rev. C. Hudson (who, indeed, organised the expedition), Messrs. Kennedy, Jones, Stephenson, and C. Toad. We took no guides; but persons experienced in glaciers should find little difficulty in the last five hours of Mont Blanc, unless they were out of condition and found the labour too great. We were all in that category myself excepted that guides were as much a hindrance to us as a help. Most Englishmen will beat them in a long walk. This night's encampment was pleasanter than the last, as the rocks are warmer; besides that we provided ourselves with charcoal for a fire, straw for a bed, and flour, milk, and eggs for a hasty pudding. We passed a very comfortable night in the midst of avalanches, which thundered about us in all directions. Our bivouac was close to a ruined hut without a roof, with walls about four feet high, which, sixty years ago, De Saussure, the philosopher, built for his scientific observations. He found the cabin full of snow and ice; with our axes we chopped and shovelled it away: and an architect of our party employed two or three of us in building a roof of large flat stones, and in the first corner we got all night. Before we got upon it to prevent its being blown off, as the wind was severe. We started at daybreak and reached the Dôme du Goûté, one of the summits, in three hours and a half. Here we were left to carry our own knapsacks and provisions for five hours more, to the real summit. The difficulties alluded to by Albert Smith were successively vanquished, and that I am able to say without violent sickness or hemorrhage. The dreadful Mur de la Côté, to which he had to cling for his life, and down which, had he slipped, he would have been dashed from one icy crag to another, till the mangled remains were stationed in the horrid depths of the glacier—what would he say if we were to tell his audiences that we had ventured to descend this dreadful part by an ordinary glissade? The most adventurous part of our journey now commenced. We wished, instead of returning to St. Gervaise, to descend the mountain on the Chamounix side. To us, of course, it was quite new ground; yet, in one place alone did we experience any difficulty; it was in crossing from one glacier to another below the Grands Mulets, where people take up their night's quarters in the ascent from Chamounix. We had to overcome crevasses extending in all directions, which broke up the glacier crag was heaped upon crag—we had to cross by all sorts of narrow ledges of ice—over snow bridges of doubtful strength. Steps had to be continually cut with our axes. At length the worst was gained. The short twilight over night found us following the narrow goat track which passes through the pine woods in the neighbourhood of Chamounix. At length we fairly left the track, and in a moment were down to sleep under the trees; but about midnight, we retraced our steps to a châlet, where we slept for some hours, and one hour more brought us to Chamounix."

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

'Mid this great rush of crowned success
That sweeps the land with onward pace,
From triumph's peal—from victory's press—
Pause we a little space:
Better is Truth than princely sway;
Where Love shall move, let Kings give way!

For what are trophies unto him
Who casts at Beauty's feet his throne—
The jewels of whose crown are dim
To those he makes his own;
Who plucks the rose from England's stem—
The pearl from England's diadem?

Though realm with kindred realm may mate;
Though war cement the plighted word;
Love's tender link draws State to State
As surely as the sword.
In youth and youth's devotion lie
The nobler part of chivalry.

His step has passed our palace gates!
High hopes, glad visions, rise anew;
And sacred is the bond that waits
The beautiful and true:
Where Faith, and Love, and Honour meet,
Let empires bow before their feet!

E. L. HERVEY.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES of Prussia, born on the 18th of October, 1831, Major "à la suite" of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Chef and "Colonel Propriétaire" of other regiments in the

Prussian Army, is the eldest son and heir of Prince Frederick William, commonly called Prince of Prussia, who is brother of the King of Prussia and next heir to the throne. This young Prince, the future Monarch of Prussia, has so far not distinguished himself by any individuality of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

character. He is devoted to his profession as a soldier, and is unpronounced in politics, being supposed to adopt unconditionally the views of his illustrious father, who is regarded as distinctly opposed to the present pro-Russian policy of Prussia. The Prince, whose manners are gracious and conciliatory, is very popular with army and people, and is the great favourite of his uncle, the King.

His Royal Highness arrived at Aberdeen on Friday (last week), and proceeded by the Dundee Railway, on a visit to Balmoral. He was received at Banchory by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had posted thirty miles, accompanied by General the Hon. C. Grey. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded up Deeside, for Balmoral, where they arrived at seven o'clock. The Queen, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, received Prince Frederick William upon his arrival. His Royal Highness is attended by Col. Heintze. On Saturday the Queen and Prince, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and attended by Lady Churchill and General the Hon. C. Grey, visited the Camp of the Forbes Highlanders, on the banks of the Dee. The Royal party were received upon their arrival by Sir Charles Forbes; and the men of the clan exhibited some Highland games. In the afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince, with Prince Frederick William and Lord Granville, went to Abergeldie Woods, which were driven for deer.

THE SAILORS' HOME, PORTSMOUTH.

THE fourth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution for providing a respectable home for the Seamen belonging to the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, when paid off from their ships or discharged from hospital was held at Portsmouth, on Thursday week—the Mayor in the chair. Several able addresses were delivered, from which, and the Report presented by the Directors, we extract the following details of the operations. In reference to the Home answering the end for which it was designed, the sums deposited in the hands of the Superintendent for security are instanced. The first year the amount was £640 10s. 2d., but this had gradually increased to £2041 9s. 8d.; and this year it had reached £3411 10s. 9½d. This money, the Directors remarked, instead of being squandered, was sent or taken by the men to their relatives, thus causing comfort, and easing the poor's rates. The following is the number of boarders:—

		1854.	1855.
Boarders	...	418	910
Casual meals	...	3170	4,258
Casual beds	...	8215	17,018
Shipwrecked men	...	66	92
Casual inmates, sleeping on mats		-	1808

Public meetings have been held at Brighton, Bath, and Cheltenham, with the view of raising funds for increasing the means of accommodation. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, jointly with the Queen, has presented £300 towards the additions already in progress, and promised to give £200 more if a sufficient sum could be raised to render the house in Manover-street (purchased last year) available for the purposes of the institution. The measures adopted to carry out these objects have realised a considerable addition to the funds, and certainly adequate to the object in view, but sufficient to justify the Directors in making some additions, by the purchase of another house in Hanover-street, at a cost of £450. The additions long since contemplated had also been proceeded with. A range of a double set of dormitories has been built, the committee-room enlarged, and the kitchen heightened. When this building is completed the establishment will contain 123 cabins and 63 open beds. But as the experience of last year convinces the Directors that even this accommodation will be quite insufficient on the return of the Baltic fleet, steps have been taken to secure a store in Hawke-street, with the intention of furnishing it with cabins and beds.

Grateful recognition was made of the handsome contributions made by several friends of the institution. It was stated that, on the arrival of the transport *Perseverance* at this port to be docked, and the crew not having a hulk to go to, the Captain called them together and asked them if they would like to go to the Home, telling them that he would pay their expenses out of their wages. On the ship being again ready for sea, the Captain called on the Superintendent and thanked him for the care and attention the men had received, and that he had recommended the institution to the notice of the company during the twenty-eight days they had been there. The company had forwarded a donation of twenty-five guineas. Some misconceptions as to the institution were corrected. Some had thought that the comforts afforded to men caused them to break their leave in order to enjoy themselves; but the officers at the Home always used their strongest efforts to induce the seamen to go to their ships. Another misconception was, that it was a *local* charity; but this was not the case, it being entirely intended for those coming from a distance and who have not friends or relatives in the port. Hence the Home is entitled to support from every parish in the kingdom. The subscription list was £3817, but the Admiralty grant was not nearly sufficient—the expenses being £713. This was accounted for by the fact, that during the greater part of the summer the house was little used—the fleets being away, whilst rates and taxes had still to be paid, the staff kept up, responsible servants retained, &c. The Directors did not, however, despond, and made grateful mention of the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, of Standstead-park, who had become yearly subscribers of £10 each. It was stated that 1808 men had preferred sleeping on the floors of the Home to going back to their old haunts.

THE PORTSMOUTH SAILORS' HOME.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, who writes from the Russian frontier, and treats of military affairs, estimates that at the beginning of the present month Prince Gortschakoff had at his disposal 130,000 regular infantry and 13,000 cavalry, besides a further force of 36,000 men, composed of the levy *en masse*, the Tcherномorsa and other corps of rifles, the Sappers, crews of the ships, the Greek volunteer battalions, &c., making in all an army of 179,000 men. From this total, however, are to be deducted the men lost at the Tchernaya, and by ordinary siege casualties during the month of August, and the sick. The Russian losses would probably be compensated by the addition of the Grenadiers, who, according to this correspondent, stood in readiness at Perekop, and are not included in the foregoing enumeration. The results just stated being obtained by conjectural estimation of the strength of the several divisions, appear to be too hypothetical for practical purposes.

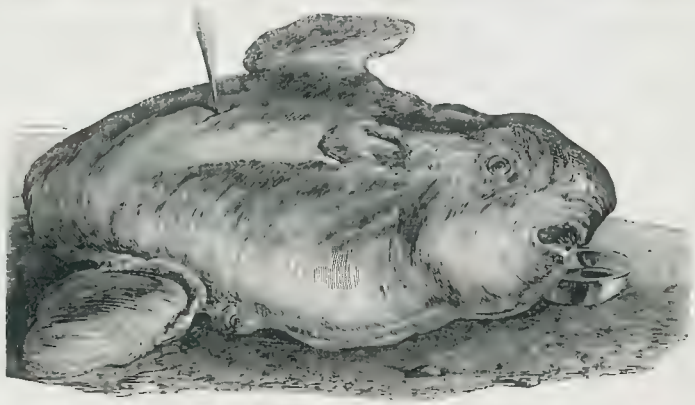
ASCENT OF MONT BLANC WITHOUT GUIDES.—NIGHT ENCAMPMENT ON THE SNOW.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"THE IOWA," NEW STEAMER. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CAPTURE OF A SUNFISH OFF CORK HARBOUR.

On Friday week one of these valuable fish was towed into Cork Harbour by Mr. Cooper Penrose's schooner yacht, the *Harlequin*, having been harpooned about ten miles off the Roche's Tower Lighthouse, by a party that had been out in the yacht. The fish was seen basking on the surface of the water, *sunning* itself, as is its wont—hence the popular name Sunfish, in this country—and was struck with a harpoon, which entered it "midships," and put a period to its existence. The animal—which cannot be spoken of as a marine beauty, is of an oval shape, the length being about eight feet, and the "breadth of beam," exclusive of a fin about two feet long, projecting on each side, about five; its weight is nearly a ton. In the accompanying Sketch the harpoon remains in the fish in the place where it was first struck. This fish is, however, a small specimen of its tribe, some of which have been found to measure nearly three yards in extreme length, and are of great commercial value, the liver yielding as much as £40 worth of oil.

Sunfish are common on the north-west coast of Ireland, but they are stated to be seldom taken off Cork Harbour.



SUNFISH CAUGHT OFF CORK HARBOUR.

NEW MODE OF TRANS-
PLANTING TREES.

On Saturday afternoon the members of the Council and the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society were invited by their indefatigable secretary, Mr. J. C. Sowerby, to witness the transplantation of some trees in their Garden in the Regent's-park, by the agency of Barron's machine; the main object being to carry as much of the root as possible.

This machine is a kind of timber-carriage. Four large wheels support two trussed timbers, or bearers, between which the tree is lifted by a screw and chains, and carried away upright. The operation commences by marking out a square of the size intended to be lifted; the earth is then dug away in a circle round this space, to a sufficient depth to enable the workmen to cut a tunnel under the tree, below the great mass of its roots; other roots that may be met with are preserved and tied back as far as may be convenient. The tunnel being cut, a set of planks is laid in it, extending a little beyond the openings; and across each of its projecting ends is placed a strong plank, which is forced under the side of the mass, partly cut away to receive it, another plank is forced into each of the other sides, so as to form a square frame to support the whole weight. These planks are stopped

REMOVAL OF A TREE BY BARRON'S MACHINE, IN THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDEN, REGENT'S-PARK.

in close to the soil by mats, to prevent the earth from being loosened. More or less of the earth is now cut away beneath the frame, according to the nature of the soil, or the number of descending roots. The ball, as it is called, although it is square, being ready, chains are fixed round the ends of the central planks, and the hole partly filled in, one end of the wheels of the carriage is then placed on each side on thick planks to prevent their sinking into the loose earth, and at such a distance apart that they may receive the two bearers, and be joined together with the tree between the bearers. The frame will extend to the frame of planks are alternately hooked on to a screw supported by the bearers, and by turning these rods, the mass is lifted. Other chains are so fixed as to support the weight, while the screw is shifted from one end to the other; and, to steady the tree, side ropes are also held by men to keep the whole upright. While the tree is being raised, the hole is filled up level, and planks are laid across for the wheels to travel over. A team of horses is yoked to the machine, and these transport the tree to the site. The hole for the reception of the tree is dug with two sides shelving to the middle for the passage of the wheels, and a trench along it, to receive the middle planks of the frame, and to give room for removing them when the tree is lowered into its place. Care is taken to prevent the wind from moving the tree, and water is given as it may be required.

During the operation on Saturday, in consequence of a large number of strong but not very thick roots, which descended into the still clay almost perpendicularly, not having been cut, it was found impossible to lift an ash tree which it was proposed to transplant; but these roots having been dug out, the tree was, on Monday, carried to its destined locality, and dropped into the hole prepared for it, by the aid of twelve horses, without the slightest check. The mass of earth moved is nine feet six inches by nine feet, two feet thick at the sides, and about three feet six inches thick in the middle: weighing upwards of ten tons, besides the tree and carriage, some four or five tons more.

THE NEW STEAMER "IONA."

THE steamer *Iona* is the latest built craft of the kind on the Clyde, and was placed by the proprietors at the disposal of the members of the British Association during their recent meeting at Glasgow.

The *Iona* is 225 feet keel and fore rake, and 232 feet over all, 21 feet beam within the paddle-boxes, and 9 feet 6 inches in depth. Her extreme tonnage is 324 tons; but, after deducting 151 tons, which is the space allotted for her engine-room, her net measurement becomes registered at 173 tons. She has two oscillating engines, of 45 inches in diameter, and 4 feet stroke. The diameter of her paddle wheels, which are on the feathering principle, is 19 feet, the length of the floats 7 feet, their breadth 2 feet 11 inches, and their number 14 in each wheel.

The tested speed of the *Iona* has left nothing to cavil with, namely, by the time which she took to run betwixt the Cloch and Cumbrae Lights, and this she performed downwards in 47 minutes 48 seconds, and upwards, against the tide, in 49 minutes, or, on an average, at the rate of well nigh twenty miles per hour; which, if not equal to the American speed, cannot be far off it. In this performance the motion of the *Iona* did not appear to be very different from that of ordinary steamers. Beyond the circumstance that the paddles were a little busy that she came near with something like the rapidity of a railway train, she really did not appear to be making any out-of-the-way effort. Her engines worked so smoothly and true, her feathering paddles revolved so uniformly and exact, and her whole performance, in a word, was so nicely calculated and determined, and there was nothing to direct the attention to the rapidity of her locomotion beyond what has been stated.

The *Iona*, indeed, is well worthy of being noted as a great stride in Clyde shipbuilding, and although it would be absurd to say that she can rival the American steamers in accommodation, it may almost be asserted that she can do so in speed, taking the data given by Dr. Lardner as the proof. In respect to cabin accommodation, the Americans will not stand superior to almost every other nation in consequence of the rivers they have. These admit of vessels being built of even 450 feet long and forty feet broad, while the dimensions of the *Iona*, though little more than half these, may be said to be even too great always for the little, narrow, crooked and shallow Clyde. The American steamers have cabins three tiers deep, the Iona has only one deck; but with good economy, ingenuity, and liberality, much has been made of that. She has a main saloon, 36 feet long and 9 feet broad; a ladies' cabin, 16 feet long; and a saloon, 20 feet long; and these are fitted up in the costliest, and, at the same time, chastest manner—the whole doing the greatest credit to her builders and engineers, Messrs. J. and G. Thomson. She is to be employed in the trade between Glasgow and Ardrishaig, as part of the fleet of steamers extending from this city to Inverness, and which formerly, under the able management of Messrs Burns, and now under that of Messrs. David Hutcheson and Co., has even tempted Royalty to take advantage of its arrangements, thus enabling these gentlemen to claim for it the name of "The Royal Route."

THE BANGO MASSACRE.—Dr. Easton, surgeon, R.N., and Mr. Sullivan, Master's-Assistant, who were captured in the Cossack's boat at Bango, were exchanged at Odessa on the 13th inst.

A SEBASTIAN-PAUL-AND-BATES CASE. The Court of Assizes of Strasbourg has been for several days occupied with a case which may fairly vie with those of Strahan and Paul, for the magnitude of the defalcations, and the skill with which the culprit contrived for nearly ten years to carry on his depredations undetected. The defendant, whose name is not given by the legal papers, but designated under the initial of H., seems to have been bred by his father to three fraudulent practices by whom he drew rein down upon hundreds. H. was a usury in the little town of Fiaguenau, and had taken up the business from his father's hands. The firm was, at his taking it, in debt to an amount which would appear trifling in England, but which is looked upon as a fortune in the country parts of France, being 70,000 fr. (£2800), and did not enjoy a high reputation. H., however, then about twenty-five, was a young man of a "serious" turn, put in a semblance of great piety and severity, frequented the churches, and, in a word appeared so excellent a Christian, and at the same time so steady and skilful, that his credit country men thought they could do no better than place their money in his hands. How far he has justified their confidence the sequel will show. The evidence showed that in 1846, within a year of his having set up business, he committed a forgery, of which such success that nearly any of his clients escaped censure. He had not even the excuse of distress, for, as we have above stated, the religious and austere character he had contrived to establish had brought him a large connection, and consequently a large business. Among the holders of which affluence in the Crimea he availed himself to procure him of 17,000 francs committed to his care, by means of a power of attorney. An old widow, seventy-six years of age, could neither read or write, was persuaded by the [illegible] Given [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of 25,000 francs. But it would be tedious to enumerate the isolated cases of such glaring which H. committed. Suffice it to say that, both by the [illegible] [illegible] witnesses, it was proved that he had committed one hundred and forty-seven forgeries, in less also, to address to the tribunal, had various cases of swindling, he had been guilty of twenty-one "*tours de confiance*," i.e., appropriating money left to him in trust. It is impossible to know the exact number of persons whom he has ruined by his fraud. The amount of theft is from 300,000 francs, though there is no doubt they reached a much higher sum. The blindness of his townspeople, while he was thus daily plundering, seems unaccountable; but the confidence was so complete in him, that for a member of the town-council, and married a young woman belonging to one of the best and wealthiest families in the town, whose dowry was swallowed up in the wreck which followed soon after the marriage. Some bank-notes purloined began to circulate last December, when he immediately took to flight. He was arrested in Paris on his way stopping to a relative for a "loan" of 60,000 francs, with which he doubtless would have made his escape to America. There were 173 counts in the indictment, on all of which he was found guilty, and condemned to hard labour for life in one of the bagnios. Curiously is felt by legal men here as to what will be the penalty in the case of a most fraudulent bankrupt case about to be tried in London, which bears so much analogy to that of M. H.—*Letter from Paris.*

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—Through the activity of Mr. Heddington, a detective officer on the Midland Railway, a notorious thief, named William Attey, has just been captured, after having committed innumerable depredations throughout England, particularly on the different lines of railway. Some of his exploits have been made known to the public, but what is generally unknown is the course of investigation. The following cases will show the manner in which he carried on his proceedings.—On the 28th of August, a young woman named Anne Gough, looked herself in the Worcester Railway station for Bromsgrove. While waiting for the train a man (Attey), in the uniform of the Great Northern Railway Company, came up to her and asked her if he could assist her with her box. She had none when she was going, and he replied, "Very well, I will put it in the right van," and took it away, as she supposed, for that purpose. He returned shortly afterwards, and said, "It's all right, you have been quick enough, you and your box will be in time." On arriving at Bromsgrove both box and man were missing. Information of the loss was received by Mr. Heddington on the following day, but he was unable to obtain any clue to the thief until a month after the Worcester Railway ascertained that Attey had employed a man at the London and North-Western station at Birmingham, to carry a box to a lodging-house keeper in that town. At the lodging-house Attey proceeded that he had lost the key of the box, and asked him for a hammer to break it open, which he did. He then purchased another box, in which he packed all the articles the other contained. On the following day he left the lodging-house, taking the latter box and connects with him, and leaving the one he had stolen behind. From Birmingham Mr. Heddington traced him to Cumberfields, about five miles from Rugby, but was too late to secure him, as he had decamped thence after stealing an sovereigns and a silver watch from a relation who had just buried his wife. He was afterwards traced to Shelton, Staffordshire, and thence to Nuneaton, Tamworth, and other places. He was eventually secured at Walverton, where he had obtained a situation as a railway engine-driver. He was apprehended in bed, and on Mr. Heddington telling him the nature of the charges against him, he got possession of a knife, and threw it at him (it was taken also), and attempted to run from him. Mr. Heddington threw him on the bed, and, with the assistance of a constable, took the knife from him. On the 7th of September he took lodgings at Worcester for himself and wife, and from that date up to the 12th [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET, Monday, 24th September, and during the Week.—The New Comedy of THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS: characters by Mr Buckstone, Mr Compton, Miss Reynolds, Mr Swanborough, and the Company. Seneca Perez Nena, will be introduced SPANISH DANCERS will appear in Two New Ballets: Miss Blanche Fane, on Monday, Tuesday, in COUNT FAVOLA, and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in THE SULTAN

LYCEUM THEATRE.—All the Fashion left London town to be found within the Lyceum, the most thronged, most successful, and most popular Lyceum Entertainment. Professor ANDERSON, the Great Wizard of the North, EVERY EVENING, Doors at 7, and New ENTERTAINMENT of Magic and Mystery, in Twelve Acts; with Changes of Decorations, Dressing MAGIC and MYSTERY in all the varied forms. Also a Comic Pantomime, a Drama, a Farce, and a magnificent Spectacle. The Illustrations of SPIRIT RAPPING are the most exciting and mysterious proofs of science ever given within the walls of a theatre. Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. and £1 1s., to be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal libraries. Stalls, 6s. Dress Circles, 3s. Upper Boxes, 2s. Pit 1s. Gallery 6d. The Box-office opens daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock. Free admission (by Mr. Charleston, Jun. Grand Pandemonium Ball every evening, on Saturday, September 29, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr JAMES ANDERSON.—Every Evening Mr J. W. WALLACK will perform every evening, with the most powerful company in England. Prices as usual: Private Boxes, £2 2s. to £1 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; Dress Circle, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Commence at Seven. Doors open at Six.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, now open for the Season, at 5, Leicester-square, contains the whole of the Models and Preparations which have been exhibited during the last Twenty Years in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other Continental Cities, and which have excited the wonder and admiration of thousands of visitors. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open from Ten till Ten. Lectures every Evening at Eight, and Three on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Dr. KAHN, 5, Leicester-square, and 3, Coventry-street

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly. Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES Every Night, at Eight, what he SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Natural Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admission, 1s. Stalls, 2s. 6d. Doors open during the day from Ten to Six.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, next the Quadrant.—Open from Ten o'clock in the morning till Ten at night. Admission to the Exhibition of Models, 1s. Lectures every Evening at Eight o'clock, and at Three on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons. Admission to the Lecture-room, 1s. and 2s. Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

THE EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC [illegible] Pall-mall East, from Ten o'clock in the morning till Seven in the evening. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—On view daily, the Original Diving Bell, with which Mr. [illegible] Lectures every Evening at Eight, and Three on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons. Admission to the Lecture-room, 1s. and 2s. Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

THE COLONIAL FIBRE COMPANY. Capital £100,000: in 5000 Shares of £20 each. With power to increase the amount. Deposit, £1 per share.

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The Court of Directors and general measures of the Company, are in progress of arrangement, and will be duly announced.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA Notice is hereby given that a CALL of £1 15s. per Share, [illegible] JANUARY, FEBRUARY, and MARCH, 1856. And that a FURTHER CALL of £1 15s. per Share will be made payable on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1855.

At the same time will also be due and payable, on the 1st October, 1855, [illegible] Certificates, bearing a low Coupon, payable in London or Canada, and guaranteed by the Government of the Provinces of Canada.

The first Call of £1 15s. per Share, and the Certificates for Interest, may be paid in London to the Company's Bankers, the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; or in Canada to the Company's Agents, the Bank of Montreal.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all moneys received in advance of calls, and will be paid half-yearly, at the London and Westminster Bank, on the 1st January and 1st July.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, 62, Threadneedle-street, London.
18th Sept., 1855.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, Sydney, Melbourne.—LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS are GRANTED on the above Bank by Messrs. HALWOOD, ARNOLD, and CO., 7, Lothbury, London, the Agents of the Bank. They also issue Drafts on the Bank of New South Wales at the current rate of exchange.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES MACKILLOP, Secretary.

BANK NOTES.—The Full Value given in Cash for DIAMONDS, PEARLS, OLD GOLD and SILVER, GOLD and SILVER LACE, and ENGLISH and FOREIGN COINS, at SELIM LEVY and CO.'s old-established Bullion Office, 3, Broad-street-buildings, City. Parties waited upon at their residences, or the money sent by Post. Watches purchased or exchanged. Valuations for Probate or Family Arrangements. Bullion purchased. Money lent thereon. Diamonds purchased or exchanged. Gold and Silver Plate purchased. Jewellery purchased or exchanged. Gold and Silver Coins purchased

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL—THE ASSAULT ON THE MALAKOFF TOWER.—DRAWN BY GUSTAVE DORE.—(SEE PAGE 354.)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

THE PASSAGE OF THE FORD, BY DECAMPS.

Le Passage du gué, par Decamps.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

THE Universal Exposition in Paris, and especially that beautiful and attractive portion of it "La Salle des Beaux Arts" (an attraction wanting to our own Universal Exhibition in 1851), has naturally excited the attention of the public to the subject of the Fine Arts among our neighbours and allies. We this week present to our readers a Supplement containing engravings of some of the choicest productions of the modern French School of Painting:—"The Passage of the Ford," by Decamps; "The Watering-Place," by Rosa Bonheur—whose "Horse Fair," recently exhibited in London, has made her name so famous in this country; "Dogs in the Forest," by Diaz. "A Landscape in Touraine," by Girardet; "The Cavern," by Nanteuil; and "The Strolling Musician," by Baron.

A few words in reference to the French School of Painting; and a short account of the several artists whose works we have selected for illustration, will not be out of place on this occasion. The history of the progress of Sculpture and Architecture, in France has often been narrated; but very little has hitherto been written with respect to Painting. The work entitled "Archives of French Art," by M. Leon de Laborde, has, it is true, revealed certain important facts with reference to the origin and early progress of Painting in France; while the work of M. Dassaux, "French Artists Abroad," gives a tolerable idea of the influence which French artists have exercised upon the various schools of Europe, from Matthieu D'Arras, down to Horace Vernet, or in other words, from the fourteenth century to the present time. But a complete History of French Painting, in all its branches and under all its phases, has not yet appeared.

In the consideration of this important question, we shall first of all confine ourselves to the two following subjects:—1st, What are the peculiarities of the French School? and, 2nd, From what time does its existence date, and what periods may be distinguished in the course of its development?

That France has produced great painters is a fact that has never been contested; but it has often been remarked, even at the present day, that French paintings in general are destitute of originality. Watelet expressed an opinion, which has since been accepted by many critics, that the history of French art presents little more than a succession of able productions differently influenced by the tastes of different epochs, but still at bottom more or less in conformity with the views of foreign masters. After an impartial examination of these works, however, we shall find that the French school possesses as much as any other school its individual elements and original tendencies, and that the illustrious line of painters who have succeeded each other in France—notwithstanding the secret affinities which their works may bear to those of other masters—has every sense of the word a national and legitimate one

In the Fine Arts, as in philosophy, there are two distinct and opposite schools. The one attempts to idealise everything by drawing from the gross material form the beautiful soul latent within it: the object of this school being not so much to pander to the senses and flatter the imagination, as to expand the intellect and excite the finer emotions. The other school copies nature; its principal object is to reproduce the real—to express actual life, which is for it the *ne plus ultra* of the beautiful. Highly spiritual in philosophy, in poetry, and in eloquence, France has always been equally so in the fine arts. All great painters, from Jean Cousin to Prudhon, from Watteau to Granet, have occupied themselves with translating into colours some poetical idea hitherto expressed only in words.

French painting has undergone great changes; but, in yielding to the influence of the Italian and other schools, it has never altogether lost sight of its own peculiar mission. In spite of the internal similarity which exists between French and Italian Art, we observed that the former has always borne the stamp of the national taste. Thus the landscapes of Poussin and Claude Lorraine have the same time that they resemble, in some points, those of Domenichino and Caracci, possess an animation and an expression not always to be found in those masters. Because there happen to be among French painters disciples of the Dutch and Flemish schools, shall we on that account call these copyists? Even the very imitations which have given an original whole, a new creation, amply repaid the little hints they may have borrowed? French painters, in choosing their subjects and models from among the familiar objects of domestic life, were not content with following out to the letter the instructions of foreign schools. They too have humanised, if we may so express it, their finishing lessons from Nature. The French school neither possesses the ultra-ideal tendencies of the Italian, nor the ultra-real tendencies of the Dutch school; neither does it possess the mystical character of the German, nor the faïs seignon, of the Spanish school; but it has availed itself more or less of all these various and adverse elements. Painting in France is as little technical as it is possible to be. Hence it is that pictures belonging to the French school are so peculiarly adapted to the intelligence of the world at large. The power of understanding and appreciating at first sight a work of Michael Angelo, or Albert Durer, or Rembrandt, or Murillo, is of itself a gift. Whereas no person of ordinary capabilities can possibly fail to understand a picture of Poussin, of Le Sueur, or of any other French painter, so entirely do they coincide with the more general feelings and sympathies of humanity.

It is, perhaps, on account of this very circumstance that the Art of no other country has undergone more vicissitudes and changes than that of France. Commencing by borrowing, under exalted patronage, from the schools of Italy, French Art afterwards ministered as a vehicle of luxurious enjoyment to the tastes and predilections of each successive age. Sebastian Bourdon, Leb.un, and Jouvenet, were types of the artificial heroism and grandeur of the age of the Fourteenth Louis; the effeminate Watteau and the more than questionable Boucher were exemplars of the dissolute and immoral age of Louis XV.; the severe and classic David—the artist of the Revolution, and of the Empire—set the public taste and the genius of the country again in the direction of the higher walks of art; and with his followers, Gerard, Gericault, Granet, the Vernets, Paul Delaroche, &c., laid the foundation of a Historic School, which for a time nearly engrossed attention to the exclusion of all other styles. In fine, thirty years of peace and peaceful occupation, favourable to repose, and the calmer enjoyments of Nature and of Life, have had their effect in reintroducing a natural or *genre* style, from the less objectionable characteristics of the age of Du Barry and Pompadour.

Such is a hasty, but we think fair, review of the peculiar characteristics of Art in France during the last century. It will be gathered from the statements made that this Art has hardly yet had time to settle down and mature itself into a definite shape and complexion. This remains to be done; and we shall watch with great interest the progress of the aspiring men upon whose works the future of Art in France, and by example, much of the Art of Europe will depend.

What French Art has most to fear from, however, is the extravagant adulation of injudicious critics, who, instead of labouring to restrain the excesses of affectation, to eradicate mannerism, and to enforce the necessity of study and a constant striving after pure and exalted models, write as if French Art, so changeable in its character, so unstable in its predilections, had always been perfect, and, indeed, within the degree, and with but one exception, the highest rank amongst all the schools of Europe. Mons. Cousin, Professor of Eclectic Philosophy in France, writes thus:—

"All kinds of beauty resolve themselves into beauty spiritual and beauty moral. The arts are only worthy of their name, inasmuch as they express the idea concealed beneath the material form, and address themselves through the medium of the senses to the soul. It is in expression that the different arts find the measure of their relative value, and the most expressive of the arts ought assuredly to be placed in the first rank. We bow with respectful admiration before the Florentine and Roman school, so justly celebrated both for its ideality and its resemblance to life; but, that school alone excepted, we do not hesitate to assert that the French school is equal, if not superior to all others. Le Sueur and Poussin are not inferior to either Murillo, or Rubens, or Vandyke, or Rembrandt, or Correggio, or even Titian himself. If they fall short with respect to their colouring, they certainly make amends in their expression."

This passage, coming from the pen of a man with the prestige and authority enjoyed by M. Cousin, is curious, at least, as a specimen of the prevailing tone of Art-criticism and the principles of Art-education in France.

M. DECAMPS.

M. Decampe, one of the most celebrated of French contemporary painters, was born at Paris in the year 1803. He exhibited in 1827 his pictures of the "Soldier of the Vizier's Body-guard," and the "Chasse aux Vanneaux." But it was not until after the Revolution of July that his genius began to display itself in all its splendour. In the year 1831 his "View in the Levant," his "Children Frightened by a Dog," and his famous "Night Patrol of Cadzi-bey Chief of the Police at Smyrna," were produced, and created a profound sensation among his brother artists. The last-mentioned picture, which called to mind the chef d'œuvre of Rembrandt (the "Night Patrol") is one of the finest works of M. Decampe. It was much sought after by the public, and gave rise to warm discussions among critics and connoisseurs.

M. Decampe is represented in the present Great Exhibition by some three-score pieces, in different styles. The majority of his productions are in the genre school, in its various classes; landscapes, animals, interiors, and fanciful subjects. Nevertheless, like many of his fellows, his ambition has been to distinguish himself in the historical school, in which, indeed, he has produced some works of considerable merit. His picture of "Joseph Sold by his Brethren," painted in 1838, was remarkable for the bold device by which the canvas was divided by the outline of the high back of the dromedary. His "Eliezer and Rebecca," in 1847, on the other hand, was distinguished by the beauty and sparkling character of the landscape of the scene. The story of "Samson," in nine pictures, was a most ambitious work, the merit of which may be judged by those who visit the Great Exhibition. There is certainly a great deal of originality and vigour in many of the pieces; but there is also an obvious straining after effect, and a prevailing theatrical aspect in the characters and groupings which detracts from their merit. The "Battle of the Cimbri," also in the Great Exhibition, is, upon the whole, a more complete and artistic performance, but still not such as to make us regret that M. Decamps did not exclusively devote his talent to this more ambitious department of art. In the ever diversified field of nature—of everyday life, in all climes and under all circumstances, M. Decamps is always happy; and, though he does not condescend to resort to the extravagant mannerism by which younger competitors seek to attract attention, he is by no means deficient in that amount of originality of treatment which distinguishes the inventor from the mere copyist. This originality of treatment, and his fervent fancy, are perhaps most conspicuously shown in Oriental subjects, which are favourites with him, and which he produces in endless variety. The East, until recently, was little known to French art; and M. Decampe was one of the first to attempt to present it in its true character, and under its true atmosphere. Marilhat perhaps divided with him the merit of this achievement, which substituted the simple, glowing truth for the extravagant and absurd creations of the poet and romance writer. Until they revealed the truth, art and the art-loving population of France were almost strangers to the peculiar caste of feature, and the characteristic expression of the Eastern physiognomy, to Oriental scenery and costume, and, above all, to the Oriental sky, with its glittering high lights, and its broad deep shadows. And with what exquisite facility does he enliven his scenes with the various species of animal creation appropriate to them: here the elephant and the tiger of the jungle; here the camel of the desert and the caravanseral; in more civilised regions, the patient ass, with his burthen on his back. Of his Oriental pieces, we engrave one, and a very spirited specimen, representing a detachment of Turkish Irregular Cavalry crossing a ford. The figures are full of vigorous life; the drawing is accurate, and the disposition of the tints and of light and shade shows the artist to be as successful as a colourist as a draughtsman.

A contemporary French critic sums up the merits of this artist in no excessive strain of compliment. He says:—"The majority of his compositions do not pretend to intellectual or moral purpose; but those which consist of the most ordinary materials acquire a special significance and value from the picturesque character which the artist imprints upon them. It is only to be regretted that, in endeavouring to give relief to objects, under strong contrasts of light and shade, he too often falls into a laboured method of execution, which smothers the spontaneity and detracts from the freshness of the expression. His talent and vigour, however, are undeniable. He is imitating the granular surface of an old wall, or the details of brick-work. The mannered aim at "effect," and mannered treatment of the minutiæ of surface detail, here complained of, are faults too common in our day; but in the case of M. Decamps they are associated with a great amount of superior merit, which almost merges them into the shade.

CHARLES GIRARDET.

M. Charles, or Karl, Girardet belongs to a family of Swiss engravers He was born at Neufchatel, in 1813, and went to Paris at an early age to study painting under Mr. Leon Cogniet. In the year 1834 he returned to his native country to take sketches, and afterwards travelled in many parts of Germany and Italy. One of his longest excursions, from Paris to Turkey, through Switzerland, Lombardy, and Croatia, was performed on foot. He brought away sketches with him of the most interesting places and incidents in his route, and thus satisfied to the utmost the craving of his artistic talents.

Among his principal works are his "Assembly of Protestants Surprised by Catholic Soldiers"—a characteristic scene of the seventeenth century, ordered by the municipality of Neufchatel, and of which Frederic William of Prussia purchased the duplicate; "Going to Market," "Gaucher de Chatillon Deploring the Entry of the Faubourg de Miniet," "The Mosque of Said, at Cairo," &c.

From the time of his return from Egypt in 1843 up to the Revolution of February, 1848, M. Girardet occupied himself almost exclusively with executing paintings for Louis Philippe. These consisted of pictures of the "Presentation of the Ambassador of Morocco, and of the Ambassadors of Tunis and Persia;" the "Dance of the Iowas Savages before the King at the Tuileries;" besides several other works which were interrupted by the Revolution, and which are not yet completed. In 1847 M. Girardet was sent to Spain, to paint pictures of the marriage ceremony of the Queen of Spain and the Duke de Montpensier for the Galleries of Versailles. These are likewise incomplete.

Since the downfal of his patron M. Girardet has done little else than illustrate publications and make sketches.

ROSA BONHEUR.

Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur was born at Bordeaux. Her father, a painter of talent, was her first and, indeed, her only tutor. She has chiefly confined her attention hitherto to the study of animals; and, although young, has made herself a wide reputation. One of the great merits of Mdlle. Bonheur is the correctness of her drawing, and the general air of truthfulness which pervades all her compositions. Her first picture, representing "Rabbits Eating Carrots," was exhibited in 1840; and her next, a "Flock of Sheep Driven along a Road, during a Storm," obtained for her a gold medal and an increase of reputation. She exhibited in 1846 her picture of the "Oxen of Cautal," purchased in England; and in 1848 a "Scene of Husbandry," which gained a first medal, and which is now deposited in the Luxembourg. Her last work—the famous picture of the "Horse Market"—was exhibited in Paris in 1852, and obtained for her the title of honorary member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam. Since that period it has been exhibited in London, and attracted an admiration highly deserved.

But although Rosa Bonheur's fame has reached its highest point in that elaborate masterpiece the "Horse Fair," we should conceive but an imperfect notion of the resources of her talent from an examination of that work alone. Animal and landscape nature in all their varieties are her chosen themes; and of the innumerable subjects which engage her active and appreciating fancy each evidences some touch of truth, some innate grace peculiarly its own. Look, for instance, at the charming "Watering-place" in the present sheet, in the realisation of which Claude, Cuyp, Paul Potter, and her own contemporaries might each have lent inspiration. How full of animal beauty is that noble cow which has hastily rushed to the placid brook to snatch a draught of water: her whole frame, down to the very curl of the tail, speaks of healthy vigour; and the expression of her face shows that she has still a thought for the fare for the rough little progeny, who has galloped after her in spite of the exertions of the boy who holds him.

HENRI BARON.

M. Baron was born at Besançon, in 1817. He received some instructions from Gigoux; but he is, nevertheless, considered as a self-educated artist. His picture of the "Witches of Macbeth," completed at the age of twenty, is a noble instance of the early development of his talents. Among his most admired productions are his "Geese of Father Philippe" ("Oies du Père Philippe"), his "Andrea del Sarto,' his "Child Sold by Pirates," his "Spring in Tuscany," his "Nuptials of Gamache," his "Skaters," and his "Painter at Work."

CELESTIN NANTEUIL.

Nanteuil is an artist of admirable powers, and enjoys a high reputation for the peculiar poetic character which he infuses into his subjects. The singular picture before us is a fair specimen of his talent. It is intended to illustrate a passage in Le Sage's magnificent story. The passage occurs in the commencement of the fourth chapter (book first). Gil Blas describes his introduction to the Robbers' Cave in the following terms:—

I was led into a cave where I saw a quantity of bottles and earthern pots which, I was informed, were filled with excellent wine. I then traversed several inner chambers, in some of which were pieces of cloth and silk and woollen stuffs, and in others a quantity of money and other treasure. I afterwards followed the cavalier into a large saloon lighted by three copper lustres, and adjoining a corridor to the other apartments.

In the commencement of the fifth chapter occurs the following description, which will explain the occupation of the group to the right of the picture

I entered philosophically on my new duties. I served up their repast, and announced it to them. They ate *con amore*, and I, standing behind them, poured out their wine, and did the duties of a waiter.

The cavern which M. Nanteuil has chosen for his illustration, is one of those half-natural, half-artificial vaults which are so numerous in the Peninsula. They were constructed by the Christians after being driven to the mountains by the victorious Moors, and served them as dwellings till the overthrow of their enemies. The caves have since that time given shelter to numberless hordes of banditti

M. DIAZ.

M. Diaz is a *genre* painter of no mean order and of varied resources. His little cabinet pictures, after the Dutch style, are so many studies—very often simply abstractions—embodying forms and incidents of every-day life, under circumstances of interest and beauty. The fancy is at play in all he does, and fancy it is which adds attractiveness to materials often common-place. His studies of females and of children, cupids, &c., are very delicate and graceful in treatment, and replete with expression; and in that, perhaps, lies his forte. But he is also successful in Oriental and romantic subjects; and even in the animal school—a school which French art, until comparatively recently, hardly condescended to notice—he shows an able hand and an observant eye. The group of Dogs in a Forest, engraved elsewhere, is a specimen of his life-like and tasteful pencil in this department.

M. Diaz, also, inspired by a natural ambition, has paid his addresses to the genius of historic art, and in honour of the Universal Exhibition, contributes a work of considerable dimensions, entitled "Les Derniers Larmes." This strange production, which has been much criticised, consists of a group of female figures, larger than life, who, overwhelmed with grief, are, as it were, darting towards the skies. These figures are vigorously painted, somewhat reminding us of Prudhon. The usual brilliancy of the artist's colouring in this case gives place to a monotonous and doubtful tone, as if it had been painted by the light of the moon.

MUSIC.

THE season of the ROYAL OPERA, DRURY LANE we observe, is positively to terminate on Saturday the 29th—this day week. The season has been successful, and deservedly so; for the management of the theatre has been judicious and satisfactory. It has shown that the best operas of the day may be so performed as not only to please a popular audience, but likewise to gratify a critical taste, on such moderate terms of admission as to render them generally accessible; and further, that this may be accomplished by the help of a good working company of English performers without the addition of a single costly exotic. The star-system, so long the ruin of our theatres, has been thrown aside, and the result of the experiment has been such, we trust, as to warrant its continuance. Nor have the English composers been forgotten; some of the best works of Bishop, Barnett, Balfe, and Wallace, have been produced, and have formed a large portion of the attractions of the season. For this judicious course of management we are indebted to Mr. Tully, the able and experienced musical director, to whom also we owe the efficiency of the orchestra and chorus—those most important accessories of the musical stage. Mr. Tully's benefit is announced for Wednesday next, and its success, we trust, will show the sense entertained by the musical public of his talents and exertions. On this occasion a new opera, called "Faust and Marguerite," composed by Mr. Tully, is to be performed for the first time.

THE THEATRES.

The winter theatres, re-opening under their dominant managements, give a new character entirely to our critiques. Shakspearian plays and starring performers, male and female, succeed to the vaudeville, the melodrama, and the exceptional efforts of working companies, doing their best with pieces suited to their average talent, and eschewing high art, both dramatic and histrionic. All this is now changed. Thus, at SADLER'S WELLS, this week, we have to record the performance of "Virginius" on Monday, and that of "The Tempest" on Thursday, the latter having been deferred from the previous Saturday, for which it had been originally underlined. Such revivals, however, present little novelty, except the appearance of Mr. Marston in *Dentatus*, and of Mr. Barrett in *Caliban*; the former being a capital and classic representative of the character, and the latter but a tolerably good substitute for Mr. George Bennett, and lacking the poetic instinct of his predecessor. At the SURREY, too, the legitimate drama is for awhile in the ascendant, and we have to report favourably of the revival of "Henry IV." Mr. Creswick performs *Hotspur* with vigour and brilliancy. Some novelty has been added in the shape of an American comedian, Mr. J. H. M'Vicker, who, in a comedy written on purpose, aims at a kind of coarse Sam Slick humour. The name of the piece is "Sam Patch," a long affair, very tame in its incidents, and extravagantly acted. Last week we reported the appearance of Mr. Anderson at the STRAND. We have now to add that of Mrs. J. W. Wallack, who on Monday made her début in *Ion*. She supported the part with her usual refinement and dignity, infusing the fine poetry of the dialogue with a musical cadence that could not fail of charming even the rudest ear. The house was exceedingly full.

CAMBRIDGE.—Miss Heraud's engagement at this theatre during the last week has, with the reproduction there of the new play "Wife or No Wife," been the occasion of long critical notices in the local newspapers. The *Cambridge Chronicle* remarks on Miss Heraud that "her acting is chaste, expressive, and telling; she never *overdoes* her part, nor leaves anything undone. In every character we have seen her it is palpable that she has a thorough appreciation of it. Her *poses* are graceful, her action natural and unaffected, though sometimes small, faultless; while her face is classical and beaming with intelligence." Of the play, the *Cambridge Chronicle* remarks that it "abounds in incident, and the more pathetic and poetic parts are pleasantly relieved by humorous scenes, which do not outstep the modesty of nature;" adding, that "a young lady who can interpret character and passion as Miss Heraud did, when she pierced the motives of the unprincipled *Pierrepoint*, and tottered from the presence of her husband's father, may fairly aspire to a very high position in the difficult profession she has chosen."

FRENCH CONGRATULATIONS ON THE LATE VICTORY.—As soon as the news of the taking of Sebastopol was confirmed, the members of the Circle of Ste.-Foi in Grande (Gironde) went in a body, preceded by music, and accompanied by the local authorities, to congratulate Mme. Duchayland, the sister of Marshal Pelissier, who lives in that town, and presented her with a splendid nosegay on the occasion. The *Memorial des Pyrénées* states that on the reception of the despatch of Marshal Pelissier, which attributes in a great measure to General Bosquet the honour of the day of the 8th, a number of persons waited on Mdme. Bosquet, the General's mother, who resides at Pau, to compliment her, and congratulate her on her son having, although wounded in the arm, escaped the greater danger. The following despatch was sent by the Minister of War to the Prefect:—"Inform Mdme. Bosquet that her son the General is going well, and that he hopes by the next mail to write to his mother with the hand of his contused arm. This good news, dated the 11th, is sent to me by Marshal Pelissier."

A FRENCH STAMPEDE.—The *Courrier de la Vienne* states that at the last fair at Bellac, an extraordinary panic suddenly took possession of all the oxen, which, with the rapidity of a flash of lightning, overturned the barriers and took to flight in all directions, knocking down every person in their way. The fair, which a few moments before was covered with numerous beasts standing perfectly quiet, suddenly assumed somewhat the appearance of a field of battle, people wounded and unfortunately some killed, lying about in all directions. The number of the former is said to be from sixty to seventy, and of the latter three or four

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE copeck-a-liners in St. Petersburg are not half alive. One is eager to read an account of the illuminations and other exulting demonstrations which must have been got up in celebration of the Russian successes at Sebastopol. *Le Nord*, the Russian organ in Belgium, boldly declares that the loss of the place is really an event on which Prince Gortschakoff is to be congratulated; the defence gave him a good deal of trouble, and kept his army in a disadvantageous position; now that he is released from his embarrassment, he can proceed at once to sweep the invaders into the sea that has been waiting for them so long. If this is the St. Petersburg view of the case, and the Czar does not think, with one of the Parisian poets, that "Victory has torn up thy will, O Peter!" he ought, in consistency, to celebrate his gain, and may have done so. Perhaps *Le Nord* will be equally delighted when Russia is compelled to evacuate the Crimea, and will remark that now that the wretched *presqu'île*, which really never formed a part of Holy Russia, has been severed, the remainder of the empire will be all the more vigorous for the excision. Long may such topics of consolation be afforded to the Cossack organs.

The Russians wits and wags are very hard upon us, very severe indeed. In the absence of Lemprière, I forget the name of the classic individual who wrote such a scorchingly sarcastic poem against his enemies, that as soon as they had read it they went home and hanged themselves. But evidently his triumph is in the minds of the *Charivarites* of St. Petersburg. They are terribly bitter upon the British fleet, which they ridicule as "useful only upon dry land," though really ships are almost as serviceable there as at the bottom of the sea. And they have a picture of "Mrs. Victoria rushing away to the mountains of the north, for fear of hearing bad news." Our caricaturists have not exactly spared the late or the present Czar, and of course all retaliation is fair. But I hope that a picture of "Mrs. Victoria," and her husband and children, as they appeared while a certain bonfire was blazing near Balmoral on the night of Monday the 10th, will be permitted to find its way into Russia. From the re-kindling the old light in the Chersonese, of classic renown, to the firing that Balmoral bonfire, Russian scribes will not find many subjects for jokes in their own annals, unless they fall into the doctrine of the courtiers of Louis XIV. when disasters came thick and fast. These gentlemen asserted that their King's generals were the best in the world, their defeats made such frequent and capital subjects for epigrams.

I trust that while we are triumphing in the Crimea we are not about to be invaded by a domestic foe. But it was always just matter of complaint with our mediæval kings that, while they were fighting on the Continent, the Scots took the opportunity of invading England in the most unprincipled manner. "The eagle England being in prey," writes Shakspeare, "there cometh the weazel Scot, and sucks her princely eggs." Something, I fear, is going to happen, for we have just insulted Scotland in a most shameful manner, and the more so, because a Scotsman has just helped us to our splendid victory. There is a new Post-office in Glasgow, and "a rumour is said to be current (the phraseology is guarded, as beseems a great occasion) that in the Royal arms to be displayed there, English symbols are to take the precedence." This is too bad, when the arms should be, as every child knows—Quarterly, four grand quarters, 1st and 4th sol, a lion rampant, Mars, for Scotland within a double tressure of fleurs de lis, Mars: and the crest should be an Imperial crown, surmounted with the lion of Scotland, sejant, crowned imperial. Could not Parliament be called together to meet the emergency, before we have the Glasgow bailies thundering at the gates of York?

Puffing has done its worst in regard to the little united black girls, of whom I have at other times made mention, and I shall not either promote "curiosity," or aid the cause of "humanity," by saying that England has produced its own marvel of the same kind. In Herne, the parent of Herne Bay, is the proof—Herne, where *Te Deum* was first chanted in English, under Ridley, the martyr, who had the cure, and whose church has been most carefully and creditably restored of late, not in churchwarden's fashion, but in a way that is honourable to the Kentish men. In an old register of this parish, writes the historian of Kent, is the following entry (he has not extracted the date of the year):—"John Jarvys had two women-children baptiz'd at home joined together below, and having each the one of their arms lying at one of their own shoulders, and in all other parts well-proportioned children. Buryed Aug. 29." So the Americans, as usual, turn out to be only imitators.

What dreadful havoc the Provost of Elgin made with Campbell's poetry at the dinner to Sir George Brown! I had almost refused to accept the London report as correct, but having collated it with the Scottish press, there is no more doubt. Campbell paid some little attention to his epithets and rhythm, and it is not everybody than can improve either, at short notice. One cannot regard the line—

Then welcome be Cumberland's steed to the shock.

Much amended by being read

Then welcome be Russia's hordes to the shock.

And one prefers the old version to

With my back to the field, and my *feet* to the foe.

One is jealous of the character of the magnificent composition thus travestied at a meeting of the bard's fellow-countrymen; but we must pardon the Provost, whom the military accessories of the occasion apparently transformed into a Provost-martial.

Some historian of London will, I suppose, make a note of the various methods by which, in the nineteenth century, persons having anything to sell or to show, sought to attract the notice of the public. I do not speak of the nuisance of the "roaring ruffians," who oppress Belgravia and Pimlico, and who, it is to be hoped, will be summarily dealt with under Sir B. Hall's new Act. But I allude to more artistic means of catching the attention of the world. At this moment (and Town being already empty one has time to see what is going on) one person streams electric light from the top of his theatre, another sends his gaily-coloured placards up and down the river on a row-boat, and a third asks you in letters yards long, "Have you seen me?" Some hideous dwarfs, now disgusting Paris, were advertised here, the other day, by their tiny carriage on the top of another, which surmounted a cart, being paraded at a trembling height, along the thoroughfares. As for mere printing advertisers, the absurdity of some of their means of obtaining publicity is only equalled by its impudence. Before me lies a placard in which a hosier in Shoreditch "energetically cautions mothers to keep their children within doors on Saturdays, after six, as, on the preceding Saturday, five had been killed and seventeen injured in the crowd that struggled into his shop." The rewards of £1000 for a better article than the advertiser's, and the handbill, apparently describing some horrible outrage, but with small type between the fearful words, bringing them into commonplace, seem to have pretty much disappeared. The pantomime puffs are no doubt preparing—from the cheap handbill read out, by the clown to the elaborate shop which is half a scene. The only thing which, it occurs to me, has not yet been tried, is puffing with fireworks. An ingenious pyrotechnician could surely manage this; and as a thousand faces turned up as a rocket ascended, they might be greeted by a tea-dealer's advice breaking from the fire-ball—"Try my Gunpowder;" or a tallow-chandler's hint might burst from a Roman candle. Why does not somebody add this contrivance to the puffs of 1855?

The ship *Ariel*, from New York for Shanghae, was lately taken into Charleston, the Captain having been murdered at sea, on the 17th ult., by two apprentices.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE West Kent Light Infantry are now about 500 strong, although volunteering goes on briskly, many of the men leaving daily for other corps. The drill is prosecuted with great vigour. The Guards and Rifles are now the only troops in camp besides the Militia regiments. About eighty men have been obtained from the Camp to join the Sappers and Miners.

VOLUNTEERS for the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers arrive daily at Maidstone in such numbers that the garrison cannot accommodate them, and the Militia head-quarters, on St. Faith's Green, have been fitted up for fifty men, who are now quartered there.

Two troops are to be added immediately to every cavalry regiment in the United Kingdom; and besides the British Cavalry Dépôt already formed near Constantinople, another cavalry reserve is to be stationed at Genoa. The officers from the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, as the Indian "break," will have their augmentation appointments in the reserve Dragoons.

LORD PANMURE has intimated to Lord Hardinge that two regiments of the Foreign Legion are now entirely at his disposal for field service

A NEW ambulance waggon has arrived at Fort Pitt, for the use of carrying invalids who are unable to walk. It is very easy, having some excellent springs, and which are covered with indiarubber. It is of sufficient space to accommodate three beds and about twenty men. The carriage rides exceedingly easy over a very rough road. It was used for the first time on Saturday, and was much approved of.

ORDERS have been received for the following number of men to be selected from the head-quarters at Chatham, under Captain Bunbury—viz., three stewards, ten assistant-stewards, and ninety-four medical orderlies, to be held in readiness to embark for the Crimea. This corps now wants upwards of three hundred men. It is expected that they will commence recruiting on the 1st of next month.

IN the Ordnance Storekeeper's Department the business has increased to such an extent that extra clerks, overseers, and labourers are employed. It is stated that this activity has been caused in consequence of it being intended to forward a large force of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and an immense quantity of stores and *matériel de guerre* to the Crimea, and it is understood that the expedition will be accompanied by a *corps d'armée* from France.

IT is the intention of Government to send on foreign service a few more of the Scotch Militia regiments. Already there are no regiments in the Ionian Islands, save Militia; and last week the Forfarshire Militia, on being asked to volunteer for foreign service, did so almost *en masse*, more than 500 men having stepped forward. The destination of the regiment will be Gibraltar, for which place they will embark from Fort George in the course of a month.

AT half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning a detachment, consisting of 200 of the Army Works Corps, as organised by Sir J. Paxton, took their departure for the Crimea by a special train from the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, whence they will proceed to Marseilles. The men looked remarkably well, and were loudly cheered on the departure of the train by several hundred persons, who had assembled in the vicinity of the station. The train also carried a vast number of the gallant artificers' tools, with several large tents to accommodate sixty men each, made of strong canvas, and other necessary articles for the comfort of the men. This body of men will be followed by 250 others, all first-rate workmen, on the 25th of the present month.

THE *Urgent*, iron screw steam store-ship, is ordered to prepare to take on board provisions and stores for the ships now serving in the Baltic.

SOME further experiments were carried on at the Arsenal-butt, on Tuesday, for the discovery of a new and more effectual method of removing spikes from the guns supposed to have been rendered useless by the enemy. The experiment was several times repeated, and proved completely successful.

THREE monster shells have been landed on the Arsenal-wharf, at Woolwich, from the Lowmoore foundries, having each the following dimensions:—Diameter, 3 feet 9 inches; weight, 1 ton 6 cwt. They are the first of a number of that species which had been ordered for the purpose of being dispatched to Sebastopol for the reduction of that fortress. An experimental gun has likewise been founded at Liverpool for projecting these enormous missiles, weighing no less than twenty tons.

A BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, consisting of Sir Charles Wood, M.P., and Rear-Admiral Richards, arrived at Portsmouth by the express train on Tuesday evening at six o'clock, to commence their annual visit of inspection. They proceeded immediately to the Dockyard, where their flag was hoisted, and saluted by the *Victory*. They were joined, on arrival, by Rear-Admiral Berkeley, who arrived by an early train from Chichester. The programme of their Lordships' movements, so far as regards the dining appointment, was as follows:—Tuesday evening with the Port Admiral at the Admiralty-house; Wednesday evening with the Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard; Thursday evening with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Garrison, after which they were to adjourn to a ball at the Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools, Portsea, in aid of the funds of that charity; Friday evening their Lordships were to entertain the before-mentioned officials, the mayor and other dignitaries at the George Hotel, and conclude their visit on Saturday (to-day). Their Lordships were to sleep each evening on board the steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, in Portsmouth harbour.

ON Monday evening last a lengthened experiment took place at Woolwich, on the upper part of the Common, in the presence of the select committee, with three different kinds of lights for war and other purposes. The first was the Electric Light, which was exhibited by Mr. Ingliss; the second, the Drummond Light, exhibited by Sergeant R. P. Jones, of the Royal Sappers and Miners; and the third, the Bude Light, invented by a Mr. Gurney, residing in the county of Cornwall, who also intrusted it to the care of Sergeant Jones.

THE CRIMEA A GOLD COUNTRY.—If England and France were to take possession of the whole of the Crimea, and wished, without keeping up an army of occupation at a vast expense, to prevent Russia from ever re-establishing her power, they have only to decree that henceforward the Crimea should be an independent state, self-governed; and to attract thither, in less than a year, as many millions of inhabitants as could be lodged on the soil, it would be sufficient for them to declare the ports free, and to plant on the summit of the Tchatir Dagh a banner inviting the gold seekers of every nation to come and search its sides. In the rocks of the Tchatir, the Dimirdgi, Sinab, and Aluchta, there is enough to pay the expenses of a war if it lasted a century. Perhaps my readers may feel astonished at my making such a statement. They would be less astonished if they knew the authorities on which I rely. I do not merely appeal to geographical documents and the history of past times to prove infallibly that the gold mines of the Tchatir Dagh exist, and have been worked; I also invoke the testimony of those who, *de visu, de manu*, have seen and touched veins of gold more abundant, a thousand-fold richer than those of the Ural and all the known mines. It suited the policy of the Czars to leave these mines unworked, and to efface the recollections of them as far as possible. If they were worked by free men, that would have attracted from every corner of Europe, a multitude of adventurers, men of enterprising character, on a single point of the empire; it would have been kindling a conflagration which they could not have mastered. If, on the other hand, serfs and prisoners were employed as miners, the Crimea was not, like the Ural, so remote from Europe that the groans of the slave martyrs could be smothered, and they might have escaped from the fangs of the despot. The Russian Government, consequently, proclaims the auriferous strata of these mountains, which evidently attach the Alps to the Caucasus to be fabulous. The Crimea, within ten years, will become the El Dorado of the Old World.—*Dr. F. Maynard's "From Paris to Sebastopol."*

THE TELEGRAPH FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—The telegraphic line from Constantinople to Schumla, by Adrianople, is now completed. The various trials that have been made have succeeded perfectly, and in a few days the line will be opened to the public. This line is not less than 106 French leagues in length. The works required for the construction of the electric telegraph could not be seriously undertaken till after the rainy season, which occurs about the middle of May. It was impossible to have commenced them sooner, from the nature of the soil, which is clayey, and from want of a route; and you will not be surprised at this when you learn that the posts had to be brought from Heraclea, a port of the Black Sea—that is to say, more than 150 leagues from the country in which they were to be employed. The passage of the electric wires across the Balkans, in the midst of forests which had to be traversed with the aid of the compass, and which have not even the advantage of presenting a single tree capable of being turned to account, offered the greatest difficulties. The rocky soil, the total absence of means of transport, rendered the work, which in other respects was very simple, nearly impossible. Nevertheless, M. de Larue did not allow himself to be discouraged by any of these obstacles, and Constantinople may now be said to touch all the capitals in Europe. But the only question was not that of constructing the electric telegraph; it was necessary also to provide for its preservation; and for that purpose fifty-one guards' houses have been built along the line. The duty of guarding the wires is performed by men on foot and horseback, specially organised for the purpose; and a body of *employés* has been brought from France, and are now established at the different stations.—*Letter from Constantinople, Sept. 7.*

At the Atholl Gathering at Blair Castle last week, the weather was highly favourable for the performance of the games. The Atholl guardsmen numbered about 180 stalwart Highlanders, and there were not fewer than from 4000 to 5000 spectators present. Among them were his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

LITERATURE.

THE BATTLE DAY AND OTHER POEMS. By ERNEST JONES, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: G. Routledge.

Some years have elapsed since this gentleman put forward his claims to take rank among the favourites of Apollo. Criticism was loud, not to say enthusiastic, in his favour. The Courtly *Post* and the Conservative *Herald* hailed him as a true poet. Provincial journals enlarged upon the encomiums of the metropolitan press. Some were reminded of Ossian, others of "Runic Rhyme." In such excessive laudations we are not disposed to indulge, for to be just, we must be discriminating. That Mr. Jones possesses the poetic faculty in a very high degree will be conceded by all who carefully read his productions, but we cannot yet place him on the summit of Parnassus. He has a rich imagination; his diction is sparkling, and at the same time chaste; his ideas are lofty, and he throws around them a warm and even gorgeous colouring: but he is unequal, and his flight is not always sustained, not, we believe, from want of ability, but from haste or carelessness. The tales he has selected do not, in our judgment, give full scope to his powers. He paints with effect the repulsive characters of the attorney Devilson, and his wife the Lady Malice, in the poem entitled "The Cost of Glory;" but are such personages fit subjects for poetry? We think not. They are creatures of every-day life, odious and revolting, and the sphere in which they move is a police-court. The poet should seek some elevating theme which gives play to his imagination and lifts him above all that is base and sordid. Devilson and his wife would very appropriately be introduced into a novel, but they are not the subjects for a poem.

Mr. Jones has avoided the error we have pointed to in "The Battle Day, or, the Lost Army," and the consequence is that he has displayed his genius to far greater advantage. Some of his critics have compared this poem to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" in its construction, at least in the final catastrophe; it rather reminds us of "Lara." However, the story, a very simple one, is but the vehicle of the verse, and it certainly abounds with brilliant passages. The hero of the tale, Lord Lindsay, rejects ancient lineage and gold, and marries for love; but he encounters a Cassio, and credits slander. The following stanza, in thought and expression, is surely true poetry:—

Oh, WRATH will droop with wearied wing,
And HATE will yield to tears;
But DOUBT destroys the fairest thing—
Creates the spot it fears

There are several minor poems in this volume which attest the poetical genius of the writer, and show that he can excel both in the lyric and didactic style. "Leawood-hall" combines vigour and pathos; the "Factory Town" and the "Corn-field and the Factory," though, perhaps, undeservedly severe on tall chimneys and the manufacturing system, are vividly descriptive. A poet is not to be judged of by mere fragmentary extracts, and we best discharge our duty to Mr. Jones by presenting to our readers one of his poems entire, not because it is the best, but because our selection must bear some proportion to the space we can afford.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Darkness on the endless sea:
A wild, wild, wailing cry
And the sun came down like a fiery frown
Cast from a God on high

A barque stood o'er the shadowy tide,
All shatter'd, pale, and dim;
With a countless crew, and such freightage, too,
That it sunk to its gunwale rim

A steersman gaunt sat at the helm—
A weird, wild, phantom form;
His hand like a shade on the rudder was laid,
And he steered in the face of the storm

His changeless eye on the changeless sea,—
The crew around him herd:
But they stifled their breath with the power of death,
For their terror could find not a word.

And the sea-roar fell, with a sullen swell,
On their hearts in a palpable fear
For the name of the sea was Eternity,
And the barque was the sinking year.
The crowd seemed each moment to gather and grow,
And the foundering vessel to labour more low:
For the throngs on its deck were the millions of man;
The freightage it carried deed, prospect, and plan,
And Time was the spirit to steer.

Hark! to whirlwind-trumpet blast,
The wave-hosts singing as they pass'd,
Their phalanx closed amain.
From black-cloud batteries, thunder-riven,
The fork'd artillery of heaven
Poured downward like a rain

From the dark shroud dies the blast,
Sinks the pennon from the mast,
Leans the vessel o'er the wave,
Like warrior gazing on his grave

The moon stands over the desolate shore,
A wave-herd counting her sea-flocks o'er;—
And at times she descends the cloud-ladder of night,
Walking the deep in a mist of light,
And striking its waters, when wearied, to rest
With her ivory wand on their thousand-fold crest;
And the heavy march of the billows fell,
As they counted the seconds with roll and swell,
Till the vessel sank, like a dream o'erfraught,
With its mighty freightage of heart and thought,
As the noon of night was knelling,
From the waters heavily swelling,
With a deep and sullen chime;
And the stars the hours were telling,
With silvery fingers dwelling
On heaven, the dial of Time.

Let us add that the political opinions of Mr. Jones have nothing to do with his poetical pretensions. As a follower of the Muses he occupies neutral ground; and, let us observe, that he has undergone a punishment which even King Bomba would accept as a complete atonement, provided King Bomba has any lucid intervals. For nineteen months he suffered solitary confinement on the silent system in Westminster prison, without books, pen, ink, or paper; for fourteen days he was locked up in a cell on bread and water during the height of the cholera in 1849. He was only allowed to exchange a letter with his wife four times in a year during his two years' captivity, and to see her only four times for twenty minutes, in presence of a turnkey. On one occasion he wrote to Sir George Grey (then Secretary to the Home Department) about his illness, and, in consequence, one letter to his wife was struck off his narrow privilege; once some friends called to see him, and the visit of his wife for that quarter was prohibited. To those who are prejudiced against him, we may state that Mr. Jones has received an excellent education, and that he is the son of Major Jones, Equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland. However, with his politics we have no concern; we merely introduce him to our readers as a poet.

THE BULGARIAN, THE TURK, AND THE GERMAN. By A. A. PATON. Longman and Co

This little volume, which contains reminiscences of a recent tour through the Seat of the War and its neighbouring States, is intended as a sequel to previously-published works by the same author, all having reference to the Northern and Eastern Families of Europe, and the State policy in regard to them, viz.—"Servia, the Youngest Member of the European Family," the "Goth and the Hun," and the "Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic." The author has travelled a good deal in all parts of Europe, and appears to have enjoyed the advantage of being admitted into the *salons* of men of note in Government, diplomacy, and arms, in the principal Courts which he has visited. His view of the Eastern question is, that Austria and Turkey are the two local counterpoises to Russian ambition, and that the various projects advocated by political theorists, as "'Byzantine Empire,' 'Debreczin Republics,' 'The German Democracy of the Frankfort School,' 'The Re-establishment of Poland, by the efforts of Polish Emigration,' are bubble schemes—nay more, pro-Russian, because anti-Turkish, and anti-Austrian." Of course he considers that the separation of Hungary from Austria would be fatal to the stability of this arrangement; and goes so far as to view in the Hungarian revolt of 1848, which weakened the Austrian power, a proximate cause of the present Russo-Turkish crisis. The author's style is fluent and pointed; and, although we should not be prepared to accept him on all occasions as an authority, many of his opinions are at least worthy of consideration.

THE WATERING PLACE, BY ROSA BONHEUR.

L'Abreuvoir, par Rosa Bonheur.

THE DOGS IN THE FOREST, BY DIAZ.

Les Chiens dans la forêt, par Diaz.

A LANDSCAPE IN TOURAINE, BY K. GIRARDET.

Un Paysage en Touraine, par K. Girardet.

THE CAVERN, BY CELESTIN NANTEUIL.

La Caverne, par Célestin Nanteuil.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C W, SETTER.—The last note of all to the game between Messrs Stanley and Staunton, in our January No., would be more explicit thus: "If White take the Rook, then follows 11. K Kt 4th, and Kt to Kt 5th, &c."

E W W.—If the moves and positions could be found by the laws now in use to play correctly at sight, as if no table or board had been made use of, the game would have been considered one of the most extraordinary ever played, and since subjected to rigid analysis, examined critically with the most searching ordeal. How could you possibly overlook the fact, admitted on such overnight as you surmise, that Black could mate with his Queen at K R 6th, the adverse Queen being at Q 8 8th, would capture her?

AMATEUR.—The final result of the games between Signor Dubois and Mr. de Rivière gives, we understand, the majority to the former; but we are ignorant of the number of games played, or to what proportion Signor D. was victor. At any rate, however, the whole story will be set to rights in a few days: we shall very soon be enabled to answer your query definitively.

D T, F R S, Nairn and others.—There is no chance of solution as being printed the ensuing week; as they are sent to Tuesday those received later will be reported the week following.

M de H, Paris.—The collection is, no doubt, interesting. Let us have it, by all means.

DERLYON.—In solution 969, the Black Pawn should read Black K's K B 5th, not 4th.

G. W. HOWARD KNIGHT, C. M. Jr., CHELTENHAM.—Your Problems shall be duly examined and reported on.

R. F. F., H. N.—The solutions we gave of Problem No. 602 is perfectly correct. If Black take the Queen, as you suggest, he must evidently be mated the very next move.

V. H. G.—The copy of Lucena, formerly belonging to Horwitz, was purchased, as you surmise for the British Museum.

M. H.—However wide a space at least equal to it is meant, and appear we think, to Soon when the latter was in his zenith, and set to him La Bourdonnais would give the Pawn and move, and Two. We thank you for calling our attention to the game, which is truly admirable.

M. T. F.—We beg, with all possible courtesy, to decline the pleasure of examining your friend's very ponderous essay on *A New Method of Recording the Moves in Chess Games*, on the first place, because under no conceivable circumstances could space be found for it in our Journal; and secondly, because we think there is anything beyond a dogged, fanciful, and fanatical enthusiasm which could induce any one to undertake the task of "Dundas's Letters," of which we have an especial horror, in the shape of an article on Chess Notation.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 603, by Ludovich, M. P., Sir T. M., Rev. H. L., J. T. B., J. T. C., Blackheath, G. W., M. G., P. J., Glasgow, F. de L., Hyde-park, P. P. N., Charlemagne, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 604, by Ludovich, Mus. Nosso, Publicolo, S. T. V., Calcrag-Rurus, Excelsior, Mingle, Phiz, Delta, Rex Napoleon, Nalakeheff, are correct.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMAS, by Derwent, Sigma, Onyx, D. D., J. B., Dr. J., Gregory, G. M. W., Omicron (F. R.), Excelsior, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 604.

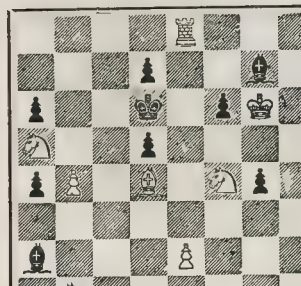
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th	3. Q to her 6th (ch)	Q takes Q
2. R to Q Kt 6th	K takes P (a)	4 R mates	
(a) 2.	Q to K R 6th	4. Q Mates.	
3. Kt takes Q	Anything		

There are many other variations for Black, but none which will delay the mate.

PROBLEM No. 605.

By HERR C. BAYER, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following well-fought game was played some years ago between Mr TAUNTON and Mr. STANLEY, the Chess Champion of the United States—the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. Stanley).	WHITE (Mr. Staunton).	BLACK (Mr. Stanley).	WHITE (Mr. Staunton).
1 P to K 4th		27. B to Q B 4th (e)	K to Q 3rd
2 P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	28. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th	29. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 3rd
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	30. It takes B	K takes B
5. Q to K Kt 4th (a)	K Kt to K 2nd	31. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 3rd
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q B P takes P	32. P takes P (ch)	Kt takes P
7. P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q R 3rd	33. R to Q sq	B to Q B sq (ch)
8. P to K R 5th	Q Kt takes K P	34. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Q takes Q P (b)	B to K Kt 2nd	35. Kt to Q Kt 6th	R to K B sq
10. Kt takes Kt	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	36. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q R 4th
11. B to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt (ch)	37. P to Q R 3rd	K to Q 4th
12. Q takes Q	B takes Q	38. R to Q 3rd	R to K B 5th
13. R P takes P	P takes P	39. B to K Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
14. R takes R (ch)	B takes R	40. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 4th
15. Q B to Q B 3rd	B takes B (ch)	41. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
16. Kt takes B	P to Q 4th	42. K to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 8th (f)
17. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	43. It to Kt sq	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
18. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	44. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 6th
19. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 5th	45. P to Q R 5th	R to K R 7th
20. Kt to Q B 4th	K to Q B 2nd	46. K to Q B sq	K to Q B 3rd
21. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	47. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Q Kt 4th
22 P takes P	P takes P (c)	48. Kt to K 4th	R to Q B 7th (ch)
23. R takes Q Kt P	P to K 4th	49. K to Kt sq	K takes Q Kt P
24. P to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 4th	50. P to K 6th	K to Q B 7th
25. R to K sq	R to Q B sq	51. Kt takes P	R to Kt 7th (ch)
26. B to Q B 6th (d)	R to Q R sq	52. K to B sq	R to Q K 7th

And Black shortly after surrendered

(a) Good, but not so good as P to K R 4th.

(b) This classic and the defence in this opening exhibit many novel and brilliant variations, and well deserve consideration.

(c) White gave up a Pawn here, with the intention of afterwards playing his Rook to Q B 4th, to win either the Bishop or Knight. Why this plan of action was abandoned the following moves will explain:—

23	R to Q R 4th	25. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K B 4th
24 B to K R 6th	R to Q sq	26. P to K Kt 4th	

And the Bishop escapes.

(d) If he had taken the K Pawn with his Rook, White would have lost a piece.

(e) Had he taken the K Pawn with his Rook, White would have replied with Kt to Q B 3rd, winning the exchange at least.

(f) A termination, though far less interesting than that in the game of Sept 8, is very pleasing and instructive.

CONSULTATION GAME

Between M. ST. AMANT, on the one side, against MM. DEVINEH, WUILLEMENT, RENOUT, and DELECTORE, allied.

BLACK (The Coalition).	WHITE (M. St. Amant).	BLACK. (The Coalition).	WHITE (M. St. Amant).
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th (k)
2 P to K B 4th (a)	P takes P	22. K Kt to Q 4th (l)	P takes Q B P
3 K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	(m)	
4 Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. B takes Q B P	K Kt to K 4th
5 Castles	K B to K Kt 5th (b)	24. B P takes Kt P (n)	Q Kt takes P
6 Kt takes Q P (c)	Castles	(o)	
7 Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	25. B to Q Kt 5th (o)	Kt takes Q
8 Q B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th	26. B takes Q	K R takes B
9. K B to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to Kt 5th	27. K R to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th (p)
10 Q B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	28. K to K B 4th	Q R to Q sq (q)
11 P to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	29. K to K B 5th	R to Q 6th
12 Q B to K 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	30. B takes B (r)	Kt takes B
13 P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	31. B takes Q K P	Q R to Q 7th
14 Q to Q 3rd (d)	Q R to K sq	32. B takes Q B P	Kt takes P (ch)
15 P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K R 4th	33. K to B sq	Q R takes P
16 Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to K sq	34. K Kt takes K Kt P	K R to Q B sq
		35. K Kt to K B 5th	K R to Q B 7th
17. P to K Kt 4th (f)	K Kt to K B 3rd	36. K Kt to K R 6th	K to B sq
18 Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd (g)	(ch)	
19. P to K Kt 5th	K Kt to Q 2nd (h)	37. K Kt to Kt 4th	P to K 5th
20. K Kt takes Q B P (i)	B to Q R 3rd	38. R to Q sq	B to Q 6th (s)

And, after two or three more moves, Black abandoned the game (t).

NOTES BY M. ST. AMANT.

a) This move, though classed among Irregular Openings, is a very good opening, and a premature variation of the Scotch Gambit. It has, however, been always underrated by the high school.

(*b*) Very badly played, though the adversaries did not know how to profit by it.

(*c*) They should have advanced the King's Pawn. The Kt would have been compelled to retreat, because the Queen's Pawn could not have been advantageously thrown forward on the Bishop.

(*d*) We should have preferred playing the Queen to K B 3rd. Now that the K B's Pawn of Black is advanced, the attack must be made boldly by the Pawns on the King's side.

(*e*) A good move, which totally prevents the adversary from developing their forces on this wing.

(*f*) Boldly played. But it would have been more efficacious if the Queen had been at K B 3rd.

(*g*) Played with the intention of placing the Bishop at Q R 3rd; having al in view the offering of the Q B Pawn to be taken—the capture of which, as we shall see, being full of danger.

(*h*) As the Kt has no other square than this, where he intercepts the defence of the Q B Pawn, Black may have thought that they forced the Pawn, and that it was a fault not to be seen in their position. They did not suppose it was in reality a calculation so dangerous for themselves.

(*i*) This apparent success will cost them dear.

(*k*) This extraordinary move decides the game. It is played with the hand of a master, and profoundly combined. This little Pawn, unsupported, advances in pursuit of three Pieces or Pawns, and none of them dare take it.

(*l*) This seems the best move they have.

(*m*) All these moves are forced.

(*n*) White reaps the fruit of his brilliant combination. He is now about to regain his Piece with all the advantage of attack and a fine position.

(*o*) We see nothing better for them to play.

(*p*) White might have taken the Kt Pawn without injuring his game, which is a very fine one. He would, perhaps, have done well to assure himself at once of this material advantage.

(*q*) Feeble.

(*r*) Black a little demoralised, make moves of desperation

(*s*) This Bishop cannot be taken, as mate would immediately follow

(*t*) This game, without having the merit of a remarkable for the fine combination in the middle which gives the victory to White in a way most unexpected.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 942.—By W. C. C.

White: K at K 3rd, Q at Q Kt 2nd, R at K 8th, Bs at K R 5th and Q R sq, Pa at K R 4th, Q 6th, and Q B 5th.

Black: K at K B 3rd, Bs at K R 2nd and K 2nd, B at K Kt 2nd, Kt at Q R 6th; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 2nd, Q 2nd and 7th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 943.—By L'ANONYME DE LILLY

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at K 2nd, Ps at K B 2nd and 4th.

Black: K at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q 8 sq, and Q R sq, Bat Q R 4th, Kt at Q Kt 6th, Ps at K B 4th, K 5th, Q 7th, Q B 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and make a drawn game.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE THOMAS NAPIER, K.C.B.

THIS gallant and worthy actor of the house of Napier, so famous in our warlike annals, was the second son of the Hon. Charles Napier by his second wife, the Lady Sarah, fourth daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond. He was born in Whitehall, 10th June, 1784; and, very early in life, entered the British Army as a Cornet of Dragoons, and soon after exchanged into the Line. From that time his career was one of continual activity and usefulness. He served in the Peninsula in the 52nd Light Infantry. He was Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Moore when that lamented General fell at Corunna. Besides that campaign, Napier was at Talavera, Busaco, where he was wounded, and in many of the Light Division encounters up to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was wounded and obliged to come home. He returned to the Peninsula, however, before the conclusion of the war, and shared in the glories of Orthes and Toulouse; at the latter he commanded the 71st Regiment. After the peace he went into the Guards, and then into a regiment of the Line, and subsequently retiring, remained on half-pay, until, as a Major-General, he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1837. In 1838, he was created a K.C.B. Sir George Napier, as Military Governor of the Cape, displayed great energy and promptness in preparing and sending a successful expedition to relieve Captain Smith, who was besieged by the Boers at Port Natal, and on the result of being rendered, after an obstinate defence. As a civil governor he enforced the abolition of slavery, introduced and nourished with surprising success a new system of district and other schools, made municipal government general, formed a road commission, and commenced several great public works for opening the country to trade and commerce; improved the management of the revenue, paid off the Colonial debt, and abolished internal taxes, relying solely on duties; and, more than all this, he kept the Colony free from Kafir wars for nearly seven years. On his return from the Cape he passed most of his time on the Continent living chiefly at Nice; and being there in 1849, he was, by the late King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, offered the command of the Sardinian army, but refused it, not liking to do battle except for his own country. When the premature armistice followed the battle of Chillianwallah occurred, George Napier was offered the command in India, but refused it, thinking, in common with the people of England, that the place of right belonged to his brother, Sir Charles. When the Russian war broke out he tendered his services as a lieutenant-general, but they were declined, and he thenceforward continued in private life, till his death, which, to the sincere grief of all who knew him, took place at Geneva on the 15th instant. Sir George was twice married: first, on the 22nd October, 1813, to Margaret, daughter of John Craig, Esq., which lady died in 1819. He married, secondly, in 1839, Frances Dorothea, eldest daughter of R. W. Blencowe, Esq., and widow of William Peers Williams Freeman, Esq., of Fowley Court, Oxon. By Sir George had issue three sons, all of rank and distinction in the British Army, and two daughters. Of these, the survivors are Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Conolly Napier, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Craig Napier, and Mrs. Bunbury. The frank, high-minded, and honourable character, the warm-hearted and benevolent disposition of Sir George Napier secured for him through his well-spent life the earnest esteem and affection of his family and of hosts of friends, and made him everywhere popular with all.

DR. GILLY.

DR. GILLY, one of the Canons of Durham Cathedral, and Vicar of Norham-on-the-Tweed, died at his residence in the city of Durham last week, in the 67th year of his age. Possessed of liberal and enlightened views, which deeply interested him by all classes, more especially by the peasantry of North Northumberland. Dr. Gilly was the first person who sought to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural labourers in North Northumberland, by calling the attention of Parliament and the general public to the then miserable state of the cottage dwellings generally found upon the estates in this district; and his benevolent suggestions have since been carried out with much spirit by the Duke of Northumberland and other large landholders. Dr. Gilly was also favourably known as the biographer of Felix Neff, the apostolic pastor of the French Vaudois, and as a writer of several works on the Waldenses, a people to whom he was zealously attached, and to whose claims on the sympathy of the English Protestants he was the first to draw attention. He was the means of raising a handsome subscription on their behalf, by which a college and library at La Tour, in Piedmont, was founded and maintained. Up to the time of his last illness, Dr. Gilly was engaged raising money for the extension of education among the community.

CAPTAIN CHARLES ACTON BROKE, ROYAL ENGINEERS

THIS officer was the third and youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Philip Broke, Bart., of Broke-hall, Suffolk, who fought the famous action, when in command of H.M. frigate *Shannon*, against the American frigate *Chesapeake*, in 1812. Captain Broke entered the Royal Engineers in 1836; and, after serving in various parts of the world, was quartered for many years in the Mediterranean, and latterly in the island of Zante. From one end of that sea to the other he was well known to all her Majesty's ships, merchantmen, and yachts, as "Signal Broke;" the name, inheriting from his father an active love of the sea, and living at the highest point of the citadel of Zante, at an elevation of 700 feet above the sea, he challenged all vessels passing the island from his signal posts, and often extracted from them interesting and important news for the use of the garrison. Nor less was he distinguished for his unbounded hospitality to the residents and visitors, and for his charity to the poor, of the island. During the last three winters, when, owing to the continuous failure of the currant crops, the destitution in Zante became awfully great, Captain Broke supported forty or fifty starving families residing in the town, or in the village under the walls of the Castle. He was obliged to return home in July last on account of ill-health: he lingered in Ayrshire for a few weeks, and died of decline on the 7th inst., bitterly regretted. He married, in 1849, Anna Maria, third daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Sundrum, Ayrshire, by whom he has left issue one son and three daughters.

FORCED WIT IN RUSSIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from St. Petersburg, under date of August 28:—"The fine weather is coming to a close, and all the efforts of musicians and pyrotechnists can scarcely induce the gaiety public of this city to visit Vauxhall and the Villa Borghese. Instead of these out-door amusements, the autumn has produced a plant in the field of political journalism from which we will pluck a few buds as specimens of Muscovite humour. It is a satire, having for its title 'Extracts from Journals, published in the year 1851, in the Aleutian Islands, composed by Tatarinoff.' In it the English and French are made sport of. Thus we find under the head of 'Trade Notices,' the following:—'To be sold, 15,000 Sardinians, dressed up in French taste, with English spice, after the Turkish mode.' In the toy-shop of Charley Napier are to be disposed of 'real English floating batteries—good for use on dry land.' As experienced grave-digger, of whom no complaint had been made in the course of a thirty years' practice, 'offers his services to the Allied armies on the most reasonable terms.' The other extracts are in a similar strain. The novelty of such a treatment of political matters here affords great merriment to the public."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has presented the Rev. Dr. Hale with a valuable diamond ring. This clergyman had the honour of twice preaching before her Majesty and the Royal Family at St. Cloud, during their late visit to France.

The King of Prussia was to arrive at Nordhausen on the 17th, and to be present at the manœuvres of troops in the province. He was then to proceed to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and afterwards to Stolhenfels. At the beginning of October, his Majesty is to go to Cologne to lay the first stone of the bridge over the Rhine, and will finally return to Berlin by way of Westphalia.

The Emperor and the Empress of Austria are enjoying the first few weeks of autumn in their summer residence at Ischl. Prior to their arrival at that place, the Emperor spent three days hunting chamois at the beautiful seat of the Archduke John. The Imperial family will return from Ischl to Schonbrunn at the beginning of next month.

The King of the Netherlands has conferred the honour of Knighthood (order of the Netherlands Lion) on the Rev. Dr. Gehle, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Austin-friars, and Chaplain to the King of the Netherlands.

The King of the Belgians has offered a prize of 3000 francs to the author of the best history of the reign of the Archduke Albert and Isabella.

It is now stated that the Emperor Alexander has given up the idea of visiting Moscow and Warsaw.

The Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, arrived at Frankfort on the 11th.

Prince Napoleon arrived in Paris on Monday, on his return from the excursion to the coast of England.

The King of Sweden has returned to Stockholm from his visit to Norway. It had been reported that the King was to have an interview with the King of Denmark in the south of Sweden, but none took place, his Danish Majesty having simply made an excursion *incognito* in Sweden.

The Prince of Prussia has completely recovered from his indisposition, and has left Cologne to join his family.

The Grand Duke Michael arrived at Revel on the 24th ult.

The departure of the King of Sardinia for Paris is not to take place before the beginning of October.

The Archduke Charles William, the new Governor of the Tyrol, will make his entry into Inspruck on the 26th inst.

Last week two Russian Generals passed through Rome *en route* for Naples, and found time to visit the Ilons, and to spend money in the studios also—the war contributions, apparently, not having as yet exhausted their finances.

The Pacha of Egypt, accompanied by the French Consul, left Alexandria on the 9th of September, on board a war steamer, for Marseilles, *en route* to Paris and London.

Count Vilain XIV., the well-known Belgian diplomatist, has arrived at Turn, in order to deliver, in the name of his Sovereign, the insigma of the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold to King Victor Emmanuel and to the Prince de Carignan.

General Zanini, formerly Minister of War during the short-lived constitutional *régime* in Austria, has died of cholera in Vienna.

The Duke di Bivona, who was lately insulted by the Neapolitan police, has arrived in Paris with his family.

Baron de Bourqueney is expected in Paris from Vienna for a few days.

The Duchess of Genoa has sent 1000 f. to the committee for the Piedmontese army in the Crimea.

The burgesses of Portsmouth have called a meeting for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Sir Charles Napier, late Commander in Chief of the Baltic fleet. The committee have confined the subscription to one shilling for each person.

The great memorial in front of the Ducal castle at Brunswick is to cost 20,000 thalers. Rietschel of Dresden and Howald of Brunswick are engaged in the work, and expect to complete it in three years.

M. Meyerbeer, who has been rather seriously ill since his return to Paris, has now quite recovered. He intends leaving Paris towards the end of the present month.

The Right Rev. W. Vaughan, D.D., was elevated to the titular see of Plymouth, on Monday morning, at the church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton. Cardinal Wiseman officiated at the consecration.

Mdlle. Rachel has been most enthusiastically received by crowded audiences in New York.

Mr. Charles Braham has been engaged at the Italian Opera, Lisbon, as first tenor.

The Society of German Historians and Antiquaries will meet this month at Ulm.

A letter from Tripoli, dated the 29th of August, says:—"All Europe will be delighted to hear of the safe arrival from Timbuctoo of Dr. Barth. He has passed five years in accomplishing this dangerous journey."

A colossal statue of the celebrated archeologist Count Carlo Castiglione has been inaugurated in the court of the Palazzo Beers, at Milan.

The pension granted to Miss Browne, the blind poetess, by the Queen, at the instance of Lady Peel, is not £50 a year, as has been reported—it is only £40.

The Paris Exhibition will remain open till the 25th November.

The Crystal Palace in New York has been rented to the American Institute, who will hold their next annual Fair in it.

The Exhibition at Norwich has closed. Thirty pictures have been sold, the joint price amounting to £235. The prizes at the Art-Union amounted to £26.

An intense sensation was produced in Baden, that metropolis of German gaming-houses at the news of the fall of Sebastopol. The Russian gamblers there had wagered large odds against the capture of the Malakoff.

The Cologne Choral Society, consisting of seventy members, whose concerts were so eminently successful in London last year, are about to give twelve concerts in Paris.

M. Mario and Mdme. Grisi are expected in Paris in the course of the ensuing week. Mdme. Viardot is also immediately expected.

The Brighton Society of Arts has succeeded in forming a gallery of the works of modern artists, which was opened for exhibition on Monday.

The Municipal Council of Orleans, on the proposition of the Mayor of the place, has voted unanimously the creation of an alimentary society to give food to the poor at cost price.

A railway between Bologne and Calais is in contemplation, and all the preliminary surveys have been completed.

The thirty-fifth Exhibition of Works of Art at the Royal Manchester Institution was opened last week. The collection contains 477 oil paintings, 150 water-colour drawings, and 23 pieces of sculpture.

Berlin is said to be one large hospital for every shade and variety of gastric affection, from the mildest form of diarrhœa up to the most virulent cholera.

In consequence of the great improvement which has taken place in the aspect of the iron trade, the ironmasters of South Wales have determined to raise the wages of their workmen 10 per cent.

The subscriptions in New York for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Virginia amount to upwards of 62,000 dollars.

The Danish Landsthing has adopted by a great majority, after a first reading, the proposition relative to the carrying out the Constitution of August 28.

The Lord Mayor of London was entertained at a splendid luncheon by the Corporation of the borough of Congleton on Friday week, and an address was presented at a special meeting of the Town-council.

The New York Commissioners of Emigration have resolved to send back to Europe such emigrant paupers as will probably become a charge upon the country.

The number of visitors to Kensington Gardens on Sunday last was 48,018. The band played from four till six.

The *Scientific American* expresses the opinion that railroad trains will yet be run 100 miles an hour.

A waterspout of a destructive character occurred near Massiling, in Germany, on the 5th instant. Bridges, mills, and houses were destroyed. From seventy to eighty persons are missing, and forty persons have already been found drowned.

The nutmeg has been found growing wild, it is said, on the banks of the Corumnee river, California. The trees grow to a considerable height, and bushels may be gathered.

The Count de Nieuwerkerke, Director of the French Imperia Museums, has purchased at Laon (Aisne) a cross of an altar of the twelfth century, of which the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul were the possessors. The sum given for it was 5000 francs, and this chef-d'œuvre will be placed in the Louvre.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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MORE WORK IN THE BLACK SEA.

It will be seen from the letter of our active and intelligent Correspondent in the Crimea, who was the first to communicate to the British public a detailed account of the glorious triumph of the 8th of September, that he considers the great question of preponderance in the Black Sea to have been finally and irrevocably decided by the capture of the Malakoff, the evacuation of Sebastopol, and the destruction of the Russian fleet. This opinion is a very general one, in Great Britain, in France, and throughout the Continent of Europe; yet it does not seem as if it were one in which the Emperor of Russia participated. Neither do the well-informed diplomatists of Vienna consider the Third Point, which was the stumbling-block of the Conferences, to have been cleared from the way by the destruction of the fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol, or the work of the Allies to be so near completion, as, in the first outburst of enthusiasm, it was proclaimed to be. And while we share to the fullest extent, the confident opinion of the European public, that the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea is virtually destroyed by the splendid victory of the 8th instant—we are no less thoroughly convinced that not one, but many blows have yet to be struck, before the Great Boa Constrictor be "finally and irrevocably disposed of," and before the Allies can say to themselves with a safe conscience that their work is done.

The first object to be accomplished, if Prince Gortschakoff do not surrender, will be the destruction or capture of the northern forts of Sebastopol, and the defeat of the Russian army, now in strong position on the Mackenzie ridge and the heights of the Tchernaya. Prince Gortschakoff will show himself to be a man of real and high military genius if, without surrendering, he can manage to rescue his forces in the Crimea from the toils and snares that surround him. In every attack which he has ventured to make or receive he has been defeated. Alma, Inkerman, Tchernaya, Sebastopol, all tell the same tale;—victory and glory for the Allies;—defeat and humiliation for the Russians. In the next battle, come when it will and its hour and place are in the dictation of Generals Pelissier and Simpson—the result will be the same. The reward of the Allies will be possession of the entire peninsula of the Crimea. No well-informed person out of Russia—not even Prince Gortschakoff—can seriously doubt this consummation; and we believe that there are very few within its boundaries who know anything of what is passing in the world's arena who are not of the same opinion. The Czar Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Nesselrode, and all who surround the Imperial person and contribute by their advice to govern the actions and the policy of the Russian Government, must know that the next great victory of the Allies will seal the doom of the Crimea. They must also know enough, by this time, of the resources, the courage, and the genius of the Powers opposed to them, to indulge but faint hopes of being able to realise the once proud boast of Menschikoff, of driving them ignominiously into the sea. They must know, in fact, that, as regards the Crimea, the great game is nearly played out, and that it is utterly impossible that Russia can win it, except, indeed, on the supposition that the Allied Generals should commit some huge and fatuous blunder, of which Prince Gortschakoff might have sense and means to take advantage. But no one will do the Allied commanders so gratuitous and malicious an injustice. If their game to impatient observers in Great Britain and France have appeared slow, events have proved that it was sure. Every move was well calculated, every slight reverse was turned to account, and every victory was made the prelude of a triumph still greater. So it will continue to be, till the whole Crimea is conquered, and Prince Gortschakoff's army is either annihilated or forced to capitulate.

But will all this settle the Third Point? and will not the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, destroyed in Sebastopol, be revived beyond the limits of the Crimea? It has not escaped the knowledge of the Western Powers that Sebastopol was but one of the Russian war-harbours in the Euxine—the most formidable to the independence and security of the Ottoman Empire, because the nearest to the Bosphorus—but by no means the only port and citadel which the Czars might use for purposes of aggression; to shelter new armaments; to inflict, when opportunity offered, new surprises upon Turkey and on Europe; and new murders and massacres, as treacherous and cowardly as that of Sinope. At no great distance eastward from Odessa—which, had our Ministry for the time had their hearts in their work, they would have ordered to be levelled with the ground—exist the towns of Kherson and Nicolaieff; the one upon the Dnieper, the other upon the Bug, and both having easy communication with the Black Sea. When the Third Point was under discussion in Vienna, it was represented to the Ministers of Great Britain and France that it would be inadvisable to consent too hastily to any proposition or limiting the naval power of Russia to the number of ships of war then actually afloat in the Black Sea; inasmuch as the vessels then confined in the harbour of Sebastopol, and supposed to be the whole naval force of Russia, might turn out to be only a portion of her armaments, and that a fleet as large, or still larger, might be concealed in the harbours of Kherson or Nicolaieff—two places of which the Western Powers knew absolutely nothing beyond the mere fact of their existence as shown

RUSSIAN FRIGATE ON FIRE IN SEBASTOPOL HARBOUR. SKETCHED BY O. W. BARRY. (SEE PAGE 372.)

by the map. It was also represented to them as a hint which might be of service, that in Russian official documents there appeared only two fortified places, which were marked of the first rank and strength, or in commercial and maritime phraseology, as A 1; and that these were Cronstadt and Kherson; and that Sebastopol, strong as it was known to be, ranked as a fortified place and harbour of the second class only. We now learn that almost immediately after receiving intelligence of the destruction of his fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol, the Czar, who had previously resolved to visit Warsaw, altered his plans, and went to Moscow, and dispatched his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, Lord High Admiral of the Russian Navy, to Nicolaieff. It is owing to the energy of this Prince that Cronstadt has been so greatly strengthened; and that it has become, if not actually impregnable, the most formidable fortress in the world. It is thus evident that Nicolaieff is considered in danger. The able Correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna states that it is not doubted in that capital "that a considerable part of the Russian fleet is safe and sound in the Bug, which is extremely broad and without islands at its embouchure. The Ingul falls into the Bug at Nicolaieff, and the last-mentioned river is so deep that men-of-war can be moored close to the Admiralty." The same writer also states that "40,000 Russian militiamen are assembled in the neighbourhood of Nicolaieff and Kherson, and that an Odessa correspondent observes that the Russian Government showed its wisdom when, twenty-seven years ago, it made Nicolaieff the *principal dépôt and dockyard for the Russian fleet*."

Russia will not, we may be sure, relinquish her naval supremacy in the Euxine—the dearest dream of her ambition for more than a century—without a far more desperate struggle than that which approaches its close in the Crimea. It may, therefore, be considered certain that our magnificent fleet in the Euxine has plenty of work before it. The Czar will not, he says, sue for peace upon a single defeat. It is the business of the Allies to try what a second will accomplish; and if that should prove inoperative in bringing him to the peaceful frame of mind which would give peace to Europe, to try the effect of a third. Had Odessa not been spared, it is probable that the task to be accomplished at Nicolaieff and Kherson would have been easier of accomplishment than it is now likely to be; but, easy or difficult, we are confident that the resources of the Allies are equal to undertake it. If they do undertake it, we are equally confident that they will add a new victory to their arms, and a new name to their banners. The gallant French—and we do not grudge it to them—have carried off all, or nearly all, the glory of the day at Sebastopol. Let the English outshine that glory, or at least equal it before Nicolaieff and Kherson, and the naval power of Russia will receive its *coup de grâce*. If the Czar will not yield upon pure compulsion, the only means left to the Allies is to try whether he will yield from pure exhaustion. They have, and can have, no wish to carry on the war for purposes of vengeance. What they require is, security in the first place, and possibly indemnification in the second. If the taking of Sebastopol will not work to peaceful ends, the taking of Nicolaieff and Kherson must be made to help it. The game of courtesy and forbearance has been played too long, and the Western Powers cannot consent to the same terms of peace at the present moment which they might have accepted in April. For these, and a thousand other reasons, we anticipate not only issue of battle between the opposing forces in the field, in which Englishmen will expect their generals to wipe off the discredit which befel our arms at the Redan, but a naval attack on the principal Black Sea dépôt of the enemy.

THE MALAKOFF AND REDAN COMPARED.—Mainly owing to the fire of our English batteries during the three previous days of the Lornardment—for the Mamelon had remained all but silent throughout that period—the French on the forenoon of the 8th found every gun but one in the Malakoff silenced. Their advanced sap, too, had brought them to within some forty yards of their point of attack, and during their rapid dash in column, over this narrow space, they were exposed only to the grape-shot of that one gun. Once on the face of the parapet, they were safe from a second discharge, and had been only to contend against the faint and brief resistance of a body of trench guards, who had already been taken by surprise. A rapid and well-sustained fire of musketry soon expelled these, and the reserves who were hurried up by the enemy had equally little chance against the swarming columns of our allies, whom good generalship kept pouring in to the support of the first storming as fast as human legs could scramble up the broad parapet, and jump inside the redoubt. Such a contest was merely a question of numbers; and, having made excellent arrangements to secure their superiority in this respect, the French commanders had no cause to doubt the result. Widely different, however, was the case on our side. Differently constructed—as I shall presently describe—and stretching over a long line, in hourly points exposed to so close and direct a fire as that which bore upon the Malakoff, the Redan had replied to our batteries with considerable vigour throughout the entire bombardment: and at noon of the 8th still commanded above fifty embrasures, or unmasked guns. Instead, too, of forty yards of open space, the nearest point from our most advanced parallel to the ditch of the Redan measured 220, and this, also, every where exposed to the fire of twelve or fourteen gun-embrasures. I have several times crossed this fatal spot since the capture of the place, and each time with increased wonder how a single man of our whole stormers could have escaped the tornado of grape and canister which such an armament could and did, send forth. Scarcely a foot of surface is there which a gun did not sweep; and when I add that the enemy had time to fire three rounds from every piece, from the first issue of our men from the shelter of our own parapet, till their arrival at the broad ditch where so many have since found a grave, I am disposed to think that most of your readers will share in my surprise.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

THE FRENCH REPULSE AT THE CENTRAL BASTION.—The Piedmontese were formed for the assault on the Flagstaff Battery, when some one amongst the French in the Central Bastion—one of those unhappy individuals upon whom the god Pan so often seizes at moments when great destinies or great interests are at stake, and makes him the instrument of ruin and disorder—shouted out, "Nous sommes tournés!" In an instant all was confusion: the whole force wheeled about and bolted boldly, flinging themselves across the parapet, vastly quicker than on the previous occasion, and ran back for dear life towards the trenches, under showers of grape from the flanking batteries in the bastion, and from the lunette on the left. On seeing this General de Salles became quite wild with rage, rushed out, and threw himself in the path of the fugitives, crying "Canaille, vous allez déshonorer la France! arrêtez! arrêtez." and, addressing himself to the officers, "Messieurs, est ce que vous laissez fuir vos soldats comme cela? En avant! en avant! Vive l'Empereur!" He seized hold of some of the men, whirled them to the right about, and inflicted upon them some of that compendious vituperation of which only the French language is capable. There was one little corporal—heaven only knows how he contrived to trot under his musket, evidently not long in the ranks, and fitter to be by his mother's side than amidst the horrors of a bloody fight, who, in an evil hour for him, attracted the General's notice by his desperate efforts to reach some place of shelter. The latter rushed towards him, tore one of his cotton epaulets off his shoulder, and shouted in his ear, "Comment! vous n'êtes pas Français, drôle!" He repeated the question in the original, and had not had time to get a French blood roused in him to repel it; his face flushed up, and constantly repeating, "Je ne suis pas Français!" ran back, mounted the top parapet, whirled his musket about his head as a fury of excitement, and at last fell into the ditch riddled with balls. The result of General de Salles' exertions, however, were favourable; the column was rallied again, and went forward once more; but this time there was no longer the same élan. They bore up for awhile gallantly, under such a storm of grape as many who were there, and have seen many a bloody day, declared they never saw equalled. It they could not win, the poor fellows—like our own at the Redan—never at least how to fly, and died manfully, bravely, by the hundred. At last they were all withdrawn to the trenches, and the general sent for instructions to General Pelissier as to whether he should renew the attack or not. He received a reply in the negative. The Malakoff was conceived to be the key of the whole position, and it remained to be seen whether the Russians were of the same opinion, and would abandon the other forts.—*Letter from the Daily News Correspondent.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE report of the new attack on the person of the Emperor by a Cent-Garde, has, of course, been the great excitement of the moment. Innumerable details were given of the event; some statements declared that a pistol was the instrument employed, others a poinard, by which his Majesty had been severely wounded in the arm. It appears that an agent of police was one of the first, if not the first, of the persons heard to mention the subject. The report has, however, been positively denied by the official sources; *non pariens plus*; and let us hope that the alarm and excitement to which it has given rise may have led to no more serious results.

The new document relative to the Imperial family attracts considerable attention. Various high functions and important places are to be bestowed on the new Princes. Imperial Majesty considering that to none can be better confided the care of the present dynasty than to those who are personally interested in its preservation. It is believed that in carrying out of the proposed measure will not be long delayed.

So much difficulty has been found in accomplishing the desire of the Prince President of the Exhibition, that the artists, fabricators, designers, and workmen in general, employed in the execution of the various products displayed, should be made known and recompensed, as well as the exhibitors, who wish, for the most part, to monopolise both credit and reward, that it is reported, and on good authority, that the Prince Napoleon contemplates announcing that no recompense will be given to those exhibitors who neglect or refuse to make known the names of the artists or *ouvriers* to whose skill are owing the works by them displayed.

The Exposition, instead of closing, as was originally intended, on the 30th of October, will be kept open until the 20th of November, during which period the articles therein contained will be exposed for sale. The Building will then be closed for the rest of the month, during which period various works of decoration, including the erection of a magnificent throne, will be executed in the interior, and it will then be reopened for a grand *solennité* in commemoration of the 2nd December. We give the above details, not as facts, be it remembered, but as forming the programme of a project which may, or may not, be carried out. The Prince Napoleon has accepted the invitation to a grand banquet offered him by the Organisation Committee of the Exhibition, and conveyed by Mr. Crampton, one of the English Exhibitors. He has himself named the 15th October as the day on which the banquet is to take place.

A report that the maternal hopes of the Empress have been disappointed is going about, but we trust it is unfounded.

The question of the scarcity of grain continues to excite the utmost and most constant uneasiness, and the anxious attention of the highest authorities. The Prince Napoleon, whose northern tour has been abridged expressly to enable him to enter more seriously into the necessities of the position and the means of ameliorating it, has in contemplation more than one project for accomplishing an object of such vital importance. Not only in the provinces, but in the poorer and more populous parts of the capital, meetings and other demonstrations exist among the labouring classes, indicative of the feelings of discontent and anxiety this state of suffering produces, and everywhere present inconvenience and anticipated distress, fill the minds of the people with uneasiness and alarm.

It is reported, we know not with what correctness, that the Emperor proposes conferring on the Maréchal Pelissier the title of Duc de Sebastopol.

Abd-el-Kader has had a special interview with the Emperor, in which he represented to his Majesty the inconveniences to which his family are exposed, owing to the late earthquake at Broussa having destroyed their habitation, which, in itself, was wholly unsuited to their position, and far otherwise to what was the intention of the French Government. The Emir requested, and obtained from the Emperor, the permission to change his residence to Damascus. His health, though still delicate, is considerably improved.

At the Exhibition the Gallery of Domestic Economy, devoted exclusively to articles whose utility and cheapness are calculated to bring them within the reach and render them of daily value and importance to the poorer classes, is completed. Some of the articles have been already allotted to them; but others, more especially in the clothing department, are really marvels of cheapness, combined with goodness of quality, and cannot fail to prove precious acquisitions, not only to the class for which they are more especially designed, but to the *bourgeoisie*, to whose notice they may worthily be recommended.

The "Maitre Favilla" of Mdme. George Sand continues not only to maintain its place, but to increase in public favour. At the Théâtre Français the return of Mdme. Arnould Plessy—the Mdlle. Plessy so well and favourably known some years since at the St. James's Theatre in London—has created a great sensation, which the ripened talent of the fair and gifted *comédienne* keeps alive by each new representation. Her first appearance in "Tartufe" displayed a shade of timidity, which, however, soon wore off, and enabled her to prove her remarkable tact and talent, which were, however, yet more apparent in the succeeding piece, "La Ligne Droite." A little comedy, "L'Amour et son Train," by a young writer, also presented at the Français, is full of sprightliness and gaiety. At the Ambigu, the "Tour de Londres" draws and gratifies all the amateurs of horrors who frequent that resort of ghosts, murderers, and such garish guests.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Canada*, which left New York on the 11th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The know Nothings had completed their nominations for State officers, and adopted a platform.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that Mr. Buchanan, Minister at London, will not return home on the 1st of October, certain complications with reference to Central American affairs rendering it necessary for him to prolong his term of service.

The news from Nicaragua is interesting. On the 28th ult. Colonel Walker landed at San Juan del Sud, with a small party, whereupon the natives, with the exception of the captain of the port and a few others, immediately evacuated the place, taking their mules with them. They were, however, induced to return and assist the California passengers in their transit across the Isthmus. A bloody battle was fought on the 19th, between the Castillon party, under Munos and Alvarez, and a body of Chamorro's adherents, under Guardiola. As regards numbers, the armies were nearly equally matched, the former comprising 900 and the latter 800 men. The battle lasted seven hours, and about 500 were killed on both sides. Guardiola was badly beaten, and fled to the mountains; while Munos was reported among the slain. Colonel Walker was menaced by a strong force of the Chamorro party, posted at Rivas, only fifteen miles from San Juan. His position was liable to attack as soon as the knowledge of his landing reached Boska, the Commander at Rivas. Colonel Kinney's affairs appear to be in a highly prosperous condition. He was very popular at Greytown, and his Commissioner to the Supreme Government had received marked attentions from the President.

By way of San Francisco we have an account of the journey of the crew of the Russian frigate *Diana*, after shipwreck, from Jeddo (Japan) to Petropaulovski. They had bargained for a passage with the captain of the American ship *Young America*, from Woosung, but as that officer had no protection against a French schooner and frigate, which he afterwards perceived near the Bay of Jeddo, he landed them again. The *Young America* was afterwards boarded by a French officer, but the Russians had made a lucky escape and got away.

In the Argentine Republic peace prevailed. President Urquiza had opened the session of Congress at Parana. The exploration of the Bermejo River has been prosecuted with satisfaction.

From Paraguay we learn that the difficulties with Brazil had been amicably settled. Uruguay was disquieted by financial disorders.

In Bolivia, General Cordova had been elected President.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT EUPATORIA.

The following was received in town on Thursday evening:—

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.

The following despatch has been received here, dated

"ST. PETERSBURG, Sept 26.

"Under date the 23rd instant, Prince Gortschakoff reports that the Allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and that they had now a force of 30,000 men on his flank.

"On the 22nd they attacked the Russian infantry, who retreated to the heights over Rusta."

THE WAR IN ASIA

Some fatality appears to attend the management of affairs at Constantinople. The latest accounts inform us that Omer Pasha has left the Turkish capital for Asia Minor, but without the troops he was to have taken with him. The Anglo-Turkish Contingent remains at Constantinople, and the Turkish army remains in the Crimea, while the Russian army, under General Mouravieff, hastens hence not at all clear that the Turks will be able to hold out much longer without assistance. The following letter from Erzeroum, dated August 18, is the latest authentic intelligence from the seat of war in Asia:—

"On the 16th instant a detachment of Turkish cavalry left the city in quest of forage. The Russians, placed in the advanced posts fell on them in the rear, and the Turkish cavalry, hemmed in by the valley of the river, the Turks retreated without [illegible] their attention.

General Mouravieff maintains his position . . . Comrow, and has divided his army into four corps, occupying the four points opposite to the four salients of Kars.

Four battery cannons which were directed from Alexandropol to Kars, and abandoned on the road on account of the mud, have been recovered and taken to the Russian camp.

The present disposition of the forces of General Mouravieff leads us to suppose that he intends to attack Kars in such a manner as to draw off the attention of the garrison from the point in dispute, and make a grand attack on it afterwards.

In Kars, although some anxiety is manifested, yet a disposition is tolerably prevalent to meet the enemy boldly. General Williams and his Staff are in great activity. There is no doubt about this; for if military discipline were in the slightest degree relaxed, and the martial impulse allowed to cool, Kars would fall.

Kars, however, is in a good position, being left entire to its own resources. The evacuation [illegible] of Kars would be, perhaps, [illegible] much consequence, but the loss of the [illegible] pieces of all calibres, and that of the ammunition, would be a great fatality.

THE BALTIC FLEET

The French squadron in the Baltic is gradually increasing as the winter approaches. The *Austerlitz* left some time ago; the *Mavis* and *Soare* steam-transports, and the *Dragonne* line-of-battle ship, left on the 14th; the mortar-vessels on the 15th. There were, consequently, only the *Tourville*, the *d'Assas*, and a few gun-boats left of Admiral Penaud's squadron. The *Cornouille* left on the 17th, bringing home all the hospital dressers whose engagement with the Government expires at the end of this month. The *Russell*, *Hastings*, *Hawke*, and *Pembroke*, were to follow immediately.

The *Nile*, Captain Mundy, and the *Bulldog*, Captain Gordon, have succeeded in burning and sinking sixteen or seventeen schooners and coasters in a creek in Biorko Sound. The fishermen came down to protect the vessels; but, after exchanging a few shot with our boats, left the vessels to their fate. The *Conyon*, Captain Crawford, has also been active in capturing the vessels of the enemy, having burnt and sunk twenty-one in one day off the island of Oesel. Most of these were attempting to run cargoes of salt from the coast of Sweden.

THE ALLIED SQUADRONS IN THE WHITE SEA.

The French Minister of the Marine and Colonies has received despatches, dated the 23rd ult., from the *Cleopatre*, *Peiral*, and *Cocyte*, now cruising in the White Sea, under the command of Captain Guibert. The blockade of the Russian ports in that sea has been enforced with the greatest activity, and the French and British squadrons have destroyed a large number of boats, with which the enemy had hoped to carry on their commercial business with impunity, by coasting along in them during heavy fogs. Except fishing-boats, which have been left unmolested from a feeling of humanity, the Russian flag has entirely disappeared from the White Sea.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S JOURNEY.

The most conflicting statements have been in circulation as to the destination and the objects of the journey just undertaken by the Czar; perhaps he himself does not know very well what he means to do. A letter from St Petersburg, of the 15th, says:—"The Emperor's journey is still a mystery. At present we do not know the route he will take. The probability is that, after having visited Moscow, he will return by Nicolaieff, Bobrousk, Brzesc, and Riga, to St. Petersburg. It is said that the keel of a vessel of 131 guns will be laid on the stocks whilst he is at Nicolaieff. Some say he will be at Warsaw on the 27th; but the truth is that nothing positive is known, and especially in reference to what has put the public in commotion a rumour that the Czar was determined to go to the Crimea. General Siroguonoff, Governor-General of Little Russia, who had come hither from Odessa, is gone back to that city again. General Lüders is gone to Moscow."

The Muscovite or war party affirms that the journey of the Emperor is merely a military tour of inspection, from which it is impossible to draw the slightest inference favourable to peace, as an event more or less at hand. The only diplomatist accompanying him is M. Tolstoi, the head of the Imperial Nobility Chancery. On the other hand it is contended that this journey must have been dictated by special objects, as is proved by the rapidity with which it was decided on. It is further alleged that the members of the Russian diplomatic corps were to assemble at Warsaw, and that the Baron de Budberg was on the point of leaving that place when he received counter orders. And as to Count Benkendorff, the Russian diplomatist instead of going to Warsaw, he has left that place for Odessa, where he is to attach himself to the suite of the Emperor. It is said at Berlin that this journey of the Emperor has been induced by a complete change in the plan of the Russian campaign. It is certain, at all events, that Gortschakoff, who was stationed in White Russia, has received orders to concentrate in the south, on the Danube.

The latest notice regarding the Imperial movements is contained in a despatch from Odessa, which states that the Grand Duke Constantine was at Nicolaieff on the 20th, and that he and the Czar were expected at Odessa in a few days.

DR. ARTHUR HILL HASSALL is a candidate for the appointment of Health Officer for the City of London.

MR. DISRAELI AT AYLESBURY.—The annual meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Society was held at Aylesbury on Wednesday. Mr. Disraeli was one of the guests, and he did not make any political use of the occasion, his speech being simply a dissertation upon agriculture, societies in general.

A TESTIMONIAL to Mr. Samuel Courtauld, in recognition of his services in the memorable Braintree church rate contest, was presented on Tuesday at that town.

ROLVENDEN, KENT.—On the arrival of the news of the fall of Sebastopol in the rural village of Rolvenden, on Tuesday afternoon, the inhabitants, on their return home from the hop-gardens, collected all the fowlingpieces they could get together, and fired repeated *feux-de-joye*, amidst cheers for the Queen and Army, a merry peal of bells, and a shower of rockets.

RAILWAY ROBBERY.—In the notice of the robbery at the Huddersfield Railway Station, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, the locks were erroneously stated to be "Chubb's Patent;" whereas, on examination, they have proved to be merely locks of a common and insecure description.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.—Close to the railway, half-way between the Col de Balaclava and Kadikoi, Mrs. Seacole, formerly of Kingston and several other parts of the world, such as Panama and Chagres, has pitched her abode—an iron store-house, with wooden sheds and out-going tributaries, and here she does more than a little in a manner of men with extraordinary success. She is always in attendance near the battle-field to aid the wounded, and has earned many a poor fellow's blessing.—*Letter from the Camp.*

THE MUNICIPALITY of Leipsic has voted 2000 thalers (7500*l.*) for celebrating the jubilee of the establishment of religious peace at Augsburg in 1555.

The *Hull Tuesday Reporter*, one of the recently established penny newspapers, expired suddenly a few days ago, after entailing some loss upon the proprietors.

A boy aged fourteen has committed suicide in Birmingham Gaol by hanging himself. He was a mischievous unruly inmate, and had been threatened with punishment.

Miss Burdett Coutts is passing the season in the south of France, and is likely to remain absent from England some months.

CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

War Department, Sept. 26

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 11.

My Lord,—I have but little to add to the despatch I had the honour to send you yesterday by Major Curzon.

Every effort is being made to take possession of the vast quantity of war-like stores left by the enemy in the town. I am unable at present to give your Lordship any details.

I transmit the medical report of Dr. Hall.

I rejoice to see by it that many of the wounds are not serious a nature as those received on the 18th of June.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c. &c.

Camp before Sebastopol, Sept. 9, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to inclose a return of casualties in the attack on the Redan yesterday: and I have much satisfaction in being able to state that nearly the whole of the wounded were brought in, in the course of the afternoon and early part of the night, accommodated in other huts or regimental lines in the vicinity of the hospital in Camp, and their injuries promptly and properly attended to by the medical officers. Those men who fell wounded too near to the enemy's works to admit of their removal were brought in early this morning, as well as such wounded Russians as had been left in the Redan by their countrymen.

The list of casualties, though numerous, is not of so serious a character as that of the 18th June, and I hope many of the wounded will soon be restored to the ranks.

The ambulance conveyance, under Captain Pigott's orders, was efficiently conducted, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the care and steady conduct of the drivers in the execution of their duties.

Of the able attendance of the medical officers, both staff and regimental, as well as of those gentlemen who had volunteered their services from the civil hospitals at Smyrna and Renkioi, and from the general hospital at Scutari, I cannot speak too highly; and I beg to bring under your notice Dr. Alexander, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; Dr. A. Gordon, Staff-Surgeon, first class; and Dr Monat, Staff-Surgeon, first class, for their able professional and zealous exertions in providing for the comfort of the wounded, the steadiness with which they performed their duties, and the latter in the general hospital in Camp.

I have, &c. J. HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

General Simpson, Commanding in Chief

[illegible] KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE 7TH SEPTEMBER.

Capt. D.E.B. Buckley, 1st Battal on Scots Fusilier Guards. Royal Artillery: Gunner J. Walker. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private B. Birch, James Bearcroft, Thomas Bennett, Thomas Brown, Joseph Cheesewright, Thomas Cooper, Henry Abbott. Slat: Corporal [illegible] Private [illegible] Bambridge, Adam Kelly, Archd. Cameron slightly [illegible] Gunner T. Watt, [illegible] George Fleet, severely; Thomas Hall, slightly. 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Lieutenant Robert Bent, slightly. Private John Armitage, Thomas Langridge, Alfred Clifford, dangerously; Lieutenant Robert Boyle, severely. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieutenant John Minden Wilmot, severely; Lieutenant Thomas Wemyss, slightly. 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Peter Allan, severely; Thomas Cassey, dangerously. 1st Battalion 30th Foot: [illegible] Ensign Kelly, Hugh Dennes, slightly. Staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Augustus Fitzroy, slightly. 9th Foot: Private Maurice Murphy, Thomas Howard, slightly. 13th Foot: Private Thomas Campbell, John Barker, John Cook, severely; Thomas Hayes, severely; Patrick Murphy, James Burton, Frederick Stokes, Thomas Wheelan, severely. Lieut. T. M'Leary, slightly. 17th Foot: Corporal H. Brown, Private Thomas Lenaghan, Charles Chapman, Charles Hobbs, slightly. Private [illegible] severely; 19th Foot: Private Joseph Sullivan, slightly. 20th Foot: Private Thomas Hayes, severely. 21st Foot: Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, slightly. 50th Private W. Smith, slightly. [illegible] Sebastopol, Sept. 11.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit the List of [illegible] casualties on the 8th inst.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

OFFICERS KILLED ON THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Field Train Department, Sept. 9: Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Fox Pratt. Fleet: Lieuts. L. C. G. Wright, O. Colt. 19th: Lieut. F. Godfrey. 33rd: Lieut. R. H. Somerville, Lieut. and Adjutant D. Lynch. 30th: Lieut. Colonel H. Blane, Captain [illegible] Lieut. J. C. N. Armstrong. Brigade Major. 34th: Lieut. H. D. Dunsford. 41st: Lieut.-Colonel J. Esdaile. 44th: Captains K. Ewing, J. A. Lockhart, G. D. Donovan. 46th: Lieut.-Colonel J. Eman C. H., Captains K. Ewing, J. A. Lockhart, G. D. Donovan. 46th: Lieut.-Colonel J. Eman C. H., Captains K. Ewing, J. A. Lockhart, G. D. Donovan. 46th: Lieutenant L. Hutchinson. 50th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. M. Canny. 63rd: Captain A. Cox. Lieutenant L. Hutchinson. 77th Captain W. Parker. 88th: Brevet Major H. W. Gregson. 90th: Captains H. Preston, R. M. Vaughan. 97th: Captains A. J. Boileau, C. Hamilton. 99th: Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Hepburn. Handcock. Major A. F. Wexford, Captain J. Hutton, Lieutenant and Adjutant A. H. Mytregor. Sutherland Rifle Brigade: Captains H. M. Drummond, Drummond H. Hyde.

OFFICERS WOUNDED ON THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

STAFF.—Brigadier-General C. Warren, C.B., 8th Regiment, commanding [illegible] Second Division, slight; Brigadier-General D. Lysons, C.B., 6th Regiment, severely. First Brigade Light Division, slightly. Brigadier-General H. Smyth, C.B., 57th Regiment, commanding Second Brigade Light Division, slightly. Colonel Hon. F. Berkeley, C.B., 7th Regiment, severely. Brigade Major Hon. A. Gordon, severely. Lieutenant R. Swire, 17th Regiment, A.D.C. to Colonel Windham, C.B., dangerously. Lieutenant G. A. Morgan, 50th Regiment, A.D.C. to Brigadier-General Warren, C.B., severely.

Royal Artillery: Captain A. C. I. Fleury, since dead, Lieutenants R. H. Chapman, severely; C. J. Hughes, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Johnstone, severely. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Capt. W. J. Gilham, dangerously. Lieuts. R. L. Williams, F. R. Haig, severely; Lieut. J. Wolfe Murray, slightly. 3rd Foot: Major G. H. Hodgson, dangerously. Captains C. Hood, P. J. Dunbar, slightly. Lieutenant T. A. Cox, slightly. Ensigns H. Pengelly, severely; A. R. Levy, severely. Lieutenants W. Lambert, E. Egan, H. Hayland, severely. Brevet Major W. W. Turner, slightly. Captain H. F. H. Robertson, severely. Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. Parker, slightly. Lieutenant W. H. Warden, slightly. Captain [illegible] very severely (since dead). Brevet Major W. Warden, slightly. Captain [illegible] penhall, slightly. Lieutenant and Adjutant G. D. Massey, severely; Lieutenant [illegible] worth, severely; E. W. B. Bayley, slightly. Ensigns R. C. Martin, severely; [illegible] Young, severely. 30th: Brevet Major C. R. Chapman, Assistant Engineer, dangerously. 33rd: Col. D. Lysons, C.B. severely. Captain J. F. Vane, severely. W. C. Poole, dangerously. Captains A. R. Miller, J. Williamson, J. M. L. Barr, J. D. W. Dapper, severely; J. O'Connor, C. H. Beak, E. S. Holden, dangerously. Lieut. C. Provost, H. D. Radcliffe, slightly. 30th: Lieut.-Col. J. T. Mundy, severely. Captain [illegible] Major D. Campbell, slightly. Capt. G. F. O. Pocock, severely. Lieuts. A. [illegible] slightly; H. Sanders, severely; W. Kerr, dangerously. [illegible] Capt. H. D. Ellis, slightly. Lieuts. J. Frost, severely; C. [illegible] Adjutant G. Hamilton, slightly. 34th: Lieutenants J. H. Laurie, N. A. Harris, severely. Lieut. R. Pratt, slightly. Captain R. Hawkins, slightly. Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Hughes, severely. Major H. Kingscote, severely. Captain and Adjutant [illegible] Brevet Major W. F. O. Bowles, severely. 46th: Brevet Major J. H. King, severely. Captain C. Mitchell, dangerously. 50th: Major A. C. Cure, severely. Lieutenant W. B. Johnson, severely. 63rd: Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Tyler, severely. Captain R. H. Hunter, slightly. Lieutenants W. Bring, slightly; W. B. [illegible] severely. 77th: Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lindesay, severely. 79th: Quartermaster J. M'Donald, severely. 77th: Captain W. J. Betts, severely. Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Edwards, severely. Commissariat: W. G. Leggett, slightly. 88th: Lieut.-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., severely. Captains B. Bagot, severely; J. Hamer, severely. Lieutenants W. Lambert, E. Egan, slightly. Lieut. H. Pratt, slightly. Captain R. Hawkins, slightly. Lieutenant R. E. Kingscote, severely. Captain and Adjutant [illegible] Brevet Major J. H. King, severely. Brevet Major W. F. O. Bowles, severely. 90th: Brevet Major J. H. King, severely. Captain C. Mitchell, dangerously. 50th: Major A. C. Cure, severely. Lieutenant W. B. Johnson, severely. 63rd: Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Tyler, severely. Captain R. H. Hunter, slightly. Lieutenants W. Bring, slightly; W. B. [illegible] severely. 77th: Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lindesay, severely. 79th: Quartermaster J. M'Donald, severely. 77th: Captain W. J. Betts, severely. Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Edwards, severely. Commissariat: W. G. Leggett, slightly. 88th: Lieut.-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., severely. Captains B. Bagot, severely; J. Hamer, severely. Lieutenants W. Lambert, E. Egan, slightly. C. Scott, G. E. Watson, severely. Ensign G. Walker, severely. 90th: Captains W. S. Tinling, J. H. Wade, severely; R. Brown, J. Perrin, slightly. Lieutenant J. O'Grady, severely. Ensigns [illegible] P. S. Beverell, H. H. Goodricke, severely; H. J. Heydock, W. J. Rose, N. Graham, slightly. 97th: Captain J. N. Sargent, slightly. Lieut. D. F. Parkinson, severely. 97th: Captains R. F. W. Stisbury, severely; C. H. Lumley, dangerously; H. G. Woods, slightly. Lieutenants W. Hope, severely; [illegible] Hamilton, slightly. Ensigns F. E. D. Hill, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Major C. Woodford, slightly. Captain Hon. B. H. Pollen, slightly. Lieutenants H. Eyre, F. Riley, W. Beresford, J. C. Moore, R. Barrow.

OFFICER MISSING ON 8TH SEPTEMBER.

62nd Foot: Lieutenant H. A. Palmer.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED ON THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Private Thomas Arbour. 3rd: Colour-Sergeant Charles Gardner. Sergeants Johnson Jackson, Charles Slaughter, Daniel Curtain, Henry Barber. Corporals Dennis O'Brien, Robert Hall, James Sherwood. Privates William Hunter, Richard Selleck, John Kanassan, James O'Hanlan, James Alman, Joseph Green, John Mark, Edmund Dignam, William Mahon, John Martin, Patrick Ryan, George Redwin, Henry Wood, Timothy Hanley, J. Kennedy, J. Harrison, J. Hanley, M. Regan. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Colour-Sergeant W. Dawson. Sergeants J. Gorner, W. Sweetin, T. Farrell. Corporal H. Blaben. Privates T. Cock, A. Winter, J. Macdonald, F. Forsyth, B. Donnelly, S. Sargent, J. Twigg, T. Wane, J. Fitzgerald, G. Birch, W. Hunt, S. Taleb, J. Bailey, G. Sumner, H. Howdon, R. Turner, W. Ward, S. Cook, H. Bryant, R. Phipps, W. Warner. Royal Artillery: Corporal Robert Shaw. Gunners and Drivers: Royal Sappers and Miners, Privates William Heyman, Robert Bennett. Royal Sappers and Miners, Privates William Brixer, John Bowman, Samuel Bummer. 23rd Foot: Colour-Sergeants John Gilhagry, James Urgines. Sergeants John Wallace, Thomas Bisset. Corporals Edward Mahon, John Kelly. Privates Robert Biddle, John Nasmyth, Timothy O'Brien, David John, Robert Longman, William Mc'Thomas, Richard Cox, Patrick Ryan, Charles Darby, Thomas Smith. 30th: Lieut. Luke Williams. Charles Perkins. Henry Stone, Edward Jones, Charles Fox, Thomas Hayes, James Robinson, James Wright, Patrick Hayes, Charles Payne, Henry Gardiner, Richard Richards, Thomas Reeves, John Frankham, Thomas M'Cann, John Nicholas, Thomas Thomas, Thomas Lawless, Matthew Jones, James Brereton, George Donovan, George Noble, Joseph Prailing, Thomas Giles, Noah Bath, William Crockford, John Smith, Thomas Williams, James Bennett, Thomas Hughes. Private Thomas Cavanagh. 34th Sergeant-Major John M'Killan. Corporals James Collins, Ross Lacy. Lance-Sergeant William Jones. Drummer H. C. Stirling. Private Edward Armstrong, William Bailey, John Black, John Brennan, Denis Bryan, Simon Bryan, John Horan, Edmund Casteo, Samuel Carr, James Connell, Michael Connors, William Dwyer, Charles Festal, James Gilmain, Michael Gralcore, William Hamin, Henry Halfacy, John Lucey, Maurice Mahony, Michael Mahony, Thomas Mahony, Thomas Mahony, Thomas Mahony, Thomas Mahony, Thomas Mahony, Michael Newlan, Charles Palmer, John Rawlins, John Riley, William Lake, Private Sergeant, John George Waite. 34th: Sergeants George Ling, Thomas Hall. Private John [illegible] Sergeant L. F. Hingford. Sergeants John Emerson, Thomas Walsh, John [illegible] Private Patrick Brennan, Matthew [illegible] Thomas Donahoe, Thomas [illegible] Sergeant Dan, Dr. Matthy, Thomas Robinson, Richard Reeve, W. [illegible] Patrick Fey, James Woodward, John Bannister, Edward Collins, Michael Mahon, Patrick Cavanagh, Robert Farley, John Dunne, Arthur Dawson, William Marsden, Thomas Hillier, Walter Joyce, Samuel Murphy, Robert Scott, Richard Pulliper, Hugh Dunne, Patrick Long, William Walsh, Alexander Purkiss, Henry Lawrence. 49th: Corporal John Crawford. 47th: Privates Daniel Davis, John Fletcher, Michael Cummins. 49th: Privates John Bennett, J. Dougherty. 50th: Lance-Sergeant Thomas Sayers. Corporal George Mahon. Private [illegible] William Barrett, William Berrymen, James Brown, Thomas Brown, Henry Harman, William Haughton, George Heavis, William M'Dowall, James Monagn, Samuel Morton, James Wrigley, Thomas Perry, Patrick Pine, Andrew Ryan, Thomas Salter, John Summers, Joseph Taylor, Michael Walsh, Morris Watson, Michael White, William White, Patrick Ryan. George Burrell, Joseph Ryan. 97th: Private Henry Morgan. 62nd: Sergeants William Holmes. Matthew Garrett, George Norman. Corporals John Bunn, John Lane, John Whitby. John Cleary. Drummer Henry Traynor. Privates Thomas Allen, [illegible] John Bryant, James Clarke, Samuel Costello, John Flynn, William Jordan, Robert Harper, J. Hawkins, C. Hine, M. Kelly, P. Keegan, Henry Keegan, John Smith, Private Martin Norton. 77th: Colour-Sergeant Thomas Maher. Sergeants Thomas Riches, Wm. Mann. Corporal Thomas Wilson. Private Bernard Lynch, James Cox, Thomas Twingstone. 79th: Privates John Auld, John M'Cormick. 88th: Sergeants John Flaherty, Samuel Price. Privates Thomas Fahey, Bartholomew O'Brien, Michael Myers, James Price, Thomas Conroy, Thomas Dunleavy, James O'Donnell, John O'Neil, Patrick Sullivan, Edward Dunn, Thomas Sullivan. 72nd: Private John Kelly. 2nd: Sergeant Michael Ryan. George Burrell, Joseph Ryan. 97th: Private Henry Morgan. 62nd: Sergeants William Holmes. Matthew Garrett, George Norman. Corporals John Bunn, John Lane, John Whitby. John Cleary. Drummer Henry Traynor. Privates Thomas Allen, [illegible] John Bryant, James Clarke, Samuel Costello, John Flynn, William Jordan, Robert Harper, J. Hawkins, C. Hine, M. Kelly, P. Keegan, Henry Keegan, John Smith, Private Martin Norton. 77th: Colour-Sergeant Thomas Maher. Sergeants Thomas Riches, Wm. Mann. Corporal Thomas Wilson. Private Bernard Lynch, James Cox, Thomas Twingstone. 79th: Privates John Auld, John M'Cormick. 88th: Sergeants John Flaherty, Samuel Price. Privates Thomas Fahey, Bartholomew O'Brien, Michael Myers, James Price, Thomas Conroy, Thomas Dunleavy, James O'Donnell, John O'Neil, Patrick Sullivan, Edward Dunn, Thomas Sullivan. 72nd: Private John Kelly. 2nd: Sergeant Michael Ryan.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WOUNDED ON THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Royal Artillery: Colour-Sergeant W. Armstrong, slightly. Sergeant J. Nowall, severely. Gunners J. Walker, slightly. Corporal W. M'Donald, slightly. Bombardier D. Cambridge, severely. Gunners G. Chambers, J. Montague, severely. Gunners F. Holmes, J. Allen, 1st, J. Cockshurt, W. M'Mu lan, J. Leo, J. Robinson, W. Birch, W. Smith, W. Fraes, J. Martin, J. Brown, J. Brewing, J. Mason, J. Allen, J. O'Brien, severely. J. Harrison, S. Campbell, F. Lee, J. Brashen, [illegible] Ba [illegible] severely.

Artillery: Colour-Sergeant W. Armstrong, slightly. Sergeant J. Nowall, severely. Gunners J. Walker, slightly. Corporal W. M'Donald, slightly. Bombardier D. Cambridge, severely. Gunners G. Chambers, J. Montague, severely. Gunners F. Holmes, J. Allen, 1st, J. Cockshurt, W. M'Mu lan, J. Leo, J. Robinson, W. Birch, W. Smith, W. Fraes, J. Martin, J. Brown, J. Brewing, J. Mason, J. Allen, J. O'Brien, severely. J. Harrison, S. Campbell, F. Lee, J. Brashen, [illegible] Ba [illegible] severely.

1st Battalion, slightly. 17th Foot: Corporal J. Brown, slightly. Private J. Fry, R. Simpson, J. Bourke, W. Bryen, H. Hutchinson, P. M'Dermot, dangerously. J. Sullivan, G. Bourne, M. Carey, A. Nicholson, J. O'Brien, severely. R. Dempsey, J. Larkin, J. M'Cabe, J. Johnson, J. Higginson, R. Farrart, slightly. 34th Foot: Corporal P. Palmer, slightly. Privates A. W. Douglas, Corporal J. M'Auliffe, slightly. Privates T. Wilson, severely. W. Bell, J. Daly, C. Goodwin, R. Connolly, slightly. 39th: Private J. Wilson, severely. Slightly. 50th Corporals T. Brown, J. Thompson. Privates D. Cameron, T. Kelly, S. Byrnd, slightly. 57th Sergeant M. Dunn. Corporal T. Dowell. Drummer J. Mahoney. Private J. Pennigh, G. Heed, J. Martin, severely, A. Caldwell, J. Cannors, H. Beerne, F. Dixon, J. Hood, J. Mahoney, D. Lahd, D. Lavens, M. Mahon, J. Mealey, P. Dunn, J. Baird, G. Lavender, M. Walsh, J. Quigley, slightly. 62nd: Private J. Bishop, J. Hackett, J. Doherty, J. Matthews, T. Kelly, T. Underwood, T. Hunt, J. Rourke, J. Hurley, J. Beary, C. Murray, M. Hennessy, D. Killigan, J. Harrison, W. Hebb, J. Kennedy, E. Van, O. Darling, H. Bowles [illegible] slightly.

[illegible] Coughlin, J. Tib [illegible] Kennedy, [illegible] Rourke, J. Fenn [illegible] 3. Tays.

49th: Sergeants M. Daly, severely; J. Gavagan, slightly. Corporal J. Master, slightly. Privates W. Gee, dangerously; J. Cavenagh, J. Meech, T. Mahony, J. Cooper, J. Pennigh, G. Heed, J. Martin, severely, A. Caldwell, J. Cannors, H. Beerne, F. Dixon, J. Hood, J. Mahoney, D. Lahd, D. Lavens, M. Mahon, J. Mealey, P. Dunn, J. Baird, G. Lavender, M. Walsh, J. Quigley, slightly. 88th: Private G. Vermidor, M. Walsh, J. Quigley, slightly.

1st Battalion: Sergeant-Major M. Foster, G. Grant, J. M'Mahon, D. O'Leary, A. Kennedy. Colour-Sergeant J. Furphy, severely. Sergeants H. Hendrick, A. Mears, severely. Sergeant-Major J. Clanchfield, J. Cooke, P. Hoy, L. Kennedy, J. Ivers, J. M'Walsh, severely. Private T. Gaw, J. Stone, P. Brophy, T. Osborn, J. Hughes, J. Johnson, J. Armstrong, M. Mahon, J. Mears, M. Boyle, M. Drew, J. Weir, L. Ashworth, B. Adams, M. Lawless, W. Evans, B. Smyre, C. Parsons, J. M'Sweeney, J. Garvey, J. Lawless, T. Walsh, J. Lyons, T. Quigley, J. Boyle, J. Dwyer, C. Campbell, J. Walsh, M. O'Grady, severely. Colour-Sergeants W. Parsons, J. [illegible] Sergeant W. White, J. Ivers, slightly. Corporals H. Tierney, J. Russlett, P. Cook, J. Gaffney, H. Hughes, severely. Corporal J. Johnson, slightly. Drummer J. Mahoney, severely. Privates J. Mc'Dermott, T. Johnston, J. Young, P. Lennon, T. Saunders, J. Jordon, W. Wheran, W. Cleary, M. Lenry, J. Leggy, J. Beckhard, J. Stephenson, P. Sullivan, Lamb, W. Carter, M. Flynn, J. O'Sullivan, J. Hearn, R. Sunnett, S. Bowen, P. O'Leary, J. Hennessy, J. Flanagan, J. Geary, C. Sullivan, J. Reed, T. Hennessy, J. Hare, P. Brennan, W. Sterling, G. Bridges, J. Kennedy, J. Strong, W. Mahoney, W. Brenghton, J. Parker, J. Hopkins, M. Dillon, J. Geary, severely.

2nd Battalion: Colour-Sergeant J. Young, slightly. Sergeants J. Hayter, severely; J. Bowman, slightly. Colour-Sergeant J. Jennings, severely. W. Smith, severely. W. Neale, W. Owens, J. Sloane, slightly. Corporals T. Lenagee, W. Smith, severely. T. Hall, slightly. Private W. Hind, slightly. Lance-Corporal G. Stroud, slightly. Private W. Hind, severely. M'Sharry, G. Fox, E. Rumsey, J. Hoey, H. Short, J. Hanson, J. Tarrant, W. Gilbert, M. Higgins, P. Lynn, J. Ivon, J. Newman, severely.

W. Lamb, J. Everett, J. Neill, R. Buchanan, J. Dark [illegible] R. Dickson, J. Rennet, [illegible] N. Hewell, [illegible] Middleton, J. Dwyer, J. Kirby, [illegible] Sergeant J. Woolhugh, severely. Private P. Walker [illegible]

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Sergeant-Major J. Waller, severely. Colour-Sergeant M. Steele, severely. Sergeants D. Cook, W. Whitlow, W. James, J. Seaford, severely. Corporals H. Curlew, J. Wren, J. Wandesforde, W. Hayes, W. Harris, J. Newton, slightly. Buglers J. Bradley, J. Kelly, slightly. Private W. Brown, T. M'Quaid, J. Hall, severely. Lance-Corporal J. Clanchfield, J. Cooke, P. Hoy, L. Kennedy, J. Ivers, J. M'Walsh, severely. Private T. Gaw, J. Stone, P. Brophy, T. Osborn, J. Hughes, J. Johnson, J. Armstrong, M. Mahon, J. Mears, M. Boyle, M. Drew, J. Weir, L. Ashworth, B. Adams, M. Lawless, W. Evans, B. Smyre, C. Parsons, J. M'Sweeney, J. Garvey, J. Lawless, T. Walsh, J. Lyons, T. Quigley, J. Boyle, J. Dwyer, C. Campbell, J. Walsh, M. O'Grady, severely. Colour-Sergeants W. Parsons, J. [illegible] Sergeant W. White, J. Ivers, slightly. Corporals H. Tierney, J. Russlett, P. Cook, J. Gaffney, H. Hughes, severely. Corporal J. Johnson, slightly. Drummer J. Mahoney, severely. Privates J. Mc'Dermott, T. Johnston, J. Young, P. Lennon, T. Saunders, J. Jordon, W. Wheran, W. Cleary, M. Lenry, J. Leggy, J. Beckhard, J. Stephenson, P. Sullivan, Lamb, W. Carter, M. Flynn, J. O'Sullivan, J. Hearn, R. Sunnett, S. Bowen, P. O'Leary, J. Hennessy, J. Flanagan, J. Geary, C. Sullivan, J. Reed, T. Hennessy, J. Hare, P. Brennan, W. Sterling, G. Bridges, J. Kennedy, J. Strong, W. Mahoney, W. Brenghton, J. Parker, J. Hopkins, M. Dillon, J. Geary, severely.

2nd: Colour-Sergeant J. Young, slightly. Sergeants J. Hayter, severely; J. Bowman, slightly. Colour-Sergeant J. Jennings, severely. W. Smith, severely. W. Neale, W. Owens, J. Sloane, slightly. Corporals T. Lenagee, W. Smith, severely. T. Hall, slightly. Private W. Hind, slightly. Lance-Corporal G. Stroud, slightly. Private W. Hind, severely. M'Sharry, G. Fox, E. Rumsey, J. Hoey, H. Short, J. Hanson, J. Tarrant, W. Gilbert, M. Higgins, P. Lynn, J. Ivon, J. Newman, severely.

W. Lamb, J. Everett, J. Neill, R. Buchanan, J. Dark [illegible] R. Dickson, J. Rennet, [illegible] N. Hewell, [illegible] Middleton, J. Dwyer, J. Kirby, [illegible]

Sergeant J. Woolhugh, severely. Private P. Walker [illegible]

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Sergeant-Major J. Waller, severely. Colour-Sergeant M. Steele, severely. Sergeants D. Cook, W. Whitlow, W. James, J. Seaford, severely. Corporals H. Curlew, J. Wren, J. Wandesforde, W. Hayes, W. Harris, J. Newton, slightly. Buglers J. Bradley, J. Kelly, slightly. Private W. Brown, T. M'Quaid, J. Hall, severely. Lance-Corporal J. Clanchfield, J. Cooke, P. Hoy, L. Kennedy, J. Ivers, J. M'Walsh, severely. Private T. Gaw, J. Stone, P. Brophy, T. Osborn, J. Hughes, J. Johnson, J. Armstrong, M. Mahon, J. Mears, M. Boyle, M. Drew, J. Weir, L. Ashworth, B. Adams, M. Lawless, W. Evans, B. Smyre, C. Parsons, J. M'Sweeney, J. Garvey, J. Lawless, T. Walsh, J. Lyons, T. Quigley, J. Boyle, J. Dwyer, C. Campbell, J. Walsh, M. O'Grady, severely. Colour-Sergeants W. Parsons, J. [illegible] Sergeant W. White, J. Ivers, slightly. Corporals H. Tierney, J. Russlett, P. Cook, J. Gaffney, H. Hughes, severely. Corporal J. Johnson, slightly. Drummer J. Mahoney, severely. Privates J. Mc'Dermott, T. Johnston, J. Young, P. Lennon, T. Saunders, J. Jordon, W. Wheran, W. Cleary, M. Lenry, J. Leggy, J. Beckhard, J. Stephenson, P. Sullivan, Lamb, W. Carter, M. Flynn, J. O'Sullivan, J. Hearn, R. Sunnett, S. Bowen, P. O'Leary, J. Hennessy, J. Flanagan, J. Geary, C. Sullivan, J. Reed, T. Hennessy, J. Hare, P. Brennan, W. Sterling, G. Bridges, J. Kennedy, J. Strong, W. Mahoney, W. Brenghton, J. Parker, J. Hopkins, M. Dillon, J. Geary, severely.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES MISSING ON THE 8TH SEPT

7th Foot: Sergeants W. Frazier, J. Stocks. Privates J. Davis, T. Bradley, T. Foster, W. Taylor (4), I. Kinch, F. Mannamare, R. Kendall, J. Bradley, J. Walker, W. Donovan, J. Bird, J. Stafford. 7 Whitwood, J. Barrett, W. Fields, W. Hardman, S. Highfield, H. Mayo, G. Jones, J. Hurlin, J. Lawless, J. Wright, J. Bradley, J. Kelly, slightly. Private W. Brown, T. M'Quaid, J. Hall, severely. Lance-Corporal J. Clanchfield, J. Cooke, P. Hoy, L. Kennedy, J. Ivers, J. M'Walsh, severely. Private T. Gaw, J. Stone, P. Brophy, T. Osborn, J. Hughes, J. Johnson, J. Armstrong, M. Mahon, J. Mears, M. Boyle, M. Drew, J. Weir, L. Ashworth, B. Adams, M. Lawless, W. Evans, B. Smyre, C. Parsons, J. M'Sweeney, J. Garvey, J. Lawless, T. Walsh, J. Lyons, T. Quigley, J. Boyle, J. Dwyer, C. Campbell, J. Walsh, M. O'Grady, severely. Colour-Sergeants W. Parsons, J. [illegible] Sergeant W. White, J. Ivers, slightly. Corporals H. Tierney, J. Russlett, P. Cook, J. Gaffney, H. Hughes, severely. Corporal J. Johnson, slightly. Drummer J. Mahoney, severely. Privates J. Mc'Dermott, T. Johnston, J. Young, P. Lennon, T. Saunders, J. Jordon, W. Wheran, W. Cleary, M. Lenry, J. Leggy, J. Beckhard, J. Stephenson, P. Sullivan, Lamb, W. Carter, M. Flynn, J. O'Sullivan, J. Hearn, R. Sunnett, S. Bowen, P. O'Leary, J. Hennessy, J. Flanagan, J. Geary, C. Sullivan, J. Reed, T. Hennessy, J. Hare, P. Brennan, W. Sterling, G. Bridges, J. Kennedy, J. Strong, W. Mahoney, W. Brenghton, J. Parker, J. Hopkins, M. Dillon, J. Geary, severely.

2nd: Colour-Sergeant J. Young, slightly. Sergeants J. Hayter, severely; J. Bowman, slightly. Colour-Sergeant J. Jennings, severely. W. Smith, severely. W. Neale, W. Owens, J. Sloane, slightly. Corporals T. Lenagee, W. Smith, severely. T. Hall, slightly. Private W. Hind, slightly. Lance-Corporal G. Stroud, slightly. Private W. Hind, severely. M'Sharry, G. Fox, E. Rumsey, J. Hoey, H. Short, J. Hanson, J. Tarrant, W. Gilbert, M. Higgins, P. Lynn, J. Ivon, J. Newman, severely.

W. Lamb, J. Everett, J. Neill, R. Buchanan, J. Dark [illegible] R. Dickson, J. Rennet, [illegible] N. Hewell, [illegible] Middleton, J. Dwyer, J. Kirby, [illegible]

Sergeant J. Woolhugh, severely. Private P. Walker [illegible]

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Sergeant-Major J. Waller, severely. Colour-Sergeant M. Steele, severely. Sergeants D. Cook, W. Whitlow, W. James, J. Seaford, severely. Corporals H. Curlew, J. Wren, J. Wandesforde, W. Hayes, W. Harris, J. Newton, slightly. Buglers J. Bradley, J. Kelly, slightly. Private W. Brown, T. M'Quaid, J. Hall, severely. Lance-Corporal J. Clanchfield, J. Cooke, P. Hoy, L. Kennedy, J. Ivers, J. M'Walsh, severely. Private T. Gaw, J. Stone, P. Brophy, T. Osborn, J. Hughes, J. Johnson, J. Armstrong, M. Mahon, J. Mears, M. Boyle, M. Drew, J. Weir, L. Ashworth, B. Adams, M. Lawless, W. Evans, B. Smyre, C. Parsons, J. M'Sweeney, J. Garvey, J. Lawless, T. Walsh, J. Lyons, T. Quigley, J. Boyle, J. Dwyer, C. Campbell, J. Walsh, M. O'Grady, severely. Colour-Sergeants W. Parsons, J. [illegible] Sergeant W. White, J. Ivers, slightly. Corporals H. Tierney, J. Russlett, P. Cook, J. Gaffney, H. Hughes, severely. Corporal J. Johnson, slightly. Drummer J. Mahoney, severely. Privates J. Mc'Dermott, T. Johnston, J. Young, P. Lennon, T. Saunders, J. Jordon, W. Wheran, W. Cleary, M. Lenry, J. Leggy, J. Beckhard, J. Stephenson, P. Sullivan, Lamb, W. Carter, M. Flynn, J. O'Sullivan, J. Hearn, R. Sunnett, S. Bowen, P. O'Leary, J. Hennessy, J. Flanagan, J. Geary, C. Sullivan, J. Reed, T. Hennessy, J. Hare, P. Brennan, W. Sterling, G. Bridges, J. Kennedy, J. Strong, W. Mahoney, W. Brenghton, J. Parker, J. Hopkins, M. Dillon, J. Geary, severely.

Admiralty, Sept. 28.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Rear-Admiral Stanley Lyons, Hart., C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea:—

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, Sept. 15.

Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will have been already informed by my letters from Kertch of last June, and by my recent telegraphic messages from Constantinople, of the success which attended our arms in that part of the world, leaving the Allies undisputed masters of the Sea of Azoff, as well as of the Black Sea; that they had blown up and abandoned their last holds on the coast of Circassia; and that, after a gallant defence against an overwhelming force, they had defended Kinburn, and thus evacuate the south side of the harbour of Sebastopol, on which are situated the naval and military arsenals, the public buildings, and the town.

2. I have now to request you to inform their Lordships that the enemy has not succeeded in his endeavours to destroy all the forts on the south side. Fort Paul, it is true, is literally blown to atoms, and Fort Alexander is very much damaged; but the Quarantine Fort has not suffered considerably by the explosion of the magazine, the sea-face remaining perfect, and most of the guns being fit for use, few of these being even spiked. At Fort Nicholas the preparations for blowing it up had not been completed; and, though the flames have made some havock in the interior, the stonework appears to be unmured, and the principal part of the defences remain perfect and uninjured.

3. The five docks and the adjoining basins are magnificent, and, together with the steam machinery for filling them from the Tchernaya and for pumping them out, are in excellent order; and the resources of all kinds still remaining after the enormous expenditure during the siege, showed very plainly the importance the enemy attached to having a large depôt at the threshold of the Bosphorus.

4. The bottom of the splendid harbour is now encumbered with more than fifty sunken vessels, including eighteen sail-of-the-line and several frigates and steamers, whose menacing attitude but a short time ago materially contributed to bring on the war in which we are now engaged.

(Signed) EDMUND LYONS.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—The glorious event was celebrated with great éclat in the village of Smisby, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the 20th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman. A capital dinner was provided for the festivity by Mr. W. R. Dick and Mr. R. M. Dunn; the tricolor and union-jack floated from the church pinnacles; a Sax-horn band was engaged for the occasion; one-and-twenty powerful cannons fired salutes during the day, and all the children in the village were regaled with buns and wine. The interior of the pavilion was tastefully decorated with choice flowers and evergreens, and banners; and the tea was served here to a very large company. Dancing was then commenced with great spirit; and the amusements concluded with balloon ascents and a display of fireworks. The pavilion was brilliantly illuminated. The adjoining field, it may be interesting to add, was the [illegible] selected as the scene of the encampment in Mr. Walter Scott in his romance of "Ivanhoe."

The French Government have ordered a large quantity of Hun [illegible] garian wines for their army in the Crimea.

Such is the scarcity of hop-pickers, and symptoms appearing of the plant being deteriorated, that the "crier" went round Maidstone, the other day, calling forth all disposed for such work, with a promise of good pay.

BURNING OF "THE SANTA MARIA" FRIGATE IN SEBASTOPOL HARBOUR.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

BURNING RUSSIAN VESSELS IN SEBASTOPOL HARBOUR.

THE Engraving upon the front of this Number, and the two Illustrations upon the present page, show the destruction of two of the enemy's frigates, which were terrific episodes in the fall of the great Russian fortress. The details are as follow :—

About six o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst. one of the Russian frigates was set on fire. As the flames ran up the masts, a cloud of illuminated smoke rose to a great height, and hung over the harbour, as long as the vessel continued to burn.

The constant flashing from the guns and mortars of the batteries on shore, the shells revolving, and appearing like so many shooting stars, crossing each other in their flight, as they came from opposite sides, bursting as they neared the surface again, or showing out for an instant, in dark relief, the outlines of batteries into which they fell—rockets with their long tails of fire rushing through the sky—the continued roar of the cannonade, and a whole fleet as spectators, made up a scene that would be a fortune to a London panorama.

(For further details of this conflagration, see our Special Correspondent's letter, at page 386.)

Two days after, about two p.m. (on the 7th inst.), the Allies fired a second frigate; there was a very strong breeze at the time from the north-west, and the flames soon enveloped the vessel and spars. The masts fell during the course of the afternoon, the light from the smouldering hull being seen all through the night.

THE LATE M. BINEAU,

EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE, AND ORIGINATOR OF LOANS BY NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.

M. BINEAU was born in the year 1805, in the Department or Maine et Loire. At that time the Empire had commenced, under happy auspices. Peace and Concord were established in the interior of France, and in the exterior the genius of Napoleon conducted the *Grande Armée* against Austria. He who was destined to become one of the principal Ministers of the Napoleon dynasty heard in his cradle the songs of triumph composed in celebration of the victories of Austerlitz and Jena. A very different state of things existed when he was of an age to enter College. During the Restoration he went through a brilliant course of study, and entered the Ecole Polytechnique. For upwards of two years of unwearied assiduity he preserved a high rank in that institution which provided France with her best generals and statesmen. At the end of that term he joined a corps of Mining Engineers. Notwithstanding that he was continually occupied in rendering important services to the State in his official capacity, he found time to publish many excellent works. He devoted himself earnestly to the study of English railroads, and endeavoured by showing the progress which was being made in our country, to excite emulation in his In 1840 he was made Engineer-in-Chief. The following year the electors of the department of Maine et Loire made

BURNING OF "THE SANTA MARIA" FRIGATE IN SEBASTOPOL HARBOUR.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.

THE LATE M. BINEAU, FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE.

him their representative in the Chambre des Députés, where he placed himself under M. Thiers, among the lenient opponents of the Guizot Ministry. He was re elected several times, and up to the Revolution of 1848 continued to occupy a seat in the Centre Gauche. In the Legislative Assembly he took a prominent part in the debates relative to railways, the navigation of the interior, and finance. His delivery, and his sound simple manner of "putting a case," commanded the respect even of his most obstinate opponents. Among the measures which he brought forward, and which the Government of Louis Philippe ill-advisedly adjourned to an indefinite time, may be mentioned that of *rente* reform, which M. Bineau at length put into practice himself.

During the Republic M. Bineau continued to have a voice in the councils of the nation. He was chosen a member of the Assemblée Constituante by upwards of a hundred and twenty thousand votes. He afterwards joined the Assemblée Legislative. He was one of the first to espouse the cause of the Prince-President, and obtained, in 1849, the post of Minister of Public Works. But political embarrassments, however, distracted the attention of France from the excellent measures which the new Minister was anxious to introduce. The 2nd of December, however, opened out for M. Bineau a brilliant career. He was named Minister of Finance in the January of 1852, and had the honour of carrying two important bills. The first, the reduction of *rentes*, passed on the 14th of May, 1852, saved the nation an annual sum of eighteen millions of francs. Two years afterwards—in the month of March, 1854—the Corps Legislatif voted a loan of 250 millions of francs to defray the expenses of the war in the East. M. Bineau, instead of applying to the Bank, as he was advised, opened a national subscription. The approval of the Emperor, aided by the ability of his Minister, surmounted all the difficulties exaggerated and imagined by the advocates of banking monopoly. The plan was crowned with the most brilliant success. Ninety thousand subscribers responded at once to the appeal of the Government, and the sums raised reached in a few days double the amount which was actually required for the prosecution of the war. By this unexpected success of an undertaking which the partisans of the old system had condemned as a dangerous adventure, M. Bineau suddenly found himself a distinguished man. But fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, which wear out the soundest constitutions, at length had their effect on M. Bineau. He was compelled, by a serious illness, to retire from the Ministry, and to decline an appointment as member of the Academy of Moral Science and politics, made by the Emperor out of respect for his talents. Death at length released him from the miseries of a sick room, depriving France of one of its most able Ministers and the Emperor Napoleon of one of his staunchest friends.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO C. W. C. HUTTON, ESQ.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BART.
FROM A FAMILY PAINTING.

On the 11th September his funeral was celebrated in the beautiful church of the Madeleine with great pomp. The Maréchal Vaillant (Minister of War), M. Baroche (President of the Conseil d'Etat), M. le Comte d'Argout (Governor of the Bank of France), M. Elie de Beaumont (Inspector-General of Mines), bore the pall; while a crowd of illustrious personages gathered around the coffin. In the midst of the public rejoicings for the fall of Sebastopol, a mournful procession wended its way to the Madeleine to pay respect to the memory of a man who, to use the words of his eulogist, "while furthering the interests of the Emperor, contributed also to the prosperity of his country, and seconded, as far as was in his power, the efforts of the Allied nations."

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. CAMPBELL, BART

Major-General Sir John Campbell, Bart., whose Portrait we give above, fell heroically leading the attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June. He had held the command of the Fourth Division during the absence of Major-General Bentinck, and, on his return, gave it up, and was appointed to the command of a brigade in the expedition to Kertch and against Anapa. The evacuation of the latter place, rendering the proposed expedition for its reduction unnecessary, the brigade and Sir John Campbell were recalled to the head-quarters before Sebastopol, and he arrived on Saturday, the 16th June. It was proposed to form a second Highland Brigade, and give him the command; but, in the mean time the attack on the Malakoff and Redan was decided upon for the following

H.M. FLOATING BATTERY "GLATTON."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY T. SCOTT ARCHER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Monday, the 18th June, and the command of part of the British attack was offered to, and gladly accepted by, Sir John Campbell.

At that eventful morning the Russian party, with its reserve and support, was ready in the Quarries, under its command, anxiously but with vigilant hope awaiting the concerted signal for attack. It was given. In an instant, with their gallant General at their front, the troops, consisting of two companies of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade and the 57th Regiment, broke cover in chivalrous style, and, with loud cheers, rushed up the natural glacis towards the Redan. No sooner were they half way across it than the fire from the Redan and the Malakoff opened, and a murderous shower of grape and canister poured on them like a heavy storm of hail. They had believed the Malakoff was already in possession of the French, and did not expect this murderous reception, but they advanced undismayed by the cruel decimation of their numbers, until they found themselves checked by the ditches, or chevaux de-frise, erected in great strength on the outside of the ditch of the Redan, and which defied their attempts at destruction. Three times the devoted band was beaten back by the galling fire three times it re-formed and dashed forward; but at last it was obliged to retire, and, falling back, make the best of its way to the protection of the Quarries.

A few paces from the front of the abattis were found the bodies of Sir John Campbell and Colonel Shadforth, close to each other, with the dead and a heap of killed and wounded, and Sir John Campbell was buried on their cartridge hill, close to the quarters he had occupied all the winter. We quote the following *precis* of Sir John Campbell's connected services from a memoir which appeared in a late number of the *Naval and Military Gazette*:—

At the opening of the present war this lamented officer was appointed Brigadier-General on the Staff, and from this moment he embarked for the scene of action was ever at his post. After thirty-six years' service, through the arduous campaign of Burmah, and the changes of climate incidental to foreign quarters—from the enervating shores of the Mediterranean and West Indies to the snowy regions of North America—through the dread trial of fever at Varna, the battle of Inkerman, and the bitterness of death in the last fearful struggle, he has gone down to his grave with no other honour on his breast than the Ava medal which he won in his boyhood, and which he but lately obtained.

Sir John Campbell entered the Army as an Ensign in the 38th Regiment, in 1821, and accompanied his father, Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B., to India the same year—Sir Archibald (then Colonel) Campbell assuming the command of the 38th at the Cape, on his way out. In 1824, Sir Archibald being selected to command the forces sent to Burmah, his son was placed on his Staff, and, though very young, his conduct during the Burmese war obtained such frequent notice in General Orders that he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council. Remaining in the ceded provinces until 1830, he returned to England and joined the depôt of the 38th, but on his father's appointment to the government of New Brunswick, in 1841, he was again placed on the Staff. After this he served with his regiment in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Nova Scotia, returning from the last-named place, in command of the 38th, in 1851. He became a Major-General by a late Brevet, and was placed on the list of pensions for good service.

Sir John Campbell was born in 1807, and succeeded to his father's title and estates in 1843. In 1844 he married Margaret, only child of Colonel Crow, R.E.I.C.S. The present Baronet, Archibald Ava, was born the 27th Jan., 1844. Colonel the Hon. A. A. Spencer, of the 44th Regiment, who has been reported in the list as "slightly wounded," is married to a sister of Sir John Campbell. Captain Goodrich, Aide-de-Camp to Sir John, "severely wounded," is the only son of another sister—the widow of the late Colonel Shadgrass, 38th Regiment.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. CHARLES W. C. HUTTON.

A NUMBER of influential shareholders in the General Screw Steam Shipping Company have recently evinced their gratitude towards Mr. Charles W. C. Hutton, by the presentation of a testimonial, consisting of a Centre-piece and Salver in massive silver. Of the former we give an engraving, with a copy of the inscription —

Presented, with a Salver, to CHARLES W. C. HUTTON, Esq., by his fellow-shareholders, to testify their grateful appreciation of his untiring, talents, and successful efforts in re-establishing the financial condition of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, and otherwise promoting its future prosperity May, 1855.

Greatly enhancing the value of this spontaneous compliment, the plate, at the request of their committee, was presented on behalf of the subscribers by Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P.; since which, at a general meeting of the proprietary, Mr. Hutton has been unanimously re-elected an Auditor of the Company.

H.M. STEAM FLOATING-BATTERY "GLATTON."

THE inapplicability of our large ships of war for the attack of the Russian stone fortresses, and strongly-fortified harbours, has led to the construction of a large number of floating-batteries, some forty in number, which are very shortly to be launched against our powerful enemy. These vessels are built from one model, and are pierced for ten or twelve guns; except two batteries, the *Glatton* and the *Trusty*, which are pierced for sixteen guns. We have engraved the *Glatton*, built by Messrs. Green, already afloat, and which, by the latest news, reached Gibraltar on the 10th inst., on her way to the Black Sea.

We agree with the writer of a paper in the *Artizan*, that these floating-batteries are "awkward, but formidable-looking things." Their dimensions are :—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between the perpendiculars	172	6
Breadth extreme	43	8
Depth in hold	14	7
Draught	7	9
Tonnage	1469 tons	

The two decks (the lower one to be the fighting deck) are of 9-inch oak, resting on 10½ in. by 10½ in. beams, placed 1 ft. 9 in. apart from centre to centre, and supported in the middle by stanchions of iron hinged at the top, so as to be struck or hung up when in action. The frames, iron plates, and planking of the sides (the iron a solid mass 3 feet thick; the iron plates outside being 4 in. thick, planed on their edges, placed close together, and bolted to the woodwork with 1¼ in. bolts. The port-holes are 3ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 10 in., and (says the *Artizan*) "look much larger than absolutely necessary, and too large for the aim of the enemy to give us that confidence we could wish: nor can we entertain the opinion that these decks are either shot or shell proof; and why such things as these should be completely equipped and rigged, we cannot, for the life of us, divine. The Admiralty is decidedly masting-mad."

The engines of these batteries are of 150-horse power, non-condensing, and have four tubular boilers with two furnaces in each; the boilers being of a cylindrical form, with flat ends, and capable of working up to a very high pressure. These batteries have been fitted with a screw, of 8 feet diameter, in the usual place; but other two, one on each side, will now be added to give more propelling power; the shallow draught and small area of the screw, in consequence of the necessarily small diameter, rendering this addition necessary: for, with a pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch, and the engines making 130 revolutions per minute, the speed attained was but a little over three knots per hour.

The *Glatton*, Captain Arthur Cumming, and the *Meteor*, 14, Captain F. B. Sevmour, left Plymouth on the 23rd. We gather from the letter of one of the crew of the *Glatton*, that, on her touching at Brest, some of our officers complained to the master shipwright there that they could not steer the battery, even when they were towed at 5½ knots. The shipwright replied that the French battery *Tonnant* was alike unmanageable, until two rudders were put, one on each quarter, when she steered perfectly well. After leaving Brest a leak was discovered in the *Glatton*, aft, near the shaft. The writer of the above letter says:—"It rises in about a bucket a minute; but that is nothing to those who sail in batteries." The addition of a rudder was tried—first the after leeboard was lashed up and down the after boat's davit, to act as a quarter rudder; and this not answering well, one of the gun davits was jilted by hooking it "into the stern-post like a swinging boom to a ship's side goose-neck fastened, pieces of board being nailed on to the end, and guys taken to the after cats' heads on each quarter. The ship always carried a starboard helm, so this, roused well on and belayed, had a wonderful effect." They had fine weather across the bay until the evening of the 29th, when the cables all parted, and the ship was in a heavy swell. The steam was got up immediately, and the fires were kept banked up; she rolled in the trough of the sea, until the steam was up, going whichever way she liked; but, when the steam was up, they managed to steam along pretty fair.

The award of persons competent to form an opinion upon the merits of these Batteries, does not appear to be in their favour. A well-informed writer in the *Hampshire Advertiser*, says of the *Glatton* and *Meteor*:—

They will neither sail, steam, stay, nor steer, with satisfaction or dependence; and as quarters for a healthy ship's company, they are certain hot-beds for fever, sickness, or suffocation. Men employed in the magazines of these ships, after working a short time, have been hauled up senseless. Ventilation is the only remedy that can do the crews any good, and this can only be obtained by the utter metamorphosis of the ships. They have no keels, and what is to prevent them from toppling over when they get their batteries on board, we cannot see.

The writer in the *Artizan* strongly protests "against masting such things as these batteries, as only offering targets to the enemy, and giving him the license to do a maximum of mischief in a minimum of time, by bringing it all down about the ears of those on board, and perhaps silencing the battery entirely, or fighting under the peril of setting fire to the wreck; not to mention the greater number of men which such a system of equipment requires; while their steam power and other assistance which they might have would surely be sufficient to carry them to the scene of their operations, and then leave them to their own power."

A few words may be added as to the name *Glatton*, which some of our contemporaries have oddly misprinted "Glutton." Towards the close of the last century, in 1795, nine Indiamen were purchased by the Government for war purposes, and one of these was named *Glatton* by her owner, probably from the place of the same name in Huntingdonshire. On July 16, 1796, her Majesty's ship *Glatton*, Captain Prilloge, of 1256 tons, 56 guns, carrying twenty-eight 68-pounders on her lower deck, unsuccessfully engaged, single handed, a squadron of French ships, with the loss of only two men wounded, the enemy losing 70 in killed and wounded, and a sunk frigate. The largest of the French frigates was 300 or 400 tons larger than the *Glatton*. "It is in memory of this exploit," says a correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, "that the Admiralty have called one of the new floating batteries the *Glatton*. May she be equally successful against the Russians."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 23 ... 17th Sunday after Trinity
MONDAY, Oct. 1—St. Remigius Archbishop of Rheims
TUESDAY, 2 ... London University opened, 1828
WEDNESDAY, 3 ... Cork St. Michael
THURSDAY, 4 ... New Police Act, 1839
FRIDAY, 5 ... Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, born 1717
SATURDAY, 6—St. Faith ... Louis Philippe crowned, 1775.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1855.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
4 40	5 30	6 18	7 5	7 52	8 39	9 26
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
5 0	5 50	6 38	7 25	8 12	8 59	9 46

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SEBASTOPOL.

We have received, direct from Sebastopol, from our several CORRESPONDENTS and ARTISTS,

SPLENDID PICTURES
OF
THE STORMING AND BURNING
OF
SEBASTOPOL.

We are also informed by those gentlemen that by successive posts they will forward to us Drawings and Sketches of the INTERIOR and RUINS of SEBASTOPOL. These, as we receive them, will appear from week to week in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Price 5d., with a Supplement Gratis every week.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

IT is equally due to the gallant Englishmen whose lives have been wasted on the blood-stained Redan, and for whose want of success in their terrible task a cruelly untrue reason may be assigned, as it is to the nation which sent them forth to the struggle, that the history of that day's work should be well understood wherever the name of Sebastopol is named. We have before us the despatch of General Simpson, which was waited for so anxiously, and which so little rewarded the expectants; we have the communications of the Correspondent of this Journal, who outstripped every one of his colleagues, and supplied the first details which reached this country; and we have the letters of the gentlemen who furnish our contemporaries with information from the Crimea. After addressing ourselves to an examination and comparison of all these documents, we arrive at a conclusion which, painful as it may be, is a thousand times better than the suspicion that British soldiers failed in their duty, or that the flag of Britain received spot or stain.

As every line recording the deeds and sufferings of the victors of Sebastopol will be read with the most intense interest, it is not necessary to present here any general summary of the operation. Who in England cannot recount the story of the final day, from the first opening of that awful fire, to the yet more terrible spectacle of the flames raging and roaring over the lost city? Assuming, therefore, that we write upon points whose connection with the history of the day is well understood, let us ask the reader to place himself, not where our heroic officers are leading their men to the assault,—not where the overpowering forces of the Russians are bearing downwards and backwards the scant numbers of their assailants; but to the trench where sits, muffled in his cloak, an English Commander, who is fast losing the most splendid opportunity that has for forty years been afforded to a British General.

The signal rockets had not yet ascended from Chapman's attack, and General Simpson was possibly considering with what phrases he should mention in his despatch what men he had selected for the service. "I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honour of the assault from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground." Such was the form into which he finally threw his recital. Was there nobody, even a that eleventh hour, to point out to the General that the attack about to be made, which had been previously attempted in an unhappy hour by Lord Raglan, was against a tremendously strong fortification, and one which could not only be defended by the best troops of Russia, but one which from its construction actually gave, on mathematical principles, an overmastering power to any defenders, and one which could only be confronted by almost preternatural valour in the assailants? Was there no one to remind him, next, that the very reason he assigned for selecting these particular divisions for this heroic achievement, was that which should have exempted them from it namely, the long and severe service, which had in great part sacrificed their original material, and substituted raw recruits for veteran soldiers? Did his eye never glance to his "reserve" those terrible Highlanders, who never failed in an onslaught while enough of them survived to raise the Highland cry—and did it not occur to him that to those indomitable soldiers, and not to unskilful and inexperienced recruits, should be committed the honour of England? It would seem not, for up flew the trenches as the Russian parapet up soared the signal rockets, and the British stormers rushed to their death.

Their intimate knowledge of the ground was the reason for their selection. In five minutes two hideous tests proved the rottenness of this excuse for a fatal blunder. Our own Correspondent says:—"The distance our men had to cover, when they issued from the advanced trenches, *was much greater* than all had expected. It measured 287 paces, along every inch of which they were assailed by a heavy fire of musketry." The *Times* Correspondent bears out this statement, remarking, also, upon the proximity to which the French had worked their attack, so that they almost sprang, at a bound, upon the enemy, while we had the fearful distance to traverse. But our men rushed on to the ditch, and their "intimate knowledge of the ground" was again shown. "It was not very wide," but they had not known how wide; their ladders were *too short*, and they were obliged to descend the fifteen feet and scramble up on the other side.

There is no need to dwell on the sad, yet glorious story. The Redan was gallantly and nobly won. Even these raw recruits, supported by some veteran comrades, and led by officers whose heroism has scarcely been equalled and never surpassed in history, seized the Redan. Crowds of Russians hurried up, and opened a merciless fire upon the English, who were slaughtered rapidly but did not think of flying, though amid the bewildering terrors of the fight, and with leaders with whose persons many of them have hardly had time to become acquainted, they did not make that one desperate charge which older soldiers would have dared and which might have saved the day. They fell on all sides; but a reinforcement—such as at that instant the French were hurrying up to their own stormers—would have secured the victory. Messenger after messenger was dispatched for help; each was wounded; but where was the eye that should have been upon the fray and rendered messengers needless? Where was the military instinct—where was the common sense, that should have told a General that 1500 men could not hold their own against the overwhelming thousands who had been brought against them? No supports were sent, or only a few "driblets," that straggled up, and added to the confusion and carnage. Finally, the noble Colonel Windham extricated himself from the *mêlée*, and miraculously escaped to demand succour. The answer of General Codrington was, "Do you think you really can do anything with such supports as I can afford?" Hastily taking what was thus reluctantly offered, Colonel Windham hurried to the aid of his men; but it was too late. The Russians had forced them from the Redan. They were slaughtered, crushed, mutilated; a few only escaping under cover of our fire. Thus the Redan was lost!

But Englishmen were wont never to be beaten, or never to know that they were so. Where was the reserve, to dash upon the exulting Russians, and regain the honours of the day? General Simpson did not send it, as "the trenches were, subsequently to this attack, *so crowded with troops*, that I was *unable to organise* a second assault." The Duke of Wellington declared that if 30,000 soldiers were placed in Hyde-park, he did not believe there were twenty officers in our army who could take them out of it. General Simpson evidently is not one of the possible twenty. By his own showing he could not clear his trenches for a necessary assault.

Is it necessary to state in terms the conclusion at which we, in common with all who read the despatches from the Crimea, must arrive? There is neither spot nor stain on the flag of England, and no breath of suspicion must tarnish the renown of her devoted soldiers. They went to their death,—fought gallantly, and died like heroes. The deeds of such gallant men as Colonel Windham make the hearts of Englishmen glow with pride and affection; and if they do not atone for the errors of such evidently incompetent men as General Simpson, they prove that if younger officers had but a chance, the honour of England need fear no stain. Of the Commander whose culpable blunder selected the untried ranks for the most perilous service; whose still more grievous error or negligence left them to be slaughtered, unaided, upon the lost Redan, and in its bloody ditch; and whose self-confessed unskilfulness forbade him to avenge their deaths and regain their conquest, what further shall we say? While we write we are compelled to call him

Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Army in the Crimea; but we trust the telegraphic wires will speedily convey a message to intrust the command to other hands.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING is to be offered up to-morrow in all the churches of the kingdom, for the signal success which, under the blessing of Almighty God, has befallen the arms of the Allies, in the just and necessary war which they have been reluctantly compelled to wage against the Emperor of Russia. Our country is not like France and Sardinia, in which there is but one form of Christianity. Amongst us all forms and kinds of dissent are not only tolerated, but stand upon a perfect equality before the law. It is, therefore, competent for any body of Christians, or others, amongst us to refuse to join in the solemn act of National Prayer and Thanksgiving in which the members of the Established Churches of England and Scotland will think their high duty and privilege, nay, really as pure Christians, but as true patriots, to participate. But we do not imagine that any sect amongst us will stand aloof on this occasion. The great mass in which the country is engaged is a war that appeals to no sectarianism; but is based upon the fundamental principle of all religion—the support of the inoffensive weak against the brutal attack of the rights of humanity against usurping spoliation . . and of the independence of letter spans. the Bread the mechanical as a Power that has broken all laws, divine and human, for the attainment of its selfish and unprincipled objects. One Protestant and two Roman Catholic countries are leagued with a Mahometan State, against a nation of Greek schism of the not on a doctrinal question of religion—but on a broad question of international right and justice. The British people with a unanimity never before witnessed either in war or in peace have supported, and will continue to support, the struggle, with all the energy and resources of the nation. In this Thanksgiving to the Great Disposer of Events for the success that has so far attended their efforts and those of their allies, they will forget for once the minor differences of religious opinion that continue to separate them, and join with fervent piety—each in their own form of worship—in the solemn Thanksgiving which the Queen has enjoined upon the Churches of England and Scotland, and recommended by her and their example to all other religious bodies within her realms. Thanksgivings have often been rendered to Heaven for success in a bad cause. No feeling of this kind will diminish the moral beauty of the spectacle which the country will exhibit to-morrow. The prayers which will then ascend to the Throne of Grace, will be prayers unsullied by any selfish consideration. Great Britain has no objects to serve in the war but those of Right, and can gain nothing by it but the triumph of Civilisation—and consequently of Peace. It is for Peace that they have taken up arms, and the people may hope—with the continued blessing of Heaven upon their arms—that Peace will in due time issue from the conflict, and be no more broken in the days of this generation.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. Hazel, to St. Peter's, Wallingford; the Rev. T. W. Goodlake, to Broughton Poggs-cum-Filkins, Oxfordshire; the Rev C. Lowndes, to Hartwell, with Little Hampden, Bucks.; the Rev. H. H. Woods, to Tidmarsh, Berkshire; the Rev. Joseph Baker, to Newchurch-near Tenbury. *Vicarages:* the Rev. J. H. Milne, to Thatcham, with Greenham and Midgham, Berkshire; the Rev. R. E. Hollinshed, to North Moreton, Berkshire; the Rev. H. L. Dodds, to Stretton Magna, near Leicester. *Incumbencies:* the Rev. J. Taylor, to St. John's-in-the-Vale, Keswick; the Rev. D. Thomas, to Penmachno, Carnarvonshire.

IRON CHURCHES.—To-morrow, the 30th inst., the Iron Church erected in the Vicarage grounds at Kensington will be opened by Archdeacon Sinclair. It is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of 600 persons, and is the first sacred edifice of this material put up in the metropolis. The arrangements for its erection have been paid for by subscription to the contractors, Messrs. Hemming and Co. of the Clift Iron-works, Isle.

THE FRENCH LOSSES.—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains particulars of the French loss. Our allies have 5 Generals killed, 4 wounded, and 6 confused; 24 superior officers killed, 20 wounded, and 6 missing. 104 subaltern officers killed, 224 wounded, and 8 missing. 1439 sous officers and soldiers killed, 6239 wounded, and 1402 missing. Total Frenchmen, 7841.

PRUSSIA AND THE REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS.—The *New Prussian Gazette* states that it can announce with certainty that the statement made by the *Independance Belge*, as to the Cabinet of Berlin having demanded of the Western Powers to resume negotiations, is not true. The statement had previously been contradicted, but was on Monday repeated by the Belgian journal in the most absolute manner. The point is one on which the *New Prussian Gazette* is likely to be peculiarly well informed; but on Tuesday the *Independance* returns to the charge, to declare that its original statement was strictly accurate, and that whoever believes he may contradict it is misled.

THE NEW SEBASTOPOL.—Nicolaieff will be the main spot at which the commercial navigation of the Black Sea will continue to be concentrated, as at present it is. People began to see now that Sebastopol, on account of the difficulty of communication with the mainland, was by far too advanced a post for the maritime power of Russia, the defence of which becomes every difficult from the moment that the fleet is compelled to inactivity. It is reserved for the Emperor Alexander to give a fresh development to the Russian navy in the Black Sea. It is understood to be the intention of Government hereafter to build none but steam-ships of war, of all sizes, up to 131 guns, like the *Wellington*. A vessel of the description (war steamer) will be finished building at Nicolaieff this year. In addition to the nine of seventy-eight vessels of the same rate of gun—and flagship blockhouses for the defence of the coast are to be looked on for the future as an indispensable constituent of the navy.—*Letter from St. Petersburg.*

THE INTERIOR OF THE REDAN.—My first entry into the interior, on the morning after its abandonment, was made by a bridge of broken fascines and gabions laid hastily over the dead bodies that had just been gathered into the ditch for burial, which has since been done by levelling over them a portion of the parapet above. The ground was everywhere filled the work from end to end with the outer surface, and the thin covering of earth which now conceals them from view barely falls below the summit of the low bank in front. What first struck one in passing in (as one made by our sappers through the broad parapet was the unusual solidity and strength of this last, averaging thirty or thirty-five feet along its entire front. On such a solid mass of gabions, fascines, sandbags, and earth, I need hardly say that artillery of even the heaviest calibre could have no sensible effect: sixty-eight or ninety-eight pound shot might enter, but they could not penetrate. Compared with this massive structure of mud and wicker-work, the thickest of our own or the French works is as paper to a deal board. Then within, besides the great superiority of their mantlets, strong ropen curtains hung across the embrasures to shelter the gunners from the besiegers' fire. No embrasure that we ever provided for their artillerymen when not actually working the guns, in little retreats proof against any but the very heaviest sighters of shell. But these, again, are nothing when compared with the shot and shell proof chambers for the shelter of larger bodies of troops, which abound throughout the work. I dived into several of these half subterranean waiting-rooms, and found many of them fitted up with fireplaces, cooking conveniences, benches, and other small furniture, whilst in others of smaller dimensions and which had evidently been occupied by the officers, there were in addition bedsteads, chairs, tables, and in some even handsomely glazed cupboards, containing empty wine-bottles, and other tokens of their occupants' regard for creature comforts. On a shelf in one of them I lighted on a cheap Farringdon-street reprint of "Paul Clifford," and an old copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—In letter with sundry engravings of scenes from the siege.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

M. Maelzel, the maker of several hundred automata, lately expired at Vienna. His Panharmonicon, composed of an orchestra of 42 automaton musicians, who executed with perfect precision the overtures of "Don Giovanni," of "Mozart; of "Iphigénie en Aulide," of Gluck; and of the "Vestale," of Spontini; as well as a number of airs from various operas, was long exhibited in the principal cities of Europe.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

It is report that the Allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria and defeated the Russians is not confirmed, but the prevailing impression is that the Russians will make their way northward as soon as possible. A letter from Berlin of the 23rd says:—

Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince Gortschakoff will soon evacuate the forts on the north side of Sebastopol. These forts, since the destruction of the Russian fleet and the naval establishments, are only strategic points. We are informed people say that if the Russian General should think it desirable to concentrate his forces in the interior of the Crimea, he will not leave in the rear the garrisons of the forts.

A letter from Vienna of the 22nd, in the *Independance* of Brussels, says:—

From the accounts which have been received here it would appear that the Allies are actively preparing for a campaign, and doubtless they have it in contemplation to force the Russian line of defence of Tschernker Kermean, or, in other words, to make a diversion against Bagtcheserai. This town, which contains 10,000 houses, and 16,000 inhabitants, is the station of the reserve in the Russian army which holds the platform of the Belbec.

The *Patrie* says:—

Since the hussars retreated in the north they have constantly sent us bombs and shell. It must not, in fact, be believed that we are actually out of the reach of the batteries situated on the edge of the northern roadstead and loose their projectiles, which at a greater distance, and at is therefore very easy for those on the south to reach the town. It is useful to add, that any offensive attempt on the part of the Russians is impossible.

THE WAR IN ASIA

A despatch from Vienna, Thursday, says:—"Kars is greatly straitened for provisions. The garrison is eating horseflesh."

A despatch from Trieste, Sept. 27, states that the Anglo-Turkish Contingent will go to Trebizond, and be placed under the command of Omer Pasha.

TREBIZOND, Sept. 6.—The Russians have abandoned the neighbourhood of Erzeroum, and are at Malagh-leiman.

THE BALTIC FLEET

A telegraphic despatch from Dantzic states that the *Bulldog* arrived there with the mails on Friday (yesterday), and that all the high-pressure block-ship had left for England.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday night with advices from Calcutta to the 24th August; Bombay, 29th; Shanghai, 2nd; Canton, 8th; Hong-Kong, 10th. The Santal rebellion continues, but the rebels are beginning to give way. 50,000 rebels are collected in Beerbloom. The bill for granting a charter to the Oriental Gas Company has passed a second reading. Lord Elphinstone has returned to Bombay. Lord Dalhousie remains at the Neilgherries. The parties of China hold under their control a coast line of 2000 miles in the ten districts of Hoonan and Oopack. The rebels are in great strength, and the trade of Canton is very restricted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Sept. 21	29.[illegible]6	71.2	49.1	59.5	+ 3.1	91	W.	0.00
" 22	29.[illegible]7	74.6	45.2	58.2	+ 1.9	85	E.N.E.	0.00
" 23	29.[illegible]0	77.3	47.0	62.1	+ 5.6	77	N.E.	0.00
" 24	29.[illegible]0	65.2	42.2	54.0	— 2.3	77	N.	0.00
" 25	29.[illegible]1	67.2	46.2	54.6	— 1.1	72	E.S.E.	0.01
" 26	29.[illegible]9	65.7	43.5	54.1	— 1.1	76	N.E.	0.00
" 27	29.[illegible]2	72.1	47.0	59.0	+ 3.6	85	"	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer has varied during the week from 29.43 inches on the 25th, to 29.82 inches on the 27th. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.21 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 55°8—being 0°3 above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 32°3—being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer, 77°3, on the 23rd; and the lowest, 29°8, on the 27th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 23°0.

The weather during the week was fine and clear, the sky being almost wholly free from cloud. Fog was prevalent during the morning of the 27th.

Lewisham, 28th September, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1658 children were registered in London: of these, 841 were boys and 817 girls—exceeding their average of the ten preceding years by 148 and 149 respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 931 (viz., 468 males and 463 females)—a number which indicates a satisfactory condition of the public health, and a decrease of about 100 on each of the three previous weeks. To diseases of the zymotic class 239 deaths are attributed: of these 72 are due to diarrhœa, 59 to scarlatina, 16 to hooping-cough, and 11 to small-pox; to diseases of the tubercular class, 136—of these 115 are due to consumption; to diseases of the heart, 55; to diseases of the respiratory organs, 88; to diseases of the digestive organs, 53; to diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 100—of these 34 were caused by convulsions, and 24 by apoplexy; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 25 deaths are referred.

THE SUNDAY BEER BILL AND THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—A dinner was given on Wednesday night, at Highbury Barn, by the Licensed Victuallers' Metropolitan and Provincial Defence Association, to celebrate their first anniversary, and to commemorate the passing of the new Sunday Beer Bill. The large room of Highbury Barn was literally crowded with guests, many of whom were ladies in ball costume, a notice having been given that when the dinner was over the tables would be removed and dancing would commence. Between 600 and 700 persons sat down to dinner. There were, amongst others, the Hon. F. H. Berkeley, M.P., who occupied the chair; Mr. Cobbett, M.P., Mr. Brady, M.P., Mr. Wakley, M.P., Mr. W. Harvey, and a number of gentlemen forming deputations from various parts of the country. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Cobbett, M.P., in proposing the health of her Majesty's Ministers, who had given every facility for the passing of the Sunday Beer Bill, said the name of Lord Palmerston was, of course, particularly identified. Lord Palmerston was responsible for the present war, which was the work of; his predecessors, but he had shown spirit and consistency in carrying it on, and, he trusted, would conduct it to a termination which would be for the interest of England and Europe. The company was afterwards addressed by Mr. Wakley, the Hon. F. Berkeley, and other gentlemen.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The committee of this association are actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements, through their agents, for the holding of sectional meetings in the city, metropolis, and the principal towns throughout the country, in furtherance of the objects of the association, previous to the expected reassembling of Parliament.

THE VICTORIA-PARK ENCROACHMENTS.—On Monday morning notices were posted round the eastern parts of London, convening a meeting in Bishop Bonner's-fields, Bethnal-green, on Sunday afternoon next (to-morrow), at two o'clock, for the purpose of considering the question relative to the threatened encroachments upon the ornamental portion of Victoria-park. A meeting was also called for Sunday last, and a great number of respectable inhabitants assembled in the inclosure of the Park, but the proceedings were interrupted by one of the constables. A demonstration is likewise to take place to-morrow, and a large body of police has been ordered to be in attendance.

SWEARING IN OF THE NEW SHERIFFS YESTERDAY.—At half-past one o'clock on Friday, a Special Court of Aldermen was held in the Common-hall of the Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor presided, when Alderman Kennedy and Alderman Rose, the newly-elected Sheriffs for the City of London and Middlesex, were introduced, and took and subscribed the customary oaths; Mr. Stone, the senior Under-Sheriff, also taking the usual oaths for the due administration of his office. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Sheriffs were conducted to the Court of Aldermen, and invited to take their seats within the Bar. The Sheriffs, previously to being sworn in, entertained the Masters, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Clockmakers and Spectacle-makers' Company, as also a select circle of friends, to breakfast, at the Albion Tavern.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with the youthful members of the Royal family, continue to enjoy excellent health amid the morning cares of their Highland home. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia remains the guest of the Queen, and accompanies her Majesty and the Prince in the field sports which the fine weather has enabled them to make almost daily in the vicinity of Balmoral.

On Tuesday se'nnight the Queen, with his Royal Highness Prince, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, drove to Birkhall, and from thence to the Lynn of Dee. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses alighted at the Ponies at the Ford of Inchnabarnie, and rode to Balmoral.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and attended by Viscountess Canning, rode out on Deeside. His Royal Highness the Prince, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, went to the hill for deer. Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld, had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and by his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, drove to Corriemulzie, and thence to the Lynn of Quoich, returning home by Invercauld, where her Majesty honoured Mrs. Farquharson with a visit. Lady Agnes Duff, with Lady Duff, received her Majesty at Corriemulzie. The Duke of Argyll arrived to relieve the Earl Granville as Minister in attendance.

On Friday her Majesty, with her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, rode out on Deeside. His Royal Highness the Prince, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, rode out on the neighbourhood of the Castle. Dr. Sutherland, the Queen's Physician, made daily inquiries into the sanitary condition of the Camp. The Queen, attended by the Princess Royal, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Hon. Miss Cadogan, drove to Loch Muick, and thence to the Glassalt Shiel, where they were met by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who had driven to Loch Muick and the Glassalt Shiel by another route. Her Majesty and the Royal party returned to Balmoral by the Glassalt Shiel and Loch Muick.

On Saturday her Majesty held a Privy Council at Balmoral. His Royal Highness the Prince, the Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Argyll, and Viscount Canning, were present. On the same day her Majesty received in audience by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Royal, Sir Frederick William of Prussia, drove on to the interior of the Queen's Cairn, and returned by the north side of the Loch Muick.

On Monday her Majesty, the Queen, with his Royal Highness the Prince, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, rode out by the Glen Girnock, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, drove to the Ain-a-Guaach, and rode thence on horseback to Loch Muick and the Glen Lui.

On Tuesday her Majesty held a Privy Council at Balmoral. His Royal Highness the Prince, the Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Argyll, and Viscount Canning, were present. On the same day her Majesty received in audience by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Royal, Sir Frederick William of Prussia, drove on to the interior of the Queen's Cairn, returning by the north side of the Loch Muick.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has returned to town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood, Sussex.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary are about to leave Kew on a tour of visits in the provinces.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, have recently joined the ex Queen Amelie, and the members of the ex-Royal family of France, at Claremont, from Germany.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

Upon the two ensuing pages we engrave three illustrations. 1. The retreat of the Russians from the burning town of Sebastopol; and, 2 and 3, the destruction of two of the most important forts. These incidents are minutely described in the letters of our Special Correspondent. We here give the details by the artists of the respective sketches:—

EVACUATION OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL BY THE RUSSIANS.

At daylight on Sunday morning, Sept. 9, 1855, the Russians were seen to be in full retreat, crossing in a continued stream by their bridge to the north side; they had sunk their ships—the masts of which were sticking above water, one large line-of-battle ship had not quite gone down, but lay with her upper high out of the water. Before leaving, the Russians had set fire to the forts and buildings behind them, and the smoke had risen and formed into a dense mass of cloud over the harbour. The morning was calm, with a light air from S.E., which brought off with it a disagreeable smell from the burning town.

The Russians effected their passage across in the most orderly manner, Fort Constantine and the batteries on the north side firing from time to time. By about eight o'clock (a.m.) they appeared to have all got over, and soon after they removed the bridge. The smoke previously prevented our seeing the batteries of the Allies, but from the shot falling into the water it was evident that the enemy were not going over without serious interruption. It should be mentioned that they had not destroyed their steamers, some of which could be actively employed in assisting the retreat.

At about eleven o'clock a boat went over, and some men from her set fire to the poop of the two-decker (which was sunk near the south side), and it afterwards burnt right down to the water.

Throughout the day the whole presented a grand and constantly changing spectacle, which it was almost impossible to turn from for a moment. The weather being only partially cloudy, bursts of sunshine at times came out, lighting up some portions, leaving others indistinct and in shade, while the most striking and warm appearance, constant explosions taking place; one of the grandest of these being the blowing up of Fort St. Paul,—the masses of stone being thrown from it to a great distance across the harbour; this single explosion reducing in a moment the whole of the massive building to a heap of rubbish.

DESTRUCTION OF FORTS PAUL AND ALEXANDER.

On Saturday, 8th September, the assault was given at half-past twelve. The Russians opened fire from Fort Constantine, the batteries extending along the north shore, inside the Fort, the line-of-battle ships moored across the mouth of the harbour, and the steamers. At twenty minutes past one, the French flag was seen upon the redoubted Malakoff, where, amid showers of shot, shell, and Minie bullets, it continued to wave. Once it disappeared for a while, but some daring spirit planted it again, and the *Hannibal* confirmed the good news by a signal, "The French flag is on the Malakoff." We plainly saw the English charge into the Redan. Back they came in still unbroken wave. They rallied formed under a small hillock, charged again and again; at last, success rewarded their determined valour, and they established themselves in the Redan, almost at the same moment that saw our brave Allies in possession of the Malakoff. Fresh columns, to point, from hill to hill, flashed and roared the guns. The mortar-vessels in Streletzka Creek played on Forts Alexander and Nicholas, sometimes dropping a shell as far as the Russian ships. At four o'clock the sheers was observed on fire; the Russians were now clothed in flame, while, the burnt more lurid as night drew near. Around these fiery centres were seen the dark figures, like those of bright stars, the rapid discharges of musketry. Extending lower down, in the direction of the dockyard buildings, this fusillade appeared to be as rapidly returned, clearly proving that the Allies were in the town, and stoutly fighting to drive out the Russians. It was a fearful hand-to-hand struggle, mid flame and smoke and storm and darkness. When morning broke the large ships had disappeared; the Russians had sunk them as they lay. They were employed in bringing their wounded people across the bridge of boats; one or two steamers then came to destroy this bridge, leaving the great Fort Alexander in flames, with its two hundred guns. After this, the steamers, six in number, crossed over to the northern shore, ranged themselves inside Fort Constantine, and commenced the process of the guns, and those of the powerful batteries beside and beyond it, keeping their steam up. At ten o'clock, the telegraph informed the Admiral that the French were in the Malakoff, the English in the Redan, Garden Batteries and Dockyard buildings, and that the enemy was running away in the direction of Mackenzie's Farm.

A Russian officer of Engineers was taken prisoner at the Malakoff: he told his captors they need give themselves no further trouble, for as soon as the Malakoff was taken the Admiral had orders to force further opposition: he was right, the south side contained no live Russians; it was on fire, and frequent terrific explosions were seen and heard. At eleven o'clock a flag of truce appeared on the top of Fort Constantine, and a boat came out with a flag of truce at her bow. Two French boats pulled in to meet her; a parley was held, which lasted about eight minutes; the boats returned, and the white flag was hauled down.

During the whole of Saturday it was blowing a gale, with a very heavy sea on the Malakoff was taken the Admiral had all ready for going in—carpets up, things packed up and sent below—but it would have been madness to weigh in such weather. Few of the best steamers could have stemmed the wind and sea, and several ships must have been risked or lost on a dead lee shore. Even had they gone in they would not have effected any thing in saving the lives of the Allied troops; they might have injured the ships, which the Russians themselves sunk in the night time. The whole town is on fire, and every hour is marked by some tremendous explosion, shaking even our ships and spreading out its dark feathery masses, dotted with lighter patches from bursting shells into the lurid air.

SEBASTOPOL, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9.—THE RUSSIANS RETREATING OVER THEIR BRIDGE—VESSEL

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

(Continued from Supplement, page 367.)

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 15, 1855.

THE capture of the Malakoff, and failure of the attacks on the Redan and works of Careening Bay were not the only episodes of the day on which the Allies finally established a footing in the heart of the Russian defences. General Pelissier had combined his attack in such a manner as to prevent the enemy from concentrating heavy masses against any point of our approach. It had been previously concerted that, whilst the Black Batteries, Malakoff and Redan were assaulted at noon, storming columns should be moved against the Central Bastion and the Flagstaff Redoubt on the western side of Sebastopol. Had all these attacks been simultaneous, success would probably have crowned the efforts of the Allies on more than one point, and the French might have established a firm footing on the west, whilst we effected a lodgment on the Redan. The operations were not undertaken simultaneously, perhaps because the Commanders were unwilling to risk the loss of life consequent upon failure, had we been repulsed at all points. The Malakoff was therefore stormed first, and the attacks on other points undertaken after. The consequence was that time was given to the Russians to make preparations, which rendered their resistance effectual on all but the first point, spiritedly carried and maintained by the French.

My last letter was interrupted somewhat suddenly by the close of the mail, and I was unable to complete the narrative of all the incidents o the 8th. The failure of the French storm of the Central Bastion remains therefore to be recorded. The columns, concentrated in close proximity to the work, were formed at an early part of the day; but the signal to storm was not given till two o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had an imposing force, concentrated in expectation of the attack, as the fierce bombardment, kept up for sixty-two hours on the left by the French, had led him to anticipate the most powerful assault there. In consequence of this 30,000 men were moved to that point, while the deficiencies on the proper left of the position were made good by draughing the 14th Division into the town. The storming parties of the French rushed firmly on to the assault, and effected a lodgment in the Central Bastion

SEBASTOPOL, SEPTEMBER 9.—FORT ALEXANDER ON FIRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

AND THE TOWN AND FORTS IN FLAMES.—SKETCHED FROM H.M.S. "ST. JEAN D'ACRE," BY O. W. BRIERLY.

after a short and spirited combat. The Russians were either killed or driven out, and left the work in the hands of the stormers; but this success was momentary. Heavy masses were speedily advanced to the front, which engaged the assaulting party with all the advantage of freshness. The contest then assumed a close and deadly aspect, and the French, overpowered by a downpour of missiles of every description, were forced to draw back in the same way as our stormers had retired from the Redan. A short time elapsed, and the red forms of our allies were observed falling back over the parapets of the Central Bastion, jumping down into the ditch, and scrambling up the counterscarp. A momentary panic was then visible, in the midst of which the French General in command (whose name I regret to be unable to record) rallied his men in the most gallant manner, and led them a second time to the assault. This second effort was apparently as irresistible as the first, and the stormers again made their way into the body of the work, notwithstanding prodigious efforts on the part of the Russians. Another struggle in the bastion followed, and, fresh supports coming up to the enemy, the French again wavered, and, failing in ammunition, assailed by stones, cold grape, and pickaxes, they were finally forced out of the work, and the Russians left masters of the field. This was the only action fought on the western side of Sebastopol, the attack on the Flagstaff Bastion having been abandoned after the failure of that on the Central Redoubt.

One grand result compensated the Allies for the carnage which had marked the operations of the day. The Malakoff taken, gave us such a hold over the remainder of the town, that it was obvious the Russians could not remain there. The movements of the French Generals on this successful point were vigorous and decisive. They turned not only the first, but also the second line of the Russian defence, exposing the rear of the Redan to a sweeping fire, which was immediately opened from the Malakoff with the guns captured in the place, and those which had been dragged into the redoubt in rear of the stormers. At sunset every disposition had been made to maintain the advantages obtained, and a dropping fire from the Russians in the Karabelnaia suburb alone told where isolated contests showed the despairing energies of the besieged pitted against the persevering efforts of the besiegers. Gradually, as the gloom night spread its dark mantle over the town, a mournful silence suc-

SEBASTOPOL, SEPTEMBER 9.—THE BLOWING UP OF FORT PAUL.—(SEE PAGE 375.)

ceeded to the roar of battle, and songs of victory alone broke the stillness of the atmosphere as the wind moaned amongst the innumerable tents of the Allied Camps, and swiftly drove heavy lowering clouds over the dark grey of the sky. The crowds which had assembled on the hills, hovering round and swooping at times upon the wayworn soldiers who straggled from the field to give the details of the victory, gradually thinned and disappeared. A hum as of masses moving through Sebastopol was then heard, and presently portentous clouds of smoke were seen to issue from the houses which lay clustered along the sides of the harbour. From the base of the columns of smoke flames then began to issue, and as midnight came, glaring masses of flame burst out from the town and proclaimed the Russians vanquished and retreating. Undisturbed in their work of destruction, the enemy were allowed to proceed; and as the forked fire illuminated the horizon, spreading from house to house and obscuring the sky with dense masses of smoke and vapour, a few belated spectators witnessed the scene of a burning city destroyed by its defenders. The flames spread rapidly from street to street, and the stillness of the night, and the howling of the elements, was broken by a series of terrible explosions, which startled the echoes of the surrounding hills, shaking the ground for miles and casting up burning fragments from the earth high into the air as forts and redoubts were blown up. The ships of the Allies, wearing at their anchors, were illuminated by the glare which burst from the magazines of the works along the shore, as they were exploded in succession by the retreating Russians. Then the roar of the flames gained the ascendant over all other sounds, and whilst flitting forms were seen amongst the burning masses, the retreat commenced. Long before the columns of the Russians began to cross the bridge of rafts on their way to the north, the Redan had been occupied by the Highland brigade in charge of the trenches. Volunteers from several regiments entered the work shortly after midnight, and found it deserted of defenders. At dawn the masses of the enemy were still swiftly crossing the bridge and lining the hills of the Severnaia, whilst the *Vladimir* and other steamers covered the passage with their broadsides. With the exception of these the harbour was tenantless of any floating vessel, except boats. The stately three-deckers which had so proudly rested on the waters of Sebastopol were sunk, and their places only marked by the breaking of the waters over their white masts, as the waves were dashed along them by a north-east gale. Shortly after daybreak the last straggler of the Russian army had abandoned the south side, and the bridge of rafts was cut adrift and taken in tow by the steamers. The only souls in the town were convicts left to keep up the fire of the town, who did their work with unflagging energy; but who were not left undisturbed in their labours, as crowds of soldiers chiefly French—entered the town even before the Russians retreated; and, fearless of the explosions which took place at intervals, ransacked the houses, and either took the incendiaries prisoners or shot them when they met. Few sights can be conceived more grand than that of Sebastopol burning in the morning. The western side was in a mass of blaze, and flames were issuing from the largest buildings. The churches alone were spared, and the mushroom steeple of one, as well as the Athenian columns of another, and the pointed spires of a third, were fitfully thrown into light when the north-east wind wafted the smoke into the air, and removed the curtain of flames which at times covered the scene. Light, red, and yellow smokes were relieved by black ones of equal density, and at the base of all shone the flames which fed them. Fort Nicholas, the dockyard buildings, and the Naval Hospital were illuminated by the sheer hulk, which burnt with uncommon brilliancy; and the Karabelnaia suburb, which had been so thoroughly destroyed as to require no further efforts of the Russians, loomed duskily in the distance. Between the dockyard and the suburb, Fort Paul stood perfect in light, and all behind was in partial obscurity.

At an early hour I moved down through our trenches, ploughed up by the missiles of the Russians, and made my way towards the Great Redan Fatigue parties were bringing up the bodies of officers killed in the assault of the previous day; the men appearing dejected, as much perhaps by the humiliation of failure, as by the duty which they were then performing Still the scenes which met the eye as it wandered around were sufficient to make men elated. Trench after trench passed by as I made my slow progress to the front, filled my mind with wonder at the immensity of labour expended in making the approaches. The advanced parallels and covered ways leading to them were especially wonderful to contemplate; and the dangers of such close proximity to an enemy under so feeble cover, gave rise to a profound sentiment of gratitude to our brave soldiers who for months had occupied such perilous positions, and daily renewing efforts, which happily had received their final reward. The distance which our men had to cover when they issued from the advanced trenches to attack the Redan, was much greater than all had expected. It measured 287 paces, along every inch of which they were assailed by a heavy fire of musketry from parties, thrown out into the ditch, and from the embrasures on the flanking works of each side. A field piece pushed forward into the first embrasure on the left face of the Redan poured out grape on the advancing column, which was also swept by a raking fire of the same kind from large guns in the flanking defences. The ditch was about fifteen feet deep, and not very wide; the counterscarp about thirty-two feet high, but much cut up by shot and shell, so that when the ladder-party reached the Redan the soldiers were able to proceed without its assistance, jumping down and then scrambling up the opposite side, after killing the sharpshooters thrown out by the Russians. Many brave fellows had met their death on the counterscarp, where they still lay; but burying parties were already busy collecting the dead, both English and Russian, and consigning them to common graves. On looking down into the Redan, the wonder was how any of the stormers had escaped after the Russian supports came up to drive them out. Heavy traverses lay right across the rear of the work, forming with its sides a large triangle. In the traverses were embrasures, from which field-pieces poured in a terrific fire of grape; whilst the incessant musketry and the fall of heavy stones, cold shot, and implements, rendered the place untenable. Beyond the traverses, which were numerous and heavily armed, was a wide open space looking towards Sebastopol, where any number of men could deploy. To have held such a place would have required immense masses of men, which were not sent into the Redan, either because our movements were too slow, or because we were not prepared for the species of ground that was discovered there. Beneath the traverses, which were of enormous height and breadth, were subterranean recesses, formed by heavy beams, sized by numerous apertures, through which the Russians entered or emerged, and where it was impossible for them to receive any harm from hostile fire, however heavy it might be. Heaps of shot and shell the latter filled with powder, having the charge and fuse attached—filled an enormous magazine, and were heaped in corners ready for use, together with grape canisters. Quantities of cohorns lay about the works perfect for use. Beams of wood, pickaxes, hatchets, buckets, and other implements, were plentiful; and there were signs in the habitations below of permanent occupations by the same men. Shoemakers' and carpenters' tools, and quantities of chairs and tables, pictures rudely representing sacred subjects, occupied a portion of the space; whilst in one corner was the luxurious evidence of the commander of the work—fitted up with costly furniture—chairs, tables, bedstead, mirror, and articles of toilet. Having visited the Redan, I proceeded to the right, crossing the head of our sap, which was strewed with grape-shot, musket-balls, and fragments of uniforms, towards the Malakoff, from which the Redan is separated by a deep ravine. Following the advanced parallel down to the bottom of the ravine, a narrow road, invisible to the enemy, running through an old cemetery, took me into the French parallel, which wound up the opposite slope to the spacious front of the Malakoff. Here the ground was far more heavily ploughed up by shells than in front of the Redan. The surface was broken into innumerable craters, varying in depth from two to three feet—the missiles, which were fired in incredible numbers from the united guns of the Allies, alighting in a heavy loam into which they sank before they exploded. In respect of the ground the French obviously had a great advantage over us as they were enabled to proceed with great rapidity in this soft substance whilst our engineers toiled to raise mounds and sink trenches on a surface of solid stone. The French parallels were advanced under favour of this advantage to within thirty paces of the ditch of the Malakoff, whilst two shafts for mines were easily pushed forward close to the scarp. The craters formed by the bursting of these infernal engines lay open as I passed, and whilst one was the receptacle for dead Russians, the other was rapidly becoming filled with the bodies of the French slain. The numbers in both these extempore graves were already enormous, and yet they contained not a tithe of the mass which still encumbered the Malakoff, into which I speedily entered. A bridge of ladders, over which the French artillery had made its way into the work, led across the ditch and a sloping path, through an embrasure into the redoubt.

The Malakoff was vastly different in construction from the Redan. Not being open at the gorge, it formed an isolated work, to which access was difficult on every side. But it offered so many obstacles to an enemy attempting to force it, that had the Russians not been surprised the French would probably never have taken it. There were no less than three traverses in the redoubt, all of them excavated like those of the Redan, all bomb-proof, and capable of holding 2000 men. Each of the traverses commanded the other; and the passages from one traverse to the next were so small as to be easily defended by a small body of men. Once the enemy was vanquished in the body of the work, it was, however, an easy matter to keep it, for the assailants had cover and advantages not possessed by the assailing forces. When the French, therefore gained a speedy hold of the work, they kept at bay an immense number of the Russians, who, having to struggle up a steep ascent to enter the work, laboured under disadvantages similar to those encountered by our men in storming the Redan. The Russians here appear to have fought like brave and well-trained soldiers. They made their way into the body of the work, and drove the French from cover to cover for a time, having the advantage of numbers; but the odds against them were too great. The supports of the French poured in so continuously, and in such numbers, that they were overpowered; and from cover to cover, as they had momentarily driven out their assailants, they were in turn pushed back, strewing the ground with their dead and wounded. The struggle everywhere was terrific. There were places where encounters at close quarters took place, and Russians and French lay thickly heaped upon each other, so as to form mounds of dead. The diversions caused by the steamers was but momentary. It hardly turned the issue of the fight for a moment. But whilst it lasted the slaughter caused by sharpnel was very great. The Russians who were wounded crawled as they best could into their usual places of cover—the casemated traverses—there to draw their last breath or secure themselves from further peril. The French bravely pushed on, followed the retreating enemy down the steep way leading from the redoubt, and, from their commanding positions, swept down all opposition. Following the Russians, they got inside the second line of defence, armed with ships' carronades, killed the gunners at their pieces, and destroyed everything before them. The slaughter then was almost as great as in the Malakoff. The dead, however, were all Russians, as if the fire of the French had fallen in the midst of heavy and retreating masses. The First Chasseurs de Vincennes, who, with the Zouaves, had been the heroes of the fight, still held the place when I visited it, and the 20th of the Line had joined them. The colours of the latter floated proudly on an eminence close to the ruins of the round tower which once had formed a prominent part of the defences. The lower story of this piece of masonry still stood offering sharp outlines of hewn stone to the eye. Beneath it was a huge excavation and a gallery leading underground into the ditch, where traces were still visible of a passage to two mines intended to be exploded against the French. From the Malakoff the view extended on one side over the Russian works towards Careening Bay, and on the other over the Redan. Its guns commanded everything on both sides of it, and rendered the Little Redan and Black Batteries as untenable as the Great Redan. The ground in front of the former, however, bore evident traces of the immense resistance offered by the Russians The ditch and ground in front of the Little Redan was covered with slain, whose bodies lay heaped on each other as if the struggle had been renewed continually, and been incessantly repulsed. I endeavoured in a former letter to describe the encounter at that place. I have only to add that the killed and wounded on the ground amply bore out the impression of the intensity of the struggle there. After a time, however, during which the French and Russians held a position on opposite sides of the work—the latter firing from their banquettes, the former from the counter-carp—the latter were forced to retire, in consequence of the commanding position of the captured Malakoff. In their retreat they suffered severely from the fire of the French.

During the progress which I made from work to work the fire still continued to rage furiously in Sebastopol; and the slow matches left by the Russians had communicated to magazines and blown up the buildings which contained them. One of the large forts on the western side of the town blew up at half-past ten in the morning; and at three, as I was sketching in the Malakoff, Fort Paul exploded with a report that shook the ground. Masses of stone were projected into the air, and covered the harbour and docks with spray. A dense cloud of vapour, emitting a sulphureous smell, hovered over the spot on which the fort had stood, and when it blew away exhibited a confused conical-shaped mound—all that remained of a building which a few minutes before reared its two stories of solid stone in the air, and showed rows of embrasures bristling with guns. The smoke as it blew away, left the air full of a white floating powder, which fell in flakes upon the Malakoff, inundating the men around with its white particles. In the distance, Fort Nicholas was smoking so as to portend an explosion there also, and the Dockyard buildings, as well as two old steamers moored to the quay, were burning fiercely. As the tide of unarmed soldiers seemed to flow from the Malakoff in that direction, I followed the stream as it poured into the town, watching the plunderers gutting the ruined houses of their contents, and endeavouring to carry off the most portable articles. The Sebastopol people had not, however, left much behind them, and with the exception of a few chairs, tables, and common utensils, little was found of any value. Although the French General-in-Chief had agreed with General Simpson that no plunder should be taken out of the town, and this agreement was kept up by the latter with a severity which caused no little murmur, the French soldiers were but partially stopped in their proceedings, and brought up to Camp everything they found to be saleable. They were busy in the large square buildings of the naval hospital as I passed there; on the houses of the Karabelnaia, and even in the church near the Dockyard. These buildings being in rear of the Redan, and in full view of the Mamelon Vert, had suffered severely from shot and shell, and they tottered to their foundations, although built of the same solid stone as the forts. Cannon-balls had entered and penetrated walls three feet thick, and proved that Sebastopol stone is of too soft a texture to resist battering. I could give you a description of the state of other parts of the town visited since the evacuation, but time fails to do the subject justice. It is only necessary to remark that, in capturing Sebastopol, we took the great military and naval arsenal of this portion of Russia. The number of guns in our possession is countless. Huge anchors are innumerable; but I have failed to discover any mortars larger than cohorns; and there is no ammunition left in the place. The town is now under the care of the French, who have undertaken the police duties. On our part General Wyndham has been appointed Commandant.

During the week which has elapsed since their departure the Russians have been very busy strengthening their position on the north side of Sebastopol. They have erected a line of powerful works, which stretch across the land from the sea to the shores of the harbour, and their redoubts are between Constantine and the new line of works; the other, more inland, are in course of construction. The whole army appears to be encamped along the hills up to Mackenzie's Farm, and they have built works all round them, forming an intrenched camp. I cannot say what the intentions of our commanders are for the remainder of the season, or whether it is proposed to keep the army inactive till next spring.

On Wednesday, the 12th, the last of the *Vladimir* and it consorts was seen, the masts and funnels appearing above water where the Russians had sunk them.

POSTSCRIPT. SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 17, 1855.

The French are at this moment marching the whole of the First Corps to Inkerman. They are under the command of General de Salles. The English force seems not about to move. We are busy, as well as the French, in arming Sebastopol

The Naval Brigade is to be broken up forthwith

Extract from a letter of an officer on board her H.M. ——, off Sebastopol, dated 16th Sept., 1855.

Yesterday I went all over Sebastopol, entering on the extreme left (French), and streeted right through the town, and up to the Redan (both) in landing we came to the French advance battery, right opposite Constantine, which, by-the-by, is extremely jealous, for she let fly three or four shells right across amongst us. On leaving we went across the open ground for the Quarantine Harbour, and then on to the French advance trenches, then after going over about five or six trenches in the rear. The vast magnitude of these is wonderful, what with magazines out of number, and exceedingly well-built trenches, for the cover of soldiers, the work must have been laborious. Here, the ground was as much composed of shot and broken shell, Minie balls innumerable, &c., as it was of loose stones. We wended our way through the advance trenches, and towards the Russian rifle-pits; and, on nearing from the French trench, were on the small, advanced rifle-pits, capable of holding, perhaps, four riflemen. Then we crossed into the advanced Russian battery, now in ruins, the magazine having been blown up. From this we had to scale an immense bastion. Here we looked down on the top of the [illegible] and closely built embrasures. The guns were spiked with [illegible]. It is said this was full of French shot and shell. We then entered the town, but I must first tell you that on the right of this immense bastion, or battery, commenced the wall,—of great strength; and at each angle projecting the face of this last-described bastion, were two heavy guns loaded with grape, to enfilade and keep in check any attempts to storm by infantry. This place was never attempted. To continue. We entered the town, and here it was marvellous to see what our artillery had done, houses swept away, and their foundations alone remaining,—a heap of ruins, and blackened by exploded shells, &c. The French and English are quartered in the town, not a house of which remains beyond its shell; for the inside is cleared, and the roof blown to the clouds: the pieces of shell, shot, and Minie bullets, are in millions lying about; not a square yard in the place is without a sign of what artillery and riflemen have done. After clearing the town we came to the foot of the Redan. At the bottom was a plain and a road. At the bottom of this road were guns, and a ditch, in fact wherever a gun could be brought to bear on an advancing foe, there was a gun pointing: in the most extraordinary places were to be seen the muzzle of a gun. The Russians had got so hard up for gabions that they took the sheet iron tanks out, and filled them with earth instead. Thus, when we got into the Redan, they met our eyes. The inside of the Redan was a place indeed worth seeing. The artillery had cut up the ground all round most fearfully, and everything appeared to be crushed on the ruins of a town or village as allowed up by an earthquake. Here, in the ditch, could be seen the remains of the bayonet struggle—here red coats, muskets of muskets, odd epaulettes, rammods, tailors' gear, broken sponges, odd boots, old Russian articles of clothing, to say nothing of the most awful of sights, the dead, where they have been struck, where they had clasped their hands in agony, and in this form they remained when dead. I was very much shocked to see an English lady riding about unconcerned, and many hearts that day sickened to see young female forms on horseback riding through such scenes: one was a French lady. After leaving the Redan we went up to the Malakoff: and here it was much the same.

The Russian barracks are very large, but a perfect ruin, capable of holding in its best days, I should say, 40,000 men. Two of our seamen were wounded yesterday: they picked up a shell with a fuze in it and bore it down: it exploded, and slightly cut one man's neck and ankle; the other man, I think, was burnt a little. Whilst walking about, the Russians commenced blazing away across from the North; but no one was hurt. Now I think I have given you enough: so God bless you

The telegraphic reports bring our intelligence from the captured city down to the 23rd inst.; but the despatches contain nothing very definite. Prince Gortschakoff still held his position on the plateau on the northern side, waiting to see what the Allies will do next, and was enabled to announce to the Czar that up to that date nothing had been done.

The *Argus* English steamer, which arrived at Constantinople on the 17th, brought intelligence that the English and Sardinian troops were making their last preparations for being in a condition to pursue the enemy.

Great uncertainty prevailed respecting the probable movements of the Russian army. The plans of the Allies also remained secret, despite all the reports in circulation. When the steamer which brought this news to Constantinople left the Crimea a grand council of war was being held by the Generals and Admirals of the Allies.

The French troops were still occupied in demolishing the fortifications of the southern part of Sebastopol. There was much talk in the Camp of an expedition against Odessa. Not a single shot had been fired from Fort Constantine at the departure of the *Argus*, and all was quiet in that part of the town. The Allied fleets had not yet penetrated into the harbour; and the submarine machine on board the *Robert Lowe*, which was lying at Balaclava, had been removed to Sebastopol, where it will be of service to clear the entrance into the port. The bottom of the harbour is now encumbered with more than fifty sunken vessels, including eighteen sail of the line and several frigates and steamers, some of which will, no doubt, be recovered when we have time for that kind of work. Three or four hundred deserters, principally Poles, that have reached the Allied Camp, state that demoralisation had reached its height in the Russian army, which was in confusion at first, and the soldiers, worn out with fatigue, remained twenty-four hours without rations. The Russian loss was estimated at 18,000 men.

A letter from Vienna, of the 18th, in the *Post Amst Gazette*, of Frankfort, says:

According to the latest accounts from the scene of war, the Russians continue to send reinforcements to the Crimea. The Sixth Division of the Second Corps of Infantry has arrived at Bagtchesrai, and the Second and Fifth Divisions of the same Corps are on their way thither. Bagtchesrai and Simpheropol, where the chief stores of the Russian armies are, are both well furnished. But if Marshal Pelissier succeeds in forcing these points, the Russian army is undone. Once deprived of these magazines, it must either retreat upon Perekop, or lay down its arms. In the last encounter the Russians are stated to have had sixteen generals and 18,000 men killed or wounded.

A portion of the Allied Cavalry is said to have received orders to embark for Eupatoria; and the Russians, anticipating an attack, were extending their lines towards Bagtcheserai.

REPORTED OPINIONS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—We find a curious speech ascribed to the King of Prussia by the *Emancipation* of Brussels. "A few evenings ago," says the Berlin correspondent of that journal, "a Russian officer congratulated the King of Prussia on having courageously maintained peace in spite of the solicitations of the Western Powers, and his Majesty replied as follows with some emphasis, as if anxious to be heard by the people around him:—'Yes, I have had the courage to maintain peace, which is of so much importance to Germany and the whole world; but if Russia displays misplaced exigencies, and if she thus extends war on the shores of the Baltic, in Italy, and perhaps elsewhere, I should also have the courage to counsel efficaciously the return to order on the part of those who should continue to disturb it. I am in accord with the Emperor of Austria; I foresaw the disaster of Sebastopol, and I believe that it would have been well to have avoided it. It was not without my consent that my Minister was present at the Te Deum at Paris. After all, when a country goes to war alone, it must expect adverse fortune. Believe me, the war must be brought to an end; it is still time to come to a fair arrangement. The opportunity is a good one, and we are ready to facilitate matters; but to-morrow, perhaps, it will be too late. Our patience ought not to be abused, and difficulties ought not to be increased. This, sir, merits serious attention.'" The *Emancipation* says that it has been assured that the text of some of the above expressions is literally exact and that the general sense of the others is correctly given.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE is to be a farewell dinner to Mr. Thackeray—previous to his departure, on the 13th of next month, for America—to deliver his four lectures on the four Georges The guests will consist—so we are assured—principally of authors, artists, and actors of eminence, and persons distinguished in the learned professions. It will not be a public dinner—but one partaking more of a private character. It is fixed for the 11th, and Mr. Charles Dickens has consented to preside. This mark of good feeling on the part of his brethren in the art and mystery of the good writing is particularly due to Mr. Thackeray. Few authors have more friends among the craft than the author of "Vanity Fair," and few restrain their powers of sarcasm, or indulge in more genial outbursts of delight on the success of his fellow-labourers, than does Mr. Thackeray. We have very much, indeed, more than promising with respect to the coming lectures which and while Londoner with a love of letters, could not do better than follow Mr Thackeray to America, and have, with our American brethren, the treat of the treat designed for brother Jonathan.

The leading subject of conversation in literary circles has been the interval in England of the marble statue of her Majesty, made for one of Barry's magnificent recesses in the new House of Parliament, and executed by Mr. Gibson, of Rome. Her Majesty is represented, as we understand, as she erect, would be eight feet high. Two emblematic figures will assist the pedestal, each seven feet high—but these will not be in England until April next. The statue—it has been seen by a select few—is at Westminster near its final destination

Travellers fresh from Rome speak with perfect delight of the marvellous manner in which Mr. Gibson (the greatest living English sculptor) has coloured two marble statues of Venus and Cupid. People who went to see them, resolved to be disappointed, left with our contents quite reconciled of an ancient practice. Some experts to the contrary, Mr. Gibson has effected a sort of work, whereas they found high art in marble—heightened in beauty, and even chastened in expression, by the delicate employment of a little colour. Both are consummations of long standing. The Cupid is for Mr. Holford's new and stately house in Park-lane—now, we suspect, nearly completed.

We have great pleasure in inserting the following letter from a friend and admirer of the late Mr. Pistrucci, relative to the long-talked-about medal commemorative of the battle of Waterloo. If the medal is finished why should it not be in relieved forthwith and published? Perhaps Mr. Pistrucci's will may contain something on the subject. An artist so eager for reputation as Pistrucci can never have wished that his matrices should remain merely as matrices.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—In your memoir of Pistrucci, last week, you speak of the Wellington Medal not being finished. It has been finished and delivered now about five years, and why it is unpublished and unknown, a conversation I had with Pistrucci at his cottage in Old Windsor, will better explain than a whole Blue Book on the matter

That the Wellington Medal is the most glorious work ever produced by die-sinker there is no, from those who have seen it, a second opinion. That it will be published is a very great doubt

I had business with Pistrucci in the year 1848, when he showed me the medal all but finished. He was then working on it, giving it those finish ng touches which masters in painting and sculpture generally give to their works when in their best humour. He expressed humself bitterly to me on being ousted from his berth in the mint by one related to him for the little he knew, and he said, "When I do deliver it, my successor does not know how to harden it; and, as he has got my berth, and been the means of depriving me of the greatest part of my fame, I shall certainly not do his work for him."

Now, Pistrucci was as successful in hardening his dies as he was in cutting them, and his successor as unfortunate, and, between the refusal of Pistrucci to harden after he had delivered it, and the fear of his successor splitting it in the process, it never yet has been published

Admit the medallist, who is now the nearest approach to Pistrucci in the execution of his work, will, I am sure, if you take the trouble, corroborate my statement viz., that it has been delivered finished, and in the hands of the authorities of the Mint, for nearly the last five years

Pistrucci has left to medallists and die-sinkers a legacy worth all he has been paid ten times over. In introducing the finishing of dies with the lathe of the seal-engraver, after the heavy or rough work is done with the sculpter or chisel, a die may now be done better in one week than it would have been done in two. One peculiar advantage Pistrucci had over other men he was gifted with an eye of almost microscopic power; and I have seen him sign his name so small that, without a powerful glass, it appeared a mere line; on examining with a glass, every letter was well defined.

Trusting you can find room in your journal for this slight tribute to one who has elevated the coinage from the low state it was in fifty years since to its present state of respectability, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

GOLDFINCH

Our correspondent is too severe on Mr. Wyon. Mr. Wyon had great delicacy of touch, and great elegance of composition. His leading deficiency was a want of boldness.

What we take to be the last of the Parliamentary Blue Books of the season has just been issued, and is one of the most instructive. It is the evidence before the Commons' Committee on the cost of Parliamentary printing, and on the value of Major Benowski's plan for printing from logotypes. The principal witness is the celebrated author of the "Commercial Dictionary" (Adam Smith's ablest successor), who has held, since 1828, and much to the advantage of the country, the situation of Comptroller of her Majesty's Stationery-office. Mr M'Culloch tells us that the cost of printing, and of the paper required for such printing, reaches the enormous sum of £200,000 a year—divided pretty equally between the cost of printing and the cost of paper. Nor is this surprising when we reflect how much useless printing is executed for the Houses of Parliament—that 10,000 copies of Reports are printed when 500 copies would be amply sufficient; and that, according to Mr. M'Culloch's showing, we are paying Messrs. Hansard (on a contract anterior to Mr. M'Culloch's time) an annuity of from five to seven thousands a year on work which they will be glad to execute hereafter, and with a very fair profit, without any such annuity at all.

There is a morsel of Mr. M'Culloch's evidence that is especially characteristic, and, we will add, remarkably true. He is asked if he would give the papers printed by Parliament to the several Mechanics' Institutions throughout the country said to be requiring them. Mark his answer! "If I had the power of refusing them, I would not give them one; I would not inundate the country with such stuff as most Parliamentary Papers are. If you could get a Sir Isaac Newton to cull out of the million pages of trash the five or ten per cent of good that there is in them, and circulate that throughout the country—*that* might be useful."

ZOUAVES AND SAILORS PLUNDERING.—As soon as it was dawn (Sunday, 9th) the French began to steal from their trenches into the burning town, undismayed by the flames, by the terrors of those explosions, by the fire of a lurking enemy, or by the fire of their own guns, which kept on slowly discharging cannon-shot and grape into the suburbs at regular intervals, possibly with the very object of deterring stragglers from risking their lives. But red breeches and blue breeches, tepi and Zouave fez, could soon be distinguished amid the flames, moving from house to house. Before five o'clock there were numbers of men coming back with plunder, such as it was; and Russian robes were offered for sale in camp before the Russian battalions had marched out of the city. The sailors, too, were not behindhand in looking for "loot;" and Jack could be seen staggering under chairs, tables, and lumbering old pictures, through every street, and making his way to the trenches with vast accumulations of worthlessness. Several men lost their lives by explosions on this and the following day.—*Times Correspondent*

STATE OF THE BIRMINGHAM "IDOL" TRADE.—The following is the translation of an advertisement, in Hindustani, of idols for sale, of Birmingham manufacture: "Yamen (god of death), in fine copper, very tasteful. Nirondi (king of the demons), in great variety; the giant he rides is of the boldest design, and his sabre of the present style. Varounin (god of the sun), very spirited; his crocodile in brass and whip in silver. Couberen (the god of wealth), this god is of the most exquisite workmanship, having stimulated the best powers of the manufacturers. Smaller demi-gods and minor demons in every variety. No credit, and discount allowed for ready money."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH October promises us a really interesting Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Stakes, its first week has a fair share of such matters. Market Rasen has a little gathering, Newton Abbot and Chester have had theirs fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday. The Alma Stakes at the latter place has already a winner in it except the stout little Stork, who will have to carry a penalty. The remainder of the week is taken up by Bedford on Wednesday and Thursday; the York Union Hunt on Thursday; and Wrexham on Thursday and Friday. Steeplechasing will soon be here again, and we have heard a rumour that a Yorkshire gentleman proposes to add a very handsome amount to one in the neighbourhood of old Ebor, provided a good water jump can be selected; this being in his eyes, to use a legal phrase, "the *clearing* part of the whole thing." It is said that Sir Tatton Sykes has given £2000 for Andover, at which inability to appear on the turf this year we mustn't be hard as Lady, and intends to put him to the stud at Sledmere. This is the second Derby winner the veteran baronet has purchased within a few months, a fact which proves no small spirit in a man of 83, and we believe that he made a £2000 offer for Kingston last year, after he broke down in the Wisp.

The comments upon Saucebox's untoward defeat in the Doncaster cup called forth a very temperate and candid letter from Mr. Osbaldeston, who tells us that the shoes did not do the strong work attributed to him on the morning before the race (which is the fact of Nat riding Saucebox as well as Buckman in his gallops might have led to the mistake), and that the animal fits of Buckmaster in his case, tended to the want of a stronger piece to the Red House, alone lost him the St. Leger. It seems that he was taken out by Mr. Osbaldeston, Mr Spooner, and Nat to the course "had just six on Friday morning, and that although, in consequence of his lameness, all three advised Mrs. Osbaldeston not to start him, she declared that *he should go if it broke him down*, and his running in the Don Stakes, when a tight rein had cooled the ground, very considerably proved her decision to be as correct as it was dashing. Her husband and trainer were, we believe, equally against the horse going for the Great Yorkshire Stakes; but as she owns him solely, and is as good a judge of racing as Miss Ann Rudlands, of Ashdown Park memory, was of coursing, she did not by any means "run Buckmaster too high. She refused a £900 guinea offer for his favourite when he was a two-year-old, and it is believed that she took a £10 000 to £500 bet about him for the St. Leger at Brighton. Her husband also states that she refused £8000 for the horse before the St Leger, and might have had £9000 not to run him. There seems to be a notion among some of the supporters of the losing book, and a hurried movement of his supporters from him, that he had been "got at," and the same inferences have been drawn from the ceaseless opposition shown to him by one of the great book-makers, who seldom makes a mistake. He certainly ran, to our eye, more like a horse who felt uneasy from the ground, than from his stomach; and Mr. Osbaldeston has every right to repudiate the insulting insinuation that either he or his wife could have been parties to such a shameless proceeding. The public mind was, however, very naturally sensitive after the mysterious way in which he was scratched for the Derby, and Le and Acrobat will long be remembered in connection with these two great races. Each of them was scratched for the Derby for which they would probably have run second), then beaten for the St. Leger (each), restored his prestige most gallantly in the Don Stakes We should think it most doubtful whether the owner of Saucebox will renew his Doncaster offer to give 4 lbs and a very fast horse to make run for it, and Hungerford will not be over the St. Leger distance, as Mr. Osbaldeston is quite right, to make Buckman either at the Houghton or the second October Meeting, when the ground is pretty certain to be softer. The principal incident of the past week has been the reappearance of Fisherman Tom, very well and fresh, to judge from the style in which he cut down his opponents over very hard ground. Great care and patience have, as in the case of Stockwell, quite triumphed over the foot infirmity which deprived the turf of both of them so long. His half-sister is very promising, though not so large boned, and was purchased at the Burdett sale for six hundred guineas. The declaration of bankruptcy which has just been made in the case of Mr. Mare has been a great disappointment to the Newmarket people, as he had a small stud there, with Goding as trainer and Jem Snowden as rider, and had built a range of model stables with house complete during the last three years. He has never had anything of much mark, and his handsome Annandale two-year old, George Brown, had sadly disappointed him, and borne the "light blue and orange cap" to very little purpose this season.

The tryers will resume their scarlet coats next week, and Scotland, faithful as ever to her national sport, leads off with the Biggar St. Leger (open) on Tuesday and the following days. Bellock (Fermanagh) is also fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday; and the Everley Club will put their legs once more into the slips at Amesbury, and invite Mr. McGeorge's piercing ken, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Lord Sefton's well-known frame, in his green coat, and his silver couples slung across his shoulder, will be sadly missed from both the plains of Alcour and Wiltshire, as the modern race of coursers not a little lack the enthusiasm of their seniors. Cricket has come to an end, and it almost gives one a chill to record a water-fixture, but the ensuing week will see the last of them, too, and the Prince of Wales Yacht Club take their closing trip on Saturday, starting from Folly House at three p.m.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Match: 200, h ft.—Plenty filly, 1. Tyre, 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Anglo-Saxon, 1. Persia, 2
Buckenham Stakes. Polmoodie, 1.
Eastern Counties Handicap.—Elsecrow, 1. Strood, 2.
Match: 50, h ft.—Baudalero, 1. Middleton, 2
Hopeful Stakes.—Intimidation, 1. Spaniel, 2.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes—Claret, 1. Strood, 2.
Sixty-Biennial Produce Stakes—King Tom, 1. Boer, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

St. Leger Stakes.—Hebera, 1. Vandal, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Loosy, 1. Lord Raglan, 2.
Eighth Triennial Produce Stakes—Mary Copp, 1. Intimidation, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each—Miranda filly, 1.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each—Algyone, 1. Frampton Maid, 2.
£50 Black Swan, 1. Triton, 2.

THURSDAY.

Rutland Stakes.—Nine filly walked over.
£50 Plate.—Cranbourne, 1. Quince, 2.
Seventh Triennial Stakes. Rifleman, 1. Hind, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Homily walked over.
Sweepstakes.—Anglo Saxon, 1. Roebuck, 2.

NORTHALLERTON RACES.—THURSDAY

Trial Stakes.—Hospodar, 1. Sarabund, 2
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Mirage, 1. Bessie Byrne, 2.
North Riding Handicap. Brazey, 1. Eulogist, 2.
Amateur Stakes. Evangeline, 1. Foxberry, 2.

FRIDAY

All Aged Stakes. Hospodar, 1. Byrne, 2.
Welter Handicap.—Bourgeois, 1 Medal, 2.
Northallerton Handicap. Bourgeois, 1. Baron, 2.
Farewell Stakes. Double Mixture, 1. Impostare, 2.

RUSSIAN STORES CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.—General Pelissier says:—"Of the 4000 cannon found at Sebastopol, at least 50 are of brass. Others were thrown into the roadstead at the time of the retreat. I have ordered them to be sought for. We have already taken 200,000 kilogrammes of powder away from the place, and there is still more to be found. The number of projectiles will exceed 100,000. A despatch from Admiral Bruat, of the same date, announces that the vessels of the Allies destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, between the 6th and 11th of September, five fisheries on the coast of Serviask, and 68 in the lakes and rivers of the neighbouring coast: they burnt 31 storehouses, containing nets or provisions, and 98 boats laden with provender and provisions."

THE RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES.—Some of the Highlanders went into the Redan on Sunday morning, and finding that gather a and med provide tably left it immediately for their former position They had no sooner done so than a tremendous explosion took place, followed The enemy had very probably perceived their entrance, for which they had been waiting, and then caused the explosion Our allies were not so fortunate on the right The 18th Regiment of the Redan and other troops, who had assaulted the Little Redan, were establishing themselves there for the night Just about the time when the explosion occurred in the Redan opposite to our works, another mine was sprung on the Little Redan It produced a frightful effect, hurling a great number of Russians into the air, and knocking or otherwise injuring many more It is said that as many as three hundred suffered by this explosion The precipitance of the French engineers prevented a similar catastrophe at the Malakoff They had examined for mines and galleries, and had come across a large pipe charged with gunpowder This they had carefully cut asunder, and they had separated each end from communication with the other It was subsequently proved to be a channel of communication between the mine in the Little Redan and one in the Malakoff, had it not been that the second mine of this tube had been destroyed, an explosion in the Malakoff would have taken place almost simultaneously with that in the Little Redan, and numbers must have perished.—*Letter from the Camp.*

MUSIC.

MR. COSTA'S NEW ORATORIO.—The copyright of the oratorio of "Eli," which created so great a sensation at the late Birmingham Festival, has been purchased by Messrs Addison and Co., of Regent-street, by whom it is to be forthwith published, not only in the usual arranged form, but in full orchestral score. It will be carefully revised, and will contain several important movements suggested to the composer by the effect of their performance at Birmingham. This great work, we understand, will be produced at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, early in next season.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—We must now expect that at certain theatres "The Fall of Sebastopol" will form the subject of stage illustration. Mr. Cooke has patriotically devoted his amphitheatre to this national purpose, and, on Monday, employed his dramatic and equestrian resources to realise, as far as possible, the results of the great siege. Mr Stocqueler is the author of the drama, which, of course, is one of strong domestic interest, with a vivacious Irishman to boot, the colouring of which is in accordance with the stirring incidents that form the public portion of the story. The latter set before us the French Encampment, with its Zouaves, and fresh reinforcements continually arriving, the English army at Balaclava, the Russian heights by moonlight, with a view of Sebastopol, and troops of Guards, infantry, and Cossacks proceeding to a sortie: a surprise in the trenches, a grand inspection of British troops before Sebastopol; and the closing attack on the Malakoff and Redan. The latter is commenced in the circle, which is connected with the stage by means of an inclined plane The storm of exploding shells and cannon, with the flash and smoke and glare of blazing ruins, rivets the scene to the eye and ear in a fearful manner. The victorious Allies are at length visible, as the cloud of combat clears away, and rend the air with their shouts and vivas. The effect is altogether very startling, strange, and realistic.

YUCCA GLORIOSA OR ADAM'S NEEDLE.—In the grounds of T. Tryon, Esq., Baldwin-park, Northamptonshire, is a fine specimen of the above plant, with two fine spikes of flowers. When planted in March, 1852, it had a single root, being the old stem broken off above ground from a plant that flowered in 1849, with all shoots and suckers removed to form new plant. In 1853 another plant flowered—making three in six years, and there is every prospect of a pair of fine plants flowering in [illegible] next year. The seed-vessels or capsules from the plant that flowered in 1853 are now fully ripe, and when so young.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Chambers Hall, Esq., has bequeathed to the St. Mary Hospital, Paddington, £1000; and, to the Salisbury Infirmary, £1000. Mr. Edward M. Cole, of Bristol, has left £200 to the Churchwards of Christ Church, Clifton, towards erecting the tower; and to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, Bristol General Hospital, Bible Society, Church of England Missions, Female Penitentiary, and the Orphan Asylum, each £50, and to the New Orphan House, Ashley Down, £100. Miss Louisa Duff, of Dorking, to the Church Pastoral Aid, £300; British and Foreign Bible, £100; Church Missions, £100; Moravian Missions, £100; London City Mission, £100; Ladies' Hibernian Female Charity School, £200; Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Jews, £100; and to the Society for Poor Curates' Clothing and Distressed Church, and the Clothing Society for Ireland, each £200 to each.

WILLS.—The Will of the Right Hon. Charles William Earl of Sefton, of Croxteth-hall and Westminster-square, has been proved under £80,000 personalty. Sir William Abraham Chatterton, Bart., of Castle Mahon, Ireland, and of Rue Park, Essex, £16,000 personalty within the province of Canterbury. John Gwynn, Esq., of Veryan, Cornwall, £50,000 John Hind, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, £10,000. The Venerable George Hodson, M.A., Canon of Lichfield and Archdeacon of Stafford, £9000.

RAILWAY STATE CARRIAGE FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

THIS magnificent saloon State Carriage has been recently constructed by Messrs. J. Wright and Sons, of Birmingham, for the use of his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, on the Alexandria and Suez Railway. It is of large dimensions, being 26 feet 6 inches long, by 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 6 feet 4 inches high in the inside; divided into three compartments communicating with each other by double sliding doors. The State-room, 14 feet long, occupies the centre, and is trimmed with rich a ber-coloured silk damask well padded; the curtains are of the same material, lined with white silk. A large chair, covered with crimson silk damask, in a frame work of gold and gilt, is provided for the Viceroy; there are also five smaller chairs *en suite* for the officers of State; and a very beautiful oval marqueterie table, with ormoulu mountings, occupies the centre of the saloon

On the right of the State saloon is a retiring-room, fitted up with a costly pier glass, a couch, a satin-wood wash-table, &c. The windows are of plate-glass, ornamented with the Crescent, and the Star of Egypt.

The third compartment is for his Highness's servants, and is lined throughout with satin-wood relieved by elegant gilt mouldings; it contains a sofa or divan, also a bracket-table and a chiffonière, as a receptacle for a massive silver kettle and coffee-pot with spirit lamps, for making coffee. The floor in all the compartments is covered with a rich Axminster carpet, manufactured expressly for this carriage; and the interior is lighted at night by four patent lamps in the ceiling, with chased and gilt mountings.

Particular attention has been paid to the ventilation by apertures over the windows. The carriage, though complete in itself, has a second roof, supported upon large richly-carved gilt blocks, giving an open space between the two roofs, to secure a constant current of air, to keep the interior as cool as possible.

The exterior of the carriage is elaborately decorated with scroll-work in gold and relief, tastefully interspersed with groups of flowers on a ground colour of pistachio green. The Viceroy's insignia, surrounded by trophies, are painted on the doors. The decorations are specially designed with reference to Eastern love of gorgeous effect, rather than in accordance with English taste. The body of the carriage is mounted on an iron underframe of the most approved construction, on six wheels with patent safety tires and patent axles; the under frame is highly ornamented, and the ends are cased in wood elaborately carved and gilt.

On the whole, this railway carriage reflects the highest credit on the builders, for the taste and skill exhibited in every part of its construction.

The general design and details were prepared and forwarded to England from Alexandria by the Director-General of the Egyptian Government Railway and Transit Administration, and have been admirably carried out by Messrs. Wright. The upholstery is by Messrs Holland and Sons.

This carriage has been taken out to Alexandria by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Indus*. From its large dimensions it can only be conveyed on deck: the case containing the body alone weighs upwards of fifty tons.

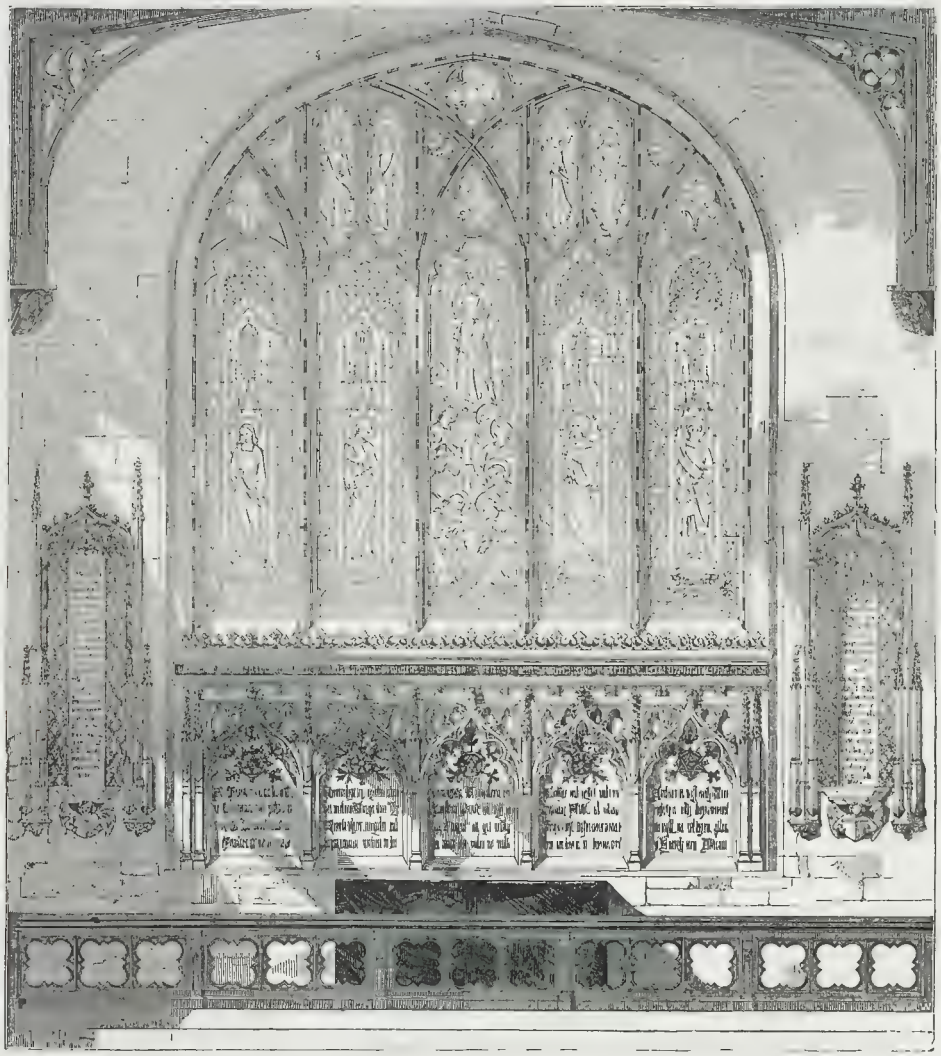
This carriage will be used by the Viceroy on the railway, which will shortly be opened the entire length between Alexandria and Cairo

In connection with the subject of railway development in Egypt, it may be mentioned that the Viceroy has given orders for the formation of the line across the desert between Cairo and Suez, a distance of eighty-four miles; which, from the perfectly level nature of the ground, can be executed with the greatest facility. Two cargoes of rails have already left Wales for Alexandria, his Highness being very anxious that this most important work shall be carried out as speedily as possible.

THE ROYAL MEMORIAL TO THE LATE JOHN CAMDEN NEILD, ESQ., IN NORTH MARSTON CHURCH, BUCKS.

ALTHOUGH the eccentricities of this gentleman, who, it will be remembered, bequeathed his estates to her Majesty some three years ago, were freely commented upon by the press at the time, the fact of his existence would probably have passed away from public recollection altogether had not this tribute to his memory on the part of his Royal legatee revived an interest in the matter. That very isolation which induced Mr. Neild to select as his heir an illustrious lady personally unknown to him, and which enabled her to receive his bequest without in the slightest degree interfering with any claims of kindred or affection, involved the legatee in the responsibility of taking care that a monument becoming the social position of the deceased should record, if not the virtues—which scarcely appear to have thriven in a somewhat unkindly breast—at least the fact of the mortal career of a gentleman by birth and education, and a personal benefactor. This responsibility appears to have been duly felt, and through a sense of it, no doubt, the Memorial we engrave has been caused by her Majesty to be executed.

In this instance a very happy illustration has been afforded of the manner in which a monument may be so introduced into a church as to serve the double end of commemorating the departed, and at the same time of adding to the beauty of the structure in which it is to be erected. It is too often the case that large sums of money are spent upon monuments which disfigure rather than adorn the buildings in which they are placed.



THE ROYAL MEMORIAL TO THE LATE JOHN CAMDEN NEILD, ESQ., IN NORTH MARSTON CHURCH, BUCKS.

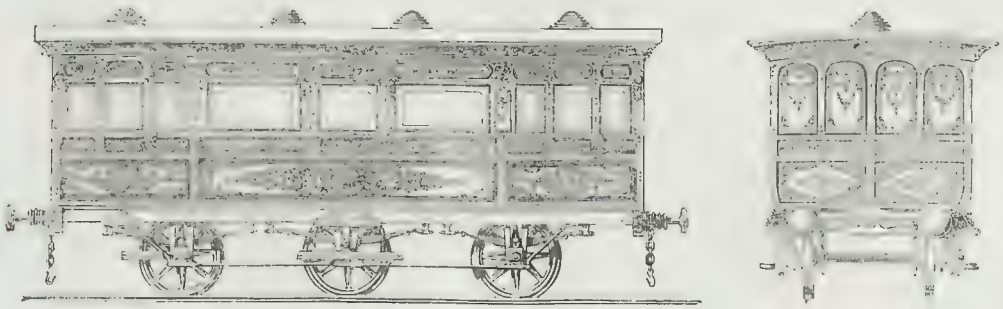
Often a quarter of the money spent upon the marble urns over which allegorical figures swaddled in drapery mourn the virtues of the departed squire, would have sufficed to repair the simple old chancel for which such costly memorials are a world too fine, or would have added whatever feature of use or beauty the structure might most have demanded. From such, as we deem it, culpable extravagance in lavishing on the dead sums which would have been better bestowed in ministering to the necessities or spiritual gratification of the living—the Royal lady by whom the monument we engrave has been erected must be regarded as entirely free, since not only has it been so devised as to add a graceful feature to the noble old church of the parish in which Mr. Neild's property was principally situated, but its cost has been less than a third of the whole sum spent by her Majesty in restoring simply, but most thoroughly and substantially, the chancel, which at North Marston forms an unusually large and important feature of the church

The subject which has been selected for the window is the Ascension. High up in the centre compartment appears our Saviour, and at his feet are grouped the Apostles, whom he is supposed to have just left—some of whom are attentively examining the prints upon the earth left by his ascending feet. This mode of symbolising the duty of the church is of not unfrequent ancient occurrence, being to be met with in various mediæval sculptures, as at Ely, and in some of the early block books. In the four other principal bays stand the four Evangelists, under canopies, whilst in the minor openings above are angels and the Holy Dove descending as it were to meet the ascending Saviour. Along the bottom of the whole runs the text, "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." The window has been executed with the greatest care, and a very happy result, by Miss Harriet Clarke, assisted in the ornamental portion of the work by Messrs. Ward and Nixon. Beneath the window is a reredos sculptured in Caen stone, by Mr. Cundy, of Pimlico. Upon its frieze is carved the commemorative inscription, which states that—

This Reredos and the Stained-glass Window above it were erected by her Majesty Victoria (D.G.B.R.F.D.), in the eighteenth year of her reign, in memory of JOHN CAMDEN NEILD, Esq., of this parish, who died August 30th, 1852, aged seventy-two

In the compartments of the reredos, as well as in the backs of two niches, one on each side of the Communion-table, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c., have been emblazoned; and these portions of the work, as well as whatever coloured decoration has been introduced, have been carried out by Mr. Miller, of Brewer-street, Golden-square.

Mr. M. Digby Wyatt was the architect her Majesty honoured by her selection on this occasion, and it is from his designs, and under his superintendence, that the whole of the works have been carried out.



RAILWAY STATE CARRIAGE FOR HIS HIGHNESS THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

MR. GORDON CUMMING'S LECTURE.—RIDING OUT THE BEST IVORY-ELEPHANT. SHOOTING FROM THE SADDLE. PAINTED BY HARRISON WEIR.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

"THE SULTAN" was revived at this theatre on Monday week. The character of *Roxalana* was vivaciously and gracefully supported by Miss Blanche Fane. Of this lady we this week present our readers with a portrait. A more pleasing and attractive vaudeville actress has not for a long period visited the English stage. The daughter of a gentleman whose own performances, under the *soubriquet* of Mr. Rang r, have bestowed occasionally great delight on the public, in comedy, and in some excellent pieces of his own composition, in which Frenchmen or Irishmen have the lead, we may readily conceive that she has been instructed in her art both by precept and example. For some considerable time Miss Fane was contented to be regarded as an amateur; but for the last year or two she has wisely matriculated in the provinces, having performed in the Theatre Royal,

MISS BLANCHE FANE, OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Liverpool, in order to qualify her for a professional position on the London boards. The success with which she has appeared in "Court Favour" and "The Sultan" will, no doubt, introduce her to a round of characters, with which she cannot fail to delight many an audience previous to her departure for America, for which, we believe, that her engagement at this theatre is intended as a preparation. She, indeed, promises to be one of the most interesting actresses in the present era of the stage. Her figure is *petite*, but elegantly formed; her complexion and hair are fair, while her entire deportment gives every evidence of good breeding and education, without which no permanent eminence can be attained in the higher walks of the dramatic profession. Altogether, it may be safely predicted that Miss Fane will, with care and industry, attain a high position in that profession where so much depends on youth, talent, and personal attractions.

MR. GORDON CUMMING'S LECTURE AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

WE are happy to find that, notwithstanding London is empty, "the Lion Slayer at Home" receives a goodly company every evening, at his artistic salon in Piccadilly. So prompt a recognition was due to the lecturer's taste and talent, and the original and exciting character of the narrative of perilous adventure and incident bristling with points of interest. By way of illustration of this remarkable exhibition, rather than engrave the salon, however picturesque in its way, we have selected one of the scenes

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

or pictures—"Riding Out the best Ivory-Elephant—Shooting from the Saddle." Painted by Mr. Harrison Weir. The following extract from the lecture describes this extraordinary scene:—

When I passed through Kuruman Mr. Moffatt informed me that elephants were, even in those days, the most distant game to reach, and difficult to vanquish; and I certainly found his words come true, for I often almost despaired of ever reaching the land of elephants. I shall never forget the feelings of excitement and intense interest with which I first beheld their fresh traces at a fountain near Bamangwato, near Massoney. This was a very interesting fountain, situated in a little rocky hollow at the southern extremity of endless elephant forests, at which I had at length arrived. Numbers of old-established elephant footpaths led away from the fountain in different directions; and even the hard rock was worn hollow by the feet of the mighty game which for ages had trodden there.

My usual mode of hunting the elephant was to take up their tracks at the early dawn [illegible] which was generally in a dense cover of the *acacia horrida*, or wait-a-bit thorn. On being aware of the presence of man a headlong flight is generally the first move with the elephants: this is a very striking scene, and accompanied with a noise like the rushing of a tempest, for they do not swerve from their straight course for trees of moderate size, but send everything crashing and flying before them. At this particular moment the hunter must ride boldly in among the herd to select the elephant carrying the finest tusks. I used to get the elephant I wanted clear of the herd by riding close in under his stern and yelling loudly, which caused the others to incline to the right and left. When the elephant finds flight unavailing he suddenly pulls up in his career, and, facing about, he charges the hunter with incredible impetuosity and fury; at the same time trumpeting so loud and shrill that the earth and forests seem to tremble. The hunter then rides hard for his life; and when the elephant halts he must also halt, and fire from the saddle, as the elephant turns to retreat. Thus in hunting the elephant [illegible] conflict, the stupendous monarch of the forest finds his strength give way, and at length his colossal form lies prostrate on the earth before his insignificant-looking but more gifted foe. You will thus be enabled to perceive that the amount of peril encountered in hunting the elephant depends in a great measure on the nature of the ground where the attack is made; for in nine cases out of ten, the fight is conducted in dense jungles of the wait-a-bit [illegible] the jungle as we would run through a field of clover. By reason of their amazing size and strength I could rarely kill a full-grown bull elephant with less than from twenty to thirty balls, although I was possessed of plenty of guns and rifles by our best makers. This is the tail of an old bull elephant which I shot under the mountains of Lingnapa, which received fifty-seven balls. I engaged with him about mid-day, under a burning sun, and the sun was under, and the dew of night upon the grass, before he fell. During the conflict I rode and wore out two of my best shooting horses.

While hunting elephants I was always accompanied by large parties of the native tribes, on account of the venison; and on one occasion, when there was a famine in the land, the wives and children of the Bamangwato tribe followed me along with their husbands, and built temporary huts around my waggons wherever I encamped. When I shot an elephant or other large animal, the whole of the flesh was cut into long thin strips and allowed to dry in the sun for two days, when it was tied together in bundles, secured with the inner bark of the acacia, and so carried to their kraals. The foot and trunk of the elephant are esteemed a delicacy. The native mode of cooking these is to bake them in a hole dug in the earth, with an immense bonfire kindled above. The extracting the tusks is a work requiring both skill and perseverance, as they have to be cut out of the skull with the hatchet; and when this is accomplished the natives will carry them to camp on their shoulder, their reward being a few strings of beads. In rainy weather the natives used to construct for me a bothy or hut, formed of boughs of trees, and thatched with grass, the whole fabric being crowned with the ear of the elephant, which, in the African species, is very large, being about five feet in breadth.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

It is very difficult just now to recognise the fashions of Paris, so great is the number of foreigners in the capital. Bonnets, of the most extraordinary shape, with robes long since out of date, are met with at every step. England and the United States have brought over the round, brown straw hats, worn with a blue veil. The fashion, notwithstanding the number of short and scanty robes that we see, is still in favour of full skirts, and especially long ones; for nothing is less graceful than a very full skirt which does not train along the ground. It would appear as though one were about to take flight; and this is the inconvenience experienced by those who thought to be in fashion by wearing very full *jupons* under their old robes. Dress does not admit of these half measures: one must either be quite in the fashion or not meddle with it at all.

There is little new just now, which is the time, of all others, when people are most absent from Paris, and when all the toilets are off for the country, the watering-places, or hunting. There is nothing new for the autumn; summer fashions still maintain their reign, notwithstanding the advanced season.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Chapeau de Paille d'Italie, trimmed with a red ribbon. A tuft of roses on each side mingles with the smaller flowers of the cap, which is also trimmed with roses and with small white blonde mounted on tulle.

Taffetas robe, with wide satin stripes, black alternated with similar stripes upon a pearl-grey ground, in the midst of which is a garland of darker-shaded flowers. On each side of the black stripe is a small and very narrow rose-coloured stripe, or of any other shade, which is repeated in the rest of the dress, in the ribbons, or in the fringe with which the braces are trimmed. Wide-striped robes, recently introduced, had the inconvenience of being sometimes ungraceful for the corsages on account of the width of the stripes. The corsages are now made so that the dark stripes form braces narrower than those for the skirt; it also fastens in front, instead of producing in the back and bosom those ungraceful plaits noticeable in the old materials.

Mantelet of black Chantilly Lace, scarf form, mounted upon three rows of velvet alternately, with a ground of lace; the ends of the front are rounded off, and rather short, and hardly fall lower than the lace behind.

In-door Dress for the Country.—White muslin with three flounces, ornamented at the extremity with two silken nets, between which runs a silk pattern of lively colours; corsage of white muslin; pardessus of black velvet, closed in front by four bows of the same material; the sleeves have two lace flounces; and at the top of each, within the arms, is a similar bow of black velvet.

La Coiffure à l'Impératrice, with the hair raised in front, rolled behind around a comb, which bears also a sort of black velvet bow, trimmed upon the edge with a very low black lace.

White Crape Hat, with a voilette of white lace of *point d'Angleterre*; the upper part of the hat is trimmed with flowers. Mantelet of taffetas, of clear colour, trimmed with white lace; and a robe of similar material to the mantelet.

Exhibition of Mr. Fenton's Photographic Pictures of the Seat of War in the Crimea.—Lieutenant-General the Earl of Cardigan, Commissary-General Filder, Sir John Burgoyne, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, and many other officers who have lately returned from the Crimea, have honoured the above Exhibition, at the Gallery of the Water-Colour Society, Pall-mall East, by a visit this week.

A Great City in the Summer Solstice.—The principal inhabitants had all been changed into old newspapers, and in that form were preserving their window-blinds from dust, and wrapping all their smaller household gods in curl papers. I walked through gloomy streets where every house was shut up and newspapered, and where my solitary footsteps echoed on the deserted pavements. In the [illegible] there were no carriages, no horses, no animated existence, but a few sleepy policemen, and a few adventurous boys taking advantage of the devastation to swarm up the lamp-posts. In the Westward streets there was no traffic; in the Westward shops, no business. The water patterns which the [illegible] had traced out on the pavements early in the morning, remained uneffaced by human feet. At the corners of mews, Cochin-China fowls stalked gaunt and savage; nobody being left in the deserted city [illegible] houses, where splendid footmen, swinging their legs over gorgeous hammer-cloths, beside wigged coachmen, were wont to repose, were silent, and the unused pewter-pots shone, too bright for business [illegible]. I beheld a Punch's-show leaning against a wall [illegible] had fainted. It was deserted, and there was none to heed it [illegible]. In Belgrave-square I met the last man—an ostler—sitting on a post in a [illegible] red waistcoat, eating straw, and mildewing away.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

In consequence of the misunderstanding which has arisen between the United States and Denmark, the latter has judged it expedient to send considerable reinforcements to the garrisons of the Danish colonies in the West Indies.

In consequence of the beersellers of Brussels having raised the price of beer from twelve to fourteen centimes, a riot took place on Sunday week. Some of the rioters were arrested, and are to be prosecuted. The Government also intends to prosecute the beersellers for illegal combination.

A Marvellous Escape.—*Apropos* of explosions, I may mention a marvellous escape of a Paymaster of the Rifles a few days ago within the town; he was riding quietly along when a shell thrown from the north side of the harbour struck the ground immediately under his horse's body, and, exploding at the moment, killed the animal without seriously injuring his rider.—*Letter from the Camp.*

Equalisation of Weights, Measures, and Coins.—A meeting took place on Monday in the Palais de l'Industrie, on the proposal to equalise weights, measures, and coins, all over the civilised world. Baron James Rothschild was called to the chair. Lord Ebrington explained the object of the meeting, after which the chairman proceeded to state that the Exhibition had shown, in a striking way, the inconvenience attending differences of modes of calculation for the products of various countries, and the great advantages that would necessarily follow the adoption all over the world of uniform standards of value. France had cleared the way for such reform by her system of decimalisation, which was found to work exceedingly well. An animated conversation then took place on the subject of the principle under consideration, which [illegible] others contended that it would be better to commence with weights and measures, as the French themselves had done. The Government began by decimalising measures, and then applying the principle to weights before they touched the coin, and by this means avoided giving a shock to established habits and prejudices. The question being put from the chair, the majority pronounced in favour of following the French example. It was then agreed that an association should be formed for the purpose of effecting a general assimilation of measures, weights, and money.

The valuable library of the Marquis Campana, at Rome, has been enriched with a precious engraving of the Divine Comedy of Dante, executed in 1484, at Venice, by Ottaviano Scoto of Monza. On the margin are passages taken from the "Inferno" and "Purgatorio" of Dante, in the undoubted handwriting of Galileo.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that measures are being adopted, by rendering money dearer, to check the rapid outflow of bullion, and that the shipment of gold to Paris has become unprofitable, great depression, resulting chiefly from large sales of stock and other securities—has been observed in the Consol Market throughout the week, and a decline of fully one per cent has taken place in the quotations. On Wednesday [illegible] for accommodation; but, as the Bank advanced its rate for loans on Government securities from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the amounts obtained were wholly inadequate to the requirements of the speculators, many of whom were consequently compelled to close their accounts. In the Stock Exchange the supply of money has become less abundant, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent has been readily paid for accommodation. In Lombard-street there has been a brisk demand for money, at fully the late advance in the rates of discount.

Evidently the great demand for gold has now ceased; yet sales of nearly all securities have been forced even by many of the strongest houses. The Unfunded Debt has suffered severely, nevertheless it is pretty well understood that the mercantile community is well supplied with accommodation.

On the whole, the imports of gold have been extensive—viz., £700,000 from Australia, and £120,000 from New York. Several large parcels of gold have been forwarded to Holland and Belgium to purchase silver for shipment to India by the next packet. Dollars have sold at $60\frac{1}{2}$d. per oz., being full prices, and it is asserted that the Bank of France is buying gold to increase its supply. A very limited business was done in the Consol Market on Monday, and prices were drooping. The Three per Cents for Money realised $90\frac{1}{2}$, $89\frac{7}{8}$ to 90; and the same prices for the Account. India Stock was 229 to 230. Exchequer Bills realised 2s. dis to 4s. prem., whilst Exchequer Bills were done at $99\frac{1}{2}$ to 100. The dealings on Tuesday were limited, and the quotations almost generally were lower. The Three per Cent Consols realised 90 to $89\frac{7}{8}$ for Money, and 90 to $89\frac{7}{8}$ for the Account. India Bonds were 7s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. A few transactions were reported in Exchequer Bonds at $99\frac{5}{8}$ down to $99\frac{1}{2}$. Something like a panic took place on Wednesday, and a rapid fall in price was the result. The Three per Cents were $89\frac{1}{2}$ to 89 for Transfer, and $88\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ for Account. Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bonds, $99\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$. The market in the early part of Thursday was unusually heavy, partly in anticipation of a further rise in the rate of discount by the Bank; but, when it became known that the Directors had advanced the minimum rate to five per cent, there was a better feeling in it. Consols were at one time quoted at $88\frac{1}{8}$ to $88\frac{3}{8}$ for Transfer, but they closed at $88\frac{5}{8}$ to $88\frac{3}{4}$; the last Account price being $88\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$. The discount upon Exchequer Bills was 1s. to 5s.; and India Bonds were done at par.

As regards the operations in the Foreign House, we may observe that they have sympathised with the fall in Consols, and that great heaviness has prevailed. The leading quotations have been as follows: Chilian Six per Cents, $103\frac{1}{2}$; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, $6\frac{3}{4}$; Mexican Three per Cents, $21\frac{3}{8}$; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Spanish Three per Cents, $37\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto, New Deferred, $19\frac{5}{8}$; Turkish Six per Cents, 85; Ditto, New Scrip, $1\frac{3}{8}$ discount; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, $64\frac{1}{4}$; Dutch Four per Cents, $96\frac{3}{8}$; French Rentes, Three per Cents (New Loan), $1\frac{3}{8}$ prem.; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 27; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 19[illegible].

[illegible] have shown a tendency to give way:—Bank of London have realised 53; City, 6; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, $16\frac{7}{8}$; London Chartered of Australia, $19\frac{5}{8}$; London Joint-Stock, $23\frac{1}{2}$; London and Eastern, 52; Oriental, $41\frac{1}{2}$; South Australia, 41; Union of London, $29\frac{1}{2}$.

All Miscellaneous Securities have met a very dull market, and the quotations have fallen to some extent: Canada Company's Bonds—which have touched the high value of $182\frac{1}{2}$—have marked 165; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, $112\frac{3}{4}$; Crystal Palace, $2\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto, Preference, $5\frac{3}{8}$ ex int.; Royal Mail Steam, 75; South Australian Land, 37; Van Diemen's Land, $14\frac{1}{2}$; and Scottish Australian Investment, $1\frac{3}{8}$. A few transactions have been reported in Berlin Waterworks Shares, at $6\frac{3}{4}$; East London, $102\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Grand Junction, 70; Kent, $78\frac{1}{2}$; Southwark and Vauxhall, $89\frac{1}{2}$. Canal Shares have been very dull:—Birmingham have marked 93; Derby, 84; Grand Junction, 40; Oxford, 110; and Stourbridge, 290. All other securities have been exceedingly heavy, at drooping prices.

The note circulation of the country is still decreasing. The last returns of the Bank of England show a further decline in circulation of £430,051, the total amount being £20,703,610. The total amount of bullion returned was £13,698,455, or £518,921 less than in the previous week. From the last returns of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales, we perceive that the average [illegible], or a decrease of £139,696 compared with the preceding period.

All Railway Shares have been greatly depressed, and prices have ruled considerably lower. The "calls" for next month, so far as already reported, amount to £501,266. In the first ten months of the present year they have been £11,726,522, against £12,072,065 in the same period in 1854, and £9,083,801 in 1853. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 24; Bristol and Exeter, 88; Caledonian, $59\frac{1}{4}$ ex div.; Eastern Counties, $9\frac{3}{8}$; East Lancashire, $69\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, $86\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, A Stock, 67; Ditto, B Stock, 124; Great Western, $55\frac{1}{4}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, $74\frac{3}{4}$; London and North-Western, $91\frac{7}{8}$; London and South-Western, 82; Midland, $64\frac{5}{8}$; Norfolk, 48; North-Eastern (Berwick), $68\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto (Leeds), $12\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto (York), $45\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Scottish Midland, $77\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; South Devon, $12\frac{1}{2}$; South Eastern, $57\frac{1}{2}$.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London and Greenwich, $12\frac{1}{2}$; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 110; Midland, Bradford, 91; Wear Valley, 31.

Preference Shares.—Chester and Holyhead, $2\frac{1}{8}$; Great Western Five per Cent, $99\frac{3}{4}$; North-Eastern, Berwick, $90\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 3.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Ardennes, $10\frac{5}{8}$; Bombay and Baroda, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Rhenish, $11\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian Extension, $11\frac{3}{4}$; Grand Trunk of Canada (A issue), $9\frac{1}{2}$; Great Central of France, $13\frac{3}{8}$; Great Luxembourg Shares, $3\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto, Obligations, 3; Great Western of Canada Shares, 24; Ditto, New, $7\frac{3}{8}$; Madras Five per Cents, 11; Northern of France, 34; Paris and Lyons, $43\frac{1}{2}$; Western of France, 30.

Mining Shares have been so little dealt in that their quotations have ruled nominal.

Friday Evening.

Numerous fluctuations have taken place in Consols to-day, and prices have, in some instances, ruled lower than yesterday. The Three per Cents have been as low at $88\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ up to $88\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$—the Account prices having been $88\frac{1}{4}$ up to $88\frac{3}{4}$. The Unfunded Debt has been heavy. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have continued dull.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat, coastwise and by land-carriage, has been good, and the show of samples here to-day was moderately [illegible] Monday. For foreign wheat we had only a moderate sale. Importers, however, were firm, and the quotations were well supported. Floating cargoes were quite as dear as last week. Barley and malt changed hands steadily at very full prices. The arrivals of oats having in[illegible] trade was [illegible] late rates. Beans [illegible]

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 5310; barley, [illegible]; malt, [illegible]; oats, 30; flour, 850. Irish: oats, 1059. Foreign: wheat, 6460; oats, 18,720; flour, 1310 sacks, 1600 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 58s. to 77s.; ditto white, 63s. to 85s.; Norfolk and [illegible] Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 71s.; brown 36s. to 38s.; malting, ditto, 35s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 71s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 73s. to 74s.; Yorkshire [illegible] feed oats, 2[illegible] 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 33s.; Youghal and Cork, [illegible] 27s.; ditto, white, [illegible]; tick beans, 40s. to 44s.; grey peas, 38s. to [illegible] 41s. to 44s., [illegible] boilers, 56s. to 60s. per quarter [illegible] Stockton and Yorkshire, 57s. to 60s. per [illegible]

Seeds.—There has been [illegible] last week's prices are well supported. The supplies of new [illegible] hempseed, 48s. to 56s. per quarter. White mustard seed, 10s. to 15s.; tares, 10s. to 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £12 to £14 per last. Linseed cakes, English £12 to £12 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £12 5s.; and rape cakes, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 48s. to 58s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to $11\frac{1}{2}$d.; of household ditto, 8d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$d. per 4 lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 77s. 8d.; barley, 35s. 9d.; oats, 28s. 6d.; rye, [illegible] 11d.

[illegible] Wheat, 75s. 2d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 28s. 6d.; rye, 44s. 3d. [illegible]

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, [illegible]; barley, 7221; oats, 6989; rye, 748; beans, 2077; [illegible]

Tea.—[illegible] steady, and the quotations are well supported. Common [illegible]

Sugar.—There has been an active inquiry for all kinds, at a further advance of 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 42s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.; Antigua, 43s. 6d. to 45s.; Demerara, 45s. to 50s.; Mauritius, 41s. 6d. to 48s.; and Bengal, 44s. to 48s. per cwt. Refined goods move off briskly, from 54s. to 56s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The business doing in our market is but moderate, on former terms. Good ord. native Ceylon is quoted at 51s. per cwt.

Rice.—Large quantities continue to change hands chiefly for arrival, at extreme quotations. The stock is now 11,073 tons, against 19,155 tons last year.

Provisions.—Fine qualities of butter are in moderate request, and late rates are supported. Low and middling parcels move off slowly, at barely late rates. There is a fair sale for bacon, at about stationary prices. Lard is in request, and rather dearer. Most other kinds of provisions are steady.

Tallow.—Our market is firm and prices are advancing. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 58s. 3d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at 44s. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils support last week's quotations. Turpentine is selling at 33s. to 34s. per cwt. for spirits, and 8s. to 8s. 3d. for rough.

Spirits.—There is more doing in rum, and prices are advancing. Proof Leewards, 2s. 5d. [illegible]

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £6 6s.; clover ditto, £5 to £6 15s.; straw, £1 8s. to £1 14s. per load.

Wool.—English wools are steady, and quite as dear as last week. Foreign and Colonial parcels, as public sales will be held next month, are dull.

Potatoes.—The supplies are less extensive, and the trade is firm, at from £2 10s. to £4 10s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Wylam, 19s. 6d.; Heaton, 20s. 6d.; Eden Main, 21s. 6d.; Haswell, 22s. 3d.; Lumley, 21s. 3d.; Hetton, 21s. 3d.; South Hetton, 22s. 3d.; Stewart's, 22s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—We continue to receive large supplies of new hops, in excellent condition, and the demand is steady, as follows:—Sussex and Weald of Kents, £4 to £4 15s.; [illegible] hams, £4 10s. to £6 6s. The duty is called £300,000.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).—The supply of [illegible] was very limited, and the demand for all breeds ruled brisk, at, in most instances, an advance on the quotations obtained on Monday of 2d. per 8 lbs. We were moderately supplied with sheep, and the mutton trade was rather active, at 2d. per 8 lbs. more money. There was a fair supply of calves in the market. The veal trade, however, was active, at 4d. per 8 lbs. advance. Pigs were in good request, and rather dearer. Milch cows were steady, at from £14 to £19 each, including their small calf. [illegible] ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 23s. to 30s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 28s. each. Total supply: beasts, 800; cows, 120; sheep, 5800; calves, 390; pigs, 400. Foreign: beasts 190, sheep 1200, calves, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady trade to-day, as follows:—[illegible] 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 25.

64th Foot: Major-Gen. J. Freeth to be Colonel.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Bowles, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieuts. G. M. Morgan, R. Gunter to be Captains; Cornet G. A. Muttlebury to be Lieutenant.

13th Light Dragoons: Capt. H. Holden to be Major; Lieut. E. R. King to be Captain; Cornet H. O. Mumm to be Lieutenant.

15th: Cornet H. B. Wright to be Cornet.

18th Foot: Lieut. W. Armstrong to be Captain; Ensign H. Kelsall to be Lieutenant.

20th: C. Verey to be Ensign.

28th: Lieut. J. Williams to be Captain; Ensign J. W. Kingsley to be Lieutenant.

33rd: Sergeant-Major G. Toseland to be Ensign; Ensign G. Toseland to be Adjutant.

38th: W. G. Byron to be Ensign.

39th: C. F. Oldfield, S. Fyson, J. B. Corballis, to be Ensigns.

42nd: Ensign W. P. Hesketh to be Lieutenant; F. Allan to be Ensign.

47th: T. B. Thomson to be Ensign.

50th: Lieut. J. Thompson to be Captain; Ensign H. B. Chichester to be Lieutenant; G. Edge to be Ensign.

86th: Capt. H. W. Gordon to be Captain; Lieut. M. Lepper to be Captain.

88th: Lieuts. W. C. Pearson, H. H. Day, to be Captains.

92nd: Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. E. Thorold to be Lieutenant-C[illegible] Sutherland to b[illegible] C. B. Elphinsto[illegible] nald, to be C[illegible] T. Gordon, W. H[illegible] Ensigns H. A. [illegible] to be Ensigns.

97th: Ensign A. R. N. Gould to be Lieutenant; S. Slater to be Ensign.

99th: Lieuts. F. W. Despard [illegible] to be Captains; Ensign C. W. Q[illegible] to be Lieutenant; G. R. Harvey to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: A. M. W. Samson to be Ensign.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign C. R. Williams to be Lieutenant; Lieut. G. M. Innes to be Adjutant.

St. Helena Regiment: Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. Jardine, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

[illegible] Transport Corps: W. Han[illegible] to be S[illegible] L. Browne to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Invalid Depot.—Paymaster C[illegible] to be Paymaster.

British German Legion.—[illegible] F. Warren to be Paymaster.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-S[illegible] M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon, Second Class; Assist.-Surg. A. D. Adams, M[illegible] Surgeon, Second Class; Assist.-Surg. R. W. Woolcombe to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Brevet.—Major-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., to have the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Island of Malta. Colonel E. Macarthur to have the rank of Major-General in Australia; Colonel J. R. Crawfurd to have the rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey. Major and Brevet Colonel A. G. Blachford to be Colonel in the Army: Cadets H. C. M[illegible] H. R. Faber, to have the local and temporary rank of Ensigns at Chatham. G. C. Dickins to have the local rank of Major in the East. Lieuts. J. Hind, F. C. H. Williams, N. C. Chichester, to have the local rank of Captains in the East; W. I. Spencer to have the local rank of Assistant-Surgeon in the East; H. E. Simpson, G. M[illegible] V. O. Bridgman to have the local rank of Captain in Turkey, W. H. Wa[illegible] to have the local rank of Lieutenant in Turkey; F. de F. Elkes, C. Moir, to have the local rank in Turkey of Veterinary Surgeons. A. Farquhar to have the local rank of Assistant Inspector of Hospitals in Turkey. F. Le Mesurier, S. D. Bird, D. Buzzard, G. R. Cabitt, H. Edsall, C. F. Edward, J. B. Husband, R. B. Carter, J. N. Radcliffe, R. F. Foot, A. Pont, Habeed Risk Allah Effendi, J. Phillips, H. Kiallmark, J. T. Jenkins, to have the local rank of Surgeons in Turkey.

BANKRUPTS.

G. PARKER, Southampton, cook.—W. ASHTON, Brixton, Surrey, builder.—G. SPEIGHT, Goswell-street, confectioner.—J. PATTISON, Alpha-road, St. John's-wood, and Park-street, Grosvenor-square, surgeon.—M. YEARSLEY, South-bank, St. John's-wood, wine-merchant.—R. T. FITCHETT, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, tailor.—T. KINGDON, Netherexe, Devonshire, cider merchant.—W. OULTON, Liverpool, chemist.—T. ALLEN and T. C. COCKSON, Manchester, Italian warehousemen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. GOUK, Laurencekirk, innkeeper.—D. M'INTOSH, Glasgow, commission agent.

Friday, September 28.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army Works Corps.—W. T. Doyne, Esq., to be Chief Superintendent.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 28.

Scots Fusilier Guards: F. Palmer to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Brevet.—Captain and Brevet Major the Hon. L. Curzon of the Rifle Brigade, the bearer of the Despatch announcing the brilliant and important successes achieved by the Army under the command of General Simpson, and the capture of Sebastopol, to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 27.

Royal Marines: First Lieut. F. E. Budd to be Captain; Second Lieut. J. Small to be First Lieutenant.

Brevet.—Capt. F. A. Halliday to be Major.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

F. S. FOLEY, Goldsmith-street, City, warehouseman.—W. JEFFERSON, Westoe, Durham, and T. DIXON, South Shields, alkali manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

[illegible] ship builder.—J. PITT, Birmingham, retail brewer.—[illegible] and colour man.—J. DUFFIELD, Oldbury, Worcestershire, publican.—J. ELLIS, Birmingham, timber-merchant.—S. BRIDGE, Manchester, builder.—B. BEHRENS, Birmingham, general dealer.—T. LUMSDEN, South Shields, Durham, ship-builder.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Carlton-house-terrace, the Countess Somers, of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., Lady Trollope, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Bohoonah-lodge, Spiddal, county Galway, the wife of John Farrar, Esq., late Captain 1st Life Guards, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Garswood, Warrington, Lady Gerard, the wife of Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Dorset-street, the wife of Captain H. Weston, Bombay Army, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Lisbon, the wife of James Garland, Esq., of a son.

On Friday, the 21st inst., at Harfield Villa, St. Paul's-road, Islington, the wife of Mr. Charles Mathew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at the parish church of Mordiford, in the county of Hereford, the Rev. H. Browne, Rector of Eastham, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of T. Evans, Esq., of Sufton, Herefordshire.

On the 20th inst., at Barnbarroch-house, Wigtownshire, Lieut.-Colonel T. Brodie, of the Bengal Army, to Janet, only daughter of the late W. Haig, Esq.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. B. B. Beckett, Vicar, Mr. James William Pagden, of Frog Firle, Sussex, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. Trayton P. Pagden, of Epsom.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, Capt. C. Anderson, 31st Regiment, Assistant Engineer, aged 26, eldest son of H. Anderson, Esq., of the Island of Trinidad, West Indies.

Killed on the 8th inst., in the assault on Sebastopol, Captain W. B. C. A. Parker, of the 77th Regiment, formerly of the 78th Highlanders.

[illegible] Captain F. Every, 41st Regt., aged 21, second son of the late H. Every, Esq., of Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor.

On the 8th inst., before Sebastopol, in the attack on the Redan by the Light Division, A. [illegible] of the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, in his 22nd year, the [illegible] of Westmeath, and H.P. 60th Royal Rifles, deeply lamented by [illegible] and friends.

On the 12th of May, at his quarters, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, of paralysis, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Reed, of the 99th Regt.

[illegible] Caroline, wife of Francis Stacker Dutton, Esq., M.L.C., eldest daughter of [illegible], aged 24.

On the 8th inst., killed in the [illegible] year of his age, Captain G. Rochfort, 49th Regt., only son of the late R. Rochfort, and grandson of G. H. Rochfort, late M.P. for the county Westmeath, Ireland.

THE INVESTITURE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

This imposing ceremony, of which our Artist in the Crimea has given a Sketch, engraved at page [illegible], took place on the 27th of July, at a time when few persons present could have anticipated so speedy a termination to the siege of Sebastopol, as they have since witnessed. Of those officers who formed a portion of the brilliant group assembled on that occasion, many, alas, have within the brief period since then, fallen in the trenches or in the final deadly assault on the Redan.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, Monday, October 1, and during the Week.—The New and Successful [illegible] of THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS; in which Mr. [illegible], Mr Compton, Miss Reynolds, and the Company appear. After which the famous Senora Perea Nena, Manuel Perez, and the SPANISH DANCERS, in Two New Ballets; and Miss Blanche Fane [illegible] COURT FAVOUR.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Proprietor, Mr JOHN DOUGLASS. [illegible] 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s., Pit, 6d., Gallery [illegible]

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—SIGNAL SUCCESS. The Ratified Approbation of Houses thronged in every part testifies to the triumph of Professor ANDERSON, the Great Wizard of the North. On MONDAY, OCT. 1, and during the Week [illegible] Professor's Spirits will pervade every part of the Theatre and reply to [illegible] Doors open each evening at Half-[illegible] past On[illegible]

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night, at Eight, what he SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Six. [illegible]

[illegible] OLIO of ODDITIES [illegible]

[illegible] GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting [illegible] representing every part of the human frame. Open (for gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures by Dr. Sexton, at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s. 4 Coventry-street.

[illegible], 14, [illegible]

THE [illegible] EXHIBITION of the PHOTO-[illegible] by ROGER FENTON, Esq., taken at [illegible] CRIMEA during the present year, is [illegible], 5, PALL-MALL EAST. Admission, [illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—LAST WEEK [illegible]

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—The collection of Living Animals includes a magnificent [illegible] Lion Whelps, Clouded Tigers, Hunting Dogs, [illegible] Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami, together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, [illegible] and other Marine Animals. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform (by permission of Colonel Parker) every Saturday at four o'clock until further notice. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

EXPRESS EXCURSIONS to DOVER, [illegible] Tunbridge, every SUNDAY, [illegible] 7s. [illegible] Tunbridge-wells or Tunbridge, 3s. third class; 4s. second class; 7s. first class.

Leave London-bridge at 8.30 a.m. Return from Dover and Folkestone [illegible]

THE MILITARY CAMP at ALDERSHOTT. [illegible] EASTERN RAILWAY.—EVERY SUNDAY until further notice, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the LONDON-[illegible] TERMINUS for READING, at 9.15 a.m., calling at [illegible] (Boxhill), Guildford, and Ash (for Aldershott Camp); returning from Reading at 7.15 p.m., Ash at 7.50 p.m., Guildford at [illegible] Dorking at 8.30 p.m.

Fares There and Back:—To Dorking, 2s., 3s., and 4s.; to Guildford, [illegible] 6d., and 4s. 6d.; to Ash, 3s., 4s., and 5s.; to Reading, [illegible] 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. Tickets available for the day only, and by the Excursion Train. No luggage [illegible]

R. H. BARLOW, [illegible]

CHEAP EXPRESS EXCURSIONS to CAN-TERBURY, RAMSGATE [illegible] SUNDAY, by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY [illegible] Bridge Terminus at 7.30 a.m. [illegible] p.m., [illegible] 7 p.m., Canterbury [illegible] class, 7s., first class [illegible] Children half-fares.

Tickets available only for the day. No luggage allowed by this train.

R. H. BARLOW, General Manager.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS to GRAVESEND, STROOD, ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, and back, EVERY SUNDAY, by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, leaving the London-Bridge Terminus at 9 a.m., returning by any train during the day. Fares.—To Gravesend and back, 1s. 6d. third class; 2s. second class; 2s. 6d. first class. To Strood and back, 2s. third class; 3s. second class; 4s. first class. Cheap Return Tickets are issued by the above Train to Gravesend for Rosherville Gardens at 1s. 8d. third class, 2s. 2d. second class; 2s. 8d. first class, which fares include Admission to the Gardens. Children half fares. Tickets available only for the day. No luggage allowed by this train.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY of CANADA.—Notice is hereby given that a CALL of £2 10s. per SHARE, on each and every Share of the "A" series of the Shares of this Company, has been made, and will be DUE and PAYABLE on FRIDAY, the 12th Day of OCTOBER, 18[illegible]

A Call of £10 will also be due and payable, on the 12th October, 1855, on each of the Certificates exchangeable for Company's Debentures, and £10 on each of the Certificates exchangeable for Debentures of the Province of Canada.

Six per Cent Interest will be charged on the calls so long as they remain in arrear. A Call Letter will be sent to each Shareholder for the payment of the Call on his Shares. The Debenture Certificates must be presented at the Bankers in order that the payment of the Call may be marked upon them. Holders have the power of paying up in full on their Shares and Debentures.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum is paid on all sums received in advance of the Calls either on Shares or Debentures. All payments to be made at the Banking-house of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street.—By Order of the Board,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, 21, Old Broad-street, London.
18th Sept., 1855.

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[illegible]	15. Coffee.
[illegible]	Tan d'Or—Golden Tan.
[illegible]	Garnet.
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AUTUMN FASHIONS. SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS invite attention to their superb Assortment [illegible] INDIA, CHINA, FRENCH [illegible] SHAWLS, comprising the new patterns [illegible] Exhibition, and [illegible] expressly [illegible] Paisley Shawls of a superior quality from 3[illegible]s. 6d. to [illegible] The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

LADIES' TRIMMINGS.—The Autumn Fashions in every Style and Novelty in Dress and [illegible] Trimmings. Orders by post promptly attended to.—BARKER and Co., Fringe Manufacturers, 101, Borough.

STAYS SUPERSEDED.—Stiff Stays destroy natural grace, produce deformity, and implant disease. MARTIN'S ELASTIC BODICE is without whalebone or lacing, furnishing a good support, and adjusted in one minute. Can [illegible] by post, only from E. and E. H. MARTIN, 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street (late 504 Oxford-street). At the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris.—Belts of every description.—A Prospectus, &c., sent free.

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SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S Improved CORAZZA SHIRTS. Important improvements having been made in these celebrated Shirts, Gentlemen are solicited to suspend their orders until they have seen them. For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. 31s. 6d. and 42s. the half-dozen. Patterns of coloured shirtings, such as horses, dogs, and other sporting designs, for selection, post free for two stamps. Shirt [illegible] gratis. RODGERS and BOURNE, Improved Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. Established 60 years.

IT is most respectfully intimated to the Nobility and Customers of COMMERCE HOUSE that the Proprietors, having disposed of the stock of the late Mr. John Williams, amounting to upwards of £60,000, will be enabled to exhibit in the first week of next month, a COLLECTION of NEW GOODS, which, in extent, variety, and character, will exceed anything that, under any other circumstances, could have been produced. The profits of this Establishment being calculated on a ready-money scale, purchasers of first-class goods will find it worthy of their patronage. N.B. All remaining portions of the late Mr Williams's Summer Stock, which includes many striped and checked silks, at one guinea the dress, 12 yards, wide width, or 1s. 9d. per yard, will be cleared out during the present month. All Goods in the Mourning Department equally reduced.—60, 61, 62, Oxford-street, and 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL of every description, including Indian Shawls, Gold Lace, Books, &c., to any amount. Ladies waited upon in town or country. Post-office orders remitted for parcels from the provinces. Address Mrs. AKED, 1, Palgrave-place, Temple, Strand. N.B. Milliners' Unfashionable Stock purchased.

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WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for the Colonies. Messrs. LAVY, Successors to Messrs. Sanders, [illegible] that they continue giving the Highest Price in Cash for every description of Left-off Clothes, Regimentals, India Outfits, Court Suits, Silks, [illegible] Property. Ladies and Gentlemen having any of the above to dispose of will meet with immediate attention any time or distance, by letter addressed to Mr. or Mrs. Lavy, 251, Strand, opposite Twining's Banking Establishment. All Parcels addressed from Town or Country as above will meet with prompt attention. A Post-office Order remitted by return. N.B. Also at 341, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge. Established 65 years.

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D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers of GAS CHANDELIERS, Hall Lanterns, Glass Lustres, and every description of Gas Fittings. A large assortment of [illegible] Designs always on hand. Every article marked in plain figures. Patentees of the Mercurial Gas Regulator.—55 and 56, High Holborn.

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FLOUR [illegible] UNADULTERATED, delivered free to any part of London. Whites, 13s. 8d.; households, [illegible]; Seconds, 12s. 4d.; Meal, 12s. 4d. per bushel.—Address HORSNAILL [illegible]

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GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elemen-tary Collections [illegible] Science, can be had from Two Guineas to One Hundred, also single specimens, of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, London. Mr. Tennant gives Private Instructions in Geology and Mineralogy.

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PAPERHANGINGS and Panel Decorations, in elegant new designs, for drawing-room, dining-room, and libraries. Good flock papers, from 3½d. per yard, good satin ditto, from 2d., good parlour ditto, from 1½d. per yard, bed-room ditto, from 9d. per piece, attic ditto, from 6d. per piece. Sienna marbles, for staircase, from 1d. per yard. Patterns sent for approval to all parts of the kingdom at C. CONNOR'S (late W. Redkison) old-established Warehouse, 43, Fenchurch-street, Corner of Mincing-lane.

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CAMP and FIELD.—BOOTS, SPURS, &c., of the most suitable kinds, of first class, as supplied to many [illegible] distinguished officers of the Army of the East, sent to the Crimea, or elsewhere. For the usual SIEGE or CAMPAIGN BOOTS, the length of leg, with the outline of Foot and girth of Leg, Instep and Joints, in inches, will suffice. Price £3 10s. Extra Long Stockings, 6s. 6d. per pair. Waterproof Paste, One Guinea the dozen tins. BOWLEY and CO., 53, Charing-cross.

CANDLE LAMPS. The high price of Oil, and the reduction in the price of Candles, has directed public attention to CANDLE LAMPS. Those Manufactured by PALMER and CO. may be relied upon as excelling other Lamps in facility of management, cleanliness, and general convenience. They are adapted for giving any degree of light, and are suited to all purposes of domestic use. Palmer and Co. having rendered both the Candles and the Lamps as perfect as possible, care should be taken to procure Lamps and Chimney Glasses, stamped "Palmer and Co.," as they cannot be answerable for the burning of their Candles when the Lamps or Glasses used are not of their own manufacture. Sold retail by all Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by Palmer and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—Messrs. A. MARION and CO., receiving repeated demands for samples of their papers and envelopes which are now seen in every elegant [illegible] two quires of plain and fancy papers and 25 envelopes. Each article is numbered, and a list is inclosed which will give the greatest facility for the selection. This will be found very convenient to persons residing in the country. Price of the above packet 6d., or 1s. if by post.—Papeterie Marion, 152, Regent-street.

DIAPHANIE, or the art of Decorating windows, [illegible] transparent. This new process gives the facility of imitating with an extraordinary accuracy the Old Stained Glass Windows so admired for the sparkling transparency of their colours, and decorating many articles of utility and ornament. An extensive assortment of all materials for Diaphanie, Ceramicomanie, and Potichomanie. Instruction book, 6d., postage-free. Papeterie MARION, 152, Regent-street. Wholesale and Retail.

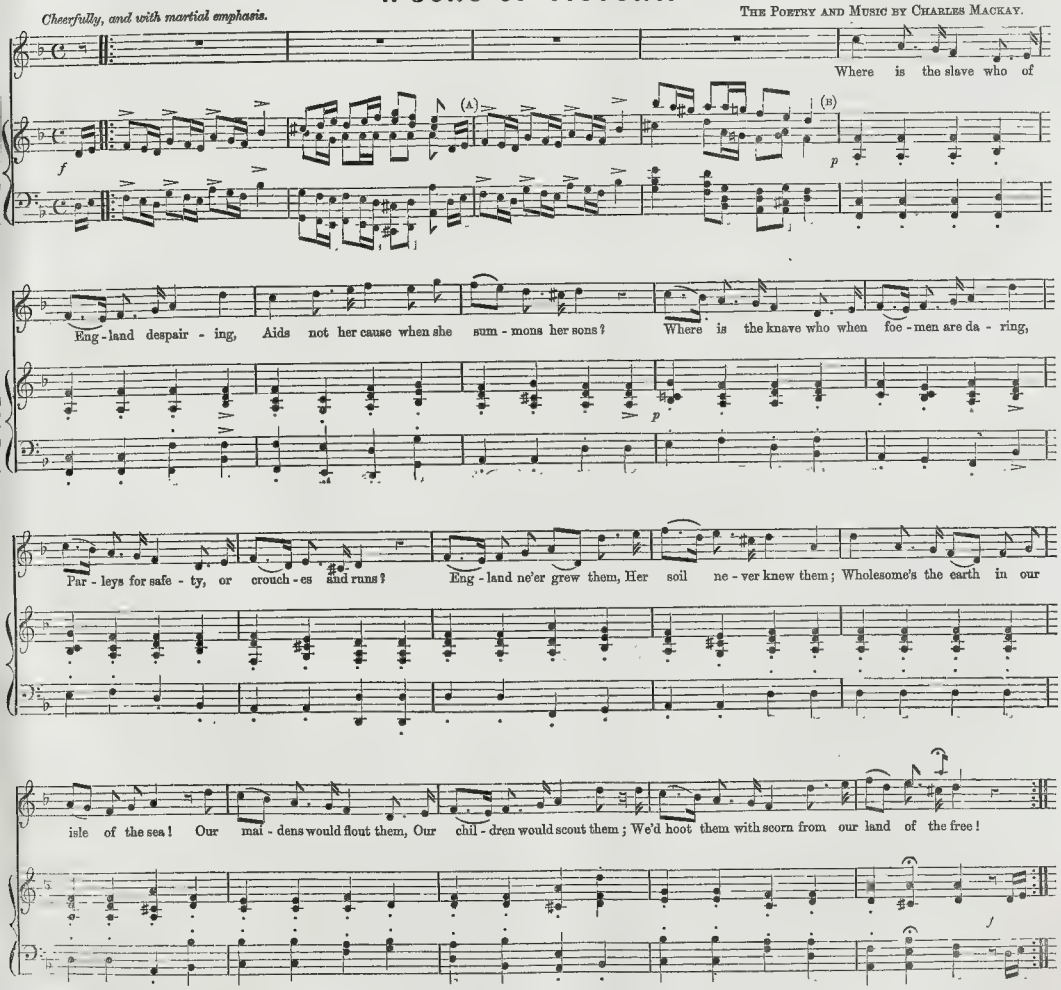
INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH, BY LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL. (SEE PAGE 382.)

ENGLAND! DEAR ENGLAND!

A SONG OF VICTORY.

Cheerfully, and with martial emphasis.

THE POETRY AND MUSIC BY CHARLES MACKAY.


Where is the slave who of
(A)
(B)
f
p
Eng-land despair-ing, Aids not her cause when she sum-mons her sons? Where is the knave who when foe-men are da-ring,
p
Par-leys for safe-ty, or crouch-es and runs? Eng-land ne'er grew them, Her soil ne-ver knew them; Wholesome's the earth in our
isle of the sea! Our mai-dens would flout them, Our chil-dren would scout them; We'd hoot them with scorn from our land of the free!
f

I.

Where is the slave who, of England despairing,
Aids not her cause when she summons her sons?
Where is the knave who, when foemen are daring,
Parleys for safety or crouches and runs?
England ne'er grew them,
Her soil never knew them;
Wholesome's the earth in our isle of the sea!
Our maidens would flout them,
Our children would scout them;
We'd hoot them with scorn from our land of the free!

II.

Foemen may dare us with haughty defiance,
Low as Sebastopol's tow'rs shall they fall;
Strong in the right in immortal alliance,
England and France shall o'ermaster them all.
Shame and perdition
Shall track their ambition;
Justice shall gleam in the glaive that we bear,
And nations benighted
To victory lighted
Shall learn from our greatness what free men can dare.

III.

England! Dear England! our fathers before us
Bled for thy freedom, and left us their fame;
England, our darling! the mothers who bore us
Gave us their blessing entwined with thy name.
Ours be the glory
To better thy story;
Lofty and pure be thy banner unfurl'd!
If great we receive thee
Still greater we'll leave thee,
England! Dear England! the queen of the world!

* For symphony after third verse go to (A) and end at (B).

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

[The following appeared only in a portion of our last week's impression]:—

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 5, 1855.

THERE are few spots more calculated to impress one with the greatness of the contest in which we are engaged before Sebastopol than the ground which separates our advanced parallels and saps from the formidable works of the Russians. It is not merely because the ground is strewed with projectiles of every kind—shot, shell, slugs, grape, grenades, and the like—that it has a desolate and peculiar air, but it appears to have been rent into fragments by the passage of some tornado. Large holes are blown into mounds of rock, blackened and powdered by explosions. Huge lumps of stone are strewed around amongst the iron and leaden missiles of war; whilst splintered muskets and shreds of human clothing attest the presence and direction of men. In spots the earth and rock, more capriciously formed than in others, rear themselves in misshapen undulations and projections, of which the soldiers on either side take advantage to form a shelter for their bodies. It is a sort of debatable land, alternately occupied by friend or foe; the favoured spot contended for nightly and held indomitably by its temporary occupant. Here the solitary sentry takes his dangerous post, couched or rampant, looking out for enemies, who prowl at the dead hours of the night, as much in quest of some one to surprise as to see that no surprise is intended. These are services of danger, but necessary to ensure the safety of many; for at no great distance in the rear are parties of men, unarmed, bearing gabions; others are casting earth into those that have already been placed, others, again, are filling sacks with ballast at a distance, for the ground is rocky and will not bear digging. The sap must perforce be a flying one—not the full sap, which gives greater security and is more lasting. In dead silence these operations are carried on; but still the labours of the party are watched, and when a gleam from the explosion of a large gun shows where men are at work, the temporary cover is rudely tested by showers of grape, or by slugs from the rifles of the enemy. Such as I have endeavoured to describe them are the open spaces in front of the Great Redan, where saps are nightly advanced towards completion. Such also is the nature of the ground between the French advances and the Russian Malakoff and Little Redan. These are the favourite spots for Russian sorties, and those in which the old soldiers of both armies show the most telling examples of patience, skill, and courage.

If a few young soldiers carrying gabions and sand-bags take an alarm natural enough to their inexperience—as happened during a sortie on the 31st of August—the more wary men soon deprive the enemy of the advantage he has temporarily obtained. He is steadily driven back, carrying off perhaps some gabions and muskets, but leaving not a few dead behind. Still, these interruptions are serious, and the sagacity of the enemy teaches him to renew them as often as he can. The French, as well as our works, have more than once borne the marks of well-directed assaults; but this mode of annoyance, in order to be completely successful, requires more daring than appears to have fallen to the share of the Russians of late, and for the last few days the sorties they have made have been repulsed with so much ease, as to make us believe in a deep discouragement. On the last occasion, when they moved out of their trenches in numbers, they were observed by the French on the sides of the Mamelon advancing stealthily towards the head of the sap on the right slope of the Redan, and before they could open and surprise us, our men were apprised of their presence by ironical cheers from our allies, who urged them on by crying out "Bono Russe," and then terrified them by cries of "Bono Anglais" This terrible raillery seemed to paralyse the Russians, who marched on feebly, and gave way without coming to close quarters, after receiving a furious fire, which lasted about ten minutes. This sortie took place on the 4th, being the last of a series which commenced on the 31st of August, and continued on the 2nd and 3rd of September. It was on these occasions that our army lost some valuable officers. On the 2nd, Captain Fraser, of the 95th, had his thigh fractured by a shell, and he died shortly after. Captain Forbes, of the 30th had his arm shot off, and did not long survive. And the right hon. of the 3rd Captain Pechell of the 77th was on duty in the fifth parallel, a work hitherto left incomplete. He went out with Captain Parker to post sentries in one of the pits which are so plentiful around, when he was shot. The Russians had had the pit before us, and formed an ambuscade. Their discharge killed four men, but did not touch Captain Parker. That officer succeeded in killing two of the enemy with his revolver, and then retreated with one man remaining. After a short time the enemy cleared the pit, where our sentries were again posted. During a vigorous cannonade, kept up on the night of the 2nd, a lucky shot struck the raft-bridge in the harbour of Sebastopol, and rendered it impassable for the whole of the following day. The necessary repairs were, however, effected without further interruption, and the continual stream of traffic to which we had been accustomed again poured over from side to side. Carts innumerable passed to and fro at all hours, not affording externally any indications of their contents. It is difficult, indeed, by those or any other signs to say what the intentions of the enemy may be. It is obvious that the new bridge is intended as a means of final retreat, and it is even said that a large number of guns has been taken from the south to the north side, a large reserve artillery being posted on the Katcha. Still the Russians have not been so dispirited by our bombardment of the 17th and 18th of August, and the continual musketry which plays on the Redan and Malakoff, to abandon the idea of repairing the works and mounting new guns. These works, silenced or nearly so on the 18th, have gradually reopened their embrasures, and are occasionally from several guns. Two or three in the Malakoff are particularly intended for the Quarries Battery on the spur of the Redan-hill, and several on the Redan throw grape into our advances and sap unsparingly. There is no doubt, I am told, that the Fourth Division which fought on the 16th at the Tchernaya has been ordered into Sebastopol, whilst its General was sent to St. Petersburg for misconduct on that day. The army in Sebastopol is increased by this means to 40,000 men, and a recent addition of men has been made from the new militia regiments raised by the Emperor. An amusing story is told with respect to a body of these men, who arrived to the number of 17,000 in the Crimea. They were a rude, undisciplined set, inefficiently armed and accoutred, wearing, indeed, nothing more destructive than their own peasant dress and bushy beards. General Gortschakoff ordered a body of these men into the trenches, where they refused to go, saying, with truth, that they were peasants, unaccustomed to fight; and that they came to labour, and so serve their country. Gortschakoff, however, would not allow their excuse; and, having first dismissed them into the interior in disgust, sent for 8000 of them, whom he incorporated with the troops, after shaving and otherwise altering their outward aspect.

The divisions which now remain out beyond the Tchernaya, in the vicinity of Mackenzie's Farm, are the 5th, 7th, 12th, 16th, and 17th. The Grenadier corps is said to have arrived at Kief, from Warsaw, on its way hither. If that reinforcement arrive even after the capture of the south side of Sebastopol, we may expect a general engagement, in which the Russians may expend a final effort to dislodge us. The army outside Sebastopol and in the hills near the Tchernaya has been a source of perpetual alarm to the Allies since the 16th of August. Regiments have been turned out at night, not once or twice, but four times within the last week, and the Highland Brigade has been again permanently detached from the front to take a position near the Piedmontese at Kamara. On the night of the 3rd the prospect of an attack was considered so imminent, that all the steam transports in Balaclava had steam up, and cast off their moorings in readiness to tow out ships. The cavalry brigades have also been out nightly, but hitherto the enemy has not answered official expectation by appearing.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 8, Six a.m., 1855.

AT a quarter past five on the morning of the 5th, as the sun had just risen in a pure sky, the whole of the batteries from Kamiesch to the Dockyard Creek were opened by the French with a vivacity and precision almost unparalleled since the commencement of the siege. Salvo after salvo was poured upon the astonished enemy before he began to answer, and many minutes elapsed before the great works which front those of the French opened a well-fed cannonade, which for a few hours equalled that which opposed it. As the time stole on, however, a marked diminution was noticeable in the vigour of the Russian batteries; and, although from the lines forming the first, the second, and even the third defences of Sebastopol, guns were continually discharged, the artillery had not the rapidity or precision of its first discharges. For many hours the bombardment was confined to that portion of the town in which it was supposed that the French had discovered troops and stores, gathered together as if in a comparatively safe place. However, about noon, the French right near Inkerman opened with several new batteries, whilst many of those in our trenches broke forth and joined in the general roar. The Russians were observed at the early outbreak of the fire to muster in considerable numbers on the northern side; and, whilst a large staff was visible scanning our lines, a number of companies was observed marching down to the bridge of rafts and crossing into the town. Large working parties at the same time crossed from the south to the north side, having doubtless been interrupted in their labours by the violence of our efforts. Had it not been for a gun at distant intervals fired from embrasures in the Redan, one might have supposed that the work was completely empty. The day continued to wear on, and the usual aspect of the embrasures from Inkerman to the Dockyard Creek seemed to be little altered from that which had been daily visible for a week past. An occasional shot from Chapman's and Gordon's, now and then a shell from the mortar batteries entering into the Malakoff and Redan, announced their presence in those works by clouds of red dust and white smoke, darting in columns into the air, and then sailing slowly to leeward. The batteries on the Russian side of Inkerman seemed not particularly hard upon us; and whilst the fire was still kept up in salvos on the western, the eastern portion of our redoubts was comparatively silent In no previous bombardment, however, did the French exhibit such determined good will as in the attack on the Russian right, the effect on the earliest like a gigantic roulade on a prodigious instrument; and the guns on the right no sooner emitting their brilliant flashes and dazzling clouds of smoke, than the fire ran along the line down to the sea-shore, in perfect time, and with the same speed almost as if a gunpowder train had been fired from one end to the other.

It was very soon discovered that the Russians were replying with shot to our attacks, and seemed inclined to spare their shells; and this, not unfairly, led to the supposition that they were becoming sparing of their hollow ammunition. The Redan, although comparatively idle, showed that it was not silenced, and at intervals sent shots into our advanced trenches and Chapman's Battery. A bold spectator was seen for a moment on the parapet of the work, and then observed to run along the side, skipping from embrasure to embrasure. Finally he jumped back into the work apparently unhooded and unhurt. It is generally believed that the Redan and Malakoff are casemated with navy beams of wood similar to those which were found in the Mamelon Vert, and the defenders descend into places of safety when they find the fire against them too heavy to bear.

Towards the afternoon the English attacks began to take a more decisive part in the bombardment; and the French unmasked several new batteries, which played with great effect upon the works of Careening Bay, the Little Redan, and the Malakoff. Clouds of smoke and dust enveloped that portion of the Russian defences; in the midst of which the French vigorously pushed the parallel connecting the heads of their saps against the Mamelon Vert and the Malakoff Still, the batteries which had been built to damage the shipping appeared to be silent; and a general opinion gained ground that they had been rendered useless by the alteration of the position of the ships, which lay quiescent as usual in a line from Fort Nicholas to Fort Paul. Our artillery had been deprived early in the day of one chance at these ships by the dismounting of a 68-pounder in our right attack.

Towards evening the fire became more dense on the right, and almost rivalled in vivacity that which the French kept up at intervals on the left. The Quarries Battery, with its eight cohorns, its mortars, and 32-pounders, made the Malakoff earthworks fly about in clouds. The embrasures of the guns directed against it were damaged, and rents were made in the magazine, though here the thickness of the old tower, converted into a receptacle for powder, saved the redoubt from a perilous explosion. The casualties in this as well as in the other works were slighter than they had ever been known; and we had to deplore the loss of one officer only—Captain Anderson, acting engineer of the 31st, who was killed in an early part of the day.

The shades of evening fell upon the scene. The French works on the left had ceased firing, and took a necessary respite after the hard work of the day. But the right continued their efforts, and the Quarries' Battery, as well as others on the Inkerman right, commenced a well-directed blaze of rockets—the former against the Karabelnaia suburb, the latter against the shipping in the harbour. A fire was kindled in a short time, in that portion of the town immediately situated behind the Barrack, near Fort Nicholas, but a far more important one was lighted in one of the two-deckers belonging to the enemy. It lay in the line of ships stretching across the harbour, broadside on to the Malakoff, in the vicinity of Fort Paul. In the grey of the evening a slight flame alone marked the spot where the fire had taken hold of the vessel; but as darkness closed upon the scene, it became more intense, and evidently baffled the endeavours of the Russians to extinguish it. The flames were not long in covering the whole of the upper decks, and licked the spars and rigging with forked and flashing tongues. The stately masts reared their white forms above the blazing mass as the ropes and shrouds peeled and crackled away, and continued to stand long after the lower yards had fallen, and thrown up in their fall volumes of smoke and sparks. A few shots indistinctly heard were supposed to be the mortars on deck exploding from the heat; but no explosion marked the presence of a powder magazine; and it was supposed, with reason, that the Russians had flooded it. The fire grew fiercer and the night darker every moment. Black clouds scudded swiftly from the westward, and the smoke, issuing from the guns which roared along the lines joined with the dark vapours of the sky, spread a baleful curtain over the scene. In the midst of the obscurity the blazing ship cast a lurid glare over Fort Paul, which came into light behind it, tinged with streaks of red the masts of the ships which surrounded it, and threw its quivering rays upon the edges of Fort Nicholas and Fort Alexander. The Battery of Gordon was relieved in darkness upon the burning pile, and the clouds of smoke which issued from its guns formed great banks of darkness more black than those which overhung the Malakoff and Redan. In the same moment the French left poured forth a salvo upon the works opposed to it, and was answered immediately by the Russians. The air was filled with flashes and minute specks of revolving shells, whilst the enemy were observed to cast into the works of our allies those *bouquets* of grenades which are so dangerous to the soldier, although harmless to fortifications and heavy guns. Presently the mainmast of the two-decker fell in through the deck beneath it. A broad glare accompanied the fall. Then the mizenmast disappeared, and the foremast drooped its head till it appeared to overhang the water; the bowsprit held to the last, and was seen licked by the flames, which issued from every port-hole. Then the glory of the scene began to fade. The bright red flickered; the smoke was thinner; and soon the Russians had nothing left upon their waters but the black and smoking wreck of what once had seemed a large and noble vessel. The name of that ship was the *Santa Maria*.

The bombardment lasted the whole night without interruption, and day broke almost on the same scene as had been enacted the previous day. The fire, however, had only been kept up at a moderate speed. At half-past five, the 6th, it broke out afresh—not merely on the French left, which continued to bear off the prize for quickness and precision, but throughout the English lines in the centre, and the French right. It slackened at intervals, then increased in density, and slackened again, as the guns became heated and required a pause. Strong breezes from the westward drove the smoke in heavy columns on the Russians, and at certain times enveloped the town in masses of vapour. The hulk of the *Santa Maria* lay like a log upon the water, near Fort St. Paul, and the remainder of the shipping appeared in the morning light huddled together in close proximity to each other, where they had been moved on the previous night to escape the dangerous vicinity of the fire. The Russians soon, however, went to work, and replaced their ships in position, hauling in a new two-decker to fill the space vacant by the loss of her consort. The Russians, whose vigour had appeared impaired during the previous day were angularly inactive on this the second of the bombardment. Still they kept up at certain moments a return of a few shots. The Redan continued to fire at intervals from guns at the extremities of its western and eastern faces, and from other works along their line. Their efforts were most marked on the left attack, and the Malakoff hardly gave a sign of life. Our sea-service mortars fired at intervals on the ships without doing any damage, and the Russians continued to stream to and fro from north to south along their bridge of rafts, unmindful of the fire of the Allies. In the evening their works showed evidence of the violence which they endured, and the batteries became more and more rugged every hour. The third line of defence opposed to the French left seemed, it is true, to keep up an undiminished fire, but the efforts of the Russians were utterly unavailing to create a pause in the activity of our bombardment. The day passed in this wise without any serious loss to the Allies, and as it closed, a large fire in the Karabelnaia suburb became visible by the columns of flame and smoke which it raised

The Allies continued the work of the previous thirty-six hours by an unceasing fire which lasted during the night, and the echoes of the hills were again broken at dawn on the 7th by a terrific salvo commencing on the French left and gradually spreading to the centre and right. Crowds of spectators, attracted by the hope of an assault, lined the heights at every available point to obtain a glimpse of the expected action, but the Generals were evidently satisfied that the terrible fire they had kept up for so many hours had been sufficiently prolonged. At half-past eight there was a pause; and, as if by enchantment, there was a cessation of explosions from end to end of our lines. The stream of spectators slowly disappeared from the heights, and every thing seemed as still as if no hostile forces were busy in dealing destruction one against each other. The ships of the Allies were pitching in the bay of Sebastopol, whilst the sailors hung their hammocks to air in the rigging. The steamers lay blowing off their steam at anchor, and the stillness of the hour was not broken by the Russians, who, no doubt, were pleased enough at their momentary respite. It was, however, but a pause of an hour. The French left burst again at half-past nine into its accustomed *roulades*. The English centre recommenced its fire, and Inkerman joined in the chorus which deafened every one by its roar. Volumes of smoke and streams of fire belched from the iron mouths of the guns, as the deadly missiles were hurled, to become the messengers of death and destruction. The mortars gave out their rumbling and cavernous noise, as they sent high into the air their large and hollow projectiles—the circular curl of their smoke still hovering over the pieces, long after the deadly shell had done its work, and burst in the enemy's trenches. In the midst of the din two tremendous explosions took place on the left of a slope, and covered with their volume of sound the roar of 400 pieces of artillery. Two fire-balls, or *fougasses*, had been sprung in the advanced parallel, close to the Malakoff and Little Redan, and formed craters ready to be crowned with parapets and form part of works nearer than ever to the enemy. A grand cheer was given by our men as the explosions took place, and then the spectators again turned their attention to the continuation of the bombardment. The day was spent in alternate pauses and outbreaks of fire similar to that just described, and the works of the Russians seemed at last to have received such a shaking as I had never before witnessed. The embrasures of the Redan and Malakoff, and of the batteries towards Careening Bay, seemed to have lost all shape, and appeared like jagged mounds of earth, in which one could scarcely conceive the defenders to be safe. Still in the deep angles of some of the batteries a few shots were fired; these, however, were hourly less frequent, and the Russians began to fire more constantly than they had ever done before from their batteries on the northern shore. The Black Battery, which had long been the terror of the defenders of the Quarries, was so mauled and cut up as no longer able to reply, and small fires here and there in the town marked the places where distant shells had exploded. In the midst of all this, however, the church, a large building in the form of a temple, and numerous other buildings, purposely spared, hitherto remained apparently untouched, and preserved the fairness of their proportions. At four o'clock a shell from our mortars again successfully struck a two-decker anchored near Fort Nicholas, and in a short time volumes of smoke issued from her. She was in too dangerous proximity to the rest of the fleet to be left in her position, and she was speedily taken in tow by a steamer which hauled her into a berth near the Karabelnaia. There she continued to burn invisible to us until darkness came on and showed us the flames rising from her hull, and consigning her like the *Santa Maria* to destruction. At six o'clock another grand salvo along the whole line again covered the Russian works with projectiles and smoke, and, as it did so, a shell from a mortar struck the deck of the *Constantine* 120, and, covered her with dust and smoke. The earth upon her deck saved her probably from the fate of her consorts, for the smoke and dust cleared off in a few minutes, exhibiting the sailors busy in the rigging, whilst an active man was seen hoisting the Imperial flag in token of defiance on the jib-boom.

During the day great activity was visible amongst the staff of the various Generals: it seemed as if a vague anxiety and secret preoccupation prevailed throughout the camps. Officers rode about in all directions, and soldiers were to be seen in groups commenting upon the probabilities of an approaching assault. The new draughts, of which several had arrived on the two previous days, were especially surrounded and complimented by all the soldiers on their luck in having probably to distinguish themselves. At noon a large force of Sardinians was moved from the position of Kamara to take the place of French troops probably intended to act elsewhere; and in the English camps all the field hospitals were emptied of their sick and wounded, in anticipation of an event which all expect. To-morrow is anxiously looked for, to end our suspense, and show whether Sebastopol is to be ours or not; for, if the Malakoff were not taken after this bombardment, it is difficult to suppose that Sebastopol can fall this autumn.

One piece of intelligence, hitherto omitted, I have to subjoin. Omer Pasha returned to the Crimea on the 6th inst., and has been in communication with the Allied Generals. I cannot say whether his stay be intended to be permanent or not. It has been blowing a gale all day from the northward and westward, veering this evening to the north-east, and a very hard one

CAPTURE OF THE MALAKOFF AND EVACUATION OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Camp Before Sebastopol, Sept. 10th, 1855

The great question of preponderance in the Black Sea was finally and irrevocably decided on the night of the 8th inst., when the Russians, having been beaten from the Malakoff by the French, evacuated the town of Sebastopol after setting fire to it in several places, and burning their ships. This event which had been so long desired that most of the sanguine commenced to despair of its accomplishment, has cast a joy upon the French Camp in which our men rejoice, although they feel deeply the regret of having had so little share in the glories of the day. Our allies attacked and won the Malakoff at the same moment that we attacked and were repulsed from the Redan. Victory for once was denied us, for reasons which may probably be inferred from the narrative that follows.

The bombardment which had been kept up with less vigour than usual during the night of the 7th, broke out at daybreak into a complete fire from end to end of our lines. It burst over every part of the Russian works with the fury of a tornado, sending up clouds of dust and smoke, which were driven into our camp by a cold north wind, blinding the men whose duty called them to the trenches, and filling the air so densely as to render objects indistinct at a certain distance. As the bombardment commenced, preparations for the assault were made in the camps of the Allies, and numerous regiments were drawn up under arms at dawn. It had been considered proper to forward the men in detachments, and not in columns so as to keep the enemy as much as possible ignorant of our intentions. The storm was intrusted to the Second and Light Division, portions of which were to form immediate supports, whilst the rear was to be kept by the Fourth Division, the Guards and Highlanders, and the Third Division. Sir William Codrington had the general command of the storm, and was supported by General Markham. There was no visible movement on the part of the Russians, and the northern camps, as well as the bridge, were unusually quiet. They seemed passively to wait for the cessation of our fire answering at intervals only from their guns, and either unable or unwilling to reply. At half-past nine all the regiments of Second and Light Division as well as the Generals and Staff, had made their way into the trenches; General Codrington taking up his position in the fifth parallel, whilst General Markham had his in a pit called Egerton's Pit, in the third parallel. The stormers consisted of portions of the 30th, 41st, 55th and 62nd, from the Second Division, of the 90th, 97th, 23rd, and 88th, from the Light Division. The ladder parties were told off from the 3rd Buffs and 97th Regiment. The supports of these regiments, as well as other regiments of the same division were in reserve in the fourth and third parallels ready for action. At the foot of the Malakoff had also been massed stormers from the French First Division, consisting of 400 men of the 1st Zouaves and 1.0 men of the 1st Chasseurs de Vincennes, under the command of General MacMahon. The Fifth Division furnished stormers for the Little Redan and the works on the proper left of the Malakoff. The Second Division kept the trenches whilst the Fourth was in reserve. General Pelissier and his Staff rode through the British Camp on the way to Inkerman at half past eleven, passing the Guards and Highlanders as they moved up the Woronzoff road to the trenches. General Simpson took up a position near the Picket-house on the Woronzoff road. There were few spectators on the hills on account of precautions taken by General Simpson to stop all egress from Balaclava. But the few who were fortunate enough in gaining admittance to Cathcart hill were blinded by the dust and saw nothing, and the only eye-witnesses of the storm were those who took part in it, or those who formed the supports of the stormers. At a few minutes before noon the bombardment was urged to a terrific blaze of fire, which poured upon the Russians from embrasures, purposely kept closed until that moment. At ten minutes past twelve the signal for the storm on the Malakoff was given by the explosion of two mines close to the counterscarp, and in the confusion caused by the smoke and uproar the Zouaves and Chasseurs rushed on. They made their way over ground ploughed up by the explosion of shells, and full of holes, and elevations of jagged and irregular formation. Their speed was scarcely impeded by this obstacle, and they jumped down the ditch and up the sides of the works without using the scaling-ladders. The Russians, who were completely taken by surprise, were driven out of the redoubt or killed, or left the French perfect masters of it; the short distance of twenty-five yards, which separated the ditch of the Malakoff from the parallel contributing not a little to the fortunate issue of the storm. In the meanwhile two other attacks had been almost simultaneously made upon the Russians with far less fortunate results. General Codrington, hearing the signal of the assault on the Malakoff, after a short pause gave the order to storm the Redan. The ladder-parties of the 3rd and 97th dashed out, and favoured by tolerably even ground, passed the abattis which was no sensible obstacle to their progress, and planted their ladders on the salient angle of the work. The stormers, less active than they had been, were delayed by their inability to issue from the parallel, except by one aperture, and when they succeeded in reaching the scarp of the Redan, the ladder party had already mounted to the assault. The stormers followed, mounting on each side of the salient angle, and fought their way into the Redan, killing the Russians within the first traverse; but, in their eagerness to outstrip each other, the parties on the left pressed across the work to join those on the left, and in doing so fell into the concentrated fire of the enemy, whose supports, upwards of 2000 in numbers, were rapidly coming up. A hand-to-hand conflict followed, desperate in its nature,—the Russians fighting for the hold with the tenacity of bears, and using every sort of missile, in addition to their arms. Stones, loose grape, stocks of broken muskets, were hurled in volleys from the summit of the traverses, on our men, whose ammunition began to fail. They in their turn grasped at stones, and hurled them against the Russians; who now, encouraged by the arrival of reinforcements, and the diminution of our men, poured down upon our devoted stormers, and fought with them hand to hand. Many were the despairing efforts that then took place—men clung to men, and the agony of both was undergone on the same spot. This was too terrible to last. Either our Generals must bring on supports, or the stormers retreat. The former was delayed, and the remnant of our men gave way in disorder from the parapets and embrasures which they had so gallantly stormed. At this time there were several regiments in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th parallels which did not move sufficiently quick, and were not in time to save the relics of the stormers. The Redan was thus won and lost. The French attack on the Little Redan and works upon the Careening Bay were failures for other reasons. The troops moved resolutely on, rapidly crossing a broad space which lay between them and the Russian redoubts. They were thrown into considerable confusion by rows of holes called *trous à loup*, into which the men stumbled in the middle of the darkness caused by dust and smoke; their attack was deprived by this of its firmness, and was repulsed by the enemy. The struggle, however, was maintained doubtfully for a considerable time. The first body of stormers, almost annihilated by the musketry of the Russians, covered the parapets of the works with their bodies; when fresh supports came up, and struggled to gain the summit of the scarp; but at every fresh attempt they fell back discomfited into the ditch, covering the ground with dead and dying. The Russians not only had the advantage of position, but they had been materially assisted in this portion of the attack by the fire of the steamers which fired broadsides upon the Malakoff and the counterscarps of the Little Redan. The *Vladimir*, always so ably handled that, when anything daring was done by the Russians, the French said, "*c'est du Vladimir*," steamed rapidly up under the very mouths of the French batteries on Mount Sapoune, delivered her broadside, and then majestically steaming round, delivered a second, without eliciting in the confusion any reply from the French. These broadsides committed dreadful havoc, and threw the ranks of the assaulting columns into inextricable confusion. Notwithstanding every adverse circumstance, however, the French maintained their ground at the foot of the scarp and in the ditch of the Little Redan and Black Batteries, firing resolutely at every Russian who showed himself over the parapet, whilst the Russians on their part were equally quick in returning shot for shot when a Frenchman raised his person more than usual. This part of the fight partook at last of a certain Indian character, the struggle from cover to cover resembling those of which we have all read in the glowing pages of Cooper.

These painful phases of the combined assault proceeded whilst the main attack on the Malakoff rapidly lost its early characteristics. It is difficult to give such a picture of the work as may furnish an approximate idea of its proportions and aspects. But the description of it will, perhaps, be sufficient to afford some conception of its nature, and characterise the aspect of this as well as the Redan and other forts held by the Russians. The ditch was about fifteen feet deep, and the scarp twenty feet high. The embrasures and platforms were elevated above the level of the work, which was divided into parts by traverses of irregular shape, in which small openings were left for the passage of men. These traverses were mostly quarried works, the galleries of which were supported by double rows of gigantic beams of Norway pine, and the height of earth forming the roof made every vault bomb-proof. The traverses generally measured 12 to 15 feet in height, and being most irregular in their form must have rendered complete possession extremely difficult. The Redan was similarly arranged internally, and this peculiarity of construction accounts for the inactivity of the Russians during the last bombardment, the soldiers concealing themselves in their casemates till such time as the heavy fire should cease. It does not appear either that the guards of these works were changed oftener than monthly, for every portion of this quarter bore proofs of permanent occupation; that of the Commander being filled with arm-chairs, pictures, and luxuries; whilst workshops for carpenters and masons were fitted up. The very security of the soldiers in these strongholds must have increased a chance of surprise, and the instant occupation of the work and destruction of its defenders in a short period are a proof o it. The Russians, however, did not passively allow their enemy to enjoy his new possession. They had no sooner been driven out than they attacked the French with the energy of despair, and the Zouaves and Chasseurs found themselves defenders instead of assaulters of the Malakoff. They fought with all the energy of pride and success, and for a considerable time kept up an unequal struggle against superior numbers. The Russians trusted more to stones and missiles of that nature than to their muskets, and from the summits of the traverses they heaved all kinds of miscellaneous articles, such as stones, beams, buckets, old grape-shot, and muskets. The French, short of ammunition, replied with the same weapons, varying their resistance by rushes at the point of the bayonet. They were giving way, however, before the advancing Russians, discouraged by intelligence of impending failure at the Redan and Black Works; but, at the critical moment, the supports of the division marched up, and entered the work on all sides. The Imperial Guard, consisting of Grenadiers and Zouaves, swarmed into the Malakoff and commenced a desperate conflict. Hand to hand amongst the labyrinthine windings of the redoubt, amongst shell-holes, broken gabions, and irregular elevations, each side fought and bled. They fell side by side, and in many instances above each other. The ground was strewed with them so as to be completely invisible To add to the horror of the moment the shells from the Redan and steamers fell in numbers upon the portion of the work in possession of the French, and added to the heaviness of their losses. But the Russians were unable to regain the Malakoff. As the French poured in fresh supports every moment, and brought in field artillery over a hasty bridge into the redoubt, the Russians slowly yielded, and commenced a retreat which ended in a rout The scene of it was the way leading from the Dockyard to the Malakhoff, a road traced inside of the second line of defence, to which the Russians trusted as a means of retrieving their losses. A long series of batteries had been erected from the foot of the Malakoff to the Naval Hospital, part of them bearing upon the Redan, and part on the Malakoff. A large six-gun battery at the base of the southern front of the hospital had been armed with 68-pounders, and the windows in the ground-floor of the hospital on the eastern face had been turned into embrasures from which ships' carronades played upon the Malakoff and the ascent to it. The rapidity of the French movement when the Russians first commenced their retreat, prevented the latter from using their second line of defence efficaciously. The hand-to-hand conflict down the descent did not enable them to kill a foe without destroying a friend; and thus the French passed down from the Malakoff towards the town until they came to the base of the hill, and on a level with the Dockyard. From that spot they receded, moving to their right, and driving the Russians through the streets of the Karabelnaia suburb; whilst the field-artillery and some of the lighter guns left in the Malakoff were turned against the second line of defence, which it successfully enfiladed. Darkness now supervened, and the Russians, under its cover, withdrew from the works of the Karabelnaia, the Little Redan, and Black Battery.

(For the remainder of our Correspondents' Letters on Sebastopol see page 376.)

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

(From Tuesday night's *Gazette.*)

At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of September, 1855—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the signal and repeated successes obtained by the troops of her Majesty, and by those of her allies, in the Crimea, and especially for the capture of the town of Sebastopol; and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 30th day of this instant September, or upon the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same.

And it is hereby further ordered, that her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer and thanksgiving, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. C. C. Greville.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of September, 1855—present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered, by her Majesty in Council, that all ministers and preachers, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an Act passed in the 10th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, do at some time during the exercise of Divine service in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday, the 30th day of this instant September, or on the Sunday after the ministers or preachers of such churches, congregations, or assemblies respectively, shall be enabled so to do, put up prayers and thanksgivings to Almighty God for the signal and repeated successes obtained by the troops of her Majesty, and by those of her allies, in the Crimea, and especially for the capture of the town of Sebastopol.

C. C. Greville.

FORM OF PRAYER.

In accordance with an Order in Council, issued at Balmoral on the 24th inst., his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued the following "Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the signal and repeated successes obtained by the troops of her Majesty, and by those of her allies, in the Crimea, and especially for the capture of the town of Sebastopol":—

"O Lord God Almighty, the Disposer of all human events, in whose hand is power and might which none is able to withstand: We, Thine unworthy servants, desire to approach Thy throne with the tribute of praise and thanksgiving. We bless and magnify thy name for the successes granted to our countrymen, and the armies allied with them, now engaged in a mighty warfare, and defending the rights and independence of nations; and especially for the signal victory by which the stronghold of the enemy has been overthrown. We acknowledge, O Lord, that the wisest counsels and the strongest arms, without Thee, cannot but fail: for Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the victory, and the majesty; and therefore, not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name, be all praise and glory ascribed

"Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy favour to the Allied forces, both by sea and land. Let not the glory of their progress be stained by ambition, or sullied by revenge: but let Thy Holy Spirit support them in danger, control them in victory, and raise them above all temptation to evil. And grant that this and all other successes which have crowned the bravery and rewarded the endurance of our armies, may issue in the return of peace, and the restoration of Christian brotherhood among nations

"Finally, O Lord, we entreat Thee so to dispose and turn our hearts, that Thy mercy, now manifested towards us, may engage us to true thankfulness, and incline us, as a nation, to walk more humbly and devoutly before Thee, by obeying Thy holy word, by reverencing Thy holy day, and by promoting throughout the land the knowledge of Thee, the only true God, and of Jesus Christ whom Thou has sent. To whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen."

The Prayer is "to be used at morning and evening service after the General Thanksgiving in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the thirtieth day of this instant September, or upon the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ANDREW VINCENT CORBET, BART., OF ACTON REYNALD, COUNTY SALOP

This much-respected Baronet died on the 13th inst., aged fifty-five, at Brancepeth Castle, the seat of Viscount Boyne, after three hours' illness. Sir Andrew was son and heir of the late Sir Andrew Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, who succeeded to the family estates at the death of his uncle, in 1796, and was created a Baronet in 1808. The Corbets of Moreton Corbet had a previous Baronetcy, conferred in 1642 on Sir Vincent Corbet, which became extinct with his grandson, another Sir Vincent, in 1688. The family is one of the most ancient in England, having been founded by Corbeau, a noble Norman, who accompanied the Conqueror to Hastings, and was employed by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel. The Baronet, whose death we record, married, 19th September, 1820, Rachel Stephens, sister of Rowland, present Viscount Hill, and had several children, one of whom died recently in the Crimea. The eldest son, the present inheritor of the title, Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, third Baronet, born 11th of August, 1821.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM GRANVILLE ELIOT.

Colonel Eliot was the eldest son of Francis Percival Eliot, Esq., of Elmhurst Hall, Staffordshire, and was born in 1779. At an early age he entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a Cadet, and obtained his first commission, as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1796. In 1805 he embarked for Hanover, and served there, under Lord Cathcart, as Captain, in command of a field-battery of artillery. In 1808 he was warmly engaged in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, in Portugal, where he commanded a battery of field-artillery. In 1808 and 1809 he was in the retreat of Sir John Moore's army to Corunna, and had charge of the reserve ammunition, which he had discretionary orders to destroy, but saved the whole and embarked at Oporto. He continued to act through the succeeding campaigns of the Peninsular struggle with equal energy and ability. In 1813 he joined, in command of two rocket-troops of the Horse Artillery, the army near Antwerp; he was in action with the enemy's flotilla near Fort Lillo; and at the attack of the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom. In 1828 he obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy; but, from ill-health, he was soon after that obliged to retire from the army

Colonel Eliot received a gold medal for the battle of Vimiera, the silver medal and clasps for Talavera and Roleia, and the gold medal and Hanoverian Order of Knighthood for his services in that country

In 1810, he wrote and published a treatise on the Military Defences of Portugal, which reached a third edition; and he was also employed in editing and revising a manual of artillery, entitled "The Pocket Gunner."

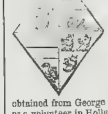
The Colonel was much beloved by the men under his command; and upon his appointment to the Horse Artillery in 1813, the non-commissioned officers and privates of his late company presented him with a silver snuff-box as a testimony of esteem and regard.

Colonel Eliot married, in 1806, Harriet, daughter of General Gother Mann, of the Royal Engineers, Inspector-General of Fortifications; and, secondly, in 1815, Anne, daughter of Samuel Heywood, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law. He died at his residence, Vale-brook Lodge, near Hastings, August 26, 1855, in the 76th year of his age.

The Colonel's only son, Captain Granville Heywood Eliot, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, was accidentally drowned in the river Shannon, near Athlone in 1844

Lieut. J. Granville Harkness, of the 55th Regiment, now in the Crimea, is the grandson of the deceased officer

MRS. LYDE BROWNE.



This lady, who expired on the 15th inst., at Lutwyche Hall, Shropshire, in her 91st year, was the only daughter of Stephen Riou, Esq. (of the family of De Rieux, of Languedoc, driven from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes), by Dorothy, his wife, of the ancient family of Dawson, of Ferriby, Hewworth, and Farlington, in the county of York, who trace through many distinguished families uninterrupted descent from Edward III. Mrs. Lyde Browne was related to men who followed the profession of arms, and she had continually to suffer the loss, in their country's service, of those most dear to her. Her maternal grandfather, Major George Dawson, died of privation in the disastrous expedition to Carthagena under General Wentworth. Her father, having obtained from George II. a commission in the Guards, served with distinction as a volunteer in Holland; and of her two brothers, Philip Riou, the elder, served under Lord Heathfield at Gibraltar, and died Senior Colonel of Artillery in 1817; the younger, Captain Riou, R.N., was, in 1790, miraculously preserved in the wreck of the *Guardian* frigate, which he refused to quit, though her crew deserted her. He was afterwards killed at the battle of Copenhagen, while engaging with his little frigates the crushing fire of the Trekroner battery. Nelson, in his despatch, honoured Riou with the title of "the gallant and the good." Mrs. Lyde Browne was the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Lyde Browne, of the 21st Fusiliers, whom she married in 1800. This gallant gentleman lost his life with Lord Kilwarden, the Chief Justice, who was slain in the streets of Dublin on the fatal night of Emmett's insurrection, the 23rd July, 1803. By her marriage, Mrs. Browne had an only daughter, Charlotte Riou, who is married to M. G. Benson, Esq., of Lutwyche, in the county of Salop.

*** A War Obituary of those officers who have recently and gloriously fallen at the capture of Sebastopol, being in preparation for publication in the Illustrated London News, any communications on the subject sent at the very earliest moment will be carefully attended to

BAGTCHESERAI, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE CRIMEA.

The report from Vienna that the Russian troops are retreating from Bagtcheserai and Simpheropol to Perekop has drawn attention to that part of the seat of war. Both towns, as the accounts from St. Petersburg have already informed us, were completely crowded with sick and wounded soldiers before the evacuation of Sebastopol. It is easy to guess, therefore, that Prince Gortschakoff would not find room for his army there, should he think of retreating from the north side of Sebastopol. The removal of troops northward from Bagtcheserai and Simpheropol may, perhaps, be to make room for some portion of his which he has been sending there. We learn from Mr. Danby Seymour that—

Bagtcheserai was the capital of the Tartars during their occupation of the Crimea, and, like Karasoubazar, retains much of its Eastern character, owing to the ukase of Catherine II., which is still in force, and by which the Tartars are allowed to retain exclusive possession of these two cities.

The distance from Simpheropol to Bagtcheserai is 30 versts (22½ English miles), and the road runs along a waste steppe, except a mile and a half of the distance, during which it passes through the pretty valley of the upper Alma. The town is situated in a deep gorge in the chalk formation, and the traveller does not see it till he has arrived at the end of his journey, and suddenly looks down upon it snugly ensconced at his feet between two walls of rock. There he sees the irregular Tartar habitations, interspersed with delicate minarets

SKETCHES IN THE CRIMEA.

TOWN OF BAGTCHESERAI, ONE OF THE CAPITALS OF THE CRIMEA, AND HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE RUSSIANS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH BY WILLIBALD RICHTER.

and tall poplar-trees stretching in two long lines on each side of the muddy stream of the Djourouk Sou. A steep road leads down to it, which passes the modest triumphal arch erected in honour of the visit of the Empress Catherine II. to the capital of her new conquest in the last century, and which bears the simple inscription, "1787." The town has completely retained its Oriental character, and in passing down the long street, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, the little open shops of the tailors, the shoemakers, the bakers, the locksmiths, and the kalpac-makers, are seen, with their proprietors sitting cross-legged, in Eastern fashion, and working and selling at the same time. Bagtcheserai is celebrated for the number of its fountains and the purity of its water, which one writer pretends is the lightest in all Tartary and Turkey. There are no less than 119 fountains for a population of 9547 inhabitants. At the end of the long street, just across the little river, is the great sight of Bagtcheserai, the ancient palace of the khans, which all travellers stop to visit.

Now that Turkey is becoming so much Europeanised, this palace, as a specimen of the old architecture of the Turkish race, goes on increasing in interest. The great men at Constantinople are sacrificing the ancient peculiarities of their palaces to modern conveniences, but this venerable monument is kept up by the Sovereigns of Russia precisely in its ancient condition. I was much struck with it when the brightly-painted gateway first opened upon me. This divides in two a long line of buildings, of only one story in height, with all the windows filled up with carved woodwork, and ornamented with rude arabesques painted in bright colours.

Right and left on entering are ranges of apartments, which all open on a long gallery, whence there is a good view of the interior court and the groups of fantastic buildings raised irregularly around it.

At the entrance of the second court on the left is the gate called the Iron Gate, leading to the principal apartments, on which is an inscription declaring it to have been built by Menghli Geray Khan, who conquered the Crimea in 1480, and was acknowledged as its Sovereign by the Turks.

A staircase leads into the richly-ornamented hall, in which there are two fountains, one of which is called Selsibil, or the fountain of Mary, on which the Russian poet Pouschkin has written some beautiful verses. Beyond this hall is that of the divan, the great council-room, placed in the midst of a terraced garden. This is one of those magnificent buildings in which the climate of the East can really be enjoyed. Its floor is of marble, and its fretted ceiling tastefully gilt, while the centre is occupied by a marble basin, into which the water is perpetually trickling from a fountain with fifty jets. The only light that is admitted is toned down through painted glass, and the softest divans invite repose from the heats of summer. The terraces of the garden outside are planted with roses; and the clearest streams of water fall in small cascades from one marble basin to another.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S PALACE, AT BAGTCHESERAI. INTERIOR COURT.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH BY WILLIBALD RICHTER.

SKETCH IN THE BALTIC.—A FRENCH FUNERAL AT SEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FRENCH FUNERAL AT SEA.

THE accompanying Sketch of a French Funeral at Sea is from the pencil of Mr. Carmichael, our Artist in the Baltic. The ceremony observed on occasions of this nature bears a strong resemblance to the usage in our own service, with the exception that, in accordance with the Roman Catholic faith, on the morning of the day of burial, a solemn mass for the repose of the soul of the departed is performed on board the ship, at which all the officers and men are required to attend. No Englishman who is present can fail to be much struck by the beautiful manner in which the choral parts of the service are performed, and the deep solemnity and respect with which the whole proceedings are conducted.

CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, Sept. 22

Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon arrived this morning with a despatch from General Simpson to Lord Panmure, of which the following is a copy:—

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 9, 1855

My Lord,—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship in my despatch of the 4th instant that as the Engineer and Artillery officers of the Allied armies had laid before General Pelissier and myself a report recommending that the assault should be given on the 8th instant, after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days.

This arrangement I agreed to, and I have to congratulate your Lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone remain, and the speedy capture or sinking of these must speedily follow.

It was arranged that at twelve o'clock in the day the French columns of assault were to leave their trenches, and to take possession of the Malakoff and adjacent works. After their success had been secured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assailed by the English, the Bastion, Central, and Quarantine Forts, on the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French.

At the hour appointed our allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakoff with the impetuous valour which characterises the French attack; and, having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged.

The tricolor planted on the parapet was the signal for our troops to advance.

The arrangements for the attack I intrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant-General Markham.

I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honour of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground.

The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this work is protected.

It was arranged between Sir W. Codrington and Lieutenant-General Markham that the assaulting column of 1000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions—the column of the Light Division to lead the Second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground preceded by a covering party of 200 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and, although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your Lordship will perceive, by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

I feel myself unable to express in terms which can convey the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success which they so well merited, but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering, and remaining with the troops during the contest.

The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organise a second attack, and was obliged to make use of the Highlanders, under Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the Third Division under Major-General Sir William Eyre. I, therefore, sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning.

The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side by means of the bridges of boats constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side.

Their men-of-war were all sunk during the night.

The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the Admiral to fulfil their intention of bringing the broadsides of the Allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine Batteries; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortar-vessels, those of her Majesty being under the direction of Captain Wilcox, of the *Odin*, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery.

It now becomes my pleasing duty, my Lord, to place on record the high sense I entertain of the conduct of this army since I have had the honour to command it. The hardships and privations endured by many of the regiments during a long winter campaign are too well known for me to comment upon. They were borne both by officers and men with a patience and unmurmuring endurance worthy of the highest praise, and which gained them the deserved applause and sympathy of their country.

The Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, aided by Captain Moorsom, and many gallant officers and seamen, who have served the guns from the commencement of the siege, merit my warmest thanks.

The prompt, hearty, and efficacious co-operation of her Majesty's Navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and ably seconded by Sir Houston Stewart, has contributed largely to the success of our undertaking; and here, perhaps, I may be permitted to say that, if it had pleased God that [illegible] the Naval Brigade [illegible] supported by my ever-to-be-lamented predecessor in this command, I am sure that it would have been of the highest advantage to the service to expose the deep sense which I know he entertained of the invaluable assistance and counsel he received on all occasions from Sir Edmund Lyons. When at times affairs looked gloomy and success doubtful, he was at hand to cheer and encourage, and every assistance that could tend to advance operations was given with the hearty good-will which characterises the British sailor.

Nothing has contributed more to the present undertaking than the cordial co-operation which has so happily existed from the first between the two services.

I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of the conduct of the Royal Engineers under Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Jones, who has conducted the siege operations from the commencement of the year. For some time past he has been suffering on a bed of sickness; but the eventful hour of the assault would not permit him to remain absent, he was conveyed on a litter into the trenches to witness the completion of the arduous undertaking.

My warmest thanks are due to the officers and soldiers of the Royal Artillery under the command of Major-General Sir R. Dacres, who, during the arduous operations of this protracted siege, have so manfully contributed to its ultimate success.

I must beg further to record my thanks for the cordial co-operation and assistance I have received in carrying out the details of the service from the Chief of the Staff, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, [illegible] Staff, as well as Generals commanding Divisions and brigades of this army.

I must reserve to myself, for the subject of a future despatch, bringing before your Lordship the particular mention of officers of the various branches of the army, whom I shall beg to recommend to your favourable notice.

I entrust this despatch to my aide-de-camp, Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon, who has been Assistant Military Secretary to my noble predecessor and myself since the commencement of this war, and who will be able to give your Lordship more minute details than the limits of a despatch will allow.

I have, &c. JAMES SIMPSON.

The Lord Panmure, &c. General Commanding.

OFFICIAL LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED OR WOUNDED, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

KILLED.

30th Foot: Lieut.-Colonel Patullo, Captain J. C. N. Stevenson, Ensign R. G. Deane.
Provost Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Cuddy. 41st: Captains B. Avery, J. A. Lockhart, Captain C. Rochfort. 49th: Captain L. A. Cox, Lieutenant L. Bladelow. 7th: Lieutenants L. L. Wright, C. H. Bird. Lieutenants R. L. Somerville, J. Bunbury. 33rd: Lieutenant H. L. Dawson. 77th: Captain W. Parke. 88th: Captain H. W. Gregson. 95th: Captain R. Preston, Lieutenants A. D. Swift, H. F. Wilmot. 97th: Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. R. Hastings. Major A. P. Wodehouse, Lieutenant A. B. Mayne. Rifle Brigade: Captain M. H. Hammond. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieutenant H. S. Hyde. Field Train Department: Deputy Assistant Commissary-General [illegible]

WOUNDED.

Royal Sappers and Miners: Captain C. H. Seeley. 20th Foot: Brevet-Major [illegible] 30th [illegible] 47th [illegible] 1st: Captain [illegible]

Lieutenant J. Egan, C.B. 46th: Farden C. Mitchell. 7th: Lieutenant H. M. Jones. 9th: Lieutenants F. Godfrey, A. Gordon, and W. G. D. Massy. 33rd: Captain W. H. [illegible] Lieutenants L. O'Connor, C. Bent, and G. Holden. 34th: Lieutenant-Colonel George 97th: Captain C. [illegible]

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Royal Sappers and Miners: Lieutenant H. C. Elphinstone. 63rd Foot: Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lindsay. 47th: Captain and Brevet-Major W. F. G. Morgan. 30th: Lieutenant G. A. Morgan, A.D.C. 1st: Lieutenant R. W. Pratt. 9. H. Cane. 3rd: Lieut. [illegible] 30th: Captain G. F. C. Peacock, Lieutenants M. B. Field, G. H. Sanders. 34th: Major A. Cure, Captains R. Hearne, J. R. Hume. Lieutenants W. B. Rumley, the Honourable F. Augustus. 49th: Brevet-Major J. H. King. 52nd: Lieut.-Colonel L. B. Tyler; Lieutenant W. B. Davenport. 7th: Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Egerton; Captains H. F. H. [illegible] [illegible]

Ensigns R. C. Martin, W. W. Young. 23rd: Colonel D. Lyons. [illegible] Lieutenants L. E. Millett, J. Williamson, F. M. H. De [illegible] Brevet-Lieutenant A. Fox. 41st: Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] 77th: Captain P. J. Butts. 88th: Lieutenants G. J. Maxwell, C. C. W. [illegible] L. G. Scott, and G. B. Watson. Captains R. B. [illegible] G. Wallace [illegible] Captains R. Brown, T. Wade, and J. H. Wade. Ensigns [illegible] Burgess, P. J. Deverill, and H. H. Gooderidge. 97th: [illegible] Lieutenant E. W. H. Barley. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Major [illegible] Hon. R. H. Rollew. Lieutenants H. Eyre, W. H. Beckes, J. C. Moore, R. Borrough, and P. [illegible] Brigade-General C. Van Straubenzee. 88th: Brigade-Major Shirley, C.B.

SEVERELY CONTUSED.

77th Foot: Lieutenants C. B. Knowles, M. A. Wathen.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

63rd Foot: Lieutenant H. A. Palmer. 90th: Captain [illegible] J. Hutton.

War Department, Sept. 21.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 8

My Lord,—At daylight on the 5th inst. the batteries of the Allied armies opened a steady and continuous fire against the enemy's works.

During the night one of the vessels, supposed to be a frigate, stationed on the north side of the harbour, was destroyed by fire, as is believed, a shell from a French battery on the right attack. The firing, during the 6th, 7th, and up to the present moment, has continued uninterrupted, and but feebly responded to by the Russians.

Another frigate was discovered yesterday afternoon to be on fire, and has been entirely destroyed. From the length of time it contained burning, it is supposed to have contained stores.

About eleven o'clock last night a heavy explosion took place, but I have not as yet been able to ascertain in which part of the enemy's works.

I beg to inclose a list of casualties to the 6th inst.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON.

The Lord Panmure, &c. General Commanding

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM THE 3RD TO THE 8TH SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE

KILLED.

77th Foot: Captain W. H. G. O'Connell. [illegible] Sept.
31st: Captain Charles Anderson. Assistant-Surgeon [illegible] Sept.
Royal Artillery: Captain E. G. Bruce. [illegible] Sept.
Sept. 3.—1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private William Heaser. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Private Edward Dufine. 7th: Private Charles Ward. 9th: Private Henry [illegible] 31st: Private John Hicker. 34th: Private Thomas Sullivan. 97th: Sergeant John Long. Private George Williams, William Sharpe. 95th: Private Patrick Carroll.
Sept. 4.—Royal Artillery: Gunner Jonathan Hodgson. Private [illegible] 41st: Private William Bragg; George Jones. 49th: Private William Barrett [illegible] Edward Mahon.
Sept. 5.—Royal Artillery: Colour-Sergeant Alexander Morrison, Gunner William [illegible] erly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Sergeant William Wilson. [illegible] Lance-Corporal Enoch. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Rifleman Elias Eccles. 23rd Foot: Private Thomas Bryan. 30th: Drummer Walter Cleary, Private Thomas Hamilton. 41st: Private Francis Carroll. 46th: Lance-Corporal Thomas O'Brien. Private John Howell. 49th: Private James Pokery, William Bright.
Sept. 6.—Royal Artillery: Gunners Robert Mitchell and Patrick M'Manus. [illegible] Private William Williams. 8th: Private Peter Kildrew. [illegible] 34th: Private Thomas Ryan. 41st: Private Patrick Hughes. 49th: Private John Cox. 77th: Private John M'Nart. 90th: Private John Cox. [illegible] 3rd Brigade: Private Patrick King, James Fraser.

WOUNDED.

49th Foot: Lieutenant G. A. Chatfield slightly. September 3
3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private Thomas Sweeney, slightly. 46th Foot: Lieutenant E. W. Phillips, slightly. September 5
Sept. 5.—Royal Artillery: John Downey, slightly, and Andrew Thain, severely. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Sergeant James Davies, slightly. Privates Lambert Marsh, dangerously; [illegible] Scots Fusilier Guards: Private Thomas Hall, severely. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Corporal William Frotter [illegible] Parker Ashore, John Tyrrel, William Tyrrel, William Baker, Charles Day, slightly. Green, severely. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private Mark Rill, slightly. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Private John M'Sweeney, slightly. 3rd: Private Peter Lyons, Thomas Walsh, Thomas Murphy, slightly. 4th: Private William Warden, James Rose, dangerously. 7th: Private John Bryan, William White, William Robert M'Cluskey, slightly; Patrick Brannagen, Daniel Hollahan, Joseph Wright, severely. 88th: Private Peter Lynch, dangerously. 9th: Private Patrick Hanley, severely. Edward M'Cormack, Patrick Cottingham, James Cox, T. Brown, W. [illegible] severely. John Farrell, slightly. 30th: Private Michael Carey, slightly. 1st Battalion Brigade: Private Edward Brady [illegible] Private Thomas [illegible] 95th: Private Patrick Roberts, Private Thomas [illegible]

Sept. 4.—Royal Sappers and Miners [illegible] severely. Private [illegible] 7th Royal Fusiliers: Private Charles Sherry, severely. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private Patrick Gallagher, slightly. 2nd Foot: Private John Cannon, slightly. 7th: Private [illegible] Hesseltine, slightly. 9th: Private Richard Pratt, severely. [illegible] slightly. Private Thomas Cavanagh, William Doyle, dangerously. [illegible] Murphy, severely; John Brady, slightly. 30th: Private Alfred Perkins, slightly. Private John Spellman, severely; James Procter, Terence Kernan, John Maddon, Mallen Keogh, John Tierney, slightly. 34th: Private Thomas Sullivan, severely. Private Maurice Rogers, severely. 38th: Sergeant Owen Egan, slightly. Private Robert Thompson, severely. Private Edmund Cummins, [illegible] 41st: Private Thomas Burke, severely. Michael Dwyer, slightly. 46th: Private Francis M'Mahon, Richard Sanders, Henry Lightfoot, slightly. Private John Moore, slightly. 49th: Private Martin M'Mahon [illegible] Charles Shortt, slightly. 90th: Sergeant Arthur Hyde, severely. Private Edward Cummins, [illegible] James Butler, severely; Henry Pike, William Jones, dangerously. [illegible] Richard Ithechage, severely. Julien Evans, slightly. [illegible] Artillery: Bombardiers John Watt, severely. Edward Warrell, Daniel Zealy, slightly. Gunners John M'Gowan, Alexander Smith, James Heath, slightly. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private George Francis, severely. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Corporals William Parkinson, severely; William Gordon, dangerously. Private George Smith, severely. 23rd Foot: Private George Saunders, Fred. Owens, dangerously. John M'Dowell, slightly. 30th: Corporals Henry Hagerty, Longworthy, James Callaghan, slightly. Private S. Sutherland, slightly. 34th: Private Thos. Cardall, slightly. 38th: Private J. Fitzpatrick, dangerously. M. Whelan, slightly. 41st: Private Michael Dwyer, slightly. Private Richard Murphy, slightly. Wm. Rainford, severely. 49th: Private James Conway, slightly; John Trevor Charles Sherry, slightly. 90th: Private David Brighton, slightly. 77th: Private samuel Bush, severely. 88th: Private Patrick Keoghan, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private Thomas Hayes, slightly. Fred Wilson, severely. James Beard, Joseph Philips, James Whimbigham, James Wallace, slightly. Richard Hawkins, Henry Brockville, dangerously; William Salter, William Church, severely.

September 6.—Royal Artillery: Gunners [illegible] James M'Farlin, Matthew Saunderson, George [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] Corporal [illegible] James Simpson [illegible] Royal Sappers and Miners: [illegible] James Chesterman, slightly. 7th: [illegible] Thomas Fahy [illegible] [illegible] Robert Brown, Michael Green, John M [illegible] Michael Green, John M [illegible] 23rd: Corporal [illegible] Thomas Pike, slightly. 30th: Sergeant [illegible] Jackson, dangerous; Charles Keenan, John Harvey, slightly. Privates James O'Regan, Jeremiah Murphy, severely; Patrick O'Connell, slightly. 34th: Corporal [illegible] Windsor, severely: Private Robert Swadling, [illegible] William Bowstead, Thomas Holt, George Owens, severely; Henry Sarsen, slightly. 38th: Sergeant [illegible] ner, severely. 56th: Private Richard Virtler, slightly. 77th: Private [illegible] Michael Kelly, Thomas Kennedy, James Maguire, severely. Willm. Corporal [illegible] Humphreys, severely. 97th: Private William Knowles, severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal George Pursell, slightly. Privates James Boor, John Carroll, James Grey, slightly. William Barker, dangerously. James Gerrey, [illegible] severely. James Sullivan, and Patrick Cavanagh, severely.

1ST BRIGADE.—Lieut. Wm. Fleming, A.B., London. *Wounded:* Arthur [illegible] A.B., Rodney, severely; John Rendo, ord., Rodney, slightly. William Murray, ord., Queen, slightly; Robert Turnbey, ord., Wasp, slightly. David Wilson, A.B., London, slightly; Charles Stevenson, ord., London, slightly, and William Owen, ord., London, slightly. *Contused:* James Murray, A.B., London, severely; William Bunting, landsman, Albion, severely.

DESPATCHES FROM SIR E. LYONS.

Admiralty, Sept. 22

Despatches of which the following are copies have been received by the Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea:

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, Sept. 10.

SIR,—Of the operations on shore, which have produced the successful result of the struggle for the possession of the siege of Sebastopol, her Majesty's Government will be informed by General Simpson; but it is my duty to report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty what has taken place afloat and on the seaboard under my own observation.

It had been arranged by General Simpson and Pelissier, Admiral Bruat and myself, that precisely at noon on the 8th the Allied fleets should open fire upon the Quarantine [illegible] and thus [illegible] the approach of the assaulting columns; but unfortunately [illegible] which had been fine for some days, changed in the morning to a heavy gale and heavy rain, which rendered it impossible [illegible] ships to take up the stations assigned to them in the order of this exposed [illegible] which appear by the inclosed report from Captain Wilcox [illegible] Captain Inglis, of the Royal Marine Artillery, [illegible] to recommend to the favourable consideration of their Lordships, that the mortar-vessels attached to the [illegible] effective force from their position in the Bay of Sebastopol.

As the day cleared [illegible] the batteries [illegible] they were in the morning; but, during the night, several heavy explosions were heard, and at dawn we observed that the fortifications on the south side were in flames, and that the six remaining ships of the Line had been sunk in their moorings, leaving afloat no more of the late Russian Black Sea fleet than two steamed corvettes and nine steamers, most of which are very small.

Soon after the enemy were seen retreating across the newly-constructed bridge, until the south side of the harbour, on which the naval and military arsenals, the public buildings, and the town of Sebastopol, are situated, appeared to be completely evacuated, and then the southern portion of the bridge was hauled over to the north shore.

It is now my pleasing duty to render justice to the admirable conduct of all who have had the honour and happiness to command during the last nine months of this arduous struggle, and whose duties I shared in before; for although, with the exception of the Naval Brigade in the Camp, whose gallant bearing from the beginning, under the command of Sir Stephen Lushington has been beyond all praise, and never more so than during the last two bombardments under the command of the Hon. Captain Keppel, it has not fallen to the lot of the navy on this occasion to perform distinguished deeds of arms such as those of their gallant brethren in the army; still whilst straining every nerve night and day, under very trying circumstances, to supply the means for carrying on the siege, in the glory of which they could not share, the generous cheer of encouragement, unalloyed by envy, has always been heartily given in the day of triumph; nor have sympathy and assistance ever been wanting in the hour of distress and suffering; this same sentiments having pervaded all ranks—captains, officers, seamen and marines, all agreeing with each other in following, as I believe I have said once before, the excellent example set them by my able second in command and coadjutor, Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart.

Perhaps in closing this letter I may be permitted to indulge in the expression of the gratification I feel in reflecting that, under all the circumstances in which it mates, my gallant colleagues Vice-Admiral Bruat and I have gone heart and hand together, and that the most perfect understanding and hearty co-operation in the great cause of humanity in which we are all engaged have invariably prevailed throughout both fleets.

I am, &c., EDMUND LYONS.

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Strelitska Bay, Sept. 8, 1855

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in pursuance of the [illegible] which I received from you this morning, I opened fire from the mortar-vessels at 30 a.m., upon the Quarantine Battery, and a general and more rapid fire was kept up until 7 p.m., upon the Quarantine Battery and Fort Alexander. The mortar vessels were much exposed to the swell, which set into the bay [illegible] a large object desirable, and I therefore directed the [illegible] Bay and the Bastion de Quarantine, where I [illegible] and the Russian reserves were placed.

The force of the wind and heavy swell which prevailed were sung[illegible] unfavourable to accuracy, and the general satisfactory [illegible] due to the ability exercised by the officers of Royal Marine Artillery who commanded it; and I beg to submit to your notice the names of First Lieutenant Starr, First Lieut. Hewett, First Lieut. Brookes, First Lieut. Festaug, and First Lieut. Pitman, the officers employed.

The non-commissioned officers and gunners also performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner; and I may especially mention the services of Colour-Sergeant Horner, who, in the absence of an officer, undertook the firing of the *Firm*, mortar-vessel.

Owing to the state of the weather, and the smallness of the means at the disposal, the officers in command had to overcome great difficulties in maintaining the position of their vessels; and I beg to be allowed to express my high opinion of the services of Messrs. Lest, Creagh, and Pearson, Brent, Hart, and Vaughan (mates), who so ably performed these duties, and greatly contributed to the success of the firing. I have, &c., G. DIGBY,

Captain Royal Marine Artillery.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., &c., G.C.B.

H.M.S. *Odin*, off Sebastopol, Sept. 8, 1855

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for your information, that, acting in pursuance of your directions, and in conjunction with Captain Bazhan, commanding four French mortar-vessels, you did me the honour of placing under my command, our fire was directed, till seven p.m., against the Quarantine Fort and outworks, as well as upon Fort Alexander and the upper bastion (where, near to the latter place, a large number of the enemy's reserve were posted), keeping their fire so completely under that only a few shot and shell were returned, and but few fired upon the French battery and advanced works before us. A small number of carcasses were also successfully thrown into the town and upper bastion which produced a conflagration of some extent.

To Captain Digby, Royal Marine Artillery, and the artillery officer in each vessel, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony, and I am glad of the opportunity of bringing to your notice the unfathomable and zealous conduct of Mr. H. K. Lest, mate, in charge of the *Firm*, who, from being the senior officer of the mortar-vessels, has always ably carried out my instructions; and I am happy to [illegible] the unswerving conduct of Messrs. J. B. Creagh, T. L. Pearson, H. W. Brent, A. F. Hart, and Henry Vaughan, mates, in charge of the other mortar-vessels.

I have also great pleasure in stating that no casualty occurred, and that neither the mortars nor vessels were at all damaged by the heavy firing.

I have, &c., J. A. WILLCOX, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart, &c., G.C.B.

PROCEEDINGS OF NAVAL BRIGADE

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, Sept. 10, 1855.

SIR,—I beg leave to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy [illegible] Captain Keppel reporting the proceedings of the Naval Brigade [illegible] on the 7th and 8th instant, and inclosing a list of casualties.

I am, &c., EDMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Royal Navy, Brigade, before Sebastopol, Sept. 9, 1855

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of instructions, a vigorous fire was opened from the batteries at six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and was maintained throughout the day. The fire was recommenced yesterday morning with increased vigor, preparatory to an assault to be made by our allies on the Malakoff, and subsequently by ourselves on the Redan.

2. At noon both batteries were observed to slacken fire from their trenches, and possess themselves in gallant style of the Malakoff Battery, on which the tricolor flag was hoisted, and the Imperial eagles planted within ten minutes of their quitting their trenches.

3. The Redan did not appear to be sooner displayed on the Malakoff than our storming party issued from their trenches and assailed the salient angle of the Redan, but the enemy were by that time prepared to meet them, and as the supporting party advanced, a heavy fire of grape and canister was opened upon them, in spite of a heavy fire of musketry from our batteries on all parts of the Redan, not assailed, as well as on the flanking batteries.

4. After maintaining the Redan they had gained for some time, our troops were obliged to retire, the killed and wounded left on the ground sufficiently testifying how gallantly they had fought.

The fire from our batteries was kept up until dark, and at about eleven o'clock the enemy evacuated the Redan, after having fired a train that exploded the magazine.

6. This morning's light showed how successful and complete had been the victory gained by the Allied forces.

7. The enemy had evacuated all their positions on the south side of the harbour; the town, Fort Nicolai, Fig Tree Bay, and docks were on fire, and three line-of-battle ships had been sunk in the positions they were last seen in when at anchor.

8. The conduct of the officers and men of the brigade under my command has been such as to continue to merit the high opinion you have been pleased to express of them.

9. I have the honour to inclose a list of casualties for the 7th and 8th.

I am, &c., HENRY KEPPEL,

Captain Commanding Royal Naval Brigade.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE, ON THE 7TH AND 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1855:

[illegible] James Carson, captain of the [illegible] Albion.

[illegible] *dead* William Skinner, ord., Queen, severely; William T. Golding, ord., London, severely; [illegible] Lowrie, ord., London, slightly; John Buckley, ord., London, slightly; John [illegible] John Carmichael, ord., Rodney, slightly; James Mackay, [illegible] Colings, A.B., Albion, dangerously (since dead); [illegible] Hall, A.B., severely; Mr. Gordon C. Sinclair, acting mate, Queen, severely; Roger O'Brien, [illegible] Queen, severely; Thomas Mahon, captain maintop, Queen, severely; Lieut. W. H. D. Selby, [illegible] H. Llewelyn, second master, Queen, slightly; Mr. W. V. Archer, assistant surgeon, Niger, slightly; Alfred Goggins, A.B., London, slightly; [illegible] Scott, A.B., Rodney, slightly; Michael Fitzgerald, A.B., London, severely; [illegible] Cross, A.B., Queen, slightly; Jas. Warden, A.B., Albion, slightly; [illegible] Gray, A.B., Rodney, slightly; William Jarvis, A.B., London, slightly; John Jago, A.B., Leander, slightly; Henry Gibbs, ord., Rodney, [illegible]

Contused. Joseph Leech, A.B., Leander, severely; Thomas Oates, Canadian fireman, Rodney, slightly; William Crowhurst, ord., Queen, slightly; Thomas Reeves, gunner's mate, [illegible]

MARSHAL PELISSIER'S DESPATCH

Head-quarters at Sebastopol, Sept. 11.

M. le Maréchal,—I shall have the honour to send you by the next courier a detailed report on the attack which has placed Sebastopol in our power. To-day I can only give you a rapid sketch of the principal scene [illegible] of this [illegible] of the War.

[illegible] the [illegible] the Admiralty, and notwithstanding [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] decide attack by the

enemy against the positions which we occupy on this river. [illegible] was made to deliver a decisive assault against Sebastopol itself. The [illegible] of the right attack commenced on the 17th of August with [illegible] against the Malakoff, the Little Redan, the neighbouring defences, and the roads, in order to permit our engineers to establish defences close to the place, from which the troops might be able instantly to throw themselves upon the enceinte. Our engineers besides prepared materials for escalade, and on the 5th of September all our batteries of the left opened a very violent fire against the town. The English on their side kept up a hot cannonade against the Great Redan and its redoubt, which they were to attack.

All being ready, I resolved, in concert with General Simpson, to give the assault on the 8th of September, at the hour of noon.

General M'Mahon's Division was to carry the works of the Malakoff; General Dulac's Division was to attack the Little Redan; and in the centre the Division of General La Motterouge was to march against the curtain connecting these two extreme points. Besides these troops, I had given ten to General Bosquet. General Mellinet's division of the Guards, to support the first three divisions. Thus far for their right.

In the centre the English were to attack the Great Redan, escalading it at its salient.

On the left the First Corps, to which General de la Marmora had wished to join a Sardinian brigade, having at its head General Levaillant's Division, was to penetrate into the interior of the town by the Central Bastion, and afterwards turn the Flagstaff Bastion in order to establish a lodgment thereabouts.

General de Salles had instructions not to pursue his attack further than circumstances might render it advisable.

Further, the fleets of Admiral Lyons and Brunt were to operate a powerful diversion of firing against the Quarantine, the Roadstead, and the sea front of the fortress; but the state of the sea, agitated by a violent north west wind, was such that neither the line-of-battle ships nor the frigates were able to quit their anchorage. The English and French mortar-boats, however, were able to go into action. Their fire was of remarkable excellence, and they rendered us great assistance. At noon exactly the divisions of Generals M'Mahon, La Motterouge, and Dulac, electrified by their chiefs, sprang to the Malakoff, the Curtain, and the Little Redan of the Careenage. After unexampled difficulties, and a most exciting foot-to-foot combat, General M'Mahon's division succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the enteence part of the Malakoff. The enemy showered down a storm of projectiles of all kinds upon our brave troops. The [illegible] of the Careenage, especially battered by the *maison en croix* and the [illegible], it was necessary to evacuate after its occupation; but the division of La Motterouge made its ground good on one part of the Curtain, and that of General M'Mahon guard ground in the Malakoff, where General Bosquet sent constantly the reserves which I sent forward to him. The other attacks were subordinated to that of the Malakoff, that being the capital point of the defences of the whole place.

Standing on the Brandon Redoubt (on the Mamelon), I considered that the Malakoff was entirely in our power, and I gave the signal which had been agreed upon with General Simpson.

The English immediately advanced bravely against the salient of the Great Redan. They were able to effect a lodgment in it, and struggled a considerable time to maintain their position, but, crushed by the Russian reserves, which advanced incessantly, and by a violent fire of artillery, they were forced to return into their parallel.

At the same moment General de Salles had directed an attack against the Central Bastion. The Levaillant Division had begun to establish itself in it, as well as in the Right Lunette; a tremendous fire of grape was succeeded by the arrival of Russian reinforcements, so considerable in number that our troops, already decimated by the fire of the enemy, and whose chiefs had been disabled, were compelled to fall back on the place whence they had sallied.

Convinced that the taking of the Malakoff would be decisive of success, prevented the renewal of any attacks on other points, which, by compelling the hostile army to remain on all its points, had already attained their main object. I then directed my sole attention to the retaining possession of the Malakoff, which General M'Mahon had been previously enabled completely to obtain. Besides, a great and critical moment was impending.

General Bosquet had just been struck by the bursting of a shell, and his command I gave to General Dulac. A powder-magazine near the Malakoff exploded at this moment, from which contingency I anticipated the most serious results.

The Russians, hoping to profit by this accident, immediately advanced in dense masses, and, deployed in three columns, simultaneously attacked the centre, the left, and the right of the Malakoff. But measures of defence had already been taken in the interior of the fortress; for which purpose General M'Mahon opposed to the enemy bodies of unbranded troops, whose nothing could destroy; and, after the most desperate efforts, the Russians were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. From that moment the discomfited enemy appears to have renounced all idea of further attack. The Malakoff was ours, and no effort of the enemy could wrest it from us. It was half-past four o'clock.

Measures were immediately taken for crushing us to repulse the enemy, in case he should attempt against us a nocturnal attack. But we were not required to act with any uncertainty. As soon as it became night fires burst forth in every side, mines exploded, magazines of gunpowder exploded in the air. The sight of Sebastopol in flames, which on the whole army contemplated, was one of the most awe-inspiring and sinister pictures that the history of wars can offer. The enemy was making a complete evacuation; it was effected during the night by means of a bridge constructed between the two shores of the roadstead, and under cover of the successive explosions that prevented me from approaching and harassing the rear-guard. By the morning of the 9th the whole southern side of the town was freed, and in our power.

I have no need of enhancing in the eyes of your Excellency the importance of so great a success. Neither will it be necessary for me to speak of the brave army, whose warlike virtues and devotion are so thoroughly appreciated by our Emperor: and I shall have, great as the number is, to name to you those who have distinguished themselves among so many valiant soldiers. I cannot yet do so, but I shall fulfil this duty in one of my next despatches.

Deign to accept, Monsieur le Maréchal, the expression of my respectful devotion.

The General in Chief, PELISSIER.

GENERAL NIEL'S DESPATCH.

Sebastopol, September 11.

Monsieur le Maréchal, —The place of Sebastopol was stormed on the 8th of September. That assault has rendered us masters of the Malakoff work, the occupation of which renders the defence of the suburb almost impossible. It enables us to cut off the communications of the town with the north side of the roadstead. After rallying several columns, and resuming the offensive with a courage to which we are bound to do homage, seeing that his uttermost efforts remained fruitless, he began in the evening to evacuate the town; during the night he set it on fire, and he employed all his power in destroying with his own hands the defensive works and the great establishments which Russia had been accumulating for so many years in this fortress. He has sunk his ships, frigates, and other sailing vessels, preserving only the steamers; lastly, he has burned and pulled down the bridge of boats by which he communicated with the forts of the north side, abandoning to us in its way the town, suburb, and everything else on the south side of the roadstead.

The defence was energetic; on several points our attacks were repulsed; but the decisive attack, that which ensured our success, was not doubtful for any instant. The first division of the First Corps, commanded at present by General M'Mahon, carried at the first onset the Malakoff work, and there maintained itself heroically, understanding that it held in its hands the keys of the place.

I am going to give you an account of the dispositions that had been taken for diminishing as much as possible the numerous difficulties attending this terrible assault, made, not on a place invested, on a limited garrison, but on a vast fortress, defended by an army equally numerous, perhaps, as that which attacked it.

In the attacks directed against the town our approaches had been carried to within forty metres of the Central Bastion and thirty metres of the Flagstaff Bastion. At the attacks on the Karabelnaia suburb the English, impeded by the difficulties of the ground and by the fire of the enemy's artillery, had only been able to advance their approaches to about 200 metres from the salient of the Great Redan.

Before the front of the Malakoff we had arrived to within 25 metres of the enceinte which surrounds the tower, and had carried our approaches to the same distance of the Little Redan of the Careenage. This important result was due to the incontestable superiority of our artillery over that of the enemy.

The General-in-Chief of the Allied armies had made the following arrangements:

The general attack of the place was fixed for the 8th September at noon. On the morning of the 8th the artillery of the attacks against the town and that of the English attacks, who until then had husbanded their fire, were to resume it with great energy.

Such a cannonade was never heard. We had mounted in our two attacks more than 500 cannons. The English had about 200, and the Russians more than we. The fire of the enemy damaged our trenches, but did us little harm. Ours, notwithstanding the great extent of the place, converged on it, and must have caused immense loss to the Russian army. During the last few days which preceded the assault our infantry fatigue parties were principally employed in enlarging the most advanced *places d'armes* and the defiles, and in carrying to the spot the means of crossing the ditches.

The aim of all our efforts was the capture of the work constructed behind the Malakoff Tower. This work (called the Kornileff Redoubt by the Russians), which is an immense redoubt, a kind of citadel of earth, occupies a [illegible] which intersects [illegible] of the Karabelnaia suburb takes the Redan attacked by the English *de revers*, and is only 1200 metres from the south port, on which the Russians had constructed a bridge of rafts, now their only communication between the suburb and the town. The Malakoff Fort is 250 metres by 150 metres in dimensions. The parapets have more than six metres of relief above the soil, and in front of them is a ditch which before our attacks was six metres in depth and seven in width. It was armed with 62 guns of various calibres. In the front part, inclosed by the parapets, with the Malakoff Tower, of which the Russians have only preserved the *rez de chaussée*, which is crenellated. In the interior of the work the Russians had raised a vast number of traverses, under which were excellent bindages where the garrison found shelter, and had beds arranged on gothic arcades in two rows, one above the other. A Russian officer of engineers, who was made prisoner, states that the garrison of this part of the Malakoff, which I have just described in order that you may judge of the difficulties which our soldiers had to surmount, consisted of not less than 3500 men.

The Malakoff front, which is a thousand metres in length, is bounded on our left by Fort Malakoff, and on our right by the Little Redan. This last work, which, at the commencement of the siege, was only a simple redan, was transformed little by little into a citadel, closed in on each side in two rows, one above the other. A Russian officer of engineers, who was made prisoner, states that the garrison of this part of the Malakoff, which I have just described in order that you may judge of the difficulties which our soldiers had to surmount, consisted of not less than 3500 men.

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The rocky nature of the soil had hindered the enemy from excavating everywhere equally the ditch of the first curtain and of the Little Redan, and on several points the troops were able to pass it without very much difficulty. For passing the ditches, which had a considerable depth, we had contrived a system of bridges which could be thrown in less than a minute by an ingenious manœuvre, by which our sappers and officers *d'élite* had been instructed.

The French artillery was so superior to that of the Russians that it had extinguished the fire of nearly all the guns pointed directly at our attacks. The naked-up embrasures relieved us from the fear that our columns might be assailed by grape as they issued from the trenches. The parapets were destroyed, and a part of the earth had rolled into the ditch. Finally, the Malakoff fort had been assailed by so large a number of shells, thrown from our batteries and those of the English, that the gorge was filled up, took directly upon our attacks had their embrasures also filled up, and everywhere the *terrassements* had lost their original form. But behind the defences situated on the first line the Russians had preserved a large number of pieces, which we could not *contre-battre* completely, and the columns which proceeded to attack the Malakoff were exposed to the fire of numerous batteries which the Russians had raised to the north of the roadstead, and which, though fired from a great distance, were nevertheless dangerous.

You are aware that ever since my arrival before Sebastopol I was decidedly of opinion that the true point of attack was the tower or mamelon of Malakoff; and that this opinion having been adopted by General Canrobert, those attacks of the right were undertaken, which were executed by the Second Corps. From the side of the town we had been content to extend towards the left the approaches executed by the First Corps. Taking things at the point where they stood when the assault was resolved on, there was no doubt that the possession of the Malakoff Fort would lead to a decisive result; and, on the other hand, it was to be presumed that if a failure took place on this point, success obtained elsewhere could not lead to great results. However, it was not proper to attack a place so extended upon one single point. It was necessary to obtain that division of the enemy's forces which resulted from the great development of the enceinte that he had to defend, and especially to make him uneasy about the town, to which the bridge led whereby he might make his retreat.

It was to satisfy these various considerations—it was to ensure success, while economising as much as possible the blood of our soldiers in the terrible struggle then preparing—that the General-in-Chief decided that the assault should first be made on the front of the Malakoff; that if this attack, which would be made under his personal inspection, should succeed, then at his signal the English should attack the Redan and the first portion of the town, so as to prevent the enemy's concentrating all his efforts against the troops that should have already taken possession of the Malakoff Fort.

The front of the Malakoff was to be attacked by three columns: the one on the left commanded by General de M'Mahon, moving in a straight line on the Malakoff Fort by the front that faced us, and in turning slightly on the re[illegible]; the third, that to task the turning and keeping of it, cost what it might [illegible] right column, Dulac's division, was to march against the Redan of the Careening Bay, to occupy it, and detach a brigade on its left, in order to turn the retired embrasure of the [illegible] Tower, and thus bring the division of La Motterouge, issuing from the sixth parallel, having a longer extent of ground to pass over, and arriving a little later, was to carry the curtain, to proceed then against the second enceinte, and send one of its brigades to the assistance of the first column, if the latter should have not yet gained possession of the Malakoff Fort.

Such was the importance of these positions that we could not doubt that the enemy, if he lost them, would make great efforts to retake them. The Russian army, which he lost them, would make great efforts to retake them. The Russian army, which he lost them, would make great efforts to retake them. The Russian army, which

THE BATTLE O

H E T C H E R N A Y A. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

A NEW YORK paper, received by the last steamer, describes the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya as an event of very little importance. The writer had no doubt taken his impression of it from the Russian telegraphic despatch, which represented it as a mere *reconnaissance en force*. Had he been as near the scene of the deadly struggle as the Allied was when he drew the Sketch of which we have given a large copy in our present Number, he would have viewed the affair in a very different light. By the time this Paper reaches New York the writer of the article in question will have found out that it is all over with his friends in the Crimea.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LORD PALMERSTON AMONG HIS TENANTRY.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston passed through Northampton on Saturday last, on their way to Duston, where her Lady ship possesses a valuable estate. The noble Lord's visit was so unexpected at Northampton, that there was not sufficient time to give him a public reception; and, on his arrival at the station was known, the bells of All Saints' Church chimed a merry peal, and the rejoicing of the British standard, which had only recently been taken down from commemorating the fall of Sebastopol, announced to the inquiring crowds the arrival of the illustrious Premier. The noble Lord and Lady, on leaving the station, proceeded to the dispositionment of a considerable number of carriages, and drove to Duston Vicarage, where they remained some time. They subsequently visited the works of the Duston Iron Ore Company, where they were met by the Managing Director, who conducted them over the ground. The noble Lord and Lady, who appeared in good health and spirits, afterwards took their departure for town, by the six o'clock train, amid loud and repeated cheers from the crowds assembled on the platform. Among them was a large number of farmers, with whom his Lordship fell into a conversation on the price of wheat, which branched off into remarks on the war. He noble Lord intimated that he knew from the best sources that the hospitals in the East were now in a state which would do credit to such institutions in London. He said also that the army was in a most efficient state; that a vast amount of matériel of war had been left among the ruins of Sebastopol, and that the place was not so much utterly demolished that it would not afford excellent shelter to the Allies during the winter. The noble Lord said emphatically that they might rest assured that the power and pretensions of Russia would be effectually humbled before the Allied Powers would consent to a peace. A correspondent who was present adds:—"One of the agricultural gentlemen, a farmer and miller, ventured his argumentative powers with the Prime Minister—which, it may be, to leave this great event as a memorable record to his children—and remarked, 'My Lord, we want a peace.' Lord Palmerston replied, with a smile, 'Oh, I see you are one of those Manchester school.' As there are some of these gentlemen here, another Upon which the farmers set up a tremendous shout of laughter."—*Northampton Mercury.*

THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE BRIGHTON SOCIETY OF ARTS was opened on Monday, the 10th instant. The gallery, formerly the kitchen of the Pavilion, is commodious and well lighted; exhibiting at present more than 300 pictures by living artists. Of these, the greater part are submitted to public inspection for the first time; a few were painted expressly for the occasion. The names of Carl, Haag, Linnell, Lee, G. A. Williams, J. Callow, A. Fripp, Robins, Oakley, Hammersley, Hayter, West, Burgess, Oliver, and of many other able artists among the contributors, will not fail to attract visitors apart from the patronage of Her Majesty, Prince Richmond, the Bishop of Chichester, and many other gentlemen of distinction have honored the society. The object of the Committee of Management in opening the present gallery will, however, prove a greater attraction, namely—the production of the artistic talent of the residents and visitors of the town. Periodical exhibitions of ancient and modern masters, a school of design, &c., are among the operations contemplated by the society.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—A Galway paper mentions that the stream of emigration from that district has subsided, at least temporarily. Preparations for departure, however, are being made by many of the peasantry, who speculate on being enabled to defray the cost of their passage out of the high wages which have been paid during the present harvest. In the neighbourhood of Ballinasloe the scarcity of potatoes is the subject of complaint, and numbers of the large proprietors are anxious to obtain them at an increased premium.

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE.—For the first time in the course of many years the Sunday services in this magnificent chapel have been thrown open to the public during the long vacation. As might be expected, numerous members have attended them, especially the afternoon one, and when the doors were opened on Sunday last, the crowding and crushing which ensued, in the absence of any regulation, was extremely unbecoming such a place.

BABY SHOW AT MANCHESTER.—The Manchester public were invited to a baby show at the Pomona Gardens on Saturday, when there were nearly 300 competitors for the prizes, and something like 5000 persons who had paid sixpence each for admission, formed the audience or spectators. The prizes were of sums varying from £3 3s. to £14 14s., giving a total of rather over £60, so that the speculation has no doubt proved a good one to the promoters. The children were brought from all parts of the kingdom. One baby had come from Boston, in Lincolnshire, about a month ago. Many of the Manchester public have expressed themselves against the proposal for such an exhibition; but it must be owned the patronage given to it by so many influential persons will give much encouragement to future experiments of the kind. The grandson of a late M.P. for one of the metropolitan boroughs was the winner of a silver teapot.

CRYSTAL PALACE FOR SUNDERLAND.—The scheme for the erection of a Crystal Palace upon a picturesque eminence within the municipal boundaries of Sunderland has been submitted to a public meeting of the inhabitants, and received with general favour. The estimated cost of building is £70,0. Upwards of £9000 was subscribed up to Thursday, which the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Londonderry contributed £100.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—We observe that it has been determined by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland that the Statistical Committee of that body shall be reconstituted, and it is proposed to introduce next session of Parliament, to compel the occupiers of land to make the necessary returns of their stock, &c. This exemption is exceedingly complimentary to the farmers of Scotland, and arises from the readiness which they have manifested in furnishing the information asked of them.—*Scotsman.*

THE PLUM CROP.—The greater part of the Orleans plums are now gathered and marketed in the finest condition ever remembered, and for size are unparalleled. This splendid fruit, which is nowhere obtained in higher perfection than here, has been sent to the markets of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and even into France. One agent alone contracted for and delivered 5000 pots, and others have sent off large quantities. The damsons are abundant, and also be a splendid crop; hundreds of trees are only saved from breaking down by propping and tying. The fruit hangs together in clusters, like bunches of grapes.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

THE SMOKE NUISANCE AT LEEDS.—At a large and influential meeting, on Saturday, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That a sum not exceeding £250 per annum be raised for three years, for the purpose of abating the nuisance of smoke. This exemption is exceedingly complimentary to the farmers of Scotland, and arises from the readiness which they have manifested in furnishing the information asked of them. That three gentlemen be appointed for carrying out that object. And further, that a subscription of £100 per annum, for three years, be raised for giving premiums to those engineers who, under difficult circumstances, consume their smoke in the most effective manner."

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—A recently-published return of the colliery accidents in Northumberland and Durham establishes the very gratifying fact of a gradual decrease of casualties since 1854. In that year the total number of accidents was 160; in 1853, 155; in 1852, 150; in 1851, 127; and for the first six months of 1855 they amounted to 69.—*Durham Chronicle*

ADVANCE OF WAGES.—A meeting of seamen's delegates, representing the towns of Lynn, North Shields, South Shields, Newcastle, Blyth, Seaham, Sunderland, Middlesborough, Scarborough, Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, and other ports, was held at Sunderland on Monday, when it was announced that the wages in the coasting trade would be £2 per London voyage, and to other ports in proportion, after the 1st of October until the 1st of April, 1856. This decision has been notified to the shipowners.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN FRANCE.—The following appears in the *Moniteur*:—"Sire,—The produce of the last harvest, and the large additions which the United States and other more favoured countries can easily supply to it, assure to our people the requisite amount of consumption during the rest of the year. Commerce—thanks to the security, encouragement, and facilities given to it by your Government—will know how to supply food for the markets, and there will be no want of grain anywhere. But the price, temporarily increased, causes sufferings which touch your heart. To alleviate them you desire to multiply labour and relief throughout the land. By your orders I submit for the signature of your Majesty a decree opening a special credit of ten millions for this object. The assistance of the departments, of the communes, of private individuals, will double and triple, if necessary, this fund of provident benevolence, and the working classes will once more bless the incessant and paternal foresight of their Emperor for their sufferings and their wants. I am, with most profound respect, Sire, your very humble and very obedient servant and faithful subject, the Minister Secretary of State for the Interior, BILLAULT." A decree follows, carrying out the suggestions of the report.

THE ASSAULT ON THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE following is an extract from a letter from Staff Assistant Surgeon Walter Clegg, attached to the Light Division—

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 10, 1855.

Whilst I write the tricolor waves on the Malakoff, and the Russian flag planted on the Redan. The whole of the south side of Sebastopol is on fire, and the sky is lurid, and red and purple with the flames and the heavy smoke. The entire Camp is pervaded with the pestilential stench. Mines are still exploding every few minutes and shells are resting at their "own sweet will" in all the works which were recently Russian. The town is fearfully battered, though the churches and many of the public buildings are still standing. The Russians have all withdrawn to the north side, and I expect that in a few hours they will fire that side. At length there is no doubt that we may exclaim "*Sebastopol est pris.*" It would be old news if I entered into particulars how all this happened. Ere you receive my letter you will have read Mr. Russel's description in the *Times*, and no doubt that will be very eloquent and very truthful. I can, however, tell you all I know in a very few words. The assault was determined upon—not a few regiments only, as last time, but a general assault. The men in each regiment were addressed en parade, each man clenched his teeth, and clutched his fingers, and knew that he was about to stare death in the face, and determined to do his duty. At twelve o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the French advanced on the Malakoff. They had stepped up to within fifty yards. It was, therefore, a short run: and on they went, column after column, in silence and in perfect order, a resistless tide: over officer knew his man and every man knew his position, and in less than five minutes the tricolor fluttered from the interior of the Malakoff. Almost immediately afterwards up went the White Ensign on the Mamelon. That was the signal for the English attack on the Redan. They had 150 yards to run. The attack was made; deeds of personal valour were performed never surpassed in the history of war. Troops were many times in the fort, but to hold it seemed impossible. And on they went, in small companies, when the Russians blew up the Redan, blew up all their forts on the south side, and escaped as best they might. Their pontoon bridge was smashed by our fire, and hundreds of men floated away on it, to be picked up, probably, at Fort Constantine or other points seaward. Of course our loss is terrible. Wiser heads than mine may explain what was the use of our attack on the Redan, when (as the sequel proved) the guns of the Malakoff so completely commanded it. But the fact is, that the Redan could not be taken after the former was taken. However, it is all over now. The French loss was very great, for although they got into the place so rapidly they had a terrible hand-to-hand fight for the possession.

In the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade we have to lament the loss of Captain Hammond and Lieutenant Ryder. We have Lieutenants Cary, Eyre, Fuller, and Riley wounded; and about 130 men killed and wounded. With Captain Hammond we will be familiar, as I frequently mentioned to you the many acts of kindness I received from him when he commanded the depôt at Fort Cumberland. A braver soldier never on that day mounted the Redan; a Christian of more unaffected piety never entered the presence of God. He had only been in the Crimea forty-eight hours when he was killed. When the Rifles were forming for the assault, a young subaltern, going into action for the first time, who had come out with Hammond, addressed him:—"Captain Hammond, how fortunate we are! we are just in time for Sebastopol!" Hammond's eye was gazing where the rays of the sun made a path of golden light over the sea, and his answer was short and remarkable, and accompanied by the quiet smile which those who knew him well so well remember: "I am quite ready," said he. The next that was seen of Hammond was when his sword was flashing at one of the embrasures of the Redan. He was indeed at the head of his company, fighting to gain an entrance for them. A dozen bayonets were at his heart; and once he was engaged in a scuffle. In a few moments he was recognised again outside the embrasure, still hacking with his sword. The next morning at 8 o'clock Captain Balfour found him in the ditch, beneath a dozen of the slain, with a bayonet wound through his heart.

Hammond and Ryder were both buried this afternoon in the burial ground of the division, rendered sacred long ago by the sepulture of brave men. Ryder was barely eighteen years old, and was one of my first friends after I entered the service. Before the assault had lasted an hour he was shot in the throat and fell, and we carried him to the rear and brought him to the surgeon. But as it happened the surgeon was engaged at the moment that Ryder was brought in, and the young Lieutenant had his handkerchief round his throat, and was seen again on the ladders, where he was found the next day in the ditch a bayonet thrust had transfixed his forehead.

You have had some letters lately from Jacob Omnium, in the *Times*, and Jacob has been pleased to favour the Rifle Brigade with his polite attention. He has last letter (Jacob's) was read to the assembled officers and privates could be expected to follow boys only a few months from school. Concerning Jacob Omnium's destructive insinuation, I will say nothing, but I will tell him this, that when such young men as Ryder lead the way to victory, or a soldier's grave, our eldest veteran will look on him as a boy in life, and bless his memory in death, when they have dug his last resting-place

Dockyard, Sebastopol, Sept. 10, 1855.

I have been all over Sebastopol this morning. The pillage is enormous, but not of very much value. The Russians are still unburied. The French are turning every house to account. Pictures, looking-glasses, &c., are smashed in the streets; you walk over fragments of pier-glasses. If I had a dozen waggons I could fill them with relics, for being a doctor, the French admit me into houses, though they claim as a right the entire plunder of the town. I have pockets full of cartridges, and the stem of a pipe—some I have bought. The French have pickets all round to prevent the army from rushing until they have sacked the place. This morning, when the fear of mines was had cleared away, they made a hole in the Custom-house vaults to tap the wine and arrack. And there a horrible discovery was made. About one hundred Russians, during the attack on the Redan, had made some of these vaults their hospitals. Hundreds of wounded Russians, French, and English, had been carried there. I went through the vaults, and for a sight never to be forgotten. About one hundred still lived. There were five or six English of the 97th, 33rd, and 23rd, two Frenchmen, and about fifty Russians alive. Hundreds lay dead in every attitude of human torture, a few sitting bolt upright against the walls, with staring eyes, and the foam of putrescence trailing from their faces to the ground. The stench was scarcely bearable. No human being had been near these vaults for more than two days. Some of those who lived had both legs blown off, and all they were even chewing. I sent up to the front for stretchers and assistance, and then looked about for water to relieve the piercing cries which surrounded me on every side. I sought in vain for a pump or well; and to ask the assistance of the French was useless, as in the adjoining vaults were about one hundred of their wounded and hollands. I had been there nearly an hour examining the wounds of the poor fellows, when two sailors came in—"men-of-war's-men," Jack likes his grog, but Jack's "a man for a' that." They fetched me water in tin pans, during the next two hours, and to see the poor wounded Turk, and his witness their gratitude would have brought tears from stone. They clutched my hand, kissed it, and jabbered incessantly; I could not tell what they said, but word "Sevastopol" was consistently repeated: I almost fancied that they intended to express their satisfaction as they knew the worst, and that the bloody siege of Sebastopol was at an end. The post goes immediately. The French have got into the churches and set all the bells a-ringing. The effect, seeing that all the ruins are shattered, is most melancholy. I hope that this miserable war is nearly ended, and that I shall soon have the pleasure of greeting you again in old England.

I am, dear ——, yours faithfully,

WALTER CLEGG.

THE WOUNDED IN THE DOCKYARD AT SEBASTOPOL.

THE following letter from a non-commissioned officer of the 23rd Regiment to his mother at Bristol will be read with much interest:—

Hospital Camp before Sebastopol, Sept. 14.

My dear Mother,—Through God's wonderful mercy I still live, though, after all I have seen and gone through, it is almost more than I can believe. However, I can truly say that I was one of the first in Sebastopol; nor did I leave it till I was carried out. It was on the 8th of September, between twelve and one o'clock, when the word was given, and we sprang from the trenches to double over the places and scale the high and beautiful Redan battery. The distance to run was only about two hundred yards; but many a hundred brave fellows were laid low before they had got half the distance. The fire was hot at Inkerman; but it was worse here, mostly grape and canister. My comrades fell on both sides of me. One cried, "My God! I'm hit." The other dropped down without a word; and by the time I reached the ditch I seemed to have lost my own regiment altogether. Then I saw one of my officers shouting for the "23rd" to the parapet, and I made for him. The ditch was half full of dead and dying even then, and as I got up to it there was a rain from above, and scores of men of the 97th and 33rd were hurled or fell from the parapet down upon the poor wounded wretches who were shrieking in the ditch. Many of my own men were killed upon the backs of their comrades as they fell. But they still came on behind, and in another minute I had one foot in the embrasure, and was in the place. I had nothing but my bayonet, as my piece was discharged. I had just time to see that the place seemed more like a town than an open fortification, as we had supposed it to be, and the Russians were hidden, for I saw very few of them. There were, however, plenty concealed, for before I had advanced two steps I was down, shot in the hip with a Minie ball. I asked the mercy of the Almighty as I saw a Russian coming up to me, for we had thought that they murdered their prisoners in cold blood, but he only lifted me on one side where I lay, for it seemed nearly an hour, before me to the horrid hell going on outside. The roar of the guns and the yells of the men were awful, and every minute more of our fellows who got into the works were shot down and made prisoners. At last we were put into stretchers, two into a litter, and moved off into the town, and taken more than a mile to the dockyard, where hundreds of wounded Russians were already lying. There seemed enough to fill all the buildings, though these were very large and beautiful. I was put with scores of others into a vault underground, where stores had been kept. Russian doctors were waiting, and they began to dress some of the men's wounds, though numbers were already dead. My turn had not come when the doctors went off, and we saw nobody but ourselves again that night. Very soon after we were left explosions took place, and I knew from the vaulted roof that the mines were blowing up. I hoped and prayed that Sebastopol was taken, but I scarcely dared to think such good luck possible. Getting that night though was worse than anything I had experienced before. There was a dismal sort of light in the vault caused by the fires in Sebastopol; and the faces and bodies of the wounded men around me looked more horrible than I can describe. Their cries, too, were pitiful to hear, but before many hours scores of them were silent for ever. The next day passed, and the next night came, and we seemed quite deserted, and the stench of the dead was getting sickening. It was about nine o'clock the next morning when some French soldiers first found us, and, as far as I could learn, only two or three in that vault remained alive, though there were other buildings full of the wounded. The Frenchmen found several of their own dead, and had them removed immediately. The first English officer I saw was Captain Heywood, of the Rifle Brigade, and he said he would send us a doctor, and in about half an hour a surgeon of the Staff (Dr. Clegg) came in. There was very little service at the proper time and place. On the 17th of last month they were had broadside on off Kertch, at about 1000 yards from the quay, and exhibited a formidable row of ordnance. The precise number of guns we were unable to say at sea, contented himself with at once clearing out. After the bombardment, our flotilla proceeded to the Spit of Arabat, as an expedition had been planned with the object of burning some Russian stores collected in the Putrid Sea and a village placed on our right to the south-west of Genitchi. A strong westerly wind, however, put an end to our preparations for the attack. It is impossible to conceive the sudden squalls with which these waters are visited from these spits. The falconless water soon rolls in alternate mountain and abyss, and renders the navigation extremely dangerous. We have happily to deplore no loss of life, and got cheaply off with three or four boats' crews well ducked. The project, however, is but postponed. The Sea of Azoff is perpetually agitated by our little steamers. Nothing escapes their vigilance, and if I have no great exploits to record, because such are materially impossible, I have at least the satisfaction of assuring you that every one does his best. Each of the squadron commanders, Burnes, and destroys all that he can, and it is evident that the sum total of these partial operations inflicts on the enemy considerable damage. Our Commerce Bouchers presents a more animated appearance since the arrival of our steam, gun, and mortar boats. They take a tack every day into the strait, and exercise their guns. They will be in

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Ellesmere Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire.

The health of the Empress of the French has improved. Her Majesty may be said to be going on favourably.

The Duchess of Kent was, for some days during the end of last week, suffering from indisposition, from which she has now recovered.

Prince Jerome has again left Paris, and taken up his residence at the Palace of Meudon.

The Mount de Chambord has left. Frohsdorf for Brunnsee, where the Duchess de Berri resides.

The Duchess d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and Duke de Chartres, have recently joined the ex-Queen Amelie, and the members of the ex-Royal family of France, at Claremont, from Genoa.

Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte and the Countess Camerata Campello left Glasgow on Thursday week for Inverness.

The young Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia left Berlin on the 18th, to compliment the Emperor of Russia, who, in the course of his journey, was expected to approach the Prussian frontier.

The King of Sardinia will set out for France about the 10th of October. He is to be accompanied by M. Cavour, Minister of Finance, and General d'Abormida, Minister of Foreign Affairs. His Majesty's stay at Paris will be about a fortnight.

The Queen has appointed Richard Wood, Esq., now Consul at Barcelona, to be Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis.

In consequence of the new regulations in the Palace, the Grand Equerry to the Queen of Spain, the Grand Majordome, the Grand Equerry to the King, the Secretary to the Queen, and several other gentlemen and ladies, have been dismissed.

Her Majesty has appointed Mr. Jolliffe Tufnell to be Regius Professor of Military Surgery in Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders arrived at Antwerp on the 16th from Brussels. They were received by the Governor of the province and the superior civil and military authorities in their official costume.

Upon receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, the Emperor of Austria desired his representatives at the Courts of Paris and London, to convey his congratulations to the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria.

Lady Raglan arrived in the steamer that conveyed Major Curzon from Boulogne to Folkestone.

A letter from Warsaw announces the arrival there of the Russian military agents, General Rudorff and Count de Stackelberg, the former from Berlin and the latter from Vienna, to await the coming of the Emperor of Russia. More recent accounts say that Count Benkendorff has gone to Odessa to attend the Czar.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has accepted the invitation to dine with the people of Belfast. The requisition was signed by men of all parties and of all religious persuasions.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of King's College and University, Aberdeen, has intimated his intention to appoint the Rev. Peter Colin Campbell, Professor of Greek in the College, to the vacant office of Principal.

Chevalier Bunsen, the late Minister for Prussia at London, who since his retirement has been living at Heidelberg, is going to pass the winter at Rome.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has taken Lady Stuart de Rothesay's mansion on Carlton-house-terrace, for a term. The mansion is undergoing repairs preparatory to the right hon. gentleman taking possession.

The election of a successor to the late Bishop Haly (Leighlin and Ferns) took place last week, when Dr. Walsh, President of Carlow College, was elected by a large majority.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster gave a grand reception to the nobility and gentry of Cheshire and the adjoining counties, on Tuesday, at Eaton-hall, near Chester, on which occasion the beautiful gardens and pleasure-grounds, which have been at so much money and labour to complete, were thrown open for the first time.

The Armenian Archbishop of Lemberg, Samuel Stepanowitsch, the Nestor of Christian priests, has completed his 105th year.

The Rev. Dr. Barr, of St. Enoch's, ex-moderator of the Established Church, has been appointed to preach before her Majesty and suite at Balmoral, next Sabbath (to-morrow).

The Egyptian Princes, Mustapha Pacha and Ismael Pacha, arrived at Marseilles last week with their suite, composed of eight persons, in order to join the Viceroy, whose return to Alexandria must then have been known.

Sir M. Monteflore, Bart., has returned from his journey to the Holy Land, where his mission has been highly successful. He was received by the various authorities at the places he has visited with great honour, and has obtained from the Porte great privileges for his co-religionists

Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., makes his annual visit to his constituents at Oldham on the 7th of November, when a tea party and ball are to be given in honour of the occasion.

The Dublin farewell banquet to Mr. Duffy will take place on the 16th of next month; and the tenant-right meeting, which was fixed for next week, has been postponed to the same day.

Baron de Manteuffel is to join the King of Prussia, who started on Monday week for a tour through the south of Germany, and then for a short stay at Stolzenfels on the Rhine.

Lord Brougham is still at Brougham hall. His Lordships enjoys good health, and takes a great deal of exercise on foot.

Count Grunne, who is at present with the Emperor of Austria in Ischl, has been attacked with cholera; but was, according to the last despatches, somewhat better.

The young Viscount Lambton, heir of the Earl of Durham, being a twin, is distinguished from his younger brother, Frederick William, by a blue silk ribbon tied round his right wrist.

Baron Alexander de Humboldt recently celebrated the 86th anniversary of his birthday. Notwithstanding his great age he still unremittingly continues his important labours.

Mr. Charles Dickens, who is staying near Folkestone, is to read his "Christmas Carol" at the Literary Institution of that town on the 5th of October.

Miss Burdett Coutts is passing the season in the south of France, and is likely to remain absent from England for some months.

Professor Ernest Reinhold, son of the celebrated German philosopher of that name, and himself a very remarkable man, died at Jena a few days ago, in his sixty-second year, from an attack of apoplexy.

Dr. Newman has subscribed £100 to the fund at present collecting to pay the costs of Cardinal Wiseman in the recent trial.

Baron Sentier de Chuygné, the last surviving member of the *Parlement* under Louis XVI., died last week, at the age of eighty-nine.

Rossini has arrived at Paris from the baths of Trouville, and proposes to pass the winter there.

Mr. Moxon and Dr. Beattie, co-executors for the Post Campbell's monument in Westminster Abbey, have contradicted the report that the British nation has accepted the monument for the adornment of one of its loftiest places without fair payment.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has granted a week's extra holiday to all the public schools and colleges, in honour of the taking of Sebastopol.

The mail-train from Dublin to Kilkenny was stopped, one day last week, a short distance from Baginstown, by two large stones being placed on the rails. The guard fortunately perceived the obstruction in time, and no accident took place.

The Théâtre Imperial Italien at Paris will open on the 2nd of October, under the direction of Signor Colzado. The singers engaged are mostly old favourites, beginning with Grisi and Mario.

A mail from Australia on Monday, in addition to the usual amount of Continental and provincial correspondence, contained 720,000 newspapers, and a proportionate number of letters.

The telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Berlin is now complete. Kemal Effendi, the Minister from the Porte to Berlin, received the first telegraphic despatch from Constantinople on Tuesday week. It took four-and-twenty hours for transmission.

The magistrates of South Shields have fined several plate-layers on the North-Eastern Railway 5s. each and costs, for working on the Pontop and Shields Railway on Sunday.

The last intelligence from the Birman Empire announces that an extraordinary Embassy was on the point of setting out for France, being the first that the Emperor of the Birmans ever sent to any power in the world.

The extensive works at Windsor Castle are rapidly progressing, and will probably be completed by the 12th of October, the day on which the Court is expected to return to Windsor for the winter season.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber.—Strawberry.—The accepted version of P. to K. 4th is entitled to much more consideration than you appear to be disposed to allow. You must "in answer to check by the Bishop, take it with the Knight" instead of with the Queen, in which case White Bishop to the Knight's 3rd, &c., and we will leave you to find out what passed next to every move "more or less."

C. B. Chesgrove-road, Stockwell.—You must have misunderstood the rule. We are not acquainted with the present Secretary.

C. W., Sunbury.—The last move is—1. B to K. 3rd.

C. B., Dundee.—Try shall at your service.

G. W.—You must be good enough to let names to send the amended diagram. The number of a Problem is found to be wrong it is destroyed.

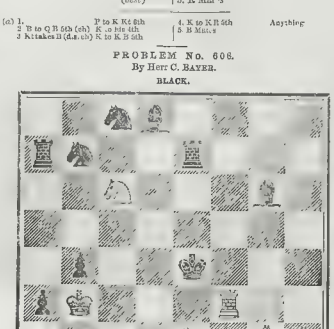
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 605.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th	P takes Kt (a)	3. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K takes B
2. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd (best)	4. R to Q 7th	Anything
		5. R Mates	
(a) 1.	P to K Kt 8th	4. K to K Kt 5th	Anything
2 B to Q B 5th (ch)	K to his 4th	5 B Mates	
3 Kt takes B (dis. ch)	K to K B 5th		

PROBLEM NO. 606.

By Herr C. BAYER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Chess-players of every grade have an interest in the annexed letter, as it was the medium through which that lymphatic puzzle the "Indian Problem" was first introduced to Europe, and quashed. Besides, one of the most charming little games we have met with for many a day. The letter is addressed to Mr. Staunton, and was written by the Rev. M. Leslie, [illegible] in Delhi, who died in India a few years ago, and [illegible] who knew him, and to the irreparable loss of Chess world, which he promised to become a most distinguished ornament:—

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to forward for your inspection the accompanying [illegible] which I have [illegible] during [illegible] and which, I believe, contains the quintessence of every player in India to whom it has been shown, and almost every one has respected antagonist the late Kemaul Ali. You will be surprised to learn that this Indian Chess King has come to his long home here, [illegible] Warm player of a very high order, though imperfectly acquainted with the different gambits. There is another player at Delhi, by name Ali, that is, however, equal, if not superior, to him in force. I was [illegible] requested —— All to take up the cudgels for me. He played out my game, and, much to the evident annoyance of the old man, won. I begged them to try a *partie*, and, after fighting like turkey-cocks, on that occasion came off decidedly victorious. I could never prevail upon to try their strength. Chess is not so much [illegible] Indian, by the most gentlemanly native I have met in India, conveying one's mind in very fair [illegible] of the Selim of our childish reading, is a player of no ordinary skill. There is also a dervish at Meerdabad who plays a remarkably fine game. These players I should consider equal in strength, not to the champion of England as he now is, but of the force he was in the years 1833-8, when I had the pleasure of contending a few games with him, with [illegible] vantage on either side. * * * Several games have of late been played by correspondence. Three of these I succeed to find [illegible] and the Falkirk." I sent you in the June [illegible] between "Sir [illegible] find it worthy, you will greatly oblige [illegible] expected a vast degree of interest, by [illegible] more inclined to do so, with the *amended counterdama*. (The following is a game alluded to) —

(*Evans's Gambit*)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. P takes B	Q Kt takes B
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Q takes K Kt	P takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. R to K B 7th	R takes R
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt 4	17. P takes R (ch)	K takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	18. B to K Kt 5th	Q to her 3rd
6. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	19. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 4th
7. K Kt to his 5th	Castles	20. R to K B sq (ch)	Kt takes R
8. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	21. K to Q Kt 4th	Q to K B sq
9. P takes Q P	B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	22. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
10. K to R sq	Q Kt to Q 5 4th	23. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K sq
11. K B P takes P	K Kt to her 6th	24. B to K 7th	Q to K 5 5th
12. P t 6Q 4th	P to K B 3rd	25. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	
13. K Kt to K 6th	Q B takes Kt		

And the game is drawn by perpetual check.

After the termination of the game, a gentleman modestly calling himself "A Young Chess-Player," remarked, through the medium of the *Dark Gazette*, that if the second player, at move 24th, had played—

24.	Kt to K Kt 8th (ch)
25. P takes Kt	Q to K B 8th (ch)
26. K to R 2nd	P to K 8 3rd

The game would have eventually been decided in his favour,

A correspondent signing himself "Gambit," expressed his belief, in reply, that the second player, by adopting the move recommended by "A Young Chess-Player," must have necessarily lost the game because his opponent, for his 27th move, might have played 27. Q to K Kt 6th.

In answer to this move the "Young Chess-Player" came forward with 27. K R to K B sq.

I am not aware of his having any better move. You will perhaps discover another and a more advantageous mode of play.

"Gambit" now replied by winding up the game with the following moves, observing, at the same time that other moves might be suggested, but as they lead to an exchange unprofitable to the second party, it was needless to cite them. The moves he proceeded to give were the "—

28. B takes R	Q takes B	33. Q to K 8th (ch)	Q to K B sq
29. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq	34. Q to K 6th (ch)	K moves
30. Kt takes R P (ch.)	K moves	35. Q to K R 3rd (ch)	K moves
31 Kt to B 7th (ch)	K moves	36. Q to K R 7th	
32. Kt to K 6th	Q to K B 3rd		Mate.

The position prior to moves 28 would form an interesting little Problem. I must not forget to add that the "Young Chess-Player" most courteously acknowledged the game, and accounted for it by stating that his calculation had not extended beyond the 26th move

It is now high time that I gave you the Problem to which I drew your attention in the opening of my letter:—

White: K at Q R 8th, B at Q sq, Bs at K R 6th and K Kt 2nd; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 2nd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd.

Black. K at K 5th, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K 4th, and Q Kt 3rd and 4th.

White playing first, to mate in 5 moves.

With this I conclude; and, should you require any information respecting Chess as it is played in India, you have only to communicate with, dear Sir,

Your sincere well-wisher,

SHAGIRD.

* Illegible in the MS.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—On the evening of the 6th instant, a party of Mexicans, suspected of robbery, were attempted to be arrested at a place called Drytown. After a skirmish with some constables, in which twelve shots were fired on one side and fifty on the other, and in which some of the Mexicans were wounded, they fled to a small mining town some miles off called Jacksonville, and slaughtered the inhabitants *en masse*. "In all they killed five American men, one American woman, and one Indian; stole upwards of 2,000 dollars in money, and decamped with all the horses in the place." The whole country soon rose in arms, and in the pursuit all the Mexicans who could be got hold of were caught on the following day. About thirty-six were arrested: the rest wished to hang them all; but, to the credit of humanity, by the exertions of several gentlemen, a jury of twelve was selected from the crowd, and three of the Mexicans were found guilty, and, after half an hour's time being allowed to prepare themselves, they were hanged on the tree under the shade of which their trial had been conducted." All the houses belonging to "Spaniards," as Mexicans and Chilians are indiscriminately called, were burnt. It would appear that the band of Mexicans who committed the atrocity at Rancheria, or some of them, escaped, and killed four Frenchmen on the Mokelumne river. The excitement of the American inhabitants rose to such a pitch that there was no controlling them, and they seem to have determined to expel all of Spanish blood from among them. Day by day we have details of the progress of these scenes of horror. The Mexicans who could fled, but the "fiery cross" has sped to the neighbouring counties of Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Sonora, and has raised the people everywhere. About a week ago the Sheriff of Amador was killed by a party said to belong to the band of Mexican robbers who were the first engaged at Drytown. Several American men were wounded on the same occasion, and some Mexicans killed. The Mexicans are said to have "fought like tigers, using a revolver in each hand," but they were worsted in the end; for, on their taking refuge in their tents and houses, these were fired, and they were forced to come out, and were then shot; I don't know how many, for the accounts are confused and unconnected, evidently written under excitement. Where all this will end no one can tell. It seems clear that a large Spanish population will be expelled from three or four counties in the southern and central mines. I am not in possession of facts to enable me to form a correct judgment, but many say that the Spaniards are more abused against than cunning. The proceedings taken against them are in many instances outrageously unjust. One account has it that the three men hanged were innocent, and that an American was the ringleader of the robbers; and another account gives out that a certain band, composed chiefly of Mexicans, had both American and English ringleaders. The number of deaths produced by this "excitement" must be considerable, for J. de Lynch has not for a great while had so extensive a circuit.—*Letter from San Francisco, Aug. 17.*

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—A numerously-attended meeting, convened by a committee appointed to carry out the object, was held on Monday night at the Garden Hotel, Covent-garden, for the purpose of obtaining a testimonial to Sir Charles Napier. The chairman adverted to the circumstances connected with the command of the Baltic fleet by Sir Charles Napier, and the recall on return, and contended that the Admiralty had been goaded, vilified, and misrepresented. Several gentlemen warmly defended Sir Charles Napier, and called upon the meeting not only to sympathise with him, but to express their disapproval of the mode in which the efforts of the Admiralty were managed. Resolutions were adopted, to the effect that, having carefully considered the facts in connection with the dismissal of Sir Charles Napier from the command of the Baltic fleet, and the imputations cast upon his character and conduct, the meeting was [illegible] the Lords [illegible] was therefore determined [illegible] testimonial [illegible] to enable him to purchase an estate in Lincolnshire, and an evidence of the approbation of right and wrong; that the qualities exhibited by Sir Charles while in command were those of sound judgment, firmness, and discretion, whereby he had rendered great service to his country and deserved their thanks and gratitude. It was also determined that subscription lists should be opened throughout the country, the amount of each individual subscription being restricted to the sum of 1s., in order to see how widely the opinions expressed are shared.

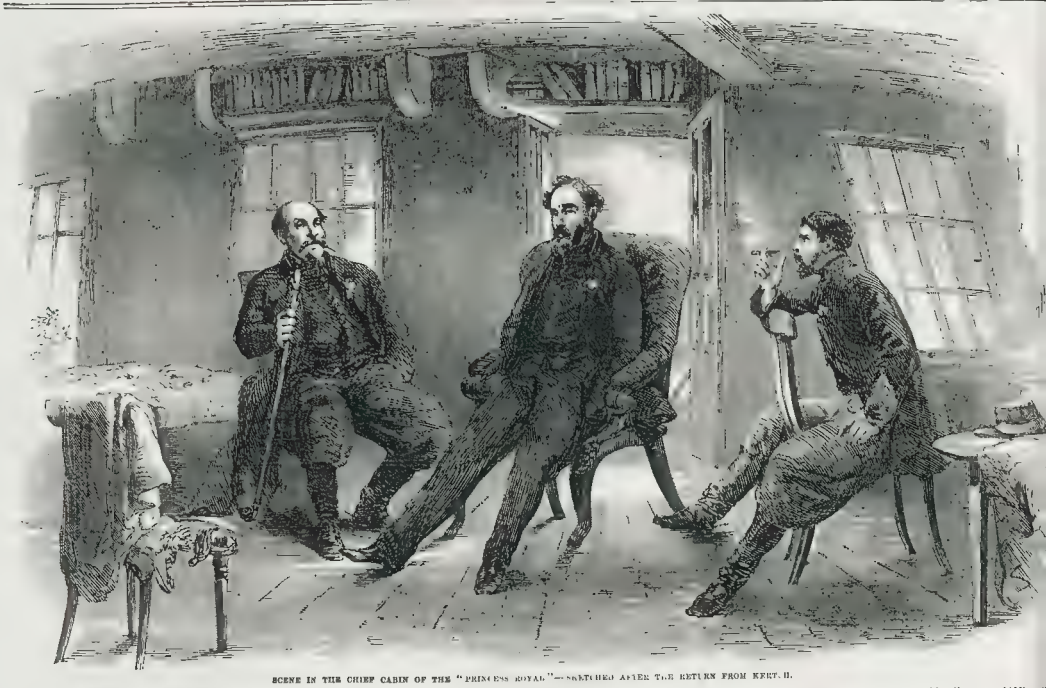
The exports of specie from the port of Boston, United States, during the present year, up to the 1st of September, have amounted to $2,750,464, against $950,000 in the same period last year.

SANTINI, THE GUARDIAN OF THE EMPEROR'S TOMB.

AMONG the many thousands of English visitors who examine in the course of every year Visconti's splendid Tomb of the Emperor—who have gazed between the bars into the sombre chapel where the body of the hero lies in state under the sword of Austerlitz—not one but are familiar with even the rough outlines of the story, in which the guardian is the first principal figure. The portrait of Santini, which we have engraved, will recall to many readers the tall, hearty old man, who lingers fondly about the chapels, or sits musing in his little bureau, every ready to give a courteous reply to inquisitive visitors, or to talk over the deeds of the first Empire. The men of the old Empire are fast fading away. A few still turn out, in Paris, on great fête days, in their old regimentals; but they seem out of place. Their air is like an anachronism, going by the side of the modern soldier, simply in the Tuileries, but at Elba and at St Helena. To be familiar with these services is to have a new interest in the man to whom they were given.

Jean Noel Santini, the son of poor parents, was born at Lama, in Corsica, in 1790. The news of victories won by the young conqueror of Italy reached even his obscure dwelling-place. The stories of glories won by his great countryman appeared to have fired his blood. Nothing but the army would do for him. At the early age of fourteen, therefore, the young Corsican went to Bastia and enlisted. He was admitted as a drummer in the battalion of Corsican Tirailleurs, commanded by Catanlo, and then garrisoned at Antibes. The young drummer was eager to see the great General; and his wish was soon satisfied. The battalion to which he belonged soon received from the command of Catanlo to that of the Count d'Ornano, and was ordered to the Camp of Ambleteuse, where the First Consul was preparing his descent upon England. Here he saw Bonaparte daily; and here he appears to have become thoroughly possessed by that reverence for the great soldier which has given a purpose and a colour to every act of his long and most eventful life. He took part in all the engagements of the French army in the north—from Donawerth to Krasnoi. He fought bravely on the banks of the Lech, the Danube, and the Lake of Sokolnitz and of the Niemen. These services were not passed by unrewarded. At the commencement of the Russian campaign he left the ranks of the army to enter the personal service of the Emperor. He became a chief Imperial courier, under the orders of M. Delindre; and in this capacity he saw the flames of Moscow, and watched the disasters of Lefysic. He then followed his master, in the first hours of his evil days, to Fontainebleau. Here he lingered upon the steps of the palace, to beg the Count d'Ornano to obtain for him the happiness of accompanying Napoleon to Elba. But the household was complete. At last it was arranged that if he could pay his own journey he should be allowed to be of the exile's band, and that some kind of employment should be found for him on his arrival. He was delighted, even while the infamous valet Constant was sneaking from the Imperial presence, laden with his master's bounty; and Rustan, the Mameluke, was offering to sell secrets of the Empire to the Duke de Berri—who, it should be added, declined the bargain with a proper scorn.

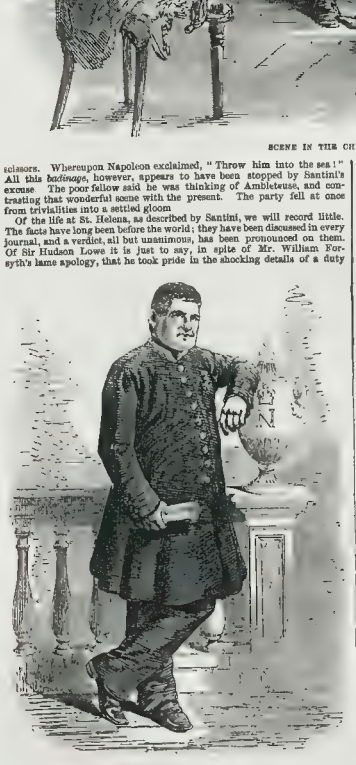
On the arrival of the exile off Elba Napoleon sent Santini on board a vessel that put off from the land to question the crew as to his popularity upon the island, and to bring back their answers "with the brutal frankness of the *corps-de-garde*." The Emperor once fairly installed at Porto Ferrajo, Santini endeavoured to get himself placed; and, after having tried in vain to obtain justice from the officers of the household, addressed himself to his master friend, who at once appointed him guardian of his portfolio. In this capacity the Emperor did him the honour to pull his ear on one occasion, in token of forgiveness for some trivial omission or indiscretion. When an attempt was made on Napoleon's life, and suspicions fell upon Bruland, the Governor of Corsica, as the instigator of the attempt, in the interest of the Bourbons, Santini was dispatched, at night, to Corsica, to make secret arrangements for the transmission of intelligence to Porto Ferrajo, concerning every man who should leave Bruland's dominions. He executed the dangerous mission with a success that procured him the honour of a second pull at his ear by his master. We may now go rapidly forward with the brave servant's history—while the Hundred Days lasted—to find him, still faithful to a great misfortune, on board the *Northumberland*, bound, with the fallen Emperor, a prisoner of England, to St. Helena. The ship had passed Teneriffe, the heat was excessive. Cypriani asked Santini to cut his hair. Santini was performing this operation in the fore-part of the vessel, when Napoleon, who was walking about with General Gourgaud and Count Las Cases, perceived his old servant at work. "What!" said Napoleon, "if I am not mistaken there is my old guardian of the portfolio, turned barber." He then advanced to Santini, and added, in Valois *patois*. "When you have finished, you shall cut mine—if you don't cut it well—beware." Santini gives a wonderful description of the emotion with which he laid his hand upon the head that had held Europe in subjection. He was very nervous, and Napoleon amused himself a little at the brave fellow's expense. "See, General," said the Emperor to General Gourgaud, "that this mountaineer does his work properly. If he does it badly, I shall have him thrown into the sea." He then turned to his valet-de-chambre, Marchand, who was religiously collecting the fallen hair into a serviette, and told him also, to watch the newly-appointed hair-dresser. Santini, terribly nervous, presently pinched the Imperial ear with the handles of the



SCENE IN THE CHIEF CABIN OF THE "PRINCESS ROYAL."—SKETCHED AFTER THE RETURN FROM KERT. II.

scissors. Whereupon Napoleon exclaimed, "Throw him into the sea!" All this *badinage*, however, appears to have been stopped by Santini's excuse. The poor fellow said he was thinking of Ambleteuse, and contrasting that wonderful scene with the present. The party fell at once from trivialities into a settled gloom.

Of the life at St. Helena, as described by Santini, we will record little. The facts have long been before the world; they have been discussed in every journal, and a verdict, all but unanimous, has been pronounced on them. Of Sir Hudson Lowe it is just to say, in spite of Mr. William Forsyth's lame apology, that he took pride in the shocking details of a duty



M. SANTINI, [illegible] TOMB OF NAPOLEON, AT PARIS.

which no gentleman could have fulfilled. The soul of Santini, it is natural to expect, revolts even at the memory of the red-headed gaoler, who tried to buy him over, as a spy upon his master. He turns from the portrait to recount how he shot turtle-doves to provide something delicate for his master's coarsely-served table; how he made him a coat out of an old grey wrapper; a pair of shoes out of an old pair of boots, lined with satin, given to him by the ladies Bertrand and Montholon; how he broke up the silver plate of the fallen monarch, and effaced the eagles from it, before selling it. All this stirred up the poor fellow's indignation to a frightful pitch. At last he thought of a means of serving his master. He sought and obtained an interview with him. At this interview he told Napoleon that he had resolved to leave St. Helena, and to return to Europe with a description of the shameful treatment, the petty annoyances, and the positive privation to which the conqueror of Austerlitz was subjected by the base agent of the British Government. The Emperor pinched Santini's ear, gave him the celebrated protest to read and learn by heart, and carry in his head to Europe. When the brave Corsican had mastered it, and repeated it to his Sovereign, he obtained another pinch of approbation. Napoleon bade him repeat it in London to some of the party in England that saw his degradation and its authors with disgust, and get it printed for circulation. Santini was then to visit the various members of Napoleon's family, but particularly Prince Eugene at Munich. It was afterwards agreed that, lest Santini should forget some sentences of the protestation, it should be written upon little pieces of white satin, which he had remaining from the lining of Napoleon's shoes, and sewed in the lining of his coat. Thus armed against the British Government, and their servant, Sir Hudson Lowe, Santini took leave of his master, and went on his way to England. His reception by Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Holland, and the indignation which the publication of the protest created, are matters of notorious history. Lord Holland's noble speech in behalf of Napoleon was a manful protest on the part of the English people against acts that belonged not to the country, but to the Administration that, to the misfortune of England, then held power. Napoleon never forgot this humane appeal. His will bore testimony to his enduring gratitude. He bequeathed to Lady Holland the antique cameo which he had received from Pius VII.

Santini then addressed himself to the rest of his mission, delighted, no doubt, to learn that his efforts would lighten the load of miseries that were heaped upon his great master. We cannot follow him through the dangers he encountered, nor the miseries he endured, in his travels to see the members of Napoleon's family. We may note that the Grand Duchess of Baden allowed him a pension from 1829, when she learned that he lived in Paris; but that when, through the influence of Baron Fain, Santini obtained the position of doorkeeper in the cabinet of Louis Philippe, after the revolution of 1830, he gave up this allowance, bidding the Duchess reserve it for some unfortunate. Santini also received aid when he was in Rome in 1821, from Queen Hortense.

In 1832 Santini left the cabinet of Louis Philippe, and entered into the service of the Post-office as courier. He remained at this employment till the Revolution broke out. In this great drama he was an *acteur inédit*. And then, when quiet was restored, and Napoleon III. advanced upon the scene, he remembered the gallant services of his uncle's servant, created him Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and confided to his care the ashes of his uncle, and the splendid tomb in which they lie. Let the hottest Napoleonists never forget the chivalrous act of the Bourbon who placed these ashes in the Invalides!

SKETCHES IN THE CRIMEA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a distinguished Commander in the Crimea for the three accompanying characteristic Sketches of Life in the Camp. The first scene took place in the chief cabin of the *Princess Roy*

GENERAL JONES IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL

SKETCH OF THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN IN THE CRIMEA.

on the morning of May 5, on the signal being announced to Le Baron N——, Colonel of the —th Regiment, and his two Chefs de Bataillon, that the expedition to Kertch was abandoned, and that orders had come for us to return to Sebastopol forthwith. There were 800 French troops on board, all in the like state of consternation and disgust, all save the good-natured Major, who, between each puff of his weed, consoled the miserable fellows with anticipations of future glory.

The following colloquy took place. In the middle of the group is seated the Colonel, who, on the announcement being made, exclaimed :—"S—errre moi, qui aurait été Brrrrigadier!"

The Chef de Bataillon thereupon says :—"F . . . . erre ce ton des gueux ces télégraphes."

The good-natured Major contents himself as follows :—"N'importe, ce sera pour une autre fois."

In the next Illustration, our Correspondent has sketched General Jones, as he was daily to be seen, superintending the works of the trenches ; the brave officer stands erect, and exposing himself to the enemy's fire, in a way which caused all his friends to remonstrate with him.

The third Sketch is from the Funeral Procession of the late Lord Raglan, on July 3rd. The whole army was under arms, and a pageant unsurpassed, even by the funeral of "the great Duke," took place. The *cortège* started from head-quarters in the following order :—A Regiment of Lancers, English ; ditto Chasseurs d'Afrique, French ; ditto Cuirassiers, French ; ditto Lancers, Sardinian ; ditto Lancers, Sardinian. A troop of Horse Artillery drawing a gun carriage, with the body, on each side of which were two Generals—La Marmora and Pelissier on the right, General Simpson and Omer Pacha on the left, then an immense concourse of Generals and other officers—the rear of the procession being closed by a regiment of cavalry.

The road from the English to the French head-quarters was lined on each side with British infantry and thence to Kazatch, a distance of five miles with French infantry. There the remains of our beloved Chief were embarked on board the *Caradoc* for transmission to England, with all the honours of war, by the fleets, procession of boats, &c. All the heights *en route* were crowned with field guns, which sent forth their mournful, slow salute. The Allied fleets, with their colours half-mast, and in the distance the booming of the guns of the Russians and the Allies, who never ceased battering one another, combined to render this one of the most remarkable and sublime sights ever witnessed.

THE ROYAL ALDERSHOTT CLUB-HOUSE.

THIS splendid accommodation has just been provided at the Camp at Aldershott, by Mr. Thos. M. Stapleton, who, jointly with Major Chambre, the Honorary Secretary to the Committee, were the original projectors of the Aldershott Club. H.R.H. Prince Albert has visited the building, and suggested some additions and improvements, which have been carried out by the proprietor without any extra cost of subscription to the members. The Prince, who appeared much interested on the subject, at the solicitation of Lord Torrington, consented to become patron of the Club, and gave permission to attach the title of "the Royal Aldershott Club." By the unremitting exertions of Major Chambre, we understand that upwards of 400 officers of the Camp have already given their signatures as subscribers. The General commanding, Major-General Knolleys, immediately on the officers expressing their wishes on the subject to him, forwarded the proprietor's request, together with a letter of rules and regulations prepared by Major Chambre, to Lords Hardinge and Panmure who immediately gave the ground for the purposes of the Club, with permission for its erection, with a lease at a nominal rent for thirty-five years The building has been constructed by Mr. S. Henning, of Cliff-house Works Bow. It is of large dimensions, being 82 feet front, and 130 feet deep ; and contains a reading-room, 80 by 30 by 20 feet high ; coffee room, 50 by 26 feeding-room, 40 by 30 ; three billiard-rooms, card-room, and smoking-room, each 26 by 20 ; and numerous offices of all descriptions.

It was commenced on the 28th July, and ready to receive the furniture on the 28th August (being just one month from the commencement), and during that time several additions were made to the original design to meet the wishes of the committee. The decorations, designed by Mr Henning, are chaste and appropriate, and have been well carried out by Mr Connor, of Fenchurch-street. The carpet for the principal room has been designed expressly for the purpose, and contains upwards of four hundred yards. The room is handsomely lighted up (for the present) by three or-molu chandeliers of forty-eight lights each, till the arrangements shall have been completed for gas. The *cuisine* is admirably fitted up by Jeakes and Co., with all the modern improvements, regardless of expense The building has altogether a unique and imposing appearance, is perfectly dry, and fit for immediate occupation.

The total cost, with fixtures and furniture, will exceed £4000. The officers, by their arrangement with the proprietor, avoid all risk or liability, as the whole responsibility and expenses of every kind devolve on him. It is intended to have racket, quoit, and cricket grounds attached for the use of the members.

THE ROYAL ALDERSHOTT CLUB-HOUSE.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IF speech was given us to enable us to conceal our thoughts, the electric telegraph seems to have been invented to delay the transmission of intelligence. I am very glad to see that the flagrant delay in forwarding the details of the greatest incident of the war is raising an agitation on this subject. In England, as I have more than once had occasion to mention, the only means by which those intrusted with the electric wire seek to prevent its being generally used, are incivility, carelessness, and extortion; but these are the commonplace contrivances that would suggest themselves to vulgar minds. The bold course of "ignoring" (*pace* the *Morning Post*) the telegraph altogether is a Napoleonic stroke reserved for generals whose other resemblance to Napoleon is so manifest. Dr. Lardner has demonstrated, by experiment before M. Leverrier and two commissions —one of the Legislative Assembly of France, the other of the Institute — that a message of 232 words can be sent 1032 miles, and written out in full at the other end of the wire, in fifty-two seconds. There is a telegraph to the Crimea, and we wait nearly a fortnight for details of the fall of Sebastopol!

Another thing excites remark—I was going to say amuses people, but, though the fact is ridiculous, it connects itself with a subject too grave for light treatment. On Monday it was most properly ordered that a thanksgiving for our great success should be offered next Sunday. But the French did not wait for official despatches before rendering their thanks to Providence, and the most magnificent hymn in the world was sung at Notre Dame, amid every circumstance of solemnity and grandeur, upon the receipt of the telegraphic message from Marshal Pelissier. Why was our national gratitude forbidden to manifest itself until the honourable Captain Curzon had opened his despatch box? Do the authorities think that an electric message is not "a thing to thank Heaven on"? Or is the excellent Metropolitan as slow as Joseph Addison was in preparing a public document worthy of a great occasion?

There are few topics of the week that do not connect themselves, more or less, with the great business of the day; but some home grievances contrive to make themselves heard. The St. James's-park aggression appears to have been successfully repulsed; or, at all events, the invader has laid down his tools and agreed to an armistice. Indeed, he declares that it was never intended to do anything until Parliament met, and that the marking out the ground was only done to enable people to understand what was proposed. It would be discourteous to doubt the assertion. It only remains to take care that when negotiations are renewed, they are based upon four points:—1. That the projected abomination be utterly abandoned. 2. That the public, not only on foot, but on horseback, in cabs private or hired, and in private carriages of all kinds, be permitted to pass across the Park at all hours. 3rd. A Protectorate against omnibuses, railway vans, and all other oppressive conveyances. 4th. A limitation of the impertinence of all the gouty gamekeepers and other officials. I think that a stable peace might be signed at the Stable-yard founded on these conditions, and I am quite sure that the people of London ought to accept nothing less.

The unhappy dwellers in "quiet streets" are now breathing out their wrath against the street organs—wrath to which the daily papers are usually kind enough to allow a vent "in the black time of the year." The complaint, as heretofore, is, that the brown vagabonds who work these machines tyrannize over the streets they frequent; and that they defy all orders to move unless you are backed by a constable, who, of course, is not to be found, or, if he is found, is too stupid or too pig-headed to do your bidding. There is no doubt that this Italian Contingent does perpetrate oppression and also robbery, in the shape of black mail. Physicians write to declare that, though their patients have been in the most painful state of nervous irritability, there has been no removing the grinding nuisance, and distressed students complain that their labours are rendered utterly nugatory by the wearying noises of the organ-man. One writer records with great delight that he cleared the street by quietly emptying a pail of cold water over a recalcitrant minstrel, and he recommends his plan for imitation. How far the magistrates lawfully can, or might feel it right, to aid oppressed housekeepers, by throwing cold water in their turn upon any complaint against this method of dealing with the nuisance is a question which cynics disposed to take the law into their own hands had better not inquire; but if the police court would take this view of the case, and have it intimated that the mildest and most nominal fine would be the penalty for any little act of self defence against the Italian invasion, a good deal might be done. But the people who really encourage these pests are, I regret to say, the farrer and gentler part of the population. A young lady will keep a brown rascal grinding at the corner for an hour, because he plays the *deux-temps* that reminds her of that ball where Charley Egerton, and so forth; and the matron next door will give him another innings because Bobby and Jimmy are "so fond of the red white-and-blue," and baby crows the moment an organ begins. What is the use of pleading, epigrams, or pails of water, against this alliance? Submit to the organs, or leave the street.

The French caricaturiste just now are amusing Paris with feats of French cockney sportsmen, apparently a never-tiring theme, or, at all events, a never abandoned one at this time of year. The satire, however, is not very lively. One cut represents a housekeeper, dutifully watching her master's departure, with gun, game-bag, and dog; and she remarks, "Now, then, master is off to shoot, so I had better go to market and buy a hare for dinner." In another, a sportsman, with tremulous expression, and evidently tugging at the guard of his trigger, while hares, partridges, and other game, scuttle away leisurely before him, exclaims despairingly, "Everything goes off except this abominable gun." The peasants, too, come in upon all occasions. A sportsman is going stealthily, to shoot a hare on her form, when a cunning Jacques seizes him, and demands in a fierce whisper how much he will give him not to "announce" him to the hare. The bathers, too, make subjects, as heretofore—one old hag refuses to let a young lady go further into the sea, on the ground that for what she has paid it is impossible to afford her more water; and, in another picture, an elderly lady, flat to a rope, but under the mistaken idea that she is drowning, cries out to a huge, selfish cockney for aid. "Madam," he replies, "I will take charge ——." "Of me? O, thank you, my preserver!" "No, Madam, for I do not swim, but of your last wishes, if you will do me the favour to screech them to me."

India must have heard of Sebastopol from Marseilles, for though the Indian Overland Mail, which closes at noon on the 10th and 26th, had departed before we knew of the triumph, there was ample time to ship the news on board the *Alexandria* steamer. Fortunately we have been able to hurry off details by this mail, though, but for the energy of Mr. Crowe, the Special Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to whom I, as an "outsider," may be permitted to record my sense of obligation, one would have had no opportunity of examination of the tidings, or of comment upon them. He has earned the thanks of thousands of Indians, who in some thirty-four days will be devouring his narrative.

FRENCH REJOICINGS AT ROME.—A "Te Deum" was sung on the 18th inst. at Rome, in the Church of St. Louis des Français, as a thanksgiving for the successes of the Allies at Sebastopol. The Comte de Rayneval and the Archbishop of Sebaste officiated. The principal part of the Staff at Legation, General Aupick, the Municipal, and all the officers of the French garrison were present, besides a large assemblage of Roman nobility. Mgr. Hughes, Archbishop of Syra, officiated in the absence of Mgr. Bedini, who afterwards fired by the French garrison. In the evening all the French establishments were illuminated.

VACCINATION OF KING BOMBA.—*Il Piemonte*, reporting the arrival at Naples of Signor Monzo, Director of Police at Naples, states that the measure was adopted at the suggestion to the English Government; but mentions, as a sign of the times, that the Queen of England, that he dismissed at the same time the Minister of War, Prince Ischitella, who had opposed the arbitrary proceeding.

AKHTIAR.

A RETROSPECT.

Straw roll the veil of Time aside, and trace we once again
The conquering march of heroes on the old Crimean plain;
Ceased be thy roar from rock to shore, thou cannon-mouth of war,
While here we lie, to sleep or die, at rest in Akhtiar.*

All brightly rolled the wild blue wave, and lightly flew the breeze,
That lured and fanned thy classic shore, historic Chersonese,
When round a nation's lordly fleet we watched the ripples play,
As it ploughed a path to victory towards Kamiesch' ready bay.

The wild goat climbs by Alma's steep; he starts to mark the sod
Where, strange amid his native wilds, the Western legions trod;
And, standing lone on that lost height whose shrieking herds have fled,
He scents afar the gale of war, and owns the conqueror's tread.

One memorable, fateful year!—It seemeth like a dream,
Since the blood of two great nations flowed on Alma's crimsoned stream;
And the fluttering flag of victory we followed fast and far,
Till, lo! we stand, a plighted band, in conquered Akhtiar.

While grimly looms yon castled ridge o'er Balaclava's bay,
The dying sun with quickened march speeds down the darkening day;
So, ruining, does rust the lost band—so spurred to Death's embrace—
Who saw the Pale Horse sweep the vale, and met him face to face.

Dread silence shrouds the hilly pow, nor jon nor gunner more
Awaits the madly dashing spears—the heroes charge is o'er;
The desert eagle's screams alone swell wildly on the air,
Where yon hollow mid the cloven hills shows blank as their despair.

We ask our hearts if those that throbbed to list that tale of fear
The dazzling glory blinded most, or most the rushing tear?
We tell our souls reward as sweet shall greet us from afar
From eyes that wept: those that sleep at rest in Akhtiar.

While yet by sorrow thrilled we stood, strange mists rolled o'er our sight,
From the cloudy pall of Inkerman swift-gathering in a night;
By the sun of France's clearing those mists were swept away,
And he who cried "To rest!" then, is conqueror to-day.†

Once more the living tide rolled back, to cast upon you shore
The stranded wreck of armies never to do man of conquest more.
When high o'er vanquished Inkerman the sun rose battle-red,
The foeman's cavern'd city lay—a city of the dead.

A little pause, a little breath, and still we cried again,
"Kind winds, this one proud message bear across the homeward main:
The old war planet, ruddy Mars, we hold our ruling star,
Till the flag we bore from Britain's shore shall float o'er Akhtiar."

Proud new horles come swarming; they rest the Tartar's Golden Gate,‡
Too soon for Fortune's hopeful heart, too late for many too late.
Tchernaya's reddening tide—see yon the Czar's lost legions fall
Before the sword of [illegible] the ruin of old Gaul.

All vainly strove the baffled foe—the noble river saw
The Freeman's foot upon her shore, and bade the Serf withdraw.
In vain they hold the battled bridge, in vain they ford the stream,
A conqueror won by bes[illegible] slaves is but a monster's dream.

Away the vanished vision flies,—fling, fling the sword away!
So empire sank in her days of empires yield to-day:
On many a brow the Mu-ov blade hath graved a glorious scar;
But Freedom's self hath ruled the fight in conquered Akhtiar.

E. L. HERVEY.

* Sebastopol. † General Bosquet. ‡ Perek.

THE ROYAL MONUMENTS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—My attention has been called to a passage in your Number of the 8th inst. on the subject of the Royal Monuments. I do not know whether you are responsible for remarks which come under the head of "Table Talk," but I can hardly think you would adopt the tone taken by the writer of the passage in question, which, in dealing with a subject on which those who have most thought of the matter find great difficulty in coming to an opinion, instead of treating it as its importance deserves, assumes a tone of idle banter, and makes up for want of argument by mis-statement of what had been proposed.

Now, I recollect that your first notice of my Report on the Royal Monuments, though you certainly openly expressed a jealousy of their restoration, you spoke of my report as in "admirable" one, or something to that effect, which would be a great misuse of terms had that Report been such as to authorise such expectations as your writer of "Table Talk" states that he had entertained; for, though I have no doubt that that Report meant more to the side of restoration than many would agree with, I am quite sure that its tone was perfectly the reverse of what would be imagined by merely reading the remarks in question.

The misrepresentation of my views is the more annoying to me, inasmuch as I am, I believe, usually considered as a leading advocate of "conservation" in the treatment of ancient monuments, in opposition to the usual system of destructive restoration. I was, I believe, nearly the first to make a public protest against the havoc continually making with our ancient churches, in a paper read at a public meeting in 1845, and since published. I believe my views on this subject are too well known to suffer much from mis-statement; but I am anxious publicly to disclaim such views as those attributed to me lest any unwary church restorer should be so ill-advised as, placing more confidence in my views than in those of an unnoticed "Table Talk," to imagine that list of monstrosities was really advocated by me, and suppose himself acting on my authority in imitating them. I do not, of course, suppose my one would suspect me of the foolery which your writer expected at my hands. All I mean is, that some of your more simple readers might imagine it to express in a grotesque form the general spirit of my views on Restoration.

I wish it also to be understood that I was *not* the leader in this matter. It originated in a paper read before the Institute of British Architects by Professor Donaldson, followed by a discussion of three evenings. In this discussion on I was considered to lean to the anti-restorat on side. It resulted in an address from the Institute to the Queen, calling attention to the state of the monuments.

It was in consequence of this that I was called upon by Sir W. Molesworth, a twelvemonth later, as the organ of the Board to the Abbey, to report to him, as President of the Board of Works, on the subject. I undertook this most reluctantly, as I felt that my report must go in some degree against my feelings, as I would fain (as your writer says) see the monuments left "for our time at least just as they are." Was it, however, possible that on being called upon to report monuments not dropping to powder, and so decayed that they will not bear even a touch of the chisel, and whose desolate condition daily proves a wanton injury, I could report that they should remain "just as they are"? I should have preferred not to have been asked, but the question *being asked*, could I with truth have given such an answer? If I had done so, the daily-increasing decay would soon show the hopelessness of such an idea. I endeavoured to weigh the arguments on either side as fairly as I could. I recommended, generally, the restoration of such objects only whose forms are mechanical, as architectural mouldings, &c., and suggested that the opinion of antiquaries should be taken before going any farther than the mere mechanical repairs. I may or may not have gone too far in what I recommended—however that might be, the Report was legally examined by several Members of State, and I was honoured by the cordial approbation of Her Majesty and Prince Albert. Since I have thought the [illegible] the objections entertained by antiquaries to what I had suggested, I have been the first to endeavour to meet views so consonant with my feelings, though in some degree contrary to my practical opinion. My own views have been in some degree modified by the success of some careful experiments I have made, by which I have at length succeeded in discovering a method by which the pulverising stone is restored to hardness and durability without disturbing the lesse particles which a brush of feathers would at present sweep from its surface. If this is effected I shall be well content that no more be done, "in our times at least," though there are several other things which I believe *ought* to be done. No one has ever done so much as I have in investigating and recovering the designs of these decayed tombs, and I think I may claim some credit for the two things which I have practically effected, the restoration to their places of the ironwork of the tombs of Queen Eleanor and Henry V. As to the pedestal of King Charles, the grant was not made on my recommendation. All I have done is to *recommend the preservation untouched of the old stone*, accompanied only by what is necessary for the safety of the statue—the fall of which I foresaw, the writer of the "Table Talk" would deplore as much as I should.

In furtherance of my general principles on Restoration I am in the habit of sending a copy of lithographed instructions to clerks of the works, &c., engaged in repairing old buildings.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT.

Sept. 24, 1855.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The following curious letter purporting to be from the pen of O. H. Green of the United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, [illegible] of the United States of Angellan, Feb. 15," and appeared in the *New Orleans Picayune* of the 1st inst.—

"There being no appearance of a change of weather, I obtained leave of absence for a few days, and, accompanied by my classmate and friend, Dr. Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, was landed on Terra del Diago.

With great labour and difficulty we scrambled up the mountain side, which like the whole south east shore of those straits, and, after ascending 1200 feet, we came upon a plain of surprising richness and beauty. The fields, the greatest variety of fruit-trees in full bearing, and signs of civilization and refinement meeting us on every side. We [illegible] any account of these people, and, thinking this island [illegible] except by a few miserable cannibals, and [illegible] armed, and you can [illegible] establish at our approach, [illegible] unfriendliness.

Our dress amused them, and being the first white men ever seen by them, they imagined that we had come from their God, the sun, on some peculiar errand of good. They are the noblest race I ever saw—the men all ranging from 6 feet to 6½, well proportioned, very athletic, and straight as an arrow. The women were among the most perfect models of beauty ever formed, averaging 5 feet high, very plump, with small hands and feet, and with a jet-black eye which takes you by storm. Their teachers of religion speak the Latin language, and have traditions from successive priests, though half a hundred centuries [illegible].

They tell us this Island was [illegible] about nineteen hundred years ago, by [illegible] which was visited by a violent earthquake which [illegible] the Straits of Magellan; that on the top of the highest mountain [illegible] head to the sun, whose base rested where the waters now [illegible] great temple which according to their description [illegible] now existing we saw, must have been [illegible] high, built of the purest marble; [illegible] upon the mind, in viewing this people and this part [illegible] to the world.

The ship is in sight that will carry this to you, and I must now close, only saying that the official report of Dr. Bainbridge to the Department will be filled with the most interesting and valuable matter, and astonish the American people. The vessel proves to be the copper ship *Cocopar*, from the Chinchi Islands, with guano, for your port, and I will [illegible] myself of this opportunity to send you a specimen of [illegible] as it falls, and to be over [illegible] I [illegible] iron, taken in one of their warm[illegible] before the Straits of Magellan existed.

They number about 2000 men, women, and children. And I [illegible] the population has not varied two hundred, as they prove by the [illegible] tions, for immemorable ages. As the aged grow feeble they [illegible] to die, and if the children multiply too rapidly, they are sacrificed by the priests. This order comprises about one-tenth of the population, and what the ancient Greeks called 'Gymnosophists.'

They are all of one peculiar race, neither will they [illegible] into their order. They live, for the most part, near [illegible] called Tanuhan, which takes its rise in the mountains, passes through the magnificent valley of Leavu, and empties into the Atlantic at the extreme south-western portion of the island.

The residence is chosen for the sake of their fresh [illegible]. Their diet consists of milk, curds with sour herbs. They eat [illegible], rice, and all fruits and vegetables, esteeming it the height of [illegible] taste anything that has life. They live in little huts or [illegible] one by himself, avoiding company and discourse, employing all [illegible] in contemplation, and their religious duties. They eat [illegible] necessary dispensation of nature, which they voluntarily [illegible] penance, evidently thirsting after the [illegible] lies, and firmly believing that the soul, at death, is relieved [illegible] and launches forth into perfect liberty and happiness [illegible] always cheerfully disposed to die, bewailing their [illegible] celebrating the funerals of the dead with joyful solemnity and [illegible].

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

WE have already glanced at the *Exposition*, as the French call it in comparison with the Great Exhibition of 1851, so as to give the reader a glimpse at the respective advantages of the two grand displays of artizan industry. The large Engraving upon page 400, however, represents, beyond verbal description, the superior position of the French Exhibition Building to that of the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park, in the proximity of the fountains in the heart of the city of Paris—situated in the Champs Elysées, and by the side of the Seine; commencing at the Place de la Concorde, opposite to the entrance of the gardens of the Tuileries, and extending along the side of the river for rather more than three-quarters of a mile.

The Exhibition is contained in three distinct buildings, which are entitled, first, *the Palais de l'Industries*; second, the *Annexe*; and, lastly, the *Palais des Beaux Arts*. The first and second are connected by a long gallery, together with a large circular building, in which are exhibited the magnificent productions of the Imperial factories of France, in china, tapestry, &c. By the side of this connecting gallery is a large inclosed space, in which is a building for agricultural implements: those from England, however, are not exhibited here, but in the *Annexe*. In this space of ground are shown also carriages and many other large objects which are too large to be placed within the Building, or which are left to more advantage in the open air.

The *Palais des Beaux Arts*, as its name implies, is dedicated to pictures and sculpture; the *Annexe*, to machinery, raw produce, and the coarser articles of manufacture—as metal castings, metal, indiarubber, paper, &c. &c. In the *Palais de l'Industrie* is placed the splendid collection of silks, woollens, linens and cottons, cutlery, bronze and metal work, china and glass, productions in the precious metals, books, printing, dodgins, and a vast number of miscellaneous articles. The general effect of the group of buildings is well described by Mr. C. Knight, in Knight's "New Guide to Paris and the Paris Exhibition," the best work produced for the occasion:—

At first sight the Palais de l'Industrie reminds us strongly of the Crystal Palace of 1851, or rather of the great central transept. But still we would it more nearly resembles, not only in size, but in appearance, the building of the same order erected by a company which has a lease or concession of the property, after which the building is to become the property of the Government. It is solidly constructed of stone and iron, and presents an elegant and substantial appearance. Its position is nearly east and west, the main entrance being on its north side in the Champs Elysées: the walls are pierced with a [illegible] of solid circular-topped windows, and at each end there is a central entrance-door, with another on each side of it in the transept. The entrances are clearly arranged, both for appearance and utility, and in exceptions jutting out from the main building, those *pavillons*, as they are called, break what, without them, would be the monotonous lines of the walls, and afford scope for architectural display which has been taken full advantage of; and, at the same time, they supply very convenient space for wide and noble staircases, six in number, without trenching in any way upon the space for the Exhibition itself. They also contain the *bureaux* of the executive officers, rooms for the *dames de comptoirs*, and sundry other offices.

The centre of the building forms one grand avenue, nearly 900 feet long by 150 feet wide, covered by a semicircular glass roof, 140 feet from the floor. The general effect of the building is injured by a want of uniform elevation, presenting rather a disjointed appearance.

The principal front of the Exhibition Building has already been engraved in our Journal. The present illustration shows the entire group of buildings, and the appropriate [illegible] of the space outside, the centre being laid out as a garden, with flower-beds and fountains, and arbours, summer-houses, alcoves, and seats, where the visitor may rest awhile from his fatigue and enjoy the elsewhere prohibited cigar, within the confines of the Exhibition. To the left [illegible] the Annexe, and [illegible] for the foreign classes; and in the centre is a short [illegible] for the use and [illegible] the benefit of the workmen and strangers [illegible] the rear of the [illegible] the arrangements for cooking [illegible] open to the view of the customer; and the entire [illegible] the first time on an extensive scale, a mixture of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and marketing such establishments [illegible] in London.

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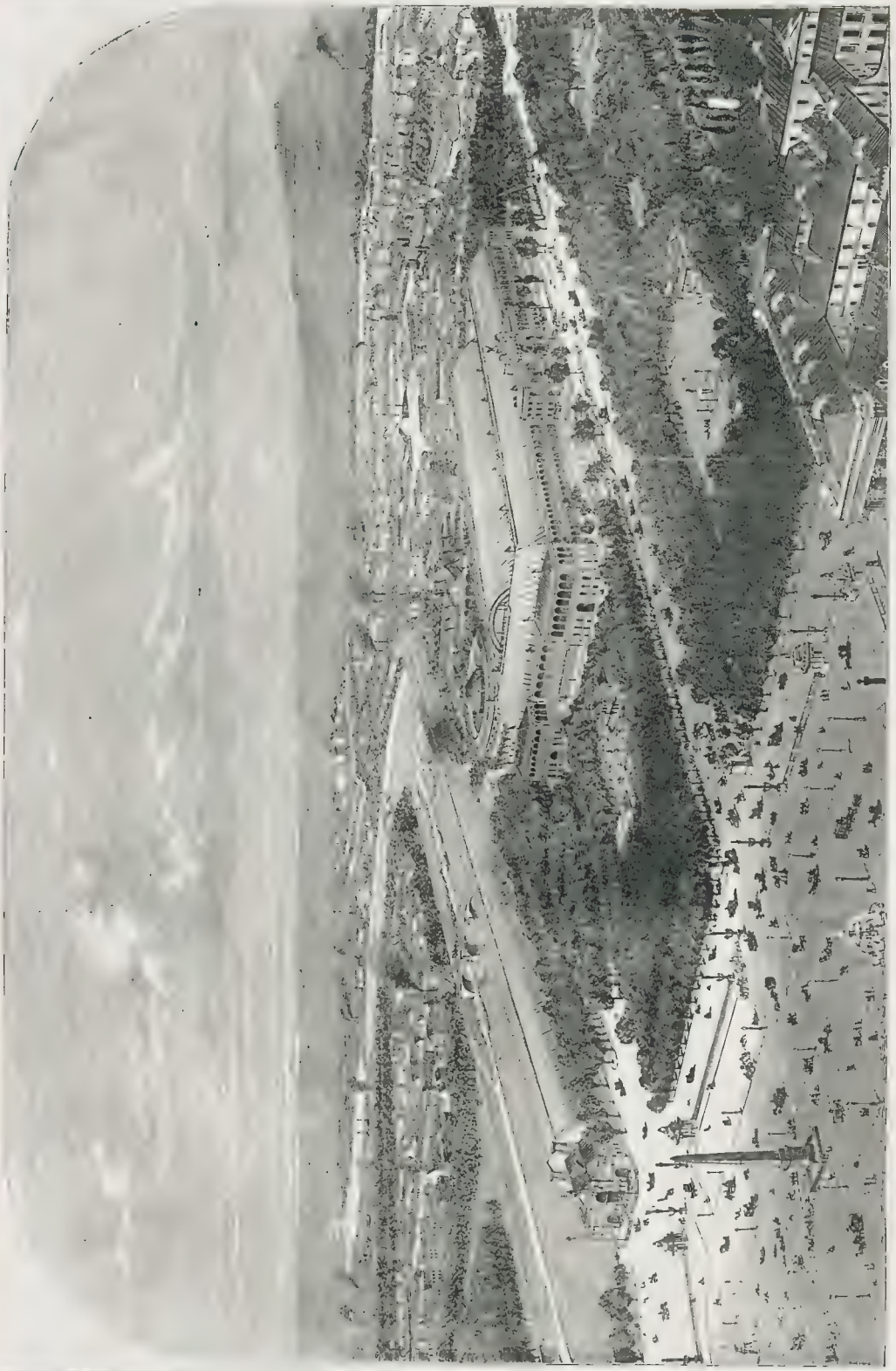

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AT PARIS.—SEE P. 397.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 764.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

IS PEACE POSSIBLE?

IT is not only the Peace party, usually so called, but the organs of other parties in the State, aided by the astute enemies of England who sit in conclave in Vienna, who assert that the victory achieved by the Allied armies at Sebastopol is the natural conclusion of the war, and that peace at the present moment is possible, and ought to be made. It is important to inquire whether there be any amount of truth or of common sense in these views. Austria, with the worldly wisdom which cowards often display, and in which they quite as often defeat their own ends, aspires once more to be the umpire of European destiny; and Russia, foiled in war, is but too happy to accomplish, by means of the mutual fears, jealousies, and antagonisms of the States of the European system, those objects which as yet she has not been able to secure by the red hand of battle. If Great Britain and France have many friends, so has Russia. Wherever there is a despot and an oppressor of the people, there Russia has a supporter. Wherever there is a man who begrudges the cost of war in a rightful cause, and thinks it better to endure wrong, and save his money, than to resist it, and pay an increased amount of taxation there also Russia has a friend. Wherever baseness, meanness, jealousy, and pusillanimity sway the actions of Governments and politicians, instead of the love of right and justice, and the spirit of manly honour and independence—there also Russia has allies. In our own country Russia has some friends, besides those who have spoken in her behalf in Parliament and served her cause in Cabinet Councils; or how would a newspaper, professing to be the exponent of the views of rational and patriotic men, dare to say—as the organ of the Peace party says in its last publication—that the people of England received the news of the fall of Sebastopol with "extravagant bravado;" with "bombastic self-glorification;" with "a gloating and ferocious spirit of revenge;" with "wild projects for further conquests;" and with "an utter loss of self-restraint and self-respect"? There are not many Englishmen who would insult their countrymen in this manner; but that even one has been found to do so will no doubt be encouragement for the Czar, who will reprint the malicious slander in the *St. Petersburgh Gazette*, and represent it to his subjects as the enlightened opinion of a large and growing party in this country, as he did the pro-Russian speeches with which Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone both pained and astonished their countrymen.

But enough on this part of the subject. The country tolerates Mormonism, and can tolerate the party of Peace-at-all-price, and be none the worse for its forbearance. We return to the inquiry with which we started—*Is peace possible?*

Far be it from us to deny it. Peace is always possible on certain conditions, and with or without conditions is more desirable than war. None but an idiot or a villain loves war for its own sake, or considers it other than a monstrous evil, bringing in its wake thousands of other evils, almost as great and pernicious as itself. But war, in the estimation of all brave, sensible, and good men, is but the means to an end. That end is PEACE. No civilised nation fights for fighting's sake. It is to conquer peace, and in default of all other modes of securing it, which modes they tried in vain, and with the most remarkable patience, that Great Britain and France have reluctantly and sorrowfully taken up arms against the enemy of Europe. The question then resolves itself into another—Have they succeeded in conquering and extorting peace from their unwilling enemy? If they have not their task is not ended; and peace is only possible on the supposition that they have grown weary of their work; that they have found it beyond their strength or their means, or that they lack the heart and the energy to complete what they have begun.

Peace—so precious and so desirable—is only possible upon one of two suppositions. The first is that Russia should sue for it, and express her readiness to give all fair and reasonable security against any renewal on her part of the pretensions that led to the war. Europe would have reason to rejoice most unfeignedly if such were the result of the great victory at Sebastopol. Instead of raising difficulties, it would be the duty of every honest man, every sincere Christian, and every true patriot, to call upon the rulers of Great Britain and France to sheathe the sword, and accept the surrender of the repentant enemy with the courtesy and the readiness befitting the great occasion and their high civilisation. Any *bonâ-fide* offer made by Russia to cease hostilities, and throw herself upon the justice and generosity of Europe, would be received by the statesmen of Great Britain and France with respect and attention. If Russia be in this mood, peace is not only possible, but imminent.

But, if Russia and her rulers be not in this frame of mind? If, instead of suing for peace, they are preparing to renew, re-invigorated, and re-exasperated war? Would peace be possible then? Austria thinks the Allies have done enough. So it would appear, do some of the journals in this country that affect to speak the sentiments of what was once called the Protectionist party; and so do also some of the crotchety statesmen who were parties to the declaration of war against Russia, but who never made themselves parties to its effective prosecution; and so, as a matter of course, do the Peace-at-all-price party. But is this the opinion of the people of England and France? Is it the opinion of Europe? Is it the opinion of the Germans, the Italians, the Swedes, or the Turks? Or do any reasonable men, in any part of the world, consider peace to be possible at the present moment, and without further effort on the part of the opponents of Russia to secure it? Is it not obvious and clear as daylight that peace, if offered to Russia by the Allies in other words, by the surrender of the Allies to Russia, before Russia is beaten, and that the existence of security would be a mere truce, a temporary cessation of the war, a treacherous lull, to be succeeded, at no remote day, by a more deadly storm than that which is now raging, a premium upon war, and encouragement to the strong aggressor to choose his time—an abrogation of ill-gotten power, and all the fruits of victory an absorption of and the principles of right at a time, dastardly, stupid acquiescence in the predominance of Russia, who would thereby become the mistress of Europe? England and France do not fight for gain. They did not take arms to deprive Russia of territory, or make themselves greater or more powerful, at her expense; but to set limits to her encroachments which having been unresisted at an earlier period, had led to renewed encroachments on her part—by arms, by diplomacy by stratagem, and by violence, and to the peril of the extinction of one of the States of Europe. This was their task. Have they accomplished it? To undertake such a work, and stop short of it, merely because war is severe, and peace desirable, would be ignominy for ever. And what appears to some people to be worse even than ignominy it

MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM, C.B., "THE HERO OF THE REDAN."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SHARP AND MELVILLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

would be war. Peace obtained by the surrender of the Allies, after a barren conquest, without indemnification and security, would be peace only in name. It would settle nothing, arrange nothing for the future, and would render the Governments of England and France responsible to God and man and to all future time, for the brave blood uselessly shed in the Crimea. It would stamp with the opprobrium of rapine and moral prostration the sacking of Sebastopol, and the destruction of life by which the tremendous victory was achieved; and would not only stultify the great nations in the face of Europe and of the world, but would encourage ambitious Russia on all future occasions to treat them with contempt; and every little despot—even he of Naples—to imitate the example. Where then would be Civilisation? And where would be Peace? No! Peace under present circumstances is neither desirable nor possible. A peace thus ended would be but the prelude to another war—less honourable—less successful and far more bloody, costly, disastrous, and protracted than that which the country is now waging, with the support of her gallant allies, and in which, with renewed exertions and the blessing of Heaven, it will be honorably and triumphantly successful.

GENERAL CHARLES WINDHAM, C.B., THE "HERO OF THE REDAN."

THE gallant soldier, of whose heroic valour, coolness, and determination, the leader of the Redan storming parties, it is impossible to speak too highly, is the younger nephew of the distinguished statesman, William Windham, who was late at Felbridge, in the county of Norfolk, descended by lineal hereditip to the present Windham. The General was born in Norfolk, and is the fourth son of Vice-Admiral Windham, and younger brother of the late Sir W. H. Windham, M.P., who represented East Norfolk in 1832; he is also brother of the Countess of Listowel, and uncle of Lord Ennismore. He was a Guardsman, having spent his early military career in the Coldstreams. He entered the Army in 1826; acted during the campaign as Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Fourth Division; and a few weeks since was appointed by General Simpson to the command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division, upon Brigadier-General Lord ——'s appointment to the Ceylon command; and he has since been appointed Commandant of the position occupied by the British (Karabelnaia).

The heroic course which Colonel (now General) Windham took in the assault on the Redan to be reckoned amongst the most glorious achievements of the war—was fully detailed in our account last week of that memorable attack. After describing the difficulties with which the storming party had to contend from the superior numbers and position of the enemy, and from a general impression entertained by the soldiers that the place was mined, and that they might be at any moment blown up, the fruitful and disproportionate loss of officers, who fell by reason of their prominence in endeavouring to dissipate any undue apprehension of the kind—we are told that the Brigadiers capable of guiding the attack were reduced to one—Colonel Windham. This gallant officer did more than could be expected of human energy to accomplish, in order to obtain a prompt and adequate reserve with which he felt the Redan might have been held, despite any amount of force the Russians could bring to bear upon them. Three times did Colonel Windham send officers to Sir E. Codrington for reinforcements; for though the need of help must have been obvious to the superior officer placed in a position to command the entire attack, none came. All three officers failed to deliver their message, in consequence of being wounded whilst attempting to pass from the ditch to the rear of the Redan. The Colonel's Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Swire, was next dispatched, but he, also, was dangerously wounded as he went on his perilous errand. For an hour the enemy were mowing our men down by hundreds, and even the small drifts that from time to time arrived were so disordered from the fire to which they had been exposed, as to be almost useless. At length Colonel Windham determined upon taking a course which, for personal daring and recklessness of his own life, has rarely been paralled.

A Russian officer stepped over the breastwork, and tore down a gabion with his own hands. It was to make room for a field-piece. Colonel Windham exclaimed to several soldiers who were firing over the parapet, "Well, as you are so fond of firing, why don't you shoot the Russian?" They fired a volley, and missed him, and soon afterwards the field-piece began to play on the head of the salient with grape. Colonel Windham saw there was no time to be lost. He had sent three officers for reinforcements, and, above all, for men in formation, and he now resolved to go to General Codrington himself. Seeing Captain Cavalier, of the 9th, near him, busy in encouraging his men, and exerting himself with great courage and energy to get them into order, he said, "I must go to the General for supports. Now, mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why I went away." He crossed the parapet and ditch, and succeeded in gaining the parallel, through a shower of grape and rifle-bullets, in safety. General Codrington asked him if he thought he really could do anything with such supports as he could afford, and said he might take Lee Royals, who were then in the parallel. "Let the officers come out in front—let us advance in order, and if the men keep their formation, the Redan is ours," was the Colonel's reply; but he spoke too late—for at that very moment the men were seen leaping down into the ditch, or running down the parapet of the salient, and through the embrasures out of the work into the ditch, while the Russians followed them with the bayonet and with heavy musketry, and even threw stones and grape-shot at them as they lay in the ditch.

Colonel Windham is universally allowed, by the course which he took, to have retrieved, in his own person, the honour of the Army on that day, aided by those brave men who fell for the most part at his side in the attempt to sustain this unequal contest. These eminent services are thus recognised in the General Order for Colonel Windham's promotion:—

The Queen has also been most graciously pleased to command that Colonel Charles Ash Windham, C.B., shall be promoted to the rank of Major-General, for his distinguished conduct in leading the column of attack which assaulted the enemy's defences, on the 8th of September, with the greatest intrepidity and coolness, as specially brought to notice of her Majesty in the public despatch of the Commander of the Forces, dated the 4th of September, 1855.

The Correspondent of the *Morning Herald* states:—

It is known only to a few of the friends of this gallant officer who have survived the Crimean campaign, that when the celebrated flank movement of the army was made on Balaclava, Colonel Windham on that occasion was the bearer of the despatch to the naval Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Dundas), requesting the co-operation of the fleet, and that he afterwards proceeded with the order from Admiral Dundas to Sir Edmund Lyons, directing him to take the *Agamemnon* round to Balaclava

The Portrait of the General upon the preceding page has been engraved from a photograph taken by Messrs. Sharp and Melville, at their establishment in Old Bond-street, the day before Colonel Windham left England for the Crimea.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—For more than a year several thousands of men have been daily engaged in strengthening the fortifications and the defences of this city, both on the land and sea sides; so that at the moment Odessa is at place not to be despised by the Allied forces. We do not, however, anticipate a visit from the Allied fleets until they have first tried their hands upon Nicolaieff, to which place the Emperor has proceeded. It was at Nicolaieff last nearly all the ships employed in the defence of Sebastopol was prepared. Their residence to the Crimea in flat-bottomed boats upon the Dniester, loaded at Cherson, and conveyed in waggons by the Alexchki road to Perekop. You may depend upon it that Russia will make the greatest possible efforts and sacrifice to prevent the destruction or capture of that arsenal. Immense fortifications are being erected. There are 42,000 effective men in Cherson.—*Letter from Odessa, Sept. 20.*

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF.—The *Patrie* of Saturday states that a Russian family now in Paris have received a letter from a high official person in Moscow, in which it is announced that Prince Menschikoff has become a monk in one of the monasteries in the old capital of Russia. The statement is made with great confidence, and it is added that the unfortunate Russian seems to owe his country that induced the *ci-devant* Ambassador of the Czar to the Sultan to take this step.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the following gentlemen as Assistant Commissioners to inquire into endowed schools in Ireland, under the provisions of the 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. 69:—Arthur Sharman Crawford, George Whitley Abraham, Frederick William M'Bain, and Edward Pennefather, Esqrs, barristers-at-law.

The Sultan has decided on sending swords of value and Medjidié decorations of the 1st class to the Allied general officers who distinguished themselves at the siege of Sebastopol. The swords intended for the Commanders-in-Chief are covered with diamonds and of the value each of £7000

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE splendid weather that for so long has kept us in the *douce illusion* that autumn was yet far distant, is giving way before the season which holds rightful sway. Touches of white frost at night, and damp, chilly days, have quite chased lingering summer away.

There has been within the last three weeks a fresh influx of foreigners, and this will doubtless continue through the month; but Paris, notwithstanding, cannot at this moment be called gay; and there is little going on worthy of being chronicled.

The question of subsistence continues painfully to occupy the minds of all. The working class, finding it impossible to supply the wants of their families on their present salaries, in many paris petition for, and even demand, an increase of pay, which, in the face of the exigencies of the moment, affecting as they do the upper as well as the lower ranks of society, it is often extremely difficult to accord. It is hoped that the number of new buildings erected within the last twelve months, and now being sufficiently completed to be habitable, will, after the January term, in some degree, bring down the price of lodging, which, in Paris, has been perhaps the greatest cause of suffering to the working class; and it is to be hoped that the earnest solicitude displayed by the Government to diminish the expense of alimentary substances, may, ere long, tend to an amelioration in the present state of things.

We are happy to be able to state that the report relative to the disappointment of the Empress's expectations is erroneous, and that her Majesty's health continues to progress favourably. The Court is to remain at St. Cloud until the end of the year. The arrival of the Duc and Duchesse de Brabant, who are to reside at St. Cloud during their stay in France, is to be attended with some fêtes, but on account of the mourning of the Duchesse and the situation of the Empress, it is supposed these will be rather of an intimate character, and will consist principally of excursions to Compiègne and Fontainebleau: it does not appear that there will be any ball given.

The journey of M. de Walewski to Brussels has given rise to innumerable conjectures, and has been accorded a significance and importance wholly foreign to its real nature. M. de Walewski, accompanied by the Comtesse de Walewska, has been absent from Paris but forty-eight hours. His mission was wholly independent of any political aim whatsoever; its object was simply to meet a relation on matters of private and personal interest, who, being a Russian, could not, at the present crisis, conveniently come to Paris. M. de Walewski did not, during his brief stay at Brussels, see any person connected with the Belgian Court or Government, or any one interested in politics.

Last week took place, at the Church of St. Louis des Invalides, the anniversary service commemorative of the death of the Maréchal St. Arnaud. Mass was performed by the Abbé Ameilm, curé of the Invalides, and the church was crowded to excess by military men of the highest grades, many important members of the Government, and a number of those who had shared the glories and sufferings of their leader in the camp and campaign which he so brilliantly led.

A decree has been passed forming the Cent-Gardes into a body of mounted Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, and augmenting the number to 400. The order will come into effect the 1st of January.

The question, frequently agitated, of reorganising the Pages of the Imperial household, is again brought forward, it seems with renewed likelihood of being carried into execution.

Canada has, under recent circumstances, and indeed throughout the progress of the war, shown so much interest and sympathy for its mother race, that the French Government, desirous to testify their sense of this feeling, have resolved to repair the loss sustained by the colony in the destruction of the State library by fire. With this intention they have offered to the colony entire collections of the best classical, scientific, and other works, through the medium of the representative of the Congress sent by Canada to congratulate the French on the recent triumph of their arms.

Abd-el-Kader appeared on Wednesday at the Hippodrome, where his presence created considerable sensation. As a souvenir of his visit, the Emir has received from the Emperor a magnificent dressing-case, fitted up by Tahau with all the refinement of European luxury. With all due respect, we cannot consider the offering of a very useful or *apropos* character

In compliance with a decree passed in January, a new institution, founded on the model of Tattersall's, and called by that name, has been established in the Quartier Beaujon, near the top of the Champs Elysées, and the buildings, which are large and commodious, have just been completed.

The principal artistic interest of the moment has been the concerts of the Choral Union of Cologne, which had such a merited success two years since in London. Its triumph here has been no less complete. At one of the late representations Rossini was so enchanted at the performance that he requested to be permitted to attend a rehearsal. He expressed the warmest admiration, and requested the repetition of one of the *morceaux*.

At last the "Santa Chiara" has appeared at the Grand Opéra. The applause which attended its first representation was considerable, *eu les circonstances;* we say no more than that the ballet of the third act was decidedly the success of the evening. The management of the Opéra Comique and the Théâtre Lyrique, combined under the direction of M. Perrin, is about to be dividedthe latter house falls into the hands of M. Fallegrin, formerly manager at Marseilles, and now director of the camp theatres for the Emperor. A lively discussion, as to the possession of the services of Mdme. Marie Cabel is going on between these gentlemen, which will probably require the intervention of the Minister of State to decide. On Tuesday took place the opening of the Italian Opera with "Mose in Egitto." We cannot report its success: during the whole evening there was but one moment of genuine applause. Next week we purpose entering more fully on the subject.

CAPTURE OF CHINESE PIRATES

The Hong Kong papers received by the last Overland Mail, contain an account of certain combined operations of the British and American naval force against a large piratical fleet near Kulan, in which we had eight seamen and marines killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded. Captain Fellowes, of the *Rattler*, Lieutenant Orlando, and several other officers, were blown up in one of the captured junks, but fortunately without much personal injury. The survivors were all picked up by the master's mate of the *Powhattan*, who had luckily gone into the boat the moment before the explosion took place. In this junk was an immense quantity of treasure, said to amount to 200,000 dollars, and the desperation with which her crew fought may be judged of from the fact, that even after the Americans gained the deck they were encountered hand to hand. One man made himself particularly conspicuous, and, notwithstanding several wounds, continued to throw missiles, but ultimately he ran below, and is believed to have fired the train which blew up the vessel.

Ten junks were also burnt, five of which more than ordinarily deserve notice. They were built of the most substantial materials, evidently for war purposes, as they differed in many respects from the common trading junks. They carried very large guns—32, 24, and 12 pounders. A 68-pounder was found in one of them; another had no less than 21 guns mounted, the weight of one of which, carrying only an 18-pound shot, was estimated at no less than 50 cwt. Two lorchas and seven junks that had been detained by the pirates were released—two of which, however, had to be burnt, to prevent their again falling into the hands of the piratical junks that escaped, time and an adverse wind and tide not allowing them to be brought away. The officers employed estimate the number of guns taken at 200 large and small, and the pirates at 1000, 500 of whom were killed.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

A letter from Erzeroum, of the 4th ult., says:—

We have here a report that 20,000 Russians attacked Kars in two divisions—one 6000 with four battalions, six guns, and a division of irregular cavalry, and on the other side with the great majority of the force. The Bash-bazouks and the regulars attacked this force, of which 300 were killed—the rest retreated. This report, although vouched for by the authority of General Tahir Pacha, requires confirmation.

This must have been a false report, as it was utterly impossible that anything could be known at Erzeroum of the affair, which took place at Kars only on the night previous. The following is the account given by General Mouravieff, in the *Invalide Russe*:

The English General Williams, who commands at Kars, experiencing daily greater difficulty in feeding the garrison, especially the horses, resolved to send away the greater portion of the cavalry from the fortress.

On the 3rd of September, at [illegible] with 6000 regular horse, without counting the Bashi-bazouks, with three Pachas and a great quantity of heads of families, left Kars, and advanced in regular order, from the heights of Tchakmak, towards the village of Deve Boyun. This was perceived by the advanced guard of Colonel Baron Ungern Sternberg. Lieutenant-Colonel Loschakoff, who commands the 3rd Regiment of Musulman Cavalry, charged from the flank the centre of the column, and rode into its dense masses. The rear of the column turned immediately towards the right, where it was surrounded and routed. [illegible] the head of the column [illegible] the village as soon as it could, but Lieutenant-Colonel Loschakoff gave hot pursuit. He was reinforced by Colonel Ungern Sternberg [illegible] and Lieutenant-Colonel Kishinsky accompanied them with two squadrons of Prince Royal of Wurtemberg's Dragoons. The pursuit lasted all day-break, at different times the Turks succeeded in defending themselves by barricading themselves in houses [illegible] purposes. The head of the column, which had crossed the brow of a hill at a gallop, was met near the village of Akhkom by Colonel de Schilt's regiment, and a company of Relief Chasseurs, which hastened up in support: the portion of the Turkish cavalry was surrounded, and finally annihilated.

Omer Pacha was at Trebizond on the 1st, but nothing positive is known regarding his projected campaign. It is said that the Allied Turkish troops will not become necessary in Asia till the Russian army in the Crimea has been defeated. If that is to be the policy, it is questionable whether anything will be done in Asia till 1856.

A letter from Constantinople of the 24th ult. says that Omer Pacha is concentrating 50,000 men at Redout Kaleh, a fort on the frontier of Asia, which the Turks took from the Russians at the commencement of the war.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.

A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg, dated Wednesday, states that six English vessels arrived on the 27th ultimo before Riga, and bombarded for several hours the batteries of Dunamunde and Wittge-Boulieu

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

According to a letter from St. Petersburg, received at Berlin on the 1st inst., the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, made a grand inspection, on the 26th ult., of the troops, the fortifications, and the dockyard at Nicolaief. At Moscow, where he was on the 20th ult., the Czar issued the following manifesto to the military Governor-General and A.D.C. General Count Zakrevski:

THE CZAR'S ADDRESS.

COUNT ARSEN. ANDREJEVITCH. After my accession to the throne of my ancestors, I heartily desired, Alexander, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, made a grand inspection, on the 26th ult., of the troops, the fortifications, and the dockyard at Nicolaief. At Moscow, where he was on the 20th ult., the Czar issued the following manifesto to the military Governor-General and A.D.C. General Count Zakrevski:

THE CZAR'S ADDRESS.

COUNT ARSEN. ANDREJEVITCH. After my accession to the throne of my ancestors, I heartily desired to visit my well beloved and faithful metropolis, where I was born and where I was baptised under the protecting shade of the relics of the miracle-working St. Alexis of Moscow. In the accomplishment of that desire, I beheld with the warmest satisfaction the really upon a welcome exhibited towards myself and family by the inhabitants of Moscow. Russia has at all times thus received her Emperors. I charge you to testify my sincere gratitude and satisfaction to all classes of the population of Moscow. My happiness would be complete if preceding events had not saddened these moments of rejoicing.

From my order of the day to the Russian armies, it is already known that the garrison of Sebastopol, after an unexampled siege of eleven months' duration, and after having been reduced to a handful of valiant and endurance, has crossed over to the north side of Sebastopol, leaving the enemy only "bloodstained ruins. The heroic defenders of Sebastopol have done all that human prowess could do. These events must be accepted as the unsearchable decrees of Providence, who has visited Russia with a season of heavy trials. But Russia has endured trials far heavier, and the Lord God has always come to her aid with his beneficent and unseen succour. Trust then in Him. He will defend Orthodox Russia, whose sword has been drawn in a just and Christian cause.

I am happy to see that every one of my subjects shows himself ready to sacrifice his fortune, his family, and the last drop of his blood to maintain the integrity of the empire and the national honour. From this fact and from this sentiment of nationality I draw consolation and strength; and, uniting my soul inseparably with my faithful and valiant people, trusting in God's assistance and mercy, I repeat the words of the Emperor Alexander I.—"Where truth is, there God will be."

I am your ever unalterably affectionate

ALEXANDER.

A telegraphic despatch from Odessa announces that the Czar has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday.

The *New York Herald* states that a steady stream of emigration to Europe continues. Mr. Harris, the United States' Consul at Japan, had left Washington, charged with making a new commercial treaty with Spain—the former treaty being of no value, in consequence of the way in which the tonnage duties were levied by the Royal monopolies.

Advices from Mexico state that affairs were still in a very unsettled state; the Government of Carrera was decidedly unpopular, and in Vera Cruz and Zacatecas its partisans had been attacked and defeated by the supporters of the plan of Ayutla. Among the candidates for the Presidency, Alvarez appeared to be the most prominent. At last accounts he was within twenty leagues of the capital. It was reported that Carrera had officially signified his disposition to deliver the government into the hands of the Liberals. Newspapers had multiplied with amazing rapidity at the capital since the flight of Santa Anna. They are filled with proclamations of the new officials. Every person clothed with authority seems to impose such laws and regulations as he thinks fit. Carrera had issued an edict which he develops his policy. He proposes to reform the army, establish the National Guard upon a better footing, and lay the foundation for a more desirable order of things generally. General Gasden, the United States' Minister, was the only diplomatic representative who had failed to visit the Provisional President and congratulate him on his accession to power. The omission had caused much surprise and comment.

From Havannah we have advices to the 8th. Assassinations had become rather frequent; among the victims was Mr. G. C. Backhouse, the British Commissioner to the mixed commission for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Her Majesty's brig of war *Arab* had sailed from Havannah for Jamaica. Santa Anna was at Queria Bringa, the vessel in which he was voyaging having had to take refuge at Nuevitas. A correspondent of a Washington paper states that Santa Anna is worth about 7,000,000 dollars.

THE ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This school, designed for the education of the sons of medical men, was most auspiciously inaugurated on Wednesday last. The founder of the college, John Propert, Esq., was well supported by a great number of the members of the medical profession. At noon, the boys, numbering 100, were assembled in the schoolroom, which was gaily fitted up with flowers and flags, and regaled with roast-beef and plum-pudding. At the conclusion, the "health of the Queen" and "prosperity to the institution" were given with hearty cheers by the boys. The parents and friends of the boys then sat down to an elegantly served *déjeuner* in the grand hall; the chair being occupied by T. Pownall, Esq., the much-respected Middlesex magistrate, who has been a staunch friend of the institution from its commencement. Many appropriate toasts were given by this gentleman in excellent style, and the whole affair was kept up with great spirit until a late hour.

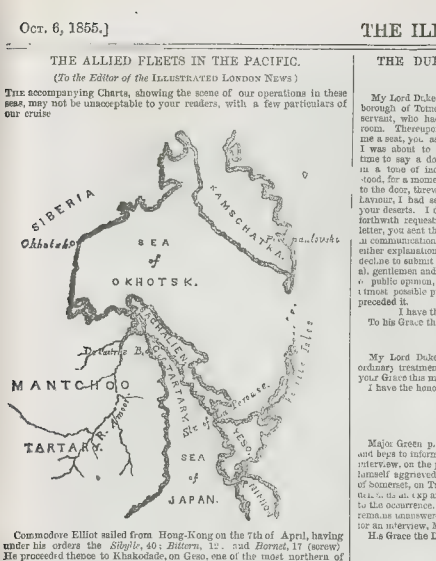
BANQUET IN HONOUR OF THE CRIMEAN VICTORIES.—A banquet in celebration of the triumphs in the Crimea is to take place in Glasgow on Friday, the 12th inst. In addition to the Duke of Hamilton and Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. (who respectively take the prominent positions of chairman and croupier), the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Eglinton, and Lord Belhaven, have expressed their high approval of this patriotic gathering, and their intention of being present.

CITY BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P. will present, at a Common Council on Thursday next, the petition from the guardians of the West London Union to the Corporation, praying for the establishment of baths and wash houses in the city of London.

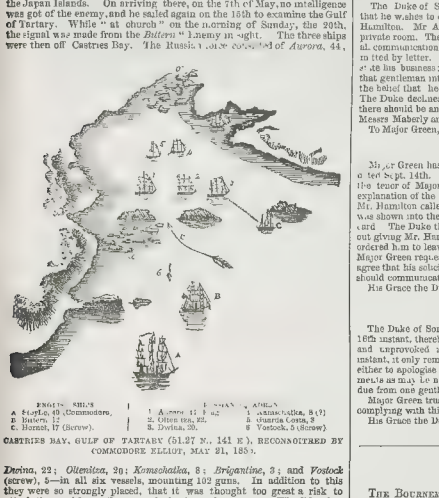
THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE PACIFIC.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News*)*

The accompanying Charts, showing the scene of our operations in these seas, may not be unacceptable to your readers, with a few particulars of our cruise



Commodore Elliot sailed from Hong-Kong on the 7th of April, having under his orders the *Sibylle*, 40; *Bittern*, 12; and *Hornet*, 17 (screw). He proceeded thence to Khakodadi, on Geso, one of the most northern of the Japan Islands. On arriving there, on the 7th of May, no intelligence was got of the enemy, and he sailed again on the 15th to examine the Gulf of Tartary. While "at church" on the morning of Sunday, the 20th, the signal was made from the *Bittern* "Enemy in sight. The three ships were then off Castries Bay. The Russian force consisted of *Aurora*, 44;



ENGLISH SHIPS	FRENCH SHIPS	RUSSIAN SHIPS
A Sibylle 40 (Commodore).	1 Artemise 16 (Capt.)	1 Aurora 44 (Capt.)
B Bittern 12	2 Otter 16, 22	2 Oliwitza 20
C Hornet, 17 (Screw).	3 Darien 30.	3 Vostock 5 (Screw)

CASTRIES BAY, GULF OF TARTARY (51.27 N., 141 E.), RECONNOITRED BY COMMODORE ELLIOT, MAY 21, 1855.

Diana, 22; *Olivutza*, 20; *Komschatka*, 8; *Brigantine*, 3; and *Vostock* (screw), 5—in all six vessels, mounting 102 guns. In addition to this they were so strongly placed, that it was thought too great a risk to attack them with our three vessels, having only 65 guns. We did what we could, however, to entice them to come out, and have it out fairly; and sent *Hornet* close in to give them a shell or two, but all to no purpose; and on the morning of the 23rd *Bittern* was dispatched to Khakodade, where she expected to find the Admiral, and procure immediate reinforcement; but though she reached the Admiral on the 29th of May, it was the 3rd of July before Sir James Stirling really left the Strait of Sangar, and proceeded to the relief of the Commodore, with *Winchester*, 50; *Spartan*, 26; and *Bittern*. But, unhappily, on meeting the Commodore in the Strait of La Perouse on the 7th, it was only to hear that the Russians had contrived to elude him while absent from Castries Bay between the 22nd and 28th. They had gone he knew not whither, but believed that they had got through the passage at the head of the Gulf of Tartary, and so into the river Amoor, where they are known to have large settlements. On the 17th he put his head up the Gulf of Tartary. On the 26th he anchored in Tonquere Bay, on the Sagalien coast, and within fifty miles of Castries Bay, and about the same distance from the narrowest part of the Gulf. Nothing was done, however, till after the arrival of the *Bittern*, on the 27th. That afternoon Commodore Elliot was sent over in the *Hornet* to Castries Bay, found it empty, ran out of it, and about eight or ten miles to the northward, then crossed to the Sagalien side, and returned to the Admiral on the morning of the 29th. The Commodore reported that though their researches had been very imperfect, yet from what they had seen, there was no practicable passage for ships. The Admiral made all sail for the southward, down the Gulf of Tartary, but has we believed far from the scene of the expected fray. On the afternoon of the 1st of July we fell in with the French frigates *Constantine* and *Sibylle*, and the report was spread that the Admiral was going to leave the squadron; so it proved, for presently Commodore Elliot, who had already been ordered to take *Spartan* and *Hornet* under his orders, received permission to part company and boat through the Strait of La Perouse, going thence to the Sea of Okotsk, to destroy the Russian settlements. The French frigates accompanied him, and his five ships worked gallantly away, while *Winchester* and *Bittern* were unwillingly running to the southward "to rest on their laurels," that is, we suppose, to ground on their beef-bones in some port in China or Japan. Your obedient servant,

E. N.

Legitimist Machinations.—A correspondent of the *Donau* writes that an unusual number of faithful Legitimists has recently visited the Duchess of Berri at Brunnsee. A very lively telegraphic correspondence has also been maintained between Brunnsee, Naples, and Brussels during the last few weeks. Her Royal Highness, who is extremely charitable and kind to the poor, lives popular in the Valley of the Mur. It is supposed that the maintenance of the establishment at Brunnsee costs at least 300,000 f.

M. de Manteuffel, the President of the Council, has returned to Berlin, but the King and Queen of Prussia were not expected till the 6th inst. The fêtes and receptions at Stolzenfels and Coblentz are now over.

The last official bulletin of the health of the King of Sardinia is in favourable character. The whole population have shown the most lively concern for his Majesty's indisposition.

The banks at Melbourne have, it is said, in face of an Order in Council, refused to take the sovereigns coined at the Sydney Mint

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET AND MR. ALFRED HAMILTON

1, Whitehall-gardens, Sept. 24, 1855.

My Lord Duke,—Wishing to see your Grace on a subject connected with the borough of Totness, I called at your house on the 11th instant, and your servant, who had previously taken my card to you, ushered me into your room. Thereupon, without in any way acknowledging my salute, or offering me a seat, you asked, in a most insolent tone, "What do you want?" As I was about to explain the purpose of my visit, and before I had had time to say a dozen words, you pointed with your hand to the door, and, in a tone of increased insolence, ordered me to leave your room. As I stood, for a moment, in amazement, at such extraordinary conduct, you went to the door, threw it open, and again desired me to retire. If, for this behaviour, I had severely chastised you on the spot, you would only have had your deserts. I did not do so; but, having left your house, I wrote to you forthwith requesting an explanation. To the messenger who delivered my letter, you sent the reply "No answer." I then put my friend Major Green in communication with you, and he has been unable to obtain, at your hands, either explanation, expression of regret, or other satisfaction. Now, unless you decline to submit yourself to those rules of society which are held sacred by all gentlemen and men of honour, it becomes my duty to bring you to the bar of public opinion, by which you shall be judged. To this end I shall give the utmost possible publicity to this letter and to the correspondence that has preceded it.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, Your very obedient servant,
To his Grace the Duke of Somerset. Alfred Hamilton.

National Club, 1, Whitehall-gardens, Sept. 11, 1855.

My Lord Duke, I shall feel obliged by some explanation of the extraordinary treatment received at your hands, on the occasion of my calling on your Grace this morning

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, your very obedient servant,
Alfred Hamilton.
(No answer was returned to this letter.)

9, James street, Buckingham-gate, Sept 10, 1855.

Major Green presents his compliments to his brother the Duke of Somerset, and begs to inform him that he called, this afternoon, in hopes of obtaining an interview, on the part of his friend Mr. Alfred Hamilton, who, naturally, feels himself aggrieved by an affair which took place at the residence of the Duke of Somerset, on Tuesday last, and which the Duke of Somerset must be aware, demands explanation on his part, more particularly as the letter in reference to the occurrence, which was left at the Duke's residence on Tuesday last, still remains unanswered. If the Duke of Somerset will appoint a time and place for an interview, Major Green will do himself the honour of calling.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset

Maiden Bradley, Frome, Sept. 14, 1855.

The Duke of Somerset has received a letter from Major Green, who states that he wishes to obtain an interview with the Duke, on the part of Mr. Alfred Hamilton. Mr Alfred Hamilton was admitted by mistake into the Duke's private room. The Duke had never seen nor heard of him before, and declined all communication with him, as any matter of business should have been transmitted by letter. Mr Alfred Hamilton then wrote a letter, but did not state his business: the Duke is still, therefore, at a loss to understand why that gentleman intruded into his room, to which he only obtained access from the belief that he was a Mr. Hamilton with whom the Duke is acquainted The Duke declines any further correspondence with Mr. A. Hamilton, but if there should be any business requiring attention, the Duke's solicitors are Messrs Maberly and Bendhurst, King's-road, Bedford-row.

To Major Green, 9, James-street, Buckingham gate

9, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Sept. 16, 1855.

Major Green has had the honour of receiving the Duke of Somerset's note dated Sept. 14th. The Duke of Somerset appears to have quite misunderstood the tenor of Major Green's communication, which was simply to obtain an explanation of the conduct of the Duke of Somerset towards Mr. A. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton called at the Duke of Somerset's residence on the 11th inst., and was shown into the Duke's room by a servant, who had previously taken a card. The Duke then, it appears, without the slightest provocation, and without giving Mr. Hamilton the opportunity of explaining the object of his visit, ordered him to leave the house. The above is the affair concerning which Major Green requests an explanation, and the Duke of Somerset no doubt will agree that his solicitors are hardly the gentlemen with whom Major Green should communicate concerning this matter

His Grace the Duke of Somerset
(No answer was returned to this letter.)

9, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Sept. 20, 1855

The Duke of Somerset having left unanswered Major Green's letter of the 16th instant, thereby tacitly declining to offer any explanation for the gratuitous and unprovoked insult offered by his Grace to Mr. Hamilton, on the 11th instant, it only remains for Major Green to call upon the Duke of Somerset, either to apologise to Mr. Hamilton, or appoint a friend to make such arrangements as may be necessary to afford Mr. Hamilton the satisfaction which is due from one gentleman to another under such circumstances

Major Green trusts the Duke of Somerset will see the necessity of at once complying with this request.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset
(No answer was returned to this letter.)

* The letter dated Sept. 11, 1855.

The Bournemouth Sanatorium, which is a branch establishment of the Brompton Consumption Hospital, was opened on Tuesday. Divine service was held at St. Peter's Church in the afternoon at three o'clock. A sermon, very appropriate to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. John MacQuire, B.A. After the sermon the offerings of the congregation were collected, which amounted to £14. On leaving the church the clergy, the choir, and children went in procession to the Sanatorium. On entering the grounds the choir chanted the 126th Psalm; and on arriving within the building, the Rev. A. M. Bennett offered up the several appropriate prayers for blessings on those who had been instrumental by their prayers, their labours, or their offerings, in raising that house; for the sick and suffering, who might in that place at any time be received with kindness; for those who shall administer to the sick; for a blessing on the medicines that would be used; and for the clergy. A hymn was then sung, and the service concluded with a blessing. The children connected with the school of St. Peter's Church, about 100 in number, were then regaled with a plentiful supply of cake, tea, &c.

Railway Accident in Russia. A terrible accident occurred on the 11th ult., on the St. Petersburg and Zarskoe Selo Railway. The train got off the rails near the canal which surrounds the capital, and ran straight against some locomotive sheds. The shock was such that the first carriage was crushed to pieces; eleven persons were killed on the spot, and forty were more or less severely injured. Among the latter were the Princess Katzyuska. Princess Soltikoff, General Elmowitsch, and Prince Alexander Trubetzkoy.

New Process of Obtaining Glycerine.—This appears to be the age of the utilisation of waste products. We have lately heard of the iron works' slag being used to make building stone, of sewage deposits being turned to valuable account. In a paper read by Mr. G. F. Wilson, F.R.S., at the Glasgow meeting of the British Association, a new instance was given. Mr. Wilson stated that the remarkable substance glycerine might, by means of distillation, be obtained pure in great quantities, and showed it to be applicable to a variety of very dissimilar purposes—for instance, as a solvent of quinine, as a substitute for lanolin in Sladdick's process for photography, as a substitute for cod-liver oil as a fattener, as a cheapener of the alcohol used in spirit-lamps, as a remedy for chapped hands and sunburnt faces, as a preservative of the colours of some objects of natural history, especially the brilliant colours of the scales of fish. Mr. Wilson's paper which is published in extenso in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, of the 28th of September, concludes with a paragraph to which we beg to call the attention of our readers:—"Though a variety of uses, actual and possible, for pure glycerine have been mentioned, yet when we consider its power as a solvent, and at the same time its blandness, and freedom from all irritant, caustic, acrid, and fermenting properties, we must feel that not a tithe of its uses have yet been developed; that in glycerine there is a wide field open, requiring many scientific and practical labourers, and which, once fully worked, will yield a tenfold crop of uses. Pure glycerine will then take its proper place among the most valued of modern products; and produced, as it will be, in great quantities, it will be recognised in the arts, as well as in medicine, as a new, real blessing to mankind."

Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte arrived in Edinburgh on Monday week, accompanied by his daughter and son-in-law the Count and Countess Campello. On Tuesday the distinguished strangers visited the Castle, the College, Holyrood Palace, and the Botanic Gardens, accompanied by the Lord Provost, Sir William Johnston, and Mr. Keith Johnston.

The railway from Copenhagen to Korsoer is now completed, but will not be opened to the public until the 15th November. It is during that period that the rolling stock will be delivered. The line is [illegible] English miles in length, and crosses the island of Zealand.

Sandon Hall, in Stafford-hire, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby, which was burned down about seven years ago, has been rebuilt, and is completed that the noble Earl and family now occupy

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The old joke, current in the Iron Duke's time, to the effect that England had ten thousand Field Marshals, might now be revived, but for an important deficiency. The startling fact used to be proved by saying, "Well, there's the Duke, that's one." This the hearer admitted. "Then there are the Duke of Noodle, Viscount Foodle, the Marquis of Loodle, and the Prince Doodle—*four* ciphers." "Well?" "One and four ciphers are ten thousand." But though three new ones have been made this week, it is difficult to say who is to be the integer to give value to the rest. Another gratifying fact is, that the Commander in the Crimea is made a General—the English army having, hitherto, certainly been without such an article. One is glad that the heroic Windham is promoted—glad, also that at all events he is not put upon the same level as General Simpson. Should Windham ever want a motto, Shakspeare will help him to one from the lips of Fluellen, "Up to the breaches! Will you not up to the breaches?"

The latest problems proposed for the consideration of the public world are, first, whether a gentleman has a right to call on a Duke whom he does not know, and demand a personal interview; secondly, whether, having accidentally made his way into ducal presence, he ought to be treated rudely and ordered out of the house; thirdly, whether, on the whole business, the Duke ought to fight him? All three questions would be answered in the negative by most people; but the newly ennobled Duke of Somerset answers the second in the affirmative, and thereby would seem to claim pedigree with another family, made famous by Sir Walter Scott—namely, the "saucy Seymours."

One is a little surprised that Mr. Disraeli, meeting an assemblage of his fellow-countrymen for the first time after the greatest event in the modern history of the nation, could not find a single phrase of congratulation upon a success which, even though it was gained under Lord Palmerston's administration, the right honourable gentleman, as an Englishman, must rejoice at. Yet, at the Bucks Agricultural Association, he not only passed over the fall of Sebastopol, but contrived to make the subject of decorations for Crimean service the point of a scarcely respectful comparison. A variety of "clod-compellers" were to receive badges for sobriety, straight ploughing, and other bucolic virtues, and Mr. Disraeli thought it worth while to illustrate the propriety of conferring these distinctions upon the astounded rustics by reference to the bestowal of a military order upon the heroes of the Allied armies. Was he afraid that a burst of the eloquence with which he was stoced—a cordial tribute to the bravery of the Army, and an expression of congratulation to the nation on the triumph of our Sovereign's arms would not be (to use his own word) sufficiently "diffused"? His fears were vain—reporters were present: during the recess they are as watchful as spiders for a straying orator. Mr. Bright seems to have shown more tact. Fancy Mr. John Bright eulogising the House of Commons—all sides of it—for willingness to listen to the grievances of the people, and readiness to consider remedies for the same. So spake he the other day, and one would not deduce the inference that this most able speaker, despite his pertinacious war-blundering and absurdity, had utterly despaired of addressing the House from a position on the right hand of Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

Among the other signs of a healthier and more serious feeling upon topics of importance, it occurs to me that the tone of our police reports ought to be noted. Twenty-five years ago these records of the vice and sorrow of the metropolis used to be composed in a spirit of levity which would not now be tolerated, even by the readers of sporting newspapers. Had two wretched women, under the mingled excitement of rage, drink, and jealousy, assaulted one another, the reporter would as soon have thought of preaching a sermon on either vice, as of describing the scene as one to be lamented, as a scandal, and as an evidence of wickedness, and of neglected training. He would have sat down to his work with a wink, stretched out his tightly-strapped trousers, and proceeded to detail, with a profusion of interlarded quotation, how the "green-eyed monster," working upon "a mind diseased," resident in the *corpus* of a damsel, "yclept" Mary Mahoney, had stimulated her to let fly "one—two" upon the "larboard *peeper*" of her *quondam* friend, Lucy Cook, who, having much "spirit" in her, gave the "retort courteous," in the shape of "an appeal to Mary's ivories," &c. The cooking up these incidents of police administration with a due spice of slang, especially that of pugilism, and with thieves' cant and fag lines from plays, was a quarter of a century ago an important part of newspaper manufacture. Now, happily, we have learned that there is not only no fun in vice, but that its exhibition is a reproach to ourselves; and at all events we record such matters in a fitting tone, however little we may do towards preventing their recurrence. The police report now is the most painful portion of the day's reading, but from other causes than those which make the reports of other days so offensive when one lights upon them by accident in an old file of papers.

What appallingly dreary places are the river-side hotels now the places where a few weeks ago you had to telegraph for a room hours before dinner, if you seriously intended dining; and where the carriages, in long array before the doors, made one mutter, with James Smith—

He that doth dine at a guinea a-head,
Doth ne'er by his head get a guinea.

Now the last whitebait, who had survived to be as large as a herring, has followed his timer predecessors to their grave. Now brown bread, eaten by "swells," scorned by waiters, has given place to white. Now punch dwelleth in darkness. A few rooms alone are kept open, lest it be thought that the house is abandoned, and the rest are given up either to workmen or brown holland. Enter and astonish the small staff still retained—astonish it still more by ordering dinner, as calmly and audaciously as if the month were July. You will not be insulted; on the whole, you will be pitied, and kindly tended, as soon as you have taken off your hat and your hair has convinced the waiters that you have not escaped from Hanwell. They will relieve guard, however, lest you may have other views upon the spoons and forks than those of a diner. you may see future dinners in those spoons; and appearances are against you: what do you by the river in October? But the suspicion vanishes as your superior manner at table is observed, and you will have a good dinner—such a one as you might get at the Club, if you dared order it there, but with no *specialités*. You are waited on quietly—something compassionately, perhaps; and an attendant, pitying your utter solitude, will even tell you that "that is a large foreign boat passing," or mention that the tide is just at the turn—a melancholy suggestion, too, when one remembers what attends that period. And as you go away you are regarded somewhat wistfully, as one whose condition gives no great expectation that you will ever be seen there again. You retire, a fuller and a sadder man, from the chamber where, but six weeks ago, you talked and laughed yourself into a headache, and laid your grievance on the blameless and excellent wine—*de paterâ novum fundens liquorem*. Such is life, as has been justly remarked heretofore.

American Sympathisers.—It is stated on good authority that sums of money have been sent to the Carlists of Catalonia by the Filibusters of the United states, who, it seems, count much on the success of a rising in Spain, and are confident of being able to treat with the Count of Montemolin for the transfer of Cuba. With reference to American sympathy, an American gentleman in Paris says, that among all intelligent Americans the feeling is one, if not of sympathy for the Allies, at least of strict neutrality. Sometimes but rarely, when Russian prospects appeared for a brighter than they now are, a proposition was made to an American gentleman, recently in Paris, to enter the Russian service with a high title and pension near the person of the Emperor. The reply was, that too high an estimate was placed upon his talents, but that such as they were they were due exclusively to his own country and to Republican principles

HOSPITAL IN SEBASTOPOL. J. R. DURGAN ATTENDING THE WOUNDED. FROM A SKETCH BY E. A. GOODALL.

THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL IN SEBASTOPOL.

Our Artist in the Crimea has given a Sketch of one of those "chambers of horrors," to which the *Times* correspondent refers in the following passage:—"Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heart-rending, and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of Fuseli could not conceive anything at all like unto it. How the poor human body can be mutilated and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life stream, one might study here at every step; and at the same time wonder how little will kill! The building used as an hospital is one of the noble piles inside the Dockyard wall, and is situated in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the Redan. The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and it bears in sides, roofs, windows, and doors, frequent and destructive proofs of the severity of the cannonade. Entering one of these doors I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their General. * * * * * * With the roar of exploding fortresses in their ears, with shells and shot forcing through the roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay, with the crackling and hissing of fire around them, these poor fellows, who had served their loving friend and master, the Czar, but too well, were consigned to their terrible fate. Many might have been saved with ordinary care. What must have the wounded felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them? In the midst of one of these 'chambers of horrors' for there were many of them—were found some dead and some living English soldiers, and among them poor Captain Vaughan of the 90th, who has since succumbed to his wounds."

HAYFIELDS IN THE VALLEY OF BAIDAR.

We have here a troop of French cavalry, with their arms piled, in one of those extensive hayfields in the fertile valley of Baidar, from which the Allies have obtained enormous supplies of forage within the last few months. The peaceful scene represented in the accompanying Engraving, may perhaps have given place before now to a very different state of things. By the latest letters from the Crimea we learn that the French had made a great demonstration towards Baidar and Aitodor, "which led to no result, except directing the attention of the enemy to the pass from the latter place to the plateau of the Belbek." Another Correspondent says:—"The march of some French cavalry and infantry from Baidar towards Kamiesch is retarded by the rain. It is reported that in their recent reconnaissance they ascertained that the position of Aitodor was too strong to be forced."

SKETCH IN THE VALLEY OF BAIDAR, BY J. A. CROWE.

GENERAL BOSQUET.

THE French General, of whom we give a portrait here, has played a distinguished part in the Crimean war from the landing at Old Fort twelve months ago, to the storming and capture of the Malakoff. In the arrangements made by General Pelissier on the 8th ult., which were crowned with so signal a success, the task to which General Bosquet was appointed was to attack the Malakoff and the Little Careenage Redan (bastion No. 2 of the Russians), salient points of the enceinte of the Karabelnaia. In that sanguinary affair Generals Saint Pol, Pouterès, Bisson, and Couston fell, and General Bosquet, who was stationed in the sixth parallel, 200 mètres from the curtain, had his shoulder struck by a bullet. Soon after this took place, General Dulac, who had taken the command of the corps when General Bosquet was wounded, gave the signal to return to the trenches, leaving the ground all strewn with dead. We are glad to learn that General Bosquet is in a fair way of recovery.

The accompanying portraits of Gen Bosquet, and Capt. Dampierre, one of his principal staff officers, have been copied by permission of Messrs. Agnew and Sons, of Manchester, from one of the photographic pictures taken by Mr. Fenton, in the Crimea, during the spring and summer of the present year, and now being exhibited in Pall-mall East.

GENERAL BOSQUET.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES TAKEN IN THE CRIMEA, BY ROGER FENTON.

SEBASTOPOL, FROM CAREENING CREEK

THE View here given by our Artist was taken before the flames of the burning city had been extinguished. The creek, as will be seen, was at that time covered with the wreck of sunken vessels. A letter in the *Moniteur* gives the following interesting incident, which took place near the Careening Creek —

The ambulance is situated in the deepest and most abrupt part of the ravine, surrounded and commanded by enormous rocks, in the hollows between which habitations for the surgeons and officers attached to the ambulance had been prepared. A number of wounded soldiers might be seen slowly descending the steep path leading to the ambulance, carrying others of their comrades more severely injured than themselves. When, in the night, the first explosion was heard from the Russians blowing up the works previously to their retreat, all the wounded who were passing at the time halted on the summit of the plateau to contemplate the view of Sebastopol in flames. Forgetful of their own sufferings, they remained there the whole night, looking at the imposing scene. Among them was a sergeant of infantry, who was being conveyed to the ambulance on a litter. He felt assured that his wound was mortal, and, although medical assistance might perhaps have prolonged his life for a day or two, he insisted on being set down to die on that spot. He was placed in a sitting position, the upper part of his body supported against a large stone, and his face turned towards the burning town. He contemplated the scene with the utmost delight, and soon after, feeling that his life was fast ebbing away, he rallied his remaining strength, took off his kepi, and waving it in the air cried, "Adieu, my friends. Sebastopol is ours! Vive la France! Vive l'Empereur!" and in a few minutes afterwards expired.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 17th, 1855.

I READ with regret in the last number we have out here of your interesting paper a statement that the Russian soldiery before the battle on the Tchernaya had been excited by drink. Few persons had better, or so general, opportunities of judging of the condition of the prisoners and wounded as myself, and I think I may venture to give [illegible] I was present at the action, and saw the prisoners brought in, and spoke to very many of them. I saw no instance of intoxication, or of any excitement beyond what any man would feel after [illegible] similar circumstances. From ten o'clock until half-past five o'clock I was engaged on the plain, relieving the wounded by having their knapsacks placed under their heads, covering their wounds from swarms of flies, and giving them water. They were very grateful, most earnestly blessing me, struggling to kiss my hand, and kissing theirs to me continually. In the hundreds I thus visited I met with no case of even partial excitement arising from liquor—nor do I believe there was any. Others may have met with an individual case or two; but it would be hard to judge our own army so strictly. Most of the wounded had certainly, besides their water-barrel, a small bottle, containing about two wine-glasses of spirit. When I offered them a little brandy they would sign to their coat-pockets, where we found this little bottle generally unbroached. They were always content with a few drops of this in water, and many even preferred the water alone. Men already excited by drink would not have been found so abstemious. To their courage and patience under most frightful mutilations and injury I must bear record. I could not have believed, until I saw it, that so many thousand human beings could lie in that scorching sun under every possible physical suffering with so much fortitude and resignation, and so little impatience or complaint. One poor fellow, both of whose knees were smashed to a jelly, was partly sitting up. Declining every offer of water, he deliberately put his hand into his pocket, and, taking out a clasp-knife, opened it, and cleaned the blade; then, spreading open his haversack on his lap, he drew out a large piece of brown bread, from which he cut himself a slice, and proceeded to dine. This despatched by enormous mouthfuls, he poured himself out a little water, with which he mixed a few drops of spirit, held the vessel towards me with a cheerful smile, in token of drinking my health, I suppose, and drank it off. Then he replaced the various articles he had been using as carefully as if he were going on the march, gave me a nod significant of good day, stretched himself as much at ease as he could, and lay resigned to his fate. In fact, I heard but one murmur or one moan on the whole of that blood-stained field; these came from the young officer referred to in the letter of your Correspondent. He was, indeed, shockingly shattered above the knees, and most earnestly did he implore me

SEBASTOPOL, FROM CARENING CREEK, AFTER THE STORMING.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. A. GODDALL.

to get him removed, or to bring a surgeon to the spot. I galloped over and over that long plain; wherever I saw a red jacket or a naval uniform, there I rushed, but I am ashamed to say that neither could I hear of had any one seen, a Balaklava surgeon on the field. Indeed, it was a disgrace to us that we sent neither ambulance nurses, nor even any medical officers in so great an emergency. The French and Sardinians worked incessantly. To their honour every mule that took up a wounded Frenchman was invariably balanced by a Russian on the opposite side and their carriages were temporarily filled by Russians only. Nevertheless, late in the following day I found wounded still on the field, for some of whom I procured stretchers and pack bearers to carry them to the nearest hospital. All this time our ambulance was idle. French and Sardinians were loud in their complaints of want of co-operation, and very justly.

I met also Irish surgeon, who, as soon as he had bound up the wounds of a few got half a dozen for the next miles, followed me to the Russian left or I shall never forget his look of joy and gratitude when he saw me returning for his case was hopeless. The bones were shattered to the very joint. We left him to die, after we had done all that was possible for his comfort.

By 9 o'clock labour was terminated, as your Correspondent describes, by the wanton barbarity of the Russians, who, attracted probably by my white horse, directed their heavy guns upon me, and those who were assisting me at the very moment we were succouring their own wounded. Unable to Lamount, from a shot in my leg, I was forced to take shelter in a ditch, behind a large old picture tree. The tree was soon smashed by the round-shot, and as the Lancers began to seem everywhere sounding men flying to arms, and those on the opposite side shouting to me "Suivez-vous, Monsieur," there was nothing left for me but to run the gauntlet, and get in by the Tchernaya bridge. Here, as I cantered over, a shot only a little above my head scattered a people pouches the French had just got together, and sent them in all directions. Such was the Russians' requital of my day's service in behalf of their abandoned wounded. I served not them but humanity

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JNO. COOPE,

Rector of Falmouth and Assist.-Chaplain to the Forces.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7 18th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 8—Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1759.
TUESDAY, 9—St. Denys. Dutch Fleet defeated, 1797.
WEDNESDAY, 10—Oxford and Cambridge Terms end.
THURSDAY, 11—Old Michaelmas-day.
FRIDAY, 12—Wat Tyler killed, 1381.
SATURDAY, 13.—Fire Insurance due.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 13, 1855

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
7 0	7 30	8 0	8 31	9 2	9 34	10 5
P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.	P. h. m.
7 20	7 50	8 21	8 51	9 22	9 54	10 25

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*** Next Week we we shall engrave several Sketches of the Interior of Sebastopol, received from our Artists and Correspondents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

THAT the blow, struck so successfully in the Crimea, is to be followed up, it would be unreasonable to doubt, utter as is the public want of confidence in the General who at present commands the English army. For though General Simpson may think that enough has been done for this year, and may be quite content with setting his engineers to demolish the docks of Sebastopol South, while the Russian engineers are fortifying Sebastopol North, it is said that Marshal Pelissier has pledged himself to the Emperor that not one Russian soldier shall spend his Christmas-day in the Crimean peninsula. This declaration may, or may not have been made, in terms; but it is certain that Marshal Pelissier thinks that if "much has been done, more remains to do," and the French Marshal has a habit of acting up to his convictions. Prince Gortschakoff reports to his Sovereign that a large body of the Allied troops had been landed at Eupatoria, and that a still larger has made demonstrations—in one case amounting to an engagement—on his left flank; and we have confirmation of the statement of the embarkation of soldiers on the 20th and 21st September. The impression in the Camp is that the position on the Mackenzie ridge is to be assailed by a combined movement of troops southwards from Eupatoria, and meeting others who are to advance by a route from the south, the line of which is kept secret. If this prove to be true, Prince Gortschakoff will have but two alternatives before him, either of which, we have a right to anticipate, will be fatal to his army.

The Russians continue, with apparently unabated zeal, to defy the onward progress of their enemies, and the daily spectacle of the demolition of their works and stores seems only to irritate them into occasional firing, not very formidable. But, in the mean time they are strengthening their position, and those who see in their movements an elaborate scheme to cover a retreat, give them credit for executing this *ruse* with marvellous and profound artifice. The French have thrown up new mortar-batteries, and work them with considerable effect, having succeeded in setting one large pile of buildings on fire. Rocket practice is also kept up against the Russians. Rumours that they had determined to retreat, that they were retreating, that they had retreated, have been transmitted very copiously, from various quarters, especially from Vienna, but at present all is uncertain, and the best hope which can be expressed is, that the fire of the Allies in Sebastopol, which was steadily increasing, and the movements at the two points of which mention has been made, will compel the enemy to make his final election, whether he will be routed *en masse* or in detail.

Unrecalled, so far as the public know, the Commander of the British forces in the Crimea has been promoted to the rank of General. This is perhaps a necessity of the undistinguishing routine of our army, for unless General Simpson were to be actually cashiered, his step could hardly be denied him; though a man of much niceness of perception might see anything but honour in a formal promotion, when such a record as that which announces that Windham, the hero of the Redan, is made a Major-General; and *why*, follows the barren tribute. Though we are aware that the Government professes to find it difficult to name General Simpson's successor, it is mockery to pretend that, in the list of British officers in Sebastopol, a man of energy and ability cannot be found. If Government will take counsel of those who have served in the Crimean campaign, and will dispense with inquiries as to such a man's connections, and with all research in the "Peerage" touching his pedigree, he may easily be found; but it is hard work to find a General whose elevation is at once satisfactory to the army and to aristocratic circles.

Public interest has so completely settled upon the events in the south, that tidings from the Baltic come almost strangely, especially when they appear to prove that our magnificent fleet in the north has not been utterly inactive. We learn that, on the 27th September, six English vessels (without any French aid) appeared before Riga, and bombarded two of its batteries for several hours. The results of this feat have not yet reached us.

We notice, with much regret, in a powerful contemporary, an attack upon the whole of the Royal Family of Prussia. As regards the King of Prussia—whose vacillating and unworthy conduct has aggravated the bitterness and greatly tended to protract the duration of the war—we leave him to the wrath of all who may be pleased to stigmatise his impolicy, as it deserves; or to the contempt of those who think anger misplaced against so feeble and purposeless a Sovereign. But why, in the name of justice, should the brother of the King—the heir-apparent to the Throne—and his amiable son, the Prince Royal of Prussia (now on a visit to the Court of Queen Victoria), be made the objects of the unmannerly, not to say the indelicate, onslaught to which we allude? What have they done? Do they approve of the conduct of Frederick William IV? Have they aided in the degradation of their country? Is it not well known that the heir-apparent to the Prussian Crown, distinctly and emphatically disapproves of the miserable policy by which the reigning Sovereign has earned the dislike of his own subjects, and the condemnation of all Germans, as well as of all Englishmen and Frenchmen? Our contemporary, who looks upon the dethronement of the present King as no improbable event—an opinion which is very prevalent in many parts of Europe, and by no means unknown or unfavourably received at Berlin—seems to imagine that the retribution which would thus fall upon the head of Frederick William IV. would involve his brother and his nephew, and extend to the whole dynasty of Hohenzollern. But, with all due deference to the opinions of the *Times*, such a result would not necessarily follow; for the next heir to the Prussian throne is as popular as its actual occupant is unpopular, and makes no secret of his sympathies with the Allies in the righteous war which they are waging against Russia. To say nothing of the bad taste which has dictated this attack against a young Prince, whose visit to this country had its origin in feelings which ought to be spoken of with respect, and which in almost every private and family circle within the realm, will be mentioned with sympathetic and friendly interest; we think it in the highest degree impolitic and unwise, in a public point of view, to raise objections so ill-founded to the alliance of a daughter of England with the house of Hohenzollern. Such an attack, if directed solely against the King, might perhaps excite little or no reprehension, and none would join in it more cordially than his own people; but, directed against his unoffending relatives, who do not share his opinions, or his acts, and are in no way responsible for them, it is both ungenerous and mischievous. If supported by the English people, it would go far to stigmatise us as no better than a nation of unreasonable bullies. It offends not only the sense of right in the illustrious persons who are its objects, but it will offend the self-love of the Prussian people, to whom it is an object of some comfort, in the midst of their degradation, to indulge in the hope that with a new reign will commence a new era; and that, if it be their misfortune to be misgoverned at the present time, they have a better prospect for the future. They know what writers in this country should know also—that the compulsory abdication of a weak or a bad King, instead of weakening and degrading a dynasty, may strengthen and exalt it. For our parts, we feel bound to raise our protest against the assumption, that the *Times* on this matter represents public opinion. On the contrary, we believe that such attacks are received with pain, if not with disgust, in humble as well as in high circles, and trust that we have heard the last of them.

HIS Excellency the Viscount de Persigny, the French Ambassador, and Madame de Persigny, accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon, and by his Excellency the Count de Lavradio, the Portuguese Minister, and Madame de Lavradio, and his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Ambassador, visited on Thursday last the paper-mills at Londwater, Herts, the establishment of Mr. Herbert Ingram, where the paper for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is manufactured. The distinguished party were shown over the works by Mr Ingram, and appeared to take much interest in the various processes of the manufacture.

A WORCESTER paper states that Lord Ward served as a volunteer in the attack upon the Redan, on the 18th of June, and that he and the Colonel of the regiment to which he was attached had a narrow escape from one of the enemy's shells, which exploded so near as to smother them in dust.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART. This palace of instruction, which has been for some time past closed for rearrangements and repairs, was reopened on Monday last with a new, or rather an improved, programme of entertainment; for the performance on the grand organ, the exhibition of machinery at work, Heaks's diving apparatus, the colossal electric machine, and the playing of the famous fountain still remain for the peace at solution of phenomena, as well mechanical as physical, or to gratify the curiosity of sight-seers. The managing committee, taking a leaf out of the book of the Polytechnic Institution, have, to add to these attractions, entered into arrangements with Messrs G. F. Angell and C. F Partington, engaging both these gentlemen to deliver to the visitors, at stated hours during the day, lectures of a popular character upon the electric, galvanic, dynamic, pneumatic hydrostatic, and other appliances exhibited in the octagonal hall, as well as galleries of the building. They have also secured the services of Mr. Leonard Bruce of Gloucester. They have also secured the services of Mr. Leonard Bruce to supply, by his graphic, yet historical commentary and explanation of the lasso, the scenes of the War in the Crimea, the Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol. We, too, have had to find St. Mary the Redcliffe, the Bridge of Sighs, the Palace of the Doge—around which the waters of Shakespeare Otway, Byron, and Lewis have thrown a classic interest

THE COURT.

The residence of the Court at Balmoral will be prolonged until the 17th inst., in consequence of the continued fineness of the weather.

On Friday se'nnight her Majesty gave a dance to the tenants upon the Balmoral property, to the gamekeepers and gillies upon Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall, and to the servants and others employed at Balmoral and Abergeldie Castles. The keepers from Inversnaid were likewise present; and her Majesty was pleased to command that all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 79th and 93rd Regiments, quartered at Ballater, who had served in the Crimea, should also be invited. A very numerous party assembled in the Iron Ball-room, near to the Castle. At eight, after before ten o'clock, Queen and the Prince entered the ball-room. They were accompanied shortly before twelve o'clock, but the festivities were kept up by the Highlanders for some time afterwards.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, drove out in the vicinity of Balmoral. Brae, the Duke of Athole's Camp to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty.

On Sunday her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and the Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr Barr.

On Monday the Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia left Balmoral. Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince drove with his Royal Highness to the Cairnwell on Deeside. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred spent the day at Loch Muick.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived in town on Tuesday, by the Great Northern Railway, and the Prince Consort at Balmoral. His Royal Highness proceeded direct from the railway station to Claridge's Hotel, Mount-street, in Brook-street, where apartments had been engaged for his Prussian reception.

The Duke of Leeds was seized with indisposition at his residence at Newmarket on the close of last week. His Grace has been gradually improving since Monday night.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister, since returning to town, has removed the temporary offices of the Swedish Legation from Berkeley-square to No. 21, Park-place.

The Earl of Minto and family have arrived in Eaton-square, to make preparations for the marriage of the Lady Charlotte Elliot with Mr. Torrell, M.P., which is to take place at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Tuesday next.

The marriage of the Lady Adelaide Fitzalan Howard, youngest daughter of the late and Duchess of Norfolk, and Lord George Manners, M.P., second son of the Duke of Rutland, was solemnised on Thursday, at St. James's Church in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both noble families.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. C. F. Hayden to Helmdon, near Brackley. Northampton; Rev. W. Blow to Lyng, Breton, near Cromer, Norfolk. Rev. J. Wilkinson to Bradwell, near Chipping Camden, Gloucestershire. Rev. T. W. Blake to Broughton Poggs, near Burford. Rev. C. Lowndes to Barrowell, with Little Hampden annexed, Bucks. Rev. J. Bradshaw to Bradwell, near Chatham; Rev. L. H. Woosnam to Llanyssil, near Montgomery. Rev. the Hon. and Rev. R. W. Shirley to Newton Solney, near Burton-on-Trent. Rev. J. D. Watson to Bulmer, near York. Rev. Thomas Rev. J. H. Milne to Neatishead, near Newton; Rev. R. F. Burdon to Marston, near Wallingford. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. P. Nash to St. Peter's Church, Clifton-wood, near Bristol. The Rev. Thomas Bedingfield to Bedingfield; Rev. J. W. Hall, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Liverpool *Perpetual Curacy*: The Rev. R. G. Calthrop to Holy Cross, Bath.

THE QUEEN has appointed the Rev. B. Jowett Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Dr Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church.

ST. PETER'S, SAFFRON-HILL. On Wednesday evening a deputation from the congregation of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, presented their pastor, the Rev. J. Gorton, with a purse of gold and a most elegant address, as a testimonial of their esteem, and as a token of their esteem for him, and of their approbation of the course he has pursued under very peculiar circumstances, and in the midst of labour and difficulty, and what, in the case of some persons, would be of ease, and where the position would be considered. Rather the second Nehemiah, he has in twelve months, when Mr. Mansfield's congregation have given him and his people up.

THE LATE MR CAMDEN NEILD. I observed in last week's Number of the LONDON NEWS an account of Majesty's having to [illegible] Mr. Neild, whereby the late Mr. Camden Neild had possessed a large property, and which had, through his bequest of all his property to the Crown, come into possession of her Majesty. Her Majesty, in pursuance of her Majesty's munificence in regard to the same property should be made known. Mr. Neild has a small place in the parish of Chesham, Oxfordshire, and I am informed that he has upwards of building Church, schools in the parish, and [illegible] the Union to find an [illegible]. Exertions are being made for the erection of schools and an application was made by the Rev. [illegible] to the Queen, and I regret to say that [illegible] graciously declined to [illegible] to be transmitted to him in the usual [illegible] I received a letter from the Hon. Colonel Phipps, stating that Majesty had commanded him to inclose a cheque for £50 in aid of the object described. I am, yours, &c., A. S. L., Chelsea, January 1st, 1855.

HANCOCK'S PATENT PERMANENT SAFETY INKSTAND. One of the most desirable objects in an inkstand is to avoid the exposure of the ink to the atmosphere, for it is then soon rendered unfit for use. This is accomplished in the inkstand under notice, by the reservoir for the ink covered by a flexible, elastic, and elastic membrane, which, when depressed at the centre, causes the fluid to rise through the air contained in the reservoir to the pen, and when the pressure is removed, returns the dip-cup or receptacle; when a second pressure, in the diaphragm, after taking a dip, the ink remaining in the dip-cup will have been [illegible] By this means a fresh supply of ink is obtained sufficient for one letter to be taken at each dip, and the ink in the reservoir will be for the most part protected from dust and evaporation.

THE PERSIAN RAILWAY TO BE MADE. The Ottoman telegraph to Schumla, at which [illegible] connected with that of the Crimea, and with the western of European lines, commenced work under happy auspices. The first despatch which it transmitted to Constantinople was that which announced the taking of Sebastopol. The second despatch transmitted from Constantinople was one in which the Times Monitor [illegible] its representatives at the Courts of Paris and London, congratulating the Emperor and to the Queen the congratulations of the Sultan on the [illegible] victory.

ANOTHER PIECE OF THE "TRUE CROSS." A gentleman named Debaisieux, of Amiens, has just presented to the church of Chalinargues (Cantal) a piece of the true Cross, which he says he found in a chapel, which, in the time of Louis XIII., was the property of the Abbey of St. Denis. This piece was originally presented to the chapel by Philip Augustus, who obtained it from Saladin, Emperor of Constantinople, and the French Monarch received it from the Emperor [illegible] with precious stones. M. Debaisieux, who is [illegible] to give up the relic, which has been in his possession for many years, [illegible] Archbishop of Bourges preferred to retain it, and thought [illegible] of the native village. [illegible] was deposited [illegible] with many thousands of [illegible] pilgrims.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

AN ANCIENT BRITISH VILLAGE. Mr. Nicholas Whitley, of Truro, while canal running on Dartmoor, has discovered in the neighbourhood of Trouleworthy Tor, and not far from the head of the Plym, some interesting and very distinct remains of an ancient British village. The huts are generally small—from nine to twelve feet in diameter—and have been hitherto known Mr Whitley is of opinion that there are relics of several other villages on the eastern side of the moor which were not noted by the late Rev. R. Rowe, in his "Perambulation of Dartmoor."

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES. An extraordinary plague of flies has lately prevailed in parts of Gloucestershire. It was first detected on Saturday last, when the air was observed to be filled with the black-winged species, a close examination of which revealed to the unpractised eye of rose in the spring, but which is seldom in force late in the year. On Sunday the plague in Cheltenham, the great annoyance of persons who were out of doors, and who were [illegible] and [illegible] The rain [illegible] a shower [illegible] of the [illegible] though, after a shower [illegible] There was but [illegible] to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CAVALRY ACTION NEAR EUPATORIA.
DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The following despatch from Marshal Pelissier was posted at the Paris Bourse on Friday (yesterday) afternoon: "A cavalry action took place on the 29th September, at Koughil, five leagues from Eupatoria. The Russians, under General Korf, were defeated by the French, under General D'Allonville. The Russians lost 50 killed, 105 prisoners, 6 guns, 12 caissons, and 250 horses. The French lost 6 men killed, 37 wounded."

Information is said to have reached the French Camp at Sebastopol that the Russian army had been reduced to 120,000 men by the losses in the late combats; that General Gortschakoff was endeavouring to concentrate his forces as much as possible, in order to be able to maintain himself against an attack from the Allied army until the reinforcement of 20,000 men which he had ordered up from Perekop should have arrived. They were expected about the end of the month, and it was thought that the General would then return into the interior of the Crimea. General Gortschakoff begins by degrees to direct his ambulances towards the north. A letter from Varna, of the 22nd ult., states that five blockading steamers have left for the Gulf of Odessa.

The *Patrie* of yesterday says

Accounts previously received [illegible] at a Grand Council of War held at Moscow, it was resolved that [illegible] Crimea should be defended to the last extremity, and it was after that [illegible] the Emperor set off for Nicolaieff. [illegible] added states that the Czar has left Nicolaieff, and arrived

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN AT CHISWICK, DURING THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1855.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 32 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading.	Thermometer: Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°	°		Inches
Sept 28	29.665	67.1	41.2	53.2	+ 1.2	84	S.W.	0.04
" 29	29.597	67.2	41.7	54.1	+ 2.1	81	S.W. & S.	0.02
" 30	29.48	73.5	47.1	58.8	+ 4.7	83	CALM.	0.19
Oct 1	29.485	69.1	47.3	57.4	+ 3.3	71	S.W.	0.07
" 2	29.780	68.1	33.1	49.1	— 4.9	78	CALM.	0.00
" 3	29.97	69.1	31.1	49.1	— 0.9	85	CALM.	0.37
" 4	29.97	69.1	44.1	54.5	+ 4.5	83	N.E.	0.11

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average [illegible] the days — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are [illegible] opposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.64 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.40 inches by the 30th September, increased to 29.[illegible] inches by the 3rd October, and decreased to 29.[illegible] inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.51 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 56°7—being 3°40 above the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 30°9.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15°9.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0·30ths of an inch.

The weather during the week was dull and gloomy, and the sky cloudy; rain fell frequently, attended by lightning on the evening of the 28th, and by a thunderstorm on the morning of the 30th. A dense yellow fog was prevalent during the early morning of the 2nd inst

For the month of September the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.149 inches; the range during the month was 1·080 inch. The highest reading of the thermometer during the month was 77°0 on the 22nd, and the lowest, 29°0, on the 27th; the range of temperature during the month was therefore 48°0. The mean of all the highest readings by day was 68°8, and of all the lowest by night was [illegible]; the mean daily range of temperature during the month was [illegible]. The mean temperature of the month was [illegible] —being 0°2° *below* the average of 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation during the month was 53°0. The mean temperature of the dew point was 51°46. The mean degree of humidity was 82, complete saturation being represented by 100). And the fall of rain during the month was 1.1 inch.

Lewisham, October 3, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1707 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 864 were boys, and 813 girls exceeding the averages of the corresponding weeks in the last ten years by 107 boys, and 101 girls respectively. The deaths during the week are below the average amount, and London is healthier than it usually is in September—the number this week being 1160, of which 624 were males, and 536 females. Diarrhœa still continues to decline, but was fatal to 73 persons, of whom 62 were under three years of age. Cholera was the cause of 9 deaths. To zymotic diseases 203 deaths are referred; to diseases of the tubercular class, [illegible] were caused by phthisis; to diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., [illegible] diseases of the heart, 58; to diseases of the respiratory organs, [illegible] being caused by bronchitis, and 45 by pneumonia, and to violence, privation, and intemperance, 164 deaths are attributed.

EXHIBITION OF MR. FENTON'S PANORAMIC PICTURES OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—On Saturday her Majesty Marie Amélie (ex-Queen of the French), the Duke and Duchess [illegible] Comte d'Aumale, and the Duke de [illegible], attended by Count [illegible] and suite, honoured the Exhibition of Panoramic Pictures, at 311 Regent-street, with a visit. The gallant visitors [illegible] will shortly leave England for the Continent, [illegible] Calais.

JEWISH THANKSGIVING.—The Jews observed Thursday last as a day of thanksgiving for the late victory before Sebastopol. A special Form of Prayer, prepared by Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, for [illegible] used in all the United Congregations throughout England [illegible] morning.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its offices, John-street, Adelphi, to reward certain individuals for saving the crews, consisting of five coastguardmen, in consideration of the risk of life which they incurred in a stormy seven men, capsized from a boat in Cork Harbour, during a dark, [illegible]-stormy night [illegible] Mr. Rogers, of Kingsale, Broadstairs, received £2 for their promptitude in putting off in a boat to the rescue of two out of three men, capsized from a boat near that place. It appeared that the institution was progressing very effectively to make its life-boat establishments as complete and efficient as possible, and that it is only limited in its truly benevolent operations by the want of funds. During the present year 1326 wrecks have taken place, many of which have occurred on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Charles Lombe, Esq., having been elected as Vice-President of the society, the proceedings closed.

STATE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Tower Hamlets Branch Association was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Hoxton Literary Institution, where a numerous and highly respectable company assembled. John Ingram Lockhart, Esq., F.R.A.S., presided on the occasion, and entered at some length into the objects contemplated by the association. He believed that the time had now arrived for a general agitation for State Reform; and if Reformers would but be content to merge for a while their minor differences in one strong, combined, and peaceful agitation for the sake of their great common principle—manhood suffrage—our long desire for a representation of the State would be crowned with a speedy fulfilment. The chairman then called upon Mr. W. Tidd Matson, the secretary of the association, to read the address of the committee to the British people. Mr. S. C. Horry, barrister-at-law, moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting approves of the objects and principles of the State Reform Association as detailed in the address issued by the committee, and pledges itself to yield the movement every possible support." This resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. S. Linwood, was carried with but one dissentient. Mr. John Matson, one of the guardians of the poor of Hackney, moved the second resolution:—"That as it is unjust and unsafe in any one to withhold a right from others which he claims for himself; and as the franchise is the inherent right of every man who contributes to the support and welfare of the State, this meeting proclaims its adhesion to the principles of manhood suffrage, and pledges itself to secure, by all lawful means, the exercise of the vote to every male adult twenty one years of age, of sound mind, and not undergoing punishment for crime." Mr. Wm. Tidd Matson seconded the resolution, and said that it was intended to hold local meetings of this nature in every part of the metropolis. He [illegible] that, in order to avoid anything like a property qualification for membership to the association, every man in the country who chose to register his name could become a member; one penny only being charged for registration. The amount of subscription to the movement was left to individual discretion. The resolution was carried unanimously, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Somewhat more excitement was caused last Saturday than is usually manifested when the return of a Lord Mayor expectant is unopposed, in consequence of the heir-apparent to that high honour on the present occasion being a Jew. It is a fact pretty well known, that unless in times of great excitement, and under very peculiar circumstances, the election of the chief magistrate is pretty much a matter of form. Notwithstanding the high reputation of Mr. Salomons, the senior Alderman below the Chair, dark suspicions were hinted that the opponents of Jewish claims were determined, if possible, to prevent his return by nominating to the Court of Aldermen Mr. Finnis and Mr. Lawrence, who stand next in rotation. In that case the Court of Aldermen would have had no alternative but to return one of those gentlemen as Lord Mayor elect, thereby ousting Alderman Salomons from the seat. To prevent such a catastrophe, the members of the Jewish persuasion mustered in large force, and filled the foremost places in the hall. Shortly after eleven o'clock the huge state carriage drove up to the Guildhall, bearing the Lord Mayor, his chaplain, and Mr. Sowell, sword-bearer. There was a rumour afloat, which, happily for the honour and dignity of the City of London, was not realised, namely, that this gigantic and stately vehicle, which has borne about so many of Whittington's illustrious successors, was to be seized for some Property-tax due from it by Alderman Sidney, the late Lord Mayor, but for which that worthy Alderman considers the Corporation, and not himself individually, responsible. There is no exemption upon it, which is held by the assessor, Mr. White, a brush-maker, of Cannon-street; but Mr. White being a considerate man, and unwilling to interfere with the pomp and ceremony of the great civic election, humanely withheld his hand—sundried, it is said that he has consented to waive all harsh proceedings in reference to the matter until the settlement of a suit which is now pending between the Corporation and the late Lord Mayor.

At twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and several Aldermen (Mr. Salomons being amongst the number) proceeded to the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where a portion of the Church service was read by the Rev. Allaston Boultbee, M.A., the Vicar; and a sermon preached by the Rev. Edward Cummings Upton, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor. Shortly after one o'clock the civic procession returned to the Guildhall, in passing through which Alderman Salomons was loudly cheered.

Mr. Serjeant Merewether, the Town clerk, having announced to the Livery that their duty was to elect a chief magistrate for the ensuing year, the aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council Aldermen Humphreys, the two individuals to be presented to the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, their duty being to report one of them to the Hall. The Aldermen, who had previously retired, then returned and immediately announced that their choice had fallen upon Alderman Salomons—an announcement which was received with tremendous applause

The Lord Mayor elect, in thanking the Livery for the honour conferred on him, said he was not insensible of the responsibilities that attached to the office, nor was he unaware of the new circumstances which attached to himself personally, such as had never been experienced by any of his predecessors in office. He could assure the crowded meeting by whom he had been elected, that he would to the utmost of his power fulfil all the duties that devolved upon him—that, being aware of his responsibilities, he would do all he could to show how highly he valued the principle of popular election (Cheers). He could not forget that it was just twenty years ago since he was elected by a meeting like the present, to the important office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. Mighty changes had occurred since then, not only in this country but throughout the civilised world. They all, more or less, spoke of progress rather than retrogression; and he trusted that the maintenance of old institutions was consistent with popular rights, and above all, with the rights of conscience (Loud cheers).

Thanks were then voted to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, after which the meeting adjourned.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.—The inauguration of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex took place on Monday. At one o'clock the Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by [illegible] Sheriffs elect, Mr. Rose, the Alderman, and the City functionaries, left the Guildhall in [illegible] and proceeded to Blackfriars, where they took water for Westminster, for the presentation of the Sheriffs to the Cursitor Baron, and to receive her Majesty's approval. The lower part in the [illegible] Royal Exchange was tastefully [illegible] in a highly-complimentary speech, [illegible] gentlemen who had been elected to the shrievalty for the ensuing year. His Cursitor Baron having made a few brief remarks, [illegible] Sheriffs were then [illegible] in the choice made by the citizens of London. The usual formula of suit and service (the counting bob-nails and [illegible] wood) was then gone through, and the Cursitor Baron having [illegible] declared the business at an end. In the evening, the procession retired in the same order they had gone in. The inauguration banquet of the new Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Kearsey and Mr. Alderman Abbiss, took place in the evening at the London Tavern, when about 250 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

CAUTION TO VISITORS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—Numerous robberies have of late been perpetrated at the British Museum, and other places of public resort, by elegantly-attired women, aided by male accomplices. On Wednesday, Miss C. Munns, residing in Haydon-square, visited the Museum in the company of her sister, and was robbed of her purse containing a small sum in gold and silver. On her companion being made aware of her loss she felt her pocket to be assured of the safety of her own property, and found her purse safe; but soon afterwards, on her great chagrin, she discovered the contents, which she ascertained had been abstracted, and the purse replaced in an empty state. On the same day, Mrs Theakston, a widow lady from Hampstead, lost a valuable [illegible] photographic miniature set in gold.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ROEBUCK TESTIMONIAL.—The following letter has been received by Mr. [illegible] Master Cutler, from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton:—"[illegible] I have the honour to [illegible] to add that in my slight contribution to the Testimonial I [illegible] merited tribute I wave altogether the consideration of Mr Roebuck's especial politics. I do not even desire by it to mark my approval of that part he took in the appointment and proceedings of the Sebastopol Committee. I do not ask myself where I have agreed with or differed from Mr. Roebuck in the opinions he has expressed or the line of policy he has adopted. I desire only, as a member of the British Parliament, to convey my sense of the dignity conferred upon the national assembly by any man who, whatever be the party he addresses, brings into its debates commanding intellect and unimpeached [illegible] true, has many men thus nobly endowed [illegible] conspicuously than in your representative, at [illegible] national interests is accompanied by anxiety for her honour and [illegible] known; none who, whether he be right or wrong in the eyes of others, would more rigidly abstain from the wrong or more firmly maintain the right, according to the lights of his own judgment and the dictates of his own conscience. Tributes such as the one now proposed are monuments to living worth more wisely devoted than those which we devote to the dead. For I know not why we should [illegible] our tokens of regard [illegible] deserve them until the [illegible] only could have [illegible] and has ceased to beat. As man cannot [illegible] the epitaphs inscribed upon the [illegible] them, so the tombs that we [illegible] often only serve as a reproach and penitence that we neglected it when with us. I rejoice that in this case [illegible] the [illegible] use sense of its loss. I have the honour to [illegible] EDWARD BULWER LYTTON [illegible]

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total number of vessels which have left Liverpool for all foreign ports during the quarter ended [illegible] been seventy-seven, on an aggregate tonnage of 85,767 tons, and having on board a total number of [illegible] souls. Of these have proceeded to the United States, 1389 to Canada, 327 to New Brunswick, 234 to Sydney, and 600 to Melbourne. This number which [illegible] over, does not include those who have taken their departure in the ships, not under Government inspection, shows a diminution of about one half, when compared with the corresponding quarter of 1854. In the month just ended the arrivals at Liverpool from the United States and all foreign ports has been 5487, of which 1705 only have proceeded to the Australian ports, and the remainder chiefly to the United States. The number is almost exactly one half that exhibited in the return for the corresponding period last year.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION BY A GOVERNMENT OFFICER.—On [illegible] the Queen's Bench, Mr. [illegible], a clerk of the Inland Revenue for the [illegible] district, was brought up, and remanded before the city magistrate, charged with embezzling between £4000 and £5000 the moneys of the Crown. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next spring assizes, on the charge of embezzlement; but has since appeared himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. It is said that Mr. Moah is well known on the turf, and that he has [illegible] engaged pretty extensively in sporting transactions.

SWINDLERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The Southampton papers of Saturday last give particulars of the detection and exposure of two audacious swindlers in that town—a man and woman, who went by the name of Heinemeiere. After running in debt to the various tradesmen, they attempted to leave Southampton secretly, with large quantities of household furniture, china, drapery, and millinery, which they had bought, but never paid for. The waggons which contained the goods were [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] had been [illegible] to whom they had [illegible] On application to give up the goods they were liberated, and the tradesmen took possession of what goods they could find [illegible] their [illegible]

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THOMAS LORD DELAMERE,
OF VALE ROYAL, CHESHIRE.

THIS greatly-respected Nobleman expired on Sunday last, at his residence in Hereford-street, after an illness of about ten days. His Lordship was born on the 9th August, 1767, and had, consequently, attained the patriarchal age of eighty-eight; but he remained till the last in the unimpaired possession of all his faculties. Lord Delamere's family, which claims the same ancient descent as that of the Marquisses of Cholmondeley, is one of the most illustrious in Cheshire, where the family estates principally lie. His Lordship was married, on the 17th December, 1810, to one of the daughters of the ancient house of Wynnstay. Henrietta Elizabeth, sister of the late, and aunt of the present, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.—and through this alliance was nearly related to the distinguished members of the Grenville family. Her Ladyship, who was remarkable for her high mental endowments, died on the 17th August, 1852. Lord Delamere is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, who married, on the 23rd March, 1848, Lady Sarah Hay, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoull. He leaves two other sons: Thomas Cunliffe, born 4th August, 1818, late Captain in the 43rd Regiment, and now Colonel of the Royal Cheshire Militia—married, August, 1850, to Katherine, daughter of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.; and Henry Peter, in holy orders, born 15th June, 1820, and married, May, 1848, to Mary, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Leigh; also one unmarried daughter, Henrietta Charlotte.

GENERAL D'OYLY,
COLONEL OF THE 33RD (DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S) REGIMENT.

THIS gallant officer died on the 26th ult., at Nevill-park, Tunbridge-wells, aged 75. He was the youngest and last living of five brothers, sons of the late venerable Archdeacon D'Oyly, of Buxted, Sussex, every one of whom attained distinction. The eldest was Thomas D'Oyly, Esq., D.C.L., the eminent Serjeant-at-Law, whose death was recorded at the commencement of the present year; the second, the late Sir John D'Oyly, Bart., official resident at Kandy, in Ceylon; the third, Sir Francis D'Oyly, K.C.B., who fell gloriously at the Battle of Waterloo; the fourth, the late Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D., Rector of Lambeth, and one of the editors of D'Oyly and Mant's Family Bible; and the fifth, Henry, the deceased, the subject of this notice.

General D'Oyly was born April 21, 1780, and entered, as Ensign, in 1797, the Regiment of Grenadier Guards, in which an uncle and his brother (the above named Sir Francis) were serving. He became Lieutenant and Captain in 1799. Major in the Army in 1811, Captain and Lieutenant in 1813. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army and Major in his Regiment, in 1830, and Lieutenant-Colonel in his Regiment, 1837; Major-General in 1838, and Lieutenant-General in 1851. In 1847 he became Colonel of the 33rd, or Duke of Wellington's Regiment (which has gained so many laurels in the present war), and during his last year he became full General.

The several officer's services were long and brilliant. He took part in the campaign of North Holland, in 1799, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the Duke of York; and served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807. He served in the north of Spain, under Sir John Moore, in 1808 and 1809, and was engaged in the Battle of Corunna. He accompanied the disastrous expedition to Walcheren in 1809; and was at Cadiz during the siege in 1812, under Lord Lynedoch and Major-General Sir George Cooke. He acted as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Joseph Bradford under Lord Lynedoch in 1813; afterwards with the army, under the Duke of Wellington, in Holland and France, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Waterloo.

General D'Oyly was married, in 1836, to Caroline Maria, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Geo Langton, of Newton-park, Somersetshire, many years M.P for his division of the county, by whom he had three children; two of whom, a son and a daughter, with their mother, survive.

SIR HENRY ELLIS.

THE Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, K.C.B., was a gentleman of long experience and high reputation in the British diplomatic service. He acted as temporary Minister Plenipotentiary in Persia in 1814; and was, in 1833, appointed a Privy Councillor. From 1834 to 1841 he was a Commissioner of the Board of Control; and in the years 1835 and 1836 he was again Ambassador in Persia. He accompanied Lord Amherst in his famous mission to China, and he published at the time a well-written and popular account of that expedition. In 1842 he was sent on a special mission to Brazil, and [illegible] was made a Civil Knight-Commander of the Bath. His last great employment as a diplomatist was as British Minister to the Conference of Brussels on the affairs of the Scheldt. Sir Henry died in Manchester on the 24th ult. Sir Henry had a pension for the abolished office which he formerly held of Clerk of the Pells.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KENNEDY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARTHUR KENNEDY, of the 10th Hussars, was the third son of the late John Kennedy, Esq., of Cultra, county Down. Arthur Kennedy entered the British Army as an Ensign, in the 24th Foot, in 1803, and rose through the various grades to that of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1837. He served with much distinction during the Peninsular War. He was in Portugal in 1808, and in Spain at the defence and retreat of Sir John Moore, which terminated so gloriously at Corunna, January 16th, 1809. He was in the campaign of 1813-14, under the Duke of Wellington, who [illegible] the Ebro and the Bidassoa, the battle of Nivelle, the [illegible] Nive, the passage of the Adour, the battle of Orthez, and [illegible] those other famous engagements of which the victorious entrance into France was the result. In 1815, Kennedy shared in the glorious campaign of that memorable year, and was with the Duke of Wellington's army from its entry into [illegible]. Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy died at Hallybrook, Randalstown, county Antrim, on the 14th ult., aged seventy-four years.

VICE-ADMIRAL EDWARD HENRY A'COURT REPINGTON.

The death of this gallant naval officer occurred at his seat, Amington-hall, county Warwick, on the 22nd ult. Admiral Repington had nearly completed his seventy-second year. He was the second son of the late Colonel Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, Bart., M.P., and next brother of the present Lord Heytesbury. He entered the Royal Navy in 1798; and, in 1803, acquired great distinction by a brilliant exploit off St. Domingo. [illegible] command of a boat, he captured a French schooner. In the following year he participated in the bold but unsuccessful attack on Curaçoa.

Admiral [illegible] A'Court assumed the additional [illegible] Repington on succeeding by will to the estates of [illegible] Charles Edward Repington, Esq., of Amington-hall, county Warwick, and subsequently sat in Parliament for Tamworth, in the county of which town Amington-hall is situated.

CHARLES YORKE LUCAS CALCRAFT, ESQ.,
OF ANCASTER HALL, CO. LINCOLN.

THIS gentleman, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire, died on the 15th ult., at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 55. He was elder son and heir of the late John Charles Lucas, Esq., who took the additional surname and arms of Calcraft in 1792, on succeeding to the estate of Ancaster, derived from his maternal female [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] was [illegible] 29th Nov., 1839, Mary Jane [illegible], daughter of James [illegible], Esq., of Ancaster, in the County, [illegible] A. Reid, Lord [illegible]

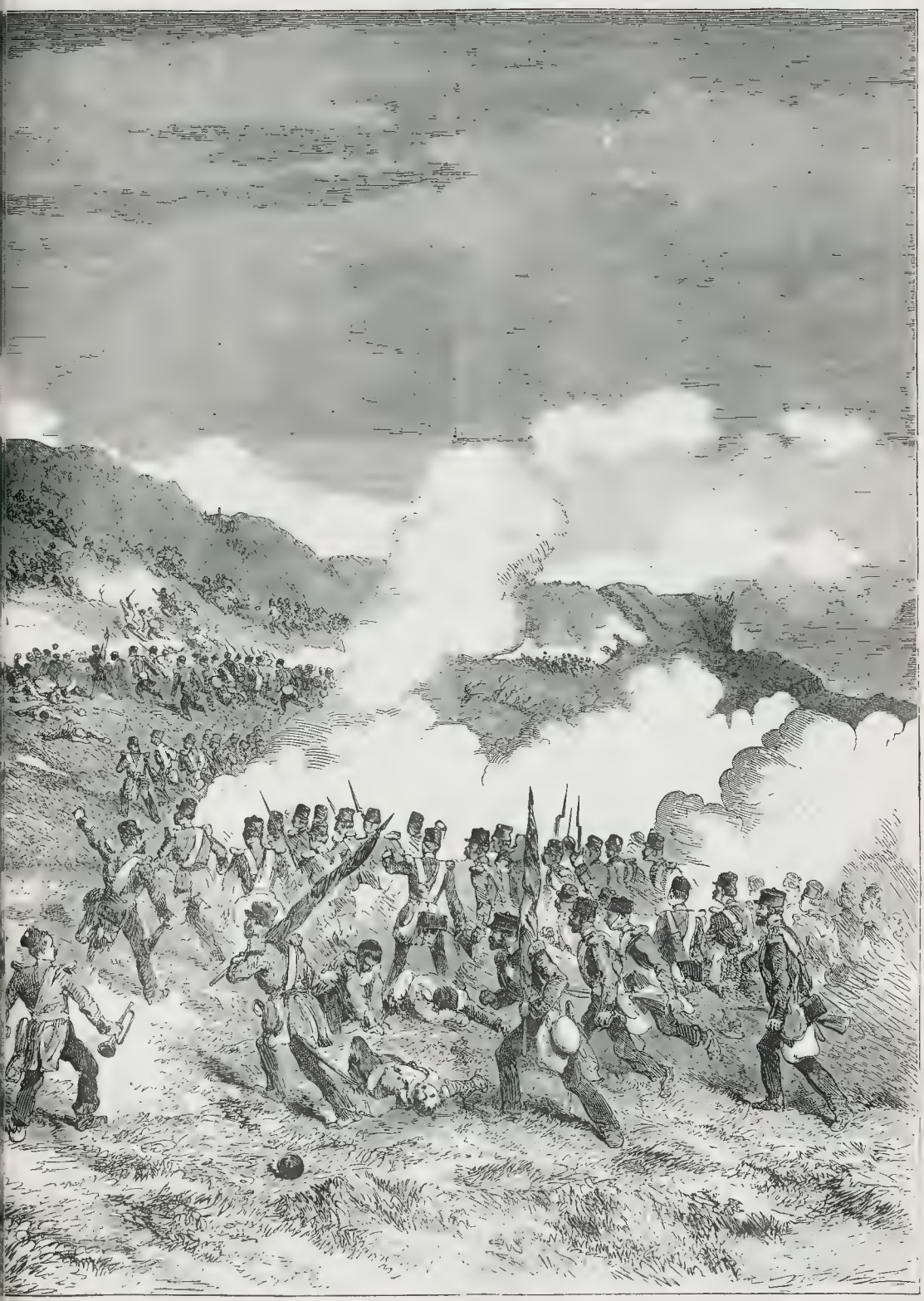
ALEXANDER MACLEAN, ESQ., OF ARDGOUR.

COLONEL MACLEAN, of Ardgour, a Deputy-Lieutenant [illegible] counties of Argyll and Haddington, and for some time Colonel of the Argyleshire Militia, was the eldest son of Hugh Maclean of Ardgour in Scotland. He was born in 1764; and married in 1786 Lady Margaret Hope, daughter [illegible] second Earl of Hopetoun; [illegible] he had several children [illegible] as, John Hugh, of the Scotch Bar, and Archibald, Captain, R.N., [illegible] unmarried; the third, Alexander, in the East India Company's Civil Service, married Jane Helen, daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., and has issue. The Macleans of Ardgour [illegible] their descent from the famous Gillean of Treadh, and are a [illegible] family of considerable distinction in North Britain. The late Col. Maclean, of Ardgour, was [illegible] of Hugh Maclean, of Ardgour, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Alexander Houston, Esq., of Jordan Hill, [illegible] John Maclean, of Ardgour, by his wife, a daughter of Alexander [illegible]

A PROVIDENTIAL DISCOVERY.—A sapper, who was exploring the batteries of the Redan, just as the [illegible] for the town, discovered a rather large cobbler, which he [illegible] of a sack, and then called the attention of the officers to it. On [illegible] it was found to be of thick [illegible] covered with [illegible] persons. The sack was [illegible] to a very large powder magazine dug under the [illegible] Redan, of which made the bold [illegible] tremble when they thought [illegible] from which they had escaped. The wretches [illegible] the sea, which it caused to the other shore, from whence [illegible] to display [illegible] the [illegible] not [illegible] time [illegible] were up, one after [illegible]

It appears from last week's [illegible] of Mrs. [illegible] the "Esher murderess," [illegible] and all the officials of Bethlem Hospital [illegible] her acquittal, but the accuracy [illegible] Widow and others in favour of her lunacy at [illegible]

STORMING OF THE REDAN.—FRO



SKETCH BY J. A. CROWL. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ASSAULT ON THE REDAN.

THE following spirit-stirring account of the assault on the Redan, of which we give an Engraving this week, is by Lieutenant Harkness, of the 55th Regiment, in a letter to his mother:—

About half-past twelve, a white flag, hoisted on the Mamelon, gave notice to the English to attack the Great Redan. Away went the stormers of the Light Division, closely followed by those of the Second; the enemy, of course, were well prepared for us, and had been firing grape at our trench from the beginning of the French attack. My company was the third from the front. When it came to my turn, I jumped up and over the parapet, and calling to my men to follow me close and keep together, we rushed across the open ground. The distance from our trench to the Redan ditch, as since ascertained, is over 200 paces. The heavy fire of grape and musketry from the flanking batteries swept this space from both sides in a fearful storm, and our men fell rapidly from it. I reached the ditch unhurt, and slid down into it. It was about ten feet deep, and twenty or thirty feet across. The men here got mixed all together. We crowded up the scaling ladders which was very difficult to do, as many wounded were trying to come down by them. Once on the top slope, it was possible to stand without the ladders All this time a fierce hand-to-hand fight was going on within. The parapet was very high inside, which made it extremely difficult for the men to get down, so that no sufficient body could be formed at once for a charge. The Russians had brought up a large force, which occupied the interior defences and kept up a murderous fire, which shot down our poor fellows as they were getting on the parapet and kept up the heaviest fire on the Russians, but suffered terribly from the concentrated aim it had upon them in return. Colonel Windham was most conspicuous, giving directions everywhere in the midst of the fire.

Generals Hume, Roxby, Johnson, and myself, were on the parapet near together. We held our position for nearly two hours, unable to advance for the crushing fire of the enemy, who not only occupied an extended and flanking position, but actually outnumbered us. Still we were unwilling to give up what we had gained.

At length the order to retire was given, and now came the most dreadful part of the business, for a retreat is always worse than an advance. Every one was in such a hurry to get down the ladders, and we were so closely packed together, that the whole mass of men on the steep parapet overbalanced, and they fell together in the ditch headforemost. I shall never forget that horrible moment; several hundred men fell headlong together, all with fixed bayonets and drawn swords, numbers must have been run through by taking on the bayonets, and had their limbs broken by the weight falling on them. It is miraculous to me how I escaped so well; I was at the top of the ladder when I fell with the rest, but I was not so much underneath the others. I turned aside several bayonets with my hands, which nearly ran into me. My sword was wrenched out of my hand, and I lost it. It was very one for himself at that moment. As we scrambled up the counterscarp, the Russians, who had retired back into the Redan on the signs of our retiring, mounted the parapet and threw shells in the ditch stones, grape-shot, muskets with fixed bayonets, live shell, and actually hatchets and axes. We returned to our trenches through the fire of grape and musketry, which was now, if anything, heavier than before, and the ground was thickly strewed with our killed and wounded. By God's mercy, I again crossed in safety. The only harm I received are of a trifling nature.

THE REDAN AFTER THE STRUGGLE

A person who visited the Redan soon after the Russians left it saw on every side remnants of the desperate struggle; torn red coats, muzzles of muskets, odd epaulets, ramrods, tailors' gear, broken sponges, odd boots, old Russian articles of clothing, to say nothing of the most awful of all—the dead; where they had been struck, there they had clasped their hands in agony, and in the form they remained when dead.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, Oct. 2, 1855

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch of which the following is a copy, and its enclosures, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Sebastopol, Sept. 18, 1855.

My Lord, I have much satisfaction in laying before your Lordship the accompanying copy of a letter I have received from Marshal Pelissier, bearing testimony to the services of Major-General Rose and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. St. George Foley, who are attached to the head-quarters of the French army, and I beg to recommend these officers most favourably to your Lordship's notice.

I avail myself of this opportunity to bring before you the name of Lieut.-Colonel of Lieut.-Major de Scalcan, who succeeded the late Lieut.-Colonel Vinat in my Head-Quarters.

He is unremitting in his attention, and performs all the duties I have required of him with a zeal, intelligence, and cheerfulness that merit my warmest thanks.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Admiralty, Oct. 1.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea:—

EMBARKATION OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

H. ya Albert, off Sebastopol, Sept. 18, 1855.

Sir, I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a printed copy of a general order which has been issued to the army on the re-embarkation of the Royal Naval Brigade.

I am, &c.

ED. LYONS,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Sept. 17, 1855

The service for which the Naval Brigade was attached to this army having been completed by the fall of Sebastopol, the force has been ordered to embark.

The commander of the forces heartily thanks the officers, petty officers, and seamen for the very efficient services they have rendered in the batteries, and on all occasions when they had against the enemy was required; and he has to notice the patience and courage with which, side by side with the soldiers of this army, they have endured the dangers and hardships of nearly a year's duty in the trenches.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Bell cordially acknowledges the obligations he is under to Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., who so ably commanded the brigade from its formation until his removal by promotion to a higher rank, and to Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, R.N., who succeeded him, and retained the command until the conclusion of this ever-memorable siege.

By order, H. W. BARNARD, Chief of the Staff.

ILLUMINATION AT SHEFFIELD.—On Monday the town of Sheffield was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the fall of Sebastopol. The day was a general holiday, the principal shops, manufactories, &c., being closed. Immense numbers of people arrived in Sheffield during the day. Everywhere flags flowed from houses, shops, workshops, and public buildings. An immense procession started at one o'clock, and passed through the principal streets. Platforms were erected for the Mayor and Corporation, the Master Cutler, a committee of the Cutlers' Company, and other civil authorities; Gen. Sir Charles Wetherall, and the Tyrone militia; Wilson Overend, Esq., in the uniform of a deputy-lieutenant of the county, &c.; and about 100 private gentlemen, all mounted. The chief attraction in the procession was a number of men and parts of men which seated eight soldiers who had served in the Crimea, who were cheered most heartily. The hours fixed for the illumination were from seven to eleven o'clock; and the effect produced by the blaze of gas in almost every shop and place of business was magnificent. In a small circle of streets around the market-place there were nearly 500 devices in gas and transparencies.

THE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.—The Russians have either very few mortars, or some reason for not using them against us. It is not at all improbable that while they had brought nearly every available mortar to the south side, they were unable to convey any away previous to the capture of the Malakoff, and consequently the only means of throwing shells into the Allied works were the field-guns. Some species of ordnance would very probably induce them to convey mortars to the front. Some portable kinds of artillery in the first instance, and large ones in the end. Of that the assailants took plenty of care they had had time to make themselves even to the other side. The few missiles thrown against the Allies' position have occupied the town and arsenal, from the north side, have been round-shot, probably discharged from sunk guns.—*Letter from the Camp, Sept. 21.*

A MALAKOFF CASE OF RECOVERY.—A private of the 7th Fusiliers was struck on the back of the head with a grape-shot, which he carried in his head up to the Camp. The piece of metal, nearly as large as a four pound shot, was removed in the hospital, and the man's death was momentarily expected. However, to the surprise of every one, however, he has survived, and is now walking about amongst the tents of his regiment, almost as well as ever, never been broken.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

The King of Greece had sent decorations to the members of the Divan at Constantinople, on the occasion of the signature of the treaty of Commerce between Turkey and Greece.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 22, 1855.

EVERY visit to the captured stronghold of Sebastopol increases my astonishment at the enormous resources possessed by the Russians for the maintenance of their position. Engineers, artillerists, and officers of every rank, freely express their wonder that Prince Gortschakoff should have so speedily abandoned a town still amply provided with means of defence. The trophies left behind—consisting chiefly of ship's guns of various size, to the number of 2500, the vast magazines of shot and shell heaped together in the bomb-proof vaults of all the forts, gunpowder deposited in mounds of many tons—would have served to protract for some weeks longer the final catastrophe. The Russian General, however, was probably sufficiently acquainted with the temper of his troops to know how far he could trust them in a final and desperate resistance, which might have jeopardised the whole army. The danger of losing all means of retreat, from an attack simultaneously undertaken by our armies and fleets, was no doubt present to his mind, and he took advantage of the favourable respite given him on the side of his sea defences, by the fury of the weather, to effect a retreat whilst the bridge of rafts was still open to him. The fury of wind and weather, on the 8th of August, alone prevented our fleet from making a powerful diversion during the moment of assault. Every preparation had been made by Sir Edmund Lyons to pour broadside after broadside into the besieged city, and cut off all means of retreat from the Russians by the destruction of their bridge. Every ship had been cleared for action, moveables stowed in the lowest depths of the holds, and shot at hand. The wind, however, was too strong to allow of any movement, and the captains of our fleet had to undergo the painful sensations attending inactivity at a time when all felt the utmost desire to be up and doing in behalf of the army then perilling its thousands upon the earthern walls of Sebastopol. Hemmed in on all sides, their communications threatened and possibly destroyed, the Russians would then perhaps have fallen back in despair upon their last intrenchments—the barricaded streets of their mutilated city; we should perhaps have suffered severely, and our losses even in victory might not have compensated the capture of 30,000 prisoners. Still, had such been the termination of the storming of Sebastopol, however great our losses might have become, the Allies would have been in a position to take speedy advantage of the force remaining in the open field, behind the heights of Mackenzie, and 60,000 men, dispirited by the loss of 50,000 comrades, might have been an easier prey than the 100,000, whose white tents now line the heights of the northern horizon, securely reposing behind redoubts in positions of extreme advantage. The state of the hostile armies at present is one of mutual observation. The fears of an attack from the combined force of the Russians, freed from the anxiety of defending Sebastopol, I have not shared in, although expressed by great numbers. And even though they should be reinforced by the whole Grenadier division, by last advices at Simpheropol, the Allies would still create apprehensions of defeat too strong to give rise to fear of an attack in force. A skirmish on the 17th in the neighbourhood of Mackenzie's Farm, between the vanguard of the French and the advanced post of the Russians there, led to the belief that the enemy was now in retreat; and the departure of a large force from the north of Sebastopol towards the Belbek on the 17th, induces many to believe that so far from intending to fight, Prince Gortschakoff will secure himself for the winter in the almost impregnable positions afforded by the precipitous hills that overhang that river. The continued passage of large convoys carrying stores from the water's edge, north of Sebastopol, and moving to the eastward, tends to confirm this view; and, though the works apparently intended to be opened against the south side of Sebastopol are still in course of rapid erection, this febrile activity is considered by many as a blind to enable the main army to effect its retreat without molestation The British army, in the meantime remains motionless in its camp, save parties daily to clear the trenches of our guns, and empty the Russian magazines of their live projectiles. General Windham, who was immediately named Commandant o four part of Sebastopol, after his brave, but ineffectual storm of the Redan, has taken up his quarters in the town with Captain Dewar of the 49th and Captain Rowland of the Rifles and 3rd Buffs, and forty-one Town Majors, doing duty in permanent quarters. The trenches and works of Sebastopol in our immediate occupation are open to the public; whilst the French still maintain the strictest seclusion in their part of it, under the plea of danger to spectators from bombardment. Hitherto, however, this alarm has been groundless, as the Russians have not armed their redoubts with guns, or if they have the places are carefully concealed and blinded. That they may at some future moment open from the mortars which they removed from the south side is possible; but if this happen, the expectations held out of an evacuation of the north side will turn out groundless. A few shells and rockets thrown daily into the creek where some small remnant of shipping is laid up, or launched into the convoys of carts which unceasingly move to and fro, are all the signs of activity given by the French and English. The bulk of the former, indeed, are no longer encamped in their summer quarters, but echeloned on the road to Mackenzie's Farm; whence they may be ordered to advance at any moment if the field is taken for an autumn campaign. Rumours of such a resolve are not wanting in the Camps, and the projected move of some divisions of our army is the topic of conversation. The siege-trains, in such an event, would be turned into field artillery, and a small-arm ammunition brigade formed, such as was projected last year, and abandoned in consequence of the siege. Daily drill and field movements are the constant occupation of our troops, slightly relaxed in discipline as they have been by the draught of so many young soldiers, and the free-and-easy work of the trenches. In some instances determined drill and constant attention are required by regiments, which will be much benefited by a rest from active employment during a few months. The Duke of Wellington's maxim was repose to bring his men into perfect discipline, and every one knows that arguments of various kinds failed to make that great commander break ground before he felt certain that the condition of his troops was such as to ensure success at the opening of the campaign. Wearied and raw troops would never have fought Ciudad Rodrigo, and the presence of such troops nearly produced disasters at Burgos. It is a secret to no one that the dead stormers of the Redan were most of them officers, non-commissioned officers, and old soldiers. If, however, no other obstacle were present, a most serious one would be found in the weather with which we have been visited for a week past. Alternate gleams of sunshine and heavy showers marked the first days; whilst during the last seventy hours rain has poured incessantly down, beating in from the north-east before a gale of wind. It is fair to suppose that the usual warm autumn will succeed to this period of wet and cold; but, at present, motion is denied us by the softness of the roads, which impedes the movements even of the Commissariat, in consequence of the ways from Kadikoi to Camp being as yet unmetalled. This—an old grievance—will, I trust, soon be remedied, as orders have been given for the instant completion of these roads. It would be comparatively easy to form a metalled communication between Balaclava and the Woronzoff road where it leaves the heights celebrated by the battle of October 25, to follow the slopes of the hills up to the elevated plain on which our camps are placed. That road is the only good and practicable one at this moment of rain and wind, and it creates a complete communication to the very centre of Sebastopol.

The character of the ground which forms the hills along which the Allies painfully advanced their trenches and parallels is now fully understood by actual inspection; and a survey of the ground has been undertaken, which will give us somewhat tardily it is true, a perfect idea of its form and sinuosities. The Arsenal Creek is the outlet to three of the ravines forming the French and English left attacks; whilst, on the right, the ravines pour their waters into the harbour near the Dockyard and Karabelnaia suburb. The ground which intervenes is extremely high and broken into two ridges, jutting out to the southward, and crowned by the Redan and Malakoff. These ridges form two spits projecting into the harbour; one of which, being very precipitous, is faced with stone, presenting to the eye a prodigious parapet two hundred feet in height; from the summit of which the eye wanders over the north side of the harbour, the waters of the Arsenal creek on the left, with the palace like buildings of Sebastopol west rising in terraces from the harbour's edge, and the Dockyard on the right flanked by the projecting spit on which stood Fort Paul, still covered with the remains of numerous buildings, used as hospitals and barracks. To the right of these again, or to the eastward, are the ruins of Karabelnaia, and the serpentine folds of the waters which debouch from Inkerman, round a host of pretty headlands, crowned with its batteries, now silent and blackened, though so lately instinct with life and fire. The wide and elevated terrace from which this view is observed is itself covered with a host of large and important buildings, specially devoted to Government purposes, but now damaged beyond hope of repair. The whole buildings were all constructed of Inkerman stone, of that soft kind which is found near Caen in France, and whose peculiar characteristic is that it has deas with every year's exposure to the sun and air. They were, however, of such recent erection that the balls and shells projected from our batteries entered into the stone as a musket-ball would into a dead board, pushing their way peremptorily through, and displacing large masses in the passage. Where one wall of great thickness has fallen to arrest the passage of a shot the next has been an effectual barrier, and the iron missile is visible imbedded in the soft substance, where it remains as a token of its destructive power, now expended, perhaps, for ever. Nothing indeed, can be more remarkable than the destruction which was everywhere dealt by our artillery, leaving the edifices apparently unharmed. "I see," said a spectator, a virgin city. Why is it spared?" And, involuntarily, our eyes were turned towards the town, and the question seemed unanswerable. In truth, the destruction was as complete as it could be; for men could certainly not live in these buildings, so shattered were they by missiles of every description. One of the most battered edifices, whose walls bore unmistakeable evidence of our fire, was situated about three hundred yards in rear of the Redan. It was full of holes of various sizes, and the roof partially fallen in. Behind it was another building, also much battered; and in the midst of a garden to the left of it a small Greek church, of which the golden ball and cross still hung pendent from a green steeple, much rent and very ragged. A large ball lay on the ground, having been prostrated from its eminence and broken. That ball will never toll again for the "Te Deums" or funerals of Russian victors. Behind that, again, was the enormous stone quadrangle of the naval hospital and barracks; inside of which were large rooms, broad and airy, with rows of slanting beds along its sides, and a double one down the centre, at each side of screens, neatly ornamented and skirted with woodwork. In the cellars were numbers of helmets, clothing for various branches of the service, and muskets, in quantities. This great quadrangle was partially unroofed, and dilapidated internally with shot and shell; a large portion of the roof had fallen in on the western side, and the windows were ragged and torn. The northern face looked on the high precipitous parade already alluded to, covered with buildings, most of which were entirely unroofed, and the walls alone left standing—the light of heaven streaming through the apertures, and into the ground-floors below. It also had a view towards the east, on the dry docks built by Mr. Upton, being six in number, well faced in stone, and in perfect repair. Here were the sheers burnt on the morning of the 9th, and the remains of two small ships, of which the keels and charred sides lay on the muddy bottom. The waters of the Tchernaya no longer flowed into them, although the arches of the aqueduct which once carried them across that river were still in sight, on the shore of the Upper Creek, showing in bright colours on the blue surface of the waters. They were not fitted to receive very large vessels, and I should think that none but steamers or men-of-war, of the smallest class could have been repaired there. The eastern side of these docks were edged by rows of large buildings forming stores for Government purposes, and a military hospital, which, on the morning of the 9th, contained six hundred souls in a pitiful state of destitution. The scene which met the eye there was in truth appalling. In a long room adorned with arched recesses the dead and wounded lay side by side, two or three Englishmen occupying berths by the side of Russians. Two of our soldiers, hit in the thigh, were under the care of some of our surgeons, who were probing their wounds. Many Russians were dead, in every attitude of despair. Some had fallen from their beds, and met their death in the evident attempt to crawl out and relieve some of their wants; others were stiff on their wooden pallets. All had been left without medical assistance for three days, and the Englishmen there had not even been visited. In the afternoon of the 10th a flag of truce was brought over by the celebrated Captain of the *Vladimir*. He came for the Russian wounded, who were given up to him by Captain Keppel, in the course of whose conversation with the most gallant of the Russian sailors who ever floated, a wish was expressed that, after the peace, which could not but be considered near at hand, happier times would enable both to meet under more pleasing auspices. The Captain of the *Vladimir*, however, affected to believe peace as far as ever from conclusion; and those two brave men parted, the Russian taking away with him the remnant of the unfortunate sufferers from the hospital. The *Vladimir* steamed away with its freight, and next day was consigned to the deep, doubtless to the great dispiriting of its Commander. It was in the dead of the night, as I before told you, that this was done. A party of the English Naval Brigade had been marched down towards the water's edge to erect a new battery, when the steamer was observed coming out of the creek east of Fort Catherine. Our tars had but just broken ground, and were without cover, arms, or covering party. It was a trying moment. The utmost silence was enjoined by Lieutenant Gough, in command. The sailors lay down on the ground, anxiously watching the movements of the ship. A broadside of grape would have destroyed them all; but as their attention was riveted on her, they saw an unusual tremor in her frame. She canted on one side, then the other, lurched suddenly, and sunk head foremost into the water. The sailors, drawing hard breaths, resumed their picks and shovels, and continued their work.

At the extremity of the spit edged by the Dockyard buildings, was Fort, Paul, the explosions of which I witnessed on the 9th from the mounds of the Malakoff. Its place is marked by a heap of stones and rubbish, ground to particles by the force of gunpowder. Below the quays stretched a broad flat expanse, almost level with the water's edge, covered with carts and waggons, most of which had been burnt, the remains strewing the ground to the foot of the esplanade. The sheer precipice and flat surface of that work looked bright and grand in the sunshine, as the precipitous faces of the Maltese forts do in the glare of a Mediterranean sun in the first hours after noon. In strong contrast to its unsullied whiteness, and the grandeur of the Dockyard buildings, were the hovels of the labouring tenants of Karabelnaia, whose grey mud walls incline in every direction, and charred in places by fire, were dotted here by the black of smoke, there by remnants of plaster facing, whilst the mass retained a general grey tone of a yellowish colour, relieved by the distant and highly tinted hills of Inkerman. The view to the westward and southward from the terrace is equally grand as that which lies open to the eastward towards the enemy. To the southward it plunges down the Arsenal Creek, a long and wide expanse, across which the Russians had a bridge now in course of repair, and is arrested by a large battery, called the Creek Battery, which covers the vale into which the Woronzoff road

and the Waters of the Valley of Death lead us. The road to the Creek Battery follows the sides of the precipitous slope, and is separated from the water's edge by the Arsenal, which is covered even now with the trophies of our victory, amongst which the members of our newly-appointed mixed commission are daily busy making inventories of the spoil. Captain Marten, of the *Royal Albert*, Captain Montagu and Shawe, of the Artillery, are on this commission. Past these trophies, a mass of ruined houses with white gables and charred rafters protruding everywhere, present themselves to the eye, which wanders without effort away to the strong embrasures of the Creek Battery (of which I send you a Sketch), and a pretty landscape behind, memorable by having been the scene of General Eyre's exploits on the 18th of June. Then the Woronzoff-road, leading up the west slopes of the Arsenal Creek, takes you into fashionable Sebastopol, where General Bosnine now holds command, and more remains to be described to you. Yesterday the Allies were very busy shelling from 8-inch mortars every building and redoubt within range. The Russians might be seen scampering on all sides out of storehouses and earthworks, in which they had concealed themselves safe from the prying glance of hostile eyes; they returned a few shots at long intervals from field-pieces.

On Monday the Naval Brigade left its camp at daybreak, and marched into Balaclava amidst loud and continued cheering from soldiers of every rank. The bands of the 14th and 18th joined that of the sailors in an outburst of music, and with banners unfurled, and an owl and cat taken from Sebastopol, fastened like two combatants on the back of a horse, the jolly remnants of our jack tars returned to their respective ships. This and the distribution of medals to the soldiers of regiments are the only incidents of the week I have not hitherto recorded. General Bosquet, wounded, as you know, at the attack of the Mamelon by a piece of shell falling upon him, is not progressing so favourably as might be wished but is in no danger I am told. He has got the Bath, which is an honour he much prizes.

The news from the Crimea during the last few days has been very meagre, but some blow is evidently about to be struck. A telegraphic despatch received at Paris on Wednesday says:—

> Two divisions, one French and one English, occupy Sebastopol. The army of operation, under Marshal Pelissier, will take the field. General Simpson and General La Marmora will hold defensive positions. The fleet has received orders for important operations. The Allied forces are full of confidence.

An Odessa letter of the 19th, published in the *Military Gazette* of Vienna, says: "It is notified with suspicion that the Governor-General of the Crimea has countermanded and prohibited the further introduction of provisions and goods into that peninsula."

The Paris journals of Wednesday state that the news of a great battle was shortly expected from the Crimea, as though they were in possession of information which enabled them to speak with certainty on that point. There is, however, reason to believe that these prognostics rest merely upon conjecture, both the Allied Governments having determined to observe the utmost secrecy with regard to the information which may be received from the seat of war. The conjecture is not, however, devoid of probability, if we may judge from the reinforcements being daily sent off to the Allied Commanders.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT EUPATORIA.

The brief telegraphic despatch given last week, regarding a movement from Eupatoria against the Russians has been confirmed. The following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, in the *Warsaw Gazette*, speaks of a division of the Allied army having been sent to Eupatoria, but we can find no evidence of this in the letters from the Camp:—

> Sept. 22.
>
> The enemy has conveyed to Eupatoria about 20,000 men, and has so concentrated there about 30,000 troops. The enemy daily attacks the left flank of our positions. On the 22nd the enemy had an engagement with our cavalry, after which he withdrew towards the road of Simferopol, and towards the mountains. On the 23rd the enemy redescended from the mountains, and forced a passage.
>
> The "daily attacks" to which the Russian General alludes must have been towards Baidar. The *Military Gazette* of Vienna makes the following remarks on the present picture of affairs:—
>
> The demonstration so often declared and so often denied to come from Eupatoria appears, after all, to be really about to be made. Prince Gorstchakoff reports on the 23rd ult. that nearly 30,000 men are concentrated at that spot that his left wing is repeatedly alarmed, and that on the 22nd there was a collision with the Russian infantry, after which the Allies withdrew to Urkusch, descended, however, the plateau again on the 23rd, and repaired a road. Since Urkusch, Kadikoi, lies in the north east of the right wing of the Tchernaya, and Russian detachments stood before the 8th of September near Fort Nikolaieff, on the left bank of the Tchernaya, it results from the above despatch that the district of the Tchernaya is in the hands of the Allies, and that the Russians have stationed their left wing at Tchufut-Kale, and their centre near Mangup Kaleh and Mackenzie's Farm, so that the right wing beyond Inkerman as far as the north forts, while the bulk of the army is at Bagtcheserai.
>
> The attack on the Russian left wing near Tchufut-Kale, if repeated and successfully followed up, may be intended to produce the evacuation of the positions mentioned above, and thus force the Russians to fall back on their main body. The difficulties of the ground are, nevertheless, of such a description, that a practicable route for cannon only exists along the regular road beyond the Tchernaya, near Kam Most Farm, through Kadikoi, Makenzie, then across the Belbec, near Khutor. The possession of the road is to be secured before any further offensive operations can be carried on.

Prince Gortschakoff writes, on the 26th, that on the previous evening the enemy had debouched from Eupatoria to the number of 35,000 men, and occupied some neighbouring villages, from which they withdrew towards evening. On our left flank (he adds) nothing new has occurred.

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL

The first Russian version of the fall of Sebastopol is contained in a general order addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to his troops, and in an incomplete report of the progress of the siege published in the *Invalide Russe*. The Russian General, after lauding the efforts made by the army under his command, goes on to explain that at last the place became too hot for them:—

> As the approaches of the enemy gradually advanced, their batteries were erected nearer the walls. The circle of fire which surrounded Sebastopol grew daily narrower, and sent death and destruction upon the courageous defenders still further into the town. Taking advantage of the superiority of their fire at short range, the enemy after the concentrated action of their artillery during thirty days—which cost our garrison from 500 to 1000 men per day—commenced that terrible bombardment (*bombardement d'enfer*) from their innumerable engines of war, and of a calibre hitherto unknown, which destroyed our defences, which had been repaired night after night with great labour and at great loss, under the incessant fire of the enemy. The principal work, the Kornilof Redoubt, on the Malakoff Hill (the key of Sebastopol as a part dominating the whole town), having experienced considerable and irreparable damage.
>
> To continue under these circumstances the defence of the south side would have been to expose our troops daily to a useless butchery, and their preservation is to-day, more than ever, necessary to the Emperor of Russia.
>
> For these reasons—with sorrow in my heart, but with a full conviction I resolved to evacuate Sebastopol, and take over the troops to the north side by the bridge constructed beforehand over the bay by boats.
>
> We still occupy the position which protects Sebastopol on the enemy's hands. Did not remember the sacrifice we made for the sake of Moscow in 1812. Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol: we abandoned it to the immortal battle of Borodino. The defence of Sebastopol during 349 days is superior to Borodino; and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812 they only found heaps of stones and ashes. Likewise, it is not Sebastopol we have left to them, but the heaps of stones from which we have ourselves set fire to, having abandoned the defence of the defence in such a manner that our great-grandchildren may recall the remembrance thereof with pride to all posterity.
>
> Sebastopol, I repeat, is abandoned to ruins, with its full walls, its precipices of movement, and a new war commences, a war in the open field, that most congenial to the Russian character. Let us prove to the Emperor, brave soldiers of Russia, that we are still imbued with the spirit which animated our troops in our memorable and patriotic struggle. Wherever the enemy may show himself we will present our breasts to him, and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Second October Meeting, which lasts from Monday to Friday next, bids fair to have very "holding" ground, and rather a good list. Only half-a-dozen matches are at present made for it; and, in fact, this class of sport, which was once the very heart-blood of the meetings, when the giants of the turf were wont to meet in front round the Club decanters, is each year becoming less fashionable. On Monday, Mary Copp and Habena are engaged in two races, for which they will most likely walk over; and, in addition to smaller stakes, there are three matches. The Royal Stakes, with Peroe, Chalice, Clementina colt, Pilatot, Hazel, and Claret (5lb. extra) in it; and the Clearwell Stakes, in which Nina filly, Porto Rico, and a dark colt, probably headed by Findon, a son of Touchstone and Alice Hawthorne, will appear, are the two events of most note on Tuesday, next we see the Chesterfield, which has 73 scratchers. The top weights, Rataplan and Muscovite, who has, it is said, been specially kept for it all the season, will most probably both go, along with King Tom and Typee. The field is likely to be very large; and Hobgill will, by that time, represent Parr; but, as far as weights are concerned, Mr. Sykes, a five-year old, with only 6st. 81b. on, including his penalty, has far the best of it. There will be a novelty on this day in the shape of a Thousand Sovereigns (h. f.) Triennial Match, between the Duke of Richmond and Lord Glasgow. All six of the Duke's nominations are living, and only five out of Lord Glasgow's seven; but "not more than two to the post" are the conditions. Mincepie's Stockbridge running seems to promise her the Bedford Stakes on Wednesday, while the Bold Buckleian cannot start for his fifty sovs. sweepstakes. On Thursday the principal feature is the Bretby Stakes, which has thirteen fillies on it, with Kalopyge and West Australian's dark sister Victoria among them. Kalopyge is also in the Prendergast on Friday, with Porto Rico, Overreach, Dramatist, and eleven others. The veteran Duke of Rutland is at "the Palace," but too unwell either to go on the heath or enjoy partridge-shooting at Cheveley.

The Caledonian Hunt is fixed for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and there will also be meetings at Bramcote and Lincoln on Tuesday, and at Steyning on Thursday. Some trotting races, with Alma, Sebastopol, and Inkerman Stakes, are also announced at Aintree on Wednesday—professedly for the Patriotic Fund. The gigantic Ephesus passes into the hands of the Prussians for £1000. He won fifteen out of thirty-three starts in his five seasons, or stakes to the amount of £3110. His distance was three-quarters of a mile, and over a T.Y.C., even with 9st. 7lb on his back, he was always dangerous. Captain White, of Melton and Cheshire fox-hunting renown has bought Mr. Mare's colt, in which he has always, we believe, had a slight interest. These Newmarket matters were inquired most affectionately after at the meeting of the creditors on Thursday week. The horses were served under a warrant from Sir William Booth, the present high Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, who had some two or three in training with Mr. Mare's. Hence, as the ruthless bailiff knew no distinction, the High Sheriff, like "the man who eloped with his own wife," found that his property had been seized by his own horses. All the Marquis of Waterford's stud, announced for sale at Carraghan are on the 26th instant, and Bingo's own, who broke down trying Oulston last July, is to be let or sold. The weights are out for the Leamington steeplechase; and Bourton, 12st 7lb, heads the 23. Mr. Saxon has been fined 40s. and made to find sureties, for striking a man who asserted on Lichfield Ground Stand that his horse Cleveland was being "pulled." The horse really broke down at that moment so badly that Mr. Saxon lost his money, and Mr. Drake after refusing £250, to sell him for £5.

The Scotch coursers have had no small loss on Bright Idea, who broke her leg in a private trial last week; though, like War-Eagle in his last course, she would not be denied, and struggled on for nearly a quarter of a mile. She won the greatest Scotch Cup of last season, and was never led to her hare except by Judge, who is quite the speediest greyhound of the day. The Border St. Leger (club) and the All Aged Stakes (open), in Roxburghshire, will be run for on Thursday, &c., at the Cumbernauss Meeting is also fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, and the North Union (Antrim) for Wednesday and Thursday next; the Wild Dayrell and Craven Open close on Wednesday, and come on November 12th. The notes of hound and horn are once more heard in the woodlands, and in the course of ten days the regular meets will commence. Foxes, owing to the long frost and snow of last season, and the dry summer, which has prevented the young hounds not a little from improving their acquaintance with the scent, are exceedingly dark on the Atherstone country. A great deal is expected in the Atherstone country from Mr. Selby Lowndes's beautiful "Lady pack." We are sorry to hear that ill-health will compel Mr. Drake to lay aside his scarlet for at least two seasons. Lord Alvanley, the hunting circles is that the master of the Cottesmore country. Mr. John Trollope, has bought his pack at a low figure, with the understanding that if at the end of two seasons Mr. Drake resumes hunting, he is to have them back at the same, Sir John engaging to buy them outright in the other event, at an advanced price.

The once celebrated yacht, *America*, has lain dormant all the season, at the Isle of Wight. It is yet to be proved that an English yacht can outsail her, and when a certain keel fruitless form of hull, her beautiful lines and running, powerful stern, we long for the Yankee sew back, which has distanced so exquisitely in the Great Exhibition year, to show that she could still hold her own. Sailing matches for the season are quite ended; but there will be a boat race from Woolwich to Limehouse Hole for £50 a side, on Friday, between two Oxford boatmen and two from Newcastle-on Tyne.

CHESTER AUTUMN MEETING—TUESDAY.

Mickleham Stakes—The Chicken, 1.	Tramp, 2
Dukinfield Plate—Mincepie, 1	Lollard, 2
Tarporley Stakes—Rataplan, 1	Lady Wise, 2
Chester Handicap—Bengal, 1	Mary Copp, 2
Julius Stakes—Alma, 1	Habena, 2

WEDNESDAY.

Nursery Stakes—Nina Sosa, 1	Pilot, 2
Grosvenor Stakes—Pyrrha, 1	Mickleham, 2
Chester Handicap—Bengal, 1	The Chicken, 2.
Whitefield Handicap—Stray Petrel filly, 1.	First Fly, 2.
Pair of Stakes—Peroe, 1	Master Slender, 2

THURSDAY.

Produce Stakes—George Lindsay, 1	Minos, 2.
Town Stakes—Ledbeaux, 1	[illegible], 2
Leicestershire Stakes—Mincepie, 1	Wallace, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes—Mathematician, 1	Ceres, 2

FRIDAY.

Handicap Stakes—Mary Copp, 1	[illegible], 2
Sweepstakes—Parr, 1	The Pet, 2
Queen's Plate—Quince, 1	Wanderer, 2
Stratton Park Stakes—Georgium Sidus, 1	Tramp, 2

ON DRAWING ANIMALS IN MOTION.

HORSES WALKING AND TROTTING.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Sir,—Having received applications for further information respecting the mode of drawing horses in motion, I venture to ask you to grant me once more and finally a small space for [illegible].

It must be borne in mind that before we can succeed in representing nature in motion we must be able to depict her accurately at rest; and, as a means of attaining this proficiency, I [illegible] in my letter of the 4th August, the adoption of the calculations of the eye. As the student becomes more expert [illegible] he may dispense with the aid of the compasses altogether, and trust entirely to the correctness of his eye. This, however, cannot be acquired until this aid might be nearly altogether dispensed with. A sensible habit of mechanical accuracy is a preliminary to the attainment of mental [illegible]. We do not find that the man writes crookedly because the boy is taught to form "round text" and "small hand" by the [illegible] rules. The rules of perspective should of course be mastered, but the adaptation of these rules to practice depends in a great degree upon the cultivation of the mind and eye. The data from which we start in drawing perspective may be erroneous, unless they are [illegible] determined by a power of truthful observation so rare in its existence and convenient that we may well be surprised at ever finding anything approaching the perspective of nature. Even when the art of true perspective [illegible] is acquired, the skill to put it in motion and give it vitality must be [illegible]. We may master all rules, and yet produce nothing worth possessing.

The question to be answered now is, How does the horse walk and trot, and how should these movements be represented by the artist? Trotting is [illegible] walking—the principle of both paces is the same—the [illegible] appeared to make room for the hind one on the same side. It has been asserted, "the horse exercises his motive power laterally or diagonally." [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] M. Youatt, in his valuable work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which he found it. The [illegible] appears to be that the horse's motion in these paces is the result of [illegible] and of the lateral and diagonal impulses; no two of his legs move [illegible] consecutively at the same angle; one foot precedes another in such a manner that a succession of instants two feet on the same side are alternately on and off the ground together, but not for the same duration of time. The same effect is produced diagonally at corresponding intervals. We may here observe that in *all* the horse's paces the hind feet are moved *first*; in them principally resides the propelling power.

This variety of movement prevents the working and fatiguing of the same muscles perpetually at the same moment: it is in reality the secret of the horse's grace and power of action. The artist, therefore, need not be [illegible] to representing any one particular aspect of walking and trotting: he may seize and depict that feature of movement which best pleases his fancy, and suits his skill, provided it be natural.

The horse is not a machine; he exercises a volition over each limb separately or unitedly; and the power of will may be shown in no endless variety of action according to his mood or the state of circumstances in which he is placed.

We all know the conventional mode of representing horses walking and trotting: two legs placed diagonally are squared up in the air, while the other two are fixed on the ground. We need no ghost to tell us that the animal does not raise a foot on one side of his body until the corresponding foot on the other side is securely established on the ground. Ought we, therefore, to attempt to escape this fact? Certainly not, if we wish to convey the idea of speed. In fast trotting, the eye cannot clearly discern the horse's feet touching the ground at right angles with the line of vision: who would dare to venture to paint nature more distinctly than she represents herself? The most permanent impression made on the eye is that of four legs moving in the air. Why, then, should we hesitate to represent that which is the most palpable aspect of the horse's pace? We must also avoid lifting the horse's legs too high and too forward. Perhaps the following suggestion may supply a rule for the required action

At the point of the horse's body where the fore-leg [illegible] the chest—I am speaking turbanously, without the slightest regard to anatomical nomenclature—form a right angle by drawing a horizontal line (A) parallel with the ground, and in the direction in which the animal moves forward, and another line (B) perpendicularly to the ground. While the leg is standing straight, the toe projects beyond the knee; but when the knee is raised to its highest point, it projects beyond the toe, and the toe gradually recovers its prominence just before the foot touches the ground. It is, therefore, erroneous drawing to represent the foot in advance of the knee when the [illegible] is at its full height. It is true that some horses, trained like actors in [illegible] *haute école*, may be taught to jerk out their toes in an affected manner, but we must, however, be understood not to speak of these boarding-school acrobats, but of animals, who want to do their work without having any time to spare or strength to waste in fanciful tricks and antics. How high ought the knee to be lifted? Measured by the horizontal line (A), it ought not to form a more acute angle than 40 to 45 degrees in walking, or 20 to 23 degrees in trotting. The average angles are, of course, much more obtuse than these, being about 60 to 45 degrees in trotting, and 45 to 55 in walking. The horse that wishes to display himself at more difficult angles is too energetic and wasteful for me, and he may find somebody else to choose him for a [illegible] purpose. In a certain dandy's window in Cornhill, might have been seen, very recently, a silver model of a horse in the presumed attitude of trotting [illegible]. I suppose there is a slow demand for this kind of Art-work, for the specimen was in that window many years, but within the last few days it has been withdrawn, doubtless to make room for more profitable merchandise. This "article" is among my earliest recollections, and it must have been studied by many delineators of horses to the detriment of the artists. The model is sufficiently well done to be a mischievous example, and it exhibits the [illegible] fault above mentioned. The feet of the off-fore-leg are [illegible] projected that it looks as if it were groping for a [illegible] endeavour to shake hands with somebody.

An attempt has been made to distinguish the movements of the camel from those of the horse, and it has been asserted that the action of the former is entirely lateral—that is to say, that he moves his legs first on one side and then on the other. I believe that this impression is a popular error, and that the camel's movements are composed, like those of the horse; but the camel being more ungainly, deliberate, and less nimble, the lateral aspect of his action is more apparent to the eye of the observer, and is naturally and habitually considered to be this animal's speciality. Making due allowance for differences of structure and habits, I think we may safely assert that all quadrupeds move in the same manner, or in accordance with the same principles.

I cannot conclude this chapter on the horse without some reference to the goodness of his nature and the kindness he deserves. He has been accused unjustly and disparagingly compared with a dog, and considered to feel little attachment to his master. The comparison is irrelevant. We might as well complain that the mountain stream does not possess the same [illegible] the grape which grows on its borders. If, however, the horse can be easily weaned from a master, where can we find a creature more faithful to his work—more courageous in the execution of his duty? Labour rather than [illegible] person who directs it is the object of his fidelity.

As man rises in nobleness of character, we may hope that animals will rise proportionally in the scale of intelligence and disposition. Because they are at our mercy we ought to be more earnest in treating them mercifully. We may be sure that humanity to animals is not among the least of those virtues which Man is endowed by the Supreme Being.

I remain, &c.

Hyde-vale, Blackheath. [illegible]

WATERSPOUT IN THE ISLAND OF CAPRI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The subject of this Sketch is of twofold interest. It contains a portion of a panoramic view, which your Artist recently took of the enchanting island of Capri, as also the form of a Waterspout, which entered a few days since from the sea and inflicted great loss on the proprietors of the soil. Capri, distant from Naples about seventeen Neapolitan miles, from Sorrento seven, and from the nearest land two, is one of the most classic, as well as lovely, spots in the neighbourhood. It was the Syren Island of Homer by which Ulysses passed, and the name is still retained in some localities. In later times it became the metropolis of the world, under the Emperor Tiberius, who resided here seven years, and the records of his infamy and his luxury, as well as of Roman grandeur, still remain. In modern times it has had a peculiar interest for the English traveller, as having been surprised by the British troops in 1808, who kept possession of it under Sir Hudson Lowe, till Minos, &c. 1808, when they were expelled by the French under General Lamarque. Abounding as it does with so many interesting associations, the Island of Capri forms a prominent feature in the tour of every visitor to Naples. The peculiarity of its size and situation renders it a desirable residence for the invalid suffering from chronic bronchitis, and of late years it has been visited by many a sufferer with great advantage. During the summer months it is much frequented by artists, who here find inexhaustible materials for the pencil, and not few are the paintings executed here—those of Fripp and others—which have graced our exhibitions. We took our sketch early in the morning from an elevated spot now dedicated to St. Michele, formerly the site of an Imperial palace; on the left are the remains of the ancient Monastery of the Certosini, suppressed by the French during the last war, and now tenanted by soldiers. A conical mountain, called Castiglione, occupies the centre, at the foot of which rises the little town, with its cathedral and its barracks. The stupendous rock of Cura Capri, which on the extreme right rises to the height of 1800 feet, is separated from the Castiglione by a deep and picturesque valley, terminating on the south in the Piccola Marina; and here, where our foreground rests the galley of Imperial Rome, no other object is to be seen than the bark of the weather-beaten fisherman, who is dragging his nets on the scanty shore. Retracing this valley, a walk across the saddle of the island, of less than a mile, will lead the traveller to Marina Grande on the north, where he landed.

During the autumnal and winter seasons Capri seems as though it were set up in the centre of the bay to receive and ward off the fury of the elements from the capital. Thunder and lightning, wind, rain, and waterspouts are familiar and play about it constantly, especially do these leviathans of the air, waterspouts—or, as the natives call them, "Code del Zefiro"—lead their gigantic dance around the island of Syrens, now threatening every thing with destruction, now rushing out again to sea, filling the sailor's heart with fear, and sometimes entering, and marking their course with ruin. We have watched them frequently, six or eight at a time, sailing majestically through the narrow strait which separates Capri from the mainland, and far overtopping its highest elevation. The Waterspout we have sketched is one of two which entered the land on September 2nd. Its form was as that of a corkscrew, its height could not have been less than 3000 feet, its diameter was full half a mile, whilst the roar which it made was as that of a mighty rushing wind swelling louder and fearfully louder as it advanced. On its landing it lost the distinctness of its form, the island appeared to be covered with a thick mist, and the rain descended as though in buckets, washing the scanty soil from the very bones of the land, snapping the olive-tree like reeds, and hurling them through the air. As it entered from the S.W., so it passed off towards the N.E., and was "out" in the strait—so says public rumour—by a sailor on board a schooner.

WATERSPOUT IN THE ISLE OF CAPRI.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE IMPERIAL ASYLUM FOR CONVALESCENT WORKMEN, AT VINCENNES.

The Minister of the Interior, accompanied by M. Collet-Meygret, the Director-General of Public Safety, has lately laid the first stone of an institution which owes its realisation to the Emperor. On the outskirts of the fine Forest of Vincennes a spot had been cleared early in the summer by Government command. A new effort was about to be made to add more comfort to the condition of working men. The Emperor, in founding an Asylum for Convalescent Workmen, sagaciously read the requirements of the class; for if, in a workman's career there be one time more distressing than any other it is that spent in gaining strength after dismissal from the hospital. The illness that paralyses the arm upon which the chief support of a family rests brings not only sorrow but want. While the father is in the hospital the modest children too often want food at home. But while the workman is in the hospital, a clever housewife may often manage to work profitably enough to prevent starvation, or keep clear of the workhouse. Women and children generally have but the simplest wants, and can live upon wonderfully limited means; but the sick husband returns home, however, to gather strength, and brings with him all the peevishness and the cravings for luxuries peculiar to a weak convalescent; and then the money falls utterly, and the pawnbroker advances to play his part in the by-way tragedy. The poor fellow can hardly hope to gather strength and cheerfulness while such a struggle is going on around him. He makes an effort to begin work again before his strength is fairly re-established: the result being often a serious relapse, and a repetition of the drama from the beginning. It is at this point that the conductors of the Asylum for Convalescent Working Men are to step in and offer to the weak patient the pure air and shady walks of the Forest of Vincennes. Here, in a splendid building, standing in the midst of its own grounds, and marking one of the boundaries of the forest, he will find the comforts and cheering influences necessary to his proper establishment in health; and hence he may go direct to his work and join his family only when he can make more support: such an institution is no insignificant, no false boon to working men; and we are glad to learn that the Vincennes building, the first stone of which has been lately laid by the Minister of the Interior, is to be copied in various parts of France. The scene upon the cleared ground, when the Minister and Director-General were in the gorgeous red velvet tent, supplied by Roman Catholic clergy, was most picturesque, and bore but a fated resemblance to the laying of a foundation-stone in England. Red flammes and eagles were plentifully scattered about; music was there to enliven the proceedings; and a speech from the Minister explaining the Emperor's ideas and the plan by which it was to be realised was not wanting. All parties returned to Paris on that fine afternoon, convinced that they had assisted in the creation of a very useful, a very holy institution.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE ASYLUM FOR CONVALESCENT WORKMEN, AT VINCENNES.

WEST-END BRANCH OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, BURLINGTON-GARDENS.

ANOTHER of the few fine architectural mansions of the metropolis has just been appropriated to a very different purpose to that for which it was originally built. A short time since we illustrated Burlington House, prior to its being converted into public offices, or being taken down; and we have now to chronicle, in the same locality, the conversion of Uxbridge House into a Banking house

The site of this fine mansion was originally part of "Ten Acres Field," which extended from Bond-street to Swallow-street. Here Leoni built, in 1720, a London residence for the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury, who befriended Gay: the poet died here, Dec. 4, 1732. This mansion, known as Queensbury House, was engraved by Pleart. It was taken down in 1792, when Vardy, architect of Spencer House and of the Horse Guards, built upon the same spot the present mansion, which, on becoming the town-house of the Marquis of Anglesey, was named Uxbridge House. The venerable Field Marshal expired here, in 1854.

The mansion has been purchased by the Directors of the Bank of England, it is stated, for the sum of nearly £50,000; and it has been converted into a "Branch Bank," for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the west-end of the metropolis. The principal attraction externally is the opening of a doorway in the façade in Burlington-gardens, the only entrance having hitherto been from Cork-street. The new entrance is beneath a handsome portico of Portland stone. The whole of the ground floor is to be devoted to the business of the Bank; and the upper part of the house will be appropriated to the residences of Captain Tindal, R.N., the Manager, and Mr. Miller, the sub manager. The spacious and lofty dining-room of the house has been converted into the principal office of the Bank, and two other of the largest rooms on the ground floor are intended to be used as the manager's private room, and a general waiting room. The necessary alterations in the building have been executed by Messrs. William Cubitt and Co., from designs by Mr. Philip Hardwicke, the architect. The whole of the works are not yet completed, but such of the changes as were required to enable the Directors to open the establishment, have been executed in less than two months.

The Branch Bank was opened for business on Monday last; pursuant to the following advertisement:—

BANK OF ENGLAND, OCT. 1, 1855.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England hereby give notice that they have established a Branch of the Banking Department of the Bank of England at Uxbridge House, Burlington-gardens, and which is now open for business. Banking business in its ordinary branches is transacted. Private and commercial accounts are kept, purchases and sales of stock effected, post bills issued, money transmitted to any of the country branches of the Bank, and plate and securities may be deposited by parties keeping accounts.

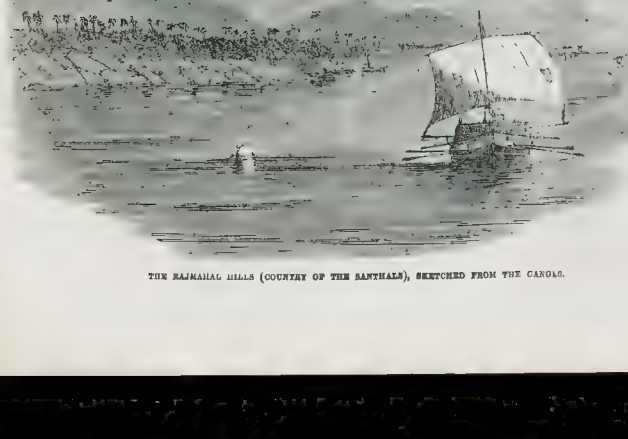
[WEST-END BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND (UXBRIDGE HOUSE).

THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts from India, the Santhal insurrection continued to devastate the country; but the insurgents were being hemmed in on all sides by our troops, and, it was thought would speedily yield to force of arms. The causes of the outbreak are still dubious; it is probable, indeed, that a combination of motives may have induced the rising. The 30,000 men supposed to be in the country are scattered about in small parties, committing ravages so atrocious that one shudders on reading them. The conflicts betwixt them and the regular troops have invariably ended in the overthrow of the barbarians; and as the close of their career approaches, it becomes matter of consideration how those that may escape shall be dealt with. Capital punishments to the extent that they are deserved, would imply an amount of slaughter not to be thought of. Those who have once tasted the pleasure of plundering the plains, may, if left in their mountains, come to forget the results of their misconduct, and repeat practices the very thought of which must keep the provinces around them in alarm. The fertile plains of Pegu, productive enough to supply food to millions, and to extinguish the apprehension of famine in Madras, lie barren for want of cultivators; and, as the Santhals are an industrious, hard-working race, never until now charged with impropriety, the *Friend of India* has proposed that the whole of those engaged in the insurrection should, with their household goods and families, be from henceforth located in British Burmah.

Bhaugulpore is the centre to which the population of the plundered districts has flocked by thousands, and from which military operations are directed against the rebels. The prevailing opinion there is that the insurrection is owing to one of two causes—viz., to the (alleged) oppression and insult to which the Santhals have been subjected at the hands of the railway people, or to the too severe application of the "rent screw" to the Government ryots of the Damun-i-koh. The feeling which has caused a rising *en masse* of a tribe scattered over some hundreds of square miles seems, however, to be far more general. Every fresh case of murder and pillage strengthens the conviction that religious fanaticism (heightened doubtless by a taste for blood and plunder) is the sole motive by which the rebels are actuated. An impostor, professing to have received a direct communication from the Deity, has called the tribe to arms, declaring that he is the instrument destined by Providence to reinstate the Santhals in the lands held by their fathers in past ages. In furtherance of this end they are directed to destroy without mercy every soul falling into their hands, with the exception of members of the following castes, viz., herdsmen, oil manufacturers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and potters; these are likely to be of service to the future lords of the soil, and are in no instance to be molested.

The effect of such a communication on a race of savage, ignorant men has been fearful, worked up to a state of frenzy by their Poojahs, at which human sacrifices are offered; they have rushed like wild beasts upon the defenceless population, butchering and mutilating in the most horrible manner men, women, and children. Whilst troops were being concentrated in Rajmahal and Berhampore, the large purgunnas of Colgong, Munneares, part of Bhaugulpore, Godda-Pussye, Chundweh, and Hendweh, have been left to their fate. The loss of life and property within these purgunnas has been fearful; fire and sword have reigned supreme within sixteen miles of this station, and within four of Colgong—that town, with the villages on the river bank, being indebted for their escape rather to the inundation than to any measures taken for their defence. Troops have since been moved out for the defence of the country, but without cavalry they can do but little against an enemy unencumbered with accoutrements or baggage, and whose late experiences have taught them the folly of an encounter with regular troops. Extreme severity, death to all found with arms in their hands or plunder in their houses, can alone save the remainder of the district from pillage. Martial law, most properly proclaimed by the authorities, has been rescinded by an order from Calcutta.



THE RAJMAHAL HILLS (COUNTRY OF THE SANTHALS), SKETCHED FROM THE CANALS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

MR. HINCKS, the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Windward Islands, is the fifth and youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Hincks, for many years Professor of Oriental Languages in the Royal Belfast Institution. His surviving brothers are—first, the Rev. Dr. Hincks, Rector of Killyleagh

MR. HINCKS, THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

the well-known author of papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* on subjects connected with Egyptian, Persian, and Assyrian Archæology; second, the Rev. W. Hincks, formerly Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Toronto; third, the Rev. Thomas Hincks, Rector of Derry Keghan, in the diocese of Connor. Mr. Hincks' father is of a Cheshire family—a younger branch of which is now settled at Brecknborough in Yorkshire, as stated in Burke's "Landed Gentry." Both are descended from W. Hincks, Esq., an Alderman of the city of Chester in 1641.

The subject of this notice was educated at Fermoy School, and at the Royal Belfast Institution. He afterwards engaged in commercial pursuits, and finally emigrated to Canada in the year 1832, having previously paid a short visit to that province. In 1841 Mr. Hincks embarked in political life as proprietor and editor of the *Toronto Examiner*, which, under his management, exercised an important political influence. On the union of the provinces being completed, he was invited to be the Liberal candidate

for the county of Oxford, and, although labouring under the disadvantage of being a non-resident and personally unknown to the electors, was returned after a severe contest. He took a prominent part in the discussion of financial questions, and was a zealous advocate for Lord Sydenham's favourite measure of a Bank of Issue. In 1842 he joined the Government, which had been formed under Lord Sydenham, as Inspector-General (Finance Minister), and continued to hold the same office after the reconstruction of the Government, when Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin came in with their friends. In 1843 the members of the Administration resigned with one exception, owing to Lord Metcalfe's refusal to treat them as Ministers, or to acknowledge their constitutional position. In the agitation which followed, and which ended in the complete triumph of the ex Ministers, Mr. Hincks took an active part. He established a new paper at Montreal, as the organ of the opposition, and occasionally published pamphlets in defence of the principles of his party, which, it may be observed, are now universally recognised as correct; although at the time of the resignation Lord Metcalfe had many apologists. The result of the general election at the close of 1847 was a complete triumph for the principles advocated on the resignation of the Cabinet five minority earlier. Mr. Lafontaine now Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Bart.) was sent for by Lord Elgin, and returned to office with several of his former colleagues, and among others Mr. Hincks, who resumed his former office of Inspector General. In 1851 Mr. Lafontaine retired from public life, and Mr. Hincks was sent for by the Earl of Elgin, in conjunction with Mr Morin, and formed the Government which continued in office until last year, when it was defeated by a combination of the various elements of the opposition. A Coalition Government followed, to which Mr. Hincks gave his support, and which embraced several of his former colleagues At the close of the Session Mr. Hincks visited England, and was offered by Sir Wm. Molesworth the office of Governor in Chief of the Windward Islands, in reference to which it has been well stated by a contemporary—

> We have great pleasure in announcing that the Queen, upon the recommendation of Sir William Molesworth, has appointed Mr Hincks, a distinguished member of the Canadian Legislature, to the Governorship of Barbadoes. This appointment is not simple a matter as it would appear to be at first sight. It is the inauguration of a totally different system of policy to that which has been hitherto pursued with regard to our Colonies. We consider that it may be carried out to its legitimate extent, and that the more distinguished among our fellow-subjects in the Colonies may feel that the path of honourable ambition is henceforth open to them They are not Canadians, Australians, or Cape colonists, there dwellers in Jamaica or at the Cape, but Englishmen as much at home and before all—Englishmen who have the same legitimate rights to hold the highest offices in the Church or State, or in any other sphere, as any person born within the four seas. It is the feeling of Englishmen at home that this ought henceforward to be the rule of policy. The wonderful facilities of communication which now exist between the various quarters of the globe will tend indeed to make it impossible for the rule to be set for a moment that a young colonist, or a middle-aged colonist, or an old colonist, has any greater difficulties to contend with than we have ourselves. If a subject of the British Crown, born in the mother country, determines to enter upon a political career, and is at the same time connected with many of the great families or political cliques, his battle will be his made a position for himself, is just as secure as that of any colonist could be. In point of fact, the balance of chances is rather against him: for if a British subject, born in an important colony such as Canada or Australia, he has the power of obtaining early distinction in the local Legislature, which is denied to his competitor born in the mother country. We trust that the appointment of Mr Hincks to a Colonial Governorship will show that at home we have no prejudice in the matter, and ask no better than to call into the service of the country talent—home-grown or colonial: in fact, talent wherever it may be found.

The hon. gentleman left town last Friday, *en route* for Canada, where he will remain for about a month, previous to going to Barbadoes as Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Island-.

MUSIC.

THE CONCENTORES SOCIETY.—Our London musical readers are well acquainted with this old and excellent society, whose proceedings we have more than once had occasion to chronicle. But, for more general information, we may say that the "Concentores Sodales" are a body of eminent professional musicians, united for the purpose of cultivating that branch of them art for which the English school has for three centuries been pre-eminent- pure vocal harmony. The Concentores Society, we believe, is of forty years' standing, and during that long period has numbered among its members the most distinguished musicians of the time To be a member it is necessary to be a composer. At its meetings, which are regularly held during the season the president (one of the honorary members taking the chair in rotation) is expected to furnish, by new compositions of his own, the chief portion of the evening's entertainment. They are carefully sung, freely but good-humouredly criticised, and often give rise to pleasant and interesting discussions on the principles and practice of the art. From this usage our greatest masters have derived benefit; and many of their most popular works have first been heard, and their merits canvassed, at the board of the Concentores Society.

The first meeting of the season took place on Monday last, as usual, at Gresham College. Mr. M'Murdie was the president of the evening, and Professor Taylor was the vice-president. There was a full attendance of members; and among the vocalists were Messrs. Benson, Barnby Buckland, Coward, Handel Gear, E. Hopkins, C. Spencer, and Monk In addition to the new works which, in compliance with the society's rule, were brought forward by the president himself, a number of the finest ancient and modern glees and canons were sung, and received much applause from the accomplished performers. Of the new compositions by the President, three attracted peculiar notice, and were much admired.—A Canon for four voices, "As the hart pants," the words from the 42nd Psalm; a Round for three voices, "My Phillida, adieu, love!" on some quaint lines from the old poetical collection, "The Golden Garland;" and a Glee for four voices with chorus, "Queen of fresh flowers," the words by Heber. The first of these is a remarkable specimen of a most difficult class of composition. It is technically denominated "Canon 4 in 2;" a canon, that is to say, for four voices and on two subjects. In the present instance, the two subjects are led off by the two altos, and then taken up at the end of six bars an octave lower by the tenor and bass, while the subjects are further extended by the two upper parts. Rich harmony in four real parts and double counterpoint is thus created, and carried on to the end. The great difficulty in the canon is, that no admission is given (as in the fugue), to free or episodical matter; every bar must be answered with perfect precision, and the slightest license is not permitted. To accomplish all this, and at the same time to produce flowing, melodious, and expressive music, is a task which demands genius as well as skill; and that Mr. M'Murdie had done so was the opinion of every one. The three-part round gave great delight from its simplicity and tenderness and the glee, "Queen of fresh flowers," was pronounced one of the freshest and most graceful things of its class that have appeared for a long time. One feature of Mr. M'Murdie's music has always been its exceedingly *simple* quality: the singer is never troubled, nor the hearer offended, with crude, unvocal intervals. We trust that these pieces will be published. Glee-singing is not so much cultivated as it has been, and ought to be. But the lyrical works of our Wilbyes, Calletts, Horsleys, and Hullahs, are not yet thrown on the shelf; on the contrary, the taste for our pure English vocal harmony is evidently reviving.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.—This theatre has passed under a new management: that of Mr. Douglass, of the "Standard," from whose indefatigable energy the greatest results may be expected. The audience part of the house has been much enlarged by throwing back the proscenium, and the whole extent of the long stage was, on Monday, used in the disposition of the scenery, when a new piece was mounted to inaugurate the new lessee ship, entitled "Pride and Patience," which was ably acted, and perfectly successful. It is part of Mr. Douglass' plan to make this "a sterling theatre," and he has already announced several distinguished names by which his future efforts are to be illustrated; amongst them are Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Wallack, and Miss Heraud.

DRURY LANE. —"Nitocris," Mr. Fitzball's Egyptian drama, which the manager intended to produce last Monday is deferred until next. Mr Smith has judiciously transferred the acting conduct of the theatre to Mr. C. Mathews, and that experienced [illegible] is not afraid to [illegible] on which so large an outlay [illegible] will, indeed before production The week's delay will probably make the [illegible] difference between failure and [illegible] All that we hear of the tragedy is in favour of its stage eligibility, and we shall be glad to find that the regeneration of the drama has justified [illegible] on the once classic boards of this great national establishment.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The character of the English Stock Market has been heavy throughout the week, and prices have again had a downward tendency. Of course numerous unfavourable reports have been in circulation as regards the future, to which it would be unnecessary to allude; but it has transpired that the Bank of France has of late made very extensive purchases of gold in its country, and the heavy drain of bullion upon the Bank, this week, amounting to £1,000,000, immense supplies of that metal which have found their way to France, and for the continued decline in the stock of the precious metals in the Bank of England. About £2,600,000, sterling, have been sent £500,000 sent away this week. Large sums forwarded to the Bank of France since the purchases were commenced. It is asserted, on pretty good authority, that the Bank in question intends to double its present capital, in order to increase more confidence amongst the French capitalists. The actual shipments to the Continent this week have been about £250,000, but about £200,000 has been sent to Holland and Hamburg. Purchases of silver for shipment to the East, still to a large supply—1,000,000 dollars has come in from Mexico. From New York only about 100 dollars have come to hand, and a falling off in the receipt of gold from that quarter is still expected, owing to large quantities of bills having been purchased for shipment to England. We have no fresh arrivals to notice from Australia; but £1,500,000 may be expected during the present month In addition to the exports noticed above, the sum of £7950 to the West Indies

There has been to a considerable extent during the week, and the Bank of England has sold Exchequer Bills to the amount of £1,000,000 at 2 per cent, and in Lombard-street the best bills are now discounted at 1½ per cent. In the Stock Exchange operations for short periods have been to a large extent but English Stocks were very dull on Monday, yet prices were only slightly firm. The Three per Cents marked it 89¾ ⅞; and for the Account, 89⅞. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents realised 74. Long Annuities, 18 5-16. India Stock, —. Bank Stock for the Account, 218. India Bonds, from £10 to £20, 60s. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds sold at 99 to 99¾. On Tuesday great firmness prevailed and the following quotations were marked: Three per Cents, Money, 89⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for the Account, 89¾ ⅞; India Bonds, 2s. prem; Exchequer Bills, 3s. 6d. to 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99. As the sales of Stock were rather heavy on Wednesday, prices were somewhat easier Bank Stock for Account, 218 The Three per cent Consols were 89⅞ to 89¾; Long Annuities, 18 5-16. India Bonds, 2s. to 1s. prem. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents realised 74. Exchequer Bonds, 99. Exchequer Bills took place at 3s. discount On Thursday many of the speculators were taken "aback" in consequence of the Bank of England having announced the minimum rate of discount to 5½ per cent and more [illegible] investors were induced to purchase Consols ran down to 87¾ ⅞, and left off at 87¾ ⅞. Exchequer Bills were 1s to 4s. dis. India Bonds marked 2s. dis. Exchequer Bills 99. The Foreign House has been [illegible] in most transactions of a speculative character New Deferred Shares were marked 99 ex div.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 61½; Spanish New Deferred, 11½; Ditto Passive, 5¼; Ditto Certificates, 2¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Portuguese Five per Cents, 85; Ditto Three per Cents, 39; Portuguese Five per Cents, 85; Ditto Three per Cents, 39; Russian Five per Cents, 94; Spanish New Deferred, 11½; Ditto Passive, 5¼; Ditto Certificates, 2¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Portuguese Five per Cents, 85; Ditto Three per Cents, 39; Russian Five per Cents, 94; Spanish New Deferred, 11½; Ditto Passive, 5¼; Ditto Certificates, 2¾; Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have sold at 1 Dash, 81; 110: Regents, 14¾; and Stourbridge, 200 A few transactions transacted in Waterford & Limerick Shares, as follows —Berwick, 7; North Western, 7; Grand Junction, 70; and Kent, 58¾

There has been rather more firmness in the Railway Share Market than of late, and prices have been tolerably firm. The receipts for the present month are £650,516 In the first ten months of the year they have amounted to £11,881,772, against £12,079,065 in 1854. The following are the official closing prices on Tuesday evening:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 58½; Eastern Counties, ½; Great Northern, —⅝; Ditto, A Stock, 87½; Great Western, 84½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, —; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94; North Western, 91½; London and South-Western, 89¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29¾; Midland, 66¼; North British, 25⅝; North-Eastern (Berwick), 69¾; Ditto (Leeds), 122; Ditto (G. N. R.), 73¾; South-Eastern (Dover), 57¾; South Staffordshire, 10¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton —; South Wales, 61; Eastern Counties Extension, ¼; South Eastern, —¾.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS.—For Deferred, 137; Madras, 88; Bombay, and Madras, 2.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, ¼ prem; Great Northern Five per Cents, 120; Ditto, Quarter-and-Half per Cent, 116; Ditto, Five per Cent, Sarup, 75; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Ditto, Four per Cents, 86; London and Bright n Six per Cents, 134; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 12; North British, 8½; Paisley, Johnstone, and Renfrew, 90½; Ditto York, H and S. Purchas., 92; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 103½; South-Eastern, 92½ ex div.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS.—Grand Junction, 7½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5; Dutch-Rhenish, 10½; Eastern of France, 6¼; East Indian Extension, 11; Great Trunk of Canada, 9; Ditto, St. Lawrence and Atlantic, 16; Great Luxembourg, 4; Great Western of Canada, 20; Ditto, Guaranteed, 21; Madras, 2; Namur and Liege, 10; Northern of France, 34; Ditto, New, 7½; Northern of France, Paris and Lyons, 42½; Royal Swedish, 3; Sambre and Meuse, 8.

Mining Shares have been very dull:—Cobre Copper have sold at 69½. Linares, 6 ex div; and United Mexican, 3⅝

Friday Evening

Owing to the advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, and to the Directors of the Bank of France having advanced the rate to 5 per cent, the Consol Market has been heavy to-day. The Three per Cents, for Money, have marked 89¾ ⅞, and for the Account, 89¾ ⅞—another strong seller. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little is doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE Friday).—Constwise, since Monday last arrivals of English wheat have been tolerably extensive; from abroad, however, they were limited, and the show of sam ples was small The demand, however, for most kinds, ruled inactive, yet very little change in the quotations can be noticed. Fine qualities of wheat have been in fair request Most kinds sold slowly, yet importers were firm, and late rates were fully supported Floating cargoes commanded full prices. Very little barley was on sale, and the trade was inactive for fine rates We had a fair supply of malting Monday's prices were fully maintained Malt was steady, and really fine oats were the turn dearer Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.

Arrivals this Week.—English wheat, 6030, barley 1 90 malt, 300; flour, 800 Irish oats, 1000. Foreign wheat, 1160; barley, 630; oats, 5000; flour, 2140 sacks, 41 casks.

English, Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 58s. to 77s; ditto white, 63s to 85s Norfolk and Suffolk red, 58s to 76s; ditto white, 62s to 84s Rye, 48s to 52s; Barley, 36s to 37s; malting ditto, 36s. to 38s; malting ditto, 38s to 42s Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 85s. to 91s; brown ditto 66s to 76s; Peas, grey, 36s to 38s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 36s to 38s Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 24s to 27s; ditto Scotch and Irish, 23s to 25s; ditto potato, 24s to 27s; ditto Dutch and Friesland, 24s to 27s; English and Irish flour, 45s to 47s per sack; ditto American, 40s to 42s per barrel.

Foreign.—A few samples of fine colour and in fine condition have been sold, but we have no sales to report. Canary seed is quite as dear as last week. Linseed, Mediterranean and Odessa 52s to 53s., Baltic, 52s to 53s., Calcutta, 56s to 57s., Egyptian, 48s to 49s., Black Sea, 48s to 49s., Hempseed, 42s. to 43s., Rapeseed, 42s to 43s per quarter Linseed, Mediterranean and Odessa 52s to 53s., Baltic, 52s to 53s., Calcutta, 56s to 57s., Egyptian, 48s to 49s., Black Sea, 48s to 49s., Hempseed, 42s. to 43s., Rapeseed, 42s to 43s per quarter Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £9 15s per ton; Foreign, £10 10s. to £10 15s per ton Canary, 56s. to 58s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of the 4lb. loaf in the metropolis are from 8d. to 10d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 9½d. per 4 lb. loaf

Imported Weekly Averages. Wheat, 77s. 8d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; oats, 28s. 6d.; rye, 48s. 8d.; beans, 42s. 9d.; peas, 43s. 4d

The Six Weeks' Averages, wheat, 78s. 5d.; barley 35s. 5d.; oats, 28s. 8d.; rye, 48s. 3d.; beans, 42s 10d.; peas, 43s. 7d

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 16s. 7; barley, 1; oats, 16,437; rye, 1230; beans, 3156; peas, 690 quarters

Flour.—The new from China has had very little effect upon our market, in which a steady business is doing, at full quotations. Common sound qualities, 32s. 6d. to 34s.; fine, 35s. to 37s.; superfine, 38s. to 40s per sack

Sugar.—All raw sugars continue in good request, and, in some instance, prices have to be advanced 6d. per cwt. Refined goods have sold slowly at 1-16th to 1-8th per cwt. Jan's Ale, 4s. 6d.; Mauritius, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per cwt Refined goods move off briskly at from 54s. to 55s. per cwt

Coffee.—Good ordinary Ceylon has found a ready sale at 57s to 58s per cwt. A other kinds of [illegible] have changed hands to a fair extent, at [illegible] per cwt. We have a firm demand for all kinds, at very full prices The stock is 10,000 tons less than last year.

Tea.—The public sales [illegible] in most kinds of both, but in no instance do we see prices generally are well supported The best sorts [illegible] to 1d. per lb. per cwt. We have an improved [illegible] and in quantity [illegible] per cwt Home and land are firm. Most other kinds of [illegible]

Tallow.—Our market has ruled steady, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold to a fair extent, at 67s. 6d. per cwt, and [illegible] per cwt. Town tallow is nominally [illegible]

Oils.—Linseed-oil has moved off slowly, at 33s. 6d. per cwt [illegible] rose in steady request, at full quotations. Turpentine is steady, at 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt Rape sold [illegible] 38s per cwt for spring

Spirits.—[illegible]

[illegible] to 10s. 10 [illegible] 21s 6d; Russell v Berton, 25s 3 [illegible] 27s. 6d Buddle's [illegible]

Hops (Friday). There is a large [illegible] and the demand [illegible] Mid [illegible] £90,000 to £100,000.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Monday).—The supply of beasts on to-day's market was but moderate in number and very defficient in quality; nevertheless the demand for all breeds of cattle was dull, at barely Monday's currency. We were scantily supplied with sheep, mostly in low condition. The market trade, however, ruled dull, at barely stationary prices. The show of Irish, English and foreign calves was rather extensive and the veal trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs. Pigs were steady, at late rates. Much corn was sold slowly, at from 2s. 4 to 2s 6 per 8 inch, including their small end

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s 2d; prime coarse oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdowns, 4s 8s to [illegible] calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s 10 [illegible] small porkers, 4s. 6d to 5s. 0d.; suckling calves, 28s. to 30s.; and quarter old ditto, to 38s. each. Total supply: beasts, 724; cows, 32; sheep, 6084; calves [illegible] Foreign beasts, 166; sheep, 80

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a slow sale for each and [illegible] case:—Inferior [illegible] to 3d to 4d; middling [illegible] 8d. to 3s. 10d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; middling ditto, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; prime ditto, 5s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d to 4s 6d ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. —

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. —

Dragoon Guards: Lieut J. Miller to be [illegible] 25th: Ensign W. M. Asadi to be Lieutenant [illegible] H. W. Troup to be Lieutenant

[illegible]

Lieutenant [illegible] Ensign J. Nicholl to be Lieutenant; Lieut. Hon. C. Lindsay to be Captain; Ensign C. Michel to be Lieutenant; Lieut. Adams and Lieut. Lathbury to be Captains; Ensign C. Astell-Sargood to be Adjutant

[illegible] Adjutant to be Assistant-Surgeon

With Lieut. J. W. Dimond to be Captain; Ensign W. J. Lewes to be Lieutenant

[illegible] Ensign S. S. Knox, from the 96th, to be Lieutenant

[illegible] C. F. Threlfold, to be Lieutenant

[illegible] Ensign G. Earle, to be Lieutenant

[illegible] 84th: R. Hethel, to be Ensign

With: H. Waynes to be Ensign

54th: Ensign W. Riggin to be Lieutenant

76th: C. W. Wiseley-worth to be Ensign

80th: G. W. Greene to be Ensign

82nd: Lieut. C. N. Bigge to be Captain; Ensign J. H. Linton to be Lieutenant, E. S. Lloyd to be Ensign

85th: Lieut. J. Atthorpe to be Captain

90th: Ensign Capt. A. J. Wilkinson to be Adjutant

91st: Ensign G. S. Watson, R. E. Austen, W. Hersh, F. Barker, F. W. Dave, to be Lieutenants; Ensign J. M. Mitchell to be Ensign

[illegible] to be Ensign

[illegible] Lieut to be Ensign

[illegible] James J. [illegible] Rhart, R. [illegible] E. Mance, L. [illegible] R. J. S. Carruthers, [illegible] Evans-Campbell to be Ensigns

[illegible] Lieut. John Alcock to be Captain; Ensign J. Tobler to be Lieutenant

1st West India Regiment: Quartermaster-Serg. J. M'Auley, A. A. James to be Ensigns, and Quartermaster-Serg. T. Kelly to be Quartermaster

[illegible]

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—Serg.-Major J. Granger, Quartermaster [illegible] to be Lieutenant

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT H. W Viner to be Paymaster

BRITISH LEGION.—2nd Regt Cavalry: Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. S. Jocelyn to be Major; Lieut. H. Hutchinson to be Captain 3rd Light Dragoons: Lieut. H. A. Jackson, to be Major. 4th Regt Light Dragoons: Lieut.-Col. W. Palmer to be Captain in the Army 1st Foot: Major W. Hardy to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. Palmer to be Captain in the Army 2nd Foot: Major W. Hardy to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. Palmer to be Captain in the Army 3rd Foot: Major W. Hardy to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. Palmer to be Captain in the Army 4th Foot: Major W. Hardy to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. Palmer to be Captain in the Army 5th Foot: Major W. Hardy to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. Palmer to be Captain in the Army 6th Foot: Major W. Hardy to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Col. W. 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AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Monday, October 8 and during the Week. The New and Successful Comedy of THE ASH WEDNESDAY, in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Reynolds, and the Company will appear. After which Two of the SPANISH DANCERS, Pepita and Manuel Perez, and their unequalled corypheés, who will appear in the PRETTY GIPSY and the ANDALUSIAN LOVE, and the ABBE in LOVE. After which on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last Nights, Mr. Buckstone Farce will appear in COLMAN'S [illegible] and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in a new Comedy, entitled LITTLE HENRI.

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ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE. UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS, AND SUCCESS IN EQUAL RATIO. MONDAY, and Every Evening at Eight o'Clock, Professor [illegible] extraordinary Illusions never exhibited in any other Theatre. Also a Musical Spectacle, Comedy, Farce, Extravaganza, and Ballet, every night the same person. MAGIC and MYSTERY, in Twelve Acts with continuous change of Incidents Every Evening—including the Startling Illusions of Secret Hanging. HALF-AN HOUR with the SPIRITS. Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven, commencement at Eight. Private Boxes £1 1s. 6d. and £1 1s., to be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal Librarians, Stalls, 5s. Lower Seats, 3s. Upper Boxes, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Money taken at the Box-office alone daily, from Eleven till Five, under the direction of Mr. Lawrence, jun. Grand Pandemonium Morning Performance on Saturday, October 6, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One.

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, [illegible] Strand. Stranger Boxes, 3s.; Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14 Regent [illegible] Lessee and Manager, Mr. [illegible]. Every Evening (in consequence of the WAR having induced the Proprietor to prepare the Exhibition on the Illustrations of the FALL of SEBASTOPOL, without closing the DIORAMA. The [illegible] Admission [illegible]

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night, at Nine o'clock, SAW and LION and AFRICA generally. Previous to every entertainment at 8 o'clock Admission 1s., Stalls 2s.; and the Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Five.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. Patron: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—The Sixth Course of Monday Evening Lectures by the Industrial Classes will commence on Monday, October 8th, at 8, with a Lecture by Jacob Bell, on the Adulterations of Food. Sir Henry Pott Bart., Rev. [illegible] Wm. Esq., F.R.S., Editor of the Builder, Dr. [illegible] Hon. F.R.S., Trevelyan Sharp, Esq., J. H. Pepper, Esq.; and G. Buckland, Esq., will lecture in this course.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK. [illegible] Open [illegible] Hanging Loops, and other [illegible] Lectures, Aquarium, Illustrations, and a pair of Hippopotami, together with an immense number of birds, Reptiles, Fish, and all the Newest Animals, [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM. The PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the Public on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m., and on Saturdays at 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. The Admission is 1s., on Saturdays 2s. 6d., on Monday, when the Admission is 5s.; closing each day at 6 p.m. Tickets for Admission and Conveyance by Railway, may be obtained at the Railway Terminus, Tooley-street, at [illegible] Trains run from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station at 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12 p.m., returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day and evening.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the Application of Mineralogy to the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens, and commence on Friday, October 5, at Nine o'clock in the morning. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

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[illegible] PICTURE TIMES, for SATURDAY, [illegible] Contents and Critical Illustrated Paper—Sebastopol—Scenes in the Crimea—Bombarding Brilliant [illegible] Fall of

THE REDAN AT SUNRISE, SEPTEMBER 9.—REMOVING THE WOUNDED.—SKETCHED BY F. A. GOODALL.—(SEE PAGE 410.)

MARSHAL PELISSIER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MARSHAL PELISSIER.

[A copious Memoir of this distinguished Soldier appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 16th of June last. The following remarks upon his career, from the pen of a Correspondent, will, at the present time, be read with additional interest.]

It is a common doctrine that Fortune plays a great part in war, and that she bestows her favourites to the surprise, and bears them proudly away on the tide of victory. But whatever share the fickle goddess may have in the [illegible] campaigns, it is certain that the heroes who win fame, if not [illegible] are the hardy, the daring, the unselfish, the laborious. If we look [illegible] annals of the last [illegible] we shall be able to find [illegible] whose [illegible] any reputation that [illegible]. If we investigate the [illegible] services of those who carried off the [illegible] as well as the [illegible] we will be found that they deserved [illegible] they won. It is in giving opportunities that "fortune favours the brave." Some must be taken and others left. Among the highly favoured of fortune in the war is Aimable Jean Jacques Pelissier, the Commander in Chief of the French Army in the Crimea.

Marshal Pelissier is said to be of Irish descent. There live now at Waterford certain Palissers who claim him as their relative; and it is credibly stated that Pelisser, a Limerick man, was his grandfather. Thus, besides the natural tendency to arms, inherent in him by virtue of his French blood, he was perhaps impelled to follow the profession of a soldier by some of the stirrings of that vivacious temperament which distinguishes the people of Ireland. In following out that career of his choice, like many other promising young officers of the French army, who are now leaders in the Crimea, Pelissier found in the warfare of Algeria the means of earning, not only promotion but distinction. He soon fell under the searching gaze of Marshal Bugeaud, who remarked in him that energy, dash, and iron will which has since been tempered by experience. In that sanguinary and searching school of war, young Pelissier, the junior of the gallant officers who brought it to an end, rose gradually to the rank of Colonel. He was not, like Lamoricière, St. Arnaud, and Cavaignac, a Zouave officer; but, like Changarnier and Bedeau, he shone in the front of the officers of the Line regiments. Bugeaud was not, certainly, a mild warrior. He did not deal with the Kabyles and Arabs in a gingerly fashion; and it was during his command that Pelissier, catching some of his master's ferocity, committed that act which stains his otherwise fair fame—the well-known destruction of the Arabs, with their wives and children, in the caves of Dahra.

It is quite probable, however, that the massacre at Dahra did not in the least bar Pelissier's advance. Marshal Bugeaud was not the man to be frightened at a trifle himself; and surely the Government of Louis Philippe, which feared more the liberation of Abd-el-Kader than the breaking of its pledged word, was not the Government to look askance upon Colonel Pelissier; and so forward in his career went the brave Colonel; and when the leading Generals—Changarnier, Bedeau, Cavaignac, Lamoricière—left Algeria to mingle in the turmoil of the Revolution, Colonel Pelissier, left behind, was among the ablest men there, and he became in succession General of Brigade, General of Division (1850), and, finally, Governor-General of Algeria *ad interim*. From this post he was called to the East; but before he left Algeria he illustrated his command by a series of successful operations against the tribes in insurrection, including the siege of Laghouat, in 1852—a siege prosecuted with conspicuous vigour, and affording another name to the fine roll which illustrates the history of the Zouaves. It was during the period that Pelissier was fighting his way to fame that so many of the other generals now in the Crimea were winning their spurs: M'Mahon, Morris, Herbillon, Camou, Bourbaki, Bosquet, and a host besides. The latter part of the command exercised by General Pelissier in Algeria was passed in peace, distinguished by the energy and the wisdom of his rule. For his many services in that province, and the final one of Laghouat, Pelissier received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Early in the spring he went out to the Crimea, and took the command of the First Division, posted at that time on the extreme left of the attack carried on by the French against the town front. New energy seemed infused into the siege operations soon after his arrival. The bombardment was renewed on the 9th April: between that date and the middle of May, mainly through the resolution of Pelissier, the French attack on the left was pressed forward; and in succession the outworks, or rifle-pits, in front of the Flagstaff and Central Bastions, were carried. It was about this time that the Allied Generals decided on the first expedition to Kertch. A large body of troops embarked, and had reached the rendezvous, when they were recalled by General Canrobert. Whether the irresolution here displayed arose from that shrinking from responsibility that always characterised Canrobert, or whether the recall was ordered in obedience to definite views from home, is not known; but it is singular that the resignation of Canrobert, and the appointment of Pelissier, followed rapidly on the abandonment of the first expedition. Certain, however, it is, that within a week of its debarkation, General Canrobert ceased to command the French army.

It was on the 16th May that General Pelissier was formally invested with the command. The reader will recognise his presence by the rate of events. After the outworks on the west front had been carried, the enemy, feeling himself circumscribed, made a great effort to convert an open space at the head of the Quarantine Harbour into a great *place d'armes*, whence he might break in at pleasure on the French trenches. With his customary energy, Pelissier ordered the storming of the works; but the resistance was so great, and the attack carried on under the very ramparts of the place, that it cost the French two midnight combats before they could drive the enemy out of his position. But, when accomplished, the work was well done: the French were no more troubled with sorties in that quarter. Matters now went on at a great pace. On the 24th the Allies occupied the Straits of Kertch; on the 28th, under the immediate supervision of Pelissier, the French and Sardinians seized the line of the Tchernaya. In the meantime the approaches were pushed on with vigour against the Mamelon, and the French Commander had made up his mind to have that outwork, saying "If it cost ten men, it must be taken: and if it cost ten hundred, still we must have it!" On the 7th June, after a week of bombardment, the French—led by Bosquet and Camou—went up the steep of the Mamelon, in beautiful style, just before sundown, and in a few minutes the place was their own. "They went in like a clever pack of foxhounds," was the remark of an English officer. On the same day the French also carried the redoubts on Mount Sapoune, and the English the Quarries. Resolved not to let the grass grow, the impetuous Pelissier eagerly and confidently pressed on the [illegible] and on the night of the morning of the Mamelon he was ready to assault the Malakoff. But this time he was premature. Our readers may remember the 18th June, and its sanguinary and fruitless result. A mistaken signal led to an attack in detail: the troops had to traverse a wide space; neither the guns in the earthworks nor on board the shipping, were really silenced; the Allies were hurled back with great loss. From that time it was determined to get as close to the enemy's lines as possible, before the next attempt was made to storm. We need follow the story no further: the Allies have been successful, after a long interval of seeming inaction; but the vigour which, in one short month, Pelissier imparted to the operations of the French army, shows abundantly the kind of stuff he is made of; and the Emperor, on the morrow of the capture of Sebastopol, justly converted Pelissier into a Marshal of France.

In this campaign in the Crimea, Marshal Pelissier has exhibited the character he won in Algeria. He is at once cool and impetuous capable of great patience, in the pursuit of [illegible] and endowed with that unshakable decision of character and military dash which is so popular in the French army. The great industry of the first month of his command testifies to his activity; and the six weeks of patient labour which preceded the 18th of June, conclusively that he can wait and labour for a triumph, as well as win one out of hand. And that he is generous, is shown by two recent incidents—he gave the whole credit of the victory on the Tchernaya, so far as the French were concerned, not to himself but to General Herbillon; and he named first of all Bosquet and McMahon as the leaders who had won the Malakoff. When "dash" surprised Lord Raglan in the exercise of his command, Canrobert Pelissier wrote in an order of the day:—

> "I who knew Lord Raglan, who knew the history of that noble and pure life—all of services rendered to his country—who witnessed his lofty attitude in the days of Arma and Inkermann—who recall the calm and noble grandeur of his character during this rough and memorable campaign—a man of heart, in short, will deplore the loss of such a man: a companion in arms whose cordial spirit I loved, whose virtues it admired, and whose frank and courteous assistance it was always sure of."

Marshal Pelissier is worthy of the brave troops he commands, and will, no doubt, do yet more in this war with Russia to serve his country and amplify the glory of his name.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE correspondence between the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England, relative to the payment of the Dividends, of which some fragments, appeared at broken intervals, is now published in full, and we are enabled to form a decided opinion on the whole controversy. The point in dispute lies in a nutshell, but it has been deemed advisable to obtain the legal opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General on behalf of the Crown, and those of Sir F. Kelly and Mr. Roundell Palmer on that of the Bank. The privileged Corporation in Threadneedle-street acts as an agent to Government in paying the Dividends: for the performance of which duty it receives a liberal compensation; the Executive is bound to provide it with the means, and in case there should be a deficiency in the Exchequer, the Legislature has invested the Treasury with power to raise money by bills, to be discounted by the Bank of England. It has hitherto been the practice, arising from the interpretation of certain Acts of Parliament, for the Chief Cashier of the Bank to receive in one payment the *whole* amount of Dividends on a day specified in those Acts; and the question submitted to Counsel was, whether the practice was strictly binding on the Treasury? Mr. Gladstone asserts that it may be quite reasonable when the funds of the Exchequer are ample, but that it may become very unreasonable when they are low, as, in the latter case, Government would have to borrow from the Bank, and pay interest on Exchequer Bills. It is an observed fact that the Dividends are never wholly paid on the exact day that they become due, many fundholders not making an immediate demand; and Mr. Gladstone argues that, provided provision be made from day to day, so that no public creditor is delayed in recovering his claim, the polity of the statutes is satisfied; and in that view the Crown Lawyers concur. On the other hand, the advisers of the Bank have arrived at an opposite conclusion:—

> To introduce (say they) the practice of issuing and paying to the Bank of England the amount of the half-yearly Dividend, not on one day and in one sum (as appointed by the Acts of Parliament creating the Stock), but at different times after the appointed day, and in such sums from time to time as the Commissioners of the Treasury may deem sufficient to keep the Bank of England in cash, against the probable demands of fundholders when they actually apply for their dividends, would be, in our opinion, more than a formal departure from the course authorised and prescribed by the statutes; it would be to derogate in a substantial point from the *security* given by the Legislature to the fundholders for punctuality in the payment of their dividends, and it would be to place the Bank in a position of great embarrassment between the public interests intrusted to them on the one hand and their own private responsibilities on the other. Neither the Government nor the Bank have, under the existing statutes, any legal right or power to give one fundholder (in the same stock) any preference or priority whatever above another; and the Bank are under no legal obligation to pay any dividend to any body until they have received from the Government a sum to enable them to pay all the Dividends to every body entitled. Money not sufficient for the payment of the whole Dividend is not legally *applicable* in the hands of the Bank to the payment of any part of it; the law does not suppose or provide for the case of a partial payment on account either *to* the Bank or *by* the Bank.

This opinion concludes with advising the Bank, whenever the Commissioners of the Treasury fail in making the payment of the whole amount of any half-yearly Dividend in one payment, to make a representation to the First Minister, that he may submit the matter to Parliament. The Crown Lawyers were called upon to reply to this opinion, and we subjoin some paragraphs, giving their view of the subject:—

> The relation between the Government and the Bank is subordinate to the relation between the Government and the fundholder; and it seems absurd to us to hold (as is in effect done by the opinion before us) that the statutes have created a greater obligation or liability on the part of the Government to the Bank than exists between the Government and the public creditor. But this would be the consequence if, as the Bank insists, the Government is bound to borrow money of the Bank before that money can be required for the public creditor. The obligation of the Government is to pay the fundholders as and when they apply to the Bank for such payments; and it is sufficient if it provides the Bank in due time with the means of making such payment. The Bank, in like manner, is not bound (as a literal interpretation of the statutes would import) to find and pay the fundholder on the appointed day, but wait until he comes for his dividend. That all the fundholders should apply for, and receive, their dividends on the day on which they become due, is a practical impossibility. The construction contended for by the Bank is one not suggested by any public convenience, but directed solely to its individual advantage. The Bank has stipulated for, and receives, a specific remuneration for the service it performs. But it is now seeking, in addition to this proper payment, to obtain, by means of a literal interpretation of the Acts of Parliament, the indirect advantage of compelling the Government to borrow the money of itself, under the guise of enabling it to pay the public creditor before such money can by possibility be required for that purpose.

Setting aside all legal quibbles and verbal technicalities, this last sentence hits the nail on the head and clenches it. Yes, it is quite true—a joint-stock company, most unjustly privileged, and which has grown up to be what it is by enjoying the most odious monopoly, is seeking to extort additional gain for its own shareholders at the expense of the public tax-payer. What spirit of cupidity inspires this Corporation, which flourishes under the deceptive misnomer of the Bank of England? Are not its notes, which have no more intrinsic value than the notes of any other joint-stock company, declared legal tender, in defiance of every principle of free trade? And when panic has arisen, involving the prostration of merchants, manufacturers, shipowners, and private banks, is it not an historical fact that, when danger has approached the Bank of England, the law has been suspended in its favour, to rescue it from the ruin in which other establishments have been involved? Common gratitude for innumerable favours received ought to have dissuaded the Directors from haggling about the legal interpretation of a statute, with no other object than to enhance their own gains.

The opportunity is convenient for making some brief observations on the monetary relations between the Government and the Bank. The prerogative of making money, that noble privilege of making legal tender, has long since been transferred from the Crown to that privileged Corporation. When the Treasury is deficient, and compelled to borrow, it calls into existence those instruments which are called Exchequer Bills, which are not a legal tender, neither are they convertible into gold on demand. They are simply documents drawn in anticipation of a future revenue to be derived from accruing receipts of Customs, Excise, and other sources of taxation. They possess no intrinsic value, but derive a conventional value from the authority of the State which puts them into circulation, and may be assimilated to long-dated bills drawn by the Government, and impliedly accepted by the whole body of the people, charged upon the whole of their property to the last shilling and the last acre. They are, therefore, rather [illegible] in the highest sense of the term. But be it well observed, [illegible] presented them [illegible] had been [illegible] such reason [illegible] the Sovereign [illegible] lodged [illegible] its notes [illegible] security, the security of the [illegible] highest value [illegible] embodied in the Exchequer Bill [illegible] face of it: but something more [illegible] system. The Bank charges interest for the [illegible], and that interest becomes a tax on the property [illegible] of the country, which goes into the coffers of the Public Treasury. This is just what the Bank wanted to do with Mr. Gladstone, and we give him credit for resisting the extortion; but we are surprised that a gentleman of his analytical and reflective mind should swallow the camel while he strains at the gnat. His objection is to pay interest on Exchequer Bills for some few days; but why pay at all? Some eighty years have elapsed since Adam Smith observed of this system of anticipating taxes, that "like an improvident spendthrift, whose pressing occasions will not allow him to wait for the regular payment of his revenue, the State is in the constant practice of *borrowing of its own factors and agents, and of paying interest for the use of its own money*."

An Exchequer Bill entitles A B, or order, to one hundred or one thousand pounds, as the case may be, with interest, payable out of the first aids or supplies to be granted in the next Session of Parliament; and this bill is to be current and pass in any of the public revenues, aids, taxes, or supplies, or at the receipt of Exchequer at Westminster, after the 5th day of April next. Such is the formula. It is legally competent to any person holding an Exchequer Bill to tender it in payment of taxes; and such was the practice when they were first issued in 1696 by Mr. Montague, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. At that time they were small in amount, being for sums of £10 and upwards, and thus they easily passed into commerce, and discharged the ordinary functions of money. At present the lowest Exchequer Bill represents £100, and they run as high as £1000; hence they do not pass into commerce, and are rarely, if ever, tendered in payment of taxation. Now we would ask Mr. Gladstone if any sound reason exists why we should not restore the practice of Mr. Montague, and issue small bills, even for £5? Suppose this was done, and the interest upon them abolished, would not the Chancellor of the Exchequer become independent of the Bank, and would not the country save a large annual amount of taxes? No doubt about it can exist. We now pay interest for receiving an inferior for a superior security, the commercial notes of the Bank for the Imperial bills of the nation, as if the relation of subject and Sovereign were inverted, and the Bank Directors were the Government, the Government a body of subalterns acting under the Bank, and by its favour and permission. If any of our readers think this statement overcharged, let them bear in mind that the Bank on various occasions has threatened to refuse advances to the Treasury—a state of humiliation positively disgraceful, but of which we could give many proofs. Let one suffice. The following reply to an application for pecuniary aid was made on the 6th July, 1814:—

> Resolved, that the application contained in the said letter be complied with; but, that in consequence of the [illegible] which have been made from time to time against the enormous and unprecedented amount of the advances of the Bank to Exchequer Bills, this Court entertains such substantial objections to a further increase, that it would most decidedly refuse the present application, if it were not apprehended that it would involve the very serious embarrassment by it. In assenting, therefore, thus reluctantly to the accommodation required, the Chancellor directed to acquaint the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for their guidance, that [illegible] manner, and expects such arrangements to be [illegible] every considerable reduction of these advances.

Why does not the State secure itself against the contingency of such degradation? There can be no difficulty in the matter; for if Exchequer Bills are good security to the shareholders of the Bank of England, they are good security to the whole body of the people; and, provided they are sufficiently small in amount to pass current in sales and purchases, the Government would never have occasion to borrow of the privileged Corporation. Besides, what right has a Minister of the Crown to demand from the Bank notes exchangeable into gold at Mint prices in return for large Exchequer Bills which are not so exchangeable? Now that Mr. Gladstone is out of office, and has leisure to meditate on monetary science more deeply than he seems hitherto to have done, let him turn his attention from *sums* of money to *principles* of money; and, instead of haggling about the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, make himself master of that system which would save every Minister of interest on Exchequer Bills, and render the Treasury independent of a joint-stock company.

POPULAR FEELING IN SWEDEN.—In celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, all the students of the University of Upsala assembled in the evening of the day on which the news arrived on the great square of that city with flags and banners, and, accompanied by masses of the people, proceeded in a grand procession, singing at the same time patriotic songs, to the monument of Gustavus the Great, in the Wood of Odin. On their arrival they sang the patriotic song composed by Battiger on the occasion of the Battle of Leipsic, in honour of Gustavus Adolphus, celebrated as the champion of Protestantism. They then, in chorus with uncovered heads, after which [illegible] ascended the pedestal of the monument and [illegible] has [illegible] hearers that the Allies were fighting on behalf of justice, freedom, and civilisation. The address, which was listened to with the most decorous silence, was scarcely finished when the most deafening shouts broke out from the assembled multitude, and gave sufficient proof how sincerely the sentiments expressed found a corresponding sympathy in the [illegible] with several hearty cheers were given for the [illegible] Russia, Emperor Nicholas's Finnish popular song, "Our Land," [illegible] was sung in chorus by the inspired populace, and the [illegible] of the Swedish national hymn concluded the imposing ceremony.

THE RUSSIAN ORGAN COMING DOWN A LITTLE.—*Le Nord*, the Brussels Russian organ, in its number for Sunday, has considerably modified its views as to the position of the Russian Commander in the Crimea. It is no longer so very positive that Prince Gortschakoff will not be compelled to evacuate the Northern forts; nevertheless, it puts a good face upon such a contingency. "People," says the Russian organ, "are everywhere occupied with events which have arisen in the Crimea. Everyone, strategist, or not, has his own little plan of the campaign; some make the Russian Commander-in-Chief the victim of the peninsula, others [illegible] confess that we have not the slightest knowledge in the world [illegible] be done; but we believe that considerations on the north are directly [illegible] by the Allied forces, the [illegible] upon them with effect. On the other hand, we also believe that, if Prince Gortschakoff seems irresolute to move the troops under his command to some other point, it will do so without doubt by the triumphal ones which will issue from the enemy, should it [illegible] to remain in the position which he occupies at the latest dates."

A NATIONAL OPERA.

It would seem that we now have a reasonable prospect of the formation of a National Opera—that desideratum so long and so vainly sought. The recent great improvement in our commercial law, the establishment of the principle of limited liability in trading partnerships, has afforded a facility for the accomplishment of this object, which never before existed. A number of gentlemen who, as artists and as lovers of art, are interested in the success of the English stage, have joined for the creation of a "National Opera Company," under the provisions of the Act of Parliament for limiting the liability of subscribers, and have put forth a prospectus of their plan. The capital is £10,000, in a thousand shares of £10 each. A deposit of £5 on each share is to be made on allotment, and it is considered that the sum produced by such deposits will be sufficient to carry on the management of the theatre without further calls. "The promoters of this undertaking," says the prospectus, "viewing the state of the Lyrical Drama in England as compared with that of even the smallest Continental principality, propose to establish a permanent English Opera for the performance of works of British Composers, and of such Foreign Operas as may seem most appropriate for the English stage. One of the great objects sought to be obtained is the employment of native talent; and the promoters feel that the progress of musical taste and education in this country warrants the belief that the time has now arrived for commencing so desirable and important an undertaking." A provisional agreement has been entered into for a lease of the Lyceum Theatre. It is proposed that the season shall consist of forty weeks, that there be six representations per week, and that the prices for admission shall be—stalls, 8s.; dress circle, 5s.; upper boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery stalls, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; and private boxes, £3 3s., £2 12s. 6d., £2 2s., and £1 11s. 6d. An annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the close of every season, and will be convened by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and morning papers; at this meeting a full statement of the audited accounts, and of the pecuniary condition of the company will be presented by the committee of management.

Such are the principal features of the scheme. It is feasible in itself, and derives additional weight from the names of the persons engaged in it. The Duke of Leinster, John Benjamin Heath, and Augustus Walter Arnold, Esqs., are to act as trustees; the auditors are Messrs. Thomas Oliphant, and J. Daff; and the Committee of Management consists of Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Henry Blagrove, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and Mr. A. B. Vyse—all gentlemen of judgment and experience. Mr. Mellon is named as the conductor, and Mr. Blagrove as leader of the orchestra.

The enterprise has thus begun under very favourable auspices. Besides the advantage derived from the new law of limited liability, another circumstance has opportunely occurred to remove one of the chief obstacles to the plan—the great difficulty of finding a locality. Of all the theatres in London the Lyceum is the best adapted to the purpose. It was originally opened, one-and-twenty years ago, as "the English Opera-house;" and as the English Opera-house we hope it will now be opened again. Its situation is good, its acoustical properties are excellent, and its size is quite sufficient for any legitimate object; for we do not desire that, on our musical stage, music should give way to spectacle and ballet.

We must observe, however, that there are "rocks ahead" of this establishment, on which, unless carefully avoided, there is no small danger of splitting. Of these the most perilous are the jarring claims of composers and performers. Experience has shown us how very difficult it is, even for well-meaning and worthy people, to be perfectly disinterested in their views—entirely unbiassed by any sense of personal advantage; and how often we delude ourselves into the belief that what is our advantage is also the advantage of the public. Under the phrase "encouragement of native talent" there may lurk a host of selfish feelings unknown even to those who harbour them. The encouragement of native talent is a good and legitimate object—an object to be pursued under just limitations. But how liable must an artist be to confound in his own mind, and unconsciously to himself, the idea of "native talent" with that of "my talent," and to think that *his* talent is not preferred, that native talent is neglected! An artist who has a voice in the production of works of art ought to be candid and dispassionate almost beyond human nature. He ought to be profoundly impressed with one great consideration, and should act upon it with perfect singleness of spirit—that the question is not at all between native and foreign, but between more or less excellent, and that the superior work must be preferred, no matter for the country of its birth. And the same candour—the same abnegation of all personal predilection—must govern his mind in every question between his own works and those of his countrymen, or between his countrymen when in competition with each other. How rarely do poor mortals reach such a sublime pitch of virtue! And yet the life or death of a national opera depends on its attainment.

Then, with regard to the performers: and here we encounter a problem of still greater difficulty. It is notorious that the vanities, the caprices, the jealousies, and, above all, the exorbitant exactions of actors and singers, have contributed more than all other causes put together, to the decay of the English stage and the utter ruin of its musical branch. Against all this sort of thing the managers of the National Opera must make a manful resolute stand. They must prescribe to themselves a certain course of action, and firmly abide by it. They must put an end to all reliance upon stars. In forming their company they must look to its completeness and efficiency *as a body*. They must obtain the highest talent that their means can command; and the terms they offer must be in due proportion to the various degrees of talent they require. But they must refuse to allow that *any individual whatever* is indispensable, and must be had at any price. They must themselves determine what they can afford without crippling their resources and impoverishing other branches of the establishment; and if a popular performer, pluming himself on his supposed *invincibleness*, make an unreasonable demand, they must beg to be excused, and look elsewhere. They may be assured they will have the support of the public, and ultimately the concurrence of the performers themselves.

We must further remark that the term "National Opera" is not to be taken in a narrow, exclusive sense. An English opera is to be understood, not as an opera composed by an English musician and represented by English performers, but an opera in the English language, and suitable to an English audience. This, we observe, is admitted in the prospectus, in so far as regards composers, and must also be admitted in regard to performers. A fine actor or singer, who speaks our language with propriety, is not to be rejected because he is an Italian or a German. Let all attention be paid to the claims of British talent; but let this be done by opening a fair field of competition, and not by an invidious system of exclusion. It is by uniformly giving a free welcome to the talent of Italy and Germany, that the National Opera of France has risen to be the greatest musical stage in the world.

Believing that the intelligent gentlemen who have embarked in this interesting enterprise, will establish it on a sound and liberal foundation, we give it our best wishes, and have sanguine hopes of its success.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXPOSITOR (George Virtue and Co).—When a fashionable tourist pays a flying visit to Rome or Athens, without having previously studied their history, or made himself acquainted with their arts, antiquities, and phases of civilisation, he returns home but little wiser than when he commenced his journey. The majority of visitors to the Crystal Palace are in a position similar to that of the uninformed traveller; their senses are dazzled, but their stock of knowledge is not much increased. To judge aright of that remarkable building it ought to be regarded as a school of instruction and a temple of art. It records the rise, progress, and fall of mighty kingdoms, whose monuments are re-produced within its walls. The spectator there beholds, collected and classified under one magnificent roof, the products of human labour and ingenuity wrought in almost every clime, and ranging from almost the earliest periods of a dim tradition to the latest inventions of modern times. Yet among the vast numbers who repair to Sydenham, how few there are conversant with the history of Assyria and Egypt, of Greece and Rome, or of the Moorish and Byzantine Empires. But, without some general acquaintance with these once powerful, but now fallen nations, the mutilated sculptures, the architectural paintings, and other signs of their extinguished civilisation, can convey but little instruction, and afford but a trivial gratification. The several Glass-books, excellent as they are, are too limited in size to afford ample historical narrative, and altogether inadequate for pictorial illustration. These two defects the *Crystal Palace Expositor* aims at supplying. The monthly numbers already published, at the low price of one shilling each, display considerable research; and, as the best test of accuracy, the original authorities are quoted in support of facts and opinions. The engravings are executed in a very finished style, and the paper and print are excellent. When the volume is completed it will be permanently useful as a work of reference; and while in course of publication it may be consulted with advantage by intending visitors to the Palace for those fine Courts already described, and also by those who are unable to take a trip to Sydenham.

THE REGISTRATION.—The Conservative Land Society has this year been again successful in establishing the claims for the freehold franchise on behalf of its members, both in Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. T., M. P., SIGMA, and others.—The Solution of Problem 905, as amended in Enigma 939 in the Number for Sept. 15th, is as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 2nd (ch)	R to Q 5th, or (a)	4. Kt takes Kt P	Anything
2. Q to K B sq	R takes Q, or (b)	5. Kt to K 6th—Mate	
3. Kt to K 5th	R takes B		

(a) 1. P to Q 5th | 2. Kt takes Kt | R takes P
2. Q to K 6th | R to Q 8th | 4. Kt to Q Kt 6th
(If he play R takes Q Kt P, then follows 3 Q | And Mate next move
takes R, &c.)

(b) 2. Q takes R | P to Q Kt 7th | 4. Q takes Q
3. Q takes R | P to Queen | And Mates next move.

K. Arkell.—Both solutions were all wrong; and were, therefore, unnoticed.

J. Lyons.—Enigma 942 place the Black Pawn which stands at Q 7th to Q B 7th, and then Mate can only be given under four moves.

E. J. L.—You may claim a second Queen, or any other piece you choose. 2. You may, in this case mentioned, have a second Bishop of the same colour.

ADAM.—The Gentleman lived to a very advanced age. Le Bourdonnais died when only forty-three.

A. G., Liverpool.—You must either have set the men up wrongly or be ignorant of the notation. Our Solution is perfectly correct. White checks with his Q at K Kt 3rd, Black must move to Q 4th. How is he to be checked? With what piece? White can adopt a very clever *coup de repos* of 2. R to Q Kt 8th, and mates by force in two more moves.

A. Z.—We can take no notice of you, now mate is to be effected in five moves by the course of any two moves named. Leave out the position once more attentively.

J. W. and C. S., Bala.—Try 1. Q to Q 3rd (ch); and, if Black move 1. K to K 5th, follow with 2. B to Q B 5th, &c. Instead of 1. K to K 3rd, he play R to Q B 3rd, then move 2. Kt to Q 8th, &c.

S. J. S.—The two games and will be found in Chess Players' Chronicle, which, owing to the paucity of communications received, will shortly be extended to sixty-four pages.

W. H. B.—Always send early in the week and your communications will be sure of attention.

C. W. Sunbury.—Your regular is given above. It begins with Q to Q 3rd (ch).

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 901, by Sigma, Tyro, Miles, M. P., Omicron, R. W., F. R. S., C. W., Sunbury; D. D., J. P., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 903, by Mario, Albert, T. M. P., Scrub, C. W., Sunbury, F. M., Tyro, and Omicron, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Peregrine, Alpha, M. P., Excelsior, G. W., C. W., Sunbury, Tyro, C. P., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 906.

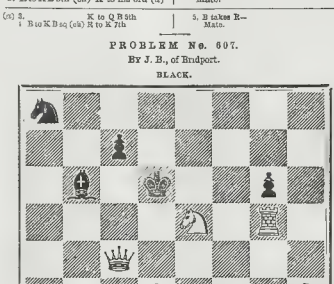
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)	P takes Kt	4. Kt to Q 4th	K to Q 2nd
2. K to Q B 2nd	K to Q 4th	5. B to Q B 6th—	
3. B to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd (*a*)	Mate.	

(a) 3. K to Q B 5th | 3. B takes R—
If Black send early in the week and your communications will be sure of attention.
1. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch) | Mate.

PROBLEM No. 907.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A brilliant skirmish between Mr. MCDONNELL and Mr. G. WALKER—the former giving the odds of the K Kt.*

(Remove White's K Kt from the board.)

WHITE. (Mr. McD.)	BLACK. (Mr. G. W.)	WHITE. (Mr. McD.)	BLACK (Mr. G. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to K 5th	K Kt to Q 4th (*b*)
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. Kt to K 4th	K B to Q B 2nd
3. P to Q Kt 4th	K B takes Q Kt P	15. Q B to Q R3rd (*c*)	P takes P
4. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q R 4th	16. K P takes P	P to Q Kt 4th
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	17. Q to her B 2nd (*d*)	Q Kt to Q 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Q R to K sq	Q Kt to his 3rd
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	19. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	B takes Kt
8. P to K B 4th	Q B to K 3rd	20. P takes B (dis. ch)	K to B sq
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd	21. P to Q 7th (dis ch)	Kt to K 2nd
10. B to Q 4th	Q B to Q B 5th (*a*)	22. B takes Kt (ch)	Q takes B
11. R to K B sq	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. B takes Q,	
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q R 4th	And wins.	

(a) He should have sought rather to develop his forces. Such an attack as this is premature, and loses time.

(b) He might have taken the adverse Kt without danger, we believe—*e. g.*:—

13.	B takes Kt	15. B takes B	P to Q Kt 4th
14. R takes B (best)	Q to Q 4th	&c., &c.	

(c) White plays all the rest of the game very cleverly.

(d) This *coup de repos* is well timed, for Black with all his forces is powerless to avert, through he may see, the coming danger.

* These odds were given of course during the menage of Mr. W.'s play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 944.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at K B sq, Kts at Q B 2nd and Q Kt 3rd, Ps at K Kt 2nd and Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q R 5th; Ps at K R 7th, K Kt 6th, Q 4th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 4th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 945.—By Dirto.

White: K sq, Q 6th, B at K Kt 7th; Ps at K 6th, Q 7th, Q B 4th, and Q R 6th.
Black: K at Q sq; Ps at K 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 2nd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 946.—By E. B. C., Hoboken.

White: K at Q R 4th, Q at K B 3rd, R at K B 5th, Ps at K Kt 5th and Q R 7th, Kt at Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at Q 6th, Rs at K sq and Q B sq, B at K 4th, Kts at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 2nd, Ps at K B 2nd.
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 947.—By an AMATEUR.

White. K at K B 2nd, R at Q R sq, Kt at Q 2nd
Black: K at K R 7th, B at Q Kt 6th, P at Q B 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

AUSTRIA ON THE DANUBE.—Political speculators hold that Austria ought to be summoned by the Western Powers to assist them in rendering the navigation of the Lower Danube perfectly free; but the present state of things probably suits her very well. Russia has promised not to interrupt the navigation of the Lower Danube as long as the German Confederation does not meddle in the war, and consequently the neutral Powers enjoy a monopoly of the trade with the Principalities. Austria has always talked loudly of caring for her own interests, and it is therefore not very likely that she will assist in driving the Russians from the left bank of the Danube, in order that the French may be able to introduce their silks, and the English their cotton goods, into the Principalities. Total almost all the carrying trade is in the hands of the Greeks, Austrians, Prussians, and Hanoverians, we are by the official returns.—*Letter from Vienna.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant, during their visit to Paris, will reside at the Palace of St. Cloud.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha quitted Paris on Saturday last. His Royal Highness proceeds to Coblentz, where the King of Prussia appears to be assembling a Congress of the Princes of the minor German States.

The King of Belgium has created eighteen of the most distinguished physicians in his kingdom Knights of the Order of Leopold.

The Queen of Spain was to return to the capital on the 30th ult. She is convalescent. The Ministry continues to enjoy her Majesty's entire confidence.

The *Opinione* of Turin, in mentioning the appointment of General Wimpffen to the Directorship of War at Naples, states that he has a brother who is a General in the Russian army, and that he is well known for his philo-Russian opinions.

During the past few days, Mr. Crawfurd, M.P., Mr. Baxter, M.P., and Mr. Dunlop, M.P., have addressed the several constituencies at Inverary, Montrose, and Greenock. All of them spoke in favour of an active prosecution of the war.

The King of Greece still insists on the retirement of Kalergi. MM. Mercier and Wyse have referred home for instructions. They demand guarantees from the King.

The *New York Herald* announces, on the authority of its Washington correspondent, that General Hunt is said to be the successor of Mr. Bulwer at the Court of St. James's.

The young officer, Baron Meyendorff, who was recently killed at the side of Prince Gortschakoff, was the son of the statesman who was Minister at Vienna before Prince Gortschakoff came, and consequently nephew to Count Buol, the Austrian Minister.

The wife and family of Santa Anna passed through Louisville on the 14th ult., *en route* to New York. Santa Anna himself was expected shortly to follow.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that M. de Prokesch is much pleased with the friendly reception he has met with at the French Court, and in particular from the Emperor of the French.

The late Colonel Campbell has left the sum of £500 for the purpose of building a school in his native village of Furnighay, and a further sum of £2500 as a perpetual endowment.

The *Espana* announces the death of Donna Isabella Maria, who was Regent of Portugal from 1826 to 1828.

Prince Czartoryski has arrived at Constantinople.

General Prim has been appointed Captain-General of Grenada.

The *Warsaw Courier* relates that a man has been condemned to hard labour for quitting the Greek Church and joining another Christian sect.

A meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Feargus O'Connor has been held in Glasgow, to consider the propriety of endeavouring to erect a monument in Scotland to the deceased gentleman.

Owing to the scarcity of brandy, required for the use of the army, the Russian Government has ordered its admission free of import duty to the Governments of Ekaterinoslaw, Kherson, Taurida, and Bessaraba.

A placard issued by the proprietor of one of the Sunderland singing saloons, invites the public to come and satisfy themselves, that the music is fitted "to soothe the savage soul."

The railway from Barcelona to Tarrasa, forming part of the line from the former town to Saragossa, will be opened towards the end of this month.

The magistrates of both North and South Shields have determined to entirely withdraw the spirit licenses from the public-houses that have had music saloons in them during the year.

A man named Vriezon, of Dimxperle, near Diest, in Belgium, caused a few days ago the birth of his twenty-fifth child to be registered.

Mr. Bates, the late town-clerk of Belfast, has died of a broken-heart, it is stated, in consequence of the law proceedings carried on against the bankrupt Corporation of that unfortunate city.

The loss of life from snake-bites in Scinde has become so serious that Government has taken measures for the destruction of these reptiles.

The attendance of both buyers and sellers at Howden horse-fair was immense. Hunters sold from £180 to £200; carriage horses from £110 to £180; and riding horses from £75 to £100.

A vessel has which is now lying in the harbour of Greenock has brought a quantity of brandy, whisky, &c., from Melbourne. The cargo is returned to this country as unsaleable in the colony.

A revolt of Mussulmans in Abyssinia has been put down. The new King has declared that he will protect the Europeans, and that all religions shall be free.

The Hurst Castle telegraph station has been given up, and intelligence of ships and mail packets passing the Needles can be no longer communicated to Southampton and London.

Preparations are being made at the Invalides to receive the guns taken at Sebastopol and the Russian flags; which latter are to be placed by the side of those of Austerlitz, Wagram, Jena, Algiers, &c.

J. Windward, a harvestman, has been fined 18s. 6d. by the Bury St. Edmunds magistrates for doing his work badly, being remonstrated with by the farm bailiff.

It is said that the purchases of gold recently made in England by the Bank of France amount to fifty millions of francs, and that the Bank has lost one million and a half by the transaction.

Great ravages have been committed by myriads of insects upon almost all the turnip grounds in the county of Kent. The blight has been so extensive among the white kind, that in many fields scarcely a turnip of the last sowing is left.

Sir W. Denison proposes to make good the deficiency in the revenue of New South Wales, by increasing the duty on tobacco fifty, and on other articles 100 per cent. Publicans' licenses are to be doubled, and assessment of stock to be reintroduced.

Seventeen gold-diggers from Melbourne, Australia, were landed from the ship Northumberland at Torquay, a few days ago, having with them upwards of 400 ounces of gold.

The municipal council of Rouen, at its last sitting, voted a credit of 250,000 francs, in furtherance of measures for relieving the pressure on the poorer classes and the workmen by the present high price of food.

New companies have been formed for increasing the amount of the French merchant navy. All the ship-builders at Marseilles, Bayonne, Nantes, and Saint Malo, have received orders for building ships that will take more than two years to complete.

John Grassick, a branch of the clan Macfarlane, Moorhead, Tannadice, died on Tuesday, 11th of September, 1855, at the age of 102 years.

Out of fifty young German medical students who some months back entered the service of Russia, and the majority of whom went to the Crimea, ten have died from different maladies, and thirty have been seriously injured in their health by the fatigue and sufferings which they have undergone.

A law has been passed in California for the due observance of the Sabbath; and the proprietors of circuses and gambling dens readily succumb, and advertise that they shall do everything according "to law and order."

A severe thunderstorm visited Aldershott on the 28th ult., accompanied with torrents of rain, deluging the Camp and the surrounding district. The permanent Camp for 10,000 men is in progress.

By Imperial decree the new Boulevard de Strasbourg, with its continuation, the Boulevard du Centre, towards the left bank of the Seine, is to take the name of the Boulevard de Sebastopol.

Four colliers were killed instantly, on Monday, at Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, by the breaking of a rope. There was a guard to prevent the rope slipping; but, through some neglect, it was not used.

A man died at Perth a few days ago from the effects of drinking six quarts of porter, which he had swallowed in the course of fourteen minutes—being a wager of a pint per minute for so in a quarter of an hour.

The Belgian Government has decided on according an allowance of 50 per cent on the conveyance by the State railways of alimentary substances destined for hospitals and other charitable institutions.

A monster nugget, exhibiting at New York, and valued at £10,000, was lately attached by a painter for £4, being the amount of his demand for painting a sign-board representing the nugget, and placed over the exhibition room.

The Corporation of Ipswich have taken a decided step towards forwarding the work for providing a new cattle-market. The contract for raising the site selected in the marshes to the required level has received the seal of the Corporation.

The *Italia e Popolo* was seized at Turin on the 27th ult. for the publication of an address to the democrats of Europe, sent to that journal from London.

THE ASSAULT ON THE MALA

-SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[illegible] ASSAULT ON THE MALAKOFF.

In our last publication we gave an account of this brilliant affair by our own Correspondent, and we this week give an Engraving of it from a Sketch b[illegible] Artist in the Cri[illegible] [illegible] tinguished t[illegible] occas[illegible]n, Marshal Peli[illegible] and G[illegible]al Niel both m[illegible] their reports the gallant conduct of Comm[illegible]ndant Ragon, of t[illegible] on the 8th. The *Constitutionnel* now p[illegible]lishes the following lett[illegible] at officer to one of his friends:—

[illegible] doubt, Sept. 11.

[illegible] [illegible]lly pay the tax you have imp[illegible] on me of a [illegible] It was I, Louis Dominique Auguste R[illegible] [illegible]ends, who had the honour of commanding [illegible] [illegible]lt on th[illegible] work of Malakoff. I entered [illegible] head of the Sappers, conjointly with the regi[illegible] of Zouaves of the First Division of the Second Corps d'Armée. We climbed the ditch like cats, dislodged the enemy, forced the li[illegible]es, and carried the [illegible] [illegible] perfectly French. Our standards planted [illegible] [illegible] were assailed and vigorously defended for more than six hou[illegible] A[illegible] [illegible] col[illegible]mn [illegible]e honour of remaining [illegible] two [illegible] and two on our left [illegible] leaving the [illegible] de[illegible]overed with th[illegible] [illegible]d and w[illegible] t our triumph sufficed to deprive the Russians of the power of [illegible]d At midnight, from the top of our conquered work, and [illegible]ps of dead Russians, we were witnesses of one of the grandest [illegible] t can possibly be conceived—the town in flames lighted up all [illegible] [illegible]ring one after the [illegible] the fire on shore [illegible] [illegible] added the successive [illegible] batteries, [illegible] [illegible], which the enemy bl[illegible] p[illegible] [illegible] day [illegible] had nothing around [illegible] [illegible] and d[illegible] a routed arm[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] others rega[illegible] [illegible] n[illegible] t of their courageous efforts. The first of these explosions, t[illegible] w[illegible] myself rather too close, caused me some little injury, my [illegible] carried away, my sword was bent at the hilt, my left arm and hip bruised, and I received a scratch on my head just sufficient to g[illegible]e a right to say that I had shed blood for the honour of France in this d[illegible] triumph. I seal my letter with the seal of a Russian officer, which I obtained in the Malakoff Tower, and it is a valuable spoil. I must request you to communicate this letter to my mother and to M. T——; they will be [illegible] [illegible] them, and I have n[illegible] now time to write to them, [illegible] I send this be[illegible] [illegible] at immediately. I embra[illegible]e y[illegible] A. Ragon.

VICTORY.

Light up your houses, bid the joy-bells ring
And sullen-voiced cannon [illegible]
The tidings of our triumph. Thanksgiving
[illegible]s like incense: men unused to pray,
[illegible] God for the great tidings of to-day.
[illegible] rejoices; people shout and sing
[illegible]ultant; and the music's purple flood
[illegible]s the wild clash of bells.

We hear—we wait,—
[illegible]ntly—patiently, as women can,
[illegible] calm, white faces, looking for our fate—
Dumbly receiving it. Yet once, oh, man!
One shriek against thy fictions shall have way.
Out on thee, hag! whose name is writ in blood:—
E[illegible]n Victory, the fairest child of War.—M. J. [illegible]

[illegible] 1[illegible]

P[illegible]eparations for an Expedition. Everything around us in[illegible]es the intention of putting the army into winter quarters on the site of th[illegible] present encampment; but there are signs equally unequivocal that a blow [illegible] the enemy ere the troops set themselves passively down to en[illegible] the rigours of winter. These signs, insignif[illegible] [illegible] separately, [illegible] the aggregate unmistakable—unless our G[illegible] [illegible] to wile aw[illegible], the time in shamming and in frightening [illegible] expe[illegible] just as they are endeavouring to [illegible] extensive fortifica[illegible] on the north side, and as they sought to intimidate us in days past by [illegible] street batteries, barricades, and internal lines of defence. In the first [illegible] several [illegible] [illegible]liness for im[illegible] [illegible] M. M[illegible] [illegible]ing the actual capabilities of his corps, and has been required to furnish head-quarters with an accurate estimate of the amount of supplies of a certain character which he could convey, and of the number of mules and horses fit for duty. In one division the Captain has been ordered to prepare mules to carry 250,000 rounds of ball cartridge, that is 50 rounds per man for a force of 5000 men. The officer in charge of the small-arm reserve ammunition has been warned to prepare for taking it into the field. The troops of the Royal Horse Artillery and the field batteries have been turned out in marching order, with baggage, &c., and were under the impression on Monday morning that they were really going to start at once.—*Letter from Sebastopol, Sept.* 18.

French Opinion Regarding the Attack on the Redan.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the opinion of eminent military men in Paris regarding the conduct of the English at the Redan:—"They agree that 'under circumstances' our men could not hold the Redan—that they did what perhaps no other troops would have accomplished. But here it is painful and humiliating to record the very decided opinion expressed by these generous critics as to the plan and execution of the English operations before the Redan. I quote their words when I say, they are under the impression that the number of our storming party was too limited, that the advanced 1000 men were not s[illegible] in time, and that our trenches were too narrow and difficult of exit. They maintain that no troops could have held their footing, or be expected to storm the inner works of the Redan, without that support for which they looked in vain. There may be reasons, they add, for this failure; but they do not appear. One old soldier observed: 'If the British troops which had gained a footing had only discovered supports in the distance, I know enough of them to be sure that they would have stormed any point, and attacked the masses of the enemy which presented themselves. But these brave fellows had evidently lost confidence, and they could not be brought to 'use their white arms.' I give you what I hear, and will not add any comments of my own."

The Russian Position.—It is known that the Russian army occupies a circle of steep heights on the right bank of the Tchernaya, the centre of which is Mackenzie's Farm, situated on the high road to Simpheropol by Bagtcheserai; with their right being at the ruins of Inkerman, towards the northern forts, and their left above Tchorgoun, towards the valley of Baidar. It is known also that the principal positions of their line are guarded by intrenchments and redoubts. During the siege a division, that of General d'Allonville, composed principally of cavalry, occupied the valley of Baidar, the extreme right of the French army. At present it is a corps of 30,000 men which acts against the left of the Russians, and which has just driven it from the heights of Ourkussa, a village three leagues to the north-east of Baidar. There is on this point a tolerably good road, which leads to Mackenzie by the village of Chamli. Our corps of 30,000 can thus arrive on the Chouliou above Tchorgoun, where the Piedmontese are, and menace in the rear the line of the Russians. It appears from these facts, that the French Generals wish to constrain the enemy to evacuate their positions, either by manœuvres or by an attack on the front, whilst the turning corps attacks them on the flank or the rear. At the same time the corps of Eupatoria, reinforced by 20,000 men, who make it an army, can menace by the flank the communications of the R[illegible] between Simpheropol and Perekop. It is thus that the results of the tak[illegible] S[illegible]stopol are developing themselves. The corps of occupation of E[illegible], which was 35,000 strong during the siege, is now of imposing force, and can henceforth assume the offensive. A despatch of the Russian General-in-chief of the 26th states that already 33,000 men of that army have taken the field, menacing the right flank of the Russians. According to some Ger[illegible] journals, the Russians, fearing to see themselves cut off from Perekop, or constrained to accept a battle under disadvantag[illegible] are on the point of evacuating all the Crimea, regard[illegible] [illegible] lost to them. On the whole, the information we possess regarding [illegible] military movements in the Crimea, leads us to infer that the Allied army has determined on an active plan of campaign during the last two months of good weather which still remain, and that they will vigorously pursue the advantages which the Allies have gained by the great victory of Sebastopol.—*Journal des Débats*.

Revolutionary Manifesto.—The *Bien Public* of Ghent says:—"T[illegible]e *National* (a Brussels journal) publishes this morning a long manifesto, addressed 'to Republicans,' and signed by Kossuth, Ledru-Rollin, and Mazzini. It is an appeal to revolution in all parts of Europe. The three tribunes of the Red Republic declare that the moment has arrived for European democracy to constitute itself into a powerful unity, to present itself in face of its enemies, and to act. The fall of Sebastopol is, in their eyes, the beginning of a general war, the end of which must be advantageous to the various populations. 'Organise yourselves, and dare!' is the conclusion of the new manifesto."

REFORMATION OF CRIMINAL AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

At the recent meeting of the British Association at Glasgow Mr. James McClelland of that city, whose zealous exertions in the cause of National Education are well known, read an important and very interesting paper on the subject of the Reformation of Criminal and Destitute Children. We regret that we have not room in our columns for more than the following abridgment of the principal points, upon all of which Mr. McClelland dwelt with singular lucidity. We recommend the paper to the earnest attention of all philanthropists and friends of Education.

With the object I have in view, it may be desirable to give a short sketch of the origin and progress of institutions for the reclamation of the fa[illegible], which from time to time have been established throughout vari[illegible] E[illegible]e.

One of the f[illegible] this great work was M. de Fellenberg, who about the yea[illegible] 1[illegible] his own estate at Hofwyl, near Berne, a labour s[illegible] The high object with which he set out was to create an imp[illegible] race of men and infuse new blood into the veins of society. To do th[illegible]ved to isolate his pupils, to guard them from contamination with [illegible]ward form of vice, and, on their attaining the requisite ed[illegible]ucatio[illegible], to send them into the world as models for their associates to fo[illegible] [illegible]asantry, who were first offered the benefit of his institution, [illegible] to lose the labour of their children, allowed the opportunity to pass. He then had recourse to the beggar-boys of his neighbourhood. Young criminals he did not refuse as his pupils, and this class of the "fallen" he fed, clothed, instructed, and trained, and instilled in them habits of industry, truthfulness, and order. A young man, named Vehrli, entered warmly into his views. While in the [illegible] M. de F. he had shared the lessons of M. de F.'s own family, lived at their table, and partaken of their amusements, but he sacri[illegible] [illegible] for the society of beggar and outcast children. During the day Vehrli worked in the field by their side, talked with them, instructed them, [illegible] with them, and entered into their games. At night he prayed with them, and shared their straw bed. The scheme succeeded, though somewhat slowly at first. In December, 1811, there were 11 children; two years after, 27; and, ultimately, 100. They were taught the ordinary elementary portion of education, and by the training they received their moral and religious feelings were called into activity. Their tuition was never carried so far as to become a burden and wearisomeness to them, as in many other s[illegible] the change from labour to learning tending to keep attention to the teaching in hand. And it is stated by M. Rengger, in a report on the schools, that from [illegible]bserving their countenances at the evening reading so full of the highest interest, it was difficult to conceive that these very children had laboured during ten hours in the field. According to the report of M. Rengger, the establishment was partially kept up by the labour of the children. This is estimated at half-a-kreutzer an hour (which is equal to the sixth of a penny), for the youngest child: one kreutzer for the middle class, or one-third of a penny; and a kreutzer and a half for the eldest, or one halfpenny. The average of the yearly produce of each scholar is about £3 16s., and the average yearly cost of a child, including labo[illegible]r and learning, and after deducting the value of the work, is about £[illegible] It thus appears that the cost of a child, including his own labour, is ab[illegible] £9 a year. This system of training under De Fellenberg, and the enlightened family he reared around him, continued for nearly forty years, and was the means of setting an example and instructing kindred spirits throughout all Switzerland.

The next example, in point of date, is that of Count Von der Recke, member of a noble Prussian family. He, like De Fellenberg, renounced his station in life, and its accompanying pleasures and comforts, to devote himself to the education of poor, destitute, and fatherless children. He founded his institution at Dusselthal Abbey, near Dusseldorf, about the year 1816, and pursued the same policy as that pursued at Hofwyl. The number of persons, including children, servants, and teachers, amounted at one time to 200, among whom Von der Recke lived as a father, improving their minds, and reclaiming the most vicious by the undeviating law of love.

The most lively descriptions are given of the truly religious and benevolent exertions of this excellent man, but the institution seems to have languished for that aid from without so essential to the successful continuance of such institutions. The Dusselthal school exhausted the strength and injured the health of its benevolent founder; and, after suffering from pecuniary difficulties, it is now partially supported by the inhabitants of Dusseldorf. I have not the means of saying what has been the yearly cost of the children in this inst[illegible]tion; but I doubt not, from the frugality of the Prussians, and the fertility of the soil in the part of Prussia which witnessed the labours of this amiable and enlightened Count, that the expense did not exceed that of the Hofwyl Institution, or about £9 a year, including the value of the child's labour in the cultivation of the soil.

The next instit[illegible]on to which I shall direct your attention is that of J. H. Wichern—a man originally in a humble position—of the village of Horn, near Hamburg. In the year 1833, Wichern and his mother resolved to devote their minds and labours to an attempt at the solution of the difficulty which besets all civilised life—the permanent reclamation of the lowest grades of society. With this end in view he acquired a small house in the village of Horn, near Hamburg, to which was attached about an acre of land. In this domicile he began his work first with those unfortunates taken from the streets of Hamburg. These soon increased in number to fourteen, ranging in age from five to eighteen years, and all versed in the practices and haunts of ignorance and [illegible] nearly all had been trained to beggary, theft, and untruthfulness; one of them had been convicted of ninety-three thefts, and yet had only reached his twelfth year. Their calling by day was beggary and theft, their domicile at night was under carts, in door-ways, or herding with the lower animals. These children found themselves of an evening sitting in the cottage, around a blazing fire, with the inmates of Wichern's family. There was no allusion made to their previous history—all that was past was forgotten. Wichern and his mother showed kindness in every action—love in every look; telling them he would be their father, and addressing the old lady as their mother. He talked to them with kindness in his eye, and benevolence in his looks, of our house, our pigs, cabbage, potatoes; and thus attempted to gain their confidence and attention. As the number grew the boys set about building a new cottage; and an additional colony was hived off, under a trained disciple of the law of love, who became their father for the time being—living, eating, working, sleeping alongside of and with his adopted family. In one of the recent reports of Wichern on this institution, the following abstract is given of the working of the establishment from its foundation in 1833:—"During the period of almost thirteen years since the foundation of this establishment in 1833, a total number of 207 children—viz., 157 boys and 50 girls, have been received into it at the period of this report; 90 of these are still in the establishment up to the present time; therefore 116 have quitted the narrow circle of our pupils. Six of these have died at various periods; 111 remain, who have adopted some social calling, or at least quitted the establishment. To these 111 may be added six, who are indeed living in our institution, but occupy there the position of apprentices, inasmuch as they are learning a trade for their future subsistence."

The next institution to which I should wish to direct your special attention and consideration is that of M. Demetz, at Mettrai, in France, conducted under the title of the "Agricultural Colony." This reformatory owed its existence and present state of efficiency to the enlightened intellect and benevolent sentiments and labours of Demetz. Aided by a few kindred spirits, he conceived the plan of forming an institution which was to take from the prisoners young criminals subject to punishment, and give them the discipline of a school and a family instead of that of prison. Plans were matured, teachers were trained, and in January, 1840, a beginning was made by a selection of youths from various prisons. In less than two years the success of the institution was no longer doubted. From a report recently published, it appears the Mettrai School contains about 400 boys, arranged on the principle of being a collection of families. The principle of the school instruction is, that the boy shall only be taught as much as the average of agricultural and other labourers require—viz., to read, to write, and to cipher. The more advanced boys are taught the elements of drawing and geography. The instruction is in all points made as individual and personal as possible. All the boys are taught music. The issue is shown in the good already done to many outcast fallen who might have been left to roam in dens of ignorance and vice, proving themselves a pest to the society among whom they were born. In a recent report it appears:—"Since the first establishment of the institution, in 1839, there have been received 521. The number of present inmates is 348, leaving a remainder of 173. Of these 17 have died; 12 have been sent back to their prisons for misconduct; 144 have been placed out in various situations in the world. Of the 144 thus placed out, 7 have relapsed into crime, 9 are of doubtful character, and 128 are conducting themselves to the satisfaction of the directors." It appears that the Mettrai school, if you shut out the first cost of the building, or the interest or rent, with the teachers' salaries, taxes, servants, &c., the gross annual cost of each boy is £20. Then his labour, in or out of doors, produces upon an average £8 a-year, thus reducing the annual expense of the reformatory training of a child to £12; and as each child stays, on an average, three years and a half at the institution, the total cost will be £42. Now, if you contrast the palace prisons of England, and I may say of our own country, with the modest requirements of the farm or agricultural system at Mettrai, the advantages of the economical system of bringing up the boys, and in working out their own human improvement, will be at once seen. At York Castle the cost of each cell is stated to be £1200. Other prisons vary from £120 up to £500; and Pentonville has cost £161 per cell. If a trial be s[illegible] made of the Mettrai, or the Fellenberg, or the Wichern systems i[illegible] [illegible]ntry, there can be little doubt that, independently of the elevated moral training imparted to the child, which would soon be visible in such a reformatory, the cost to the country would be very considerably less than under the system now adopted.

Next may be mentioned the establishment of Buchtellen, in the neighbourhood of Berne, conducted by Mr. Curatli. This gentleman, like Wichern and Demetz, enters with his whole life and soul into the conduct of the school. The system which was first founded by De Fellenberg is here car[illegible]d into practical effect. When the institution commenced there was [illegible] farmyard on the lands, a school-house, and a dormitory, with a kitchen. As the children increased they helped to build dormitories for themselves; and they now number forty five boys, pursuing, under the enlightened Curatli, the same training as followed at Rauhe Haus and at Mettrai. There is a monitor, or family father, appointed to every twelve children. He is generally selected as a pupil teacher for the calling of a head family father in some other institution. He is intrusted with the care of a division of children, such as named above. These children he has to educate, train, and work with in the field, and act the part of a parent to while in the institution. A[illegible]t two-thirds of the boys, when their seventeenth year has been attained, [illegible]dered saved, and are then placed with a master to learn a trade, and, for the purpose of facilitating the employment of the reformed boys, a correspondence is kept up with the friends of the "fallen," who are scattered over various cantons; and in this way a boy is transferred and kept, while learning his trade, under the eye of a friend, at a distance from the scene of his early misconduct.

The only other institution to which I should wish to direct your [illegible] is one inaugurated in Holland, about five years ago, by Professor [illegible] of Amsterdam, supported by many eminent persons. M. Schuler, of [illegible], contributed 16,000 florins, which, with gifts of other friends, was [illegible] to purchase an estate called Ryssell, near the town of Zutphen, a[illegible] district of Gorssel, containing about 100 acres, with buildings on th[illegible] [illegible]ficient capacity to cultivate it. Two of the Royal Family of Holland patronised the institution by each building a cottage to form a family house for the children. Ryssell began with a dwelling-house, a farm of 100 [illegible], and separate cottages for the families of children. There were at [illegible] eleven children under a family father, M. G. J. Van Dyck; a[illegible] director, or head-master, Mr. J. W. Schlimmer, for twenty-five years a prison teacher at Rotterdam. At the end of the year 1851 there were forty-five children, and the work of them conducted by four family fathers, and a master for the agricultural department. Systematic instruction is given in the simple elementary and practical principles of religion, and (independent of the farm-training in the open air and fields) by the common rudiments of knowledge taught in all schools, great attention being paid to the child's musical faculties as an important instrument of reform. They go four hours on an average each day to school, and when the time of year permits, are employed six or seven hours at field labour. Horn music or the bugle is found an efficient aid in promoting order and cheerfulness, giving life and animation to all around. It is employed as a signal for rising, for going to bed, and for school and labour hours. The boys helped to build the porter's lodge; also a carpenter's shop, and a hut in which sixty boys can work wood. Two boys assist the baker, who is also a family father; a couple of boys are taught to shave; and all are accustomed to darn stockings and to mend rents in clothes. They fill alternately the post of porter, and by turns serve at the family table, and keep the family house clean. Every morning the head master, the farm master, and the book-keeper (who is also a family father) and all the family fathers, assemble to direct the labours and work of the day; this is noted down and made known to the whole at the morning hour of muster. In spring and harvest, when the greatest speed is needed, the boys are all set to work, and make up, during wet and frosty weather, for lost hours at education. During the hours of winter they are employed in mending tools, weaving, and spinning, &c.

The results which seem fairly to flow from the facts contained in the foregoing narrative are:—

1. That the union of labour, and especially agricultural labour, with learning, and constant occupation and work in the open air and field, are the means best calculated to promote, in an efficient and economical manner, the steady and successful reclamation and reform of the majority of the criminal and destitute among the young.

2. That under the operation of the recent legislation upon reformatory schools, the course which should be recommended to be followed is to plant and encourage reformatories upon small farms, and, by following out the family system, to apportion the children in such small sections, or groups, as will be effectually managed (under a head teacher or director) by house or family fathers, apportioned in cottages upon the farm, fitted to contain each family, and living continually under their care and control.

3. That to carry the work efficiently into operation, the director and house or family fathers should be thoroughly and practically trained to the calling, and should only be employed on their evincing, under a probationary test, their love for the work, and on giving proof of their intellectual, moral, and religious capacity for the calling.

4. That from the foregoing views, it seems to follow the erection and foundation of reformatory institutions within the precincts of cities or towns will not serve the end in view of the promoters with so much efficiency or economy as the adoption of the family system upon small farms; and that such institutions now situated in cities or towns should be gradually removed and located in districts of the country favourable in soil, situation, and proximity to railways.

Chevalier Rafael Benjumea, the celebrated Spanish artist, whose contributions have often enriched the columns of the Illustrated London News, has had the honour of presenting to her Majesty the Queen of Spain, the sketch of a large picture he has been ordered to execute by express desire of her Majesty, representing her Majesty's entrance in state in the magnificent Royal Monastery of the Escurial through the Patio de los Reyes. Her Majesty expressed herself highly pleased with the work. Her Majesty, who honoured Chevalier Benjumea's studio on several occasions with her presence whilst he was executing this work, intends to place it in the private apartments of the Palace of the Escurial. This palace, as is well known, is the most magnificent structure of its kind in the world, containing as many as eleven thousand doors and windows.

A Savage District.—A singular document has been published in the Bombay papers, showing that within a recent period 600 children have been destroyed by wolves in the Punjaub. The ornaments of the infants are generally found in the dens where their poor little bodies are devoured; and those who make a trade of getting possession of the plunder thus provided to their hands, have created an impression amongst the people that the village in which a wolf is killed is sure to come to ruin; and the ferocious brutes, when caught, are frequently set free with a bell around their neck.

An Unlucky Experiment in Paris.—At the hotel of the French Minister of Finance, on Saturday afternoon, an experiment was made with a newly-invented calorifère; and by some means, not foreseen, an immense quantity of smoke became concentrated with extraordinary rapidity in a room in which eight females were at work. The smoke produced such a singular effect on them that they were unable to open the window or door, and three of them fell senseless. A person happened to come in a moment after, and he was almost suffocated; he was, however, able to call for help, and two workmen having hastily arrived, entered the room, and, though not without some danger, managed to open the window. Medical assistance was immediately procured for the women, but some of them were in such a state that they had to be conveyed home, and the others to be sent to the hospital.

Critical Position of the Czar.—A private letter from Berlin, of the 27th, emanating from one of the Court, that is to say, anti-national and Russian party, speaks of the general consternation produced by the fall of Sebastopol. The letter being one evidently addressed to an intimate friend, the writer makes no secret of his real feelings—and those feelings partake of despair. The Queen of Prussia expressed her condolence and her consolation to her sister, the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, directly the sad intelligence reached Berlin. Weeping and wailing, disappointment and rage, are the order of the day. However the Russian party may put a good face on the matter, it is certain that in secret, their hopes of Russia soon recovering from the stunning blow that has been inflicted on her are not very sanguine. Her most ardent partisans, when they speak frankly among themselves, do no[illegible] appear to believe that the Russians can do much against the Allies in th[illegible] Crimea; and I can assure you that not a few are of opinion that the soone[illegible] they evacuate it the better. With all this, they do not believe, no more than they wish, that the Emperor Alexander will make propositions of peace. What they used to say of his father they say of him, namely, that he cannot make peace, even if he desired it; as with all his absolute power over his subjects, he is as much the slave of public opinion (if such a thing can be said to exist in Russia) as the most constitutional Sovereign in Europe. It will be impossible for him to strive against the torrent, therefore he must perish or go with it. The letter I allude to mentions that when the disaster of Sebastopol was known, the populace of St. Petersburg became dreadfully excited, and meeting the carriage of the Empress in the streets, followed it on its way to the Palace with shouts of "Vengeance for Sebastopol—Vengeance for Korniloff—Vengeance for Nachimoff!" If the Russian people knew how their mutilated sons and brothers are left by their Imperial "father" to be consumed by fire in the hospitals of Sebastopol, it is doubtful whether their reception of the Imperial family would not assume another form. It can be judged from what is said that the Emperor's position is a very critical one. In spite of all he can do or say, he is not believed by the fanatical party to be sincere in continuing the war; and the loss of the great stronghold, believed to be impregnable, is attributed in some of the confidential letters to him. Another disaster which would end in the total loss of the Crimea, might try him severely. This is what the Russian party say among themselves.—*Letter from Paris*.

MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

It will be in the remembrance of many of our readers that about the time last year we drew attention to the [illegible] from Malta of the first instalment of the Mediterranean Telegraph; and we gave a sketch of the cable itself, as well as of the vessel, the *Persian*, which was to convey it to its destination.

The second submarine length has just left our shores on board the *Result*, one of the splendid vessels belonging to that well known firm, Messrs. Green, of Blackwall; and it is with pleasure that we recall attention to the continued progress of this work.

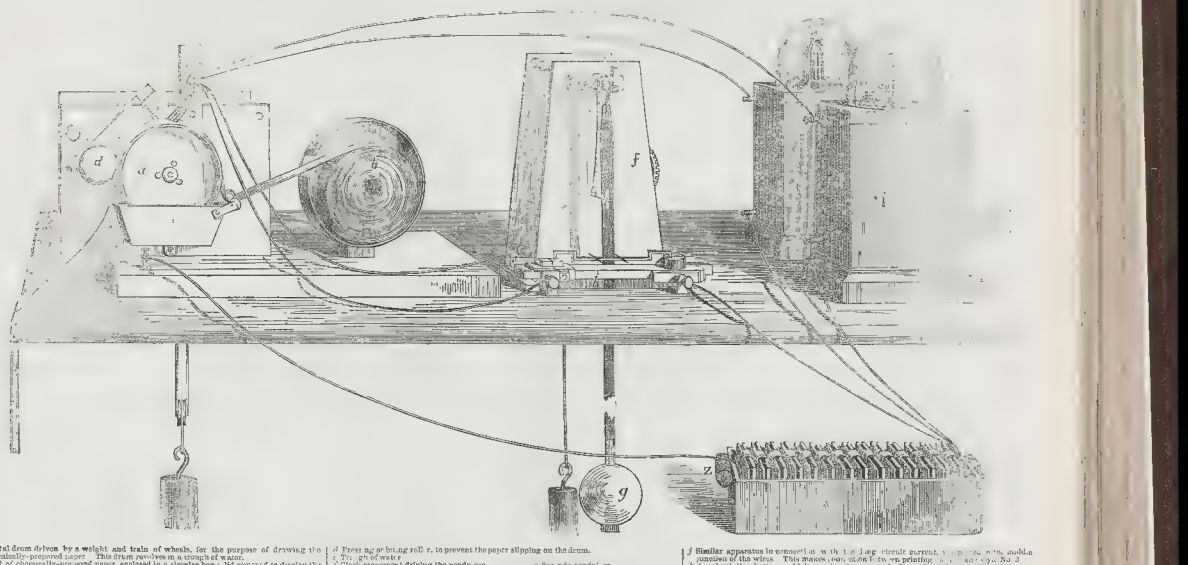
Eight or nine years ago the bare possibility of submarine telegraphic communication, for even a few miles, was a problem: it has now, in '55, become a national necessity; and this not for a few miles only, as if of friendly communication with a neighbour, but even hundreds of miles of sea must not now prevent the receipt of instant intelligence. Not an individual in the nation but must know daily the Crimean news, brief though it be. Experience seems to show—nay, has already abundantly proved—contrary to all our preconceived notions, that a well-made and well-laid cable is of all modes the very safest and most perfect means of establishing and maintaining the electric *rapport*. Its durability is undoubted; its structure is guarded from injury by the very depths in whose bosom it reposes while the storms and convulsions of both the physical and the moral world pass over it unheeded.

The *Times*, in a recent article, presses this point upon our notice, alluding to the interruption that recently occurred in distant parts of the European Line, and urging the necessity, "in the present political aspect of the world," of establishing lines of telegraphic communication "as little as possible liable to be interrupted," and rendering available on the shortest notice the full resources of human power all circumstances, say they:—

It is natural that the public should look with interest to the speedy establishment of the lines completed and contemplated by the Mediterranean Electric Telegraph Company. From Spezzia this company has stretched a submarine cable to Corsica, and thence across that island and the strait of Bonifacio, its scheme is realised as far as Cape Spartivento the southern extremity of Sardinia. Before the close of this month Algeria will be in telegraphic communication with France, and that country and Sardinia have each guaranteed five per cent per annum on the portions of the line in which they are respectively most interested. From Cape Spartivento the company proposes to go to Malta, and, arrived there, to stretch one line of telegraph by Corfu across the isthmus of Greece to Constantinople, and another by Alexandria, Suez, Aden, and the coast of Arabia, to Kurrachee, where communication with the Indian system will be established. For the completion of this extensive route not more than £1,000,000 of capital would be required, and it is confidently asserted that the whole might be finished in two years and a half. To say anything about the advantages which must result from the formation of such lines is unnecessary. Whether they pay or not, it is quite obvious that, even as a matter of State policy, they must shortly be carried out, and as time presses there seems no good reason why this country, so rich and great, and so especially interested in the undertaking, should not at once agree to share its risk with the friendly Powers of France and Sardinia.

The [illegible] cable contains [illegible] conductors, [illegible] consisting of four strands, under the direction of [illegible] in the spot appointed for landing on the Algerine coast, [illegible] 162 miles in one length, and weighing upwards of [illegible] tons, is now to lay down in depths varying from one to two miles and it requires the combination of high nautical and engineering skill to merge it successfully. Mr. Brett, the father of submarine Telegraphs, and the *gerant* of this Company will, of course, superintend the operation. Profiting by the experience gained in the laying [illegible] cable he has made improved arrangements for the [illegible] its perfect success.

Turn we now to the more purely electrical part of the subject. Since the discovery of gutta percha, and its use for covering wire for telegraphic purposes, certain peculiarities have been observed in the manner in which the electric current reports itself in such wires as compared with the habits in ordinary telegraph wires. Upon these phenomena Faraday has lectured at the Royal Institution, and the attention of electricians has been directed to the same point. All that the public has heard upon the subject seems to have been a sort of half-doubt as to the practicability (electrically speaking) of working long submarine length; two minutes have been spoken of in our hearing (we believe Faraday to have said two seconds) as the time required for the arrival of each current from London to New York, via the Transatlantic or rather Subatlantic Line. Again it was said somewhat jokingly that a message sent could actually be received before its arrival (Faraday we believe said "a signal")

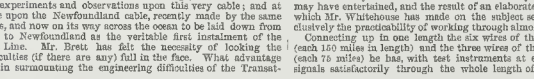


a Metal drum driven by a weight and train of wheels, for the purpose of drawing the chemically-prepared paper. This drum revolves in a trough of water.
b Roll of chemically-prepared paper, enclosed in a circular box; lid removed to display the paper.
c Arm carrying four steel styles, or tracers, of Geneva mainspring, carefully insulated from each other, which press upon the paper. These styles are parallel to each other, and the points are placed in a line directly at right angles to, or across, the slip of paper.
d Pressure bar, being roller, to prevent the paper slipping on the drum.
e Trough of water.
f Clock movement driving the pendulum. *g* Seconds pendulum.
h A "Bunsen" battery of [illegible] cells, somewhat modified and arranged so as to charge the contact, at every beat of the pendulum, from No. 1 to No. 4 [illegible] in succession.
i Reading apparatus, or relay, in connection with the long circuit: this makes connection between the printing battery and style No. 5.
j Similar apparatus in connection with the long circuit current, [illegible] the double junction of the wires. This causes each [illegible] printing style No. 3.
k Local printing battery, which may be of any required number of cells. From the zinc terminal (*z*) a wire goes direct to the frame-work of the metal [illegible] other end of the battery threw wires proceed [illegible] styles, alternating as they [illegible] one of the break pieces (*b*); while from the remaining end of the battery [illegible] wires proceed, carrying the current to No. 1 and No. 3 styles, alternating as they [illegible]

MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—APPARATUS FOR THE AUTOMATIC RECORDING OF THE VELOCITY EXPERIMENTS.

Now it is for the practical elucidation of every important point upon this subject that a gentleman well versed in electric telegraph matters, who is associated with Mr Brett in his undertakings, has been for some time making experiments and observations upon this very cable; and at the same time upon the Newfoundland cable, recently made by the same manufacturers, and now on its way across the ocean to be laid down from the mainland to Newfoundland as the veritable first instalment of the Transatlantic Line. Mr. Brett has felt the necessity of looking the electrical difficulties (if there are any) full in the face. What advantage will there be in surmounting the engineering difficulties of the Transatlantic Line if, on its completion, we meet with an electrical impossibility? We must do Mr Brett the justice to say that he has never believed in the existence of any insurmountable electrical difficulty whatever doubts others may have entertained, and the result of an elaborate series of experiments which Mr. Whitehouse has made on the subject seems to establish conclusively the practicability of working through almost an unlimited length.

Connecting up in one length the six wires of the Mediterranean cable (each 150 miles in length) and the three wires of the Newfoundland cable (each 75 miles) he has, with test instruments at every junction, worked signals satisfactorily through the whole length of 1125 miles. He has retained records—automatic records, we believe—of a very large number of experiments on this subject, which, we understand, he is going to lay in the form of a paper before the British Association at their next meeting. Meantime he has courteously allowed us to give a sketch of a part of his apparatus, viz., that for testing the velocity of the current; and has given our artist a slip of the recording paper wherein one of the velocity experiments for 900 miles was made. This we reproduce in facsimile, exact size. The accompanying note from Mr Whitehouse will explain better than we can do his mode of ascertaining the velocity of a current travelling through any given length of wire.



FACSIMILE OF TELEGRAPHIC AUTOGRAPH.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I can have no possible objection to your illustrating as far as you are able the subject upon which I have been experimenting. It is my intention to lay the results before the British Association at their next meeting, till which time I must reserve all more full description and details elsewhere. I will give you as I promised a short sketch of the mode in which I make my experiments for "velocity." In order to explain the slip which I gave to your Artist.

A slip of moistened chemical paper is kept moving by a train of wheels at a moderate speed over a metal cylinder. Pressing upon the upper surface of this paper on the drum and parallel to each other, are four steel springs or styles, insulated from the drum and in connexion each with its proper wire. Two of these styles, the first and the fourth in order, record the beats of a seconds pendulum upon each side of the slip of paper alternately, the seconds having in this instance been subdivided into fractional parts of one [illegible] by a very simple revolving arrangement.

Two separate magneto-electric currents, "twin-currents," as they may be called, synchronous in their origin, but differing in their destinations, and wholly distinct in their metallic circuits, are sent by one and the same movement of a handle. One travels about twenty feet, is received upon a "relay," or instrument which instantly gives a contact for a local printing battery, and records itself upon No. 2 style; this serves to note the instant when the current got up the long circuit from its journey.

The other current, and of course a much stronger one, is sent through 900 miles of wire, and is received upon a similar "relay" [illegible] the middle junction of these wires, and therefore, at the greater part of the distance from the source of the current. This current actuating the "relay" when it arrives, gives a contact for the printing battery in the same way as the other, and records itself upon No. 3 style after an appreciable interval of time. For 900 miles this interval of time is very nearly 3-12ths of a second, as will be seen by reference to the slip.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, WHITMAN WHITEHOUSE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR

War Department, Oct. 2, 1855.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army:—

BREVET: TO BE FIELD MARSHALS.

General Stapleton Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. Dated 2nd October, 1855.
General John Earl of Strafford, G.C.B. Dated 2nd October, 1855.
General Henry Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B. Dated 2nd October, 1855.

GENERAL ORDER.

Dated Horse Guards, Oct. 2, 1855.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has received her Majesty's most gracious commands, that Lieutenant-General James Simpson, Commander of her Majesty's Forces during the late arduous and finally successful operations, which have led to the fall of Sebastopol, shall be promoted to the rank of General.

The Queen has also been most graciously pleased to command that Colonel Charles Ash Windham, C.B., shall be promoted to the rank of Major-General, for his distinguished conduct in heading the column of attack which assailed the enemy's defences on the 8th September with the greatest intrepidity and coolness, as gallantly brought to the notice of her Majesty in the public despatch of the Commander of the Forces, dated the 9th September, 1855.

By command of the Right Honourable Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, Commanding-in-Chief. (Signed) G. A. WEATHERALL, Adjutant-General.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-General James Simpson to be promoted to be General in the Army, for distinguished service in the field. Dated 8th September, 1855.

Colonel Charles Ash Windham to be promoted to be a Major-General in the Army, for distinguished service in the field. Dated 8th September, 1855.

THE *Calcutta*, 84, and *Penelope*, 18, at Spithead, are ordered to prepare for sea service. The *Cumberland* is in a forward state of completion and has been put in commission. Lieutenant Chandos Stanhope is appointed to the command.

THE *Urgent* embarked on Saturday last at Portsmouth, Lieut.-Col. Hill, of the 63rd Regiment, 22 officers, two assistant-surgeons, and draughts of the 4th, 18th, 30th, 88th, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of Rifle Brigade, in all 592 officers and men, for the Crimea. She left for the East on Sunday morning, the men loudly cheering as they passed out of the harbour.

THE *Repulse*, a sister ship to the *James Watt*, was successfully launched at Pembroke Dockyard on Saturday evening last, a little before six o'clock. The ceremony of naming was performed by the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Campbell, daughter-in law of the Earl Cawdor. The *Repulse* is one of the new class of ships of 90 guns upon two decks, with an immense pivot one on the upper deck, having also the auxiliary steam screw of 800-horse power, and is a very handsome model. Her principal dimensions are as follow:—Length, between the perpendiculars, 280 feet; breadth, extreme, 58 feet 4½ inches. Depth in hold, 24 feet 6 inches, burthen in tons, 3368; horse power, 600.

IT is said that no fewer than 25,000 horses belonging to the English army are rationed daily in the Crimea. This number, of course, includes chargers, cavalry horses, bât horses, and the animals belonging to the transport establishments.

MR. LYMAN, the celebrated ship-builder at Lymington, in Hampshire, has received an order from the Government to build gun-boats

THE officers of the *Cossack*, taken at Hango while carrying a flag of truce, have been taken on board the *Phlegethon* at Odessa. They were three months travelling from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Detachments from every depôt in Ireland, whose corps are stationed in the Crimea, are held in immediate readiness to proceed to the seat of war and Malta. The strength of the several detachments will amount to about [illegible] officers and 17 0 non commissioned officers, [illegible]

THE BRITISH SWISS LEGION.—The first regiment, consisting of two battalions, stationed at Dover, is under orders to proceed to Malta, and will very probably take its departure for that garrison within a few days. The second battalion will remain at Canterbury until steamers are got ready at Portsmouth to embark it and the first battalion. The two battalions number 46 officers and 1240 men. Colonel Thomas Sheffield Dickson is named to command the whole of the Swiss force embodied and to be raised; and, it is said, will have the rank of Major-General from the embarkation for foreign service. Nearly [illegible] already completed are reported by the Adjutant-General to [illegible] efficient state, and fit for any service on which they may be employed. Last week a draught of 263 very fine recruits landed at Dover from the central depôt at Schlestadt, which is a beginning of the second regiment. The number of recruits arriving at the central depôt to be enrolled is very great, owing to harvest operations being brought to a close in Switzerland, and it is expected that before the end of this month the two battalions of the second regiment will be completed.

LAST SUNDAY, being the day fixed for the public thanksgiving for the brilliant success of the Allied armies in the East, the troops of the German Legion in camp at Shorncliffe, amounting to about 3000 men, paraded for that purpose under the command of Colonel Woolridge. The different regiments formed a hollow square. The prescribed prayer was read, the "Te Deum" was sung, and a most impressive sermon was delivered by the chaplain. Immediately afterwards the greater portion of the officers of the force accompanied their gallant commander to the Established church at Sandgate, where they joined the English congregation in returning thanks for the victories gained by their brave [illegible]

MR. D. C. Mitchell, of the Inns of Militia, has invented an electric cannon. It is fired without a touch-hole, by means of electricity. The conducting and non-conducting wires are introduced into the cannon during its manufacture, and cut off close to the surface, so that in the event of the gun falling into the hands of the enemy, they would fail to discover that it had been [illegible] The cannon is discharged, having no touch-hole in case [illegible]

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 765.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE PEACE COALITION.

COALITIONS, as the public was so often informed during the Administration of Lord Aberdeen, are not popular in this country. There is a prejudice against them—even when the objects of those who form them are neither discreditable in themselves nor likely to be attended with national danger or disgrace. But if so, what is the amount of unpopularity that is likely to attach to a coalition of which the object is to stop the nation in its career of victory—to allow th enemy of European peace to escape without the full measure of punishment which will keep him quiet for the future; and to dissever the strongest and the noblest alliance ever formed between two great nations? A coalition such as this might be better designated by the name of a conspiracy; not the less a conspiracy because its members talk loudly and openly, and are neither ashamed of being unpatriotic, nor of preferring pelf to honour, and their own inglorious ease to the safety and independence of Europe. With such a coalition this country is threatened. Its founders and original members were Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright—both warlike men; the one who boasted that Russia could be "crumpled up" like a piece of paper, and the other a runner of perpetual tilts against every body who presumes to differ from his opinion, and who wages a perpetual feud of the tongue against the press, which when it dares to disagree with his consummate wisdom, he cordially detests,—and against the majority of his countrymen, whose opinions he despises. These two were successively joined, to a greater or lesser extent, by Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and others—all warlike men in their way, and guilty, if guilt there be, of the original declaration and slow prosecution of the war against Russia. This embryo of a party, or coalition, has lately begun to develop itself more largely. The monster has assumed limbs and tongue, and there are indications—convincing enough to some, though not to us—that it is about to be provided with a head in the shape of a person no less eminent and gifted than the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

GENERAL SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY FENTON.

While we believe that the conceit and wrong-headedness of many men who once bore honoured names in the Senate of their country, but who have utterly lost themselves on the question of the war, are quite sufficient to form a political combination for patching up a premature, dishonourable, and illusory peace—we must hesitate in believing that Mr. Disraeli has become of their party. Until his own mouth, or his own pen, tracing his own signature to the confession, shall proclaim to the world that he considers it, at this moment, to be the duty of England and France to offer peace to the Czar on the terms tendered in April last, "we] shall refuse to credit the asser-

THE CHURCH OF PETER AND PAUL, IN SEBASTOPOL, SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE SHOT AND SHELL.—SKETCHED BY R. A. GOODALL. —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tion that a man so distinguished has made shipwreck of a reputation so gallantly won, and of a political position conquered with such brilliant exertion, and held against all comers as chivalrously as a championship in the feudal ages. It is nevertheless singular, when every other public man of note who has lately found, or made, an opportunity of addressing his fellow countrymen, has spoken to them earnestly on the all-engrossing topic of the war, that Mr. Disraeli, in the only public display he has made since the prorogation of Parliament, studiously avoided the subject. While his hearers hung entranced upon his words—when they expected every moment that he would have done with manure and prize ploughmen, and, swinging round in the full majesty of a great oratorical three-decker, would have launched a broadside against the enemies of his country—he remained mute. Not a syllable on the one high topic escaped his lips. From him there fell no word either of praise or blame. He did not, like brave and bellicose John Bright, wash his hands of the guilt or the glory of his countrymen. He did not, like Lord Palmerston—with whom he once agreed that the only true, safe, and dignified policy, was to carry on the war with the utmost possible vigour—speak out eloquently and fervidly on the late triumphs of the Allied arms, or indicate in stirring language, whose echoes yet reverberate through Europe, the work that yet remains to be done for the restraint and punishment of the guilty ambition of the Muscovite. He did not, like Sir Bulwer Lytton, who is, like himself, both statesman and man of genius, utter, with hearty sincerity and eloquent truthfulness, the patriotic sentiments that inspire the minds of all classes of the people, and do his best at this critical period of his country's history, to show that no sacrifices in a noble and a just cause, are too heavy for that nation to make, which desires to retain its place in the vanguard of civilisation. He kept, on the contrary, a remarkable, and, as it seems to us, an unworthy silence. At the same time, there appeared in a weekly journal—of which he is believed to be the founder, which is known to have been—or to be his organ, and to which he is more than suspected to be a frequent contributor—an article distinctly advocating a policy of concession to the Emperor of Russia. It is time, therefore, that Mr. Disraeli should declare himself openly if he do not wish to be misunderstood. There is no necessity that he should disavow the articles in the weekly newspaper with which people persist in associating his name; for statesmen are not compelled to confess whether they do or do not write leading articles; but there is a necessity, if he wishes to stand well with his country, and with the great Conservative party of which he has been the brilliant and by no means unsuccessful leader in the House of Commons, that he should deliver his decisive verdict on the War question. If he do not he will remain under suspicion. His power of usefulness will be impaired, and damage will be inflicted on the credit of the great and patriotic party with which he has so long acted.

It is clear, however, whether Mr. Disraeli do or do not speak out as becomes his position, that if he have resolved to join Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, he will not take the Conservative party along with him. Sir Bulwer Lytton is as much entitled to speak for that party as Mr. Disraeli; and he, we know by his late manly oration, has a heart that throbs in unison with the great heart of England, and will not withhold his support even from political opponents, if they honestly and vigorously carry on the work to which they are pledged to their own country—to their allies—and to the world. Vice Disraeli, abdicated or superseded, Sir Bulwer Lytton would become the leader of the Conservative party in the Lower House; and Mr. Disraeli would become—what Lord John Russell is—a statesman irretrievably damaged; or what Mr. Gladstone is—a man to be admired for brilliancy in debate, but never more to be trusted or followed. The organs of Conservative opinion in the country, however much they may have differed from the statesmen now in office upon other questions—or however bitterly they may have commented upon the management or mismanagement of affairs in the Crimea—have been true to the principle of the war. They have never swerved—never been dilatory—never been lukewarm; but, like true patriots and honest Englishmen, have seen that the War question rose high above all party squabbles and party interests, and concerned, not factions or their leaders merely, but the honour the dignity, and the very existence of the nation. They will not follow Mr. Disraeli if he attempts to lead them towards a coalition with Mr. Bright, the incarnation of all the conceit and cowardice of ultra commercialism; or with Mr. Gladstone, the straw-balancing and straw-splitting statesman whom nature intended either for a Chancery barrister, or for the Superior of a College of Jesuits, and whose mind offers a strange and disagreeable compound of the peculiar talents and qualifications of both. The Conservative party is sound upon the question, as indeed are all the great parties, by whatever names they may call themselves. The outsiders and stragglers, the men of whims and crotchets, the impracticable, who owe and give no allegiance, aided by a few men whose inordinate vanity led them to aspire too high, and who have, consequently, been disappointed, may prate of peace where peace is impossible. Being rejected of all, they may endeavour to form a combination among themselves that shall give them strength and importance; but their effort will not succeed. Mr. Disraeli would, doubtless, be a great acquisition; and they, accordingly, suspecting either his weakness or his ambition, flatter him to the top of his bent, and lime the twig with the honey of soft speeches, and with glorious predictions of the taxes he would have repealed, and of the other great things which he would have done, had he continued Chancellor of the Exchequer. But will they catch the fine bird? That remains to be seen. In the mean time we will not do Mr. Disraeli the injustice to believe it.

THE GERMAN LEGION.—A letter dated "Heligoland, Oct. 5," says: "Besides the 2900 men raised, drilled, and sent to England, the two corps at present in course of formation promise to be speedily completed, under the active superintendence of their energetic officers. The newly-appointed Commandant of the 2nd Rifle Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. S. Jocelyn, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has arrived here, and finds the corps already more than 500 strong, whilst about 400 fine active young men have been enlisted for the 3rd Light Infantry Regiment, under Major Talbot. It was at first intended to stop the recruiting, and to close the dépôt for the winter; but orders have now been received by Mr Major, the Commissary-General, to lay in stores of fresh provisions for 1000 men for the winter.

GENERAL SIMPSON.

ALTHOUGH the course of events in the Crimea since General Simpson has succeeded to the command of the British forces has not materially added to his military renown, this officer is known to have seen considerable service, and to enjoy a high professional reputation. In 1812-13 he served in the Peninsula, and was present at the defence of Cadiz and the attack on Seville. He also took part in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras. He subsequently held an important command in the Mauritius with great repute as a regimental officer. General Simpson's service in India has also been important. In 1845 he acted as second in command under General Sir Charles Napier, by whom General Simpson was considered eminently qualified for that command; and to this a high estimation of the conqueror of Scinde General Simpson owes more than to aristocratic or political influence.

After the melancholy death of Lord Raglan, and the return of Sir George Brown to England, through ill health, General Simpson was appointed to the command of her Majesty's forces in the Crimea. The result we have already glanced at. But our Commander has his apologists. "We can tell General Simpson," says the *United Service Gazette*, "that however the cowardly hammer the opposition to send reinforcements at the critical juncture, it is not upon his shoulders that the blame is altogether cast. Sir William Codrington has this to answer for; and it will hardly be accepted as a excuse that no amount of troops that the British army could have spared would have held the Redan against the masses at the disposal of the Russians

The Portrait of General Simpson upon the preceding page has been engraved, by permission of Messrs Agnew, of Manchester, from one of Mr Fenton's able photographic pictures now being exhibited in Pall-mall East.

INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.—THE CHURCH OF PETER AND PAUL.

OUR Special Correspondent's latest letters have so minutely described the appearance of the interior of the destroyed city that, as an accompaniment for the Illustration upon the preceding page, we shall only append our Artist's words descriptive of the Sketch:—

"The Church of Peter and Paul, Sebastopol, looks towards the north; the rear of Fort Nicholas is in the background; and in the distance are Fort Catherine and the north shore, held by the Russians. The piers of the stone inclosure are about 45 feet high. Perhaps there is not a ruined building in Sebastopol which shows the destructive effects of shot and shell more than the church of Peter and Paul; and its shattered condition, in association with the sacred character of the edifice, forms a striking episodal picture of the afflicting horrors of war."

The Correspondent of the *Morning Post* thus describes the general appearance of the town:—

Nearly every house must have had some architectural pretension; the rows of pillars and columns are unceasing; and from the visible remains, I should say that it ought to have been one of the prettiest places in the world. The fronts of some houses appeared to be so perfect that, with the aid of a strong imagination, you could almost fancy you were gazing on a town where nothing had happened, and in other parts that you were only visiting the scene of a disastrous fire, and presently you would get beyond the pale of its rage; but, alas! wherever you went, all was stable—never was destruction and desolation were complete—never had men worked more successfully to destroy their own work.

LORD DERBY ON THE WAR.—The leader of the Tory party in the House of Lords is evidently not willing to join the Disraeli and Bright coalition. In a speech he made the other day to the Irwine Town Council, who had been presenting him with the freedom of that borough, he said, "He could not congratulate them on the probability of any approaching conclusion of the war. He did not believe that Russia, even after such reverses, would speedily lay aside its ambitious designs; and, on the other hand, England would never sheathe the sword which she had so reluctantly drawn until the noble and disinterested designs of the Allies had been completely obtained, the independence of Turkey secured, and the schemes of Russia upon Europe and Asia effectually checked."

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON ON THE WAR.—At a meeting on Thursday (at Buntingford) of the Herts Agricultural Society, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton was present as one of the county members, and made a speech chiefly on the war. The hon. Baronet said:—We may be well proud of that matchless army which, maintaining discipline amidst hardships so incredible, and earning renown against such formidable odds, has transferred its encampments to the very fortress of the enemy, and now holds in Sebastopol a materiel guarantee for the rights of nations and the demands of justice (Loud cheers). It is not here, and I hope it will not be anywhere, that I would dwell on what has been urged, I think somewhat hastily, in some of the newspapers in mitigation of our joy at the victory for which we have rendered up our thanksgivings to the Divine Arbiter of human destinies. It is true that we did not storm the Malakoff, and therefore had not as direct and immediate a share in the taking of Sebastopol as the French; but what then? Why, England and France are a single country (Loud cheers), and the glory of the one is the glory of the other. Do you believe there is any Frenchman who would deny us our full share of the half of the laurel-tree which took its roots on the fields of Alma, became the last gale in the storm of battle drifted its leaves towards the ranks of the French? (Hear). Why, in the next turn of the wind those leaves might be drifted towards us (Hear). And now, gentlemen, since you have called me to address you as a member of Parliament, may I claim the right to say one word on behalf of that Assembly? I am sure you will grant me that indulgence, as my observations shall have no reference to politics. You will all remember that the last House of Commons was elected under very different circumstances from those in which we now find ourselves. The majority were united upon a commercial principle under leaders, some of whom, like Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham, had long official experience and very great and justly-deserved Parliamentary renown. Other leaders, like Mr. Cobden and Mr Bright, were conspicuous for the eloquence, the surpassing eloquence, with which they supported popular opinions; while Mr. Gladstone (Hear, hear), a host in himself, combined all the attributes of the most captivating and consummate orator. Well, is it not to the credit of that majority—is it not to the credit of that House, and does it not show the independence of that Assembly, that all the talent, popularity, position, and virtues of those leaders could not rally around them the men they were accustomed to command the moment their followers thought they had separated from opinions from the honour of England and the cause of eternal justice? (Enthusiastic cheering). This much I will say on behalf of the majority, from whom I have often differed. But let me say this on behalf of the minority, with whom I have for the most part acted, and with whose sentiments I am most familiar. I say you cannot misjudge that minority more than by supposing that they, or those who may be regarded as their leaders, are unduly anxious for the transfer of political power. I declare that during the whole of the startling vicissitudes of last Session I saw with sincere admiration their absorbing anxiety to make the safety of the country, the maintenance of the Army, and the honour of the Crown paramount to all other considerations (Cheers). As for myself, as a member of Parliament, I say to you, in my proud position as one of the members for the county of Hertford, that I never will, either from party motives, or, God forbid, from personal ambition, be an instrument to displace any Government which will seem to me firmly and skilfully to maintain the national honour, and finally to conclude our quarrel (Hear, hear). Neither would I, on the other hand, support any Government from whose feeble or faithless hands the sword would drop paralysed, or the olive-branch be dishonoured. (The hon. Baronet concluded amidst enthusiastic cheers).

THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.—Returns are being prepared showing the number of disciplined and effective men attached to the various cavalry and infantry regiments of the Line stationed within the United Kingdom, and also the number attached to the several dépôts and provisional battalions. Similar returns are ordered to be made up for the Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, Royal Marines, the Foreign Legion, Land Transport and Medical Staff Corps, and of those regiments of Militia which have volunteered for foreign service, but which have not as yet embarked. It is understood that this measure has been adopted for the purpose of ascertaining the exact force that can be at once embarked to reinforce the army in the East.

WHAT SEBASTOPOL HAS COST RUSSIA.—Supposing the war destined to continue, it would have been better for her had Sebastopol been carried in 1854 by a *coup de main*. The efforts to reinforce the garrison, and to maintain the army outside, must have been most exhaustive. Every man, every shot and barrel of powder, and every sack of grain delivered to the besieged, must have been transmitted at ruinous cost; and the maintenance of the garrison and the army on the heights must have been as expensive as that of a fortified force on the frontiers of Turkey, Austria, or Poland. The want of roads in Southern Russia, from the clayey nature of the soil, where no stones, or even pebbles, are to be met with for a hundred miles together, the fewness of towns, and the sparse population, all render the collection and transmission of convoys more difficult to Russia than to any country of Europe. It is less easy to create a road in a boggy steppe than to carry one over the Alps. Hence the maintenance of Sebastopol was a perpetual and debilitating drain on the resources of Russia, in men, money, and material.—*Major Hamley, in Blackwood's Magazine*

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—The *Opinione* of Turin says:—"The Austrian Government has seized on the property possessed in Lombardy by the religious corporations suppressed in Piedmont. Austria bases her conduct on what the Sardinian Government did when Joseph II. abolished the convents and monasteries, without bearing in mind that at that period a bona-fide abolition was effected, which is not the case at present. The Sardinian Cabinet is discussing the question with Austria on legal grounds."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE principal and most universally-interesting event of the moment is that which, by the new Government regulations, establishes a diminution in the price of meat. In this all classes are interested, and cry where the prosaic details of the subject are canvassed without any one thinking it necessary, or even permitted, to display genteel disgust, generally inseparable from false refinement. *A bas la réjouissance!* that barefaced cheatery so long tolerated by the authorities, and so shamelessly exercised by the butchers on the hapless carnivorous public, by which arrangement the former were permitted, with every portion of meat sold to the latter, to put in so much extra and independent bone, frequently amounting to a quarter of the weight of flesh (with its own quantity of bone adhering), this extra bone being paid for at the same rate as the meat. The very name was an insult to the customer; *réjouissance*, indeed: whom could it possibly *réjouir* but the butcher? and that at the cost of the consumer, who could see small cause of rejoicing in the abuse that obliged him to pay from sevenpence halfpenny to ninepence a pound for bare bones.

On Friday the Empress paid the Exposition the first visit with which she has honoured it since her return from Biarritz. Her Majesty, who was dressed in white, trimmed with lilac, and a lilac bonnet, was looking very delicate. Notwithstanding that she suffers a good deal from her present position, the symptoms are only such as frequently appear under similar circumstances, and present nothing grave or unusual.

Very great regret has been caused in the artistic world by the death of Camille Roqueplan, brother to Nestor Roqueplan, manager of the Grand Opéra. The career of this gifted artist presents a somewhat singular contrast to that of the generality of the confraternity. Camille Roqueplan was not a painter by his own choice; but became so in spite of himself—elected by his genius against his will. Very early in life, this talent becoming apparent, his father, contrary to the wont of the fathers of geniuses, warmly encouraged it, and at eighteen Camille began seriously to study, with a view of adopting painting as a profession. Here the difficulties of the art, the manual obstacles that stand between the student and his conceptions, at first discouraged, and ere long entirely disgusted him from its pursuit. He then commenced the study of surgery, with no better success. From the pencil and the scalpel he turned to the steel pen of the bureau; but, instead of the figures of nought and numbers, it would only trace those of a much more poetic character. The father's patience—as who can wonder?—was exhausted, and the youth was sent back to the studio. After a year of study under Abel de Pujol, the sight of a work of the master—Joseph Explaining the Dreams so threw our aspirant into a fresh paroxysm of despondency, that he declared his intention of trying how the sword would do in the hands that had failed to wield so many other instruments with any success. But the father was inexorable—fortunately; and our *peintre en herbe* was even forced to return to the profession that nature had all along designed him for. During many succeeding years a series of eminently successful works raised and established the confidence and fame of Roqueplan. He was made Knight and finally, officer of the Legion of Honour, and King Leopold also conferred his order upon him. The Duc d'Orleans was one of his warmest friends and patrons. For some time an affection of the lungs had compelled him to abandon his *atelier*, and this disease finally proved fatal, at the age of fifty-two. Camille Roqueplan may certainly be considered as standing high in the small list of painters whose works tended to restore the fallen state of their art at the period when the Restoration was at its close. In addition to his merits as an artist, he was a man whose amenity of disposition and manners—whose intelligence, warmth of heart, and high character, rendered him beloved and esteemed by all who came in contact with him.

Rossini has decided to pass the winter in Paris, where he has taken a charming *appartement* in the Rue Basse du Rempart, where he intends receiving his friends and admirers every Sunday. The health of the illustrious maestro is in a highly precarious state, and his nervous system is more particularly affected. In consequence of this, it is supposed he will avoid all interference with his art, which in his present state is a source of excitement it is desirable he should shun.

Much interest and some surprise has been excited in the theatrical world by the engagement offered to and accepted by Mdme. George Sand, to write a piece in five acts for the Théâtre Français. Report states that Mdme. Sand has stipulated as follows:—that the work shall be entirely freed from the *contrôle*, and shall not be subjected to the examination, or even the observations of the secretaries of the theatre; and that on its being delivered, as she engages it shall be, within three months of the signing of the engagement, the parts shall be allotted and the piece played without alteration or correction of any kind. Furthermore, the sum of five thousand francs, as a first instalment, shall be paid the day the *rôles* are distributed.

We announced last week the disappointment generally felt on the occasion of the opening of the Italian Opera. We may now slightly analyse the merits and defects of the performers, nearly all new to the audience. Angelini (*Mose*) has a remarkably fine voice: he wants energy, ease, and dramatic effect; but the fact of his being a debutant of two-and-twenty, called upon to undertake such a part, may amply account for these defects. Cariou, the tenor, possesses a good voice and a good method, spart a trick of occasionally jerking out a note as if he had received a prick at the moment of uttering it. His appearance, however, is decidedly against him, and his movements and gestures are those of a mincing, affected woman: his love-making, indeed, is perfectly enraging to witness, and induces one to feel much of the impression produced on Miss Betsy Trotwood by the sight of Uriah Heep's contortions. Gurardi, the barytone, is a good singer and a good actor. Fiorentini sang well in the first act; but was, on the whole, very coldly received. A débutante, Mdlle. Pozzi, gives promise—she sings with taste and method, and makes the best of a voice which has clearness, but seems to want depth and richness. To us, however, the *strong weakness*, as an Irishman would say, of the representation, was the chorus, a circumstance easily accounted for, as we afterwards learned, by the fact that its number amounted to *less than half* of that usually employed at this Opera.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 5th announce that the Mavrocordato Ministry has resigned, and that the King has accepted the resignations. This is owing to the persistance of the King in refusing to have any intercourse with General Kalergi, Minister of War. The motive for the hostility of the King to his Minister is in consequence of a letter written by the latter, complaining bitterly of the injustice done him by the Court, and particularly the Queen, after the services he had rendered to the country, and particularly after having exposed his life in a duel with an individual who had spoken slightingly of the honour of her Majesty. This letter was published, with an extremely laudatory article, in a Marseilles paper, to the great displeasure of King Otho, who, from that moment, positively declined seeing General Kalergi; while M Mavrocordato insisted upon his remaining in the Cabinet, or, as an alternative, tendering his own resignation.

The origin of the letter is this:—General Kalergi was in the habit of paying frequent visits at the house of a lady in Athens the wife of a former Minister—where also the Maids of Honour of the Queen used to visit. The lady in question was, justly or unjustly, disliked by the Queen, and her Majesty commanded her Maids of Honour to cease their visits. The reason for this order is variously stated. Some allege it was on account of the lady herself, others on account of General Kalergi being so constant a visitor. Be this as it may; General Kalergi considered himself offended, and wrote the letter in question.

The King refused to listen to the recommendation of the French and English Ministers. He declared to them that he never would have anything to do with Kalergi; but said that they might propose to him, if they thought proper, a person for the office. This they declined repeatedly, and he as repeatedly refused to admit Kalergi. The result was the withdrawal of the whole of the Cabinet.

The new Min sters, who took the oaths on the 4th, are M. Miaulis, Marine; and M. Smolenzi, War; M. Sillíveric, appointed Minister of Finance, has taken the portfolio of Foreign Affairs until the arrival of M. Tricoupi, who is to be President of the Council.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, with advices from Halifax to the 27th ult., and from New York, by telegraph, to the morning of the 27th. The news of the capture of Sebastopol dispatched from England by the *America*, was received in Halifax a short time before the departure of the *Africa*, and was hailed with extravagant joy.

President Pierce had proceeded upon a visit to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to be present at the State fair, which commences on the 25th ult. There is an exciting struggle going on at Washington, between the Free-soil and the secession wings of the Cabinet, as to who shall be appointed to fill the judgeship vacant by the death of Judge Crunch. The candidates for the place are Mr Blair and Mr Redfield, and the latter is backed by the President and the Secretary of War. The approaching Presidential election is one of the chief subjects of editorial discussion. The *New York Herald* says that it will test the Constitution more than any previous contest. "Throughout New England (observes that journal) we must expect to see Nativism postponed to Abolition; in Pensylvania and New York, the recent scenes at Kansas, aggravated by the woful imbecility of the Administration, have fanned the sinking anti-slavery embers into a glow, while in Ohio and a large section of the west, the tendency is obviously treason-ward. To blind ourselves to the breakers towards which the ship of State is drifting would be sheer madness. It is not to be disguised that the Abolitionists have advanced with gigantic strides during the last five years."

The "Address to the People of the United States," from the committee appointed in July last, at the Pro-slavery Convention held in Lexington, Missouri, has been published. It is principally devoted to a denunciation of the emigration from Massachusetts and other States, under the management of societies, whereby the Kansas Nebraska law is rendered a dead letter. Such emigration is pronounced without precedent, dangerous in the extreme, calculated to circumscribe slavery to its present limits, and defeat the true intent of the Nebraska bill. In conclusion, it declares that Missouri takes the same position as the Lexington Convention, whence it will not recede. The rejection of Kansas as a Slave State will be regarded as a gross insult to the South; and the declaration that slavery is incompatible with a Republican form of government an unequivocal step towards a dissolution of the Union.

A great battle took place on the 3rd September, at Sand Hills, near the north fork of the Platte river, between the Sioux Indians and a body of United States troops under General Harney, numbering about 450 men. The battle commenced early in the morning, and lasted several hours. The Indians fought desperately, but were routed. A running fight for some ten miles followed, during which the Indians made a stand, and fought with much gallantry. They were, however, defeated, with the loss of eighty men killed, and fifty women and children taken prisoners. The Indian women fought furiously. General Harney lost six killed and as many wounded. No officers were killed. The Indians engaged in this battle were the Brule and Sioux, the same that massacred Lieut. Gratton's command, and murdered a mail party a short time ago.

The Secretary of State of New Granada has written to the Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington a diplomatic note, which informs him of the public tranquility which the Republic now enjoys, uninterrupted even by the menaced hostilities of Venezuela, or by apprehensions of the movements of Flores, and requires him to have periodical reports sent by the Consuls as to the American consumption of the products of New Granada. There is daily new Gran Cuba or Mexico, beyond the fact that a formidable opposition was organising against General Carrera, the Mexican President pro tempore.

The Czar and his Soldiers.—The Minister of War, Prince Dolgorouki, has been informed that the Emperor, when scarcely arrived at Moscow, sent for Count Orlow to his private cabinet, to know precisely what he would proceed into the Crimea, to inspect, as well as events would allow him, the different corps of the army of the Crimea. It is thought here that the presence of the Emperor will produce a great effect upon the spirit of the soldiers, more or less broken down by the long fatigues, the privations, and by the defeats which have followed all the *rencontres*, in which they had been always promised victory and the extermination of the infidel enemies of Holy Russia. It appears that the resolution come to by the Emperor had not been communicated to any one, not even to the Empress, who has returned here from Tsarskoe-Selo with her children, and the Minister of War was ignorant of it. It is said that, before leaving Moscow, the Emperor ordered the generals of the reserves to make the necessary preparations for their departure, in case it should be required. According to a report generally circulated, a reform of officers of the Guards, the Grand Duke Constantine will not return to St. Petersburg so soon; he will remain in the south, and reside alternately, as events may require, at Odessa and Nicolaieff. It is said to have been in consequence of a short time to withdraw the two divisions of Grenadiers from Finland, as well as the other regiments of the Line, all of whom will march to the south, and be replaced by battalions of Militia; but on the pressing entreaties of General de Berg, who commands in Finland, and who declared that he could not answer for the defence of the coast with undisciplined troops, the measure has been abandoned.—*Letter from St. Petersburg*, Sept. 30.

Our Readiness for Next Year's Campaign.—The circumstances under which we shall enter upon our spring campaign of next year are highly satisfactory. The army at present in and around Sebastopol will have grown greatly in soldiery during that time; well housed, well clothed, well fed, and well drilled during the winter, it may be expected to attain perfect efficiency when we shall again undertake operations on a grand scale. We can increase that force at present there by eight battalions now at home, and by five in the Mediterranean; and we cannot help thinking that of the forty-four battalions now in India and the Colonies we might safely transfer ten or a dozen well-tried corps to the Crimea. The Turkish Contingent is all but ready to take the field; the Foreign Legions are making admirable progress in their training; our fleets will have had nearly three years of war campaigns; and, on the whole, we may expect to see in the spring of 1856 a much larger, and, what England will be found prepared to complete her share of the good work with an army and navy which, in numbers and efficiency, will be completely worthy of her position among nations.

Electioneering in Prussia.—The scanty attendance at the primary elections in the provinces of Prussia shows how very little value the bulk of the nation sets on the political privileges to gain which it is pretended the outbreak of 1848 was perpetrated. The maximum of attendance seems in no instance to have exceeded one quarter of those entitled to vote, while the number of those present in other elective districts varied between that proportion and none at all, the election officials having in some cases had the whole of the premises to themselves. In every part of the province deserters of portend duty it is urged that the pressure exerted by Government through the local officials and the clergy, is too crushing for single individuals to strive against, and that they consequently abstain from expressing their political tendencies with the remark, "It is all of no use—the Government will do what it likes." The clergy have been required by the Government to exert all their influence with the population to bring about the election of Fürst-Metternich candidates, and they have, accordingly, put up prayers in the churches, imploring that the minds of their parishioners may be properly turned by the Divine Spirit, &c. A most striking and impressive example has been set the sluggish (as they call themselves, *gemüthlich*) Berliners by the Nestor of science, Baron von Humboldt, who did not scruple to appear in the meeting of the primary electors by the side of the most illiterate or humblest voter, and give his suffrage for the Liberal candidates. Just as he had written on his voting-ticket the name of these latter, he was approached by a Royal Equerry with the modest request that he would vote for the Kreuz-Zeitung men, whose names were printed on a list he presented, and among them his own: "Baron Humboldt was grieved not to be able to avail himself of the suggestion, having already made his selection," showing him the Liberal names he had written down.—*Letter from Berlin*.

The Oldest General in Europe.—It has long been thought that Marshal Radetzky was the best General in Europe, and we now learn that that distinguished veteran, at the head of the Austrian army, aged ninety-four, who entered the army in 1776, was appointed General of Brigade in 1798, and General of Division in the following year; so that he is a general of sixty-one years' standing, while Marshal Radetzky, aged eighty-nine years, is only of fifty years' standing.

Newspaper Speculation.—The Cheap Press.—A few days ago a man, who has evidently received a good education, but is now reduced in circumstances, came into our office to sell steel pens. He assured us that he lost that day several pounds sterling on a speculation with a popular leader to establish a paper in Liverpool, and failed. Since that time he has been unable to regain his position in society, and is now travelling about the country as a wandering pedlar.—*Leicester Chronicle*.

Fashion among the Fair Democracy.—A correspondent of the *New York Daily Times*, writing from Philadelphia, says:—As regards bonnets, they appear to grow frightfully less, and before winter sets in it is probable that a large rosette fixed on the back of the hair will take place.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ARCHDEACON BROOKS.

The Venerable Jonathan Brooks, Archdeacon and Senior Rector of Liverpool, a clergyman who may be fairly ranked among the worthiest and the wisest that have adorned the Church of England, departed this life on the 29th ult. His death, which occurred suddenly at his residence at Everton, has caused the deepest and most general regret in Liverpool and its neighbourhood, where for more than half a century the venerable and excellent Archdeacon enjoyed all reverence and such regard, and where he was, as it were, a part of the place. Every one recognised him as a perfect English gentleman; and as the faultless rector of the parish. All who knew Archdeacon Brooks, or Liverpool, was aware of the boundless estimation in which he was held there. This able and amiable divine was born on the 1st of September, 1775, in Oldhall-street, Liverpool, at the top of which Brooks-street still retains the name of the family. His father was originally a merchant, but subsequently became a porter brewer. The old porter-brewery, a neat and stylish one, will be familiar to many inhabitants of Liverpool. His mother was a Miss Cropper; and, besides the late Archdeacon, there were two other sons, who became Majors in the Army. The Archdeacon received a preparatory course of education at Macclesfield School, under the tuition of Mr. Davies. He was thence removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1796, he won Hooper's ovation prize. In 1798 he graduated B.A. His first Curacy was Walton, near Liverpool, whence he went to St. James's parish, in Liverpool, and was shortly afterwards appointed one of the Curates of St. George's parish, also in Liverpool, where he officiated as Curate and Chaplain for twenty-seven years. On the 7th of October, 1826, he was appointed Senior Rector, on the death of the Rev Mr Renshaw—the Rev Augustus Campbell obtaining the appointment of Junior Rector on the 4th of the following month. Soon after the present Bishop's elevation to the see of Chester, Mr. Brooks was appointed Archdeacon of Liverpool. Whilst Curate at Walton he formed an attachment to his Rector's youngest daughter, to whom he was married in 1805 or 1806. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter survive: one of the sons, the Rev. Henry Brooks, holds the office of Curate of St. Peter's, Liverpool.

In addition to his clerical duties, the late Archdeacon filled many important positions of public trust. He was the senior magistrate of the county, having been appointed to the commission of the peace in November, 1814. He also presided for a number of years at the great quarter sessions held at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, first as Deputy-Chairman to Lord Skelmersdale, and since that nobleman's death, as Chairman himself. In this judicial office he was, perhaps, assisted by many other chairmen of quarter sessions in England, not a lawyer: his sound reason, general knowledge, and gentle disposition peculiarly qualified him for the Bench: the Bar before him readily always, and the Queen's Bench itself, when appealed to on more than one occasion, admitted the clearness and rectitude of his decisions. The Archdeacon was the founder, and one of the most energetic supporters, of the Provident Savings' Banks, and was for many years prominently connected with the Blue-coat Hospital, District Provident Society, the Blind Asylum, Dispensaries, and other public charities in Liverpool. He was, indeed, one of the foremost men in the town, being looked on by all as what many used to term him, "an incarnation of common sense." The funeral of the Ven. Archdeacon took place at Liverpool, on the 6th instant: it was headed by the Bishop of Chester, and attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, and most of the nobility and gentry of the county of Lancaster, of all parties and persuasions. The crowd that thronged at the mournful ceremony exceeded sixty thousand, and indeed, since Mr. Huskisson's, no such funeral has been seen in Liverpool. Only Mr. Huskisson, the Ven. Archdeacon was interred in the great and well-known Liverpool Cemetery.

ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL PYM, K.C.B.

The death of this distinguished officer occurred at the Royal Hotel, Southampton, on the 2nd inst. His death-bed was attended by his aged brother, the celebrated physician, Sir William Pym. Samuel Pym was the son of Joseph Pym, Esq., of Pixley, Warwickshire, by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Arnott, Esq., M.D., and niece of Sir William Arnott, Bart. He was born in Edinburgh, in 1778, and entered the Royal Navy early in life. He soon rose to distinction. In the spring of 1796 Mr. Pym, then in *La Babet*, witnessed the surrender of the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; and on Jan. 16, 1798, having volunteered his services, he took command of two of her boats, went in pursuit of, and succeeded, with only one of them, in capturing *La Desirée*, French national vessel, after a desperate struggle. Pym acquired post rank April 23, 1802; and was subsequently appointed to the *Atlas*, 74, flag-ship, after serving in the Channel, North Sea, and South America, formed part of the force under Sir John Duckworth in the action off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. In the *Spine*, Captain Pym assisted, under Commodore Rowley, at the capture of the town of St. Paul's, Le de Bourbon, Sept. 21, 1809. In the Adriatic he made prize, July 14, 1814, after a chase of fourteen hours, of the *Henry Gilder*, American privateer, of twelve guns and fifty men. Captain Pym was nominated a C.B. June 4, 1815, and a K.C.B. Oct. 25, 1839, he was advanced to flag rank Jan. 10, 1837; and made a Vice-Admiral Feb. 12, 1847. On Dec. 16, 1841, until Dec., 1846, he filled the post of Admiral-Superintendent at Plymouth. In September and October, 1845, he had command of an extensive Channel squadron. For his conduct in the action off St. Domingo, Sir Samuel Pym was presented by the Admiralty with a gold medal. Sir Samuel married, in 1802, the daughter of Edward Lockyer, Esq., of Plymouth.

SIR ROBERT ADAIR, G.C.B.

The death of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B., took place on the 3rd inst., at his house in Chesterfield street. He had reached the advanced age of ninety-two. He had for some time past enjoyed an annual pension of £2000. He was the author of numerous political pamphlets, and also wrote two works—viz., "An Historical Memoir of a Mission to the Court of Vienna in 1806;" and "A Memoir of the Negotiations for the Peace of the Dardanelles in 1808-9." Sir Robert Adair was son of Robert Adair, a distinguished surgeon, by his wife, a daughter of the second Earl of Albemarle. Sir Robert commenced his career as a barrister, being called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, in 1785; he subsequently became famous as a diplomatist. In 1806 he was appointed a Privy Councillor, and, after he had filled various other diplomatic appointments, his able conduct, when on a special mission at Brussels in 1831, obtained for him the creation of a G.C.B.: he had previously received the Cross of the Bath for concluding the peace between Great Britain and Turkey in 1809. He was also a Privy Councillor. He sat in Parliament in 1802 and in 1806. He married, in 1805, Angelique Gabrielle, daughter of the Marquis d'Hasquincourt.

SIR CHARLES CHAD, BART.

The death of this estimable gentleman occurred a short time since at his seat, Thurxford Hall, Norfolk. Sir Charles was the elder and last surviving son of the late Sir George Chad, of Thickesley, on whom a Baronetcy was conferred 28th July, 1774, and grandson of Robert Chad, Esq., who married Elizabeth Wright of Kilverstone, grand-daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Barbier, Knight, Secretary to King Charles II. The Baronet, whose decease we record, and with whom the Baronetcy becomes extinct, was born 21st April, 1779, and succeeded 14th June, 1811, Lydia Anne Turnour, second daughter of Edward, second Earl of Winterton. By her Ladyship, who died 2nd March, 1832, Sir Charles had one son, Edward Henry, born 5th September, 1811, who died 3rd July, 1843.

Wills and Charitable Bequests.—The will of William Bradshaw, Esq., of the Auction Mart, and Upper Brook-street, was proved under £160,000 personalty; Lieut.-General Charles Edward Conyers, C.B., and Colonel 99th Foot, £30,000; Colonel Frederick Rodolph Blake, C.B., 33rd Regiment, £12,000; William Bayley, Esq., Banker, Shrewsbury, £30,000; Rev. J. H. Smythe, of Devon, £30,000; Pedro Juan de Zulueta, Count de Torre Diaz, of Devonshire-place, £45,000 personalty in England; Robert Field, Esq., of Pimlico-place, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, and late Inspector of Artillery at Woolwich, £7000; Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Higginson, late Grenadier Guards, £25,000. George Bowlas, Esq., Solicitor, Lincoln's-inn-fields, £2000; Rev. J. B. Hare, Chaplain, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, £1000; Rev. Thomas Hare, Chaplain to the Lock Hospital, £1000; Rev. Matthew Hare, Curate of St. Mary-le-Strand, £1000; Rev. Edward Hare, Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, £1000; Rev. Thomas Hare, Rector of Stanhope, Durham, £1000; Rev. Augustus Hare, Rector of Alton Barnes, Wilts, £1000; Rev. Francis Hare, Rector of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, £1000; Rev. Julius Hare, Archdeacon of Lewes, £1000; Rev. Robert Hare, Rector of Stanhope, Durham, £1000; Rev. Augustus Hare, Rector of Alton Barnes, Wilts, £1000; Rev. Francis Hare, Rector of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, £1000; Rev. Julius Hare, Archdeacon of Lewes, £1000; Rev. Robert Hare, Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, £1000; Rev. Thomas

RECEPTION OF VISCOUNT PALMERSTON AT ROMSEY.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE WAR.

THE Mayor, Town Council, and inhabitants of Romsey presented, on Friday, the 5th instant, a congratulatory address to Lord Palmerston on his return to Broadlands.

It was originally intended to have presented the address on the previous Saturday; but, as the day turned out unfavourable for any open-air demonstration, it was arranged that the presentation should be postponed until the weather was more auspicious. In the early part of the day the rain fell at intervals in copious showers, but towards the afternoon the sun shone out, and the bells of the church rung a merry peal.

The inhabitants of Romsey closed their shops at twelve o'clock, and all business was suspended. The streets of the town were gaily decorated with the flags of the Allied nations, and streamers floated from every conspicuous point of view. Triumphal arches were constructed in the principal thoroughfares of the town, decorated with flowers and transparencies, bearing the motto—"Welcome, Palmerston, the friend of liberty and peace."

At half-past two o'clock, the Mayor, accompanied by the Town Council and principal inhabitants of the place, walked in procession to Broadlands, and, preceded by a band with colours flying, escorted Lord and Lady Palmerston and the Hon. Miss Sullivan to the market-place. The noble Viscount's open carriage having been drawn up in front of a platform erected for the members of the Council and their friends, the noble Lord was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. Silence being at length restored, Mr. Francis Taylor, the Mayor, advanced and read the following address:—

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Mayor, Town Council, and inhabitants of Romsey, ask permission to meet your Lordship with our congratulatory welcome on your return to your Lordship's residence here. Your Lordship's ancestors were the constant benefactors of this town and neighbourhood; and while we venture to claim your Lordship as a fellow townsman and as one of ourselves, we also record your Lordship's continuance and extension of similar benevolence, conjoined with that of your estimable and noble lady the Viscountess Palmerston.

On the present occasion we feel it to be our privilege and duty to address your Lordship in your exalted station as the Prime Minister of England—a position which your Lordship was called to occupy at a moment of difficulty and emergency, and in a critical and almost unparalleled conjuncture of affairs. We believe that your lordship's firmness and decision, sustained by the voice and sympathy of the people of England, has tended greatly to produce the recent successful results of the Allied armies in the reduction of the fortress of Sebastopol.

And we earnestly pray that your Lordship's councils may be so guided that ultimately the blessing of an equitable and durable peace may issue from your Lordship's administration, and be accompanied with those civil and social rights secured to other nations, which shall place them beyond the reach of despotic power, and prove their best armament and their only true safeguard.

The noble Lord's speech, in reply, will be found at page 460 of the Supplement published with the present Number.

We have engraved the scene of his Lordship's reception at Romsey; and the East Front of the venerable Abbey Church, which is now in progress of repair.

EAST FRONT OF THE ABBEY CHURCH, ROMSEY.

BARON PROKESCH VON OSTEN.

Baron Prokesch von Osten—a Field Marshal in the Austrian service, and a statesman who, in conjunction with Count Buol, represented Austria at the famous Conferences at Vienna, in April last, when Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys went so wofully wrong on the "Four Points" was in early life the tutor of Napoleon II., commonly known by his Austrian title of Duke de Reichstadt. His partiality for that Prince, the favourite grandson of the Emperor Francis is believed to have extended itself to the whole of the Bonaparte family; and he is now an acknowledged admirer of Napoleon III. and supporter of his dynasty.

Baron Prokesch shares the opinions of Prince Metternich, of Count Buol, and of the late Prince Schwartzenberg; and is decidedly opposed to the aggressive policy of Russia. The fact oozed out in 1848 by the publication of a letter which he addressed to the unfortunate Count Latour during his embassy at Athens, a letter which established him in the eyes of the world as an opponent of Russian policy at that time. It is not so certain that he is as prejudiced against this country as some of the German papers assert, or that he considers France would do better if she sought a "peace-alliance" with Austria instead of her present war-alliance with England. However this may be, the recent arrival at Paris of this distinguished diplomatist threw the Russian party in Vienna into a state of alarm, and created a considerable amount of curiosity both in Paris and London. It is stated that the Baron was the bearer of important propositions from Austria—propositions which, if accepted by the Western Allies, would have been presented to Russia as an ultimatum. Whether he undertook any such mission is unknown, except to himself and the Emperors of France and Austria; but it is certain that he was received by Napoleon III., and that the two personages expressed themselves mutually satisfied with each other. "On the 28th September," says the *Times* Correspondent at Vienna, "Baron Prokesch arrived at Frankfort from Paris. The statesman in question still has the rank and title of President of the German Bund, but it is well known here that he is to go to Constantinople at the end of this month as Austrian Internuncio. In a day or two Baron Prokesch will leave Frankfort for Vienna; and, on his arrival here, the appointment of Count Rechberg to succeed him as Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary and President of the German Diet, will probably be officially made known. In 1849 Lord Redcliffe used all his influence with the Porte to prevent the Hungarian refugees being delivered up to the Austrian authorities, and the latter were never able to forgive him for having deprived them of the satisfaction of being revenged on their enemies. This ancient grudge is one of the principal reasons why Lord Redcliffe's (reported) recall has given such extreme satisfaction here; but Austria is also well pleased that her diplomatists will no longer have to cope at Constantinople with such a redoubtable antagonist. It is fortunate for Baron Prokesch that he has to make his début at Constantinople at such a moment. If Lord Redcliffe had remained, the ambitious Austrian would, *nolens volens*, have had to play second fiddle; but now his great knowledge of Eastern affairs will give him a decided advantage over his diplomatic brethren."

It may be interesting to mention that the accompanying portrait of Baron Prokesch Von Osten is copied from a photograph by Miller, of Vienna. The Baron sat for it during the Conferences in April last, expressly for the Illustrated London News.

Baron Prokesch von Osten.—From a Photograph by Miller, of Vienna.

SEBASTOPOL REJOICINGS.—PROCESSION AND FIRE-WORKS AT BLACKHEATH.

Whether the Blackheathers are a benighted or an obtuse people, it is not for us to determine, nor need we wait to inquire how long it takes to impress them with the full significance of any stirring national event. Certain it is, that when most people had ceased to speak of the fall of Sebastopol, and were looking forward to the final triumph of the Allied army in the East, by the complete expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea, we were startled by the announcement that the loyal people of Greenwich, Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath would, on Thursday, October the 4th, by a grand allegorical procession during the day, and a brilliant display of fireworks at night celebrate the downfall of the Russian stronghold.

The morning was dull and cheerless, and at noon the rain fell in torrents, but nothing could damp the ardour of the performers. They had, after much deliberation, resolved on exhibiting themselves, and they did. The flags intended to flutter triumphantly in the breeze, turned weepingly round their several staffs, while the drenched representatives of victory made but a sorry appearance. Towards evening the rain ceased, and the stars began to glimmer sleepily through the watery clouds, while streams of people, by railway, by omnibus, and cart, set steadily in for the broad level of Blackheath. Soon after dusk, squibs, crackers, and rockets began to hiss and splutter through the village, which was creditably illuminated, and flags waved from almost every house.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of a huge pile of brushwood, surmounted by a mysterious conical structure, covered with a white sheet. What it contained was the subject of much speculation some thinking that it ought to be the effigy of the Emperor, others suggested his ancient Darkness as more comprehensive. Both were incorrect: for no sooner had the tongue of flame licked off the flimsy veil than it exposed a ricketty skeleton framework, which, a native wit informed us, was meant to show the hollowness of diplomacy, and that nothing but a vigorous fire could and would exhibit Russia in her true light.

We have seldom witnessed anything more impressive than the scene spread before us and around us, as immediately after the torch was applied to the combustible materials a dense volume of smoke was succeeded by a bright and ruddy glow of light, illuminating the faces of some 20,000 or 30,000 people, swaying to and fro, like a chafed sea; as the flame rose or fell, the faces were bright or dark: now they seemed a host of happy and contented beings, and anon, when a shadow fell, they looked like a congregation of fiends. Squibs and crackers were flung about in all directions; and although some danger was apprehended, yet we are not aware that any accident occurred. The rocket practice was truly magnificent, and for two hours a shower of fire seemed to rain as far as the eye could reach.

The Screw-Steamer "*Azoff*."—This vessel, which has just sailed for the Crimea with about 350 men of the Army Works Corps, and 600 to 700 tons of cargo, besides 300 tons of coal, and 3000 gallons of water, is probably the strongest steam-vessel afloat. She was designed and built by Mr. Bourne, of Glasgow and Greenock. The most important characteristics, probably, of the *Azoff* are the smallness of the space taken up by the machinery, and her small consumption of fuel. She is propelled by a single engine of 180-horse power, and realises a speed of about fifteen miles an hour. The engine, however, which imparts this high rate of speed, does not, exclusively of the boilers, occupy a space of more than twenty measurement tons in the vessel, so that although the model of the vessel is a fine one, her carrying capacity is at the same time large. The consumption of fuel in the *Azoff* is necessarily moderate since the steam is worked in the engine very expansively, and it is well known to engineers that the larger extent to which the principle of expansion can be carried the greater will be the economy of fuel. There are other expedients of economy in the machinery, which want of space prevents us from noticing here. The machinery, however, we may say, is the most compact and simple yet put into a screw steam-vessel. It has fewer working parts than any other; those parts are all easily accessible; and the length of the stroke is equal to the diameter of the cylinder, so that the radiation of heat from the surface of the cylinder is reduced to a minimum. There is no question whatever, in our apprehension, that machinery of this construction must come into use, since if, on any given line, two vessels be put which are in all other respects the same, but the one is supplied with compact and economical machinery, and the other with the machinery of the usual cumbrous kind, the economical vessel can, it is clear, run the other vessel off the station and secure the trade to herself. Persons, therefore constructing steam-vessels, should pause before they put the old-fashioned machinery into them lest they should find their vessels incapable of competing with more economical rivals, and since the antiquity of the machinery is a fault which cannot be corrected without discarding it altogether.

Nicolaieff and the Way to It.—Sailed from Odessa in a Russian steamer. The distance to Nicolaieff is about eighty miles. The entrance to the Liman river is shown by a light-vessel, which we left on our right hand. The channel is buoyed by red on one side and white buoys on the other. Ochakoff is on the left, and appears to have no other defence than a three-gun mud battery; opposite to it is a battery of twenty-one guns. The passage did not appear to be difficult to find. We passed the *Selafiel*, a large 84-gun ship. They were warping her through a soft mud at the rate of a cable's length in twenty-four hours, she drawing twenty-two feet abaft; generally there was twenty-one feet of water, but in many places not more than seventeen feet. About fifteen miles above Ochakoff the Dnieper (ancient Borysthenes) and Bug (ancient Hyparus) rivers fall into the Liman. We anchored for the night in the latter. After rounding the peninsula upon which Nicolaieff stands, we left the Bug and found the Admiralty House and dockyard a short distance from the mouth of the Ingul river, which is very narrow and shallow at the entrance. The *Ouriel*, a new 84, similar to the *Selafiel*, was fitting at a building establishment at the mouth of the Ingul. Off this place is the road where ships anchor preparatory to going down the river or to the dockyard. The dockyard is on a large space of ground, the buildings far detached from each other. There is no dock, and the slips are very imperfect. There are two 84's building, and another just laid down. A 50-gun frigate, a corvette, and the *Twelve Apostles* three-decker have just been launched. Several smaller vessels and a steam-boat have been also commenced. The model-room has many objects of interest in it, &c.—*Extract from a Journal of the late Surveyor of the Navy.*

Sardinian States.—The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa of the 5th inst., states that the new contingent for the Crimea, formed from the different regiments composing the garrison of that city, is now complete, has been passed in review, and has received winter clothing. The Minister of War, it adds, has made arrangements for receiving wounded or sick soldiers from the Crimea in the military hospitals of Genoa, Turin, and Allessandria, and for sending those who require to recruit their strength to Turin, Pignerolles, Moncalieri, Monto, and other healthy places.

Bonfire and Fireworks on Blackheath, to Celebrate the Fall of Sebastopol.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.—19th Sunday after Trinity. W. Penn born, 1644.
MONDAY, 15.—Murat shot, 1815.
TUESDAY, 16.—Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Sir Philip Sidney killed, 1586.
THURSDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist.
FRIDAY, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745. Henry Kirke White died, 1816.
SATURDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1855.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 40	3 54	4 10	4 26	4 44	5 3	5 28	5 45	6 7	6 26	7 8	7 50	8 40	9 20

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*** Next Week we shall engrave several Sketches of the Interior of Sebastopol, received from our Artists and Correspondents.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

"WHY spare Odessa?" has long been a popular cry. It will be seen by the curt but pithy announcements of the electric telegraph that Odessa is to be spared no longer, and that its bombardment by a large naval force has already commenced. No one in any part of Europe will be surprised that the Allied squadrons have been dispatched on this enterprise; the only surprise being that they did not destroy or capture the place at the time when they chastised it for the truly Russian exploit of firing upon the stranded and helpless British ship the *Tiger*. But the hour of retribution has come. The Russian fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol has paid the penalty for the brutal massacre of Sinope; and Odessa has either paid, or will speedily pay, the penalty for the destruction of the *Tiger*, and for its misfortune, rather than its crime, of being the principal commercial emporium in the southern dominions of our enemy, and, as such, the feeder of his armies, and one of the bulwarks of his power. The Czar himself paid the place a visit but a few days before the Allied squadrons dropped anchor before it, and saw in the "fear-pale faces" and averted looks of the inhabitants, that Odessa hated the war, and had neither gratitude nor admiration, even if it had loyalty, to bestow upon him who inherited hostilities along with his crown, and who seems to have as little inclination to renounce the one as to forego the other. Moscow received him with exuberant acclamations; but Odessa with ominous silence, only broken by the spasmodic applause of functionaries and officials. The dark shadow of the approaching bombardment hung even then over the devoted city, and it is to be regretted that the Czar did not await within its boundaries to be an ear-witness of the horrors which his father provoked, and which he has perpetuated, and learn at the same time the invincible might of the Powers opposed to him. Perhaps—although recent accounts represent him and his Imperial brothers to have proceeded to Nicolaieff, a hundred miles further to the east—he may have returned to Odessa, only to behold, and then to escape from, its destruction. It would be a remarkable episode in the war if such were the case, and would, to all future time, point the moral and adorn the tale of ambition like the flight of Charles XII. after Pultowa, or the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. Possibly, before this sheet reaches the hands of our readers, all speculation upon the subject may have been rendered useless by the precise information of the electric telegraph; but, in default of such information, we cannot predicate a lengthened resistance on the part of the garrison and people of Odessa. It is not, as Sebastopol was, a city of soldiers and functionaries, but of peaceable merchants, to whom the war has brought neither advantage nor glory—but, on the contrary, loss, ruin, constant danger, and humiliation. In addition to this, the population cannot even be said to be Russian; but is, for the most part, foreign, and principally of German, Greek, or Jewish extraction. The "Holy Ledger" is a greater object with them than "Holy Russia;" and this class would certainly not prefer to see their city "a heap of blood-stained ruins," rather than consent to its surrender, as Prince Gortschakoff did at Sebastopol. But whether the city surrender at discretion, or be destroyed by the fire of the Allied squadrons, it is certain that the popularity of the war among the inhabitants is not likely to be increased by the events of which they have been by this time both the witnesses and the sufferers; and that the influence of the Allies over all the uneasy neighbours of Russia, from Finland to Persia, and over all the wavering subjects, attached by conquest and not by love, to the Imperial Crown, will be greatly extended—to the strengthening of the Allied cause, and to the weakening and disparagement of that of Russia.

THE Emperor of the French has formally disavowed, through the official columns of the *Moniteur*, all participation in, or encouragement of, the designs attributed to the family of the late King Joachim Murat on the throne of Naples. Although the almost insane conduct of King Ferdinand shut him out from the sympathy of Europe, as well as from the respect—we will not say the allegiance—of his own subjects, it was clear that any countenance given either by France or England to a pretender to his throne would not only have been impolitic, but in the highest degree improper as well as dangerous. If the Neapolitans be dissatisfied with their King or their Government, it is for them to take the remedy into their own hands,—and for the rest of the world to stand aloof. The true policy for this country is non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, and the policy of Great Britain is also that of France. If in one part of Europe more than any other, the duty of the French Government is most precise and binding—it is in Italy; and we therefore see with pleasure the rebuke that Napoleon III. has though fit to administer to his unwise connections and relatives of the Murat family. If the Neapolitans and Sicilians choose of their own free will to be governed by a Murat, they have as much right to agitate for that object as England had to expel James II., or France to elect the present Emperor; but neither France nor any other country has the right to interfere. At the same time King Ferdinand should see in what a dangerous position he stands, and what a moral volcano—a million times more fiery than his own Vesuvius—is kept in danger of eruption by the misgovernment of which he is the representative as well as the agent. If he sees this in time, his throne and dynasty may yet escape from the manifold perils that surround him; but if the disclaimer of Napoleon III. of all participation with the Muratists should lead him to believe that he runs no risks, and that he is free to act as badly as he pleases, by the removal of this cause of alarm, he will but march from wrong to wrong—from peril to peril—until the consummation; —that nothing can prevent but a total reform in his mode of Government.

In connection with the general question of Italy, we see it mooted in some of our own journals that the British Government should interfere to prevent the dissemination of the incendiary documents issued from London—one of which more especially calls for notice, bearing, as it does, the names of Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, and Kossuth. With all deference to the opinions of these journals, and to the source whence the hint is supposed to emanate, we think the British Government would be unwise to meddle with this triumvirate. Their long-winded proclamation will do no mischief. It does not carry with it the power either to inflame the passions or to convince the reason of those to whom it is addressed. Mazzini is a great man, and he only injures himself by association with M. Ledru Rollin —the representative of a policy which is emphatically condemned by the French people. What has the Italian patriot to do with Socialism? In the same way, M Kossuth, though far less than Mazzini, is infinitely greater than the French exile, and should avoid contact with him, if he desire to recommend the cause of his country to sensible and practicable men. The conjunction of the three shows their mutual weakness; and if the British Government be wise, it will allow them to write as many more such proclamations as their last as it shall please them to put their names to. For the regeneration of Italy, M. Mazzini may yet be necessary; but if he do not avoid his present company, there is another Italian patriot—Daniel Manin, the heroic defender of Venice, who speaks with more judgment and wisdom than he does, and who, seeing great ends before him, and not shutting his eyes wilfully to the only means by which they can be accomplished, may be called upon to co-operate in the work, for which M. Mazzini will have unfitted himself, by his alliance with Socialists and Red Republicans.

THE 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 32—being an Act to Regulate the Issue of Bank Notes, and for giving to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England certain privileges for a limited period—expired on the 1st of August in this current year; and it is now competent to the Government, on giving twelve months' notice, and repaying the debt it owes the Bank, to put an end to the exclusive advantages it now enjoys. In reference to this subject the Town Council of Nottingham held a preliminary meeting on the 10th of September, and adopted the following resolution:—"That the Act of Parliament regulating the Bank of England affects in a most material manner the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain; and that a Committee be appointed to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the continuance of the exclusive privileges now enjoyed by the Bank of England, and to report thereon to a subsequent meeting of this Council." Mr. Thackeray, the present Mayor of Nottingham, and Messrs. Felkin, Smith, Wadsworth, Steegman, North, and Parsons, were selected members of the committee. The policy of a similar movement is now being actively discussed at Derby and Leeds; and the necessity of a new war loan, the pressure in the Money-market, and the violent fluctuations in the rate of discount, will probably induce other towns to examine the theory and practice of our monetary system. The division of the Bank of England into two departments, one of Issue and the other of Banking, is generally condemned, and certainly it gives a very delusive view of its real strength to those who are not completely conversant with the nature of that machinery and with the mode of its operation. The Bank is allowed to issue fourteen millions on the debt due to it by Government, without any metallic basis whatever. Suppose the total issue of notes to be twenty millions, in that case six millions of bullion are unavailable for any other purpose than the payment of notes in excess of those fourteen millions. As Mr. Charles Wright, the eminent Nottingham banker, has forcibly observed, "the public labour under the fallacy of supposing, when they see the Bank has ten millions in her coffers, that she has ten millions to dispose of. No such thing. When the circulation of notes is twenty millions, and the entire stock of gold ten millions, the available surplus is only four millions—four millions to provide for all the wants of the country, ordinary and extraordinary." What happened in the panic of 1847? The total deposits on the 30th of October in that year, at the Bank of England, were £14,500,000; the deposits of the London bankers being more than £2,000,000 at the same time. In reference to this state of things the following important evidence was given by the Governor and Deputy-Governor before the Lords' Committee, who condemned the Act of 1844:—

You had only £1,600,000 in the banking department for the payment of your liabilities? Yes

If anybody had called upon you for anything beyond that million and a half you must have stopped payment? Yes, we must.

At that time if there had been no separation between the two departments, and the Bank of England had been conducted on its old principle, instead of being within one million and a half of stopping, there would have been nearly £8,500,000 of treasures in your vaults? We should have had £8,500,000 in our vaults.

It was under these circumstances that a Treasury Order was issued authorising the Bank of England to violate the law; and the Act of 1844, which had caused all the mischief, was suspended, and that suspension was its condemnation. What has happened once may happen again; and with the evidence before us, it must at least be conceded that the division of the Bank into two departments is unwise, because it is unsafe. When experience pronounces a verdict adverse to theory, the course of a statesman is clear; and it is discreditable to persevere in a system which brings the same establishment to bankruptcy in one department, while it is solvent in another.

It may be presumed that Nottingham, after mature deliberation, will put forth some distinct programme of monetary policy; and it is to be hoped that its Committee will act on the undeniable principle that money, or legal tender, is no more than a token of value, and marker of price. Adam Smith compares it to a "highway, which, while it circulates and carries to market all the grass and corn of the country, produces itself not a pile of either." As highways are extended, as the commodities to be distributed are increased, so a sound currency ought to be expansive. Reflection teaches us that it is not money that calls out trade, but it is trade that calls out money; and when this latter call is not obeyed, trade is strangled. Then working men are driven into compulsory idleness; and, when wages cease, sedition begins. The wise Conservative, who wishes uninterruptedly to preserve order, will follow the advice of David Hume. "In every kingdom," says that profound thinker, "into which money begins to flow in greater abundance, everything takes a new face; labour and industry gain life; the merchant becomes more enterprising, the manufacturer more diligent and skilful, and even the farmer follows his plough with greater alacrity and attention. The good policy of the magistrate consists only in keeping it, if possible, still increasing, because by that means he keeps alive a spirit of industry in the nation, and increases the stock of labour, in which consist all power and riches." But this advice cannot be acted upon with gold; it can only be acted upon with national money, designed exclusively for the use of the home trade—valuable among ourselves, while valueless abroad, and therefore perfectly secure against exportation.

The subject has been discussed at greater length in other columns of this day's impression, to which we refer our readers.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the members of the Royal family, are enjoying the most perfect health in their Highland home. The continued prevalence of fine weather has induced her Majesty to delay her return southwards until the 17th inst., and the Court will not reach Windsor Castle until Thursday next at earliest.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir Edward Landseer have been among the guests honoured with her Majesty's hospitality during the past week; and Sir George Grey is now the Minister in attendance on the Sovereign.

The Prince Consort has enjoyed the sport of deer-stalking almost daily; and several stags have fallen to his Royal Highness' unerring rifle. On Tuesday last the Queen accompanied her Royal Consort to Balloch-Buie, when the woods were driven for deer.

A wet day prevented the Court from attending Divine service at Crathie on Sunday last.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday officially announces that her Imperial Majesty the Empress of the French has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who has been staying at Claridge's Hotel (late Mivart's) since his return from Balmoral, left town on Tuesday evening for Berlin. His Royal Highness travelled *viâ* the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, and proceeded thence in the mail packet to Dover.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will leave Abergeldie, on Monday next, for Frogmore, intending to pass one night *en route* south.

Lord and Lady John Russell have returned to Pembroke Lodge Richmond-park, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

The marriage of the Lady Charlotte Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto, with Mr. Melville Portal, M.P., took place, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The gallant Sir Thomas Trowbridge is about to lead to the altar Miss Louisa Gurney, daughter of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of Norwich, and sister of the late Hon. Mrs. W. Cowper.

His Excellency M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador, and Madame de Persigny, accompanied by his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Ambassador, the Countess de Lavradio, the wife of his Excellency the Portuguese Minister, and a party of gentlemen connected with the French Embassy, visited, on Thursday, the printing and engraving offices of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in Milford-lane, Strand. The distinguished party were shown over the various departments of the establishment by Mr. Ingram, with all of which they expressed themselves both interested and gratified. They were afterwards shown a very large collection of original drawings and sketches made by Mr. Carmichael in the Baltic, a large portion of which have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and also a similar collection of the drawings of Mr. J. A. Crowe, Mr. E. Goodall, and Mr. C. Guys, sent from Sebastopol, Balaclava, and other places in the Crimea.

THE medical profession has sustained a severe loss in the person of M. Majendie, late physician at the Hôtel Dieu, &c., who died recently of a disease of the heart, from which he had been long suffering.—*Galignani.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading	Thermometer: Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Oct. 5	29.354	63·2	49·8	54·4	+ 2·0	91	S.W.	0.12
" 6	29.321	65·2	47·0	56·2	+ 3·0	86	S.W.	0.63
" 7	29.243	62·0	49·0	53·0	+ 0·0	86	"	0.18
" 8	29.432	66·0	42·2	54·0	+ 2·3	89	S.W.	0.00
" 9	29.487	62·0	43·0	50·8	− 0·7	86	W.	0.00
" 10	29.671	53·0	42·2	46·9	− 4·3	66	N. & S.W.	0.00
" 11	29.646	58·3	42·4	49·2	− 0·6	92	W.S.W.	0.03

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.33 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.24 inches by the 7th, increased to 29.49 inches by the 9th, decreased to 29.45 inches by the afternoon of the same day, increased to 29.70 inches by the 10th, and decreased to 29.60 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the sea, was 29.45 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was [illegible] being 1·1° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 26°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer, 63·2°, on the 6th, and the lowest, 42·2°, on the 10th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 16·2°. The greatest was 23°, on the 8th, and the least, 10·3°, on the 10th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than 1 inch.

The Weather throughout the week was dull and cheerless, and the sky cloudy, with the exception of the evenings, which were generally clear and fine.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, October 12, 1855.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday 1,[illegible] births and [illegible] deaths were registered in London. The births were 71 less and 7 more than the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the preceding ten years. The deaths during the week were 488 more and 60 less than the average. Of the deaths registered in all London during the week were 488 males and 460 females. [illegible] were registered healthier than it was in September. No doubt were registered during the week as being caused by cholera, while the diarrhœa and deaths are[illegible] attributed. To zymotic diseases, [illegible] being ascribed, 34 hooping-cough, [illegible] To the [illegible] of disease, 165 deaths—117 being [illegible] respiratory organs, [illegible] To diseases of the heart, 30. To old age, [illegible] To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 24 deaths are attributed.

THE ROLLS COURT.—Orders have been issued to the superintendent of the works connected with the erection of the extensive building now in course of completion adjoining Fetter-lane, to have the leading apartments ready for occupation by the 24th of the present month.

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.—A number of the friends and supporters of this benevolent institution met on Tuesday evening, at Grove house, Brixton-hill, upon a very interesting occasion —the object of the institution is to afford protection, guidance, and instruction to a certain number of boys and young persons, who may have given satisfactory tokens of their sincere disposition to abandon vicious and criminal practices. At the present time not fewer than nine of these youths who have almost attained the age of manhood, are prepared to go forth into the world; and, as they are on the eve of departure to one of the distant colonies, it was thought proper to invite the parents of the institution, upon this occasion, to bid them farewell. Several clergymen and others, who have been accustomed to take an interest in the operations of the Reformatory, were present.

PROPOSED LABOUR TEST IN ST. PANCRAS.—At a meeting of the parochial authorities of St. Pancras, held in the Vestry Hall, King's-road, Camden Town, it was unanimously resolved that the report recommending the immediate application of a labour test be adopted.

HUME'S MONUMENT.—A meeting of the Working Men's Committee was held at the Adelphi Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-green, on Wednesday evening. The deputation to Sir Benjamin Hall reported that at the right hon. gentleman entered warmly into the subject, placing his services at the disposal of the committee, and expressing a desire to see the working classes prove they held the memory of their steadfast friend, Joseph Hume, in estimation, by subscribing their share in the general fund. Any individual, not connected with the working men's committee, upon this occasion, to bid them farewell. Several clergymen and others, who have been accustomed to take an interest in the operations of the Reformatory, were present.

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LECTURE TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Tuesday evening the Rev Professor Trench delivered a lecture on Political Geography to the working classes of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at the Northern Schools, Castle-street, Long-acre. This institution has a library and reading rooms, and gives elementary instruction in drawing, and French and German, during the evenings. Professor Trench was frequently applauded by his audience as he alluded to those portions of the map of Europe in which the civilisation of the West is contending with the despotism of the North. He pointed out the geographical advantages of Ancient Greece, by her abundant means of communicating with the rest of the world, and receiving into her harbours foreign commerce; whilst for aggressive warfare her advantages were very superior. The vast importance of Constantinople to any European Power, and especially to Russia, could she have obtained it, was pointed out, and was listened to with marked attention. The importance of long ranges of mountain ridges as means of defence to Spain and Switzerland, and of the value of rivers and long lines of coast, were illustrated from history, with the aid of maps. The learned Professor pointed out the geographical advantages of England, and alluded to the Straits of Dover and the English Channel as barriers afforded by nature against invasion. He contrasted the positions of England and France during the respective reigns of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III., observing that the alliance of the Western Powers showed "how stout foes" might, by a sound policy become "stout friends," and advance the civilisation and happiness of the world.

ST. PANCRAS PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.—The governors and patrons of this institution, who only commenced their labours in December, 1852, have already found such favour in the eyes of the public as to be able to lay the foundation of a permanent building to accommodate the objects of their solicitude. This building, which is intended to accommodate 100 inmates, is situated in the New-road, a few yards from Gower-street, and will afford a home, instruction, and support to the poor outcasts for whose benefit the institution is especially intended. The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed on Tuesday by Lord Robert Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Canon Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras. A vote of thanks to Lord R. Grosvenor was carried. Lord B. Grosvenor, in returning thanks, expressed the peculiar satisfaction he felt in inaugurating an institution like that which they were then establishing. The question had arisen whether this object ought not to be carried out by the legislature of the country (A voice, "Certainly"). He entirely coincided with the gentleman who had just spoken, but legislative measures would take some time to mature, and in the mean time what was to become of the criminal population? Reformatory institutions had been established with great success in the midland counties, and the promoters already congratulated themselves on the fact that they had saved from future crime 75 per cent of the whole criminal population. There even small institutions presented similar gratifying results, as out of 51 inmates that had been admitted since its establishment, only one had been dismissed for misconduct, while seven had left, being unable to endure the discipline. All the rest had been completely reformed and restored to society.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning, about twenty minutes past six o'clock, as the first Crystal Palace train was being shifted from one tram to another, through some mistake of the switchman, the train, instead of being started on the main line, was sent on a side track, which stopped short the Colleges-street. When the mistake was discovered by the engineer, it was found to be too late to stop the train before it came to the end of the side line, and the engineer and stoker jumped off the engine, and left the train to its fate. The result was, that as there was no stop on the trams, the wall at the end offered no resistance, and the engine fell into College-street, carrying with it the tender, break, and one first-class carriage. The engineer immediately descended into the street, and turned the steam off, and means were then adopted for removing the carriages. No person was injured.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE HEAVY RAINS ON THE FLEET SEWER.—The heavy rains which visited the metropolis last week have materially injured the works in operation for the formation of a new sewer from Clerkenwell to Farringdon-street. Soon after the storm on Thursday week a torrent of water from Highgate, Hampstead, and Kentish Town flowed into the Fleet river. At the lower part of Saffron-hill there was not sufficient space in the sewer for the transit of the water, and it consequently overflowed into the adjoining street, carried away a temporary bridge in Castle-street, and also damaged the foundation of a portion of the sewer. It is feared that, in the event of any violent storm, the new sewer will not have sufficient diameter to carry off the water from the northern parts of the metropolis.

CITY OFFICER OF HEALTH.—On Tuesday afternoon a General Court of Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London was held at the Guildhall, for the purpose of electing an officer of health in the room of Mr. Simon, who has been appointed medical officer to the General Board of Health under its new constitution. Mr. Deputy Peacock presided, and there was a very full court. For the appointment, which is worth £600 a year, seventeen gentlemen presented themselves as candidates. It was arranged that, in the first instance, a show of hands should be taken for the candidates individually; and that the two who received the largest number should be put to the poll of the general body. The show of hands having placed Mr. Letheby and Mr. Odling highest on the list, the votes of the Commissioners were then separately taken for those two, and Mr. Letheby was elected by a majority of 16.

DEMONSTRATION IN BONNER'S-FIELDS.—On Sunday afternoon last, upwards of 1000 persons congregated in Bonner's-fields, to protest against the encroachments on Victoria-park. The meeting had been called for the preceding Sunday, but was then prevented by the unfavourable weather. Several of the police were in attendance, but did not interfere with the proceedings. The assembly was chiefly composed of respectable and well dressed persons, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. Messrs. Freestone, Matson, and Linwood addressed the meeting at some length, and a resolution condemnatory of the encroachments was submitted and carried unanimously. Mr. Linwood stated that another demonstration would be made on the following Sunday week, and advised the people to come up, not only in their thousands, but in their tens of thousands.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

FRENCH INDEPENDENT CHURCH, JERSEY.—A new church has just been built for the French congregationalists, in Hallcett-place, St Heller, on the old edifice upon the same site having become so dilapidated as to require removal. The new church is built in the Gothic style of the Early Decorated period, and the principal front is faced with fine native granite, in random masonry; the dressings being of Caen stone. The pulpit is also of Caen stone, richly sculptured by Boulton, of London; the windows are filled with stained glass by Ravers; and the interior is lighted by a gas chandelier of seventy-two jets. The church will seat 700 persons, and has cost £2200. The architects are Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading; the contractor is M. Le Cornier of St. Heller.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF CANONBURY CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.—In consequence of the deficiency of church and chapel accommodation in this locality, the Committee of the London Congregational Chapel Building Society have recently purchased an eligible plot of freehold land at St. Paul's-road, Highbury, whereon to erect a chapel. On Tuesday the foundation-stone was laid by H. Spicer, Esq., in the presence of a large assemblage of gentlemen. The chapel will be a very neat edifice in the Gothic style of architecture

REMOVAL OF LAMPETER COLLEGE TO BRECON.—It is now understood that, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed last Session, the St. David's College at Lampeter will in due course be removed from that town, and united or associated with the College of Christ at Brecon. The enactment made provisions for the future regulation, management, and permanent endowment of the Christ College, Brecon, and it also gave permissive powers to unite the same with St. David's, Lampeter, and remove the latter to Brecon.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The annual election of Vice-Chancellor took place on Tuesday afternoon, in the Convocation-house, Oxford University, when the Senior Proctor read a letter from the Chancellor (Lord Derby) nominating the present Vice Chancellor (the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester College) for the fourth time. The nomination was confirmed by the Convocation, the Vice-Chancellor took the usual oaths of office; after which the books, keys, and seal belonging to the University were handed to him. The Vice-Chancellor then delivered the usual Latin oration.

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.

This case came on at the Bankruptcy-court, before Mr. Commissioner Evans, on Tuesday. The bankrupts were in the building, but were not introduced to the court. The accounts, which are in the course of preparation by Mr. Turquand, not being ready, an adjournment became necessary, as a matter of course. The debts and liabilities are computed at between £700,000 and £800,000; the assets at about £100,000, of which £44,000 are realised. Mr. Lawrance appeared for the assignees; Mr Bagley, Mr. Linklater, and Mr. Columbine, for creditors. Mr. Lewis appeared for the bankrupts.

Mr Weston, of George yard, Lombard-street, bill-broker, tendered a proof on a bill of exchange for £2500. He said he had given £2000 for the bill about three weeks before the bankruptcy, and it was agreed that the bill should be forfeited if not paid on a certain day. The name Richard Critchley on the bill was that of an agent, and worth nothing. He had discounted chiefly on the credit of the bankrupts Critchley had acted as agent for Gandell Brothers, and had told him he was not worth a penny. Critchley lived at Manchester, and was in the receipt of a salary. The bill was drawn by him on the bankrupts, and indorsed by him and Gandell Brothers. The proof was ordered to stand over, after Mr. Lawrance had remarked that Messrs. Gandell were indebted to the bankrupts' estate upwards of £300,000, part of which was in respect of liabilities similar to this bill of exchange. The assignees desired to subject all claims to the fullest investigation. Another proof was tendered by Mr. E N. Prior, colonial broker, of Great Tower-street, upon a similar bill, except that Gandells were the drawers and the bankrupts were the acceptors. Mr. Prior was sworn. The next proof tendered was one by Francois Guillaume, of Paris, upon bills amounting to £2041, and of which Gandells were the drawers. It was also ordered to stand over for the production of books.

Mr. Bagley appeared for Miss Burton, daughter of a deceased General in the Royal Artillery, who had proved for £890, but who had a claim against the estate for £2000 in respect to some Dublin Bonds which had been misappropriated She proved against Halford and Co., with whom alone she had any dealings, knowing nothing of Strahan and Co. Now, the bankrupts had been made cognizant in both companies, as navy agents and as bankers. His application was that distinct accounts might be kept of the assets of Halford and Co., and those of Strahan and Co., with a view to the subsequent distribution of the assets in accordance with the ordinary principle of bankruptcy, making each estate bear its own burden. He had been informed that distinct accounts had been kept by the two houses, and no difficulty could arise. He could see that there could be no difficulty at all in thus keeping a separate account of each estate, but he could not accede to the application, as it would be holding out hopes to that particular class of creditors which could never by possibility be realised. The same persons constituted the partners in both firms. Strahan and Co. had two places of business—one in Norfolk-street, the other in the Strand. There were no other partners than the Norfolk-street, therefore there could be no separate rights affecting a particular class of creditors. The moneys were dealt with indiscriminately. It was precisely the same as a transfer or the production of books in Chancery and the other in Regent-street. Mr. Bagley said he had no doubt, from reason, analogy, and decided cases, he should be able to satisfy the Court that Halford and Co.'s creditors were entitled to Halford and Co.'s assets. The point was reserved for a private sitting. The two firms were in the habit of drawing on each other. They had different books, and different papers, and different cash accounts. Should it be decided that in accordance with the ordinary principle of bankruptcy, making each estate bear its own burden, he had been informed that distinct accounts had been kept by the two houses, and no difficulty could arise. Mr. Lawrance said

DEPARTURE OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE FOR THE FLEET, SEPTEMBER 10.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

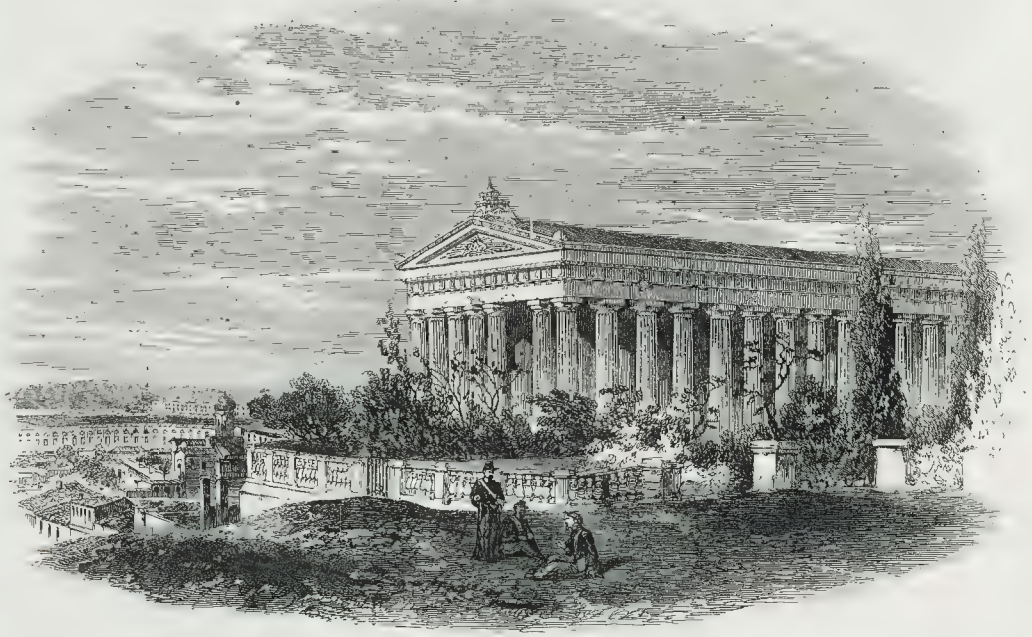
The scene represented in this sketch took place on the 17th ult., when the jolly tars who had played so gallant a part in the siege operations took their departure for Balaclava, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of a crowd of their comrades who had assembled to bid them farewell. The universal feeling among our men was one of regret at losing the company of so merry a band. A little too reckless they might sometimes be, perhaps; but every body admired their bravery, their invincible good humour, and the marvellous aptitude they displayed in adapting themselves to whatever circumstances they happened to fall in with. In this respect our landsmen might have derived some useful lessons from the Naval Brigade. Now that the siege is over, and that the services of the fleet are likely to be required, the Brigade has been disbanded for the time. Under their old flag they will, no doubt, make some noise before long, if the Russians will only give them an opportunity.

INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL—THE THEATRE.

This was one of the finest public buildings in Sebastopol; and, in spite of the twelve months' bombardment, it still presents an imposing appearance. The following description of that part of the city in which it is situated is given in a private letter from a Captain of Zouaves:—

Sebastopol, Sept. 15.

Yesterday, after dinner, I mounted on horseback with the intention of visiting Sebastopol thoroughly. I entered by the ravine of the English; and, leaving on my right the docks, the barracks, the arsenal, the military town, a which extends under the Great Redan and Malakoff, I bent my way to the city, properly so called. There may be seen a great number of public monuments not without elegance, and of citizens' houses, of very fine appearance, side by side with the most wretched huts. There are some streets wide, and with side-paths, but all very badly macadamized. Lighting with gas is still unknown to Sebastopol; lamps are the only things—that is to say, frightful-looking lanterns, supported by round posts, ornamented with black and white streaks. The theatre is rather a fine structure, remarkable for its peristyle and a colonnade which runs round it. Near the theatre is a library; and a little lower down and in a direction towards the sea, near the fine Fort St. Catherine, which commands the roadstead, extend vast catacombs. You reach the upper part of the city, which has a fine promenade planted with trees and forming a terrace, by a double flight of steps of stone, and on a vast scale



INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL. THE THEATRE.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.

INTERIOR OF PART OF THE MALAKOFF, SEPTEMBER 9.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE INTERIOR OF THE MALAKOFF.

The Malakoff as it looked on the 9th, the day on which the Russians were retreating from Sebastopol Such is the scene depicted by our artist in the Crimea. The French soldiers are busily employed carrying off the wounded, of whom there must have been an awful number on the spot where the final struggle took place on the previous day. On the crest of the hill, towards the left, a small group of spectators is clustered round the Imperial standard, looking down upon the city which has cost so many lives. One may easily fancy what their feelings must have been as they gazed upon the burning ruins, and saw the last of the Russian army march sullenly across the bridge, as if loth to surrender a fortress in defence of which they had struggled so bravely.

THE HEROES OF THE REDAN.

A letter from Paris, in the *Edinburgh Convant*, enters at some length into a vindication of the bravery displayed by the English soldiers who took part in the capture of Sebastopol. Mr. James Aytoun, the writer of the letter, says the general opinion of military officers in France is, that the success of the 8th September was as much owing to the heroic resistance of our soldiers as to the troops employed directly in the taking of the Malakoff. Having seen and conversed with a number of military men in Paris, he gives what he says is the universal opinion on the subject.

After stating that the Malakoff was the key of Sebastopol, and that, consequently, everything else was made subordinate to the taking of that fort, he goes on to show what the plan of the Allied Generals was.

On the 8th of September the approaches to the Malakoff were quite sufficiently close to warrant the assault. The French were at less than twenty-five yards from the fortification, nearly every gun was silenced, the walls around the fort had been nearly levelled by the play of the artillery, and the French had nothing to do but to walk into the fortification, fighting their way of course, but without the necessity of an escalade. On the other hand the trenches in front of the Great Redan were more than 200 yards from the walls; while the batteries of the fort were in activity. Looking at the state of things, General Pelissier said to General Simpson—"I can easily, from the position I occupy, take the Malakoff; but the difficulty is to hold it, before I can bring my reserves and artillery into action, and prepare it for defence. If I surprise the Russians, which I hope to do, and take the fort by a *coup de main*, they will return in such force that the small number of men who mount to the assault will be overwhelmed and driven back as on the 18th of June. I do not expect that the Redan can be taken by you You are not in a condition to do so; but it is absolutely necessary that a diversion should be made in our favour after our first success, to give us time to breathe and to bring up our artillery and reserves. All I ask for this is one hour, and I will undertake to keep possession of the Malakoff Make your assault, and give us, if possible, that length of respite. Throw away as few men as possible; but engage the Russians for at least an hour, and Sebastopol is ours." Such is the conversation supposed to have taken place betwixt Pelissier and Simpson; and Mr. Aytoun says he is informed upon good authority that private letters from French officers in the Crimea upon good authority that private letters from French officers in the Crimea fully confirm that the purport of what he has here stated was really said by General Pelissier.

This was exactly in accordance with the tactics of the great Napoleon, who was in the habit of sacrificing a certain number of men in order to secure the object in view. Napoleon was in the habit of saying to a Colonel of a regiment, without mincing the matter, "Allez-vous faire tuer, vous et votre regiment," when he sent a devoted corps to the attack of a redoubt or a position which there was not the slightest chance of taking, and that in order to facilitate the success of another part of the army. And the corps of General de Salles, who attacked the Central Bastion, and was repulsed, was placed in the same position as the English, except that the work it had to do was not quite so desperate. The devoted band which attacked the Redan, as well as the French under de Salles, were the forlorn hope—*les enfants perdus*—of the Allied armies. And what was the result? Notwithstanding all the force brought against them our poor fellows occupied the place, and held the Russians in check—not for an hour, as stated by Pelissier, but for nearly double that time—and that against immense masses of the enemy; for after the surprise of the Malakoff the greater part of the Russians engaged there rushed to the Redan, to share in the repulse of this handful of English. After a desperate and heroic defence against such immense odds, the devoted band of British were pushed almost by physical pres-ure out of the Redan, and the greater part annihilated.

While the English troops were thus sacrificing themselves, the French in the Malakoff were comparatively free from attack, for the great assaults of the Russians to retake the fortifications only commenced about half-past two Pelissier had, then, double the time of respite he asked from General Simpson; and during this interval the French had made the most of their time. The approaches on the French side were levelled, so as to allow the entrance of artillery and the rapid advance of the reserves. A number of field-pieces by this means were brought up and placed in battery, and the Imperial Guard were entered for the defence, in addition to the troops employed in the assault. The cannon of the Russians were turned against the enemy, and the place in a manner fortified against the Russians themselves. After this, as Pelissier said, the Malakoff was secure, and could not be retaken. It is true, after the Russians had finally repulsed the English, but not till then, they returned to the assault of the French in the Malakoff; and they brought their whole army to this operation. But it was too late. This attack was desperate and courageous in the extreme; but they failed, after immense slaughter on their part, as well as that of the French. Such, however, was the desperate and powerful nature of their attack, that the French universally admit, with the greatest frankness, that had the assaults of the Russians been made immediately after the first French success, before they had time to fortify themselves, the French would have been certain to have been driven out of the Malakoff, and the affair would have ended as it did on the 18th of June. The French are, therefore, right in saying, that the English, by their heroic resistance in the Redan, are entitled to as much credit and honour for the final reduction of Sebastopol, as are those who were employed directly in the capture of the Malakoff.

Scarcity of Lodgings in Balaclava.—There is not yet one house in Balaclava where you can get a bed by payment for the night or week, and people are too often detained there on business; so that you then have to pay for a shake-down from some tradesman with whom you deal, or to cast about for some jolly English skipper looking over the bulwark of his ship, make your case known, and throw yourself on his hospitality. I never knew such a request denied; every one knows the sailor's heart; but still, habit at home makes us call out for the establishment of an hotel at Balaclava. It is painful to be always asking favours. There are places enough in the port of Balaclava or at Kadikoi, where you can dine and drink—Oppenheim's, at the latter place, being the most ratsum of all, by all, the great desideratum is a bed, and as yet that comfort is not to be obtained, though you offer a guinea a night for it. This is bad enough for old hands; but to the stranger, on first landing, it is a deprivation that hardly strikes him before as he is too often after sight-seeing, never thinks of asking for a bed till he has leisurely demolished a seven o'clock dinner. For a day or two he may possibly go back to the ship that brought him up (though passengers are always in the way when discharging cargo), and after that he must trust to his friends in Camp, and then and there, with a spare blanket, a rug, and a cloak, with his own clothes for a pillow, he must be content to consider himself in clover, fleas and other insects permitting, of which there are here species enough to puzzle the most 'cute entomologist of the most learned society in Frankistan.—*Letter from the Camp, Sept. 28.*

Hints to Amateur Travellers.—As it is rumoured here that a great many amateurs are coming out to the Crimea before Christmas, it may be as well to remind them, through your columns, of a few of the regulations necessary to be attended to. First of all, they must take care to be provided with a foreign-office passport from Downing-street, and to this they should obtain the visé both of the Austrian and French Ambassadors in London—particularly the former—or they cannot return home *via* Trieste and Vienna, a route to many travellers far more agreeable than the winter. Arrived at Constantinople, they must produce this passport at the British Consulate at Pera, a nice little uphill walk of nearly two miles from the bridge over the Golden Horn, near which their steamer will be moored immediately on her arrival in port. But let them not be persuaded to disembark at or near this bridge, which leads to the most filthy streets of Galata; rather let them order the caïque to land them at Tophana, nearer the mouth of the harbour, whence the route to Pera is cleaner and altogether better and less steep and crowded than that from the bridge. Having again received their passport at the English consulate from Mr. Ward, who is ever ready to lend a helping hand before ten in the morning, let them, if they desire a passage to the Crimea in an English transport (rather than pay four or five guineas in a passenger steamer), apply at the British naval office, at Monumbane, close to Tophana, where, if they make out a sufficient case for such a favour being granted, Captain Powell, R.N., will forward their application to the Admiral, and, after the lapse of a few days, when a vacancy can be found for them, they will be instructed by him to join some particular ship, and to present an order to her captain. Nothing is charged for the passage, but the messing amounts to 15s. a day each passenger, and the only additional expense is a steward's fee, with a trifle to "boots" and "bed-maker." If possible, the English traveller should arrange to be landed at Balaclava, not Kamiesch—they are distant from each other, by land, eleven miles.—*Letter from the Camp, Sept. 29.*

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

Camp, Sebastopol, Sept. 29, 1855.

The hostile armies of the Allies and Russians intend, I believe, to remain quiescent until spring. Whilst the English and French Generals are preparing to winter in their present positions, Prince Gortschakoff appears determined to withdraw into winter quarters in such a direction as may enable him to secure easy supplies of provisions for his exhausted soldiers. That the Russians, to the number of 120,000 men, should resolve to await the coming of spring on the high plains of Mackenzie's Farm, and maintain a strong force for the defence of the north side of Sebastopol, few of our officers believe; for the soldiers would have to encamp without protection from the rigour of the coming winter, many of them exposed to the open air, whilst the rest would have no better protection than tents, distant from the sources of supply, and all must labour under the certain disadvantage of interrupted communications from the impassable state of winter roads. This belief is strengthened by the result of careful surveys made of the Russian encampment visible from the shores of Sebastopol harbour and the heights above them. The white square tents pitched in the underwood of the northern heights, and stretching to the furthest southern spits towards Mackenzie's Farm have diminished in number, and many huts of boughs and leaves appear to be abandoned. Notwithstanding this, the activity of the remaining force is great; and working parties of considerable size are visible during the day on the buildings said stores of the northern shore, busy removing the remnants of provisions or ammunition saved from the grasp of the Allies, or heaped together for the defence of Sebastopol. Similar activity is noticed in the parties told off to finish the numerous redoubts which on all sides rise up and show rows of embrasures o pen-mouthed against the southern shore. Already have the troops quartered in Sebastopol, by General Simpson's order, been withdrawn, to save them from the occasional fire which sweeps the exposed town east of the Dockyard; and artillery and engineers alone remain to take such steps as may counterbalance the possible attempts of the enemy. The number of the Russian works on the north side, and the withdrawal of some troops on our side, are not, however, to be assumed as betraying alarm at the probable outbreak of a bombardment; for the activity of the enemy is considered merely as necessary to give time for stores to be withdrawn, and to ensure the safe retreat of the vanguard and centre of the Russian army. Had this opinion not existed strongly in the minds of the Allied Commanders, the northern works would have been attacked ere this, and Forts Constantine and Catherine been battered down. An attack contemplated by the fleet upon the former on the 11th inst. was countermanded, after all preparations had been made to bring the ships, and the mortar-vessels, and all the boats laden with rockets. It was on that day that the Russians requested and obtained an armistice for the removal of their wounded. Since then the attempt was not renewed, the fleet having been dispatched with troops to Eupatoria, where it remained absent four days.

In the meanwhile neither French nor English have remained idle in Sebastopol, and batteries have been erected which may at any moment destroy Fort Constantine and Fort Catherine, and act upon the numerous earthen redoubts erected at various intervals between the extreme southern spit and the Star Fort, with its line of fortifications stretching across from sea to harbour. The flanks of the old Wasp Battery, celebrated for its annoyance of our ships on the 17th October, have been enumbered by a line of works at an obtuse angle to it. A high projection, midway between Constantine and Catherine, has been armed with a mortar battery at the water's edge; whilst the old six-gun battery built there last year to face the Mount Sapoune works, has been maintained, and another built in its rear, facing the west of Sebastopol. At the foot of Fort Catherine, and to its proper right, another line of mortar works has been built and brought into play; whilst on a knoll behind the fort, a circular redoubt fires at once upon the western side of the Arsenal Creek and the Dockyard buildings, in our occupation. The Catherine Fort looks with one of its faces straight down the Arsenal Creek, whilst the other points towards the harbour's mouth. A large low work to the proper left of the fort is armed *en barbette* with guns facing in all directions; and to the left of it again is a water-side battery, of which some embrasures have been opened against the Karabelnais suburb, many streets of which are enfiladed by the circular redoubt just mentioned.

The Karabelnais, indeed, is one of the most exposed parts of our possessions, being low down and sloping to the water's edge. Orders were given to destroy it a few days since, and all available means of transport diverted to the purpose of removing planks and rafters to be used in hutting our troops. The various roads from Camp to Sebastopol were, consequently, crowded for a time with carts of every shape, with bat horses led by soldiers or camp-followers. The Karabelnais was covered with the dust of its own ruins as crowds of men succeeded each other in pulling down houses and huts. The streets were encumbered with carts, from which planks and beams projected in the strangest way. All this in view of a Russian earthwork, of which the embrasures were open, and ready to all appearance for destroying everything before it. Guns or platforms were wanting, probably, and till the 25th no attempt was made to molest us. On the evening of that day, however, a gun was got up and opened on the streets, from which a few of the latest arrivals were forced to make a precipitate retreat. In the meanwhile vast numbers of planks have been brought to Camp, and distributed amongst the regiments of each division. Whilst this dismemberment took place, the mixed commission was busy in making out the number of guns and quantity of ammunition captured from the Russians; and yesterday the amount counted rose to 3382. This includes not only the sound cannons, of which many were spiked by the Russians in their retreat, but those which were found in redoubts damaged by our fire. The labour of gathering these together has been not only a tedious but a dangerous one, on account of the magazines which remain in the batteries in unknown positions. The Russians, who inveighed so severely against the use of uncivilised missiles in civilised warfare, did not hesitate to leave infernal machines behind to effect the destruction of unsuspecting bodies of men working in the abandoned batteries; and, although many of these machines were discovered in time to avert the consequence of their explosion, others have been accidentally trodden on, and led to serious loss of life.

Yesterday, as I was sketching in the west of Sebastopol, an explosion shook the buildings around and reverberated through the roofless and untenanted edifices of the place. The Arsenal Creek was filled with a heavy black smoke, and showers of large stones fell into the water, lashing it for a moment into sheets of foam. The centre of the fire was a battery on the left flank of the Creek Battery. This was one of the works erected by the Russians to sweep the approaches of the Woronzoff road; it was built of stones taken from the houses around it, faced with earth externally, and without a ditch. The magazine was in the foundations of a house which had once stood there, and was not known to exist. The Russians had placed a *fougasse* over it, and an accidental tread upon a wooden peg driven into the earth broke a glass tube of inflammable matter which communicated with the powder below. At the moment of the explosion one of Captain Martin's working-parties, consisting chiefly of riflemen of the Second Battalion, was busy numbering the guns in the battery. One of them trod on the *fougasse* and exploded the magazine. Three of the men in the work were blown to atoms, and a large number were buried in the ruins; whilst sad havoc was at the same time committed on parties of workmen leading mules along the road close by. Two soldiers of the guard in the Creek Battery were killed by stones projected with great violence into the air, and launched with fatal force upon them. Several mules and horses were killed in this same manner, and every point within 200 yards of the spot was visited by the terrible shower. The crater left by the explosion was about twenty feet deep and twenty wide; and in its crumbled sides were found some of the wounded, who were speedily conveyed to hospital.

The catastrophe having made known the means by which the fire was ignited, a search was instantly made in a battery close at hand, where a small square place, marked out by four sticks, betrayed the spot in which another *fougasse* was laid. A guard, consisting of a few men of the 88th, was instantly marched to the spot, and the place closed to all ingress. That all the Russian works were mined in the same manner, and equally liable to explosion, is I now believe certain; and it is perhaps, owing only to the cutting off the communication between the explosive substance and the mines that the danger has been avoided. The Central Bastion was filled with infernal machines, the whole of which were not found out until, having exploded and killed five men, a diligent search was made, which produced the discovery of upwards of a dozen of a similar nature. Those which had been laid in the Malakoff were also discovered—and, if the story be true, somewhat providentially. In the height of the action of the 8th a number of the Russians took refuge in the basement of the Round Tower, which the Russians took refuge in the basement of the Round Tower, which was loopholed, and enabled them to fire steadily on their assailants. The French Generals having captured the body of the work, called on these men to surrender, but they refused; and, as their fire continued, orders were given to set fire to some gabions, and smoke them out. This order was but partially carried into execution, when fears arose lest the fire, increasing, might ignite a powder-magazine, and exertions were instantly made to extinguish it by throwing earth on the burning wood. In doing this the soldiers laid bare four wires, which they instantly cut, and afterwards discovered that they led towards a mine completely charged. Thus the lives of hundreds of men were saved, and the Malakoff preserved intact.

The scene of the explosion leads me naturally to a more accurate description of the Creek Battery and its neighbourhood than I have hitherto given you. It is a large battery erected on the bank of the Arsenal Creek, covering the whole gorge from the hills on each side. Of this work and its site I sent you a sketch last week. It is built in the most perfect manner, of solid earth, with strong abutments and traverses of stone and sand. The embrasures were all formed with iron tanks filled with earth, and the outer faces with large gabions. A round beam crossed the summit of each embrasure, from which depended a mantelet of rope, neatly and powerfully put together; whilst on each side a small circlet of ropes, through which was a hole for the sight, rendered all but the muzzle of the gun concealed from view, and made the artillerymen safe from musketry. The guns were large ones the Naval Arsenal, mounted on ships' carriages. The parapet was twelve feet high, and fitted with a *banquette*, or stand for infantry, to which the soldiers might mount by well-constructed ladders, in order to fire over the parapet. The traverses and abutments were all hollowed out into shell-proof lodgments, a part of which were for the men, and the rest for magazines of ammunition. At each side of the battery passed a road the first leading from the Dockyard buildings into the Woronzoff road; the other from the Woronzoff road into the west of Sebastopol. On the hill side, at the proper left of the Creek Battery, was the work of which the magazine exploded, and on its proper right a similar work: these redoubts connecting on one side those which were the prolongation of the Redan defences, and on the other those called by us the Flagstaff Battery. In front of them stretched the vale, which seems to be subject to overflow from the waters of the creek, or those which meet here from the ravines of the Woronzoff road and those of the Valley of Death. The Arsenal Creek in truth was the natural outlet of the waters of these and two other ravines which branch into the Valley of the Shadow of Death—the first to the west of the Tzard Division, and the other still more westward and running from the English head-quarters. You have more than once illustrated pictorially the Valley of the Shadow of Death, chiefly at those points in which the most telling masses of shot exhibit the violence and continuity of the Russian fire. All these ravines which in their highest parts are gently sloping, become precipitous as one descends, and their rugged sides are varied as the spurs approaches their common outlet by trees and houses ensconced in nooks beneath the rocks, where every inch of earth has been made fertile by the running streams, and is formed into inclosures, in which pretty gardens are laid out. Nothing can be more picturesque than the windings of the ravines, of which the sides at one moment rise like barriers, apparently impassable; whilst at their base, a path, often damaged by the passage of torrents, winds round, opening out their views equally picturesque and plesant

It was down the Valley of the Shadow of Death that the brigade of General Eyre moved on the 18th of June, to favour by its diversion the French and English attacks on the Redan and Malakoff. As the column wound round the sinuosities of the rocks, in the holes of which were to be seen artillerymen securely ensconced at considerable heights in magazines formed in the solid stone, they slowly progressed to a point where the precipitous cliffs receded, and they entered the bottom, studded with farm-houses dilapidated by the effects of Russian shot. Most of these, unroofed and partially demolished, were surrounded with orchards and gardens—the first unpruned, the latter untrimmed, and exhibiting a rank and tall vegetation, telling of many months of desertion. Still, though tenantless of their old and peaceable agriculturists, these houses were not destitute of more dangerous holders, the dilapidated walls and luxuriant trees concealing in their recesses bodies of hostile Russians, where lurked havoc in our companies, whilst they securely lay in concealment supported by their artillery in the heights of the Garden Battery. Onward, however, the gallant brigade of General Eyre pushed its way, maintaining its formation with difficulty in the lanes into which the ground was cut, but driving the enemy from house to house, until one more spacious than the rest was occupied and held. A pause ensued at this spot, a picturesque and beautiful one, where some wealthy inhabitant of Sebastopol had of old withdrawn to enjoy a summer repose, far from the dust and formality of the soldier-ridden city. A band of young officers crowded in there, and for a time amused themselves amidst the remains of some furniture and portions of a wardrobe. A shell soon burst there, however, killing some, maiming others. But this was a passing episode. The Russians having been driven from their houses, the brigade pushed on nearer and nearer to the guns of the Flagstaff Battery, so near that their guns could scarcely bear on them, and they entered the flat alluvial ground in front of the Creek Battery. Here dreadful havoc ensued, the Russians keeping up a rolling fire of musketry from the heights on each side of the ravine, whilst our men advanced and entered the Creek Battery, in which but few men were found. There they paused and listened. The roar of artillery and musketry, which told them by its intensity that the fierce fight was kept up on the eastern portion of Sebastopol, had suddenly ceased, and, overjoyed, the brave remains of the British at the Creek, rejoiced that the city had fallen. Messengers, however, soon arrived to undeceive them. They continued to hold their ground in the outlet of the Valley of the Shadow of Death till night closed in and faded again. The weary with fatigue and loss, they returned, sad and dejected at the useless result of so much bravery.

The Woronzeff road ravine, which runs in at the Creek, is broader than the others and not so picturesque; there are no trees and houses in it until it opens into the expanse before the Great Battery. At no great distance up was the line of chevaux-de-frize, where English and Russian kept watch at a distance of 200 yards apart; the latter safely ensconced

in a large stone house, to which they brought field-pieces at night. Here are now encamped an English picket and parties of workmen, busy rebuilding the road, and making ditches along its sides to form water-courses for the torrents which sometimes run down after violent storms.

From the Creek Battery the Woronzoff road follows the sides of a steep decl vity which dips into the waters somewhat abruptly, and forms the site of the fashionable Sebastopol. The road is cut out of the rock, and rendered safe for carriages by a thick parapet of stone. Terrible signs of our cannonade were visible there, the ground being strewed with our shot and shell, whilst the buildings above were perforated, unroofed, and ruined. The parapet itself had been broken down in many places, and must then have afforded glimpses of the Russian reliefs, as they passed down to the trenches under the guns of Gordon's and Cameron's Batteries. Through these gaps, too, the eye roamed into the depths below, where great numbers of guns and shot, anchors, chains, blocks, and even boats, lay pell-mell on a narrow beach. At the top of the ascent was an uninterrupted view of Fort Catherine and the ground behind it, and then the road turned to the left, entering the main street of Sebastopol, the southern end of which is closed by a heavy stone battery. In every by-street leading from this main thoroughfare were guns laid and embrasures formed across the streets, as if the most desperate resistance were intended, in what was considered the most vulnerable part of the city—that to which the French were opposed, and the western side. On the right of the main street were several large edifices, one of which, in particular, towered over the others: being built of stone, in a good style of architecture. It was particularly damaged by fire, and is now known to have belonged to the contractor who excavated the ground for the dockyard. On the left of the same street was the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, of which I have sent you a drawing. It had been much damaged by shot, which destroyed two or three of the columns, and almost all the stone railing. Numerous shops lined both sides of the streets, and were known not by their fronts, which are similar to those of ordinary habitations, but by the names written up above the door, coupled with the trade of the indweller. On a high ground more west of this was the Governor's house, entirely destroyed and reduced to a skeleton by fire. Further on, and nearer the extreme point which is filled up by Fort Nicholas, was a theatre, a large edifice with a rotunda supported on columns in front of it; and in an open space a lighthouse, with a clock having inscribed on it, "Barraud, London." Then the Greek church, which formed, by its mushroom steeple, a landmark in the distant view of Sebastopol; and lastly several buildings adorning the water's edge, over which frowned Fort Nicholas. Very little that was valuable was found in this part of the town, as all the houses had been destroyed by fire. Their outer proportions, however, were in some instances preserved, which enables me to give you a tolerably fair idea of the town, in a Sketch from the ruins of Fort Paul. More of the state of the edifices, and their character, I shall give in a future letter. I pause, not to make you too weary

There are few incidents connected with the war to relate. The *Agamemnon*, which has returned from Kertch, reports a skirmish between a detached party of the 10th Hussars and 300 Cossacks. The party consisted of thirty men detached on a reconnaissance. They unfortunately lost their way, and night overtook them. They stopped in a village, where horse and man took rest. This, however, was fatal to the security of the detachment, which at daybreak was found surrounded by 300 Cossacks. The little band, undismayed by the disparity of numbers, cut its way through with the loss of one man, and then retreated. In the pursuit which followed they had to repulse several attacks, which deprived them of thirteen more of their number, who were either killed or wounded, the latter being made prisoners

Another cavalry engagement is announced to have taken place at Eupatoria, where the fleet recently took General D'Allonville's brigade. Details I cannot give you, but success is said to have been, as of late, on our side.

General Markham's health, which has been failing since the affair of the 8th inst., has become too weak to permit of a further stay in the Crimea. The General and his Aides-de-Camp have, therefore, taken their departure this morning for Balaclava, where they are to embark in the *Robert Lowe*, for Constantinople. General Markham is succeeded in his command by Brigadier-General Garrett.

The Duke of Newcastle starts to-day in the *Highflyer*, for Circassia, where he intends to see all he can, and even journey inland as far as possible. He will be accompanied by Mr. Simpson, to illustrate the journey.

Although our Correspondent's letter from the Crimea comes no later down than the 26th ult., we have very little information to add regarding the operations of the Allies since that date. It appears that the Russians, and the Allied troops charged with the occupation of Sebastopol, redouble their fire, and increase their fortifications on the north and south sides of the harbour.

The *Journal de Constantinople* affirms that the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish troops encamped on the Danube has received orders to prepare provisions for 40,000 or 50,000 French troops, who may be expected in Silistria by the end of October. Turkish cavalry reinforcements are being conveyed from Varna to Eupatoria.

Admiral Stopford is about to leave the Crimea with four ships of the line and two steamers, to enter the Mediterranean, and, it is said, to cruise in the Bay of Naples.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, Oct. 11.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Sebastopol, Sept. 29.

My Lord. Since my last despatch the troops have been employed to the number of 9500 men, daily in making the road from Balaclava to the Camp; and as, after a few hours of rain, the whole distance is converted into a mass of deep mud, the work that has to be performed from this reason, as wel. as the great distance that the stones have to be transported, render it one of great labour and difficulty.

Large fatigue parties are daily employed in the town, dismantling and conveying timber and other materials from the ruins of the buildings, and I hope, by this means, to get a considerable portion of the troops under cover previous to the commencement of the bad weather.

The enemy have been firing from their batteries on the north side at the working parties in the town, and, although causing some little annoyance, they have not prevented the work being carried on, and, I am happy to add, had one man killed and some wounded are the only casualties occasioned by their fire.

I regret to have to report to your Lordship that, owing to the explosion of a Russian magazine, on the 27th instant, one officer and nineteen men were wounded. I ordered an investigation to be made, and from the report I have received, the origin was the explosion of a hidden *fougasse*, a number of which have been dug up in various parts of the town and batteries.

The invention of the machine is peculiarly Russian.

I have received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Ready, 71st Regiment, commanding her Majesty's troops at Yenikale, reporting the proceedings of a trifling affair, in which a detachment of the 10th Hussars, in company with the Chasseurs d'Afrique, were engaged on the 21st inst. with the Cossacks.

Colonel d'Chmost, commanding the French troops at Kertch, received information that the Cossacks were collecting and driving away all the arabas from the neighbourhood, and, as he determined to endeavour to prevent this, he invited the assistance of the English cavalry to co-operate with the Chasseurs d'Afrique. For this service Lieutenant-Colonel Ready ordered two troops, commanded by Captains the Hon. F. FitzClarence and Clarke, of the 10th Hussars

The Cossacks were supposed to have assembled their arabas at two villages, named Koss-Serai Min and Sut Ali, equid.stant from Kertch about 16 miles, and from one another, 6j. Captain FitzClarence's troop was ordered to the first village, and Captain Clarke's to the latter. At each of three villages they were to join a troop of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who had preceded them. On arriving at Koss-Seral Min, Captain FitzClarence found both troops of the French Dragoons, and immediately sent off an order to Captain Clarke to join him that night, the letter was unfortunately not delivered until the following morning. In complying with this order, Captain Clarke, whose troop consisted only of thirty-four men, fell in with a body of about fifty Cossacks, which he immediately charged and pursued, but, as they were soon reinforced by upwards of 300, he was forced to retire upon the village, with a loss of his sergeant-major, farrier, and thirteen men taken prisoners.

Captain FitzClarence's troop, with the Chasseurs—the whole under the command of the officer commanding the French troops—having seen a large body of the enemy, skirmished with them at some distance, and moved in the direction of the village of Serai Min; where, after having joined Captain Clarke's troops, the whole then commenced their march upon Kertch.

After about the distance of half a mile from the village they were attacked by a large body of Cossacks, who were, however, beaten back by repeated charges. The loss of the 10th Hussars consisted of 2 privates, supposed to have been killed: 1 wounded, 1 troop-sergeant-major, 1 farrier, 13 men, 15 horses, missing.

From information that has since been received, the Cossacks were supported, within a quarter of an hour's march, by eight squadrons of Hussars and eight guns.

Colonel Ready informs me that nothing could exceed the coolness and courage of the troops in the presence of such overwhelming numbers of the enemy, who were only kept at bay by their steady movements.

I have the honour to inclose the list of casualties.

The health of the army, I rejoice to say, is excellent

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

RETURN OF PRIVATE KILLED FROM SEPT. 9 TO 27 3rd Foot. Private Henry Best, in Sebastopol

RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WOUNDED FROM SEPT 9. TO 27, INCLUSIVE.—4th Foot: Sergeant John Clarkson, slightly. Lance-Sergeant John Wicate severely. Private Timothy Roach, dangerously, William James Thompson, Thomas Hartnell, John Bates. Thomas Dunn severely; Henry Luther, John Kennedy, William Heaton, John Clarke George Wilks, Samuel Rhinney, Abraham Yates, William Boyton, John Ridley, William Moore, John Forster, slightly. 68th. Private Charles Callaghan, slightly, by a shell

THE ALLIED FLEETS AT ODESSA.

News of the bombardment of Odessa has been anxiously looked for since Tuesday, the Telegraph having announced the departure of a large squadron of the Allied fleet from Sebastopol on the evening of Sunday last, and, as it had sailed northward, the belief was that destination was Odessa. This supposition was confirmed by a telegraphic message from Nicolaieff, dated Monday, October 8, to the following effect:—"Paris this morning a squadron of the Allied fleet, consisting of nine line-of-battle ships, twenty eight steamers, nine gun-boats, and three floating batteries, cast anchor off Odessa

With such a naval force there can be little doubt as to the success of the contemplated operations. It was expected that the bombardment would commence on Tuesday last.

THE CZAR'S JOURNEY OF INSPECTION.

The accounts from Russia relating to the Emperor's journey to the south have been very meagre since he left Moscow. A Berlin paper speaks of his having been at Nicolaieff on the 27th, where he is said to have found the stores of arms and ammunition all that could be desired. A letter from Odessa, of the 29th ult., says—

As soon as he Majesty reached Nicolaieff, the engineer and builder, Lieutenant Volokeff, was summoned by telegraph, and he received orders to construct round the town several redoubts (five, it is said), with 360 guns for the whole. 50 gun-boats are to be built with all speed by workmen brought from Cronstadt, who will be under the personal inspection of the Grand Admiral Constantine. Each of these boats is to be armed with two or four guns of long range. The latter have already been brought from the arsenal at Keff. The newly-built frigates *Vyest* and *Tiger*, are already armed, and have been examined and approved by the Imperial family

The Arsenal contained prod gious supplies of matériel of war, which had been collected there during the last ten years, but a great part must have been sent to Sebastopol during the war No. 5 of it 121 versts from Odessa. 339 from Simpheropol, and 401 from Sebastopol.

On the 27th the Grand Duke Constantine left for Sebastopol, and it is said that he will be accompanied on the north side by Prince Gortschakoff, with whom his Majesty wishes to consult on the future conduct of the war. According to another dis, the plan of the Russian Commander-in-Chief is to withdraw from the north side of Sebastopol, and to defend the Crimea, by taking up a position between Bagtcheserai and Eupatoria.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The latest intelligence from Kars is rather discouraging. The Russians had returned to the assault with greater success, and succeeded in establishing themselves in a position very close to the town, enabling them to hem in and still further annoy the defenders. The garrison began to suffer, was in want of several stores of the most essential nature, and was calling with tears and voice for relief.

The *Invalide Russe* of September 30th publishes a report from General Mouravieff, in which the latter says that, on Sept. 11th, he gained a battle against 8000 Turks, and made prisoner the gallant Ali Pasha. He presumed to have taken four guns and three colours. The despatch says that 400 Turks were killed.

The *Gazette du Midi* gives the following details as to the respective situations of the Turks and Russians in Asia:—

Omer Pasha has collected about 15,000 men at Batoum, and it is intended to triple that number by draughts from the garrisons of Widdin, Rustchuk, Schumla, &c., and by further contingents from the Turkish capital. It is high time that the generalissimo should be on his march, if he wishes to prevent Kars and Erzeroum from falling into the hands of the enemy. It will be very difficult for him to march from Batoum on Kars, as he will have several rivers and other difficult passages to cross, but he could easily reach Artwin in three or four days, by availing himself of the river Tcherek for the conveyance of his supplies; and from that place he would menace the line of retreat of General Mouravieff, who must necessarily fall back, if he wishes to cover Georgia and Mingrelia; but Omer Pacha must hasten his movements, as the corps which defend Kars is reduced to great extremities. According to a letter recently received, written by a superior officer, on whom reliance may be placed, the soldiers are all on half rations, and having no more bread are supplied with biscuit. Even on this fare they have not more than will last for a month. At the enemy's Asiatic camp have been sent away for want of forage, and the four squadrons of the troops of Arabistan, which remain, are obliged to go out every day and face the enemy's cavalry, and thus procure a little forage at the price of their blood. The army of Kars is now composed of about 16,000 men, who have received no pay for the last two years, and who are almost without ammunition, clothing, shoes, or military chest. There are with it scarcely any medical men worthy of the name, and no medicines of any kind; and yet the brave feelings of these men keep them firm to their post. It would be unpardonable for such men to be any longer abandoned. The interior of Asia has been entirely ravaged, and it would be impossible to raise a levy, as there are no young men left. The Russians have lately received three pieces of heavy siege artillery; they have eight others at Soubatan, a few leagues from Kars; and also expect some from Alexandropol. Their intention appears to be to do the unfortunate garrison of Kars the honour of a siege *en règle*.

We learn from Constantinople, Oct. 2, that part of the *corps d'armée* of Omer Pacha, which is already at Batoum, has received orders to advance and attempt all that may be possible to raise the blockade of Kars.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A letter from Rear-Admiral Penaud, dated Nargen, October 2, gives an account of an expedition carried out in the Gulf of Bothnia by the corvette *d'Assas* and the English steamers *Tartar* and *Harrier*. These vessels destroyed eleven Russian vessels anchored at Biornaborg, one of which was a steamer, and eight other vessels in the fiords. The prizes are of the aggregate burden of 2500 tons

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE MURATISTS.—A rather significant disavowal has been put forth by the French Government of the letter lately circulated in Naples, purporting to proceed from the son of the late King Murat. The disavowal talks disrespectfully of "certain pretensions," and emphatically repudiates all "underhand proceedings" regarding them. The document must be held as indicating that the French Emperor is opposed to all interference in Italian affairs, at least on the revolutionary side, and that the letter disavowed is known to the French Government to have been genuine and meant in earnest, on which points it was, on the face of it, open to great suspicion.

MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE IMPERIAL ROYAL VISITS.—A beautiful medal has just been struck by commission of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, in honour of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to London, and of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to Paris—an important and interesting event for a medallic commemoration. The dies were executed by Mr. L. C. Wyon; and the inscriptions were selected by Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum. The medal is the size of a crown-piece. The effigies are in high relief, and are highly-characteristic portraits. The *obverse* bears the busts of the Emperor and Empress of the French; legend: NAPOLEON III. IMPERATOR * EVGENIA IMPERATRIX. ANGLIAM INVISYNT APR. MDCCCLV. *Reverse*: Busts of her Majesty and Prince Albert; legend: VICTORIA REGINA * ALBERTVS PRINCEPS. GALLIAM INVISYNT AVG MDCCCLV.

IN addition to the military decorations already announced as having been conferred on British officers attached to the head-quarters of the armies of our allies, we have to state that the Companionship of the Bath has been awarded to Colonel Simmons, of the Royal Engineers, who shared in the campaigns on the Danube, and the value of whose services as British Commissioner with the Turkish army has been repeatedly evinced.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—The announcement that the Princess' Theatre is to be reopened on Monday, the 22nd inst., will be received with satisfaction. The programme of the evening's entertainments consists of a new piece called "Don't Judge by Appearances," "King Henry VIII." (terminating with the Death of Queen Katharine), and "A Game of Romps"—the performance of which was temporarily suspended owing to the success of "Louis XI." and other novelties. The unparalleled run of a hundred nights which the gorgeous pageant of "Henry VIII." achieved last season is an event that will not be easily forgotten by the lovers of the drama. The good judgment of Mr. Kean in resolving for the future to omit the fifth act of the tragedy—though it may be derided by those worshippers of Shakspeare who will neither have his works abridged nor amended -will, we think, be approved by the majority of play-goers: for, whatever may have been the case in the days of Queen Elizabeth, the fourth act is the natural climax of the story, and all interest ceases with the deaths of Wolsey and Queen Katharine. Mr. Kean deserves well of the public both as an actor and a manager. In the latter capacity he is certainly the most enterprising of his contemporaries. Undertakings which would have seemed impracticable to other managers, he has triumphantly effected. The dream of Queen Katharine, for instance, which was hitherto left to the spectator to imagine, has, in Mr. Kean's version, been made palpable to the sight. The "heavenly guests," of whom the waking Katharine speaks to her attendants, descend, their white wings spread abroad, their hands outstretched amid the most solemn silence. It would seem as if the spectators were impressed with a sense of religious awe while the Angels are beckoning. An idea of sacrilege is associated with the bare notion of giving vent to vulgar applause in so celestial a presence; for not until the glorious group has entirely disappeared is the admiration of the spectators able to declare itself. We augur for Mr. and Mrs. Kean an enthusiastic reception on their opening night, and anticipate from their judgment and liberality many other Shaksperian revivals as splendid as "Henry VIII."

DRURY LANE.—On Wednesday Mr. Charles Mathews made his bow to the audience in a comedy partially new, in three acts. The piece is, in fact, a modification of Mr. Poole's "Wealthy Widow," under the title of "Married for Money." It is more remarkable for the excellent manner in which it was acted than for its positive novelty. *Mr. and Mrs. Mopus* were represented to the life by Mr. C. Mathews and Mrs. Frank Matthews—the submissive husband, who had married an ancient widow for her fortune; and the overbearing, yet jealous domestic *Juno*, who would keep her young husband in leading-strings. At length the latter recovers his liberty by losing it. Arrested for an old debt, to an old sweetheart, which his still older wife has to pay, he gets drunk in prison, and returns home overflowing with love, gratitude, and independence. The result is that he becomes master at home. This scene was managed by Mr. Mathews with first rate art; and, indeed, was the most skilful interpretation of inebriety that we have witnessed on the modern boards. Mr. A. Cowper was excellent in *Sir Robert Mellowboy* an old man who is converted from his *penchent* for the charming and juvenile *Matilda* by the experience he has gained in the family of *Mopus* of the conditions of domestic infelicity. The young lady herself was well impersonated by Miss M. Oliver; and Mr. Rowsby, as her lover, *Roy Rowland*, was, as usual, a dashing specimen of the class. The piece would perhaps bear curtailment, but there is no doubt of its being a permanent success. We again witnessed the performance of "Nitocris" (a notice of which will be found at page 401), and have to report that many of the scenes omitted on the first night have been advantageously restored, and that the drama in its more complete form has now a fair chance of lengthened success.

ADELPHI.—We congratulate the public on the return of Mr. Hudson, the Irish comedian, who, as a substitute for the late inimitable Power, is the best of his successors. His *Rory O'More*, which he is now performing, is well worth a visit; it is rich in the most salient points, and frequently reminds us of his great exemplar. New engagements have been made—among them Miss Eliza Arden and Miss Kate Kelly. We much regret the secession of Miss Woolgar from the boards.

STRAND.—Miss Prescott Warde, the niece of the once-celebrated tragedian, appeared on Monday in "A Day in Paris," and went through the series of transformations required with success. The lady had taken the theatre for a week, and, we hope, has found it answer her purpose.

LIVERPOOL.—At the Amphitheatre, on Monday, Miss Edith Heraud made her first appearance, and was well received by her new audience. The play was "Wife or No Wife," and the local papers speak highly of her performance of *Gymgia*. "We must confess," says the *Daily Post*, "to seldom having seen a first performance before a new audience so completely successful. The play is a new one, and abounds in some striking scenes and situations, to which the gifted daughter of the Author did not fail to give due effect. Her style is quiet and graceful, with sufficient energy to become impassioned when her text demands it, and sufficient judgment never to allow passion to swell into the excess of rant."

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The sixth course of Monday evening lectures to the industrial classes commenced on Monday last with a lecture, by Mr. Jacob Bell, on the Adulteration of Food. Admitting the existence of adulteration in most articles of food, Mr. Bell said that the extent of the practice had been very much exaggerated, and much unnecessary alarm thereby caused to the public. Absolute purity, chemically speaking, he believed to be impossible of attainment; but there were few articles of food which, in his opinion, could not be obtained in the highest state of purity that is possible or desirable, if the public would pay a fair price, and deal only at shops of established respectability. Mr. Normandy rose at the termination of the lecture, and stated that he was the witness whose evidence concerning the quantity of alum in bread had been directly called in question; and he contended that, when one chemist had actually found alum in bread, and another had not, the balance of evidence was in favour of the former. The lecture-room was densely crowded.

MR. W. M. THACKERAY.

(With a Portrait, copied, by permission, from a print, drawn by Samuel Laurence; engraved by Francis Holl. Published by Smith, Elder, and Co. Cornhill.)

THE likeness which we engrave this week of Mr. Michael Angelo Titmarsh, *alias* Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray, is considered by his friends as a very characteristic portrait of the great novelist. It is not, we must confess, altogether true to his present appearance; for it wants a moustache, becoming addition to the upper lip, to the shape of a black moustache, that contrasts most admirably with a head of silver grey; but it is like the man, and will be welcome to his many admirers.

Mr. Thackeray was born, we believe, in Calcutta, in the year 1808. He was educated at the Charter House (the Grey Friars of his latest novel) and at Cambridge. At the Charter House he is reported to have thought more of Addison and Steele than of Homer and Virgil. He left, however, a good classic; and retains a liking for the great writers of Greece and Rome in their own language.

Born to a handsome competency, he was, when still young, thrown by the remissness, of others, on the world at large. What Mr. Thackeray lost was a gain to the public; for this deprivation we should probably never have heard of Mr. Michael Angelo Titmarsh. The "Court Guide" would still have given a house in a handsome square in London, as the residence of Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray, but no one would point to it as the residence of the author of "Vanity Fair," of "Esmond," and of "The Newcomes." We should have seen the men in livery at the door, but should never have heard of "Jeames" or "Becky Sharp."

Mr. Thackeray first became distinguished as a writer about the year 1833. He was then one of the staff of admirable writers who gave life and vigour to the pages of *Fraser's Magazine*. It was evident at once that a new writer of great originality of thought and manner had appeared; and some were found who foretold then early the high rank which he was destined to hold among English authors.

The reputation he obtained as a writer in *Regina* (as *Fraser* still continues to be called) was enlarged materially by his contributions to *Punch*, and especially to the "Snob Papers." The imitations of living novelist, or the articles of the "Fat Contributor"

Nothing was now wanting to complete his reputation but a sustained story, and this was soon found in the far-famed "Vanity Fair," a work that will retain its position among the best English novels. His high reputation was confirmed by "Pendennis"—shaken a little by "Esmond"—but re-strengthened and enlarged by "The Newcomes." It now stands beyond danger—almost beyond cavil.

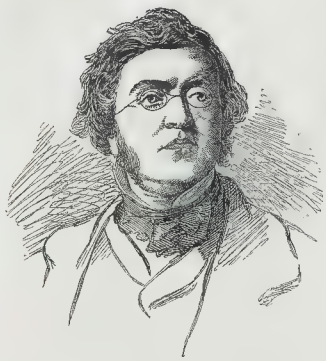
When the author of "Vanity Fair" was announced to lecture on some of the English Humourists, the "town" was delighted. The lectures themselves were attended by the best authors, the best judges, and by the pick of the fashionable world. When printed they confirmed the praises awarded them; and when delivered in America drew dollars sufficient to

have carried on the credit of Sir John Dean Paul for at least a month longer.

On the day on which our paper appears Mr. Thackeray sails for New York—

To tell all the Yankees about the Four Georges,

as an excellent writer—"A Friend of the O'Mulligan"—has said in a song written for the recent dinner to Mr. Thackeray, over which Mr.



W. M. THACKERAY, ESQ.—FROM A PRINT ENGRAVED BY HOLL FROM A DRAWING BY LAURENCE.

Charles Dickens presided. From this song we have been permitted to note the concluding lines:—

I'm tould there's a banquet performing somewhere,
That a warm-hearted party assembles to hail him,
And a world-honoured gentman is taking the chair.
I'd like to be present—I'm fond of such orgies,
And, since he's about to be crossing the surges,
To tell all the Yankees about the Four Georges,
Fore George! there's a sentiment I would declare:
I'd say, "Fill a glass to the sworn foe of Quackery:
May his ship be helped westward by Ariel and Puck;
Here's health, fame, and gold to our guest, William Thackeray
And, in token, we give him this Horseshoe, for luck."

The table at which the dinner was given was in the shape of a horseshoe.)

BALMORAL PALACE.

We are enabled, by a photographer who has just returned from the Highlands, to present to our readers the accompanying general view of the Royal Palace, taken during her Majesty's recent sojourn.

The view is taken from the north side of the Dee, along which runs the public road, and immediately under the hill on which stands the parish church of Crathie. The south side of the Dee on which the Palace is built, is faced, for a considerable distance, by granite. A beautiful lawn extends from the river to the new Palace, and forms a fine contrast to the dark mountains with which it is backed. The style of the Palace is that of the old Baronial Scotch edifices, suited to a climate in which winter is so tempestuous and severe. There is no display or effort to raise a Windsor Castle on the Dee. It is in perfect keeping with all that may be seen without, or witnessed within, and so far a type of the Queen's Scottish life.

On Sunday her Majesty appears in the parish church, the chief parishioner, a devout and interested worshipper and hearer. On week days she enjoys the magnificent mountain scenery, breathes the fresh air, or ascends Lochnagar, as far up as the Red Deer, in summer, or visits her tenantry, and sees that their shielings are in good repair, and their children sent to school. If all the Lairds of the South and chiefs of the North followed her Majesty's example, the Highland regiments would have more recruits, and the emigration agents fewer followers.

THE LIDDELL TESTIMONIAL.

This elegant Vase has lately been presented by the Westminster boys as a token of respect and regard to the Dean of Christ Church (Rev. H. G. Liddell) on the last occasion of his appearing as Head-master in the School. The Captain, on behalf of the Queen's scholars, expressed their regret at parting with so able and distinguished a master, who during nine years had won the affection as well as commanded the respect of all. The Head Town Boy, as representing those not on the Foundation, spoke to similar effect, and congratulated Mr. Liddell on assuming a higher position, and one that would give wider scope for the exercise of his powers and influence. The Head-master concluded a most feeling and impressive reply by saying that, highly as he should always prize this substantial and very beautiful token of the boys' good-will, there was one mark of remembrance on which he should set still higher value, and that would be their giving practical evidence to his successor that they had been taught to revere what was right, and the maintenance among them

SILVER TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE WESTMINSTER SCHOLARS TO THE DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH, THE REV. H. G. LIDDELL.

of the character for truth and straightforwardness which had distinguished Westminster School. In the evening the whole School were entertained at supper by the Dean and Mrs. Liddell, when the health of both was proposed by the Captain and acknowledged by enthusiastic cheers.

The Vase is of classic design, and has been beautifully executed in silver by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It bears the following inscription:—

Viro Admodum Reverendo Henrico Georgio Liddell, A.M., Nuper Scholæ Regiæ Westmonasteriensis Archididascalo Nunc Ædis Christi Apud Oxon: Decano Hoc Quantulumcunque Grati Animi Monumentum. D.D Discipuli Tum Regii Tum Oppidani VII. Id., Aug. MDCCCLV.

BUST OF JAMES MONTGOMERY.

On Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Sheffield General Infirmary a marble Bust of James Montgomery, the justly-esteemed patriot, philan

MARBLE BUST OF JAMES MONTGOMERY, THE POET, PRESENTED TO THE SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.

thropist, and poet, was presented to that institution by Wilson Overend, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of the county of York, acting in behalf of the subscribers, who have thus realised a laudable determination to place an appropriate memorial of their revered townsman in the board-room of the noble hospital which had for so many years been the scene of his charitable labours as Chairman of the Governors.

The bust has been executed by Mr. William Ellis from an original model, the result of several sittings with which Mr. Montgomery only a short time before he died kindly favoured the artist. He therefore represents the Christian poet, as will be seen from our Engraving, at a late period of his life; and it is considered, both as a faithful likeness, and as a work of art, to do great credit to the ingenious sculptor, who was, we may add, originally a pupil in the Government School of Design at Sheffield.

HER MAJESTY'S PALACE AT BALMORAL.—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DEE.

INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.—REMAINS OF THE CREEK BATTERY.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GODDALL.

THE CREEK BATTERY.

THE Sketch our Artist has given represents the French at work destroying the Creek Battery, looking towards the Cemetery. The following description of this spot occurs in a letter from a young Artillery officer to his sister:—

Yesterday I spent a solitary Sunday in the old, and now almost deserted, trenches, and possibly, whilst you were walking home from church through Richmond-park, I was stretching my legs on the top of the parapet; for the enemy being gone, there is a peculiar feeling of satisfaction, if not of exultation, that we can now stand on the top and in front of a parapet over which, and from behind which, three weeks ago, we dared not show our heads. I rambled down into the suburb where the Cemetery, which we took on the 18th of June is situated—it is very green and pretty, although the adjacent houses are in ruins, and there is a shady lane running through the centre; and as I lay down on the slope of the ravine overlooking it, and along the Creek, with the still threatening-*looking* batteries of the Barrack, the Garden, the Tower, and the Creek, exhibiting their now toothless jaws at me, I could not help moralising little over a scene naturally so beautiful and picturesque, now so frightfully scarred by the action of man's evil passions; and I fancied to myself the different aspect it wore some two years or less ago, when probably a Russian or Tartar peasant might have been observed peacefully cultivating his plot of ground, which now, instead of herbs and vegetables, bears piles of shot, while perhaps his Xantippe—for his wife was of course a *tartar*—was bestowing needful correction on the little Tartars for naughtily breaking down the rose-trees, or being guilty of other juvenile offences. How far my reverie might have carried me I know not, but I was roused from it by the noise of a dispute about right of way through our now useless lines between a very stubborn Englishman and a not less persevering Frenchman, so I returned through a vineyard situated on the slopes of a ravine, now deserted, except by hawks and similar occupants, who showed that in some things instinct is superior to human reason, for they were not quarrelling about rights, but were busily ransacking its products without interfering with each other. When I got back to the batteries, I found a few of our gunners playing at the game of nine-holes with Russian grape-shot, the duty of those gunners being—what do you think?—that no enterprising thief should run off with such trifles as a 32-pounder or heavy 68

ANECDOTES OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.—Among the foreign generals who attended at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington was one past the prime of life but distinguished by the energy and firmness which his countenance expressed. In the interval which preceded the arrival of the funeral car this foreigner was observed to be strangely occupied. He passed along the line of soldiers chosen from the various regiments, and, turning up their trousers, attentively examined the make of their shoes. "What is the matter, Prince Gortschakoff?" said some one. "It is said at home," returned the Russian, "that your Guards are fitted with strong and well-made shoes, but that those of the Line are inferior. I wished to learn the truth of the matter, and therefore examined them. There does not seem to be any difference." This minute disciplinarian was but an imitator of his master, who, with his own Imperial hands, would well say—" A quarter of a century before he had carried on war in Poland with fearful severity." The case was this—he proposed to his prisoners on all occasions the alternative of the Russian service or the knout. Once a body of 2000 insurgents were defeated, and took refuge in the Austrian territory. The Austrians disarmed the , and sent them to Gortschakoff. He gave them the usual choice of entering the Russian ranks; they desperately refused. It is said that the General was present at the execution which followed. The flogging lasted many hours; ten died under the lash; seven more yielded after terrible tortures, and were borne to the hospital. Gortschakoff stated his determination to go through the whole number, if the execution lasted a month. The Poles then bowed the head, and were draughted into the Russian legions.

INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.—SITE OF FORT PAUL.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Irish racing men are at last beginning to think of putting the shutters up in their weighing-houses and grand stands for the winter, and finish their Curragh season with a four-days' meeting, which commences on Tuesday next. Artillery (3 lb. extra) is in the betting at 5 to 2 against the Derby, and as it is worth £260 clear, and his riders have very little present chance of hedging their Derby money after his Champagne defeat, it is not altogether improbable that he may cross the water. There is some rumour that he is to be matched against Vandermeulin for a thousand a side A.F., the day after the Two Thousand; and Mr. Carke is in such high feather after winning the Cesarewitch in a canter with his great coarse horse Mr. Sykes, the produce of his Sir Tatton Sykes, that he is not like to run him for the Cambridgeshire on the same terms, as he pointed out last week, so much the best of the weights, that he fairly scattered his field, and broke down King Tom again, in his one weak sinew, near the Bushes. The running of Crown Pigeon, who was turned out of Lord Derby's lot, is making him a great favourite for the Cambridgeshire, where the distance will suit him better than it did in the Cesarewitch. Warwick has a day's flat-racing on Tuesday, and several steeplechases on Wednesday; while Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to a merry little meeting under Lord Zetland's auspices at Richmond. His Lordship's Tyritus is in one race for the "Grey Stone in," and Zeus will no doubt do battle with Mirage and Mangmessein another, while Fandango now receives 14 lb. from Neville in the Handicap, instead of only 5 lb., as at York. Yorkshire's great Coursing Meeting begins on Tuesday, over Lord Londesboro's preserves near Market Weighton, and will last till Thursday afternoon. Bendrigg (Open) is also fixed, under Lord Bective's auspices, for Tuesday and Wednesday, and Ardrossan Saturday. Sir Hedworth Sutton will, it is said, leave the Quorn country at the end of the season; but the peculiar time chosen for the announcement invests it more with the character of a pungent hint to the "scarlets" to support him better than they have done hereto

Mr. Joh Stanley's horses in training are advertised for sale; but he has had so much luck with a very moderate lot this season, that we conclude he only means to get rid of the worst, and learn the public estimate of Mary Copp and Porto Rico. The latter, or as he is now to be called, had a mere cat ter for the Clearwell, Alice Hawthorn's son Fundoo being third. The October entries are not very great; and the Black Duck Stakes for 1858 has only three mares entered, two of them Mr. Crawford's, with Newminster and Teddington, and The Dutchman's sire. The Doncaster Hopeful stakes is as lucky as ever, with sixty-three subscribers, and Lord Zetland is stronger in his yearlings than usual, as he has four by Voltigeur, in whose stud success he is not a little interested. De Clare who was bought in at a high figure (we were told 1,000 guineas!) at Doncaster, is also for sale, with some more of Lord Derby's. Marlow the jockey expects to leave Epsom shortly, and to ride again next year. Mr. Parr's Robgill had a strong effort made against him by the "noblers" on Friday, and they had taken out the whole of his stable window before they were discovered. Saucebox cut up most ignominously in Scotland two days before, through the heavy ground, which is utterly unsuited to him, and confirms us in our statement that were once fi e ground came into racing order, with the Autumn rains, Mr. Parr would take care not to repeat his one thousand guinea challenge to Rifleman. A strange match has just been decided at Longchamps in favour of a Spaniard, who matched himself to run for seven consecutive hours against any number of horses, none of which were to be considered as his victors, unless they covered a greater distance by one fourth in the time. Only one horse out of eight, owing to breaking down, had any chance with him, but eventually the last one met with an accident, and he was declared the winner after going only thirty-one miles, which occupied him, running and walking, six hours ten minutes

Pheasant shooting is said to be very good, and the first woodcock of the season is reported "down." Although Lord Stamford has made as good a bag as ever, we have heard of no such feats as sir Richard Sutton's, when Le shot 112 brace of partridges in six hours and a half, or as Mr. Osbaldeston's, when he killed 97 of those birds at one time with shots: A good clerical shot has lately brought down 36 landrails. A pike of 20 lb. weight has been captured, 14 inches in length by 19; and a badger, one of the last of its race, has been dug out in the Lowther rocks, near Doncaster, after being marked to a tree by the hounds. Boating men are still loth to resign the oar, and on Monday the Feathers Club have some four-oared races, on the Thames, for the Salter Tankards, and Bristow and Cuddis meet in a sculler's race.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Produce Match Aastor received forfeit from Brown Bess filly.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each.—Mary Copp walked over.
Fifty Pounds.—Orlando, 1, Maid of Trumpington, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Habena walked over.
Match.—Tyne, 1. Barba colt, 2
Fifty Pounds.—Ostrogoth, 1, Saucebox filly, 2. Sandbag filly, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes. Para, 1. Physalis colt, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—The Assayer, 1. Curious, 2
Match, 200 sovs.—Granthis, 1. Sir..., 2
Match, 200 sovs.—Mr. ss received forfeit from Brown Bess filly.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes Saraband, 1, Triton, 2.
Clearwell Stakes.—Porto Rico, 1. Mangostein filly, 2.
Cesarewitch Stakes —Mr Sykes, 1. Crown Pigeon, 2.
Grand Trunk Stakes.—Mangostein, 1. Bonnie Mary, 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Exchange walked over.
Royal Stakes (...) Caret, 2
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Lucifer, 1. Anglo Saxon, 2
Produce Match, [illegible] Bow received forfeit

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. Sirius walked over.
Oatlands Plate.—Robgill, 1. Reebuck, 2
Belated Stakes.—Theseus, 1. Melissa, 2
Match, 100 sovs.—Para, 1. Comfort, 2
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Flying Duchess, 1. Jane Shore, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. Lizzie, 1. Falcon, 2.
Town Plate.—Wenlock, 1. Kitefl er, 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. 1da, 1. Imposture, 2

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. Pleasaunce, 1 Ceres, 2
£100 Plate. Mr. Sykes, 1. Gamekeeper, 2.
Bretby Stakes.—Kalipyge, 1. Flying Duchess, 2
Sweepstakes.—Dick Andrews, 1. Ostrich, 2
Sweepstakes. T.Y.C.—Impostume, 1. King Chat, 2

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday night the Mayor, Mr. J. A. Tobin, gave a splendid banquet, at the Town-hall, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The toasts were introduced by the Mayor in several short and appropriate speeches. The Duke of Cambridge, in replying to the toasts which included his own name, said he had been much gratified at one passage in the speech of his worthy friend the Mayor at the Town-hall that morning, when his worship had stated that, although Liverpool commenced born of Liverpool, was deeply interested in a return of peace, one sentiment alone pervaded the whole community—namely, a determination to persevere in the war in which the country was engaged, at all hazards and at every sacrifice, until its objects were attained (cheers). In that sentiment he entirely coincided; and he had a strong opinion that a peace concluded at the present moment would not be an honourable, durable, and lasting peace. Until such a peace could be concluded he was for carrying on the war with all possible vigour and determination, and he was gratified to find that this also was the opinion of the inhabitants of Liverpool (Cheers). The Mayor also referred to the great trade of the city—If in that they [illegible] were peace must be so essential to their prosperity, a warlike spirit was now found to pervade, was it to be attributed to a love of war? No; it owed its origin to the conviction in the heart of the people that we were engaged in a good cause, and were fighting the battle of civilisation and of freedom against the dark designs of the both" (Cheers).

NEW UNIFORM FOR THE NAVY.—The *Morning Herald* says:—"In future epaulets are to be dispensed with in all branches of the service, and certain distinctive insignia will be placed upon the collars and cuffs of the coat, which will partake somewhat of the loose character of the frock now only introduced into the Army. We are added that the first step on the part of the Admiralty will be received with satisfaction, and all who have served in the Navy well know the expense of purchasing epaulets, and the trouble of keeping them in order on foreign service. God knows it is not to be entirely done away with, and the report which was lately circulated to the effect that the full portion of the service was to have silver lace is quite untrue. There will be no distinction made."

THE testimonial to Sergeant Brodie, originated at Canterbury, is progressing satisfactorily. Lord Shaftesbury, sending a subscription of £5, "rejoices" to learn that a testimonial is about to be presented to Sergeant Brodie.

IT has been decided, says the *Birmingham Journal*, that the [illegible] Albert to Birmingham, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the building of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, will take place on Thursday, the 22nd of November. The hour of the Royal Highness' arrival has not yet been fixed; but twelve o'clock is the probable time at which he may be expected to reach the Great Western Station, Snow-hill.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the Bank Directors, by raising the rate of interest, have succeeded in checking the outflow of bullion to the Continent, and notwithstanding that the exchanges have become favourable for a return of gold to this country, great heaviness has prevailed this week in the market for all national Securities, and prices have further receded to some extent, yet there was a decided rally in them late on Thursday. The late operations of the Bank of England—as has been remitted to Paris this week. The system here referred to from the fact that most of the bills were taken to the Bank of England and there discounted—has swelled the amount of Securities to over £31,000,000 and decreased the reserve of notes to a comparatively small sum; but we may now look to a considerable decrease in the amount of Securities held, as the Directors—by way of preservation—have come to the determination to throw a certain class of foreign bills until the stock of bullion becomes much larger than it now is. We are told that the whole of the four millions of gold have been obtained without the aid of other than bonâ-fide commercial paper. We however, are inclined to doubt this statement; because we can scarcely believe that England should *suddenly* find itself indebted to France the whole amount in question. Moreover, a sales of Government Stock on account of the Bank were effected on Monday, and the supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers became, therefore, in convenient y large. The market was heavy in the extreme, and the Three per Cents, were [illegible] to clear £30,000,000 were drawn from London by persons of business. India Bonds marked 3s., and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s discount. There were a few transactions in Exchequer Bonds, at 98¾ £ for both series. On Tuesday even lower rates were quoted for Consols, viz., 87 down to 86¾—closing at 86⅞. At one time Consols for the next Account were 86¾ £. India Bonds realised 2s.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s discount: at these prices large parcels changed hands. Bank Stock, for Account, was 213. Exchequer Bonds were done at 98¾ £ ¾. There was little or no improvement in the market on the following day. The Three per Cent Consols, for Money, were sold at 86⅞; and for the Account, 86¾. India Bonds sold at 2s.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. Bank Stock [illegible] to 212; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ £. On Thursday the Stock Market was very excited in the early part of the day, under the impression that the Bank Directors would further advance the rate of interest: but when it became known that no change would be made in it this week the Market rallied, and the Three per Cents, for transfer—which were at one time 86¼ to—advanced steadily to 86¾ and 87. The last quotations for the November Account were 87⅛. The New Three per Cents marked 98½ ⅜; and the Reduced, 93¾ up to 93⅞. Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 3s. dis.; Bank Stock, 207 ex div.; India Stock, 228.

Although strong support, by means of large operations for money, has been given to some Foreign Securities—especially Turkish—the market has been anything but active, and prices have continued to give way: Brazilian Five per Cents have sold at 93¾ Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cents, 53; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 73; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Spanish Three per Cents, 37½; Ditto, New Deferred, 19; Turkish Six per Cents, 82¾ to 80¾; Ditto, New Scrip, 4¾ dis; French Rentes, Three per Cents, for the Account, 68¾ to 68¼; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Dutch Four per Cents, 93¾ ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 96¾; Grenada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 6⅝.

The imports of bullion have been about £30,000 in silver from Belgium, £48,285 from Australia, £111,000 from New York, and £10,000 from other quarters. Over £38,000 has been shipped to the Brazils. Bar silver has sold at 61½d. per ounce, being a decline of ½d.

The market for Joint Stock Bank Shares has been heavy, and prices have given way. The sales for money have been numerous: Australasia have realised 85 ex div., City, 53; Chartered of Australia, 6¾; London Chartered of Australia, 19½; London and County, 29; Oriental, 11; Union of Australia, 61; Ditto, New, 7¾

All Miscellaneous Securities have been dull, and further depressed rates have been reported:—Australian Agricultural, 29½; Australian Royal Mail, 43; Berlin Waterworks, 6⅝; Canada Company's Bonds, 137 to 133; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 115; Crystal Palace, 1,000, Deferred Annuities, 5; East and West India Docks, 120; General Steam Ship Company, 15; London Docks, 100; Mexican and South American, 6¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; South Australian Land, 36; Van Diemen's Land, 38½; Australian Docks, Canal, and Waterworks Shares so few transactions have taken place that the quotations are almost nominal.

There has been very little doing in the Railway Share Market, and prices generally have ruled lower. The total "calls" for the present month now amount to £686,516. The following are the official closing prices on Tuesday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 23½; Caledonian, 78¾ ex div.; East Anglian, 12; East Lancashire, 69; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 49¾ ex div.; Great Northern, 85¾; Ditto, A Stock, 118; Ditto, B Stock, 113; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100; Great Western, 54¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76; London and Brighton, 94½; London and North-Western, 91⅞; London and South-Western, 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25; Midland, 64¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 68; Ditto Extension, 11¾; Ditto N. E Purchase, 81; Ditto Leeds, 13; North Staffordshire, 9¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25; Scottish Central, 100 ex div.; Scottish Midland, 74 ex div.; South Eastern, 65¾; Vale of Neath, 19

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Preston and Wyre, 5.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension Five per Cent, ¾ prem.; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 100¾

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7⅞; Belgian Eastern Junction, 2⅜; Dutch-Rhenish, 10½; East Indian Five per Cent, 22; Ditto, Extension, 10½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½; Great Luxembourg, 4¼; Royal Swedish, 3

Canada Shares, 20½; Ditto, New, 7; Paris and Lyons Bonds, 44½; Royal Swedish, 3

We have very little business to report in Mining Shares. On Thursday, Brazilian Imperial (Cocaes and Cuiaba) were done; at 3; and St. John del Rey, 28.

Friday Afternoon.

We have had an improved feeling in the Consol Market to-day, and prices have advanced about ⅜ per cent. The Three per Cents, for Transfer, have been 87¼ ⅜; and for the Account, 87⅜. The New Three per Cents are 87½; and the Reduced, 93¾ ex div. Bank Stock, 207 ex div. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are tolerably active

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market a week, coastwise and by land carriage. To-day the supply of samples was small, nevertheless the demand for most kinds was rather limited, and prices scarcely remunerative. The imports of Foreign wheat have been only 3,401 quarters. We had a slow inquiry for barley, at drooping prices. Oats and pease ruled dull, and the quotations were nominally unchanged. Flour was rather more plentiful, and the currency was [illegible] Arrivals of grain were tolerably active. The supply of barley was [illegible] The demand for that grain was heavy, at barely stationary prices. There was a good sale for malt, at full quotations. The oat trade was firm, but no advance took place in prices. Beans, peas, and flour as on Monday

Arrivals this Week.—Imperial: English wheat, 1750; barley, 1646; malt, 1469; oats, 210; flour, 916. Irish: oats 2260. Foreign: wheat, 1610; oats, 10,389; flour, 4150 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 42s. to 45s.; ditto white, 43s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 37s. to 39s.; rye, 30s to 32s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 25s.; [illegible] ditto, 28s. to 30s.; Lincoln and Yorkshire ditto, 30s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malt, 72s to 78s.; brown ditto, 68s. to 66s.; Kingston and Ware, 78s. to 79s.; Chevalier, 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 70s. to 74s.; oats, 19s. to 22s.; Lincoln and Yorkshire potato, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s. to 27s.; [illegible] white, 26s. to 28s.; Sligo and Limerick, 24s. to 25s.; Londonderry, 25s. to 26s.; beans, old, 30s. to 32s.; new, 28s. to 30s.; Lincoln and Essex, 30s. to 32s.; pigeon, 32s. to 34s.; harrow, 28s. to 30s.; Egyptian, 28s. to 30s.; peas, maple, 30s. to 32s.; white, 30s. to 32s.; boilers, 32s. to 34s.; grey, 30s. to 32s.; Irish, white, 30s. to 32s.; Scotch, 30s. to 32s.; flour, per 280 lbs., 40s. to 45s.; per barrel, 20s. to 23s.

Seeds.—As yet, scarcely any business has been transacted in clover seed. Tares are very dull and lower. In other seeds no change can be taken place.

Linseed.—Baltic crushing, 52s. to 53s.; Mediterranean, 52s. to 53s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter. Coriander, 16s. to 20s. per cwt. White mustard seed 11s. to 15s.; brown, 9s. to 10s. per bushel. Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last. Linseed cakes, £11 5s. to £11 10s. per ton. Canary, 58s. to 61s. per quarter. Hempseed, £16 10s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 58s. to 63s. per quarter.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in good demand in the metropolis are from 106s. to 112s.; of household, 104s. to 108s.; and of ordinary, 100s. per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 7s. 6d.; barley, 37s. 0d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 35s. 10d.; beans, 40s. 10d.; pease, 41s. 0d.

The Six Weeks' Averages. Wheat, 7s. 11d.; barley, 38s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 42s. 4d.; peas, 42s. 8d

Scottish Grain sold last week: Wheat, 1,241; barley, 21,568; oats, 16,493; rye, 1355 beans, 3270; peas, 369 quarters.

Irish Grain sold last week: [illegible] sold this week. About 9160 changed hands, [illegible] fully previous rates. Common sound

Wool.—There has been less activity in the trade this week, and prices have given way from 6d. to ½d. per cwt. Fleeces have changed hands at from 9½d. to 17s. 6d. per tod. Hogs, 10s to 20s.; Mauritius, 37s. to 40s.; Bengal 45s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt. Refined goods are heavy at from 23s. 6d. to 26s. per cwt.

Coffee. The demand for good ordinary native Ceylon has been steady, at from 50s to 52s. per cwt. In other kinds very little doing, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Rice.—We have less activity in the demand, and the quotations have fallen 3d. per cwt. Bengal has sold at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt.

Provisions. Fine parcels of both Irish and foreign butter are in good request at very full prices, but inferior qualities are offered slowly at barely late rates. The best Irish is worth 112s to 114s. per cwt. There is a moderate inquiry for bacon at last week's currency. Hams and lard are firm. In other articles of provisions very little is doing

Tallow.—The demand is less active, yet prices rule very high. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 45s. 3d. to 46s. 6d. and 46s.; and, for the last three months, 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is dull and drooping. The present quotation, on the spot, is 42s. 6d. per cwt. Rape is selling at from 38s to 39s. Turpentine is brisk, and American spirits are worth 40s to 41s per cwt.

Sports.—Another Government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum having made its appearance, the market is brisk, and prices have an upward tendency. Proof forwards, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy is quite as dear as last week. Malt spirit, 10s. 9d. cash. In reference to brandy, Messrs. Hooper and Co observe,—"The present year's vintage (now about) France is small, and, as compared with her neighbours most backward and small they obtain two or three abundant vintages, high prices [illegible] The one and brandy must continue; but we are informed, on very [illegible] vintage will not be quoted. The stock of genuine brandy on the [illegible] prices while the [illegible] Gale and [illegible]

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £6 6s., clover ditto, £4 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s. per load.

Wool.—Over 26,000 bales of Colonial wool will be offered at the public sales, which commence next week. In the private markets scarcely any business is doing, and prices show a downward [illegible]

Potatoes. The supplies are good, and a steady business is doing at from 70s. to 95s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Hasting's Hartley, 19s. 3d.; Redheugh Main, 17s.; Eden, 21s. 6d.; Tanfield, 18s. 6d.; Lumbton, 19s. 3d.; Stewarts, 20s. 6d., South Hardspool, 22s.; Waltworth, 21s. 6d.

Hops (Friday). We have a large quantity of new hops on sale here in excellent condition. The duty is now fixed, and really fine parcels are worth £6 6s. to £7 7s. per cwt., £30,000. The imports are 35 bales from Hamburg. Mid and East Kents, £5 5s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kents, £4 10s. to £5 15s.; Farnhams, £6 6s. to £7 7s.; Sussex, £4 4s. to £5 5s.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday). A very limited supply of beasts was on sale to-day's market, in fairly inferior condition. For most breeds a steady demand, and, in some instances, prices were 2d. per 8lbs. higher than on Monday. With sheep we were scantily supplied, but the numbers of trade were in full proportion. The show of calves was very mod rate, and the veal rade was sensitive. Prices had an upward tendency. Pigs sold steadily, at very full currencies. Milch cows sold steadily, at from £14 to £19 5s. each, including their [illegible]

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdowns, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large calves, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 28s.; and quarter-old [illegible] 5s. each. Total supply: beasts, 540; cows, 120; sheep, 4590; calves, 390; pigs, 270. Foreign: beasts, 180; sheep, 360; calves, 60.

Newcastle and Leadenhall Cattle. We had a moderate demand for each kind of meat, at full prices.

Per 8lbs. to the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto 3s. 10d to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; small pork, 4s. 6d to 5s. 4d. ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT 5.

WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 5

BREVET.—Major-General Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B. to be the local rank of Lieutenant-general in Turkey, Colonel H. Garrett to have the local rank of Major-General in Turkey Colonel Rose to have the local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel of his Royal Highness Prince W. A. E. of Saxe-Weimar, to be one of her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel in the Army

BANKRUPTS

H. BULL and J. J. HARPER, London-street, Greenwich.—G. L. LONGFILS, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, City, merchant.—J. BRAITHWAITE, Sheffield, miller.—J. MAY, Hunstanton, Devonshire, manufacturer.—C. J. COTTERELL, Abingdon, Berkshire, draper.—H. W. JEFFRES, Kingston-upon-Hull, commission agent.—THOMPSON, Knaresborough, [illegible] grocer.—W. [illegible] Plymouth, carver, gilder, and artists colourman

TUESDAY, OCT 9

WAR OFFICE, OCT 9 1855

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Robert Hart Pemberton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hodgson, who retires. Cornet A. J. F. Wagman to be Lieutenant

2nd Queen's Regiment: S. Calvert to be Cornet, vice Cornet S. Calvert to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Hon. H. Cavendish, who resigns the Adjutancy

4th: Lieut. H. F. Richmond, Cornet H. W. Perkins to be Lieutenants.

5th: Cornet H. Nicholl to be Lieutenant.

2nd Dragoons: Lieut. R. S. Hunter to be Captain, Cornet L. Mills to be Lieutenant

6th: Lieut. Frederick Cornet and Sub Lieut. Lord E. Moly Vane Tempest to be Cornet; Sub Lieut. Hon. to be Cornet

9th: Cornet W. B. Gifford to be Cornet.

10th: Lieut. Hon. A. Annesley to be Captain; Cornet H. G. Mann to be Lieutenant; Cornet and Adjutant G. Gardner to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet T. F. Gratrex to be Lieutenant

11th: Cornet L. Mackenzie to be Lieutenant.

14th: Lieut. J. A. Clark and G. Head to be Lieutenants

Coldstream Guards: Ensigns and Lieut. J. R. B. Cochran to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lieut. and Captain Hon. and Rev. A. Legge, resigned; Ensign and Sub Lieut. Lord E. Moly Vane Tempest to be Cornet; Hon. to be Cornet

3rd: Cornet W. B. Gifford to be Cornet.

5th: Lieut. Hon. A. Annesley to be Captain; Cornet H. G. Mann to be Lieutenant; Cornet and Adjutant G. Gardner to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet T. F. Gratrex to be Lieutenant

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Coldstream Guards: Ensigns and Lieut. J. R. B. Cochran to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lieut. and Captain Hon. and Rev. A. Legge, resigned; Ensign and Sub Lieut. Lord E. Moly Vane Tempest to be Cornet; Hon. to be Cornet

Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. C. C. Dalbiac to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lieut. and Captain Hon. F. Cadogan, who exchanges; Ensign and Lieut. J. H. G. Bowman to be Lieutenant; Lieut. P. Miller to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Hon. H. Gipps to be Lieutenant; J. Jeffares to be Ensign

1st: Lieut. H. Oliver to be Lieutenant

1st: Serg.-Major F. Rance to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. W. M. Westropp to be Captain, vice [illegible]

2nd: Ensign and Lieut. Hon. A. Gordon to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lieut. and Captain Hon. F. H. Hervey, who exchanges; Ensign and Lieut. J. H. G. Bowman to be Lieutenant; Lieut. P. Miller to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Hon. H. Gipps to be Lieutenant; J. Jeffares to be Ensign

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Rifle Brigade: Lieut. W. M. Westropp to be Captain, vice [illegible]

2nd: Ensign and Lieut. Hon. A. Gordon to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lieut. and Captain Hon. F. H. Hervey, who exchanges; Ensign and Lieut. J. H. G. Bowman to be Lieutenant; Lieut. A. Tilbrando, G. J. Cuthbert, and Ensigns Lieut. J. H. G. Bowman to be Adjutant

Ensign H. Gipps to be Lieutenant; J. Jeffares to be Ensign

Lieut. T

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but One of the SPANISH DANCERS, previous to their departure for Glasgow. Last week but One of the New Comedy of THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS. In consequence of Mr Webster's previous engagements, those of Miss Reynolds, and the engagement of the Spanish Dancers, who will appear on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, in a new and Original Drama. Monday, October 15th, and during the Week. "The Man of Many Friends" in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, and Miss Fay (who will appear with Pyne Nena, Manuel Perez, and the Spanish Dancers, in two new Ballets. The New Comedy of the LITTLE TREASURE, with Miss Blanche Fane in an original character every Evening.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE Under the Management of Mr. C. KEAN.—The SEASON will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, when will be performed a new and effective, in One Act, called DON'T JUDGE by APPEARANCES. Shakespeare's historical play of KING HENRY the EIGHTH, and a GAME of LOGICS.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS Great Attraction. The celebrated artistes Mr. AMES ANDERSON and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK will perform every evening, with the most powerful company in England. Prices as usual. Boxes 2s. 6d., No. 1s. 6d. 4s. and 3d.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—The ENTERTAINMENT SPECTACLE of the MAGIC and MYSTERY EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, combining in an extraordinary manner the multiform attractions of a Comedy Performer, Dancer, Extravaganza, and Monologue. Professor ANDERSON Every Evening in MAGIC and MYSTERY, in Twelve Acts, with the Second Incidents. The Royal Lyceum Theatre is the most Unique, Fashionable, and pleasant house in London—the Entertainment is of a style to suit the Nobility every time arrangements given within the walls of a Theatre. All London should listen to the SPIRIT-BELLS, and hear Professor ANDERSON's Lecture of TABLE RAPPING. Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d. and £1 1s., to be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal libraries. Stalls 5s.; Dress Circle 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily, from Eleven till Five, under the direction of Mr. Lyceum Jun. Seats 5 published the Morning Performance on Saturday, October 20, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT will explain the subject of the Week's Illustrations [illegible] EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. The Lectures on the Week will be illustrated [illegible] Dolls, a Dissolving View, [illegible] Admission 1s.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL Museum, 5, Leicester-square, open daily, for the display of his unrivalled models representing [illegible] Admission only [illegible] Gentlemen only) from 11 till 5 and 7 till 10. Admission 1s. Consultation and half-past 7 Attendance, 1s. 6, Coventry-street.

W. S. WOOLLIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES and NOVELTIES, 20, Strand, NEXT DOOR to EXETER HALL, Kept Open Constantly, Day and Evening. Private Rooms, 21s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission 1s. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES Every Night, at Eight, what he SAW and KILLED in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Exercises in every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admission to Morning and Evening Lectures, 1s. Each Specimen, 1s. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Six, 1s.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK. The collection of Living Animals has been increased by the addition of Three Bactrian Camels, Two Dromedaries, Two White-faced Cloven-footed Monkeys, Two Lemurs, Two Lions, Two Leopards, Two Jaguars, and other Animals, Birds, Reptiles, and Fish, and other Specimens. Admission, on Monday, 6d.

ROYAL HANOVERIAN, Leicester-square.—A Rare Exhibition of Costume, illustrated by magnificent Dioramic Views, Illustrative of War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on Alternate evenings. English and Italian Music and Mechanisms, illustrated in the Grand Organ. Open from Eleven till Five, and Seven till Eight. Morning and Evening Selections of Vocal Music, by Mr. C. Jarvis and other Vocalists. Organist, Mr. Hartnell. Masked Cosmoramic Views of the Paris Exhibition, Victorian Exhibition (Geology), Crystal Palace, Kew Arboretum, Living in Egypt, Interview with Kossuth, Light Dragoons and Circus de Foresters. Lectures, Illustrations, &c., on the Arts daily from Twelve to Five, and from Seven to Eleven. Admission, 1s.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of ART, Crispin-street, Finsbury-square. Elementary Schools.—A Special EXAMINATION for LADIES will be held on Monday and Thursday Mornings, 10 to 1, respectively.
By Order of the COMMITTEE of the WORKS of the PUPILS every Evening of the Ensuing Week.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, Great College-street, Camden-town.
THE DUTIES and General Course of Veterinary Instruction for the session 1855-6 will commence on Monday, the 5th day of NOVEMBER, 1855, and will include Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse—Professor Spooner.
Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of other Domestic Animals—Professor Sewell.
Chemistry and Materia Medica—Professor Morton.
Elementary Instruction—Assistant Professor Simonds.
The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor Spooner, at Two o'clock.
Porpetus, Box to all the Lectures, with Infirmary practice and Anatomical Demonstrations daily, Twenty guineas.
CHARLES SPOONER, Principal and Secretary.

THE RELATIVES OF CLERGYMEN AND THE WIVES OF CLERGYMEN.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 3, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI, WESTMINSTER, close to the West Door of Westminster Abbey, and Four doors from the Parliament-street.
Trustees—The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester
The Income for the year ending at the CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY during the Year 1854-55 is now in course of being circulated to [illegible] Clergy of the Church of England, and as the Increase of Income is an test of the Views of the Public as well as Clergy in the Society, such Members are hereby informed that they may obtain such Report, and a Prospectus of the Assurances in the Society, personally at Hunter's at the Office, or by a letter addressed to the Secretary, the REV. JOHN HODGSON, M.A.

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, Established in 1836.
Princes-street, Mansion-house, and 69, Fall-mall
Paid-up Capital ... ... £ 500,000
Reserved Fund 150,000
Guarantee Fund 150,000

DIRECTORS.
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William Bennett, Esq. — Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P.
Alderman Sir George Carroll. — Thomas Hankey, Esq.
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George Holgate Power, Esq. — John Crosby Ord, Esq.
Francis Bennett Nicholson, Esq. — John Joseph Silva, Esq.
Wm. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. — Thomas Tilson, Esq.
Auditors—[illegible]
Bankers—[illegible]
Solicitors—[illegible]
Manager—[illegible]
Secretary—[illegible]
Branch Bank—[illegible]
Agents—[illegible]
Agents in Dublin—[illegible]
Agents in Edinburgh—[illegible]
Agents in Glasgow—[illegible]
Agents in Liverpool—[illegible]
Agents in Manchester—[illegible]
Agents in Paris—[illegible]
Agents in Rome—[illegible]
Agents in Vienna—[illegible]
Agents in Berlin—[illegible]
Agents in Frankfort—[illegible]
Agents in Hamburg—[illegible]
Agents in Leipzig—[illegible]
Agents in Munich—[illegible]
Agents in Stuttgart—[illegible]
Agents in Turin—[illegible]
Agents in Venice—[illegible]
Agents in Florence—[illegible]
Agents in Naples—[illegible]
Agents in Palermo—[illegible]
Agents in Messina—[illegible]
Agents in Catania—[illegible]
Agents in Syracuse—[illegible]
Agents in Trapani—[illegible]
Agents in Marsala—[illegible]
Agents in Girgenti—[illegible]
Agents in Sciacca—[illegible]
Agents in Licata—[illegible]
Agents in Terranova—[illegible]
Agents in Augusta—[illegible]
Agents in Noto—[illegible]
Agents in Modica—[illegible]
Agents in Ragusa—[illegible]
Agents in Vittoria—[illegible]
Agents in Caltagirone—[illegible]
Agents in Piazza—[illegible]
Agents in Enna—[illegible]
Agents in Caltanissetta—[illegible]
Agents in Terranova—[illegible]
Agents in Augusta—[illegible]
Agents in Noto—[illegible]
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Agents in Caltagirone—[illegible]
Agents in Piazza—[illegible]
Agents in Enna—[illegible]
Agents in Caltanissetta—[illegible]

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The family consists of four boys, aged respectively seven, nine, eleven and thirteen years; and two girls, two and five years old—the latter being a cripple.
These distressing circumstances have induced the friends of the deceased to commence a subscription for the purpose of purchasing an Annuity, or otherwise providing, for the support of the unprovided family.
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THE NEW SILKS now being sold by BEECH, BEECH and BRIDAL, of the Bee-Hive, 63, 64, Lorgate-street, London, are of unusual variety for surpasses any previous season
New and rich [illegible] in a great variety
[illegible] 1s. 11½d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., to the most costly in manufacture, at equally low prices.
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Real Valenciennes Lace from 3d. per yard
Patterns of the above sent free by post
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A TRAVELLING LETTER,

APROPOS OF TREVES, AND OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S VISIT TO IT.

From Miss Fanny Jackson (now on the Continent) to Miss Julia Mornington, of Mornington House, Mornington Crescent, London.

THE ROMAN BATHS.

H! dear Julia, what do you think? I have just seen a German King. I'm in such a flutter, I can hardly write. I'm so happy, you don't know. If I could only see a Sultan now, think I should die happy!

You must know, dear, it was quite by accident. We had just been up the Moselle, which is a kind of pocket Rhine, a beautiful drawing-room tea-urn of a river, or you may call it a little hot-house of a ruin, filled with most beautiful grapes,—and we were going on our way to Paris through Trèves, where we heard by the merest chance—but stop, I must tell you first something about Trèves. It is the oldest place, I think, I ever was in. It is much older than Chester, or Canterbury, or Bishopsgate-street, or Westminster Abbey, or any body you know. They do say it is 1300 years older than Rome, but I cannot tell, and I confess I do think it is extremely rude for people to trouble their heads about any such ridiculous thing. Why can't they leave a person's age alone? However, there is no doubt of its antiquity. Some of the monuments are so old that they are obliged to be propped up with post and pillars, that look like crutches they are leaning upon to prevent them falling. Most of the houses have their ages ticketed upon them in large letters of rusty iron, and you cannot tell with what supreme contempt a crumbling old house, just tottering on the verge of the dust-cart, looks down scorningly upon some juvenile upstart of a building that is nearly bent double with age at its side, simply because it has the impudence to be a hundred years younger than itself. It frowns blackly, as though it would like to crush the "bold young thing" with its contempt if it could—and I have no doubt it will, some day, when it can't stand any longer. The whole place is stuffed full of antiquities, just like a curiosity shop. Cousin Charles (who is with us, and he's a sad teaze!) calls it "Wardour street on the Moselle." He's wrong, dear, for there's not an antiquity in it that's not strictly genuine—with the exception, perhaps, of a few relics in the churches that are kept carefully under lock and key, for the moths and the Jesuits to play with. You can clearly see that the age of every monument has been the slow, venerable growth of years, and you respect it accordingly. It has not been the result of any early break out in youth, or brutal ill-treatment in after years. The statues have not been cut and trimmed and curled by some antiquated Truefit, to suit the fashion of any particular mediæval rage. Their well-worn features have not been branded into premature old age by hot irons, nor has the chisel been brought into play to mimic the caverns and pits of decay such as are generally produced, alas, by the gnawing tooth of time. Every wrinkle on the ancient face of the city attests its own age, and the deep furrows that run down its hollow cheeks are decidedly not furrows that were turned up only yesterday.

Such is Trèves, Julia, seen through an old pair of spectacles. There is undoubtedly, the Roman character legible, as far as I can read it, in a large, bold handwriting on almost every wall, as though Cæsar himself had held the pen that had written it. You wander through Roman history as you walk through the Roman-bricked town. Occasionally, Tacitus darts out from under a dark gateway, that is trembling with the weight of many hundred years upon its back, and explains it to you; or, a little further on, you are met by Cæsar, who, with the "Commentaries" in his hand, acts in the most obliging manner, as your cicerone, and describes to you all the wonders of this history-haunted city that has so often resounded with the tramp of his victorious, short-skirted, legions. The pavement under your feet—the portico over your head; the noble arches that rear their arms on high to allow you to pass under them (as though, formerly, the long strings of dales to which they belonged had been fond, on moonlight nights, of playing at thread-the-needle), are all the works of hands thousands of ears ago. The very hotel in which we are stopping was an old justice house; and perhaps from the room in which the waiter is bringing in, now, our hot chops, Christians and heretics were cruelly led away to the burning stake. Charles says, "There is not a pebble the little boys throw at one another but what is an antiquated missile several hundred years old;" but there's no knowing, dear, when to believe him. As you pass cross after cross, as some monument still more decrepit than the last, and with the moss of centuries upon its head, breaks upon your view, you feel, dearest, as though you were strolling through the deserted tomb of the past, and a cold shudder comes over one. It is a kind of midnight churchyard feeling. You hear a rustling sound, you fancy it must be the ghost of some Roman gliding in his togs hurriedly by; but no, it is only some fat pulled-in German, puffing asthmatically as he attempts to run to put a letter in the post. In truth, the dress of the moderns but ill assorts with the ancient buildings amidst which they move about like so many living anachronisms. It struck me, dear, as superlatively ridiculous, seeing ladies, with broad-brimmed bonnets and gay parasols, walking about full-dressed in the Roman baths; and gentlemen, with Gibus hats and Paris paletots, fencing with their gold-headed canes in the amphitheatre! As for myself, I felt as if, properly speaking, I ought to have been dressed like Rachel as *Camille*; but cousin Charles laughs at me. He says, "I'm all soul, like a Roman shoe," and he wonders I don't wear sandals.

TREVES.—GENERAL VIEW.

Trèves, Julia, is composed of two parts—the Old and the New; but the old part, as with a Stilton cheese, beats the new completely hollow. So cousin Charles says. The two don't mix well, dear—any more than old and young women. Formerly the priests had absolute sway here. You don't see many of them about now; though, judging from the number of churches, there must be a plentiful number left still. Probably they stop at home, as they find they can do more work plotting quietly in their own ecclesiastical arm-chairs. The few you do meet look crest-fallen, moody and dispirited. There is a dissatisfied air about them, as though they did not like being servants in a place of which they had been formerly masters.

(*Continued on page 442.*)

PORTA NIGRA, TREVES.

GROUSE-SHOOTING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

GROUSE SHOOTING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE accompanying sketch illustrates the mode of shooting the Ruffed Grouse as practised in many parts of Nova Scotia. There are only two species common to this small part of the American continent, viz., the Ruffed and the Canada Grouse, which are generally termed partridges; though, properly speaking, there are no partridges to be found in America. The same may be affirmed respecting the rabbit, which, in its conformation and habits, has a close resemblance to the hare of Britain, differing only in size and a few other minor particulars. As the Ruffed Grouse is the only variety fit for food, great numbers are killed in the shooting season, which commences on the first of September, though the birds have not attained their due size and weight until the middle of October. The pursuit of this esteemed bird differs materially from the mode of shooting practised on the moors of Britain, where, in the absence of trees, the game is killed on the wing, which requires a great degree of expertness in gunnery. Probably an English sportsman would call our method mere child's play, as the veriest tyro could shoot birds in the way represented. However simple the mode may appear in the view of a real sportsman, still it is attended with no small difficulty, as success in bagging the greatest number of birds entirely depends on the nature of the cover in which they are found; sometimes the whole flock are effectually lost in low alder swamps, where the most practised eye fails to discover the birds when hid among the branches of close and thick wood, where they remain perfectly still and concealed; the only intimation of their presence being the loud whirring noise which startles you when they fly from a branch above your head. Much, however, depends upon a practised eye; as it is well known some individuals readily detect birds in situations where others entirely fail.

Wilson, in his remarks on the habits of the Ruffed Grouse, says:—"They are seldom seen in coveys of more than four or five together, and more usually in pairs or singly." This observation is not strictly correct; as six or seven birds have frequently been shot out of a covey of ten or twelve, without moving from the spot where the dog has put them up. They are likewise seldom seen singly, or in pairs, until late in the season, when the swamps have become saturated with water. Allusion has also been made to the mode which should be adopted in killing these birds, viz., that of "shooting those on the lowest branches first." This is too deliberate a method ever to be generally adopted, as the greater number of sportsmen do not take time to consider how the birds are situated; and the flock are not always to be found perched on the same tree, but generally scattered in all directions. Reference has also been made to their habit of concealing themselves in the snow, in order to elude the sportsman: this practice I have never found them exhibit, as they invariably take wing when closely pursued either by man or dog. They, however, sometimes contrive to hide by creeping into holes or under a fallen log, which they do especially when wounded, and are only to be recovered by a good dog. Among the many varieties of dogs for hunting grouse, I should prefer the water-spaniel, which, though slower in his movements than many of his fraternity, is eminently gifted for his fine

"THE OCEAN MONARCH," OF LIVERPOOL, BUILT AT QUEBEC.—(SEE NEXT

scent and sagacity, and is likewise capable of enduring a great amount of fatigue, if liberally supplied with water, which is an essential element to his comfort and success.

The favourite feeding place of the Ruffed Grouse are open and grassy spots, such as old and unfrequented paths and byways, abounding with tender grasses and sorrel. When the ground becomes covered with snow, the birds seek the groves of beech and birch, in order to feed upon the nuts of the former and buds of the latter.

Notwithstanding the absence of all restrictions in the shape of game laws, Grouse are still to be found very numerous in many localities; though, ere long, like the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, they must retire before the white man the effects of whose axe and the devastation of whose fires are yearly making inroads into the most remote parts of the forests.

THE SHIP "OCEAN MONARCH," OF LIVERPOOL.

THIS noble ship presents another instance of the rapid strides towards perfection now being made in shipbuilding, and more particularly in the British colonies of North America. In her are united many of the great desiderata of merchant shipping of the modern schools—viz., great capacity for cargo, light draught of water, commodious deck-space, and good height between decks for passengers or troops; and the great point of all in these days of clipper ships—speed. The *Ocean Monarch* presents the happiest combination of all these essentials. This vessel was built at Quebec last year, by Baldwin and Dinning, for her present owner, Charles E. Levy, Esq., and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 247 feet; beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 22½ feet; height between decks, 8½ feet; length of poop, 26 feet.

Her Commander, Captain Lawson, has recently completed with the *Ocean Monarch* the fastest passages out and home on record; and, considering the many difficulties encountered on both passages, this voyage stands pre-eminent as the greatest achievement yet accomplished by any of the clipper ships, and surpasses the best of the Australian voyagers. By extracts from the log, we find the *Ocean Monarch* left the Liverpool light-ship on the 11th of November, at midnight; crossed the Equator in 33 W. longitude on the 5th of December, twenty-four days after leaving Liverpool; thus, up to this point, coming nothing very remarkable, in consequence of many westerly gales in and near the Channel. On the Line she entered upon the great racing ground of the American Californian clippers, which lies between the Equator in the Atlantic, and the parallel of 50 south lat. in the Pacific Ocean. From the Line to 50 south lat. in the Atlantic, she ran in twenty-one days round Cape Horn. Here her onward career was checked; she met with severe westerly gales, that materially retarded her progress for many days, she, however, crossed the parallel of 50 south lat. in the Pacific on the 5th January, being then only thirty days from the Equator, eleven days from the same parallel in the Atlantic—thus beating the whole of the American clipper passages recorded by Lieut. Maury in his valuable work on the "Winds and Currents of the Ocean" (last edition of 1854). Jan. 26, Captain Lawson anchored off Callao, having accomplished the quickest passage that has ever been made (sixty days).

After taking on board a cargo of 2500 tons of guano, she had an excellent opportunity of testing her speed when deeply laden, in a race with two splendid American clippers, similarly laden, the *John Stuart*, Captain Ellery, and the *Black Warrior*, Captain Murphy, both of which left Callao, March 29th, for New York; the *Ocean Monarch* following on the 4th April, at noon, let these two ships round Cape Horn by twelve hours, and beat them seven days between Callao and the Equator; and accomplished the home run to Cork in 80½ days. Her heaviest log homeward was 333 miles in 48 successive hours. Her crew consisted of thirty-seven hands, all told.

FRENCH ALLIANCE MONUMENT AT BOULOGNE.—The municipal council of this place have unanimously resolved upon the erection of a monument to commemorate the landing of her Majesty at Boulogne, on her recent visit to the Emperor of the French, and have called upon the neighbouring districts for their contributions towards the expense of the projected memorial. It is proposed that the monument shall be erected as near as possible to the spot at which her Majesty landed on the shores of France, and that it shall be of somewhat similar proportions to the column erected in the memory of Napoleon I. when he reviewed his grand army on the heights of Boulogne, and distributed the medals and decorations to those deemed deserving of them. At the special meeting of the municipal body, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1st. That a monument be erected on the port of Boulogne to perpetuate the memory of the arrival of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain coming to visit France, and to cement the bonds so happily contracted between the Sovereigns of both countries. 2nd. That a commission, to be named by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the superior authority, shall determine upon the place and character of the monument. 3rd. That a national subscription be opened, to defray the expense of such a monument. 4th. That the city of Boulogne, happy and proud of the sign as a favour of which it has been the object, shall contribute the sum of 12,000 fr. 5th. That the resolutions agreed to on this subject be transmitted to the Emperor Napoleon III. for his approbation." The Emperor is expected here in a few days. When the harvest is entirely off the ground great military operations are to take place here under his Majesty's inspection.—*Letter from Boulogne, Oct. 3.*

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—The German papers have recently informed the public that the coronation of the Emperor Francis Joseph will speedily take place, but the authenticity of the intelligence may be questioned. Austria has been declared to be one and an "indivisible" empire; and if its Sovereign is crowned, it can only be as Emperor of Austria. The Hungarians have a superstitious reverence for the crown of St. Stephen; the Bohemians have a strong prediction for the crown once worn by St. Wenceslaus; the Lombardo-Venetians have their iron crown, which is said to be made of the nails taken from the cross on which the Saviour was crucified—but Hungary, Bohemia, and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces no other enjoy any exceptional privileges, and therefore these symbols of royalty must already remain undistributed in their respective shrines. In the Vienna *Schatzkammer* is the Imperial crown which once pressed the brows of Charlemagne; but it need hardly be said that if the Emperor of Austria should use it at his coronation there would be a tremendous hubbub in Germany. The probability is that his Majesty will continue to reign without being crowned as Emperor of Austria, as was the case with his ancestor, the late Francis I., or that he will delay his coronation until the difference between an Hungarian and a German, and an Italian and a Bohemian, has become somewhat less marked.—*Letter from Vienna.*

PASSPORTS IN AUSTRIA.—It is related that the Ministers are endeavouring to persuade the supreme police to make some alterations in the passport system. As things are now, travelling by railroad in Austria is the extreme of misery. The traveller who has, perhaps, been in a railway carriage two or three days or nights, and is consequently half-dead with fatigue, has no chance whatever of being refreshed by a good sound sleep, as he is continually occupied with his passport. The official but of paper, to which our countrymen have such a deeply-rooted aversion, must be produced five several times between Bodenbach and Vienna, as often between Pesth and Vienna, and two or three times between Pesth and Vienna. The passport system is not perfect in Prussia, but it is infinitely better managed than in Austria. The authorities at Minden are famous for nabbing people who have urgent private reasons for wishing to change their place of residence, but they cause little or no inconvenience to the respectable traveller, who merely has to show his passport as he passes into the refreshment-room.—*Letter from Vienna*

UKASE OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER. The Emperor Alexander has issued the following ukase: "Every month of actual presence in the garrison of Sebastopol on the north side and in the forts shall be considered equivalent to a year's service, and ensure the following privileges:—1st, Generals, Staff and superior officers, and all civil officers in the civil service, to wear their uniforms on retiring into private life; 2nd, to wear then the Order of St. Vladimir, 4th class, and the next for the service of twenty-five years (any one of them who had served fourteen years when the siege commenced receives at once the order *de jure*); 3rd, full pensions to themselves and families as upon superannuation; officers, military or civil, to receive additional rank (every grade in Russia has to be filled for a normal period of three to four years, to be shortened by special distinctions only; non-commissioned officers and privates will accordingly not enjoy this final promotion); 4th, surgeons to receive pensions and increase of pay (with certain modifications); 5th, police officials to have higher salaries; 7th, persons holding inferior employments will not have their pensions and penalties for minor offences recorded against them when discharged; 8th, indefinite furlough (but not till the war is over)."—*Letter from St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.*

THE CZAR IN ODESSA.—The Emperor Alexander and suite arrived at Odessa on the evening of the 22nd. The Governor-General had announced that the Emperor would enter the city at noon; but he did not arrive before the afternoon, and the crowd, tired of waiting, had quietly dispersed. This circumstance is the cause why the entrance of the Czar produced so little effect upon our population, and, with the exception of the rolling of the drums, the sound of trumpets, and the measured tramp of the officers in command of the troops, there was no change visible in the appearance of Odessa. On the following day the whole population attended their daily business as usual. The Emperor resided at the Palace of Prince Woronzof. General Todleben, whose wounds are not quite healed yet, is expected in Odessa shortly. The first detachments of the Militia of the Empire, of Moscow, have arrived in Odessa. Their Commander, General Stolowin, an old man of seventy years of age, has received a kick from a horse, and is seriously ill. A great deal of anxiety is felt here, in consequence of the news of the embarkation of a considerable number of troops at Kamiesch and Balaklava. Our garrison is always under arms. The coast trenches with guns and mortars; but still greater fears are entertained for Nicolaieff, to which place a large number of cannon have been sent recently.—*Letter from Odessa, Sept. 25.*

A TRAVELLING LETTER,
APROPOS OF TREVES, AND OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S VISIT TO IT.

(*Continued from page 440.*)

The old Archbishops must have had a glorious time of it! All the finest palaces here belonged to them. If they wanted wine, they had the banks of the Moselle to draw upon to any extent they liked; and, if they were short of money or provisions, they only had to run down to the river side, and, stopping the first boat that came in their way, help themselves to whatever they pleased. More than this, they had soldiers, who went about in all directions as their tax-gatherers, and were not very particular in what they seized for their anointed masters. Even Englishmen were compelled to pay tribute to them; for, perhaps you may not know, Miss Julia, that Trèves at one time was the capital—the London of the United Kingdom; and ladies who wanted to be presented to Court had to travel all this distance. Only think: both Spain and France, as well as England, were under the Archbishop's thumb at the same time, so you can imagine what a large thumb it must have been. If you doubt me, ask Goldsmith, or consult the nearest Guy you have at hand. However, the old Archbishops—those unscrupulous Schinderhannes of the Moselle and the Rhine—did all they could to ornament the place, and left some beautiful monuments behind them in the churches, of which, undoubtedly, they were the greatest knaves. The moderns, certainly, do not rob nor plunder beyond the legitimate amount of extortion that is expected from all foreigners, and which is the kind of toll you pay for crossing their beautiful rivers; but then they do not beautify nor improve. They build *Bierbrauereis*, it is true, and do a little to keep the ruins in a convalescent state of repair, just as a medical man keeps a rickety patient alive for the sake of the fees he brings him in. Beyond this, dear, they are scarcely more alive than the ruins they show you. They have displayed some little energy in Layardising (excuse the word) this Roman Nineveh; but then, as if overcome with the fatigue, they have thrown themselves on the mound and barrows they have been excavating and fallen fast asleep. In their favour, however, I must say, poor fellows, that the antiquity of the place does induce one to doze and dream a bit, as though there was a possibility of walking in your sleep back to the period of which it is such a curious illustration. There is scarcely a stone but what gives you a lithographic view, as it were, of some past event, and I must say, Julia—and laugh at me as you will—that the Dark Ages do not appear to me so very dark when examined by the light that Trèves throws on them in an illuminated window upon them. What are our miserable pumps to their elegant fountains? What our threads of waterworks to their miles of aqueducts? What our Westminster and Blackfriars bridges—that crumble like a sponge-cake and shift like an old man's humour—by the side of theirs, the foundations of which have existed more than three thousand years? And what, pray, are our narrow cupboards of baths and wash-houses compared to their grand open Roman baths? Moreover, take the largest Opera-house you will, and I am of opinion it would appear no bigger than a bird-cage when dropped into the middle of one of the amphitheatres! As Mr. Ruskin has taken the "Stones of Venice" and extracted grand architectural harmony out of them, as out of a beautiful rock-harmonicon, let him take the "Stones of Trèves" now in hand, and see what eloquent music they would discourse, what a grand anthem of barbaric grandeur he would be able to elicit from them.

But, dear me! all this time we have been keeping his Majesty waiting. It is too bad that a King should be detained in an antechamber, like any common subject. Let us be quick, dear, and, wiping this classic dust off our feet, hasten loyally to his Prussian Majesty's relief. It was about eight o'clock on Saturday evening—September the 22nd (the day is written carefully in the annals of the town in the very best gold letters)—that Frederic William, the fourth of that illustrious name, came galloping into the town, his position making one think that he would with those whips, dear, he never noticed that your crack postilion invariably proportions his noise to the importance of the person he is carrying. They made so much noise on this occasion that they nearly muffled the church bells, that were ding-dong-ing away as though they must split their brazen cheeks with the loudness of the enthusiasm they were giving vent to. Then there was the populace, that fairly out-bellowed them all. It is not every day, dear, that they catch a King in these parts. They cannot send out, as formerly, into the highway, and bring one into the market-place, bound hand and foot, in which state he was locked up until he could send to his banker's (Ransom's, of course, Charles says) for so many thousand crowns for his release. So, the noise was all in proportion to the rarity Each man shouted as though it would be the only opportunity he would ever have in his lifetime of so shouting. Down came the procession, through the principal street, in two or three humble travelling carriages, that certainly would have passed unnoticed if the postilions, and the bells, and the guns had not conspired to announce that there was some one unusually important inside. The town in a minute shot into light, and then shot out again as suddenly, as though the gas had been by some mistake turned off the very moment after it had been turned on. A light vivid enough for these dark streets, so that you might, perhaps, have told the time by your Geneva watch, was succeeded by a darkness so intense that you could not have recognised your own lover if he had been by your side. The secret was, the people, the second after the procession had passed, all blew out their lights, cleverly reserving them to do duty the following evening.] The consequence was, the illumination lasted altogether—making allowance for the lighting, trimming, and snuffing—about two minutes and a half; but during that period it was, I must say, a most loyal display of rushlights and farthing candles, outshining in quantity, if not in brilliance, the stars above. His Majesty was hurrahed as far as the Commandant's house; but the people retired early, evidently reserving themselves for the labours of the following day.

About seven o'clock the next morning I was disturbed out of a most beautiful dream, all about ostrich feathers and a Court dress, by the sound of military music. I looked out of window, but not the smallest ray of a military man could I see. Still, as the sound continued, I raised my eyes from the ground gradually up to the windows of the houses. I had got as far as the fourth story, when I noticed the turret of a church that was concealed behind, and in that turret there was a long brass thing that kept protruding backwards and forwards out of the open stone-work of the balustrade, just like a pair of tongs that was being shaken between the bars of a grate. I soon discovered that the brass thing was the tube of an ophicleide, and that a whole band was stationed up in the steeple. They played a Protestant hymn of Luther's, and most beautiful was the effect. It was quite a new musical sensation to have the music of the spheres rained down upon one from a height of two hundred feet, and I would not mind being pulled out of my sleep every morning of my life as early as six o'clock, if I could only be refreshed with a similar shower-bath of harmony. You have no idea, my poor Julia—you, who hear of a morning nothing but the chirping of the dusty London sparrows—how delicious it was to have the notes come pouring down in a heavenly shower from the skies, and trickling coolly into one's ears, whispering into them thoughts of such pure joy that I dare not mention them. It filled me, dear girl, with devotion, lifting me from the earth to the heaven, to which the strains kept rising as a prayer from a grateful heart, and made me happy for the remainder of the day. I should like thus, every morning, to bathe my soul in music—I am sure, if we could, we should be all the better for it.

The town was all alive by eight. The country folks kept rushing in in all kinds of tumble-down carts—the most curious bundles of sticks, tied together with string, that ever were flung upon wheels. There was scarcely a carriage. You must not be surprised, dear, at this, for there is not a cab-stand in the whole place. You can hire a kind of hackney-coach at the hotel, if you like; but, unless you are fond of surgeon's bills, you had better walk. The consequence was, the poor agriculturists, in their blouses, kept staring at the Prince of the Netherland's carriage, and his four beautiful grey horses, as though it fairly beat everything that ever grew in their country. The poor folks are very simple here. Do you know there was an ornament in a pastrycook's window, and it was supported by flags that drooped over a big drum, the front of which displayed a large Prussian eagle, in chocolate. Well, there was a crowd collected round that shop all day, as great, as eager, as any that you saw pushing round the Queen's diamonds at the Hyde-park Exhibition! It surpassed their belief, and they came away muttering "Wonderbeautiful!" This "Wunderhibsch!" varied occasionally with a "Wunderschön!" contained their entire stock of enthusiasm. The Queen's parasol, the postilion's trousers, the coachman's cocked hat, the illuminations—everything was "Wonder-beautiful!" Then they are extremely good-tempered and orderly; the police drove them where they liked. They seemed to consider themselves so much dirt that any functionary with a sword had a perfect right to shovel into any place or position that they pleased. A sight of the King or the Queen was their greatest reward. They would stand for hours opposite a window, whilst their Majesties were quite in an opposite direction. They would plant themselves in an avenue, and remain rooted there the entire morning, in the hope of seeing a procession pass that could by no possibility come that way. Frequently, too, they cheered the wrong person. A highly-decorated footman, with a yellow fever of gold lace raging all over him, was more than once taken for his Majesty; whilst any well dressed lady was sure to be saluted as the Queen, though of course she who had the gaudiest colours on always came in, as a matter of savage pictorial right, for the largest share of the applause. Many a King and Queen reigned that day, who had to throw off their Royalty, with their fine clothes, when they went to bed. These mistakes became at last so frequent—and, I suppose, proved somewhat annoying to the real heroes—that towards the latter end of the day a functionary on horseback was deputed to gallop on in advance, and tell the gaping crowd in which carriage the King was. You would hear him calling out "The King is in the second carriage!" "The King's carriage has black horses!" "The Queen is dressed in a white bonnet!" and so on. How easily, thought I, might these mistakes have been remedied, if their Majesties had only appeared, as they appear on the coins, with their crowns on! They would not have been cheated then of a single hurrah.

The King seems to be a kind, simple-hearted man, as though he were perfectly incapable of mischief, or doing harm to any one. He is much older than I expected, and, though distributing his smiles with the greatest liberality, still you fancied you could see it was the result of a well learnt lesson, rather than the spontaneous act of a cheerful disposition. But ill-health may account for this feigned good-humour. Bad enough at the best of times, it must be terribly tiring work to keep smiling for ten hours consecutively, and smiling too when there is so very little to smile at! Poor King! he had a hard day's work of it; beginning at eight in the morning, and fagging away—talking, bowing, speechifying, listening to inflated addresses, receiving formal deputations, complimenting handsome nobodies, and elaborating elegant nothings; besides rushing and being pulled about in all directions now at a review, now to inspect the model of a pump; at one moment listening to a learned proposal to reduce the price of soldiers caps a pfennig a head, and at the next congratulating a number of fashionable ladies who have been playing at charity; and doing this up to ten o'clock at night, without a moment's blessed repose. Even at dinner-time being stared upon by strange faces, noticing every mouthful he ate. I am sure, from my heart I pitied him. Why, he must have changed his dress three or four times! If any crosses were distributed that day (and most persons of distinction here carry a small jeweller's-tray of such decorations on their breasts), the King himself, I am positive, deserved the bigger one when Silver Candlestick in Waiting came to light his Majesty to bed. With what eagerness he must have rushed to the open door, as a happy escape at last from the day's long persecution of stupid ceremonies and forms!

With the greatest eagerness, dear, to praise a Queen, I cannot say that her Prussian Majesty, Elizabeth of Bavaria, is pretty. I must painfully confess she is infinitely more *amiable* than good-looking.

From the Commandant's house the King walked to the Protestant Chapel. Here he was mobbed, even at the church door, in right royal good fashion, the crowd rushing in, as I have seen them do at the Cattle Show in Baker-street. He was then hunted to the Parade Ground, where an army, mustering nearly as strong as Bombastes', was brought out for him to review; and from this spot, fortunately, he had no great distance to journey to the Basilica.

This Basilica is at the back of the old Electoral Palace, which—partly in ruins, and having one end completely lopped off—is now turned into an immense barrack. In fact, one half of the front of the Basilica is still masked by the Palace, of which it was formerly a wing. This, of course, will have to be removed; and then the old Palace, supposed to have been built by Constantine, will be entirely swept away, and shot in that large cemetery and rubbish-ground (the largest, perhaps, in the world)—the Tomb of the Capulets. The surmises are as various as different kinds of ink, as to what was the original destination of this same Basilica. Some say it was the remains of a long Hippodrome—that is to say, of a covered way in which the Roman Consuls used to walk, planning, like a belle of the season, future conquests; others maintain, upon evidence just as strong, that it was a Hall of Justice, and, in bad weather, a Hall of Commerce—both of which pieces of resort the ancients were pleased to call Basilicas. It is not for us, dear, to enter into these learned controversies. However, it does strike me as absurd to say that it ever formed part of a Palace, for which it was in not the least fitted, unless it was used on grand occasions as a State Ball-room. The length is certainly beautifully adapted for a polka or a grand galop.

It is, without question, a most handsome edifice. It struck me as being even larger than Westminster-hall; but, as I send you the exact proportions, you will be able to judge for yourself. The height is 130 feet; the length, 220 feet; and the breadth, 87 feet. The interior is not supported by a single pillar. There are slender beams running across the roof, but these are so light and elegant that you imagine they are put up more for show than actual use. The beams are slightly touched with colour, as well as the edges of the windows, that have graceful arabesque borders running round them. The effect is far from unpleasant, as the colours have been most tastefully subdued. The proportions of the interior to me seem to be perfect, and I should say that, when finished, it will be one of the handsomest churches in Europe. I long to hear a good organ played in it. The exterior is poor and commonplace—a large, plain, red brick building, that is blushing all over from its vulgar attempt at grandeur. It reminds one of a temperance-hall, or the Ebenezer Chapel one meets in a London suburb, puffed out to a most unnatural size. To be admired in its full, regular beauty, it must be seen inside. I must tell you it is intended for the Protestant religion. With what jealousy must the cathedral of St. Peter's (founded by St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, who endowed it with the wonderful seamless coat, that in 1844 attracted 1,100,000 poor pilgrims to it, many of whom starved on the way) already look down upon it. It does seem strange that Trèves, once the Popish capital of Europe, that furnished all Christendom with priests and monks, and bulls and decrees, and wonderful relics of every virtue and price, that in its time enjoyed power superior to that of Rome of the present day, should live to see a Protestant church rearing its head defiantly at the very door of its Notre Dame. The Basilica is built partly with the old Romish and partly with modern bricks, and, it is said, the two cement and hold beautifully together. The same is said of the Roman Catholic and Protestant priests of the town, who behave with the greatest courtesy to

one another. It may be, and, I hope, is true, but still I cannot help thinking that, like rival Queens in a theatre, the one most heartily wishes the other away.

The King expressed his great satisfaction at the works in progress, and gave a half-promise to be present at the grand opening, which is expected to take place on the 16th May, 1856.

After dinner, which his Majesty was allowed to eat in peace, he was followed by hundreds of rich and poor people as far as Fallion—a hill in the neighbourhood of Trèves, where the Trèvirois saunter out of an afternoon with their pipes and knitting needles to drink coffee. It commands for miles a beautiful view of the Moselle. The mountains by the side of the river have in places a rich ruby-red appearance, as though they had been stained with port wine; and you see the vines covering them as with a kind of Bacchus cloak: it gives you a wild notion of a Titan that, flushed with imbibing too much, had slipped down amongst the vineyards and fallen fast asleep. The road down the mountain was lighted all the way with pans of pitch and tar that, as evening drew on, had a most grim appearance, and made the trees assume most fantastic shadows. It was curious to see the groups of men, chits of boys not so tall as walking-sticks, assembled in grave circles round these pans, and every one of them smoking a pipe nearly as tall as himself.

In the evening followed serenades and the remains of the previous evening's illumination. The great art seems to be to dot the window-sills with little ends of candles; so that there appears, on looking down a street, as if there were running down it two or three long stitches of continuous light. Occasionally you would have the stitch broken in two by some grand ambitious display that scorned the straight line of monotony; but then the stitch was sure to be taken up by the next house, and so continued uninterruptedly to the end. Then the moderator lamps came out in great strength, being made the centre generally of a large bouquet of flowers. Every now and then a lamp shop, or a candle-shop, would burst out with a tremendous blaze of triumph, completely snuffing out all surrounding efforts. At very long intervals you would see a small devices that effectually blocked up the thoroughfare by the large crowd of admirers it would attract opposite. One brass man had exhibited the whole of his brass candlesticks outside. It gave one the notion as if some wag had been amusing himself in purloining all the candlesticks that are placed in the hall of a large hotel, and stuck them up there already ignited. A spirit-merchant had placed bottles of spirits of different colours in a row, and illuminated them by placing candles behind them. There were two English efforts, but their pale ineffectual fires were quite dim failures, and would not have been seen in sweet stuff shops in Tottenham-court-road. The fountains that had an edging of small *lampions* round their principal figures, was the prettiest: at a distance you could fancy, dear, they had been embroidered with glow-worms. Our old Vauxhall illumination-lamps were completely absent; and of the French Chinese lanterns I noticed but one inferior display. Altogether, what with the flags waving above, the hearth-rugs and carpets hanging out of the drawing-room windows half way, and the trees and flowers drawn up flat against the houses below, you had a moving scene that glowed to the greatest advantage, flooded as it was by the oceans of light pouring in streams out every window, door, and pore, almost of every house. Though produced by very humble means, and totally unworthy of a grand London illumination-night, still it was a very pretty, animated, Carnavalesque sight, and would not have disgraced a town with more bank notes at its playful disposal to put in the fire than Trèves

PORTA NIGRA

The grandest effect, however, was that of the Porta Nigra—that magnificent old gateway, supposed to have been built previous to the invasion of the Romans. At each of the windows in each of the galleries was placed some combustible composition that threw a lurid red glare over the entire ruin, and brought out every detail with the richest brilliancy. It was indeed a warm bit of colouring, such as Danby would have clapped his hands at. There was about it a fine pictorial touch of Fand monium, at least, such as is pictured to us in pantomimes; and you expected every moment to see groups of demons with blazing torches in their hands dancing madly round it. It reminded me of that large painting of Martin's in which Lucifer is sitting in the middle on a large globe of fire. It was certainly the *bouquet*—the prize rose—the great Roman candle, of the evening

The Majesties left early on the morning of the 24th. I listened for my aerial music, but the turret was mute. I closed the door with the smallest possible *bang* that a lady's disappointment could impart to it. On the whole, Julia, I am pleased that I have added his Prussian Majesty my list of European Sovereigns that I have seen. I am pleased, also, to have observed how the wise Germans behaved themselves on such a solemn occasion. Since then Trèves has resumed its usual repose, natural to a town, of which one-half has been excavated out of the ground, and the other half consists of ruins—an antiquated compound of Rome and Herculaneum. The Porta Nigra is itself again a fit door for a City of Tombs.

* * * *

I send you a few hasty sketches, dear, the roughness of which you must excuse. They are taken with the usual number of spectators staring over your shoulders—an advantage that generally ensures accuracy.

New Prize Essay. A prize of twenty guineas has just been offered by the London Stereoscopic Company for the best Essay on the Stereoscope, Sir David Brewster acting as arbitrator. Such a publication is much wanted, for, while many are delighted with the stereoscope, very few understand it. With Sir David's admirable judgment we may anticipate an excellent selection.

A Touchy Russian Diplomatist.—A very disagreeable incident took place at the State dinner given by the King of Portugal, on the 15th of September, at the Ajuda Palace. M. Dedel, Russian Minister, could not find the place which had been destined for him at the Royal table, and being probably out of temper with news of the fall of Sebastopol, his Excellency took the matter rather warmly, but was prevented leaving the room by a Portuguese nobleman, who gave up his own place; he was ultimately pacified by the production of the card which bore his name, and had been carried off the table by Madame Ozeroff's dress. *—Letter from Lisbon*

Count Nesselrode.—I have to communicate to you the opinion which prevails here generally among the usually well-informed Russians, that it is not improbable that Count Nesselrode will retire from public life. The veteran statesman is accused of having, from the very commencement of the Eastern question, allowed it to become envenomed until war became inevitable. In Europe the opinion prevails that Count Nesselrode was always peacefully inclined. Here, on the contrary, the Russians accuse him openly of having desired war, and they are inclined to suspect him of secretly exulting at the checks they have suffered within the last year. Such suppositions will prove to you how many causes of discord there are between the Russian and German factions. So much is certain, that Count Nesselrode has not received any mark of satisfaction, either from the Emperor Nicholas or the Emperor Alexander, since the commencement of the war. The Chancellor is not mentioned in the will of the late Czar. The fact is significant, as the Emperor Nicholas cannot be accused of forgetfulness. It is rumoured that the Chancellor will be replaced by M. Drouin before the end of the year.—*Letter from Warsaw, Oct. 2.*

Saltpetre Going up in America.—The immense consumption of gunpowder which has been for some time going on between the belligerents in the Eastern war has begun to tell upon the prices of lead and saltpetre. Since the arrival of the *Baltic* there has advanced to 6½c. per lb., with free sales, on speculation, of both foreign and domestic. 3200 pigs of galena (where the lead was reading), early on Sunday morning, in order that she might walk leisurely to church, and saunter along the picturesque coast by the way. She did not appear at church, and not returning to Inverinate, the alarm was given, and search made in the neighbourhood, but without effect. Early on Monday morning, however, as Dr. Maclean was approaching Inverinate, he observed a bonnet and veil on the water; and further search having been made, the body of the unfortunate lady was found in the sea at the base of a rock, which it is supposed she had climbed to enjoy the fine view of Loch Duich which it affords. The deceased lady was sister to the late Lord Beaumont, was married in 1853 to Mr. Matheson, and has two children, the youngest only a few months old.—*Inverness Courier.*

COMING EVENTS IN ROME.

(From "Egeria, and other Poems," by Charles Mackay.)

Rome Imperial! Rome majestic!
Shade of greatness, vanished all—
Looking down th' abyss of ages
To behold thy rise and fall,
We can trace upon thy forehead,
Queen and wonder of the day,
Broadly marked the awful sentence—
"*Pass away!*"

Great, but wicked—fair, but cruel—
Sceptered mischief, worshipped long:
Never yet did men or nations
Prosper finally in wrong.
Justice did her work upon thee,
Mightier than thine her sway,
'Twas her voice pronounced thy judgment—
"*Pass away!*"

Modern Rome! thou mitred Phœnix!
Risen from those embers cold;
Looking dimly through the future,
The same shadow we behold—
Shadow of a power departing,
Spectre of a great decay,
Bearing on its front the motto—
"*Pass away!*"

Whither went the ancient Cæsars,
With the pomp of peace or war,
Thither go the modern Pontiffs,
With dominion grander far.
Papal stole and regal purple
Fall in ripeness of the day,
Cæsar's crown and Pope's tiara
"*Pass away!*"

Priestly Rome! thy cup is filling;
In our era dauntless Truth
Feels her life and struggles upwards
With the energy of youth.
Thou shalt bind her wings no longer,
Never more her progress stay;
Thou hast lived thy generation—
"*Pass away!*"

If hereafter from thy ashes
A new Phœnix shall ascend,
May she learn to dwell with Virtue,
And take freedom for her friend
If as thou she clogs the spirit,
And denies the truth of day,
On her head thy doom be spoken—
"*Pass away!*"

COUNTRY NEWS.

Navvies in the Crimea.—At the annual dinner of the Bakewell Farmers' Club, last week, Sir Joseph Paxton, in making some remarks on the way in which public affairs are managed, said he knew there were great difficulties in carrying out matters of detail; but still he believed the preparations for the war had been bad, and that they had taken no sort of precaution to use the materials which the country was eminently qualified to give them. They sent out the finest army this country had ever produced, but they had no preparation for taking care of the men. He had had thousands of navvies under his care: he knew what they could do, and that soldiers had never been brought up to that sort of work. He suggested at Coventry that they should send out a number of navvies and let them do the work which they had been accustomed to do, and keep the soldiers to fighting. The Government took notice of what he had said, as shortly afterwards he received a telegraphic message saying they thought they would make a railway, and in the spring of the present year he had received a communication soliciting him to take up this matter and organise these navvies. He did so, and should have this week sent 3000. In answer to inquiries from his superintendent, Mr. Dore, he learned that they were wanted at every turn; and instead of the soldiers being jealous, as many supposed, from the difference in the pay given to these men, they received them with the most cordial welcome in every part of the Camp. Consequently, another lot was sent: after the fall of Sebastopol the Government came on the Monday evening and wanted a force to go out on the following Wednesday morning. Another thousand, making the fourth thousand, will go out in four or five weeks; these are the men who will benefit and comfort the soldier; they will house him for the winter and make him comfortable, and in a better position. We have lost for the want of six miles of road some of the finest and noblest men which this country ever produced.

Scarcity of Labour in Wales.—Owing to the large amount of railway and dock extensions in South Wales, common labourers are earning 4s. 6d., while blacksmiths earn from 8s. to 6s. per day. Shipwrights are getting even higher wages.

A Gallant Maid Servant.—One night last week an attempt was made to break into the Abbey farmhouse, Little Coggeshall, near Ipswich, in the occupation of Mr. J. Sach. Mr. Sach was from home at the time, and the servant states that, hearing a noise about eleven o'clock she looked out of the chamber window, when she saw a man entering by the parlour window, and a second standing at a little distance. As if upon the watch. She immediately procured her master's gun, which was fortunately loaded, opened the window, and fired at one of the fellows, when the burglars made off.

Two Railway Classes Instead of Three.—The Aberdeen Railway Company is just now trying an experiment worthy of notice. Instead of first, second, and third-class carriages, they are now running first and third only, so doing away with the second-class altogether; and they now carry passengers in the first-class at what were formerly second-class fares. The object is economy—by reducing the number of carriages running in each train, which will effect an important saving in wear and tear, and the cost of rolling stock. It is a clear gain to second-class passengers, as they now travel first-class for the same fare

The Coming Eclipse.—A total eclipse of the moon will take place on the 25th of October. It will commence at fifty-three minutes past five in the morning, will be totally immersed at thirty-three minutes past six, and at its height at thirty eight minutes past seven. The moon will begin to emerge at twenty-eight minutes past eight, and the eclipse will terminate at twenty-three minutes past nine. We shall only see it partially, as on that day the moon sets at thirty-three minutes past six. The astronomers of Australia will alone be able to watch its phases.

Ruabon.—Colliers' Strike.—The strike of the colliers employed by the New British Iron Company at the collieries in the neighbourhood of Ruabon has been a most disastrous one. The turn-outs altogether have amounted to 2000, of whom the colliers, men and boys, numbered 1500, about 500 other persons (being dependent upon the collieries for employment) being thus thrown out of work. It has been calculated that at least £1000 per week has been withdrawn from circulation in the neighbourhood. The distress thus occasioned has been very great, for nearly all the families have been thrown upon the parish, and the rates have been almost doubled. Some hundreds of the men have left to seek work elsewhere.

Death by Drowning of the Hon. Mrs. Matheson.—The Hon. Mrs. Matheson, wife of Mr. Matheson, M.P., of Ardross, left the house at Inverinate, on Mr. Matheson's property of Ge-na-cauich (where the family was residing), early on Sunday morning, in order that she might walk leisurely to church, and saunter along the picturesque coast by the way. She did not appear at church, and not returning to Inverinate, the alarm was given, and search made in the neighbourhood, but without effect. Early on Monday morning, however, as Dr. Maclean was approaching Inverinate, he observed a bonnet and veil on the water; and further search having been made, the body of the unfortunate lady was found in the sea at the base of a rock, which it is supposed she had climbed to enjoy the fine view of Loch Duich which it affords. The deceased lady was sister to the late Lord Beaumont, was married in 1853 to Mr. Matheson, and has two children, the youngest only a few months old.—*Inverness Courier.*

Mr. C. Dickens's Reading.—Mr. Charles Dickens read his "Christmas Carol" to 600 persons on Friday evening in the large room belonging to Mr. Regis, builder, Mill-lane, Folkestone, which had been fitted up for the occasion. The spacious building, which is capable of holding 650 persons, was gaily decorated with evergreens and flags of all nations. Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Leech, and other literary celebrities were present, as also Mrs. Dickens and her family. Mr. Dickens, in his reading, drew forth much merriment and applause; his voice was clear, but not loud; altogether it was a great treat, and such an assemblage has never before been seen at Folkestone at any lecture or reading.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

Fatal Boiler Explosion.—A boiler explosion occurred upon the works of Messrs. Losh, Wilson, and Bell, Walker-on-Tyne, on Monday. The boiler, after exploding, was thrown a distance of 100 yards, and in its progress destroyed a large amount of property. Six men have been dug out dead, and many are seriously injured.

The National Sunday League.—Upon the recommendation of a Select Committee appointed to report upon the propriety of establishing such an establishment, the League was formed on September 7, 1855, and its efforts during the past month have have been devoted to the construction of rules, the appointment of officers, and the issuing of an address. In the selection of officers the attention of the committee was naturally directed to those gentlemen who had already performed active service in the cause; and in the choice of a president their unanimous decision fell upon Sir Joshua Walmsley. The committee anticipate being able to add considerably to the list of vice-presidents, and in the meantime beg to call the attention of the members to the letters from Lord Stanley, Lord Goderich, Viscount Ebrington, Sir Benjamin Hall, and Mr. Charles Dickens, in favour of the general question.—*First Report of the Committee*

Carlist Movements in Spain.—The Paris papers publish several documents showing that the Carlists are busy in Spain. One of the discovered documents is a letter, of the 29th, from Madrid. It says:—"My nephew is at your disposal; he begs of me to tell you so. Here matters go on from bad to worse. The 'Faction'—as those who call themselves Liberal, and advocates of progress, denominate us—act with more prudence than these do, for they gain ground in Catalonia. The Captain-General of that province (Zapatero) has forbidden, under the severest penalties, the journals to occupy themselves with the movements of the troops and the 'Faction.' The liberation of the officers taken by Borges, the Carlist chief, has produced an immense moral effect among the Liberals. In fact, the rumour runs that, in a month or two, we shall see some wonderful things

The *New York Daily Times* of the 22nd ult. announces that "a French company with a large capital has undertaken to consolidate all the omnibus lines of London, as has already been done in Paris."

INAUGURATION OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

LISBON.

The Inauguration of the new reign has been duly solemnised at the Cortes; and Dom Pedro V., adhering to the policy of the Saldanha-Magalhaes Cabinet, has confirmed the old Ministers in their portfolios; and his Majesty's acclamation has been enthusiastically received by the people. At the Royal Session of the Cortes on the 16th ult., at the conclusion of the speech of his Majesty Dom Fernando, the Regent, his Majesty Dom Pedro took the oaths prescribed by the Charter; and, having resumed his seat on the throne, delivered his speech.

The Inauguration was distinguished by several imposing ceremonies. All the Monarchs of Europe were upon this occasion represented by Ministers and special envoys, as also Brazil and the United States; nor did the exigences of our war with Russia prevent English men-of-war from appearing in the waters of the Tagus to do honour to the day. The *Sanspareil*, 70, arrived from Portsmouth on the 15th ult.; and the *Arrogant*, 120, accompanied by the *Rosamond* steamer, resolved her moorings on the 16th, just in time to join in the salute which announced the King's acclamation. The *St. George*, 120, and the *Malacca* steamer were not so fortunate, as they only arrived on the morning of the 17th ult. There was no other foreign vessel of war in port except the French steamer *Newton*.

The festivities and galeties of the Inauguration extended through three days. On the 16th, after the speeches and ceremonies at the Cortes, the King, accompanied by his father, the ex-Regent, the Princes, Princesses, Court, Foreign Ministers, &c., proceeded through the principal streets from the Parliament-house to the cathedral, and thence after the "Te Deum," to the pavilion erected in the great commercial square, where the President of the Municipal Chamber presented to his Majesty the keys of the city, as a symbol of his possession of the throne. Our able Artist, Mr. Mahony, who witnessed this impressive scene, has sketched the superb Pavilion in the great square, and the ceremony of the presentation of the keys, and the homage of the troops. At the close the Royal cortège then returned to the Palace, and in the evening his Majesty witnessed in state the representation of two original pieces at the Portuguese National Theatre of Donna Maria II.

On the 17th a general levee was held at the Palace of Ajuda, which was so thronged that it took up a great part of the day; and in the evening the King and Court attended in state the first representation this season at the Italian Opera.

The morning of the 18th, the last of the fête days, was dedicated to a review and parade of about 8000 troops, including 800 horse. They were first placed in double file round the Campo Grande, about a league distant from Lisbon, and after the King and his brilliant Staff had passed through the lines, his Majesty proceeded to Campo Pequeno, about half-a-mile nearer the capital, where a large plain, unencumbered by trees, better enabled the great concourse of people to see the troops defile. His Majesty was here joined by the younger Princes and Princesses, in one of the State carriages; but his father, the ex-Regent, and his elder brother, the Duke of Oporto, formed part of the Royal cavalcade, which presented a very brilliant appearance in the centre of the Campo.

In the evening there was a grand State dinner at the Palace of Ajuda, to which the representatives of foreign Courts were invited, as well as the Councillors of State, Ministers, and public functionaries—in all about 100 guests.

At night his Majesty witnessed a magnificent display of fireworks which took place upon the beautiful bay formed by the Tagus in front of the great square and arsenal. In the great square gas was freely used, and the illuminations were there very fine; transparent paintings of the arms of the different municipalities of the kingdom were placed between the windows of the public buildings which adorn three sides of the square; illuminated pillars, pavilions, and devices of various descriptions adorned the centre and three land sides of the square, which, witnessed from the river running along the fourth side, added greatly to the magnificence of the fireworks upon the water when the numerous merchant-vessels and the Portuguese, English, and French ships of war added their splendid illuminations and blueLights to the general effect.

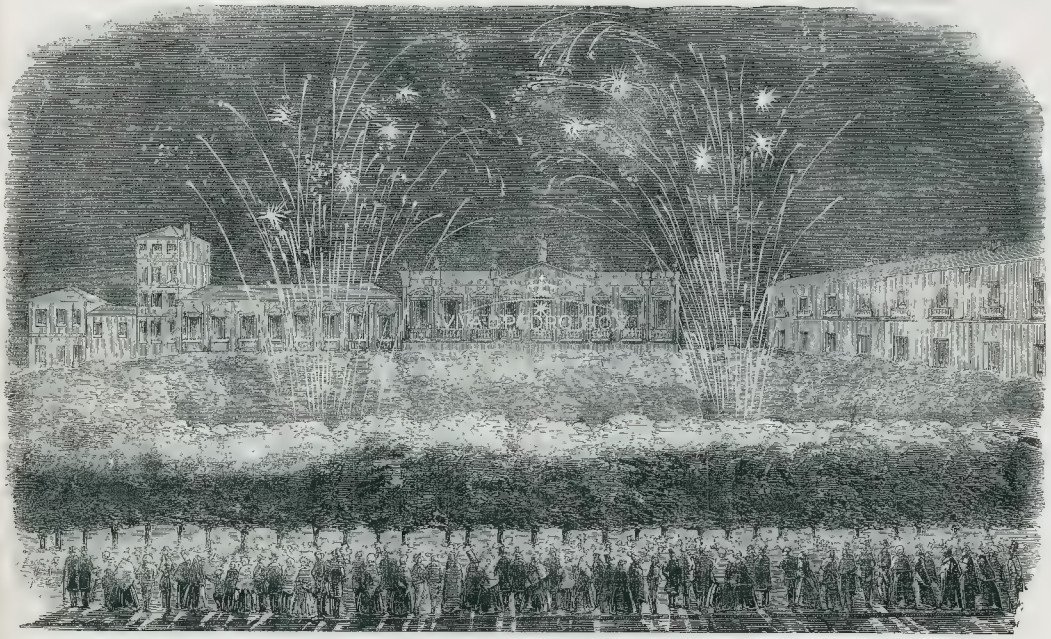
During the greater part of the three fête days and nights the new King was in the midst of his subjects, and his Majesty was everywhere cordially and enthusiastically received; he was throughout accompanied by his father Dom Fernando, the ex-Regent, who seemed really happy to give up a weight which has never appeared natural to his disposition; but which has been borne with better fortune for himself and the country than the generality of regencies.

OPORTO

The festivals held in this city in honour of the accession were very superb. On the 16th ult., at mid-day, the accession was proclaimed at the town-hall by the President of the Municipal Chamber, assisted by the members of that body and a large party of influential persons. A portrait of the young King was presented to the Town-hall, and at the close of the ceremony loud and continued *vivas* were shouted by the assembled thousands, accompanied by the roaring of cannon and the firing of rockets. The "Te Deum" was then sung, and the ceremony concluded by several military bands playing a new hymn, composed expressly for the occasion. At the Exchange, a similar ceremony was enacted, and opportunity taken of the occasion to inaugurate the Commercial and Industrial Association of Oporto. On the evenings of the 16th, and two following days, there was a brilliant display of fireworks in the Town-hall, and at the close of the ceremony loud and continued *vivas* were shouted by the assembled thousands, accompanied by the roaring of cannon and the firing of rockets. The "Te Deum" was then sung, and the ceremony concluded by several military bands playing a new hymn, composed expressly for the occasion. At the Exchange, a similar ceremony was enacted, and opportunity taken of the occasion to inaugurate the Commercial and Industrial Association of Oporto. On the evenings of the 16th, and two following days, there was a brilliant display of fireworks in the Town-hall, and at the close of the ceremony loud and continued *vivas* were shouted by the assembled thousands, accompanied by the roaring of cannon and the firing of rockets. The Clergies were magnificently illuminated with gas. At the former place was a large framework of jets eighty feet long, with the words "Viva Dom Pedro V.," in letters four feet high, the whole surmounted by a star and crown. We have engraved this grand display at the church—a framework in the shape of a triumphal arch was erected, and the words "18 de Septembro, 1855" were placed thereon, surmounted by a crown.

Great anxiety was felt by the multitude assembled in the streets to witness the first attempt of lighting the city with gas, the works having just been completed under contract to light the street lamps on the 16th Sept. When the devices we have described were lighted, their brilliantly greatly astonished the spectators, and loud and continued cheers were given. We are happy to add, the inhabitants of the city highly appreciate the advantages of gas, and its introduction into private houses and shops is rapidly increasing. The contracts for lighting the city was undertaken by Mr. Hardy Hiselop, of Lisbon, who, for some years past, has been most instigable in promoting the spirit of industry and enterprise in Portugal.

INAUGURATION OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—HIS MAJESTY RECEIVING THE KEYS OF THE CITY, AND HOMAGE OF THE TROOPS, AT LISBON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



INAUGURATION OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS AT OPORTO.—(SEE PAGE 443.)

THE RIGHT HON. MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES, M.P FOR LEEDS.—LATE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

THE retirement of Mr. Baines from the important post so ably filled by him for five years and a half lately took the public by surprise; but those acquainted with the amount of work, official and parliamentary, performed at no great a sacrifice of health and comfort, were by no means unprepared for such a step.

We are not surprised to see fr m all parts of the country expressions of regret at the retirement of so .ble a man, because it is impossible that any Minister could have held t..t responsible post with more credit to himself and more advantage to t) e country than Mr. Talbot Baines.

The name of Edward Baines (f Leeds is too well known to need any eulogy on our part. As the fo.nder of a family, many members of which are before the public, distinguished for their high ability in literary as well as in political life, we will only say that he represented his native town during four successive Parliaments, and that one of the most perfect and interesting pieces of biography given to the country is, "The Life of Edward Baines," by his second son and name-bearer.

T..E ..GHT HON M..TAL OF B..NES, M.P.

Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines was born at Leeds, in 1799, and received his education, at the Dissenters' Grammar-school, at Leaf-square, Manchester, and at Richmond School, Yorkshire. Thence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where his career was most honourable. In due time he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, went the Northern Circuit, of which he became one of the leaders, was made Queen's Counsel, and subsequently Recorder of Hull. In this borough he became so popular that, in 1847, he received a requisition, signed by men of all shades of politics, to represent Hull in Parliament, and, yielding to their solicitations, he resigned his Recordership, and was triumphantly returned at the head of the poll. No sooner was he in the House of Commons than his influence was felt: the Government sought his services for some time in vain; but, upon the death of Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Baines accepted the office from which he has just retired—abandoning a lucrative professional practice and the prospect of judicial honours, he became a Privy Councillor and a member of her Majesty's Government. The Poor-law was at that time unpopular, and the post, consequently, not an enviable one. Mr. Baines has succeeded, by consummate tact and prudence, in relieving the House and the country of all those endless grievances which seemed attached to the administration of these laws, and bequeaths to his successor an honourable and peaceful rule. That the management of 800 Boards of Guardians, with an immense staff of officials—clerical and professional—is a work of some labour, must be admitted; and it is something marvellous, that for five years the press and the House of Commons have not had occasion to refer, except in terms of high commendation, to the administration of this department of the public service. The secret of success is to be found in the fact that Mr. Baines has taken for his motto—"This one thing I do;" and, as a consequence, he is now incurring the penalty which a man suffers "when all men speak well of him." Among the many tributes to Mr. Baines's public character per-

"THE BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATE CONTEST" TESTIMONIAL, PRESENTED TO MR. S. COURTAULD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

haps none is more graceful than the reference to his retirement in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, a Conservative paper :—

Politically adverse to him, we can speak with the less restraint of his many excellent administrative qualities, and of the admirable way in which he conducted the business of the public offices that have been intrusted to him. On that ward, the Presidentship of which he is now about to resign, his services have been such as to win for him the warm attachment of his subordinates, as well as the respect of all who have been brought into official contact with him. Perhaps no one has done more to render the administration of the present Poor-law effective as a system, and beneficial as a social regulation, than Mr. Baines, and his resignation of the office will leave a void which the Prime Min ster will find it a very difficult task to fill up. Indeed, looking over the adherents of Government, we can discover amongst them not one who is fitted to replace the right hon. gentleman in the arduous and responsible office which he vacates.

Mr. Baines still retains his position as member of Lords, and we can only hope that his retirement from public life may be but of short duration, for it is quite clear that amidst the loud demands for administrative reforms, such a man, sprung from the people, can ill be spared by the country.

We have always been at a loss to conceive why the Poor-law Department has not been allowed to take rank with the most important offices in the State. The man who has so much to do with the employment and education of the poorer classes ought to have a place in the councils of the Sovereign, for surely if the Curator of the Woods and Forests and the Master of the Post-office are summoned thither, the guardian of the poor of this land, upon whose welfare and contentment so much depends, ought not to be absent.

THE COURTAULD TESTIMONIAL.

THE close of the protracted "Braintree Church-rate contest" has lately been commemorated by the presentation of a splendid Testimonial to Mr. Samuel Courtauld. The gift consists of an elaborate piece of plate of the value of seven hundred guineas, and was purchased by subscription amongst those who approved the persevering efforts Mr. Courtauld made as chairman of the Committee for resisting the principle sought to be established in the Braintree Church-rate case, and desired to do honour to the success which, after a long series of years, attended his efforts

It is now two years since the judgment in this celebrated case was given in the House of Lords. The bills of cost were not, however, received till the commencement of the present year, and on the 16th of February last the Committee met and balanced their accounts and paid their costs. That being done, they felt that some distinct and public expression of gratitude was due to their worthy chairman, to whose eminent tact, practical wisdom, and unflinching resolution they mainly owed their final triumph.

The Committee do not regret the delay which has taken place; and they state one consideration which had some influence in originating this movement:—

It was believed that it could not fail to exert a favourable influence in aid of that measure which Sir William Clay had introduced into the House of Commons—for the entire abolition of church rates throughout the kingdom. Under the influence of these views there was formed, on the 21st day of February last, a Committee, who at once issued a circular expressive of their sentiments, and at the same time requesting to know the opinion of well-known persons in various parts of the kingdom. All the replies which were received were most encouraging and satisfactory. But the most conclusive proof of the desirableness of the undertaking was furnished by the formation of a large and influential committee in London to co-operate with the local Committee, comprising, among other friends of liberty, several distinguished members of Parliament.

The Committee has been encouraged throughout by communications from various friends and from most parts of the country. Out of some hundreds of letters they have received none of an unfriendly character. Contributions also have been received from most of the larger towns of the kingdom, varying in amounts from £5 5s. to 1s. It is believed that 1000 persons resid.ng in all parts of the kingdom have contributed.

After a most careful examination of the various designs submitted to them, the Committee unanimously selected that furnished by Mr. S. S. Benson, 16, Cornhill, London; and the presentation took place in the Corn Exchange, at Braintree, on the 20th ult. A cold collation was provided for the occasion; and upwards of four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, including many from London and other parts of the kingdom. The tables on the platform and in front of the Chairman, included Sir Wm. Clay, M.P., who occupied the post of President, with Mr. Courtauld on his right hand, E. Miall, Esq., M.P.; A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P.; H. Lennard, Esq.; J. Conder, Esq.; Dr. Forster, P. A. Taylor, Esq; J. C. Williams, Esq.; George Courtauld, Esq.; Rev. T. Craig, Edward Craig, Esq.; Rev. David Rees, Rev. J. B. Law, of Writtle; Charles Tabor, Esq.; C. S. Western, Esq.; J. J. Mechi, Esq.; S. Grundy, Esq. of Market Harboro'; James Carter, Esq.; Rev. D. Jones and R. S. Boarer, of Folkestone; W. C. Wells, Esq.; I. Parry, Esq.; and many others of the leading Dissenting ministers and laymen of the county.

The company were addressed by several gentlemen; and the Chairman, in presenting the plate, briefly narrated the history of the contest, which occupied more than sixteen years —

It commenced in the year 1837; but even for some years before that arrangements had been made, and steps had been taken, with a view to an opposition to that impost in the parish. In the year 1837 a church rate having been proposed in vestry, it was resisted, and it was postponed by a vote in vestry, of 209 to 70, or a majority of 139. The Churchwardens then, on their own authority, made a rate of 3s. in the pound for the repair of the church; and a suit followed in the Ecclesiastical Courts, known by the name of "Veley v. Burder and others," and the Churchwardens succeeded in establishing this rate in the Consistory Court. The opponents of the rate then moved for a prohibition, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Court granted it, which prohibited the Churchwardens from proceeding further. Against that the Churchwardens appealed to the Exchequer Chamber, when they were beaten; but, unhappily, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, in delivering his judgment, expressed a doubt as to what the decision might have been if the Churchwardens had acted in conjunction with a majority of the vestry. These words led to another suit. That was in 1841: and in the same year a second cause commenced. On that occasion the Churchwardens took care to have with them a majority of the vestry, and were thus enabled to make a rate. It was again resisted. The Churchwardens were unsuccessful in the Consistory Court, but they were successful in the Court of Arches, and again the parishioners applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a prohibition. They were defeated. They appealed to the Exchequer Chamber—a Court constituted of the Judges of all the different Courts, and again they were defeated. The opponents of the rate then appealed to the House of Lords, and that House having called in the assistance of the Judges, and having had the matter fully argued before them, decided that a rate to be legal must be made by a majority (Loud cheers). Now that decision took place in 1853—that is to say, sixteen years after the commencement of the dispute. During that period more than one hundred and fifty legal and technical decisions, and the utmost freedom on these important questions has become the law of the land and the right of every man.

Mr. Courtauld, in acknowledging the superb Testimonial, related, at considerable length, the progress of the case, and, at the close of his address, sat down amidst great cheering. The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Miall; and the company were subsequently addressed by Mr. J. W. Fox, Mr. A. Pellatt, M.P., Mr. Lennard, Mr. Mechi, and other gentlemen.

This superb Testimonial has been modelled by Mr. Foley, and is altogether a work of a high class. The general form of the group is a tripod, with seven emblematic figures in dead silver, rising from a broad base of the same metal, richly chased and burnished. The upper figure (Liberty) holds in one hand the emblem of victory, in the other a palm branch; beneath her feet are chains, faggots, and scourges, the symbols of civil and religious tyranny. Seated at her feet is Religion, with a cross and Bible, and beneath her feet is the serpent, emblematic of evil. Seated by her side is Justice, satisfied, the bandage removed from her eyes, and the sword lying by her side. Next Justice is Wisdom, pointing to a tablet, on which is the inscription. Around the base are History recording the achievements of civil and religious liberty; Civilisation residing from a book the record; with a figure emblematic of Industry and Perseverance. On the three panels are the bust of Mr. Courtauld, wreaths of oak, palm, and laurel, emblematic of Triumph, Endurance, and Peace; and thirdly, the following inscription :—

Presented by Friends of Religious Liberty to SAMUEL COURTAULD, Esq., in Commemoration of the Wisdom, Courage, and Public Spirit with which he conducted the Braintree Church-Rate Contest through sixteen years of Litigation, from 1837 to 1853, and Finally Established the necessity of a Vote in Vestry to Legalise a Rate, and the Right of a Majority to Negative its Imposition.

The height of the group is about three feet four inches; its weight nearly 600 ounces; and its value 700 guineas.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

War Department, Oct. 8, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson :—

Sebastopol, Sept. 26, 1855.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit the report of the principal medical officer for the week, as well as for the week ending the 18th Sept. which, by mistake, I omitted to send before

Your Lordship will read with satisfaction that the health of the army is all that can be desired, and the marked improvement since the arduous night duties have ceased is very apparent.

The troops continue to be employed in the construction of the roads, and in making preparations for the winter, which are greatly facilitated by the fineness of the weather.

The enemy have commenced firing into the town, and the troops stationed there for the purpose of performing fatigue duties have been in consequence withdrawn. Large quantities of timber and building material are daily taken from the houses by our troops.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Head-Quarters, Sebastopol, Sept. 18

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the weekly state of the sick to the 15th instant, and have much satisfaction in being able to state that the health of the army continues to improve. During the period embraced by this return the admission from wounds, owing to the assault of the Redan Battery, have been enormous, and the number of deaths, I am sorry to say, is very considerable; but in the cases that remain are for the most part doing well, and a large portion of them are of a slight nature, and many of the men will soon be restored to the ranks.

Cholera continues to decrease, and may now be said to have almost disappeared, and during the last week there has been a diminution of every other form of disease, as will be seen by the following extract, in which it will be observed that gunshot accidents alone are in excess over the previous week :—

	This week.		Previous week.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Fevers	349	16 ...	396	20
Diarrhœa ...	498	4 ...	561	7
Cholera	21	11 ...	25	20
Dysentery ...	139	7 ...	169	4
Wounds	1965	150 ...	703	38
Other diseases ...	528	7 ...	481	5
	3500	194 ...	2334	112

The admissions to strength this week have been 7.52 per cent, last week they were 4.91 per cent.

The deaths to strength this week have been 0.40 per cent; last week they were 0.23 per cent.

The sick to well this week is 13.0 per cent; last week it was 10.96 per cent.

I have, &c., J. HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

General Simpson, Commanding-in-Chief.

Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Sept. 25

Sir,—In transmitting the weekly state of sick to the 22nd instant, I have much satisfaction in stating that the sanitary condition of the army is satisfactory, and were the casualties of war deducted from the list it would be very favourable indeed. As it is, the admissions to strength during the present week have only been 2.98 per cent, and some of these were transfers from regimental to general hospitals.

The deaths to strength have been 0.20 per cent; and the sick to well is 10.02 per cent. Last week these proportions were 7.23, 0.40, and 12.00 per cent respectively. Deducting the casualties of war, the proportion of sick to well this week would be, 6.26 per cent, and that of deaths to strength 0.05 per cent.

The following abstract shows the near approximation of disease and death between this and the preceding week :—

	This week.		Previous week.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Fevers	356	15 ...	349	15
Diarrhœa ...	446	4 ...	498	4
Cholera	7	3 ...	21	11
Dysentery ...	146	5 ...	139	7
Wounds	84*	76 ...	1965	150
Other diseases...	528	3 ...	528	7
Total ...	1567	106 ...	3500	194

* Two of this number were transfers to general hosp.tal.

The only head under which there is a remarkable and decided decrease in the admissions is wounds, and two out of the eighty-four of these were transfers to the general hospital at Balaclava. The number of deaths from wounds is, I regret to say, considerable; but a great many men were shot through the upper part of the chest in the assault on the Redan, and wounds of that nature are always serious; but a large proportion of the wounds were slight, as is evinced by the discharges and the preceding week, amounting to about 1000 men, deducting those transferred to general hospital.

Cholera has nearly disappeared, and there has been no increase in the other forms of bowel complaints, and the health of all the divisions is reported by the different superintending medical officers to be highly satisfactory. In the Third Division no death occurred during the week, and in the Fourth only one, from an injury of the skull. During the week we have had strong equinoctial gales, with heavy rain, which has reduced the temperature considerably, and rendered the weather delightful

The men are employed on fatigue duties, in making roads and preparing for their own comforts during the winter; but the night duty is light. Their rations are good and abundant, and everything is favourable to health.

I have, &c., J. HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

General Simpson, Commanding-in-Chief.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT COLOGNE.—At Cologne, on Wednesday, his Majesty the King of Prussia, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, took part in the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new bridge over the Rhine. "The peace of Europe," said his Majesty, "has permitted us to commence this work in the midst of peace; let us pray God that we may continue it in peace; let us pray that this work may prosper under the blessings of peace; that it may rest eternally intact; and that long before the last stone is laid peace may be restored to the whole of Europe."

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.—The Anglo-French Commission sits daily, and is busy apportioning the spoils of war found in the town. The number of guns of all kinds captured exceeds 4000; immense quantities of small-arms have been carried off by the soldiers and sold, but there are still piles of them remaining. As the Russians lost 18,000 men between the morning of the 5th and the evening of the 8th of September, it is likely that we captured at least 18,000 stand of arms, not to mention the muskets in store, &c., which belonged to men rendered *hors de combat* during the preceding part of the siege. The Commission acts on the principle of dividing the spoils in proportion to the number of men actually borne on the strength of the respective armies in the camps before Sebastopol. Their labours were interrupted the other day by a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them time to adjudicate on the proprietorship of the splinters, as it burst as soon as it fell through the roof of the building in which they were sitting.—*Letter from Sebastopol.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER.—The construction of the military roads by the Engineers and troops is being carried on with great energy. The guard of the trenches in each attack is reduced to a captain's command, and the greater number of the troops thus set free are employed either in making roads, clearing the batteries, or making the necessary preparations for the coming winter. In this respect, among others, the Russians are behindhand; for the south side, occurring as it did a month or six weeks before the commencement of the severe season, has rendered the most important service to the British force. Had it taken place a month later the winter might have caught us without any road but the railway to depend upon. Now there is every reason to expect that the plateau will be traversed in all directions by firm and substantial well-drained roads. It is impossible to overrate the great value and advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to us for ensuring constant provision against the most material exigencies of the coming winter. Those only who had occasion to observe the miseries and sufferings last winter from the want of means of transport will be able to appreciate the real value of the different circumstances under which the army will be placed during the ensuing winter.—*Letter from Sebastopol.*

WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 310.)

ANDERSON (Charles), Captain 31st Foot, Assistant Engineer, eldest son of Henry Anderson, Esq., of the island of Trinidad, West Indies; killed, on the 4th September, in the trenches; aged 26.

ATTREE (Frederick Symes), Captain 31st Foot, killed in the trenches on the 8th September. He was in his 27th year, and was the youngest son of the late William Attree, Esq., F.R.C.S., of West-hill Lodge, Brighton.

BUCKLEY (Duncombe F. B.), Captain Scots Fusilier Guards, second son of Major-General Buckley, M.P.; killed, on the 7th September, in the trenches, in his 36th year.

CHAPMAN (Stephen Remnant), Brevet-Major 20th Foot, Assistant Engineer, third son of the late Frederick John Chapman, Esq., of her Majesty's Ordnance, died on the 20th September of a wound received on the 8th of the same month at the storming of the Redan

COLLYER (Major), 97th Regiment. This officer, who was the only son of the late William Colvill, Esq., of Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, the representative of the Irish branch of the Colvills, was appointed Ensign, by purchase, in the 97th Regiment, 27th December, 1833; Lieutenant, by purchase, 10th February, 1837; Captain, by purchase, 29th May, 1840; Brevet-Major, 11th November, 1851; Regimental Major, December, 1854. When in command of the depot at Canterbury, in April, 1846, the organisation and formation of the 2nd Battalion devolved upon him. This duty he performed with so much zeal and ability that he received the marked approbation of the Adjutant-General, the late General Sir John M'Donald, and also of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan, who continued to him the honour of his friendship and esteem until his death. He went out in command of the 2nd Battalion of the 97th Regiment to Malta. He served with them in the Mediterranean and in North America. He afterwards served as Major of Brigade at Chobham. On the occupation of the Prince by a combined French and English force Major Collyer was appointed Major of Brigade to the British Army, where he performed his duties with the expressed approval of Brigadier-General Lockyer. When his regiment was ordered on more active service in the Crimea, he resigned the appointment of Major of Brigade in Greece, and embarked with his regiment for the Crimea, and served as Aide-de-Camp to General Lockyer. His constitution gave way under the hardships of the winter campaign: exposure to wet and cold brought on dysentery. He died on board the *Jason*, during the four days' muddle passage between Balaclava and Scutari, in January, 1855.

COLT (Oliver), Lieut. 7th Foot, killed at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th Sept. He was eldest son of John Hamilton Colt, Esq., of Inveresk House, Musselburgh, and of Gartsherrie, co. Lanark, and grandson of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Gartsherrie, whose mother was the daughter of the Lord President Dundas. The Colts of Gartsherrie were established in Scotland by Blais Coult, who fled from France during the persecution of the Huguenots. The young officer slain at the Redan had only just completed his twentieth year

COX (Robert Alan), Capt. 62nd Foot, killed Sept. 8, at the storming of the Redan. He was the second son of Colonel Sir William Cox, Coolcliffe, co. of Wexford, Ireland, a highly-distinguished Peninsula officer, for some years on the Staff of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, and subsequently Governor of Almeida during the Peninsular War. Capt. Cox made his first campaign on the banks of the Sutlej, and carried the Queen's colour at the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, for which he had a medal

CUNDY, (W. H.), Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 50th Foot, killed on the 8th of September, at the storming of the Redan. Colonel Cundy obtained his first commission 31st May, 1833, when he immediately volunteered to proceed to join his regiment, which was then serving in India, and upon which a red mark was placed against his name in the Horse Guards. He embarked early the following year, and continued to serve uninterruptedly with his regiment in different parts of India until 1841, when he accompanied them to China. He served at Amoy, Chusan, Chinhae (including repulse of night attack), Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghai, and Chin-Kiang-Foo, where he was severely wounded whilst leading the advance guard at the escalade of the city At the close of the war he returned to England on leave of absence, and on the return of his corps from foreign service he rejoined it, and served with it in the United Kingdom until ordered to embark for Gibraltar in 1851, to which station he accompanied it. He remained there present until 1854, when he accompanied his regiment to the East, and on the 14th September of the same year landed with the British army in the Crimea. He was present at the affair of the Bulganac on the 19th September; Battle of the Alma, 20th September; Repulse of the Russian Sortie, on the 26th October. Too ill to be in the ranks at the Battle of Inkerman, but was exposed to a heavy fire. Siege of Sebastopol, and up to the assault on the 17th October, 1854, and 9th April, 1855, upon which day he commanded the guard in the trenches, right attack, commanded guard in the trenches, right attack, on the night of the 5th May, when the enemy made a sortie on the right and left bayous, and were repulsed. Bombardments of the 7th and 17th June, and assault of the 18th of the same month, when the 55th Regiment formed part of the supporting column of the Second Division, which was to attack the salient angle of the Redan, and for that purpose occupied the third parallel. Commanded the 55th Regiment the 11th November, 1854, to the 12th June, 1855. Lieut.-Col. Cundy was killed whilst gallantly leading his regiment (Major Cure, his senior officer, having been severely wounded) at the attack on the Redan on the 8th September. Perhaps it may be out of place on this occasion to allude to the services of his father, who fell in the service of his country when at all gallantly leading his company at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lieut.-Col. Cuudy leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

CUNNINGHAME (Robert C.), 42nd Royal Highlanders, third son of the late Robert Cunninghame, Esq., of Lorn House, and Ballaourris, Isle of Man, died 5th Oct., in the Naval Hospital, Malta, of fever caught in the trenches

CUTTLER (Augustus Tonyn Staines), First Lieutenant Royal Marines, only son of John Cuttler, Esq., of Ramsgate, died, aged twenty-six, of fever, at Balaclava, on the 27th Aug.

DAVIES (Owen Gwynn), Lieutenant 38th, youngest surviving son of David Arthur Saunders Davies, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, and nephew of John Henry Philipps, Esq., M.P. for Haverfordwest. Lieutenant Davies was born May 14, 1834, educated at Rugby, and entered the Army as Ensign in the 38th Regiment, Dec. 12, 1851, and became Lieutenant, by purchase, Oct. 18, 18 From the ardent manner in which this young officer followed the profession of his choice during his brief career, it was not unreasonable to hope that he would become a distinguished member of it. He sailed with his regiment for the East in April, 1854, went through all the hardships of the campaign, and, with the exception of a brief interval of illness at Balaclava, was enabled to perform all his duties until the fatal 18th June, when he fell, in the assault of the Redan on Sebastopol, aged twenty-one, leaving a father, brother, and sister, and a large circle of relations and friends, to deplore his loss

DEANE (Richard Grenville), Ensign 30th Foot, killed on the 8th Sept., at the storming of the Redan; he was eighteen years of age, and was the youngest son of the Rev. George Deane, Rector of Brighton, Hants

DONOVAN (Henry George), Lieutenant 33rd Foot, who fell at the storming of the Redan, was third son of the late Richard Donovan, Esq., of Ballymore, co. Wexford, by Frances his wife, eldest daughter of Edward Westby, Esq., of High Park, co. Wicklow.

DRUMMOND (The Hon. Robert), Captain Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Kinnoull; died, aged 24, on the 1st Oct., on board of the *Indiana*, at Spithead, of wounds received in the trenches on the 24th Aug.

EDWARD (Lewis), Captain 41st Foot, second son of the late Henry Every, Esq., of Ousely Lodge, Windsor, killed, aged 21, at the storming of the Redan on the 8th Sept.

FITZROY (A. C. L.), Captain R.A., wounded at the storming of the Redan 8th Sept., and died on the 10th Sept. Captain Fitzroy joined the Royal Artillery in 1839; served with the Company in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, and Antigua; was appointed to the Horse Artillery in 1846; and joined his father (then Governor-General of the Australian Colonies) in 1848, with whom he returned Home. He immediately sought service in the Crimea. The gallant and lamented Captain was member of a family which has sent no less than eight promising young men to the seat of war. The eldest of these (the heir to a Dukedom) worked in the trenches, and nursed his wounded brother—who had quitted a high post at Court, a wife, and family, to take part in the active service of his country, and narrowly escaped death at Inkerman, being shot through the face and neck. A cousin of these brothers is still suffering from a severe wound received at Inkerman; and his brother was one of the very few of the gallant 41st regiment who survived unhurt the storming of the Redan. Two other cousins went through Alma and Inkerman unharmed, though one (the Colonel of the 68th) had his horse shot under him (while aiding the lamented Cathcart); and the other fought by his side gallantly. A naval officer—a scion of the same house—is acting against the Cossacks in the Sea of Azoff; and his elder brother was the Captain A. C. L. Fitzroy, the subject of this notice. Captain A. C. L. Fitzroy's conduct was frequently noticed by those to whom exertion and daring were familiar Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, on one occasion, says:—"My chief reason for writing to his father is to bear my testimony to his son's (Captain Fitzroy's) gallantry. On the opening of the bombardment on the 17th of August (when Captain Oldfield was killed, in a very exposed battery), he volunteered his services; and his bravery was the theme of admiration of all who saw him. And Captain Keppel, another eye-witness, says: —"The last day of the bombardment, when one of his guns was dismounted, he changed the man by himself seizing the

shovel, and then jumped outside to perform that dangerous service. His whole company talk of his gallantry and coolness."

Captain Fitzroy was killed by one of the last rifle shots fired on the 8th of September.

FRASER (Lionel), Captain 93th Foot, killed in the trenches on the 31st August, eldest son of Major-General Fraser, late Quartermaster-General at Ceylon.

GAYNOR (John Sherwood), Lieutenant 47th Foot, sixth son of Captain Gaynor, Killney-house, county Dublin, and the Ordnance-house, Buttevant, died on board H.M.S. *Queen*, off Sebastopol, on the 26th August, from the effects of Crimean fever.

GODFREY (Peter), Lieutenant 19th Foot, only son of the late Edward Godfrey, Esq., of Old Hall, Suffolk, by his wife Susan, Countess of Morton, and nephew of Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., died on the 12th October, aged twenty-one, of wounds received at the storming of the Redan. Through his grandmother, Arabella, daughter of Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart. Lieutenant Godfrey descended from a family eminently distinguished in our naval annals.

GOODENOUGH (Reginald Cyril), Lieutenant 97th Foot, died on the 20th Sept., of wounds received on the 8th same month, at the storming of the Redan. He was aged nineteen, and was the son of the Rev. R. W. Goodenough, Vicar of Whittingham, county of Northumberland. He had resigned the post of Regimental Quartermaster a few days before, in order to go into action.

HOLDEN (Edward Shuttleworth), Lieutenant 23rd Foot, died on the 9th Sept of wounds received the previous day at the storming of the Redan. He belonged, by female descent, to the Derbyshire family of Holden; and was, in the male, a scion of the old Lancashire house of Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp Hall. He was the present Edward Anthony Holden, Esq., of Aston Hall, High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1838, was eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Shuttleworth, who took the name of Holden in 1791. Lieut. Edward Shuttleworth Holden was born 5th December, 1830.

HAMMOND (Maximilian Montagu), Captain Rifle Brigade, fell at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th September. He was third son of William Osmond Hammond, Esq., of St. Albans Court, Kent, by Mary-Graham, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. The family of Hammond has been settled in Kent since the reign of Henry VIII. and is indeed one of the esteemed. James Hammond, the elegiac poet, was one of its distinguished members. Through his grandmother, Charlotte Egerton, the present Mr. Hammond inherits the honour of quartering the Royal Plantagenet arms. Captain Maximilian Montagu Hammond was born in May, 1824, and had, consequently, completed his thirty-first year.

HANDCOCK (the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Henry Robert), Major 97th Foot, fell at the storming of the Redan. He was sixth son of Richard, second Lord Castlemaine, and brother of the present Peer. He had married, only last year, the daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Williams, R.A.

HUTTON (John), Captain 97th Regiment, killed at the storming of the Redan, 8th Sept. He was the eldest son of the late J. Hutton, Esq., Captain 88th Regiment, and formerly of the 31st Regiment.

KERR (W.), Lieut. 30th Foot, eldest son of W. C. Kerr, M.D., Northampton, died, aged twenty-four, of wounds received on the parapet of the Redan. Lieut. Kerr was a graduate of Trinity College, Oxford. When the war broke out he entered the Northamptonshire Militia, from which, having obtained the usual number of volunteers, he was Gazetted to the 30th Regiment. Though suffering greatly from illness, he refused to be invalided, and was present with his regiment at the attack on the Redan, where he was wounded in the shoulder. He sank twenty days after, from the combined effects of his wounds and from sickness.

LAYARD (A. J.), Captain 38th Foot, Dep.-Adj. Q. M. Gen., third son of the late H. P. J. Layard, Esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service: died, aged thirty-six, on the 7th Aug., of diarrhœa, on board the steamer *Faith*, in Balaclava Harbour. Captain Layard's brother, Austen Henry Layard, Esq., D.C.L., represents Aylesbury in Parliament, and is the distinguished writer on Nineveh.

LOCKHART (James Augustus), Captain 41st Foot, was killed in the advanced trenches before Sebastopol on the 8th September. He was elder son of James Lockhart, Esq., of Sherfield House, Hants, and Lenthanz, Essex. As Ensign he had the honour of carrying the Queen's colours when the 41st arrived at Scutari, which was the first regiment that landed there.

M'GREGOR (A. B.), Lieut. 97th Foot, fell at the storming of the Redan. This gallant young soldier was son of one of the most distinguished and most esteemed officers of the Peninsular War—the present Major-General Sir Duncan M'Gregor, K.C.B., Inspector-General of the Constabulary force in Ireland.

MICHELL (Christopher), Ensign 49th Foot, died, aged 19, on the 14th September, of wounds received on the 8th of the same month, at the storming of the Redan. He was the second son of the Rev. T. P. Michell, of Standen, near Hungerford.

PATULLO (Lieut.-Col.), 93th Foot, fell at the storming of the Redan on the 8th Sept. He was son of the late Archibald Erskine Patullo, Esq., a Captain in the Madras Cavalry, by Isabella, his wife, sister of the present William Brodie, Esq., of Brodie, in Morayshire, Chief of the great house of Brodie of that ilk, so distinguished in the annals of Scotland.

PECHELL (W. H. C. G.) Capt. 77th Foot, killed before Sebastopol, 3rd Sept., while pushing some outlying sentries in front of a trench at night-anglice in the fifth parallel, and consequently close to the enemy. Some Russians, who had concealed themselves in the dark behind a small wall for which the sentries were making for shelter, fired a volley, and he was shot through the heart William Hugh Cecil Pechell, the only son of Sir George Barlee Brooke Pechell, Bart., and the Hon. Lady Brooke Pechell, was born at Castle Goring, in May, 1830, and, after passing his early days at Harrow and Sandhurst College, entered the Army in August, 1846. During the winter campaign in the Crimea he cheerfully shared in the arduous service in which the 77th Regt. was engaged. The personal regard and high esteem in which he was held by his brother-officers, and his kindness and attention to the comforts and health of the men under his command during that dreadful period, causes his loss to be most deeply deplored by them. The gallant conduct of Captain Pechell, during a Russian sortie on the 30th of August, was honourably mentioned by General Simpson in his Despatch of the 1st Sept. At the head of a small party of men, he not only drove the Russians back from the rifle pit, but also from several of their ambuscades, which they had formed behind some walls of loose stones, and compelled them to retire into the ravine.

POOLE (William Halsted), Captain 23rd Foot, died, aged 33, of a wound received at the storming of the Redan on the 8th September. He was son of Captain W. B. Poole, Half-pay Royal Artillery.

PRESTON (George Berthon), Lieutenant 97th Foot, shot on the 30th of Aug., whilst commanding, in the place of his disabled senior officer, a company of his regiment, ordered to repel a sortie of the Russians before Sebastopol. He was in the 20th year of his age, and was the third and youngest surviving son of William Robert Preston, Esq., of Minsteed Lodge, New Forest, Hants.

PRESTON (H.), Capt. 90th Foot, killed on the 8th, in storming the Great Redan. This officer obtained his commission, by purchase, as an Ensign in the 90th, in April, 1849. He succeeded to a Lieutenancy in June, 1854, and to his company in March, 1855. He was the fourth son of the Rev. W. M. S Preston, of Warcop-hall, in the county of Westmoreland; at which place his ancestors have been seated for many generations, and where his dear brother, the Rev. W. S. Preston, now resides. Capt. Preston remained with the 90th before Sebastopol, throughout the whose of the horrors of the winter, and shared in all the arduous duties of the army, until July last, when an attack of fever compelled him to withdraw for a short time to the Monastery of St George. Eager to return to his active duties, he resumed them in the middle of August. The close of his promising career is thus described by his commanding officer, in announcing his death to his widowed mother:—"Your son was killed whilst most gallantly encouraging his men to the charge. This officer, by the most strenuous exertions, had obtained a very forward position within the works; although in the column of assault under my command, it fell to his lot to start last (being the junior Captain). His body was brought into Camp and interred this day (the 9th), with two of his brother officers, in separate graves dug by their own men." He was beloved by his family and friends, who deeply deplore his loss. Their best consolation is that he died doing his duty, and was not only a brave soldier, and a thorough gentleman, but also an unostentatiously sincere Christian. Several sketches by this gallant and lamented officer have appeared in this Journal.

PRODY (Charles How), Lieutenant in the 1st Foot, youngest son of the late W. H. Prody, Esq., Commander R.N., of Lichfield, Staffordshire, and the Ryalls, Seaton, Devon, died on the 10th of October, in the Hospital at Malta, of Crimean fever, aged 21. His family is a junior branch of the noble House of Carysfort.

ROCHFORT (George), Captain 49th Foot, killed on the 8th September, at the storming of the Redan. He was only son of the late Richard Rochfort, and was descended from a noble family in Westmeath, Ireland, who for several generations uninterruptedly represented that county in Parliament. Captain Rochfort was only in the 21st year of his age: he gave promise of becoming a bright ornament to the profession, as he had already greatly distinguished himself: he served from first to last in the present war, having landed with the army in the Crimea last year. He carried the colours at the battle of the Alma, and engaged in the memorable sortie made by the Russians on the 26th of October, and again at Inkerman; was the foremost throughout that day, though he had only just returned from picket duty; nor was he a single day absent from the arduous trench duty, till severely wounded in the trenches on the night of the 5th inst. He was then taken to Scutari, but would only remain there about three weeks, scarcely allowing time for his wound to heal. He returned to the Crimea, where he has gloriously fallen, to the great grief of his family and all who knew him. Captain Rochfort purchased his company last July.

RYDER (H. S.), Lieut. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, killed at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th Sept. He was the third surviving son of the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder and Lady Georgiana Ryder, his wife, daughter of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and niece of Field Marshal Lord Raglan. On the breaking out of the war last year he quitted Oxford, obtained a commission in the Rifle Brigade, and proceeded to the Crimea early in last May. A brother officer says of him:—"He was always regardless of shot and shell and any other danger in the trenches. Before the assault had lasted an hour Lieut. Ryder was wounded by a bayonet thrust in the throat, and fell, and was carried to the rear, and consigned to the surgeon. But, as it happened, the surgeon was engaged at the moment, he tied his handkerchief round his throat, and—though he would have been perfectly justified in remaining in the rear—again he volunteered his services, wounded as he was. They were accepted; and he was sent out with a covering party between our advanced parallel and the Redan. When the assault commenced he stayed, as in duty bound, where he was; but when some English troops were hesitating to mount the breach, having lost their officers, he, with one or two other officers, led them into the Redan; and his body was found the next morning among the foremost slain. His comrades are about to erect a stone where his and Captain Hammond's bodies are laid, in order to commemorate his gallant conduct.

SNOW (Edward Gesary), Captain R.A., son of the late Bernard Gesary Snow, Esq., of Highgate, killed on the 6th October by a round-shot, while in command of a battery of the second parallel of the trenches

SOMERVILLE (Reginald Hugh, Lieutenant 23rd Foot) fell at the storming of the Redan on the 8th September. He was the third son of the Hon. and Rev. William Somerville, Rector of Barford, co. Warwick, and nephew of the present Lord Somerville. The youthful soldier was only in his 20th year

SOMERVILLE (William Meredyth), Lieut. Royal Engineers, died on the 3rd of September, at Scutari, from illness contracted while serving in the trenches. William Meredyth Somerville was only son of J. R. Somerville (late Captain Scots Greys) and Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. He was nephew of the Right Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart., M.P. for Camberbury, and also nephew to the gallant Sir Arthur Torrens, K.C.B., who died lately in Paris from wounds received at the Battle of Inkerman. W. Somerville had been but little more than two years in the service: he passed a very brilliant examination at Woolwich, not only in mathematics, for he gained the first German and the second French prize. He died in the twentieth year of his age; and Sir Harry Jones, writing home, says:—"I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the loss of this promising young officer, whose career has been thus early closed, as I found him always most zealous and attentive in the performance of his duties: he promised to be an honour to the corps he belonged to, and to the service in general.

STEVENSON (John Charles Newcombe), Capt. 30th Foot, killed on the 8th Sept. at the storming of the Redan. He was the eldest son of John Newcombe Stevenson, Esq., of Hayne, co. of Devon.

SWIFT (Arthur Dalgarno), Lieut. 90th Foot, killed on the 8th Sept., at the storming of the Redan. He was in his 22nd year, and was the youngest son of Richard Swift, Esq., of Lynn, in the co of Westmeath, H.P. 60th Rifles.

UNETT (Thomas), Lieut.-Colonel 7th Foot, died from his wounds received at the storming of the Redan on the 8th Sept. He was, we believe, a scion of the very ancient Staffordshire family, and son, if we are not mistaken, of John Wilkes Unett, Esq., of the Woodlands. He entered the army 20th Sept., 1821, and attained the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Nov., 1851. He served the campaign of 1854, and succeeded to the command of the 19th at the Alma. The anecdote of his having tossed for, and won from Colonel Windham, the right to lead the storming party is graphically told by the *Times'* Correspondent. This gallant deed of daring cost him his life.

VAUGHAN (Herbert Millingchamp), Captain 90th Regt. This gallant and promising young officer was wounded in the Great Redan, whilst leading his men in the assault upon Sebastopol, where, as recorded in the *Times* of the 26th of Sept., his deeds were "beyond all praise." He died of his wounds on the 11th of Sept. His loss is deeply lamented. He was the son of Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan.

WELSFORD (Augustus Frederick), Major 97th Foot, killed at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th Sept. He was son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Welsford, of the 101st Regt., and of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and grandson of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He joined the 97th Regt. as an Ensign, and has been with it in different parts of the world ever since. He went with the regiment to Greece in the beginning of last year, and when Colonel Lockyer was made a Brigadier, was for some time in command of it during the last memorable winter before Sebastopol, and was never a day from duty. He repulsed a serious sortie of the Russians with 200 of his men, and was mentioned by Lord Raglan in his official despatches. He was beloved by his brother officers and revered by the men. He was a thorough soldier, and a truly good man. "It was a bitter hour for us all when the poor Major's body was brought back to us; had he lived he would have been crowned with laurels. Let us hope he has won a brighter crown now." Thus writes one of the sergeants of his regiment.

(To be continued.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH harbour and roadsteads are getting a busy look again with the rapidly accumulating returns of the members of the Baltic fleet. The steam troop-ship *Simoom* has been greatly improved, and her speed increased, it is estimated, two-and-a-half or three knots. The *Simoom* is wanted to embark upwards of 1000 troops immediately.

THE 76th Regiment are ordered home from Halifax, where they will be relieved by the 97th, from Antigua. The 69th Regiment, now at Barbadoes, will also return to England.

THE *Vedra* has sailed from Woolwich Arsenal for the Crimea with a cargo consisting of huts, trench-barrows, water-carts, bales of winter clothing, and casks of harness. The *Baltbea*, likewise for the Crimea, with a cargo composed principally of huts, having also a small quantity of shot and shell, has also sailed.

SOME wounded men arrived at Woolwich on Saturday last, and two of them, who had lost a leg each, found that they had left their crutches with their luggage at the railway station, and were attempting to walk without them as they best could, when the Major of the Royal Marines Militia, who happened to be coming out of his quarters at the moment, instantly gave his servant a sovereign to purchase two of the best crutches he could get for the poor sufferers.

THE activity so unremittingly carried on in every department of the Royal Arsenal at Portsmouth is now considerably relaxed. On Sunday the machinery was still. Profiting by this state of inactivity, three of the heads of departments have taken the opportunity of visiting the field of action the advice of Lord Palmerston on his recent visit to the Royal Arsenal. His Lordship observed that we were unequalled by the whole world in every article produced by the Royal Ordnance Department with the single exception of gun-metal, and it must be acknowledged that our neighbours on the Continent surpassed us in that material, and that this should be remedied. Colonel Earley Wilmott, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Captain Boxer, Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory; and Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Machinery, have started for an inspection of the Crimea, to examine into these deficiencies, and have proceeded for that purpose to Belgium, France, and Prussia.

THERE is no foundation for the report that the British cavalry are to winter at Constantinople. A strong reserve depôt of those regiments now in the Crimea will be formed at Balaklava; and two officers—a captain and a subaltern from the reserve cavalry, have left, or will leave to take the command of these depôts. Anticipating the fall of Sebastopol, the British Government specially the 4th Hussars and 11th Lancers, were augmented by a strong contingent of volunteers from the home cavalry, and orders have been received by the cavalry in the Crimea to be fully prepared for a winter campaign. The Inniskilling Dragoons and 5th Royal Irish Hussars have left for Eupatoria.

THE POPULATION IN THE CRIMEA.—The total number of male inhabitants in the Peninsula may be divided as follows:—156,000 Tartars, of whom 80,000 are peasants, farmers, or shepherds; 16,000 Imans and Mollahs, acting at the same time as priests or judges; 10,000 Mirzas or nobles, a kind of feudal lords whose influence and privileges have not without great difficulty resisted foreign domination; and 50,000 bourgeois and petty tradesmen residing in the towns. The Christian population does not amount to more than 22,000 or 23,000, and is entirely of European origin. The number of Russians carrying on trades, who have established themselves in the Crimea since the conquest, are not calculated at more than 3000. Turkey, and more particularly Constantinople, have furnished a contingent of 10,000 Greeks, who established themselves for the most part at Balaclava and Eupatoria. 5000 Armenians at the most followed this example; and 6000 Poles, Germans, and French, forming a more floating part of the population, complete this census. —*Letter in the Inventor.*

The late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn planted, from 1815 to 1820, upon mountainous lands in the vicinity of Llangollen, situated from 1200 to 1400 feet above the level of the sea, 80,000 oaks, 53,000 Spanish chestnuts, 162,000 spruce firs, 110,000 Scotch firs, 90,000 larches, 30,000 wych elms, 35,000 mountain elms, 80,000 ash, and 40,000 sycamores.

THE CATTLE-TRADE IN BELGIUM.—The price of live cattle brought to market here has gradually fallen within the last three weeks to the amount of about 10 centimes per pound; but this has not affected butchers' prices, which, taken one with the other, average about 8d. per pound. There has been an unusual supply of live cattle, in consequence of the continued drought having dried up the pastures, and rendered it necessary for small farmers to get rid of their beasts.—*Letter from Brussels.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Albert has decided upon visiting Birmingham, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the buildings of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on the 22nd or 23rd of next month

The Grand Duke Nicholas, on his return from southern Russia, is to proceed to Berlin to visit the Prussian Court, and to invite the King to Warsaw.

Prince Frederick William, son of the Prince of Prussia, visited Ostend on Saturday last, on his way to Germany

On Saturday last a Queen's messenger was sent off with despatches for Lord Stratford. Despatches were also forwarded to General Simpson and to Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have returned to Ischl, from their visit to the King of Bavaria at St. Bartholomä, near Brechtesgaden.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived at Balmoral on Sunday last, in attendance upon her Majesty.

The King of Hanover will shortly proceed to Wurtemberg, to be present at a family fête. His Majesty will first visit Cologne.

The King of Prussia is expected in Stuttgardt on a visit to the King of Wuttemberg, and in repayment of the latter's visit to him at Stockteufels-on-Rhine.

The last accounts from the Crimea mention that the Duke of Newcastle was about to visit the Circassian coast. He was to proceed there in H.M.S. *Highflyer*.

The Imperial Court are returning by degrees from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The Empress Marie, her children, the son of the Grand Duke Constantine, most of the Adjutants-General of the Emperor, the Ministers, &c., have already arrived.

Lord Howden is expected to leave Paris in a few days for Madrid.

There is reason to believe that by the end of the present month the King of Sardinia will have sufficiently recovered his strength to be enabled to pay the long-talked-of visit to the Emperor of the French.

The Coburg Palace at Vienna, formerly tenanted by Lord Westmoreland, is shortly to be furnished for the Ducal family of the Coburgs.

Sir Richard Pakenham, our Envoy at Lisbon, returns to England by the next Peninsular packet, leaving Mr. Ward as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Count de Chambord is at present on a visit to his mother, the Duchess de Berri, at the château of Bronsee, in Styria.

The daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia was to be baptised on the 12th. The Dowager Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and the Dowager Queen of Holland intended to be present at the ceremony.

An altercation is rumoured to have occurred very recently between the French Emperor and Prince Murat. "Vous n'avez rien de votre oncle," was the reproach addressed with bitter emphasis to his Majesty. "Helas! oui, j'ai sa famille," was the reply, made with sarcastic resignation

It is stated that Colonel T. Bigelow Lawrence will shortly resign his position as Attaché to the United States Legation in London, and return to the United States.

Chevalier Bunsen, lately Prussian Minister at our Court, has been named as one of the Liberal candidates for the representation of the city of Berlin in the Prussian Chamber

The Queen Dowager of Sweden, while walking on the 29th ult. in the Park of Rosersberg, was suddenly seized with vertigo and fell, and broke her arm.

The Czar has conferred the title of "actual" Privy Councillor of State, with its accompanying "Excellency," on Baron Stieglitz, the wealthy banker, for the zeal he has shown in supporting the financial credit of Russia, at home and abroad.

Telegraphic advices from Copenhagen state that the Hereditary Prince Ferdinand has been dismissed from the chief command in the island of Zealand, because he has refused to sign the Constitution.

The Earl of Bradford has become the purchaser of the Tong estate, in Shropshire; the price is reported to have been £197,000.

The Neapolitan Ambassador, Prince Carini, has received orders to return to his post at London.

M d'Usedom, formerly Prussian Ambassador at Rome, has been made governor for life of the First Chamber of Prussia.

Mr. John Macgregor, M.P., is to be in Glasgow next week to meet his constituents. He has been detained by the illness of a near relative.

A letter from Constantinople says: "It is again reported that Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski intends to organise a corps of Polish Cossacks."

Mr. Frederick Lucas, M.P., who was dangerously ill, is much better, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Lord Panmure offers to English officers the appointment of Paymaster to the British Italian Legion. The pay is 6s. per diem, with the usual allowances.

The *Stade* is about to open its columns to another work of fiction by the author of "The Mysteries of Paris."

Georges Sand is said to be engaged in writing a play in five acts for the Théâtre Français, Paris.

Mr. Cuthbert Ellison, of Hebbern-hall, has no less than five grandsons, one nephew, and two grand-nephews, now serving in the army in the Crimea.

Herr Ander, the tenor singer, so popular at Vienna—generally reported to be the first tenor in Germany—and who appeared two or three seasons ago at our Royal Italian Opera, died the other day at Vienna. He was buried in state and honour.

Dr. Laycock, of York, has been elected to fill the chair of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Alison.

M. Vincenzo d'Errico, Deputy in the Neapolitan Parliament of 1848, has just died at Turin. He was one of the richest men in the country until the reaction of 1849, when all his possessions were confiscated.

A serious accident has befallen Mr. Richard P. Long, son of the member for North Wilts, one of his eyes having been accidentally destroyed by a shot from the gun of one of the keepers.

Wilhelm von Kaulbach, after having illustrated Goethe's "Reineke Fuchs," and other standard works of German literature, has now turned, for the same purpose, to the dramas of Shakspeare. The first number of his "Shakspeare Gallery" containing three highly-executed engravings after scenes from "Macbeth," has recently been published.

A woodcock was shot on Monday, the 1st instant, in Tarton, by William Rostron, Esq., of Spring Bank, Edgeworth, on his own ground. Woodcocks are very rarely seen so early.

A coin of the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, who flourished about the middle of the second century, was found at Lancaster a few days ago.

Provisions are extremely dear in Norway. In Christiana a number of merchants have formed themselves into an association to purchase provisions by wholesale, and sell them at cost price to the poorer classes.

A boy at Alnwick last week narrowly escaped with his life through eating berries of the *Atropa belladonna* (deadly nightshade.) For more than twenty-four hours he was delirious.

A number of persons, most of them Mayors, have been arrested in Finland, by order of the Military Commandants in the various districts. The causes of these arrests—eighty in number—are stated to be political.

The colliers and stone-getters west of Dudley have obtained an increase of their wages. At a meeting of masters held a few days ago, it was agreed to raise the wages of the former 6d., and the latter 3d. per day.

The mildness of the present season has caused two of the chestnut trees in the Palais Royal, near the statue of Louis XIII., to send out flowers. One of them at present exhibits fifteen large clusters of white blossoms, and the other six.

The Governor of Warsaw has announced the abolition of the restrictions on the sale of salt, and notifies that purchasers would be permitted to import any quantity

It is said that the contract for the supply of £5,000,000 of gold to Russia has been accepted by a well-known house at Amsterdam, in connection with a London firm of high standing.

In some places on the Austrian military frontiers one-fifth of the entire population has been carried off by the cholera, and in the village of Lukovdol one-third of the inhabitants fell victims to the disease.

The export of linen from Hanover during 1854 amounted to 2,794,776 thalers (8,730,000£.), being 527,829 thalers (1,977,000£.) less than in the previous year.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"The enormously-increased duty on whiskey has lessened the consumption to a degree never anticipated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The working class are taking to brown stout, and the higher ranks are exchanging for wine, upon which there is no advance of duty."

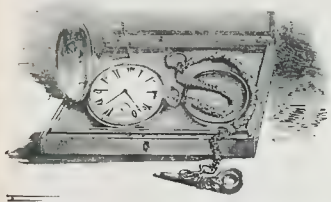
THE ALLIANCE RIBBON.

This tasteful commemoration of the union of England and France in the vigorous prosecution of the war with Russia, is displayed in the Paris Universal Exhibition, where the visitors have the gratification of seeing

THE ALLIANCE RIBBON, IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

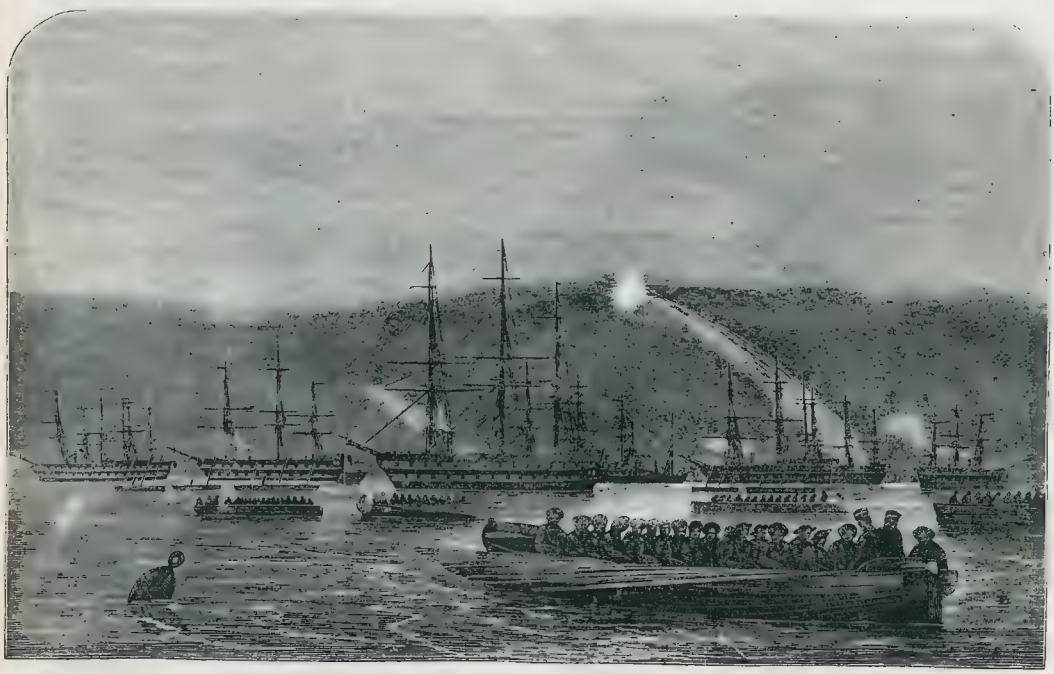
the Ribbon made in a loom worked by steam-power, by a workman in the employ of Mr. James Hart, of Coventry. The ribbon was designed by Mr. Pratt, and draughted by Mr. Robert Barton. It represents Queen Victoria and the Emperor of the French. Our Queen is placed under the tricolor; Louis Napoleon is placed under the union-jack; surrounded with the arms of both nations and wreaths of flowers, the words in English and French underneath, "May God bless the Alliance." The Ribbon has attracted considerable attention, as a proof of the advancement made by this country in her appliance of steam power to arts and manufactures.

The loom makes two ribbons at the same time—one in black and white, the other in brown and white. Each ribbon is made by a double row of shuttles—one to make the ground-work, the other to form the ornamental part. At the top of the loom are placed two 900-Jacquard-machines, containing hooks, needles, and springs. To each hook is suspended a long thread of lustring, which passes through a small hole drilled in a compass frame. At



WATCH FOUND IN PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S CARRIAGE, AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.—(SEE PAGE 450.)

GUN EXPERIMENT IN A RUSSIAN PRI



ADMIRAL DUNDAS MAKING NIGHT SIGNALS OFF CRONSTADT SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PAGE 450.)

OAT BEFORE CRONSTADT, SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the end of the lustring is tied a leash made of very fine patent thread, in the middle of which is fastened a small brass eye, very similar in appearance to the eye of a large sewing-needle. At the bottom of the leash is attached a small lingoe made of lead, to keep it in its proper position. The silk thread, of which the ribbon is composed, passes through the brass eye of the leash into a very fine dent of a steel sley, close to the shuttles; this is so fine as to require sixty dents to make one inch in width of the ribbon.

The cards which form the pattern hang on either side of the loom, supported by large iron cradles. These cards work round a cylinder which is full of holes. The holes in the cards, which correspond with those in the cylinder, are intended to admit the point of the needle to enter; by this means, the hook to which the lustring and leash are suspended, is pressed by a small brass-wire spring, which is fixed in a box at the side of the machine, on to a grating, or knife, which raises the thread intended to admit of the shuttle to pass under it.

There are 1824 hooks, needles, and springs; 3648 threads of silk, and 5056 cards and shutes of the shuttles, required to make the entire pattern.

CUTTING-OUT EXPEDITION IN THE BAY OF KOVITSKA, FINLAND, SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER OF THE "NILE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MENSCHIKOFF'S WATCH.

It will be recollected that among the spoils of the Battle of the Alma was the carriage of Prince Menschikoff, in which was found his Highness' watch and chain. They are of fine gold, and the watch is of Parisian make; they have been deposited, with several other spoils received from the Crimea at the Home for Children, lately established at Hounslow by the Central Association in aid of the Wives and Families of Soldiers engaged in the present War. Under a sub-committee consisting of the assistant-secretary, one of the auditors of the Association, and a lady who acts as honorary superintendent, the Home has been so organised as to form an excellent nursery for forty children. The Committee invite the inspection of all who feel interested in the welfare of the children of those gallant men whose heroic exploits at the seat of war are now filling every newspaper and employing every tongue. By an admirable arrangement, the charge of the children in the Hounslow Home has been committed to soldiers' wives, specially selected for this duty from among the thousands to whom the Central Association has been extending relief since the commencement of the war. The Home has thus a double interest, and will well repay a visit. The playgrounds and gymnastic poles show the very proper desire of the managing committee to lay a foundation of sound health and bodily vigour where, naturally, the seeds of disease, want of wholesome diet, and irregular living, are sadly evident. With many of the recent arrivals from Malta and the Mediterranean this is, in fact, the first imperative duty, but about half the number of children are sufficiently old and healthy to be sent to the neighbouring barrack school, into which, by the kind permission of Colonel Unett, 3rd Light Dragoons, they are received for instruction daily.

We take the opportunity to state that this Association, the only one affording relief to the wives and families, motherless children and dependent relatives, of the gallant defenders of our country, now numbers on its books upwards of 7000 soldiers' wives and nearly 14,000 children In the midst of our rejoicings for victory these facts cannot be too extensively published.

SKETCHES IN THE BALTIC FLEET.

The two Sketches engraved upon the preceding pages are among the results of Mr. Carmichael's recent visit to the Baltic. The larger Illustration represents Captain Boyd showing an experiment to Admiral Dundas, and the other officers of the North Division of the Baltic Fleet. The operation was briefly as follows:—Captain Boyd and Captain Codrington proceeded to place one of their lower-deck guns in a Russian prize-boat; the gun, by means of sand, was put athwart-ships, being slung at an angle of thirty degrees elevation. When fired, the shot was thirty seconds in the flight, and reached a distance of 4300 yards; and with this gun the experiments terminated, it having pitched shell into the north side of Cronstadt.

The second Illustration—a night scene—shows Admiral Dundas making signals off Cronstadt.

CUTTING-OUT EXPEDITION IN THE BAY OF KOVITSKA, FINLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

This spirited affair was recently undertaken by the ships' boats of the *Nile*, *Pylades*, *Arrogant*, and *Centaur*, accompanied by the gun boats *Hecla*, *Ruby*, *Wasp*, and *Magpie*. This Sketch shows the boats, under command of Commander Price, of her Majesty's ship *Nile*, cutting out the vessels in the bay, amounting altogether to the number of nineteen. Our brave seamen are repelling the fire of the enemies' riflemen, who are said to have been present under cover of the woods to the number of three thousand. On each side the boats are flanked by two gun-boats. The enemy, on seeing the boats approach, immediately opened a brisk fire, but the showers of round-shot and shell from our vessels speedily dispersed them; and, strange to say, without loss of a single life on our side. The loss of the enemy must, it is believed, have been considerable. The entire arrangements reflect the greatest credit on Captain Mundy, and not less on his senior officer.

EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS ON AN ELECTRIC CABLE.

At the late Meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, Mr. Wildman Whitehouse presented the following paper, which will be read with interest in connexion with the Illustrations and descriptive details in the Illustrated London News of last week:—

After referring to the rapid progress in submarine telegraphy which the last four years have witnessed, Mr. Whitehouse said, that he regarded it as established fact that the mechanical and engineering difficulties had at first existed had been already overcome, and that the experience gained in submerging the shorter lengths had enabled the projectors to provide for all contingencies affecting the greater. With this view, a glance at our maps of creation on the face of the world, at the chain which encircles us from our colonies and dependencies, as well as from the vast continents of India and Australia, awakens at once in the mind the inquiry—"Are these remote families of the earth (or rather parts of our own family) accessible by telegraph? and if so, is there to be for ever denied the advantages which we enjoy?" The world is ready, and society is eager, for its unlimited extension. Public interest is awakened; nations are stirring; and in America as in England, capitalists are not wanting who are ready to aid in the stupendous work of ocean or a Transatlantic line. They wait only for an answer to the question—Can it be proved to be practicable, commercially practicable, and capable of working at such a speed as will admit of messages being sent at a low tariff? The author then drew the attention of the section to a series of experimental observations which he had recently made upon the Mediterranean and Newfoundland cables, before they sailed for their respective destinations. These cables contained an aggregate of 1125 miles of insulated electric wire, and the experiments were conducted chiefly with reference to the problem of the practicability of establishing electric communications with India, Australia, and America. The results of all the experiments were recorded by a steel style upon electro-chemical paper by the action of the current itself, while the paper was at the same time divided into seconds and fractional parts of a second, by the use of a pendulum. This mode of operating admits of great delicacy in the determination of the results, as the seconds can afterwards be divided into hundredths by the use of a counter, and the results are all under the same facility as a barometric observation. Enlarged facsimiles of the electric autographs, as the author calls them, were exhibited as diagrams, and the actual slips of electro-chemical paper were laid upon the table.

The various effects of electricity on the current were succinctly displayed; and contrasted with these were other autographs showing the effect of forcibly discharging the wire, by giving it an adequate charge of the opposite electricity, in the mode proposed by the author. No less than eight distinct four-line messages were in this way transmitted in a single second of time through the same length of wire (1125 miles), through which a single current required a second and a half to discharge itself spontaneously upon the paper. Having stated the principle adopted to guard against error in the observations, the details of the experiments were then concisely given, including those for "velocity," which showed a much higher rate attainable by the magneto-electric than by the voltaic current. The author then recapitulated the facts, to which he specially invited attention. First, the rate of testing velocity by the use of a voltaic current divided into two parts (a split current), one of which shall pass through a graduated resistance-tube of distilled water—and a few feet only of wire, while the other part shall be sent through the long circuit, both being made to record successively by adjacent styles upon the same slip of electro-chemical paper. Second, the use of magneto-electric "twin currents," synchronous in their origin, but wholly distinct in their metallic circuits, for the same purpose, whether they be made to record themselves direct upon the paper, or to actuate relays or receiving instruments which shall give contacts for a local printing battery. Third, the effects of induction, retardation of the current, and charging of the wire, as shown autographically; and, contrasted with this—Fourth, the rapid and forcible discharging of the wire by the use of an opposite current; and hence—Fifth, the use of this as a means of maintaining, or restoring at pleasure, the electro equilibrium of the wire. Sixth, absolute neutralization of currents for the time of reversal. Seventh, comparison of working speed attainable in a given length of wire by the use of repetitions of similar voltaic currents, as contrasted with alternating magneto-electric currents, and which, at the lowest estimate, seemed to be seven or eight to one in favour of the latter. Eighth, proof of the coexistence of several waves of electric action of opposite character in a wire of given length, of which each respectively will arrive at its destination without interference. Ninth, the velocity, or rather amount of retardation, greatly influenced by the energy of the current employed; other conditions remaining the same. Tenth, no adequate advantages obtained in a 300-mile length by doubling or trebling the mass of conducting metals. The author, in conclusion, stated his conviction that it appeared from these experiments, as well as from trials which he had made with an instrument of the simplest form, actuated by magneto-electric currents, that the working speed attainable in a submarine wire of 1125 miles was ample for commercial success. And may we not, he added, fairly conclude also that India, Australia, and America, are accessible by telegraph without the use of wires larger than those commonly employed in submarine cables?

WAR AND FINANCE.

The drain of bullion, and the consequent rise in the rate of discount, have created considerable uneasiness among the mercantile community. Of the English loan of £16,000,000 the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already received £11,974,000, which leaves a balance to his credit of £4,026,000 for the ensuing quarter, when the whole of that fund will have been absorbed. A new loan will be indispensable to continue the war, for we are now disbursing at an average about 110 millions per annum, which cannot be supplied by taxation. Although we have a resource in the mines of California and Australia unknown during the last war, our stock of bullion is liable to violent fluctuations, and it has recently escaped in large quantities. This state of things has alarmed the City Editor of the *Times*, who, in his impression of Friday the 5th, says:—"The question whether the war expenditure is beyond the means of the country must, therefore, be boldly met. If it be upon a scale to involve a permanent drain of gold there is no alternative but to lower it, or to prepare ourselves for that mitigated form of national bankruptcy which consists in a suspension of specie payments." The writer then proceeds to comment on what he designates "the *artificial* operations of the Bank of France in drawing gold from this side," and accuses that establishment of "purchasing gold at a price above its *natural value*." The phrase "natural value" is curious. With all deference we would ask, what is the natural value of a quarter of wheat, of a ton of iron, or of a hogshead of sugar? Is not gold a commodity, in precisely the same sense as those articles? and if they have a market price is no alternative but to lower it, or to prepare ourselves for that mitigated form of national bankruptcy which consists in a suspension of specie payments." The writer then proceeds to comment on what he designates "the *artificial* operations of the Bank of France in drawing gold from this side," and accuses that establishment of "purchasing gold at a price above its *natural value*." The phrase "natural value" is curious. With all deference we would ask, what is the natural value of a quarter of wheat, of a ton of iron, or of a hogshead of sugar? Is not gold a commodity, in precisely the same sense as those articles? and if they have a market price, why should not gold have its market price? The City Editor of the *Times* seems to think that our arbitrary Mint price, fixed by Act of Parliament, is identical with what he calls the natural value of gold; in other words, that it ought never to be worth more nor less than £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce; and, so far as our legislation goes, he is right; for, by the 18th section of the 56th of George III., cap. 68, whoever gives more or less for our gold coin, "shall suffer imprisonment for the term of six calendar months, and shall find sureties for his or her good behaviour for one year more, to be computed from the end of the said six months." The penalty attached to a second offence is a year's incarceration; and, for any subsequent offence, the term of imprisonment is extended to two years. This is a beautiful illustration of Free-trade, and of that maxim which teaches us to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. However, the Directors of the Bank of France, having no fear of our statute, offered more than our Mint price, and thus abstracted our sovereigns. Of course the operation may be repeated by Louis Napoleon, who seems to have small respect for the teachings of a certain school of political economy, for he has just issued a decree fixing the price of butchers' meat in Paris, ingeniously dividing joints of beef into three categories, and those of mutton into two; and, with true gastronomic discrimination, he has ordained that the *filet de bœuf* (under-cut of the sirloin), when detached, shall be considered as *viande de luxe*; and therefore it is exempted from the fixed price.

Gold leaves this country when its market price abroad exceeds its Mint price at home. The only mode of retaining it is by allowing it to rise above the Mint price among ourselves, and reach its market price. We beg those of our readers who are terrified at a drain of bullion to reflect on the following passages, which we have extracted from the speech delivered by Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, on the 8th of May, 1811. Referring to Mr. Vansittart, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, the great statesman said:—"If he will consent to let guineas go for what they are worth in the market he will have a gold currency; he will prevent the exportation of our coin. " " That by no other possible means the coin of the country can be retained in circulation, so long as the precious metal of which it is composed is intrinsically of a value so much higher than that at which it is estimated in our currency, is a position of which all experience, as well as reason, establishes the truth. The present state of the law in the present state of our currency operates, in fact, as a bounty upon the exportation of coin. " " Independently, however, of these causes, the difference between the real value of the precious metal and that at which it is rated in our currency, would be itself sufficient to ensure us against the continuance of a guinea in circulation. Demand on the Continent might be counteracted by a demand here; and gold would cease to be a preferable article for transmission abroad, from the moment at which it, like other articles, could be sold for its real value at home. But, *its prisoned in the coin*, and *degraded by its imprisonment*, gold has an unconquerable tendency to escape from a situation so unnatural; and it would make its escape from such a situation, even although you did not owe the Continent anything, and although there were no more demand on the Continent for gold than for any other merchandise."

The ordinary phrase "gold coin is always worth £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce," is more frequently uttered than understood; and the uninitiated regard the formula as concealing some occult mystery. When our ordinance of coinage was enacted in the third year of the reign of George I., for the regulation of the Mint, one ounce of gold was computed to be equivalent to fifteen ounces of silver. The ounce of silver was put at 5*s.* 2*d.* in our monied denomination; to ascertain the relative value of an ounce of gold at that time it was only necessary to multiply 5*s.* 2*d.* by fifteen, which gives £3 17*s.* 6*d.*; since that date greater accuracy has shown that the ounce of gold is worth a fraction more than fifteen ounces of silver, that fraction being expressed by 3*d.* in money: hence the Bank buys gold at the rate of £3 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce. Now this rule of proportion between the two metals, which resolves itself into the different amount of labour required to extract an ounce of gold or an ounce of silver from the mines, is absurdly called the "standard of value," that is, the standard of universal value, while it only shows the relation between two commodities, taking no notice whatever of *all* other commodities, whose values this rule of proportion affects to determine. It is to maintain this grotesque dogma that an ignorant legislation has arbitrarily fixed the price of gold in our coinage; the consequence of which is that when gold is worth less in the markets of the world than £3 17*s.* 9*d.*, the Bank of England is, nevertheless, compelled to buy it at that price; and, on the contrary, when it is worth *more*, that price cannot be raised in our country.

We must now return to the City Editor of the *Times*, having so far attempted to sweep away the popular delusion which has grown out of the arbitrary assumption of Mr. Huskisson, that it is the essence of money to possess intrinsic value. This hypothesis has been accepted as true without proof, and almost without inquiry; but it is a mere *petitio principii*, a naked begging of the question. Were it true, mankind ought not to have commenced their industry by agriculture, but by mining; and, till they had discovered a store of gold and silver, they ought not to have departed from direct barter. The City Editor offers us one of two alternatives, either to curtail our war expenditure, in other words to render the war inefficient, "or to prepare ourselves for that mitigated form of national bankruptcy which consists in a suspension of cash payments." Does the writer mean to affirm that England was a bankrupt nation from 1797 to June, 1817, when sovereigns were first coined of 5 dwts. 3 grains, to supersede guineas? If so, then must there be great strength in bankruptcy; for we fitted out armies and fleets which defended our coasts against the world in arms, and no foreign flag waved in triumph over our fields. We wisely trusted to steel and iron: had we depended on gold, we should have been a province of France. Let the City Editor take heart by reading the following passages extracted from the speech delivered by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons on the 8th May, 1811:—

We should never forget that this measure (the suspension of cash payments in 1797), by supplying the country with a circulating medium of undoubted credit proportioned to its wants, has, for the first time, solved the problem of reconciling national prosperity with a state of war. In former contests the country invariably declined in its commerce, in its revenue, and even in its industry. In this war, whilst our exertions, both by land and sea, have in extent surpassed all former efforts, the country has risen in manufactures, internal improvement, revenue, and commerce, with a velocity which has never been experienced in a period of profound peace. In the American War its inevitable termination might be calculated upon from the decline of our resources. In this war we feel that our resources are augmenting, and that there is no necessary limit to our exertions in point of time, so long as the injustice of the enemy shall leave us no other rational choice than perseverance in the contest.

History was written for our instruction, and, if we follow its lessons, we need not be alarmed at the efflux of bullion. For too long a period we have made it our master, instead of treating it as a servant. As a commodity it is infinitely less serviceable than coal or iron, though human folly has made it the aristocrat of metals. Wisdom, it is true, is of slow growth, both with individuals and nations; but let us hope that the time is not distant when the worship of insentient matter will cease, and when industry will emancipate itself from the cunning yoke of Bullionism.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE WAR.

(We conclude, from page 428, our report of Lord Palmerston's reception at Romsey.)

Lord Palmerston, on rising to reply, was enthusiastically cheered. The noble Lord (who spoke from his carriage) said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, on behalf of Lady Palmerston and myself, I beg to return you our most cordial and sincere thanks for the kind reception which we have met with on this occasion upon our return to Romsey. It would have been most gratifying to me to have been so received at any town in this great and mighty kingdom, but it must be peculiarly gratifying to meet with such a reception in the place to which I am bound by so many ties of personal intercourse, of local interest, of long-established family connection; and I may be permitted to say, adverting to what has just fallen from you, to which I am bound by community of office with those whom I have now the honour to see before me. The occasion which has assembled us together to exchange mutual congratulations is one, no doubt, of the most remarkable and imports at which has happened in late and recent times—I mean the capture of Sebastopol (Loud cheers). It is an event which all Englishmen may be proud (Cheers). It is an event on account of which our allies the French, the Sardinians, and the Turkish nation—may also be proud (Hear, hear). It is an event which must inspire joy and exultation in the breast of every generous free man on the surface of the globe (Cheers). We have been told by the commander of the Russian army, that in evacuating the town of Sebastopol he left nothing to the Allies but "blood-stained ruins;" and, no doubt, as far as depended upon him—as far as time allowed—as far as his means of destruction extended, it was his intention to leave nothing else to the victorious enemy. But, although in retiring, he blew up fortified works—although he exploded great magazines of powder—although he destroyed everything that could be burned within the time allowed for his remaining stay, yet we know that, when the Allies entered the town, they found among its blood-stained ruins no less than 4000 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of powder, an enormous amount of cannon-balls and shells, and materials of various kinds, necessary for the prosecution of war (Hear, hear). Well, gentlemen, what does that teach us on reflection? Why, does it not show the vast importance which the Government of Russia attached to that stronghold of Russian power in the Black Sea? (Cheers). Why was that vast accumulation of warlike material made, more than could have been required for the most prolonged defence of the place? Why was it that elements were there accumulated for supplying great armies and for furnishing great fleets? Why, it was because they felt that in Sebastopol was the stronghold of their power in the East—that from that centre was to radiate that intense and extensive power which was to lead them to the conquest of Constantinople, and to lead them from that centre of empire to sway the destinies of Europe (Great cheering). Well, then, gentlemen, that, I think, affords a satisfactory proof of the sound judgment which was exercised by her Majesty's Government in directing against Sebastopol the great power of our army and navy in the Black Sea (Hear, hear). There were those, and some of them no mean judges either of international or of military and naval affairs—there were some, I say, who thought we ought to have sent our armies—I mean that England and France ought to have sent their armies—to the continent, to scour the Principalities, invade Bessarabia, and pursue the vanquished and retreating Russian armies—for vanquished and retreating they must have been if our armies had landed and attacked them (Cheers)—through the Steppes and great wildernesses of Southern Russia. Why, if we had done so, what practical result would we have achieved equal to what we have accomplished in the capture of Sebastopol? Then, if we had adopted that course, we should have defeated army after army, but army after army would have been replenished by the successive hordes issuing from the north, and at last we should have found nothing but vast solitudes and extensive plains, from which we should have been compelled ultimately to retire, without having in our hands the pledge of future security (Cheers). Well, then, gentlemen, we have heard much of the siege of Sebastopol, and of the gallant defence of the garrison which held that town; and I may be permitted to say that, in the proper sense of the word, there has been no siege at all, and that Sebastopol has not been defended by any garrison. Why, a garrison means a comparatively small military force, which, shut up within the walls of its own fortress, defends itself against a vastly superior army. A siege means an operation which is conducted by a superior force investing such a fortress, cutting off its communication with the rear, and, by approaches which are familiar to military men, at last make a breach in the defences, and then, by bringing superior numbers against the inferior amount of the garrison, overwhelming them, as must be the case in so unequal a struggle (Cheers). But that which has happened in the Crimea has been a transaction of a totally different kind. The Allied armies of England and France, assisted from the beginning by a portion of the Turkish forces; assisted materially by the brave Sardinians—a body of troops worthy of admiration by all for their discipline, their skill, their science, their good order, and their bravery—that Allied army has for twelve months—I was going to say twelve long months, and long I must call them, although twelve months be a short period of historical time, yet it has been pregnant with so many events, that it must be long in occupying its page in the history of Europe that Allied army has during that period not been besieged, but has been attacking a single garrison, it has been fighting the entire military forces of the Russian empire (Loud cheers). We have been contending not merely with an army in the Crimea, equal and sometimes superior to our own numbers, but I say it without exaggeration, we have been contending with the entire resources of that vast military empire—an empire which devotes a great part of its revenues to the maintenance of an enormous standing army—an army which they call a million of men, but which may be set down at 600,000, or even 800,000 men. Well, gentlemen, almost the whole, or the greater portion, of that force was set free from the Baltic to the Euxine by the neutral position of those Powers which border the European frontier of Russia (Hear, hear). Russia had nothing to fear from either Austria or Prussia (Hear, hear); she was, therefore, at liberty to send down to the Crimea and defend Sebastopol, and drive our armies, as she vainly boasted she could do, into the sea (Hear, hear). She had nothing to prevent her sending division after division—army after army (the garrison of Poland and the garrison of St. Petersburg—in fact, every man whom she could manage to feed at so distant a place (Hear, hear). She had no danger on her frontier to prevent her reinforcing the Crimean army, and replacing with new levies the losses she had sustained in battle (Hear, hear). I say, therefore, that our army has not conducted what is commonly called a siege—that it has not conquered what is properly called a garrison—but that we have been fighting in the Crimea a battle against the whole military resources of Russia, the armies of Russia being intrenched in a position strong beyond measure by nature, strengthened by all the resources of art and all the contrivances of skill and science, and that in that twelve months' struggle deeds of valour have been performed by our troops—by the British and French troops—deeds of heroism which will live to the memory of the latest posterity, and which will do immortal honour to the people of the two countries (Loud cheers). It is, gentlemen, the fashion with many to say that war is the greatest of all calamities. Now, war undoubtedly is a great calamity, but there are evils greater than war. There are the evils which spring from the success of grasping ambition, from triumphant violence, and from wrong and misrule over men. In all times, in all ages, and in all countries, those nations, which have possessed the qualities which elicit love to the human nature, have felt that these evils were evils greater than war, and they have been prepared to encounter the calamities of war, however great they may be, rather than submit to the still greater evils which I have just pointed out to you. And so it is with the people of England now. So it is with our noble neighbours the people of France; and I believe that if the nations of the Continent were to determine the course which they were to pursue simply according to their own sentiments and feelings, there are countries which are now resting in an inglorious neutrality that would join the Alliance, and do honour to them and the cause. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, every war is, no doubt, a calamity; but the course of the present war has brought its evils as little home to the people of this country as was possible, consistently with the nature of things. Our enemy has seen his arsenals in the Baltic flaming and blazing to the sky (Hear, hear). Our enemy has seen that great fleet, nearly twenty-eight or thirty sail of the line, for which the revenues of the country were squandered, and for which crews were consecrated, and, to make those

crews efficient, they were taught during the icy rigours of winter to mount fictitious masts, erected in their barrack-yard, and to imagine they were climbing up the rigging of the fleet (a la-gh); they have seen that fleet conveyed to ignominious safety in its harbour and in its docks, not daring to face the Allied squadrons, which, allow me to say, never were superior in numbers to the Russians, however superior in other respects on which victory depends (Cheers). They have had the mortification of seeing that all that expenditure and trouble was fruitless when the moment came in which a fleet might ever be useful. They have seen the Baltic locked up, and abandoned, during that state of things. They have had their commerce crippled and greatly reduced. In the Black Sea they have seen a fleet which not long ago proudly swaggered over the waves of the Euxine, and whose most glorious achievement was the barbarous outrage of Sinope (ironical cheers). They have seen that fleet, not captured in an open battle, or yielding after a brave resistance to a superior force of antagonists, but sinking under the hand of its own commanders, and leaving nothing but their pennants standing out of the water as marks of the degradation to which they have been subject (Cheers). They have seen this great arsenal of which they were so proud, but of which they were so chary that no paying stranger was ever allowed to enter its walls, so that the only Englishman that has ever gotten an account of it was compelled to flat his way within its gates disguised as a peasant and covered over in a cart full of hay (a laugh)—they have seen, I say, this great arsenal, which they so studiously kept from the eyes of jealous strangers, exposed, not to the eyes, but to the possession, of an enemy, after having vainly endeavoured for twelve months to defend it (Cheers). Gentlemen, we have no doubt, in many respects, felt the unavoidable pressure of war; but those wild raging fires that have lit the arsenal of Russia have reduced themselves simply to those of the extinguished lights which accompany the evening rejoicings of a town, and the only noise of cannon which has echoed in our ears has not been the cannon that has shaken the walls of Sebastopol, but those occasional harmless discharges which are the tokens of national rejoicing (Cheers and laughter). Wel., then, gentlemen, I trust and hope that a cause which has been so ably supported a cause which is so nobly defended must prosper in the end as it has prospered in the beginning; and I may say there is hardly an instance in history of an army which, in a single campaign—for it is only, so far as we are concerned, a single campaign has been attended with such great and important results We are presenting to the world one of the noblest spectacles which it is possible for nations to exhibit (Cheers). Here are the two greatest nations of the world—I say it without vanity and without exaggeration, but without one particle of diminution—I say the English and French nations, which stand at the head of everything that dignifies human nature (Cheers), are presenting to the world the noblest possible spectacle of two great people casting into the shade of oblivion all their former jealousies, rivalships, and extinct animosities, uniting for a purpose generous, and, so far as any sordid motives are concerned, entirely disinterested—looking for no trumpery profit or gain, territorial or otherwise, for themselves; but seeking simply to establish for themselves the liberties of the world in which they are so deeply interested on a solid and permanent foundation, making vast sacrifices, not mainly for abstract principle, but from a sound political view and consideration of things:—I say these two nations present the noblest spectacle that the history of the world has ever, up to this day, exhibited (Cheers) For we have seen great combinations made for purposes of conquest; but a combination made for a purpose like this, so honourable to the two, has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in history. And we have seen the armies of two nations, which had learned face to face in the battle-field to hate each other with respect, fighting side by side, and knowing more intimately the qualities of each; and we have seen them change their feelings, and convert what was formerly respect into enthusiastic admiration (Loud cheers). Well, then, gentlemen, I say ill would it become any man in the situation which I have the honour to hold (Cheers) to talk of the future and to advert to prospective measures; but this I think I am well warranted in saying—viewing the manly and unflinching spirit which animates the people of this country—viewing the generous support which Parliament has given to the Government in every measure connected with the prosecution of the war—viewing the perfect good faith and undeviating constancy of purpose which animates our great ally the Emperor of the French (cheers)—viewing the sympathy which our cause excites among the people of every free country in the world, even in places where mistaken views of interests, as, I think, lead their Governments to a different course—viewing also the justice of our cause, which entitles us to look for the protection of Providence on our exertions:—I say, viewing all these things, I am confident we may look to such a result of the contest in which we are engaged as may place the future liberties of Europe—as may place the interests—the main and permanent interests of the countries which are now allied—upon a sure, stable, and lasting foundation (Loud cheers). Gentlemen, I beg again to thank you for the great honour you have done me in the reception which we have this day received, and I assure you that such testimonies coming from you, however they may belong mainly to the great event which we are called on to celebrate, I cannot refuse to accept as in some degree evincing friendly and kindly sentiments towards my lady and myself; and I again cordially thank you for your respect, and I beg to wish al. prosperity both to yourselves and the town of Romsey (Loud and prolonged cheering).

Dr. Beddome then proposed three cheers for Lady Palmerston, which were heartily given, and her Ladyship gracefully bowed her acknowledgments Three cheers were also given for his Lordship; and, on the motion of the rev the Vicar, the proceedings concluded with three cheers for the Queen.

In the evening his Lordship entertained the Mayor and the members of the Town Council at dinner, at his seat at Broadlands. A number of the principal inhabitants dined together on the occasion at the White Horse, and in the evening the town was illuminated.

REDAN MASSEY.—A YOUNG HERO.—The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light Division.—"Sebastopol, Sept. 18.—By the way, I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and, depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from a wounded sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and night of the 8th. I allude to young Dunbam Massey, of the 19th—I believe the youngest officer of the Army. He is now known as 'Redan Massey,' for there are three of the same name in the regiment. The noble boy, in the absence of his captain, led the Grenadier Company, and was about the first man of the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword, and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till, left for nearly two hours without support, and seized by a fear of being blown up, they retired. Young Massey, borne along, endeavoured to disengage himself from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with head erect, and with a calm, proud, disdainful eye. Hundreds of shot were aimed at him, and at last, when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was of course left there. Now, listen to the noble boy's conduct all around him. As evening came on the Russians crept out of the Redan and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness and in some cases giving water. Men, with heads shot, frequently raised themselves to see the body of young Massey. One fellow took away his haversack. Sometimes he feigned death. At other times the pain of his wound would not permit him. A Russian officer, with a drawn sword, came to him and endeavoured to disengage the sword, which the young hero still grasped. Seeing that resistance was in vain he gave it up. Russian amidst gently and compassionately on him, fascinated, probably, by his youth, and by his bold, unfaltering glance which met his. When the works of the Redan were blown up in the night by the retreating Russians the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeing him, as he was about to be returned as "killed" or "missing." "Dangerously wounded" was substituted, but he is now doing well."

A BRICK OF A BARON.—The following epistle is copied from the columns of the *Hobart Town Courier*, addressed to the editor of that journal:—"Gentleman,—As G— made me, I feel ai. n a heap, having just read the letter in your journal of to-day, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and written by one who signs himself an 'Irish American Colt.' The Lord preserve us! Some one has replied to the same in the most praiseworthy manner. I can't talk; but, whoever the Colt is, big or little, old or young, I'll fight him, anyhow, anywhere, or anyone that will take his part. Before I do so, to show I am in earnest, I subscribe to the Patriotic Fund the amount of the inclosed cheque (£20). The small amount you will please to hand over to W G. Kilston, Esq., treasurer; and I sincerely hope the brute I want to see will make his appearance as soon as possible, or I will wait upon him in Sydney if he is afraid of treating this despicable figure in Hobart-town.—Yours respectfully, F. OLDHAM, Hobart-town." All honour to the manly, honest soul of Peter Oldham! Who shall say that chivalry is extinct? May heaven bring the quarrel to a speedy issue—and God defend the right!

A robbery of great audacity was perpetrated the other night at the French Exhibition. A handsome meerschaum pipe, artistically carved, and which had been purchased by the Emperor, was removed from under the glass globe in which it had been placed.

When the King of Prussia passed through a small town near Coeln, the clergy presented to his Majesty a glass of fine wine, with the observation, "The sentiments of the inhabitants around here are as pure as the wine in this glass." The King thanked the clergyman, and raising up the glass to the light to admire the fine colour of the wine, added, "I must suppose that it is not of the vintage of 1848."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EXERCISE, Lynn Club.—If we understand the point at issue, it may be expressed thus:—In a Game by Consultation, both parties being in the same room, Black play a Rook to King's Bishop's third, but by mistake announce the move to their opponents, as Rook to Queen's Bishop's third, where, there being already a Pawn standing on that square, it could not go. White thereupon contend that they can compel Black to move their Rook or else play the Rook to some other square, that being the penalty appointed for a false move. The question asked is, Can White legally inflict such penalty? *We are clearly of opinion that White are not justified in exacting any penalty.* The rule to cite which the original rules do not touch, they provide for a *bygone* minute, but not for a *bygone league*; and until we have some regulations framed for correcting games by consultation, faulty of this description must go unpunished. [We see that which may be proper course, the players must special rules for themselves before playing

SIDNEY. 1. The Rev. Mr. Lowesby was not, we apprehend, the inventor of the Indian Problem; but he had some land, undoubtedly in adapting it to the European mode of play

C. R., Glossopread, Sheffield.—The Lyceum Institution no longer exists. Apply to Mr. W. Short, of the Athenæum

P. Y. R.—You will find precisely the same position occurs in the "Rook's Pawn Gambit." See p. 399 of the "Handbook," where the best mode of play is shown.

MALTA.—A player who touches one of his men when it is his turn to play, is bound to move it, unless, at the moment of touching it, he says, "*J'adoube*" (I adjust, or arrange), or words to that effect.

WATCHING.—Yes, are mistaken. Look at it once more

C. B. It would be better, perhaps, to retain them in hand a few weeks for repeated examination, before sending it to us

J. B.—Nothing ham—No. You have failed in both instances.

R. DE R.—A reply was despatched by post

ZETA.—The principle of the mate in the Indian Problem is now familiar to this country; but if ten years ago, when it first appeared here, you had solved it in less than ten minutes, you would have done what nobody else in England did, or perhaps could. As to No. 606, which you say is no Problem at all, we shall be glad to see the Solution you propose in three moves

F. S., Lisbon.—Mate cannot possibly be effected in Problem 603 in the way you suggest. for it is obvious that Black for his second move may capture the Q Kt Pawn, followed by Kt takes Kt and rescue. We must take this opportunity of protesting against our being subjected to heavy postage for communications of this nature. Surely, the least a correspondent can do who writes for information upon any point is to pay his letters

B. and S., Westminster.—In the Position stipulated, Black cannot take the Pawn, although, if the Pawn were not between his King and the Rook he would be in check.

W. C. C., Streatham.—They shall have due attention

B. H., Chatham.—The defence is somewhat feeble and irregular, but the game is not a bad one altogether, and we may perhaps find a corner for it one of these days

ARSACE.—1. The title of the new Chess Magazine is not yet. we believe determined on. 2. The Editor of the Vienna Chess periodical is Herr Falkner 3. The first series of "The Palamede" was conducted by La Bourdonnais—the latter part by St Amant

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 606, by Messrs. Bridges, C.M., A. T., Maxstoke, P. D., Geordie, Albert, Sulky, M. P., Dereven, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO 607, by Omega, P. P., Tackle, Albert, B. N. S., Argus, Philip, J. B. T., Box and Cox, Radley, Felix, Lucan, W. H. K., Dots, F. G., W. P., H. M., Dorchester, Gregory, F. T. S., Roberts, Smudge, are correct

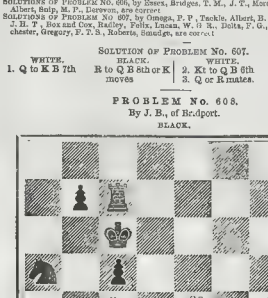
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 607.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 7th	R to Q B 8th or K moves	2. Kt to Q B 6th 3. Q or R mates.	Any move

PROBLEM No. 608.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A CHESS SKETCH.

Our sketch is translated from an entertaining little book published some seasons back in Leipsic, and called the "Schach Almanach." The Pastor of a village named Rollendorf establishes among the simple-minded peasantry a Chess-club, which, in the course of time, is honoured by a visit from a neighbouring Baron—an estimable man enough, but overweeningly conceited as to his skill at Chess. He makes terrible havoc among the untutored and unpractised villagers, beating them all right and left, and overwhelming the humble fraternity with consternation and dismay. It happens opportunely, however, just prior to the great man's departure from Rollendorf, that a young native of the village, who has been many years absent, and is now settled as a Musical Director at Venice, makes his appearance, and hears of the humiliating defeat of his ancient comrades. He makes himself known to the Pastor only, and, having during his travels picked up some knowledge of Chess, determines at all risk to encounter the formidable Baron. They are accordingly introduced, and the Baron, conceiving him to be one of the members of the village club, prepares himself for another easy victory. They cast lots for the move; the Viennese gains it, and forthwith begins his game thus:—

WHITE (the Viennese).	BLACK (the Baron).
1. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	

Whereupon the Baron smiled significantly and played—

1.	P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	

At this move the Baron broke out, "My good young friend, what on earth are you going to do with those two Knights? Don't you see they must be attacked and driven back? and then your game will be lost before you dream of it. You should always play forward your Pawns first. There"—

2.	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to Q 5th	

"I though," said the young man, very modestly, "I thought I should have time to play them afterwards." The game goes on.

5. P to Q 4th	
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	

"Ah, that's all very good," remarked the Baron, "if you could support the Pawn, but you will never be able to do so, as you'll soon discover, for your two Knights are in the way."

4.	Q Kt to K 2nd
5. P to K 4th	P to K B 4th

Baron: "That, again, is a very bad move. Don't you perceive you must now either exchange pieces or retreat? Do which you will, my game becomes developed to the disadvantage of yours"

6.	P to K B 3rd
7. Q B to K R 4th	

Baron: "Oh! If you play there, the Bishop's gone. You had better take back that move, my friend."

Viennese: "Thanks, Sir, but I never retract a move once made."

Baron: "As you please. It sounds well, though it savours a little of pride to say 'I never take back a move.' There then."

7.	P to K Kt 4th
8. K Kt takes K P	

Baron (after looking intentively at the position for some time): "Well that is the oddest piece of luck. Would you believe it? If I were now to take your Bishop I should absolutely be mated—mated, Sir, in three moves. I must take off the Kt."

8.	Q P takes Kt

Viennese: "Yes, if you had taken the Bishop, then the check of the Queen would have been obviously fatal."

Baron: "Egad, Sir, you don't play so badly as I thought you did. But I can't at all see how you can save the game after the loss of your Knight.'

Viennese: "At any rate, I shall say 'check.'"

9. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
10. Q B takes K Kt P	B to K Kt 2nd
11. K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
12. Q B to K 3rd	

Baron: "Back, Sir; further back with that Bishop."

12.	P to K B 5th
13 B takes K B P	

Baron: "Eh! what, another piece! Who ever saw a player fling away his men in this fashion? I shall take it of course."

13.	P takes B
14. P to K 5th (ch)	

Baron (after grave consideration): "Remarkable, indeed! you certainly have unaccountable luck. Do you know that if I were goose enough to take this Pawn with my Bishop, you could win my Queen. Fact I assure you. Look here: you would first give me check with your Kt, compelling me to capture your Queen's Pawn, and then you would play your Rook to Q square, giving check. Do you see? Fortunately, however, I can go with my King to Q B 4th, and escape all further danger. There, Sir"—

14.	K to Q B 4th
15. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	K takes B
16. Q to K 2nd (ch)	

Here the great man pondered long, and seemed a little discomposed. At length, with affected gaiety, he looked up, and said, "You don't, I hope, delude yourself with the notion that you are going to mate me. Why, bless you, I can move my King to Rook's 4th, or even take the Knight, without any danger. If you will give away all your men, the attack must come to an end shortly. I shall take the Knight, *coute qui coute.*"

16.	K takes Kt
17 Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q R 4th
18 P to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q R 5th
19. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Q R 4th

20. P to Q R 4th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
21. P to Q R 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
22. P to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Q R 3rd
23. P to Q R 7th	Mate!

Baron: "Ha! ha! Amusing enough. Your game went swimmingly. He played itself; I might have saved it easily, if, instead of taking the Kt, I merely moved my King; I intended to do so, indeed, in the first instance."

Viennese: "I beg pardon, Baron, but I thought when I examined the position at that time it appeared as if you would have been mated in fewer moves if you had not taken the Kt. Shall we put up the men and play out the game from that point?"

Baron: "No, no; I'll have no more of it. I'm heartily glad its over. I've played too many games to-day, and have got a terrible headache."

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—The reopening of this theatre with a new drama by a living author, an Englishman, and lavishly illustrated with stage accessories, is an event of no ordinary importance. Spectacle, it was lately remarked by a *Quarterly* reviewer, is significant of dramatic decline; the critic giving for his example the fact of the spectacular adjuncts with which Dryden's plays were once produced. Now, Dryden was, at least, the best poet of his day, and benefited by the scenic decoration. In our day, this prodigal display of accessories has been reserved for revivals, and the living dramatist has seldom been regarded. The expense of the spectacle seems to have precluded the notion of any extra cost for the drama, and the risk attending a new production, in addition to such extravagant outlay, has hitherto proved too formidable a difficulty to be voluntarily encountered. We can readily conceive that spectacle, under such circumstances, may discourage by superseding the display of original genius; but, in the case quoted by the critic in question, the help thus rendered to a living poet must operate as a stimulus to dramatic creation. Mr. E. T. Smith has brought back the custom of the stage in Dryden's time, by producing a new and original piece, on which he has had the courage to exhaust all the resources of pictorial and archæological illustration. This fortunate play is on an Egyptian subject, and is called "Nitocris,"—its author is the veteran, Mr. E. Fitzball; and it was acted on Monday last to an overcrowded house.

"Nitocris" is a name by Herodotus and Manetho historically connected with the completion of the third pyramid; and hieroglyphically attested for that of a queen right powerful, who married either an Egyptian or an Athenian husband—in either case a slave—with whom she became desperately enamoured. In the drama, he is a young and noble chieftain, whom *Mesphira*, King of Egypt (Mr. E. F. Edgar), had conquered and taken captive Out of the love of *Nitocris*, sister of Mesphira (Miss Glyn) for this daring youth, arise what, in the author's programme, are called "mutual and antagonistical jealousies, love, ambition, and implacable revenge;"—nor is it expedient to set out the story more in detail. The treatment of the story is so simple as to merit the name of classical, and in each instance works itself into a final tableau for the curtain to fall upon. Of such tableaux there are five, all most effectively contrived. But the third is the greatest. *Tkirak* (Mr. Sullivan), the captive lover, resorts to a desperate mode of destroying the perfidious Ministers of the Queen;—no less than causing an overflow of the Nile into the crypts of Memnon, wherein all had been partaking of "the feast of Amity." This great scene, which has the authority of Herodotus for its accuracy, was further illustrated by the "ladies of the corps de ballet," who, under the direction of Miss Rosina Wright, executed the "Egyptian pas," with a quaintness and grace so well mingled, that universal applause was extorted. We have also here to accord to Mr. Kerr due credit for the invention of a new electric tinted light, which gave to the bodies suffering from the overflow a very picturesque appearance. Next came the most desert, the great pyramid by starlight, and spectral visions of the King and a dancing bull, whose "words are things." The temple of Karnak, both externally and internally, is then presented for the final tableau, in which is set forth the triumphal return of Egyptian forces from the battle; *Nitocris* and her wedded *Tkirak* being victorious. These two characters were well performed by Miss Glyn and Mr. Barry Sullivan, though the weight of the performance fell on the latter. The character of the Queen is indeed underwritten, such opportunities are given to the tragic actress to display either her force or her finesse; but she looked magnificently. Mr. Stuart was also powerful in the part of *Amenophis* the Monarch's premier, who leads the opposition to the hero.

The liberality of the manager in bestowing this large expenditure on a new and original drama merits the warmest commendation, and we hoped would have met with public encouragement. The scenery, which is both gorgeous and accurate, has been painted by Messrs. Cuthbert, Nicholls, Cooper, Gordon, and Aglio; to the celebrated Dykwyk we are indebted for the colossal idols and other Egyptian peculiarities, as well as for the costumes; and to Madame Louise for the very characteristic dances. Altogether the mounting was remarkably complete, and, indeed, has not been excelled by any previous exhibitions.

Some dispute after the performance arose with the gallery about the programme. Two bills of the piece had been published—one describing it as in six tableaux, and the other in five. In the first a grand coronation procession was sung, danced for the fourth act; but, after a private rehearsal on Friday, the design was abandoned, and the procession deferred to the end, thus making it to succeed, instead of preceding, the victory, as also to form the fifth act. In this manner all was done that was originally announced, though in a different place: it was hard to convince the gods, however, of the fact. Mr. Smith, Mr. Roxby, and Mr. C. Mathews had successively to explain; but it was evident they were not satisfied. A ballet divertissement concluded the evening's entertainment, which the eye was at once richly regaled. In his future efforts, Mr. Smith will probably engage a better poet; in his management we remark a gradual improvement—such as would be made by a man who, commencing a grand speculation under adverse circumstances, and with insufficient experience, has to work his way through difficulties, at first obscurely, but gaining light as he proceeds. It is evident that the public like to see such endeavours made by one of themselves, and are anxious to crown it with triumph. Wishing to do well, and daily gaining knowledge at the conclusion of each doing, Mr. Smith will doubtless yet advance; and, however incomplete his success on this occasion, we may reasonably expect that it will lead to something more perfect on another.

ROSSINI'S ATTITUDE.—The Théâtre Italien, *Paris*, has opened with the "Moise" of Rossini. The Grand Opera repeats also the same work. The managers of the rival houses have each pressed the great composer to assist at the production of the opera, but he refused. "I beg you," he said, in reply to further solicitations, "not to compel me to leave my 'attitude.' I wish to be like Ancona."

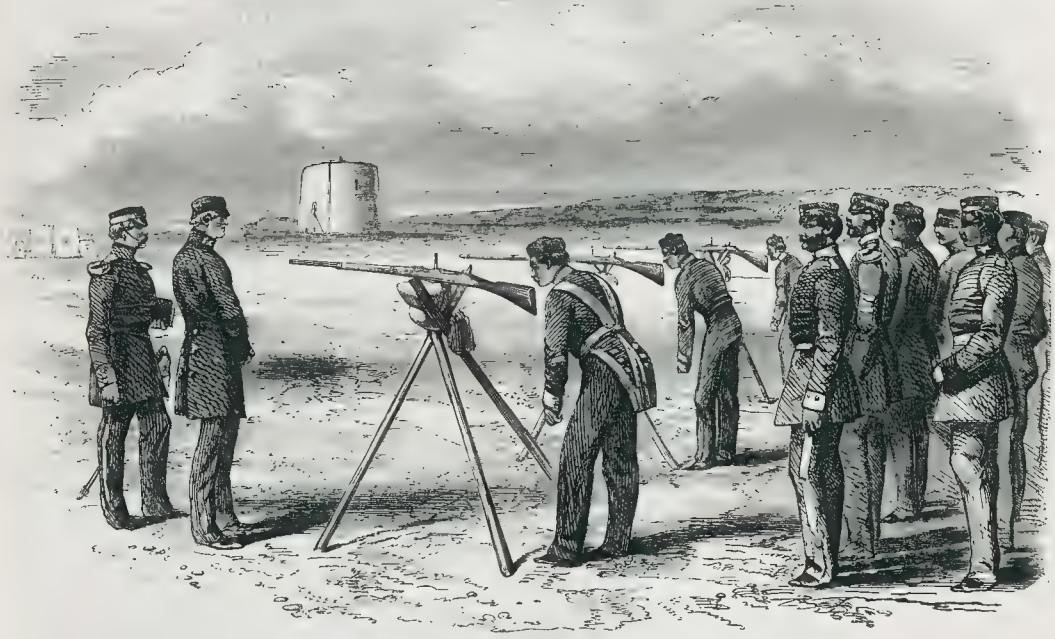
It is not uninteresting at the present moment to know the amount of the National Debt of England. On the 31st of March of the present year it was £761,845,813; the amount of interest payable on which was £23,587,306.

The *Calliance*, with upwards of 300 Government emigrants for Melbourne, and the *Mornpitre*, with upwards of 300 Government emigrants for New South Wales, left Southampton for their respective destinations on Saturday.

The Secretary of the Municipality of Alvolo, in Ticino, died so suddenly that it was impossible to administer to him the sacraments of the dying. The Curé refused to bury the deceased, and the Bishop on appeal, approved his resolution. Upon this the syndic of the place called out the National Guard, and with it proceeded to bury his colleague without the ceremonies of the Church.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, of the 28th ult., publishes a great number of promotions made in the army by an order of the day, dated Sept. 8. The list includes two Major-Generals raised to the grade of Lieutenant-Generals, and fifty-one Colonels named Major-Generals.

A number of masons have left Lyons for Sebastopol, and some dozens of carpenters are to leave in a day or two. They are to receive 5f. a day and rations, and are to be engaged in the reconstruction and repairs of the buildings there.



HYTHE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.—AIMING DRILL.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

The School of Musketry has been established in the barracks formerly occupied by the Royal Staff Corps at Hythe, Kent; this place, owing to the great extent of level beach, being well adapted for the purposes of the establishment. It was formed by Lord Hardinge in June 1853, but its operations were not in force till the spring of 1854. The object, or design, of the School of Musketry is not to teach the whole army, or any particular regiment thereof, to shoot, but to train officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors of musketry for the several regiments and battalions on a system which will not only ensure uniformity but a maximum efficiency in the use of the rifle with which the troops are now armed in the least time and with the least expenditure of ammunition. This system is divided into two parts, viz., *Drill* and *Practice*; in the former are included—instruction in the theory of musketry; aiming, position, and judging distance drills, cleaning arms, and the manufacture of cartridges; and in the latter, target and judging distance practices. In target practice are embraced—firing singly or individually at every distance of 50 yards; from 100 to 900 yards in classes formed according to merit; firing in platoon by file and volleys, and in extended order as skirmishers, in which practice the proficiency in judging distance, and knowledge of the elevation necessary for said distance are brought into operation.

Before any soldier is allowed to fire, it is insisted on that he shall be exercised in the drills before mentioned, except the manufacture of cartridges; a brief detail of their object may not, therefore, be uninteresting, the views having a reference thereto.

Instruction in Theory.—Under this head the soldier is taught the causes which prevent the projectile discharged from a musket proceeding in the direction of a straight line, and is made to understand that its course describes a curve. The object and use of this knowledge to the soldier is to give him an idea of the error he may make in estimating his distance when firing at an object without at all affecting his fire, as also to give him such confidence, should he be required to cover an advance to a rising ground, as to enable him to fire from the rear over the heads of the body advancing, till it was within a moderate distance from the point of attack; he is likewise made to understand by familiar illustration the necessity of holding his sight upright in aiming at an object, to ensure its being hit; as also the external influences which affect the flight of the bullet, and the means of overcoming them.

Aiming Drill.—Here the soldier is taught the principle of aligning the fore and back sight of his rifle on an object at every distance of 50 yards from 100 yards to 900 yards. A double object is gained in thus causing the soldier to aim at these several distances, for the instructor is not only enabled to point out and correct any error that is manifested in each man's aim, and to discover if there is any defect in his vision, but the soldier, while aiming, receives a true impression of the actual distance the object aimed at is from him. The manner of conducting this drill is as follows:—From eight to ten men are assembled at a tripod rest which consists of three poles six feet long, tied near the top with a bag sand laid on it, to rest the rifle on. Every man in turn is called upon to aim; after each man has done so, he steps to the rear, when the instructor comes forward and examines the same, should he discover any fault, he calls the next man to the front to inspect and repeat what he can see wrong, in order that he may avoid the like error when taking aim himself; the fault is at once corrected by the individual whose aim it is.

Position Drill.—In this exercise the soldier is taught and practised in that position standing and kneeling, which will ensure the greatest steadiness in maintaining his aim while discharging his rifle; this drill is of paramount importance, for with it a man may be taught to become a good marksman without ever firing a shot, and it in a great measure compensates for the limited allowance of ammunition at present authorised for practice; the instructor is here enabled to ascertain if the soldier can aim from the shoulder with the fixed elevation for the several distances, as also if he can maintain his aim while pulling his trigger—on which hinges, to a very great extent, the certainty of hitting his mark; the kneeling position, as now taught, is one which ensures great steadiness. The body is rested on the right foot, which is drawn in under it and perpendicular; and the left elbow is brought well forward over the left knee which is kept upright, thus affording a firm rest to resist the recoil.

Judging Distance Drill.—In this exercise the soldiers are called upon to make observation on men placed at known distances of 50 yards apart, from 50 to 600 yards; their attention is first directed to the distance

HYTHE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.—POSITION KNEELING AND STANDING, WHEN FIRING.

HYTHE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.—JUDGING DISTANCE DRILL.

itself, and then to the appearance of each man at the several distances under varied aspects; having been thus practised for some time, they are afterwards required to estimate the distance from men placed at unknown distances. Each man's answer is registered, which is given in a low tone of voice, to prevent it at all influencing the judgment of his comrade. When all have given their answer they proceed to ascertain the distance by pacing towards the object in a body. The correct distance, however, is decided by actual measurement with a chain (which follows immediately in rear of the party), and is proclaimed aloud by the Instructor, when each answer receives its valuation in the register according to a fixed rule. On the proficiency in this exercise depends the important results looked for, and which are capable of being developed in rifle shooting; and it may be remarked that with practice the majority of men may be made to judge distance with sufficient accuracy to ensure efficient firing.

Cleaning Arms.—Under this head the soldier is taught the names and use of the different parts of the lock and rifle, its general management, and the method of keeping it clean and always in good condition.

The importance of these drills is established beyond a doubt as to the result that can be expected therefrom, for from the documents recording the shooting of men who have been trained thereby, and of men who have fired without any training, the contrast is so marked that one man trained is equal in efficiency to six men untrained.

THE CAMP COOKING AT ALDERSHOTT.

In this novelty we have the satisfaction to record a saving in the public expenditure combined with improved health and comfort to our gallant troops—for such is the result of this new system of cooking which has

CAPT. GRANT'S NEW METHOD OF COOKING IN THE OPEN FIELD.

lately been introduced at the Aldershott Camp. The Sketch represents one of Captain Grant's permanent cooking kitchens in operation, which are constructed of corrugated iron; and, by a judicious application of the heat, it is found that with two small fires of 18 inches square and 6 inches deep, from 1000 to 1200 men may be cooked for with comfort and economy—although each cooking house is destined for only one regiment.

A reference to the Engraving will show that the two fireplaces are constructed about twenty-five feet distant from each other, connected by a horizontal brick flue, in the centre of which is the chimney with dampers and balance-weights attached to regulate the draught upon which the economy of fuel depends; the fireplaces and tops of the flues are covered with a series of cast-iron plates having centre holes to receive the cooking-kettles, which, with their steamers attached, are dropped about half-way into the flues and supported by iron rings riveted to the kettles, forming a sort of flange. The fires are also supplied with a current of air by channels under the pavement, which, in addition to the ventilation in the fire doors, creates so powerful a draught that any description of fuel will burn well. Provision is also made for baking by means of cast-iron pots placed over the holes used for the ordinary cooking-kettles. Half a pound of coal per man a day is found to be sufficient to cook for any number of troops—the cost being one halfpenny per man a week. This system of cooking is worth the consideration of all persons who may have the direction or management of large establishments.

The smaller Engraving represents the system of cooking in the open field, by cutting a trench about a foot square, and covering it with a series of small iron plates, into which the ordinary camp-kettles are dropped through holes made to receive them. The chimney is made with square pieces of turf, having a centre hole cut in them, and piled about 3 feet high. A fire is made at the other end of the trench; and by this simple contrivance the cooking is easily carried on. The soil at Aldershott being of so sandy a nature, these cooking trenches require to be lined with brick, and draining-tiles substituted for the turf chimneys; but in ordinary soils this would not be necessary.

THE DOCKS OF SEBASTOPOL.—Walking round the edge of Dockyard Creek, we soon came to the dock. We arrived suddenly among the wonders of Sebastopol, and all that we had heard of the glories of the place faded away before the magnificent reality. First of all we inspected a dock where ships of the largest size are hauled up out of the water, or launched again, by means of a cradle, placed on a tram-road. This is the work of the Englishman Upton. Then we came to the intended Government foundry, whose walls were rising to the height of ten feet, over a space of nearly twelve acres, part of this was obtained by cutting away the spur of a mountain. The remainder of the hill was upheld by a freestone wall, every stone beautifully squared and fitted, to the height of 350 feet! We had the advantage here of joining two English engineers, who had been employed for many years in Sebastopo; these became our guides, and gave us a great deal of information. We then went to see the famous docks. These consist of a series of locks, like canal locks, the upper one being twenty feet higher than the entrance lock, which is even with the level of the sea. The upper and has three locks abreast. Then comes a compartment equal in area to three, then again three more, the middle one of which is entered by three other locks from the harbour; making altogether nine chambers as it were, and the large space in the middle. These are all dry, but can be filled with water pumped into them by two steam-engines. Each chamber is 270 feet long, 60 feet wide, and contains from 26 to 37 feet of water, at pleasure. A large ship can be floated into an upper lock, all the water can then be let off, and the ship left in her cradle as dry as if on shore. The docks, with their magnificent masonry casings of gigantic granite blocks, steam-engines, and iron gates, with the aqueducts for bringing down water from the Tchernaya, cost £20,000,000 sterling. In one of the docks a steamer had been burnt; all her machinery was standing complete, but not one bit of wood remained.—*Letter from a Naval Officer.*

THE BLACK SEA.—The Isle of Serpents, or Fidonisi, the only island in the Black Sea, is a barren and naked rock, lying about twenty miles off the mouths of the Danube, almost east by west with the Sulina, the principal mouth of the river. There is on this island a lighthouse 200 English feet above the level of the sea. The light is not kept up at present. The delta of the Danube is quite flat, the landing-places have little depth of water, and the shores are not seen until, as it were, you touch them. Nature seems to have placed the Isle of Serpents in this spot to claim the mariner's gratitude. It is very desirable that the lighthouse should be illuminated before winter. Tendra, where the cruising ground (off Odessa) usually lies, is a very sandy peninsula, very little elevated, and situated to the south of Otchakoff. It appears to be formed, like all this part of the coast stretching from Cape Kinburn to Perekop, of the alluvial deposits of the Bug and the Dnieper, leaving here and there apertures, which the sea has reserved capriciously for itself. Tendra, in rounding off from the north to the south and the west, forms a vast and secure bay, the soundings of which, both inside and outside, have been frequently taken by the Allied cruisers. The two squadrons might, in case of need, find safe shelter there. The peninsula is evacuated by the Russians.—*Letter in the Moniteur.*

CAPT. GRANT'S PERMANENT COOKING-KITCHEN AT THE CAMP, ALDERSHOTT.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chunk may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

THE present column is intended as a receptacle for notices of whatever is curious, interesting, and not readily accessible, in the shape of old books, old ballads, and old tunes—illustrations of ancient manners, costume, and language—quaint epigrams and epitaphs—odd men and odd phrases—unpublished letters—disputed dates and readings—strange facts and strange fancies;—in a word, *un peu de tout* that occasionally engages the attention of the author, the antiquary, and the desultory student. But while it is appointed to be all this, we trust it will be something more. Taking advantage of the unexampled popularity of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, our endeavour will be to render this portion of it not merely a depository for *disjecta membra* such as these, but a great and general medium of correspondence between all—and these name is Legion now—who feel an interest in matters of the kind.

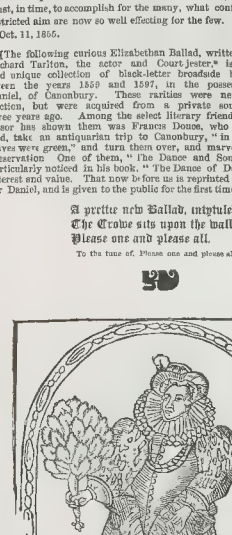
In this design, it is obvious we can advance no claim to merit on the score of originality; and we make no pretence to superiority of knowledge, or to exclusive sources of information. What we are about to attempt others are attempting likewise, and with probably quite as much zeal, and at least as much ability as we shall bring to bear. Our only 'vantage ground will be the immeasurably wider range of circulation this publication can command, and it is by this ascendancy, we trust, in time, to accomplish for the many, what contemporaries of more restricted aim are now so well effecting for the few.

Oct. 11, 1855.

[The following curious Elizabethan Ballad, written by the celebrated Richard Tarlton, the actor and Court jester,* is from an extensive and unique collection of black-letter broadside ballads, printed between the years 1559 and 1597, in the possession of Mr. George Daniel, of Canonbury. These rarities were never sold by public auction, but were acquired from a private source about twenty-three years ago. Among the select literary friends to whom the possessor has shown them was Francis Douce, who would often, we are told, take an antiquarian trip to Canonbury, "in summer days when leaves were green," and turn them over, and marvel at their wondrous preservation One of them, "The Dance and Song of Death," he has particularly noticed in his book. "The Dance of Death," as of singular interest and value. That now before us is reprinted by the permission of Mr Daniel, and is given to the public for the first time.]

A prettie new Ballad, intytuled:
The Crowe sits upon the wall,
Please one and please all.

To the tune of, Please one and please all.



Please one and please all,
Be they lyrcat be they small,
Be they little be they lowe,
So pyeth the Crowe,
a-tting upon a wal:
Please one and please all,
please one and please all.

Be they white be they black,
Have they a smock on their back,
Or a kercher on her head,
Whether they spin silke or thred,
Whatsoever they them call:
Please one and please all

The goodwife I doo meane,
Be she fat or be she leane,
Whatsoever that she be,
That she Crowe taide me,
sitting uppon a wal:
please one and please al.

Be they shrtteh be they gay,
Love they worke or love they play,
Whatsoever he theyre cheere,
Drinke they ale or drinke they beere,
Whether it be strong or small:
please one and please all

If the goodwife speake aloft,
Sea that you then speake soft,
Whether it be good or ill,
Let her doo what she will:
and to keepe yourself from a-all.
please one and please al

Be they sower he they sweete,
Be they shrewish be they meeke,
Weare they silke or cloth so good
Velvet bonnet or frenel-hood,
upon her head a-top or all
please one and please al

If the goodwife be displeased
All the whole house is dismaied,
And therefore by my will,
To please her learne the skill,
Least that she should shewise brall:
please one and please all

Be they halt be they lame,
Be she Lady be she dame
If that she doo weare a pa-ne,
Keepe she taverne or keepe she I-ne,
I her bulke he a-e-a
please one and plea-e a.

If that you bid her doo ought,
If that she doo it not,
And though that you be her goodman,
You-e not-hing doo it then,
be-a-a-h-r or m-hah-
please one and please all

Be they wanton be they wilde,
Be they gentle be they milde:
Be shee white be shee browne,
Doth shee skould or doth she frowne,
Let her doo what she shall:
please one and please all.

Be she coy be she proud,
Speake she soft or speake she loud,
Be she sumple be she faunt,
Doth she trip or doeth she taunt,
the Crowe sits upon the wall:
please one and please all.

Is she huswife is she none,
Doeth she drudge doeth she grone,
Is she nimble is she quicke,
Is she short is she thicke,
Let her be what she shall:
please one and please all.

Be she cruel be she curst,
Come she late [and come she first,
Be they young be they olde,
Doo they smile doo they scold,
though they doo nought at all:
please one and please all.

Though it be some Crowes gaise,
Ofteatimes to tell lyes,
Yet the Crowes words dooth try,
That her tale is no lye,
For that it is and ever shall
please one and please all.

Please one and please all,
Be they great be they small,
Be they little be they lowe,
So pipeth the Crowe,
sitting upon a wal:
please one and please all,
please one and please all.

FINIS. R T

Imprinted at London for Henry Kirkham, dwelling a. the little North doore of Paules, at t. sygne of the hooke I or.

The above Cut, like one of those picturesque adornments of the Catnach lyrics, served no doubt to illustrate a very extensive category of ballads. It might originally have been intended to represent the Queen herself, as it bears a more than accidental resemblance to her portraits; or, it might have been meant to depict my lady *Light of Love*. In an anonymous work called "The Glasse of Man's Folie," 1615, 4to, the author tells us, "There be wealthy housewives, and good house-keepers that use no starch, but faire water; their linen is white and they looke more Christian-like in small ruffes, then *Light of Love* lookes in her great starched ruffs, looke she never so hie, with eye-lids awrye."

QUERIES.

This department of our paper is so well adapted for a channel of communication between those who take an interest in the subjects of which it professes to treat, that we have made no scruple of inserting inquiries upon such matters. We shall, indeed, set an example in this respect, by soliciting information upon a few topics, respecting which we are for the moment at fault. To begin:—

1. BUTON has an allusion to some port in the Euxine which was anciently understood to possess the singular property of rendering every one who entered it demented There is a port, we al. know, in that sea which, only a few months since, appeared to have the same unhappy quality: but can any of our readers enlighten us on the subject of that particular bay to which our quaint old friend refers?

2. In a MS. diary of the latter part of Elizabeth and beginning of James I., *Harl.* 6353, we meet with the follow.ng epigram:—

The radiant splendour of Tom Horton's nose
Amates ye ruby and puts downe the rose.
Has I a jewel of soe rich an hewe,
I wo.ld present it to some monarch's viewe
Sa.) be ought not to weare such gems as these,
Therefore our Prince should have Tom Horton's nose

Query, Who was TOM HORTON, and to what Prince is the a.ason made?

3. WAS SHAKSPEARE EVER IN SCOTLAND?—Has it happened to any of our numerous readers either to have seen or to have heard of a play "enacted at Scone, before his Majesty King James VI.," and printed, it is believed, at Perth, in which, and as having personated one of the *dramatis personæ*, stands the name of Will Shakspeare? Such a play, we are assured by a gentleman in whose veracity and memory we rely, was shown to him in his student days by Mr. James Christie, mathematical teacher, Edinburgh, as a great curiosity; and our informant remarks, "I remember when our having commented together on the interest of the fact that Shakspeare must have stood on Dunsinane Hill, and looked towards Birnam Wood. The play was, I think, in the ordinary quarto shape of the period. Mr. Christie left Edinburgh somewhere either shortly before, or in the course of, 1820. I myself visited him in London, I think in that year, at a tavern called the Edinburgh Castle, in the Strand He can hardly be alive now, for he was then a man of fifty years of age." Perhaps some one under whose eye this notice may fal. was acquainted with Mr. Christie, and may know what became of his books

4. IN BEN JONSON'S play, "The New Inn," Gifford's edition, vol. v., p. 388, we find this passage:—

"—— made the Drive barcheaded n. the rain,
That she might be mistaken for a Countess.

Can any reader inform us whether (as this extract implies) it was the custom of people of rank in the seventeenth century to be driven by a bare-scooned coachman?

CURIOUS EXTRACTS

ANTIPATHY OF FLIES TO A MAGNET.—Southey quotes the following from *Voight's Journal*:—"A person having an artificia. magnet suspended from the wall of his study, with a piece of iron adhering to it, remarked for several years that the flies in the room, though they frequently placed themselves on iron articles, never settled on the artificia. magnet, and even that if they approached it, they in a moment again removed from it to some distance.'

THE SKIN OF RED HERRING SAID TO PREVENT BEER FROM FROTHING. In Nashe's "Lenten Stuff," *Harl. Misc.*, vol. ii., p. 281, he says:—"There is plain witchcraft in his skin, which is a secret that all tasters w.l curse me for blabbing: for do but rub a cann or quart-pot round about the mouth with it, et the cunningest lick-spiggot swill he head out, the beer shall never foam or froth in the cup, whereby to deceive men of their measure, but be as settled as if it stood all night."

A HINT TO THE ORDNANCE.—OUR ancestors in very early times knew nothing of 13-inch mortars and monster Nasmyth guns; but what they lacked in science they sometimes made up by ingenuity. In "Ellis's Specimens of English Metrical Romances" (vol. ii., pp. 2.2, 223) there is a romance of Richard Cœur de Lion, from which we learn that he took *fourteen ship-loads of bee-hives with him!* which, when he had need sure, he threw from a mangonel into the town. The Saracens were dreadfully annoyed by this novel mode of warfare, and said:—

King Richard was full fell,
When his fives bitten at wel.

The Editor quaintly remarks, "There must have been some inconvenience in charging a machine with such implements of offence."—Yours truly, WILL EGNES COME.

To Correspondents.—All communications having reference to this department of the paper, should be addressed, distinctly, "MEMORABILIA."

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN SYDNEY.—Ex.epting in speculations in flour, which has advanced to £40 per ton, business in Sydney remains in a stagnant state, to a degree unprecedented for some years past. Shipments of flour are expected from the United States and California, and colonial wheat of the last harvest being about to be brought into the market, it is hoped that bread (which is now 1s. the 2 lb. loaf) will be cheaper. In all branches of labour wages are considerably gone down, and still declining. Carpenters and others employed in building, who six months ago were paid 25s. to 30s. per day, can with difficulty find work at 14s. to 18s.; and as provisions of all kinds are advancing, it is feared there will be much distress amongst the operatives.—*Letter from Sydney, June 20*

PUBLIC FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Press*, writing on the 26th ult., says:—"Since the whole of the Court quitted our capital, and the Emperor accompanied the Empress to Moscow, there has been received here no news respecting events in the Crimea. Complete uncertainty and melancholy sadness prevail, and as at St. Petersburg especially that the bounds must manifest their discontent. Reviews and parades cha.acterised their warlike ardour. These have ceased, and the absence of the high functionaries, civil and military, who have followed the Emperor, leaves the ladies at liberty to manifest the difficulty in which Prussia has been placed by the war of the East. Hence their discouragement, which manifests itself openly in their words. Moreover, adding to their discontent, certain pamphlets pass more easily from hand to hand, and cherish these melancholy feelings. The discontent, it is impossible to deny, has reached the lowest classes of the population, and the peasants are now seeking to escape the conscription. This is not al.. A practice which has been rare in the Russian army is extending itself on a large scale—I mean the desertion of soldiers, which has become so marked that the Government has considered it necessary to adopt measures and apply penalties which are quite unusual against those who desert their colours."

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE SEVRES COURT.

THE way to the Panorama Building is between lines of glittering cabinet-work, from the central fountain to the opening into the great Court or hall in which the china of Sèvres, the crown diamonds, and the manufactures of the Gobelins and Aubusson, are artistically grouped. This court, arranged in a few days, by M. de Cabrol, architect, forms one of the most remarkable effects of the Exhibition. There the contributions are all costly, all valuable, both for material and for the art employed upon it. The walls glow with tapestries from the Gobelins and Beauvais—the splendid designs from Aubusson, serving as a gorgeous background to the costly china of Sèvres; the dinner-service of Christofle, with the immense case of Imperial diamonds, rising in the centre. Most people turn, in the first instance, to the display of jewels, although it is necessary to fall in line, and follow an eager crowd through a narrow passage. These jewels belong to France. The finest is the large isolated stone in the centre, and widely known as the Regent. Readers may be reminded that it was bought by Philippe II., Duke of Orleans, during the minority of Louis XV. It weighs 136 carats and a fraction; and its value is estimated at £200,000. Valuations of the State jewels of France had been made more than once. According to that of MM Bassot and Lazare, made in obedience to an Act of March 2, 1832, the brilliants belonging to the State were 64,512 in number, and 18,751 carats and a fraction in weight. It was also calculated that they were worth 20,702,703 francs. It may be interesting to the reader to learn that many of these stones have been recently set by M. Lemonnier, and figure in the crowns of the Emperor and Empress. We believe that "the Regent" is destined to figure upon the summit of the Emperor's crown. Turning from these glittering tiaras, these nodding diamond buds, these long sparkling necklaces, we may point the reader's attention to the wonderful establishments of France, as Sèvres and the Gobelins, without at once seeing how it is that in art-manufactures France is so far before us. In France the Government makes great sacrifices to nurse the artistic genius of the people to the utmost. The people have not Schools of Design to force to pieces in futile efforts to make them self-supporting; they enjoy the advantages of gratuitous art-education, measured only by their capacity to learn. The pupil with a real vocation may rise from school to school, nor see, in the course of his studies, hopeless efforts made to carry into the national development of his art the worst instincts of rapacious commerce. Surely we should afford to have Schools of Design that did not return, in so many pence, the market value of the copy-books and pencils Surely these wondrous tapestries, these most marvellously elaborated vases, would never have seen the light, had the parents of the institutions of which they are the result, thought of husbanding twopences and spoiling the scholars! These reflections must have risen to the minds of many English visitors to the Paris Universal Exhibition as they surveyed the results of national efforts made by Continental States to rear populations of art-workmen. The national workshops and printing-office of Vienna, the Royal manufactory of ceramic wares of Saxony, the State establishments of Prussia, the Imperial printing office of France—all display results in the Exhibition, against which the isolated efforts of individual English manufacturers go for nothing. In proof of this, let the visitor compare the specimens of printing exhibited from the national printing-office of Vienna with all the printing exhibited by England. He will be convinced at once. To encourage excellence money must be spent; and money could not be more safely invested The result of such investments by Continental nations has been the monopoly of all markets dealing in articles of luxury, that is articles the chief value of which consists in the taste that pervaded it their elaboration.

We now turn to the western side of this fine Court. The dinner-service made for the Emperor by Christofle and Co. is undoubtedly the principal object of attraction in the western half of the Court. The centre-piece represents France distributing wreaths to various heroes,—to the hero of War, driving a war chariot; to that of Peace, a female figure in a chariot drawn by oxen This centre-piece is surrounded by allegorical statues of Religion, Justice, Concord, and Force. The service includes also four large vases, with figures representing the North, East, South, and West of France The candelabra have illustrations of the Sciences, the Arts, Agriculture, and Industry. MM. Giberi, Diebolt, Daumas, Caudron, Briant Brothers, Montagny, Rouillard, Demay, &c., are contributors to this service. We give the names of these men, because we hold that, in an exhibition like the present, taking place in a country where, above all others, the workman is honoured, we may imitate a custom, the observance of which would bring about the happiest results. In addition to the dinner service, M. Christofle has other points of attraction in the Palace. There are two silvered flower-baskets: one belongs to the Emperor, and has handles sculptured by Comolera, representing two swans; the other is in bronze gilt, and was made for the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture. Here may be remarked, also, a centre-piece, ornamented with groups of children in oxydised silver, illustrating the Arts, Commerce, and Industry distributing abundance under the protection of eagles. The Count de Morny has ordered this piece for the residence of the President of the Corps Legislatif. There are also to be noticed two pairs of candelabra in the style of Louis XVI, one of which has three figures after the style of Clodion; and a clock by M. Henri Bouilliet, nephew of M. Christofle.

According to the returns of the French Mint authorities, the manufactures of the French silversmiths, goldsmiths, and jewellers, consume annually gold to the value of 12,469,730 francs, and silver to the value of 14,226,204 francs; the total value being upwards of one million sterling. It is estimated that the labour employed upon these metals about equals the value of the raw material. Thus the annual value of the manufactures sent forth to the markets of the world by French goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, is upwards of two million sterling.

HERCULANEUM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE view presented of Herculaneum is taken from an entirely new point, and was suggested by Cav Bonucci, the director of the excavations in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in whose company we recently visited this interesting site. Vesuvius, which is visible in the distance, was then just beginning to pour forth its liquid fire, and report threatened these ruins, so lately disinterred, with a second entombment. Yet nearer, we see some portion of the modern city which is erected on the ashes and lava of the mountain, and effectually prevents all further excavation towards the north. Happily for modern taste and refinement there was no superstructure to the south and west of this point, and to this fact we are indebted for those wonders of art which, within the last century, have created a revolution in the domestic habits and tastes of the world The height of the modern above the old Roman city is well marked by the houses on the left, and also by the cutting in the soil around, and nothing shows more clearly the oblivion which awaits human grandeur than the fact that a city which abounded in the richest works of art should have slumbered under the soil so many centuries under so thin a crust of soil. On the right of the picture the excavations have been terminated. No other ruins are found in this direction, as at the time of the great catastrophe, the sea came up to this point, and the ground on which those gaily-frescoed vines appear (purchased for the purpose of excavation) is about to be exchanged for the yet untried ground in front. Here, it is anticipated, that treasures of art will be found; for beyond those colonnades, and under the soil, lies buried unburned clothed for

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2, Christ's-row, Mansion-house. EDW. FREDK. LEMON, Sec.

THE SEVRES COURT, IN THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 454.)

have belonged to an apartment of a very inferior character, and which held out the promise therefore of finding some valuable work of art. As it was, the only piece of furniture we observed was a bronze cooking-vessel neatly worked, and containing the maker's name on the handle.

The point from which we took the Sketch is highly interesting, not merely as presenting a new and entire view of the city, but as embracing distant objects of picturesque and historical celebrity. Beginning with the modern city, the eye sweeps round the horizon, taking in, one after the other, Vesuvius, Sorrento, and finally Capri—"cronching," as it has been well described, "like a lion at the entrance of the Bay of Naples." Its irregular outline can be just seen above the surface of the blue and sparkling waters.

H. WREFORD.

DE [illegible].—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 766.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR?

THE organ of Mr. Disraeli—though we are glad to see that it is not the organ of Lord Derby or the Protectionist party—affirms that the objects of the war are accomplished. We need not follow its reasonings on this point, but will simply ask, "What *are* the objects of the war?" It will be quite time enough to declare that they are accomplished when we know in what they consist. We need not inquire in what way Lord Aberdeen originally understood the war, or what was the limitation which Sir James Graham, or Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Sidney Herbert, or Lord John Russell would have imposed upon it; but in what sense it was and is understood by the British Parliament and people, by Napoleon III. and his gallant nation, by the Turks, by the Piedmontese, and by the universal sympathy of civilised Europe.

The outbreak of the war was long foreseen by the ablest statesmen and diplomatists of England, Germany, and France. It was not only Napoleon I.—as great a statesman and philosopher as he was a soldier—who predicted it as inevitable, unless Europe prevented it by the establishment of great constitutional States on every side of the Russian frontier; but such men as Prince Metternich in Germany, and Lord Palmerston in England, who for the last five-and-twenty years have been fully aware that, sooner or later, it would be found necessary to limit by force of arms the encroachments of Russia upon the territories of her neighbours. The ambition of Russia was no secret. The means, diplomatic, commercial, and military, domestic as well as foreign, by which the late Czar Nicholas sought to accomplish his ends, though not so obvious as they ought to have been to the people of England—a people proverbially ignorant or careless of foreign policy—were patent to all the advanced spirits of the age. The voice of warning was scarcely ever mute; but, engrossed as the nation was with its domestic politics, and its immense trade and commerce, the voice was for the most part unheeded, and those who raised it were accused of being alarmists. But our principal statesmen knew perfectly well the danger before them. When in 1853 the Czar, through the medium of Prince Menschikoff, threw off the mask, and aimed a blow against the independence of Turkey, it was universally felt both by statesmen and people that, if Russia persisted in her demands upon the Sultan's Government, it would be impossible to prevent a war. Even Lord Aberdeen knew this. He felt that such a war, if it ever broke out, would be a war of principles, a war that would not last merely for a few months, or years, or involve only two or three Powers, but that might last for a generation, and extend to the whole of Europe. For this reason he did his utmost to prevent the outburst. He endeavoured to adjourn the evil day; to procure a peace, or at the least a truce, by diplomacy, by negotiation, and by appeals to the justice, if not to the fears, of the Czar. He would at that time have been quite contented, as he himself avowed, if he could have arranged a pacification that would have lasted for twenty years. Lord Aberdeen was selfish enough not to care for posterity. What he desired was to save the men of the present day from the unutterable miseries of a European war, and to leave our children or our grandchildren, if the course of events so decreed it, to fight a still harder fight for their own independence and that of the world. For this it is now useless to reproach Lord Aberdeen or the statesmen who acted with him. Their great forbearance—though it pampered the pride of the Czar Nicholas, and taught him to believe in his own invincibility—at least proved the reluctance of the rulers of this great nation to provoke war, their deep sense of its evils, and their innocence of all attempt or inclination to hasten or to exasperate it.

But the men to be blamed at this juncture were the cowardly King of Prussia and the irresolute Emperor of Austria. These men, if they had boldly supported the remonstrances of Lord Aberdeen and the Emperor Napoleon, and plainly notified to Nicholas that, if he drew the sword, they would fight against him, would have procured peace without bloodshed, by making it evident to the ambitious Czar that he stood alone, and

THE NEW OFFICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT (BUCKINGHAM HOUSE), PALL-MALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

would have had the whole of Europe—Governments as well as peoples—arrayed in arms against him. They failed to adopt this wise and conservative policy. As an inevitable and palpable consequence, the objects of the war immediately extended themselves. The independence of Turkey, the first ostensible object, would have been its last. If the great German Governments had been alive to their duty and their interest, that object would have been secured by their co-operation, and the world would in all probability have enjoyed the peaceful twenty years which Lord Aberdeen had reckoned upon. In the meantime events might have been so moulded by wise statesmanship that Europe would have opposed to the growth of Cossackism, in the North and North-East, the growth of Constitutional Government in her Central States, and have met encroaching barbarism by the strength derivable from the wealth, the spirit, and energy of a civilisation developed in the enjoyment of rational liberty.

But this was not to be. The Czar was haughty and blind, and the Sovereigns of Germany, great and small, were traitors to the dignity of their own crowns and to the interests of their people; and, by their pusillanimity or their ignorance, allowed a war, that might have been a little one and easily strangled in its birth, to grow to the proportions of that mighty giant which we now behold it. On their heads will some day fall the penalty. Many of our statesmen, who knew full well the magnitude of the war which they had so ardently striven to prevent, lacked the genius or the courage to direct it; and one by one they dropped off from the Government, till, backed by the indomitable "pluck" and sterling good sense of the British people, there came into power, under the presidency of Lord Palmerston, a Ministry equal to its task, and fully comprehending it. It is certain that the great statesman was not, and is not, blind to the fact, that the object of the war ceased to be limited to the mere independence of Turkey the moment it became evident that Prussia and Austria would not take part with Great Britain and France in combating the pretensions of Russia. He and his countrymen know that it has now a wider scope. It is not enough that the independence of Turkey should be secured. The attack on Turkey was but a portion of a great scheme to make Russia the dominant Power of Europe—to procure egress into the Atlantic for her war navies—either by command of the issues of the Baltic, or by the deep fiords of the north-western portions of Norway, from which even now her territories are separated by scarcely fifty miles; and to have similar command over the Mediterranean, by possession of the Bosphorus; and thereby to give the law to the civilised world in our hemisphere.

The instinct of Europe fell long ago that such were the objects of Russia; that she pursued them by the subjugation, bit by bit, of Turkey, and by the robbery, piecemeal, of every state or nation which had the misfortune to have her for a near neighbour. True statesmanship and the popular interest were agreed on the point. There was and could be no mistake about it on the part of any one claiming the possession of ordinary clear-sightedness. The success of Russia in those objects, or in any one of them, would be the downfal of England, and of France also. Both of those wealthy and powerful nations would sink into the second or third rank. London would become as desolate as Venice, and Great Britain would be of as little account in the world as Spain or Holland. The glory of France would be a tale of the past—as dead and as infructuous as the vanished glory of Greece or Rome. The conviction that this is the true position assumed by Russia influences, and will continue to influence, Europe until far higher objects are secured than the independence of the Turks. The Allied Powers will fight for their own independence and freedom as well as for those of the Ottomans; and they will not sheathe the sword which they have drawn while they have a man to send to the fight, or a shilling to pay him. If they fail—which they will not and cannot—there is an end to better things than the Turkish Empire. If they succeed—which they must and shall, with the blessing of Heaven on their just and righteous cause—they will conquer not only the independence of Turkey, but of all Europe; and will not only restrain and punish a heinous malefactor, but will secure the inestimable blessings of peace by the surest of all modes—the coercion by the strong hand of him who refused to listen to reason, and set at defiance the remonstrances as well as the rights of mankind.

NEW OFFICE FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT, BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, PALL-MALL.

ANOTHER nobleman's mansion is about to be appropriated as a Government office, making the fourth edifice of the class which has been converted to official purposes within the past year. Thus, we have recorded the change in Burlington House, Herrington House, and Uxbridge House; and we have now to add Buckingham House, the lease of which has been purchased by Government for £11,000, and, we understand, is to be appropriated to the War Department, in conjunction with the Ordnance-office—the "Correspondence" department of which is at No. 86, Pall-mall, five doors from the mansion of which the Government has just obtained possession. "This day Mr. Pitt will have a levee, at the Cockpit, Whitehall." Thus we read in the *Daily Universal Register* of May 4, 1786—a threepenny newspaper, the title of which was subsequently changed to the *Times*. What a succession of changes has been made in the location of our Government offices during the seventy years since the Premier held his levee upon the site of the Cockpit of the old Palace of Whitehall; and we are now upon the eve of an entire remodelling of the Government offices upon the same spot. For this purpose a plan has been submitted to the Board of Works by Mr. Pennethorne, the architect, which has for its recommendation the location of the several offices in convenient contiguity, independently of the great merit of the plan as a work of architectural embellishment. It has been proposed by the Government to take down the present offices and rebuild them upon a large scale. The scheme, however, appears to have had a check in the House of Commons; and the grant is now confined to clearing a large plot of ground—we hope, however, not to lie waste, like the large space adjoining Downing-street. The buildings are to be postponed until plans approved by Parliament are agreed upon. Meanwhile the large sum of £25,000 is paid annually for office rent, so that no time should be lost in reducing, if not altogether saving, this large and uneconomical expenditure in official "lodgings." We agree with a correspondent of the *Builder* that "The necessity is now admitted on all sides for not only rebuilding the present dangerous and dilapidated offices, but also for a great and comprehensive centralisation; and if, instead of laying out £11,000 in buying up the lease of Buckingham House, the present Ordnance-office had been sold, and accommodation in immediate connexion with the War Department and Commander-in-Chief provided, an immense sum would be realised in furtherance of a truly national structure. The estimated outlay is, or rather was, little short of £600,000; and when to that is added a sum necessary for the accommodation of all existing departments, with their external structure, it is not too much to suppose an expenditure of three times the amount will be required. Surely this is a prize worth contending for, and one, from its position, that will not fail to enlist in competition the first talent of the country."

We return to Pall-mall, where Buckingham House is, we believe, intended to serve as a temporary location for the War Department, in conjunction with the Ordnance-office, until the new design at Whitehall shall be carried out. The mansion just referred to is faced with stone, and was built in 1790-94, as the town-house of the Marquis of Buckingham. It was one of Soane's early works, and possesses but slight architectural character. It has a Doric portico, and in the upper part are sculptured the arms of the noble house of Buckingham and Chandos. The rooms are large; but the staircase is gloomy, but pretentious; however, the garden in the rear, bordering upon St. James's-park, has a more cheerful aspect. Here the late Duke of Buckingham assembled his large and valuable collection of prints, and other items of art and *virtu*, the choicest of which were transferred to Stowe; and upon the great sale of the ducal property, a few years since, Buckingham House was dismantled, and the furniture, pictures, &c., disposed of. The mansion was then let as a club-house; and it was so occupied by the Carlton Club during the rebuilding of their house adjoining. Altogether we cannot look upon Buckingham House without remembering that herein dwelt a noble descendant of the Plantagenets: it is now gloomy and tenantless. Leftward is a superb pile of Sansovino's palatial architecture; and in the house on the right, No. 99, lived Mr. Denison, the stanch Whig, who sat in Parliament thirty-one years for Surrey; and here he died in 1849, in his eightieth year, bequeathing two millions and a half sterling. (*Curiosities of London.*) How strangely fates and fortunes, and the extremes of wealth and want, meet in this great town of ours.

As we are in Pall-mall, it may be as well to note that the façade of the gateway of the British Institution, No. 50, nearly opposite Buckingham House, has just been repainted; so that the large bas relief of Shakspeare, attended by Poetry and Painting, and for which Alderman Boydell paid Banks, the sculptor, 500 guineas, may now be distinctly seen.

SCOTLAND-YARD.—The building so long occupied as the Court-house of the Palace and Marshalsea Courts jurisdiction (now extinct) has recently been partially taken down and the front rebuilt, and, although only in brickwork, is of substantial and appropriate design. For the future the new erection will be appropriated to the uses of the metropolitan police in respect of the "cab department," the "lost-property offices," and for the requirements under the "Common Lodging-house Act." These works have been conducted by Mr. Reeves, the Surveyor to the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.—*Land and Building News.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday

THE arrival of the Duc and Duchesse de Brabant has given a little movement to the town, which, despite the approaching close of the Exhibition and the consequent influx of foreigners, has yet for the last six weeks been extremely dull. On Friday their Royal Highnesses arrived in Paris, but, the train being somewhat before its time, the Prince Napoleon, who was to have received them at the rail way station, had not yet arrived. The Imperial carriages being, however, in waiting, the august visitors proceeded at once to St. Cloud, being joined *en route* by the Prince Napoleon, and attended by the Cent Gardes and a body of Cuirassiers. A variety of amusements are prepared for the entertainments of the young Duke and Duchess—visits to the Exhibition, the Beaux Arts, the Jardin des Plantes, St. Germain, in the morning; in the evening, fêtes at St Cloud, and representations at the Opéra Comique, Théâtre Français, &c.

On Monday took place, with much éclat, the Exhibition banquet offered to the Prince Napoleon at the new Hôtel du Louvre. The *salons* were for this occasion magnificently decorated, the Gallery of the Panoramas being emptied in order that many of the objects—the splendid Sèvres vase especially—therein contained might serve for this purpose.

On Tuesday the hotel, of which we feel bound to give a description, was thrown open to the public. The Hôtel du Louvre is unquestionably by far the most magnificent institution of the kind yet established. The ground it occupies covers a space of 8000 mètres, swallowing up many streets formerly existing on the spot. There are three interior courts. The centre, or *cour d'honneur*, has a magnificent entrance by the Rue de Rivoli—an inferior one by the Rue St Honoré. It is covered with glass, so that in all weathers visitors can get in and out of their carriages without risk. The exterior walls are covered with sculptures, and rich candelabra give a brilliant light all night. An immense hall, by a double staircase, leads to the first story. The dining-room is forty mètres long, thirteen wide, and ten high. This apartment, with its vestibule, is splendidly decorated with mirrors, sculptures, gilding, caryatides, and pictures: it is capable of containing 350 guests. The rest of the building, from the *salons* on the first to the smallest bed-rooms on the fourth and even fifth story, displays all the refinements of comfort and luxury. Below, splendid furniture, rich hangings, decorations where art and taste are as prominent as magnificence, everywhere appear. Above, airy elegant apartments—the highest of all with terraces, contain excellent beds, good easy-chairs, handsome mirrors, every requisite for ease and comfort. And this at the rate of two or three francs a day! Of the dependencies of such an establishment it is difficult to form an idea; suffice it to say that kitchens, bath-rooms, smoking room, reading-rooms, laundry, &c., all are on a scale proportioned to the necessities of a building of this nature and extent. But beside these a photographic establishment is being organised at the summit of the hotel, and, in order to save the fatigue of the ascension to the sitters, an ascending chamber will raise them from the ground-floor to the ateliers. Not the least marvellous part of this last undertaking is the fact that but thirteen months and a half have been employed in carrying it into execution, from the laying of the foundation-stone to the opening of the doors to the public, and that with the intervention of one of the severest winters on record, where the masons' works were of necessity, during many weeks, kept wholly at a stand-still.

The Exhibition is at present more crowded, perhaps, than it has ever yet been—except, of course, on special occasions and principally by buyers. No doubt, on the closing of the building, few but the products whose price places them out of the reach of most fortunes will remain unsold. The Empress, at her last visit, purchased a variety of articles of furniture. Among others, a bureau and jewel-case combined in one. This *meuble* contains innumerable secret drawers, *cachettes*, and mysterious receptacles of all sorts, wholly invisible, and only opened by springs impossible to be discovered by any but the initiated; and the whole closes with a single key.

We learn that Charles Dickens, whose intention to pass the winter in Paris we were already informed of, has taken the house of M. Arsène Houssaye at Beaujon—a charming residence, whose decoration was but just completed when death removed its young mistress, the woman for whose gratification so much time, and taste, and money had been expended on it by her husband.

On Saturday, the 27th inst., M. Henri Hertz proposes giving a concert at his rooms in the Rue de la Victoire, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the troops in the Crimea. Several eminent artists will aid on this occasion; and M. Hertz will perform three pieces of his own composition—"L'Ecole du Nord;" a new Tarantella, and the Andante of his fifth Concerto. In addition to the musical performances there will take place in the evening, between the first and second parts of the concert, a raffle for the upright piano exhibited by M. Hertz at the Exposition Universelle. Each person taking a ticket for the concert will be entitled to a lottery-ticket gratis.

At the Exhibition of the Beaux Arts the Emperor has purchased a number of pictures, principally of the Belgian school, and some of the French; among others, the great painting of the "Battle of the Alma," by Bellanger. The Prince Jérôme has also made some acquisitions, especially a beautiful picture by the Belgian artist Bossuet.

The Italian Opera has, we are happy to say, in a great degree redeemed the non-success of its opening representation by the manner in which it has produced "La Cenerentola," with Mme. Borghi-Mamo and Zucchini. Notwithstanding what the former leaves to be desired in appearance, the richness of her voice, her energy, her animation and expression have won her a marked triumph. In the *rôle* of *Don Magnifico* Zucchini is admirable: voice, physique, acting, costume, all were made to represent the part almost faultlessly, and the success was immediate and complete. Carrion, as *Ramire*, performed the *rôle* creditably; Everardi was a very good *Dandini*; and Mlle. Poggi was more at ease, and consequently better, than in the *Sonnade* of "Mose." An amusing little *bêtise* has appeared at the Opéra Comique, under the title of "Deucalion and Pyrrha." The plot is nonsense, but sufficiently sprightly nonsense; the music very pretty; and the whole charmingly represented and sung by Mocker and Mademoiselle Lemercier.

SPAIN AND THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

At a meeting of the Cortes, on the 12th, M. Labrador and M. Orense opposed the bill for increasing the army to 70,000 men; General San Miguel and the Minister of War defended it. The latter, in the course of his observations, said: "The proposed increase is necessary, not only from local considerations, but from the fact that what is taking place in the Crimea may lead to a general war, into which our own interests may draw us, even against our will. If under any circumstances the Government should think it necessary to take part in the war, it will submit the question of alliance to the Cortes in due time." The Minister afterwards made a eulogium on England for her services for their relations with Spain. One of the Madrid newspapers says that, in consequence of the increase of the army, a new levy will be necessary.

THE OUTBREAK AT ANGERS.—SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS

A few months ago an outbreak of a Socialist character took place at Angers—a part of France where a disturbance of that nature was least to be expected, the Angerians being known as strenuous Legitimists, and the theories of Messrs. Proudhon, Cabet, Ledru Rollin, never having found favour among them. Availing themselves of the discontent which prevailed among the slate quarrymen of Angers, owing to the high price of provisions, some of the leaders of the Marianne Secret Society succeeded in inflaming the minds of these poor workmen against the upper classes. Under the combined influence of want, brandy, and the not less intoxicating orations of the *Montagnistes*, a numerous band of these labourers followed their leaders, who intended to renew in Angers the atrocities committed by their brethren in the adjoining department of the Nièvre, at the time of the *coup d'état*. The authorities, however, were on the alert. A charge of cavalry routed the band, and numerous arrests were made.

This week the ringleaders, forty eight in number, were tried at Angers. The investigation left no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners, who, for the most part, indeed, made no secret of their intentions. They were all found guilty, and on Tuesday night, at eleven o'clock, sentence was passed upon them—fourteen are to be transported for life, and the remainder to be imprisoned for periods varying from two to ten years.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 3rd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The news of the fall of Sebastopol had been received in New York, and its effect is thus described in the *New York Herald*:—

The news of the fall of Sebastopol took this city by surprise on Thursday, and spread with the greatest rapidity—and especially among the French and English residents of New York, who were greatly excited and rejoiced. At one place, in the vicinity of Wall-street, where the news was promptly read out to a promiscuous crowd of merchants, including some English and French business men, three hearty cheers were given for the fall of Sebastopol. On 'Change the great event formed the principal theme of conversation, and many mutual congratulations were exchanged. In the evening the usual resorts of our French citizens, including Delmonico's and several other restaurants, were crowded, and the greatest hilarity displayed, enhanced by the free use of champagne and other wines, which was kept up until a late hour of the night.

A Washington paper says:—

The fall of Sebastopol is a serious blow to the political prestige of the Administration and of the Democratic party, which are also imbued with an unaccountable Philo-Russianism. It cannot but be observed that while few persons or presses in the United States express any decided feeling on that great event, the disaster of the Alma, on the 18th of June, which appeared to establish the impregnability of the place, called forth a very general shout of exultation from the organs of the Government, particularly those most noted for the ultra-partisanship of its southern policy. Had the catastrophe befallen the other side, the slaves would have been rent with cries of *vae victis* towards their enemies.

The *New York Herald* publishes the charge of Judge Kane, of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, to the Jury in the case of Hertz and Perkins, tried upon the charge of violating the neutrality laws in enlisting men to serve in the British Foreign Legion. Hertz was convicted, but Perkins, who seems to have been a mere booster, was acquitted. The Judge alludes pointedly to the part taken by Mr. Crampton, the British Envoy.

The Whig and Abolitionist State Conventions had closed their sessions in Syracuse. The fusion movement was eminently successful. The Whig party was swallowed up by the Abolitionists, and its very name is now only a matter of history.

New Orleans papers of the 10th ult. contain copious details of the injuries sustained from the terrible storm which raged along the shores of lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain on the 15th and 16th. The damage was very extensive.

The news from Central America is highly interesting. Colonel Kinney's paper, the *Central American*, has been fairly started. The first number contains the Colonel's inaugural proclamation to the people of San Juan del Norte and its territory, on the occasion of his being elected governor of the same. At a mass meeting of citizens, held subsequently at Greytown, the civil and military departments of a government were duly organised. The *Central American* publishes important intelligence from the interior. On the 3rd instant Colonel Walker, with 150 men, encountered Guadiola with treble that number of troops at Virgin Bay. The latter were repulsed, leaving fifty of their men dead. Col. Walker only lost one white man and four natives. It was said that in all probability he would attack Rivas within a few days.

From Mexico we learn that General Carrera resigned the office of Provisional President, because Alvarez, Comonfort, and Llave refused to meet him at Dolores, in order to arrange a new plan of settled rule. The partisans of Mexico had chosen General Le Vega their chief. News has been received from the west coast of Mexico of the success of the insurgents in that quarter. Zapaltan had succumbed to the assaults of Gen. Comonfort. After its capture the city was sacked and entirely demolished. The fight lasted two hours, during which two hundred men were killed and many wounded on both sides. Colima had surrendered, and the soldiers of the garrison joined the Revolutionists. Subsequently General Comonfort marched with five thousand troops to attack Guadalajara, where Generals Blanquez and Gamboa were fighting, the former being in favour of General Uraga for President, and the latter in favour of General Ceballos.

THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION.

The *Bombay Times* of September 12, received by the last Overland Mail, speaks of the insurrection as not quite subdued:—

The insurgents are still scattered over the country, but the outrages with which their career commenced have in a great measure ended. The hope of supremacy in Bengal has fled them. Their leader has been captured. Seven thousand of those engaged in the outbreak have surrendered. They find that the rifle and arrow have not the slightest chance against our machinery, and that any mass of them, however large, is scattered by any detachment of our troops, however small. As the movement has thus become as purposeless as it is impotent—as the malcontents are without a guide or a purpose—and as they find themselves shot down or made prisoners wherever they are overtaken, all idea of danger from them has ceased. They are said to be endeavouring to emigrate with their families deeper into the mountains, in hopes of finding a place of refuge so remote that justice will not reach them. Their recent outrages cannot be overlooked, and the plan formerly hinted at of deporting them wholesale to British Burmah seems very likely to be fallen back upon.

LIEUTENANT PEARSE, Royal Marine Artillery, has arrived in England from the Baltic, bringing despatches from the British Embassy at Copenhagen.

ENORMOUS SKATE. Last week a gentleman caught, at Corran of Ardgour, Argyleshire, with the herring, a skate which proved to be the *Raia chagrinea* of Montagu (the shagreen ray), of the extraordinary length of 16ft., and measuring [illegible] in breadth across the wings. The length from nose to tip of tail [illegible] The monster of the deep was a female fish: a small skate was hooked, and this voracious creature, wishing to regale herself on one of her own species, gorged the smaller one, and was caught herself.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 6, 1855.

THE week has been marked by one important incident, of which the entire bearings are not as yet fully before us. Orders were issued to the Third Division, and a portion of the Fourth, to hold themselves in readiness to embark at Kamiesch; and on the morning of the 4th the 20th, 17th, and 57th left Camp at daybreak on their way to some expedition of which the destination is not made public. Batteries of artillery were embarked yesterday at Balaclava, and French troops have also proceeded on board of transports and ships of war to form part of the new expedition. It is rumoured that the point of attack is Kinburn, a large fort on the land commanding the entrance to the lagoons of the Bug and Dnieper. It is well known that this point has been strongly fortified by the Russians, as well as Otchakoff, a second fort of great strength, which defends the opposite side of the strait. The object of the expedition, supposing it to be Kinburn, would doubtless be to effect a landing in a place where intrenchments might be thrown up, and a secure footing established, in view of an attack on Nicolaieff, which the Russians are now strengthening as a fortified position. In order to render it still more doubtful in what direction the troops are to sail, orders have been issued for the embarkation of the Light Brigade of Cavalry, which will also put to sea immediately. As cavalry is not required at Kinburn, where it cannot act, the expedition is supposed by many to be destined for some other place. But I believe that the infantry and cavalry are not really intended to move in the same direction, and that the latter will proceed no farther than Eupatoria. In the meanwhile the aspect of affairs in Camp has not changed, and another explosion in Sebastopol is the only piece of news to be noticed. A few drunken men set fire to some cartridges in the cellars of the Dockyard Barracks on Sunday, and caused an explosion which blew out the front of the buildings, and set fire to the whole edifice. The flames burst forth with great rapidity, and the buildings were gutted. The stones thrown up by the explosion killed a sentry in the dockyard, and some score of persons were singed.

General Vivian is here after dispatching the First Division of the Turkish Contingent to Kertch. The Second Division will follow in a few days, when General Vivian returns to Constantinople. The weather has been very bad, and rain continues to fall almost daily—a change for the worse on the fine days of the same period last year. Great activity prevails in the building of roads and huts for the winter.

The French Chasseur d'Afrique Cavalry Brigade have advanced to Baidar.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.

After a week of suspense regarding the movements of the Allied fleets in the Black Sea, we are at length informed that an attack has been made upon Kinburn. For several days the general impression was that the Allies intended to bombard Odessa. On the 10th inst. eighty ships were in sight of the harbour, which caused great alarm. A descent on the town, or a bombardment, was hourly expected. On the 12th it was known at St. Petersburg that the fleets had sailed from Odessa and anchored three miles from Kinburn, where they very soon commenced operations, as will be seen from the following despatch, received on Thursday :—

Berlin, Wednesday.

The telegraph from St. Petersburg informs us that on the 15th the English landed a small force at Kinburn, not far from the Salt Lakes. In the evening six steamers began to bombard Kinburn. The fortress replied, and one vessel was injured. On the 16th a commande took place between the forces of Kinburn and the gun-boats of the Allies.

Kinburn and Otchakoff are the two fortresses which guard the estuary, or, as it is commonly called, the liman of the Dnieper. Into that estuary the Dnieper, the Bug, and one or two other rivers flow, forming a capacious natural basin, which is separated from the sea by a spit of land, of which Kinburn forms the extreme promontory, and which approaches at the extremity to the main land, within a mile of where the fortress of Otchakoff is placed. If these two forts can be reduced or taken possession of, the road to Nicolaieff, the great ship-building port of Southern Russia, and to the arsenals of the fleets, and its destruction would be second in importance only to Sebastopol itself. If the expedition to Odessa was intended as a feint to uncover Kinburn, and if the ruse shall have had that effect, and enabled the Allies to strike a blow in that direction the Allies may well congratulate themselves on the success of their scheme

Otchakoff is chiefly defended by a citadel, where Hassan Pacha offered a resistance that entailed a severe loss on the Russian army that captured the town. It is said that the citadel has been strengthened by the Russians, who may also have added to the works formerly existing to defend the passage. In the event, however, of an attack being directed by the Allied fleets on Otchakoff, their formidable artillery would speedily overcome any resistance. The entrance to the Strait of Kinburn is practicable for vessels of heavy draught, and the lake offers likewise a depth sufficient for the purpose in view.

The Russians evidently entertained apprehensions of an attack in this quarter, for the Vienna *Military Gazette* states that the Emperor Alexander went on the 1st October to Otchakoff, to examine the batteries constructed between that fortress and Kinburn for the defence of the mouths of the Bug and Dnieper

The movements of the Emperor in the south are still kept very secret. A despatch received at Vienna on the 12th states that he had arrived at Perekop, accompanied by the Grand Prince Nicholas and the Duke of Mecklenburg. Shortly after his arrival he received General von Kotzebue, who had been sent to the Imperial tent by Prince Gortschakoff. A council of war was to be held there forthwith

The correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter of October 5, gives the following list of the forces of the expedition to be embarked under Brigadier-General Hon. A. Spencer: -

Ship.	Regiment.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Royal Albert	17th Regiment	23	756	—
Algiers	20th Regiment	30	474	—
Hannibal	21st Regiment	21	643	—
Leopard and Sidon ...	57th Regiment	32	734	—
Princess Royal ...	63rd Regiment	30	522	—
St. Jean d'Acre ...	Royal Marines	37	800	—
Indian	Cavalry	1	20	21
... ...	Royal Engineers	3	60	4*
... ...	Staff	...	...	7
... ...	Medical Staff	7	...	2
... ...	Regtl. Staff	...	23	23
... ...	Commis. Staff	4	...	1
... ...	Royal Artillery	}	}	}
Arabia	Royal Artillery	4	200	160†
Prince Alfred ...	Royal Artillery	}	}	}
Charity ...	Land Transport Corps, Ints, Ictors, &c.	3	60	120‡

The *Orient* with medical comforts, blankets, &c.
The *Lady A. Lambton* with one month's provisions and forage.

* 15 tons of stores, &c. † 6 guns, 6 waggons. ‡ 15 carts.

We are told (he says) this expedition is going to Otchakoff, at the entrance to the Bug, or Kinburn, or other abstruse places, known in England only to the Hertfordshire Incumbent and a few Fellows of the Geographical Society. The exact number of French I do not know, but I have heard that they will number 15,000.

THE CAVALRY ACTION NEAR EUPATORIA.

A supplement to the *Invalide Russe* of Oct. 9 contains Prince Gortschakoff's report of this mortifying defeat, which took place on the same day as the Turkish victory at Kars. According to the Russian General, General d'Allonville's force consisted of "a considerable body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery," but he does not mention that the French General had only twelve squadrons of cavalry, while the Russians brought nineteen into the field. After giving the names of the various regiments which were engaged in the affair, Prince Gortschakoff says :—

In accordance with the instructions which had been issued in the case of an attack by the enemy in superior force, these two detachments were to fall back—the first on Karagouni, and the second on Boz Oglou. Major-General Bezpetersky executed this order; but Lieutenant-General de Korff, before arriving at Karagouni, having lost sight of the enemy, who was marching in pursuit of Major-General Terpetzevsky, halted between Koumoulan-Kenaghez and Koughili, made his men dismount in order to raise the guns from their fore-carriages, and did not dispose his advanced posts in convenient order, and at the requisite distance from his position. The result was, that a great part of the enemy's cavalry, numbering from two to three thousand men, making a rapid movement to the right, appeared suddenly on the right flank and the rear of Lieutenant-General de Korff, who after that had no time to draw up for battle or prepare for a combat. The regiment of Lancers were compelled to disperse, and to fall back upon Karagourt, fighting with the enemy. Six pieces of the Horse Artillery opened fire on the appearance of the enemy, but they had lost the opportune moment for attack, and they were surrounded and captured. Two other pieces which were not loaded were replaced on their carriages, and carried off at a gallop. Our loss consists of 150 Lancers, one subaltern officer, and the six pieces, with a part of their attendants.

OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS.

AFTER several months of alarm on account of the critical state of affairs in Asia, all fear of General Mouravieff has been dispelled by the news of his complete defeat on the 29th ult. The only official account of the victory which has yet been received is the following brief telegraphic despatch from Lord Stratford:

Constantinople, Oct. 13

An official report from the Commander-in-Chief at Kars communicates the following intelligence

On the 29th of September the Russians had attacked Kars; the assault lasted eight hours; during the conflict, which was fierce and obstinate, the enemy several times gained an entrance into some of the batteries with all their force, but were again driven back with considerable loss. After having made the greatest efforts, the Russians were compelled to yield before the courage of our brave troops, and to retire, completely routed. Besides the dead and wounded carried away during the action, they left in and around the trenches of the fortress 4000 men killed, 100 prisoners, and one gun. Our loss is from 700 to 800 men, among whom we have to regret the death of several superior officers. The Russians are preparing to retreat, and abandon the siege.

A private despatch which has been received at Hamburg from an authentic source states that at one time the Russians succeeded in taking two batteries; but before they had time to turn the guns round, or even to spike them, the Turks rushed upon them with such vigour as not only to regain possession of the batteries, but to decide the fortune of the day. Being repulsed with such fury, the Russians were quite taken by surprise, and fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confusion. The Turks then rushed out of the fortress, and slew an enormous number of the enemy before they had time to form their ranks and recover from their surprise. The despatch (which is from a Russian source) adds that, although a great number of killed and wounded were carried off the field of battle during the action, more than four thousand were left dead under the walls of the fortress. A couple of hundred Russians were made prisoners, and some pieces of ordnance fell into the hands of the Turks. In consequence of this disaster the Russians determined to raise the siege; and when the courier left they were making preparations to carry this resolution into effect. As the Turkish army which Omer Pacha has collected at Batoum may ere this have reached Artuan, it will be able to menace the line of retreat along which General Mouravieff must necessarily conduct his routed and disorganised army on their way to take up a position for the defence of Georgia and Mingrelia. This retreat the Russian General has to effect across a country which has already been ravaged by both armies.

This victory and the gallantry of the Turks are the more creditable to our allies from the shameful neglect with which they were treated. If, indeed, say army might be excused for want of gallantry, the forlorn condition of the defenders of Kars would assuredly afford an excuse. And yet, though numerically so inferior, disorganised and half-starved as they are represented to have been, their defeat of the assailants surpasses the glory of Silistria

The following telegraphic despatch, containing the Russian announcement of the attack on Kars, speaks of the blockade being still maintained, but that is rather unlikely :—

Berlin, Thursday, Oct. 18.

A despatch received from St. Petersburg states that on the 29th of September the Russian army attacked Kars. In consequence of several officers of high rank having been killed or wounded early in the action, the assault was unsuccessful. General Mouravieff adds that, notwithstanding their losses, the Russian troops captured fourteen Turkish flags, and that the blockade of Kars is re-established on the same footing as before the attack.

DESTRUCTION OF TAMAN AND FANAGORIA.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a letter from Admiral Bruat dated the 2nd of October, which announces that an expedition against Taman and Fanagoria has completely succeeded. It appears that on the 24th of September Commandant Bonet left Kertch for Taman with ten gun-boats, an aviso, and a steamer. On arriving off Fanagoria, he threw some shells into the redoubt, and proceeded to disembark a. about a mile from the fort. During the interval the Russians abandoned the place, and the Allies took possession of it in the presence of a force of cavalry from 600 to 800 strong, which retired immediately after a few shells had been thrown among them. On the following day our troops were employed in destroying all the houses in Fanagoria that could have been converted into shelter for troops at Cape St. Paul. Sixty-six cannon and four mortars were found in the fort: at Taman there were eleven 24-pounders buried in the sand. By the 2nd of October the destruction of Taman and Fanagoria was complete. The expedition was about to return to Kertch. Commandant Bonet warmly eulogises the active co-operation of Captain Dall, with three gun-boats.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

IF it be true that General d'Allonville says he is able to intercept the passage of any troops or stores from Perekop, the Russian army under Prince Gortschakoff will very soon be in a hopeless condition. The retreat to the north side seems to have been with a view to fall back on Perekop, as they are evidently falling short of provisions. The following extract from the letter of the *Times* Correspondent of the 5th inst. leaves very little room for doubt on that head :

"On last two who arrived at General Simpson's were a Pole and a Russian, and both of them were in such a condition as to excite the liveliest compassion among our soldiers. Their clothes were in rags, and the fragments of their boots scarcely clung to their feet. They came from the army near Baidar, and they stated that the whole of the men were in the same state; that all they had to eat was bread or biscuit and barley, and that they had no meat, and had only occasional issues of quarter rations of vodka, or spirits. Their officers told the troops that the Allies were starving, and had no forage for their horses; and when two men were observed to laugh and throw up their hands in astonishment they passed the great piles of provisions accumulated at our dépôt on the Col. They said they were laughing at the lies which had been told to them. They were in such a forlorn state that Colonel Estes, the kind and feeling Commandant of the Head-quarters Camp, sent down an active and intelligent non-commissioned officer (Sergeant Gillespie) of the Provost Marshal's Department, under whose immediate control all prisoners are placed, to the Russian stores at Sebastopol, to get them great-coats and clothing; but he could not find any boots, and it was observed that no boots were in store when the place was taken, and that the prisoners were very badly shod. This is very unusual with Russian troops, and shows the straits to which their army must be reduced. When the place was evacuated the English took sixty-two prisoners, many of whom were drunk and asleep amid the ruins of the houses, and they were all badly dressed, and ill-provided with shoes or boots. The wounded men taken in recent affairs of outposts by the Sardinians present the same appearance, and the fact is evident that the Russians are rapidly deteriorating in condition and in external efficiency. The men state they get 3 lb. of bread or 1½ lb. of biscuit a day, and a little barley, which they boil into a kind of soup, and that is all their rations. They say, then, as I have said, they receive a small allowance of wheat or barley brandy. They are kept alive by assurances that the Allies must soon go, and then they will have (poor deluded creatures!) the spoils of the English Camp, which is rich in everything but food.

On the 9th inst. Prince Gortschakoff says :—"The enemy has advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but retired on meeting the advanced posts of our left flank. The enemy put in disorder sixteen battalions from Kokoulousses, Dansyasch.

On the 14th he speaks in a despatch to Prince Paskiewitsch of a simultaneous organised concentric advance of the Allies from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertch, and Amburn, with the intention of surrounding and cutting off the Russian force :

This announcement seems intended to prepare the way for his retreat from the Crimea if he could only see a safe road out of it. Perhaps he will find that he has postponed the march of his troops till it is too late.

On the 15th Lord Panmure received intelligence that Sir Colin Campbell had been sent to Eupatoria with a considerable force of infantry and artillery. To all appearance a crisis is at hand.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON

War Department, Oct. 18.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, and its inclosures, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson : -

Sebastopol, Oct. 6

My Lord,—Marshal Pelissier having signified to me his wish that the cavalry force under General d'Allonville, at Eupatoria, should be reinforced by some English cavalry, I at once acceded to his request, and have ordered the brigade of Light Cavalry, under Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, composed of the Carabiniers, 4th and 13th Light Dragoons, and 12th Lancers, and one troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, under Captain Thomas, to be sent for this service. I am in hopes that transport will be found to convey them early next week.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a report I have received from Lieut.-Colonel Ready, with the details of an expedition undertaken against a fort and buildings on the island of Taman. The object was entirely carried out, and the troops have been enabled to supply themselves with a large amount of firewood and building materials.

Since I last had the honour of addressing you I have seen Lieut.-General Vivian, and I am happy to inform your Lordship that he quite approves of the decision I had formed of uniting the Contingent at Kertch. Some few thousand men have already arrived there, and every exertion is being made to ensure them their supplies of food and fuel for the winter

The corps of General de Salles have, during the past week, pushed forward their advanced posts to the high ground on the left bank of the Belbec, overlooking Fort Sala. Their supports occupy a ridge from this place, stretching towards the south to Markul. The main position of the army is on high, bold ground, extending from Aitoda to Markul, with the reserves posted between the village of Urkusta and the Bridge of Tash. The corps is further to be reinforced with the view next week of making a strong reconnaissance of the ground from Fort Sala towards Wyenbash, on the left bank of the Katcha.

I am permitted to report that Lieutenant-General Markham has been compelled, by illness, to return to England for a few months. He sailed on the 29th ult.

I beg leave to inclose the lists of casualties.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding

The Lord Panmure, &c.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF PRIVATES KILLED FROM THE 8TH TO THE 27TH SEPT., 1855

KILLED, at Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private David Mathews, by the explosion of a magazine in the town of Sebastopol

Wounded, 4th by the explosion of a magazine in the town of Sebastopol, Sept. 27th, viz. Foot: Privates Thomas Miller and Michael Spring, severely; John Loughria, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Colour-Sergeant John Round, severely; Private Daniel Lewis, Michael Gleeson, William Cox, and George Best, slightly.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The strength of the naval forces in the Baltic is gradually decreasing. The gun-boats, under convoy of the *Hogue*, left for England on the 8th inst. They were to proceed first to Faro Sound, thence to Elsinore, Wingo Sound, and Christiansand, with orders not to start from the latter port unless the wind was to the northward of west. In order to lessen their top-weight, which causes them to roll excessively, their heavy guns have been removed and placed on board the *Royal George*, *Cressy*, and *Edinburgh*. They have taken in a month's supply of provisions, water, &c., and their crews were paid the monthly allowance up to the end of last month.

The fleet, lately so powerful and magnificent, is now reduced to little more than a squadron, consisting of a few line-of-battle ships and some large steamers; and, should the weather continue long as bad as it has lately been, it is not at all improbable that even some of the remaining vessels will be compelled before long to seek a safer anchorage than is to be found in the Gulf of Finland

The Commander-in-Chief proceeded lately, in the *Duke of Wellington*, to the eastward, to reconnoitre Cronstadt. Most unfortunately the weather was hazy and thick, and although he went as far as the old anchorage on the north side the island, and consequently very close, little could be seen; nothing new, however, seemed to have been done along the coast. Nine block-ships, three small ones, two paddle-steamers, and several steam gunboats, could be counted along the northern entrance and three-fathom bank. Two line-of-battle ships and two frigates, with topgallant-yards across, together with two three-deckers, with topmasts struck, could be seen inside the harbour. As the weather was so thick, it was useless going round the south side, so he returned to Seskar.

THE FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

From the *San Francisco Herald* of August 22 we learn that the frigate *Amphitrite* arrived in that port on the previous day, from Ayan and Sitka, Russian possessions, and anchored at Sausalito—all well. By this arrival we are informed that she reached Petropaulovsk on the 11th of June, after a passage of thirty days from Honolulu. She sailed from Petropaulovski for Ayan, Amoor river, on the 14th June, and arrived there on the 15th after a fine passage of twenty-six days. The *Amphitrite* was five days lying at anchor in the channel leading to the entrance of Amoor river, during which time she was engaged in sounding. She found the town of Ayan almost entirely deserted. It is a neat little place, built of wood, and contains a neat wooden church and thirty-five houses. While lying at Ayan a Russian iron steamer was blown up, and at the same time a proclamation was issued to the inhabitants of Ayan, that all private property would be respected and spared—everything, with the exception of the steamer. The English vessels of war then proceeded to the mouth of the Amoor, but were unable to enter in consequence of a sand bar running across. Boats were sent out, which advanced considerably up the mouth, but no fortifications, Russians, or Russian ships of war could anywhere be discovered. What the Russians have done with themselves and their ships of war is involved in mystery. If the allied vessels of war could not enter the mouth of the Amoor in consequence of the sand bar running across, it is evident that the Russians could not have got their vessels across, and that they are now anchored in some of the bays in those regions, probably in the Gulf of Tartary.

The *Amphitrite* sailed from Ayan July 15, and arrived at Sitka August 8, after a passage of twenty four days. There was nothing new at Sitka; all was quiet. It will be recollected that, after the second visit of the Allied fleet to Petropaulovski, information was obtained that the Russians were in strong force at the mouth of the Amoor river, which rises in Mongolia and falls into an arm of the Ochotsk Sea (Gulf of Saghalien), opposite the north end of the peninsula of the latter name. The peninsula extends north and south about 170 leagues, connecting, according to the best navigators, with the main land southward from the mouth of the Amoor, and thus forming with the main land the Gulf of Saghalien on the north, and the Gulf of Tartary on the south. It is thought by some that Saghalien is an island, and that vessels can sail through the Gulf of Tartary to the Gulf of Saghalien. "It is not absolutely determined," says Findlay, "whether Saghalien be an island or peninsula; but, as all evidence certainly tends towards the latter opinion, that appellation has been retained."

BARON BRUCK,

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

IN 1822 or 1823, when the Greeks were in arms to assert their independence, a young man with a staff in his hand and a travelling knapsack on his back presented himself at the office of a Greek merchant at Trieste, to whom he had a letter of introduction. Filled with youthful enthusiasm for the once glorious name of Greece, he was on his way to the Morea with the intention of joining the Greek insurgents, as Lord Byron did about the same time. The merchant, pleased with his appearance, and perhaps influenced by the letter of introduction, thought it a pity so much intelligence should be employed in warlike rather than in peaceful pursuits, and endeavoured to dissuade him from his purpose. To give effect to his arguments he offered the adventurer a clerkship in his office. The offer was immediately accepted. The young man's name was Bruck. He doubtless devoted himself with much zeal to his patron's interests, for in a few years he became the head clerk and manager of the business. A courtship was shortly afterwards carried on between him and his patron's daughter, which ended in marriage and a partnership.

In addition to the private interests of his business, M. Brück now devoted himself to public affairs, and more especially the formation of an Austrian Steam Navigation Company—the few steamers which plied on the Adriatic being at this time almost exclusively in the hands of English speculators. He it was who established that well-known institution, the Austrian Lloyd's—for which he was indebted for a name to the commercial phraseology of England and which he founded on principles similar to those by which the English Lloyd's is conducted. As railroads began to extend themselves in France and Germany, M. Brück, anxious

that his own country should not lag behind the rest of the world in this respect, favoured their introduction in Austria: and it is to his energy and public spirit that the world owes the remarkable railroad which is to connect Venice with Trieste, and which passes over the Styrian Alps at gradients which at one time would have alarmed the ablest engineers, and winds amongst some of the most beautiful scenery in Europe. This railway is at present completed from Vienna to Laibach. The remaining seventy miles, from Laibach to Trieste, through a dreary and difficult country, are in course of construction.

After the revolutionary disturbances of 1848, and the accession of the present Emperor, M. Brück was called to the Ministry in the Department of Finance. In this department he has proved himself an able administrator; but has been, it is believed, the main obstacle to the warlike policy in favour of the Western Powers, which the circumstances of Europe, no less than of Austria herself, ought to have dictated. Baron Brück is said to be of opinion that if Austria had not concluded a treaty of alliance with the Western Powers she would have been able to come to an understanding with the Bund. "And such (says the *Times'* Correspondent at Vienna) would doubtless have been the case; but then Austria would have been what Prussia and the rest of the German States now are—the secret ally of Russia. The Minister of Finance, who in a high degree enjoys the confidence of his Imperial master, has probably called his attention to the fact that by his policy in the Eastern question he has lost the influence which he formerly had over the second-rate German Courts; and it must be confessed that, if he has done so, he has not misrepresented matters. It was, however, a question, whether Austria should adopt the policy of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and other States, or whether those States should adopt that of Austria." "Baron Brück (adds the same writer) seems to think that Austria would have done well to consent to play second fiddle in Germany, and there is reason to fear that he has managed to convert persons of influence to his opinion."

The financial project with which he has been engaged for the last few weeks, and which has just resulted in a contract with the house of Rothschild, has greatly occupied the attention of diplomatists and the press. The object was to establish in Austria a Mortgage Bank on the principle of the *Crédit Mobilier* in Paris. M. Pereire of that establishment went to Vienna to consult with the Austrian Minister. It was reported at the commencement of the present month that Baron Brück, having found it impossible to induce that gentleman, or any other financier, to advance the necessary funds, had tendered his resignation to the Emperor; but subsequent information proved the rumour to be unfounded. Though M. Brück came to a preliminary understanding with M. Pereire on the subject of the statutes of the proposed bank, the question as to the amount of capital remained unsettled. Perhaps some other matters were also in dispute, but, however this may be, the negotiations were ultimately broken off, and the Vienna branch of the great house of Rothschild and Co., after consultation with Baron James Rothschild, of Paris, is understood to have taken the contract, and M. Pereire has left Vienna. On the morning of the 8th instant Baron Brück proceeded to Ischl, the summer and autumnal residence of the Emperor of Austria, and submitted to his Majesty the propositions of the house of Rothschild. The *Times'* Correspondent at Vienna, writing on the 12th inst., says:—"It is a settled matter that a Crédit Mobilier will be established in Austria; but it will not take the French establishment which bears that name as its model. On his return from Ischl, Baron Brück will bring with him the sanction of the Emperor to one or other of the propositions which have been made. The house of Roth-child is believed to have the best chance of success. It is whispered that the French Crédit Mobilier has agreed to take the Italian railroads off the hands of the Austrian Government. The Crédit Foncier, or Hypotheque Bank, will be entirely in the hands of this bank, which is to manipulate with a capital of 20,000,000 silver florins. The plan may be a good one; but the landed proprietors of half-a-dozen of the Hungarian 'comitats' would require the whole 20,000,000, if they were resolved to put their affairs in order."

These anticipations have been confirmed, for we learn by a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Monday, the 15th, that the house of Rothschild will establish an Austrian Bank of Crédit Mobilier with a capital 60,000,000 florins.

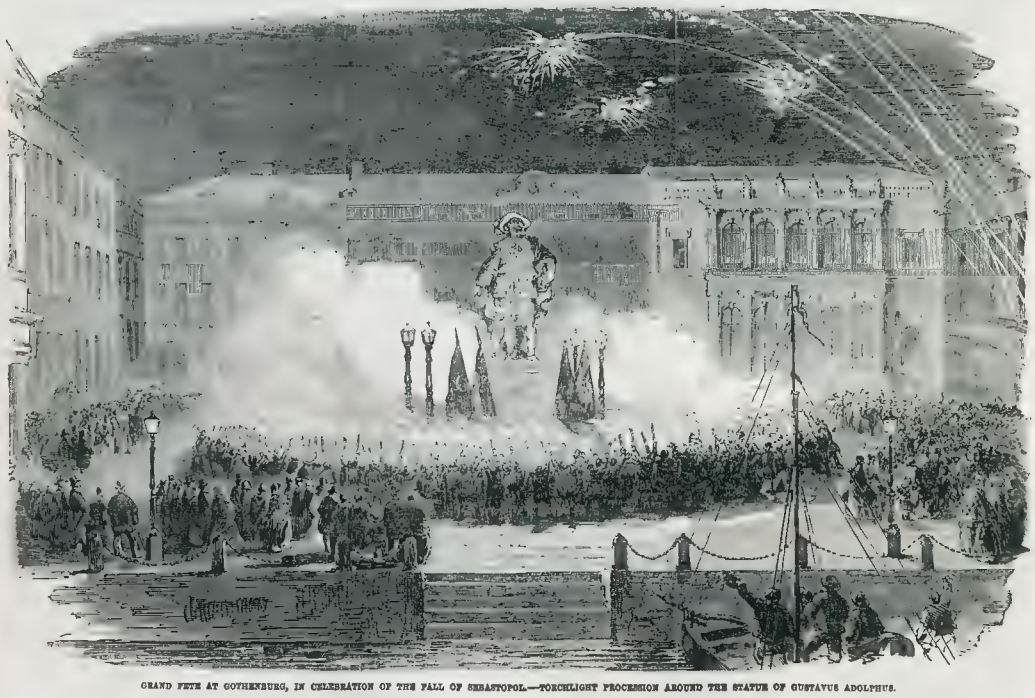
BARON BRÜCK, THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

FETE AT GOTHENBURG IN CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

THIS commemoration is of special interest, inasmuch as it goes far to prove that, whatever policy the Swedish Government considers it advisable to follow, the people are not without warm sympathy for the cause of the Allied Powers, or, in other words, of liberty and civilisation, in a war from which Sweden, perhaps more than any other nation, must expect to derive advantage, being nearest neighbour to the Colossus, from whose open or secret aggressions she has so often and fatally suffered.

Circumstances had delayed the demonstration, so that it could not take place till Monday, the 1st inst., in the Brunnspark, a public garden near the middle of the town, surrounded on three sides by water. The numerous vessels in the busy harbour of Gothenburg displayed flags throughout the day and, as it began to grow dark, crowds of persons to the amount of some fifteen thousand assembled in the handsome streets, whose breadth and regularity render this town peculiarly adapted to display public pageants to advantage. About two thousand persons who had taken tickets for the fête gradually assembled in the Park, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion; a sparkling wreath of lamps, doubled by reflection in the calm waters underneath, ran round the whole inclosure, on one side of which a transparency, bearing the names Sebastopol, Alma Inkerman, Tchernaya, glittered among the dark trees opposite to it an illuminated pavilion was seen in the background; and in the middle, between two brilliant pyramids of light, rose the rostrum, tastefully decorated with green branches and bright autumn flowers, and surmounted by the flags of the four Allied Powers, with that of Sweden waving above. Gay parties of ladies and gentlemen kept moving about in all directions, admiring the fairy-like scene around them. Gradually the crowds thickened around the rostrum, listening with frequent cheers to the first speaker who ascended it, and proposed in warm and eloquent expressions two important toasts—"The fall of Sebastopol," and "The Allied Powers," who had effected it. Music and showers of brilliant rockets succeeded each toast, which was responded to with loud and enthusiastic shouts. The French and English Consuls, who had been duly invited to join the fête, then returned thanks in the names of their respective nations; the latter in particular called forth great applause by the graceful and felicitous turn given to his speech, in which he expressed his conviction that if the *arms* of Sweden were denied us we might still be sure of its *hearts*. "Partant pour la Syrie," and "Rule Britannia," were struck up by the band at the conclusion of each speech. Toasts for Sweden and the future were then proposed in eloquent speeches, followed like the others by appropriate music and fireworks.

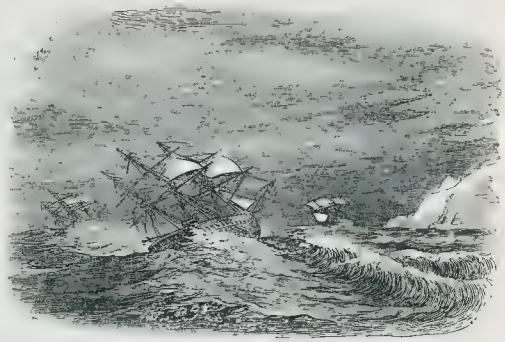
Suddenly torches flitted about on every side, emerging from behind the trees, mingling, approaching, until a long line was formed, and a procession of several hundred torchbearers, accompanied by the band, the vocal performers, the Consuls of the Allied Powers, and the Swedish and four Allied flags borne at regular intervals, proceeded to leave the Park; and, slowly working their way through the crowd, wound like a vast fiery serpent through the principal streets of the town, and, crossing the Lion Bridge, marched on to Gustaf Adolph-square. Here a beautiful spectacle presented itself: the glittering line gradually formed into a circle, surrounding the colossal bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus, the last and most splendid work of the celebrated Fogelberg, which was inaugurated about a year ago, and adorns the middle of the square. It seemed as if a chaplet of stars had fallen from the skies at the foot of the great warrior—"the King without a fault,' as he has been called. Proudly he rose in the midst of those subjects whose forefathers he had once led on in a yet greater cause. If that heart could still beat how warmly would it have responded to the call of the present day; for since the world began there have been no two wars of principle equal in importance to the war for religious liberty contested by the hero of Lützen and that for political liberty and civilisation now waged by the two foremost nations in the world. The four flags waved round the marble pedestal, the band played national airs, while the health of King Oscar was proposed amid loud and continued cheering, followed by a brilliant display of fireworks and Bengal lights, which seemed to convert the handsome buildings round the square into palaces of marble, gave an unearthly grandeur to the noble statue of the Monarch, towering in the midst. At a given signal the glittering wreath unwound; the procession moved off; they passed the bridge, each of the torchbearers threw his flambeau into the canal: star after star disappeared in the water, and soon nothing was left of the dazzling pageant but the gas lamps, the dark statue of the King, the black sky above, with a few pale moonbeams struggling through the breaking clouds, and the memory of it in the hearts of the spectators. May this touching and interesting fête be an earnest of a yet closer sympathy between the brave people of Scandinavia and their British brethren, who are so ready to stretch forth the hand of fellowship! Every enlightened patriot must see on which side the true interests of Sweden lie.



GRAND FETE AT GOTHENBURG, IN CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AROUND THE STATUE OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.—VISIT OF AN ENGLISH SHIP TO JAPAN.

H.M. SHIPS "HORNET" AND "BITTERN" SOUNDING THE BAY OF MATSUMAI, ISLAND OF JEZO.



THE "SYBILLE," "HORNET," AND "BITTERN" IN A CALM IN THE GULF OF TARTARY.

EVERY glimpse of Japan affords fresh interest to the reader, more especially if it be accompanied by illustrations of the scenery of the country, and of the every day life of its people. We have, therefore, much pleasure in acknowledging the graphic contributions of an officer of the —— in the seven engravings from pen-and-ink Sketches, which convey vivid pictures-in-little of the Japanese. The descriptive details we have condensed from the *Friend of China*, whose "own Correspondent" "at and above Japan," in H M S *Sybille*, has lately addressed to that journal this, his first communication, consisting of four letters—the first in the form of a diary commencing on the 28th of April last (the *Sybille* left Hong-kong three weeks before that date) the second communication is dated the 23rd of May, at sea, about 300 miles north of Hakodadi (Japan); the 3rd and 4th are dated the 13th and 29th of June respectively:—

"April 28, 1855.—Off Hakodadi, on board her Majesty's ship *Sybille*, the *Hornet* and the *Bittern* at anchor near. Noon. A boat came from the shore with three Japanese officers and an interpreter in Dutch. Commodore told me to tell them to walk into the cabin, where they made inquiries as to where we

JAPANESE INTERPRETER AT HAKODADI.

were from, what we wanted what was the Commodore's name, and or what country we were. I told them this was a ship belonging to the Queen of England, that we were from Hong-Kong, but where we were going I did not know. Commodore told me to ask if any English ships had been here, or any other place on this coast, which I did; at same time, for my own satisfaction, I asked if any Russian ships were thereabout. He replied no English ships had been there, but made a difficulty in answering about the Russians. I told the Commodore what I wanted to know, and asked if I should press for an answer. He told me not to mind, and so I did not then find out that they had been there. This I find out afterwards, however, from a Japanese on shore, and learnt that an American brig,* with 150 Russians on board, had been there on her way from Simoda to the northward.

April 29, Seven a.m.—Five boats came alongside with provisions. There were 250 catties of fresh fish, 800 catties of sweet potatoes, 600 catties of greens, 200 large pears in four cases, and 2000 eggs, the cost of which was 27 dollars Mex.† This was Sunday, and in the forenoon some Japanese officers came on board. In the fore-cabin hung a picture of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and one or the officers asked me if the men came there to worship the picture? I immediately told him how shocked I was that he could think we worshipped a picture. I felt as though I could break it. I replied "No," and pointed with my finger up to heaven, and told him we worshipped one God in heaven, and the Queen of England herself did the same. He looked at me with astonishment. After a few minutes I secretly managed to give half-a-dozen New Testaments (in Japanese‡) to a native in the junks. At half-past one the Commodore, taking me with him and most of the officers, went on shore, where we remained nearly four hours. Accompanied by Japanese policemen, the officers and men, in twos and threes together, were allowed to walk through any street they pleased, but might not enter into any of the houses, nor buy anything excepting at a stall on one side of a temple, to which goods were brought from the shops to be bought. Nearly all the shops were shut up. We visited three temples, and walked up the face of the hill, from which we got a good view of the town. It appears slightly built, the houses mostly of wood. A Japanese mandarin accompanied us (the Commodore's suite), with whom I held some conversation; dwelling particularly on the bearing of the English with each other, and of the friendly feeling which they entertained for all the world; and I told them that the Americans, speaking the same language as the English, were the same. I told him my belief was that all this proceeded from the nature of their (our) religion—it made them kind to every people. The Commodore and the two officers went up the hill and left us sitting talking. And such was the result of my first visit to the shore at Hakodadi.

May 1.—I had many questions given me to put to the Japanese officers, but, though I did this in as courteous and friendly a way as possible, they looked at me very sharply and answered unwillingly.

JAPANESE CANOE.

May 2.—A ship was seen the other side of the island or Hakodadi, and the *Hornet* and *Bittern* went out to see what she was, as she showed no flags, and made off as soon as ours were seen. This day had been appointed for an interview with the Governor, and at twelve o'clock we landed, taking our way to the Governor's house, which had to be entered through a temple. From the first gate to the entrance of the first room, about forty men, armed with spears seven feet long, lined the way on one side, and on the other side were thirty men more, armed with what appeared to be muskets, but the lock parts were covered over, and I could not see whether they had flint or match arrangements. From the first to the second room there was a similar number on guard. Altogether there were fifteen officers from the *Sybille*, and a seat was placed for them along the left side of the hall of audience—a long bench covered with red cloth. The Commodore, with a gentleman, his guest on board, as secretary,§ had separate seats apart from the rest, and opposite to them was the Governor by himself. On his Excellency's right hand, at about a foot distance, stooping on the floor with a copybook, was a Japanese to take down what was said. Three Japanese officers were in rear of the Governor, and nine others behind them. The name of the Governor is (our Correspondent here gives us the Japanese characters only) ——, and, after all were seated, he came and bowed his head all round the room, first to the Commodore, and then to the English officers. When seated, pipes and tobacco were served to each officer, followed by cakes and fruits and tea on small Japan tables. The Governor then, addressing the Commodore, said it was the first time he had seen an English high officer, and that he was happy to make his acquaintance. To this Commodore Elliot replied, that the Emperor of Japan and the Queen of England had now much friendship, a treaty having been made between the two countries, which, duly ratified, was then, he believed, at Nagasaki, with Admiral Stirling. The Governor said he had heard that an English war-steamer had been taken by five Russian men-of-war. The report had come by the way of Nagasaki. Commodore Elliot replied there was no possibility of truth in such a report. The Governor then asked how long the war was likely to continue, and then how went the civil war in China! Was it true Pekin was taken by the rebels? I told him that when we left there was a good deal of trouble and fighting near Canton; but we did not know much in the south of China how matters went on in the interior and at the north. The Governor then said, if the Russians should be seen off or on the

NATIVE OF JONGUIERRE BAY, GULF OF TARTARY.

coast of Japan, he hoped Commodore Elliot would not hurt them. Commodore Elliot replied, his respect for the Emperor of Japan, and for the Governors of Nagasaki, Simoda, and Hokodadi, would prevent him from thinking of such a thing (ironically). Commodore Elliot then said how delighted he should be if the Governor would pay a visit to the *Sybille*, to which his Excellency replied that he should be most happy did the state of his health permit; his deputy, the next in rank, would pay his respects for him instead. A conversation then sprang up about coal, of which the Governor said there were two kinds in Japan: one all black, the other with iron rusty veins, the totally black was considered the best. Several of the Japanese officers said they had never seen coal, and the Commodore promised that when the *Hornet* returned he would show them some English.

On parting, the Governor was warm in his adieus, and said he was desirous of exhibiting as cordial a welcome as he could. According to etiquette, his

* The *Caroline*, E. Foss.—ED.

† In the Hong-Kong market such a lot would have cost 80 dollars at least.—ED.

‡ A parcel of Japanese books was given to Richmastic to be distributed by his Lordship the Bishop at Victoria, we believe.—ED.

§ Captain Whittingham, H.E.—ED.

JAPANESE BOATS.

THE "SYBILLE," "HORNET," AND "BITTERN" IN JONGUIERRE BAY, GULF OF TARTARY.

Excellency left the room first, and when we came out we found the guards still in attendance in the same attitude.

This ends the first communication. The next is dated May 23rd, and runs:

The Russian squadron was found by Commodore Elliot at Castries Bay on the 20th. It was on a Sunday, and as soon as Divine service was over the order was given to down bulkheads and captain's cabin; the Commodore going on board the *Hornet* to try the depth of the water in the channel towards where the Russians were lying. The *Hornet* went in quite close to them, and counted one 44 or 50 gun frigate, two or three 24-gun corvettes, one barque of 16 guns, a store-ship, a steamer, and a 22-gun corvettes, one barque of 16 guns, a store-ship, a steamer, and a schooner. All our seamen were cheering with each other at the thought of going to fight. Three shots were fired at the Russians, and flags run up as a challenge to them to come out, for it was found impossible, by the narrowness of the passage, to get the *Sybille* in closer. The Russians refirmed our challenge with two guns. About seven o'clock the Commodore came on board, after having been out sounding in the *Hornet* all day, and ordered the ship to be got under way to stand out. The men were very angry at this, and asked out loud if we were going to run away from the Russians? The Captain had to talk to them himself, and tell them all he wanted was to go to a sufficient distance to allow the Russians an opportunity of coming out into deeper water. "Once they are out," he said, "and they are ours." All that night all hands were at quarters with everything in readiness for action—shell, grape, and canister—every one in high glee at the hope of a fight—but the Russians would not come. I finished this in a hurry, as I hear a meal is about to be closed.

The next communication is dated the 13th of June. Running some distance off the land, in order, it would appear, to allow the Russians to come out into an open field, Commodore Elliot, on the 24th of May, dispatched the *Bittern* to Japan to bring up any other ships of the squadron to be found there. On the 29th of May he ran again in to Castries Bay, but the birds had flown. Steaming in the *Hornet* into the inner harbour, they landed at a place where there were a few huts, all deserted in a hurry, and shortly after, for crown bread was found in the oven, and a half emptied tumbler of gin on a table. Commodore Elliot found here, too, a large new storehouse containing quantities of spars, anchors, boats, pigs, fowls, and five barrels of flour, furs of all descriptions, and some warm clothing. The *Sybille*, on the 29th of May, again left Castries Bay, and three days afterwards met the *Winchester*, *Bittern*, and *Spartan*.

Castries Bay appears to be a deep inlet under two high headlands, with from ten and a half to six fathoms, until a passage to the inner harbours is met running between two small islands—rocks and reefs dotting the water in a formidable manner for an attacking force. The extreme end of the bay, about W.S.W. from the entrance, where the steamers were lying, was filled with ice.

Our last note, dated the 29th of June, is very brief. The *Winchester*, *Sybille*, *Bittern*, *Spartan*, and *Hornet*, at that date, were all lying in Jonguierre Bay, where a coal-mine had been found, from which the boats of the squadron were replenishing the *Hornet*. On their arrival there on the 26th all inquiry was made of the Saghalians, but no information of any moment could be obtained. On the 27th Commodore Elliot again went in the *Hornet* up to Castries Bay (returning on the 29th), sounding in towards the Gulf of Saghalien to two and a half fathoms of water. Only a man-of-war's boat could be seen all round. The Correspondent concludes: "The report is we are going to Ockhotsk Sea, as we cannot enter the Amoor River on this side."

A subsequent note, dated "Salmon Bay, 7th July," states that the French frigate *Sybille* was met on the 1st ult. with so many as 120 men sick on board. The *Sybille* reported also the loss of the services of the French steamer *Colbert*, now at Shanghai repairing. The Japanese authorities at Arnowa (Salmon Bay) were said to be the most generous, sending off, free of expense, to the British *Sybille* and *Hornet*, fifteen bullocks a-piece, and 10,000 fresh salmon, besides bags of rice. They had been equally liberal to the French, who had also obtained some planking, of which they stood in need.

The first of the accompanying Sketches shows the *Hornet* and *Bittern* sounding and examining the bay of Matsural, in the island of Jezo. The tops of the most distant hills are covered with snow; lower down is a mass of beautiful verdure and wood—the Prince of Matsural's grounds, surrounded by a white wall, with small white turrets. Below this park-like hill are an extensive wooden town and a fleet of boats of the country; and the island at the end of the bay is surmounted by a small white turret.

The second Illustration shows Commodore the Hon C. Elliot's "Flying Squadron," consisting of her Majesty's ships *Sybille*, *Hornet*, and *Bittern*, encountering a furious gale and stormy storm in the Gulf of Tartary, during their search for the Russian squadron, on May 13. To the windward lies the snow-clad land of Saghalien.

In the first of the lower Engravings in the page are the three ships in Jonguierre Bay. In the foreground are natives and their huts and dogs. A party of natives is hauling the whale-boat of the *Bittern*; and the three natives in the foreground are consulting on the appearance of the ships. Here we have, as in the first view, the snow-capped hills and their wooded base at Hakodadi.

In the next View we have a group of Japanese boats, running sometimes as large as 100 tons: they are used with a single loosely-fitting white cotton sail, always bearing a black mark in each corner. Towards the centre of the page is also a canoe, or boat, made of thin slabs of pinewood, pinned together with pegs of the same material, and strengthened with lacings of grass; no iron being employed in their construction, such as is used in the island of Saghalien.

Upon the right is a portrait of a native of Jonguierre Bay, in his seal-skin coat, leggings, and boots. In the opposite column is the portrait of a Japanese Interpreter at Hakodadi, one of the three ports lately opened to British trade by Sir James Stirling's Convention. He carries the two swords customarily worn by the Japanese officials, thrust awkwardly high up into the folds of his loose dress. The stiffly plastered and curiously tied-up hair on the shaven crown will not escape observation.

THE CASE OF ELIZABETH M'INTOSH, OR SCOTT.

(From the "Scottish Press," Oct. 16th, 1855.)

HANGING is an ugly business at all times, and everybody agrees as to the propriety of making capital executions as scarce as a regard for public justice and respect for public opinion will allow. By the laws of England and of Scotland many offences may yet be punished with death; but, by the common consent of both people and rulers, the penalty is inflicted only in cases of murder. Again, by custom, only aggravated murders are really punished with death—a large proportion of persons convicted of that crime being reprieved by the exercise of the Royal prerogative. Infanticide has virtually ceased to be a capital offence; for it is long since a female was executed for the murder of her child, even when it had reached the age of some months or even years. The Government has probably considered that a mother murdering her young child by an act of sudden violence must do so under an impulse which overcame for the moment the natural yearnings of maternity; nor are we aware that any evil has resulted to society from the leniency which we describe.

A case occurs to us at this moment which took place in the south of England during the period that Lord Palmerston held the office of Secretary for the Home Department. A young woman named Sherwood deliberately strangled her child, six years of age, on Brighton Downs, and left the body stripped of its clothing, whilst she returned, apparently unconcerned, to her master's house. Except in the very madness of the act itself, we are not aware that either insanity or any overwhelming motive could be pleaded in mitigation, yet Sherwood was reprieved, and her sentence commuted to transportation for life.

We are induced to call attention to this subject by the fact that, on the Perth circuit, as our readers would observe at the time, a young woman named Elizabeth M'Intosh, or Scott, has been condemned to death by Lords Cowan and Handyside for the murder of her child, five months old, by throwing it into an old coal-pit. The jury recommended the woman to mercy by a majority of one. That recommendation was, doubtless, transmitted to London, but we have not yet learnt that it has received favourable consideration from the officers of the Crown. Of the special merits of the case—of the extent of the inducement which led to the perpetration of a crime so horrible—we have not data; but on the broad principle of justice we cannot understand how Sir George Grey can allow this wretched woman to suffer, in the face of such precedents as the acts both of himself and his present chief abundantly furnish. We understand that Mr. Cowan, M.P., and other gentlemen have taken up the case, and heartily wish them success.

NOTE.—We understand that Elizabeth M'Intosh, or Scott, the young woman in question, gave birth to five children by the same marriage, of which her husband *was not* the father. This became the fruitful source of domestic broils, and of much unkindness from her husband's relatives. These things operating on her mind drove her, in a great measure, to perpetrate the murder, which she did by throwing the infant down a coal-pit—a fact which she admitted upon her apprehension and judicial examinations. We do not, however, wish to found on these circumstances, alleviating although they be considered. But what we wish specially to direct the attention of the public to is the fact that in the above extract from the *Scottish Press* are to be found references to several cases of child murder by the mother far more aggravated than the present where the sentence has been mitigated, on appeal to the Secretary of State.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 21.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
MONDAY, 22.—Lord Holland died, 1840.
TUESDAY, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1567.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Edict of Nantes revoked by Louis XIV., 1685.
THURSDAY, 25.—Battle of Balaclava, 1854. Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
FRIDAY, 26.—Hogarth died, 1764. Riots at Bristol, 1831.
SATURDAY, 27.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 27, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday.
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
10 18 / 11 2	11 7 / Full	0 4 / 0 34	1 0 / 1 34	1 57 / 2 27	2 53 / 3 17	3 46 / 4 7

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

A REPORT is in circulation that the Bank Directors have applied to the Government to suspend the Act of 1844, by which the operations of the Bank, including the amount of bank-notes issued, are regulated, as it was suspended in a money crisis on October 25th, 1847. We have reason to believe that this report is not correct; that the circumstances of the Money Market are not considered at present to warrant such a step. Should they continue to get worse, as they have done for several weeks, the law, we believe, must be suspended, however much the disciples of Sir Robert Peel on the question of the currency may object. In the present week the bullion in the Bank has again declined, and is now not much above £11,500,000. The Bank Directors have accordingly raised the minimum rate of discount on bills not having more than sixty days to run, to six per cent; and on bills having upwards of sixty days to run, to seven per cent. Bills having more than ninety-five days to run will not be discounted. The suspension of the Act of 1844 may therefore be regarded as imminent. The policy or necessity of such a step is the common topic of conversation in moneyed circles. It is the burden of numerous letters addressed to the newspapers. It deeply interests the whole commercial community, which is generally hostile to the Act of 1844. Whether it be suspended or maintained, the general condemnation passed on it at every period of monetary pressure proves that it is ill-adapted to the condition of society, or the necessities of a commercial nation. It has only been eleven years in existence, and has never been universally approved. Circumstances exclusively connected with our own trade, when the country was in profound peace, unscared even by any breath of war, compelled the Ministers and the Bank in unison to suspend the Act in 1847. We are now at war, but we have hardly begun to feel its pressure. Our trade is perfectly sound, and there is not one circumstance to aggravate the natural effects of a state of hostility to which we are always liable, except speculation in France.

A comparatively small loss of bullion has been experienced by the Bank, and immediately there has arisen an opinion that the Act of 1844 cannot be maintained. It appears, therefore, to be suitable neither for peace nor war. It does not regulate our monetary affairs, but hampers them. It is intended to promote our welfare, and it only chafes and galls us; and the necessity which arises under different circumstances to suspend it proves, *ipso facto*, that it is an improper law. On principle it was opposed when it was passed. It is inconsistent with free-trade and unrestricted competition. It is contradictory, too, in itself. It purports to regulate the issue of bank-notes beyond a certain amount of bullion or gold in the Bank, with a view to make the currency equal in amount to what it would be were there no bank-notes in circulation, when it is quite certain that the use of bank-notes economises the use of the precious metals, is equivalent to the creation of capital, and requires an additional quantity of money to carry on the additional business caused by such creation. This is wholly independent of the growth of society, which, as it increases in itself and in its business, requires more currency. At the present time the bank-note circulation of the whole empire is only £36,294,318; in 1853, at this period of the year, it was £39,888,200. The Government, by the employment of troops abroad, takes away from commerce a great quantity of gold. By sanctioning loans to foreign countries it permits or encourages the exportation of a still greater quantity; and, when it has done this, and when more currency is required, the Act of 1844 comes into operation and declares that the amount of bank-notes issued shall be limited by the small quantity of gold left in the Bank of England. The Government deprives commerce of its ordinary food, and the law forbids it to seek a supply elsewhere. Thus the Act of 1844 is a direct violation of the principles of free-trade, and we are not surprised, therefore, that at every crisis in the Money Market, whether this country be at peace or war, a necessity arises to suspend the Act. All this is most mischievous, and proves that the Act ought to be not merely suspended, but repealed.

ODESSA again escapes, but only, it would appear, because the armament of the Allies has a greater game in view than the destruction of a city which could be—and can be—demolished whenever the Commanders of the fleets have three days to spare. Eighty vessels were counted by the watchmen on the fire-tower of Odessa, and the town gave itself up for lost. But its relief must have been unspeakable when, on Sunday, the 14th, the fleets departed without flinging a single shell into the Empress Catherine's city. They quitted the roadstead, and cast anchor three miles from Kinburn, a name that would seem rather to belong to some Scottish glen than to a point on the Euxine Sea. Of the subsequent operations we will speak presently.

There are two solutions which will apply to the present proceedings of the Commanders, previously to offering which let us say a few words in explanation of the situation of the fleets. The river Bug descends from Nicolaieff, which is in the Cherson province, down to a strait which runs nearly east and west, and at the east end of which is the city of Cherson itself. Kinburn is at the mouth of this strait: the northern shore of which is the province above mentioned, while the southern coast is that of the Taurida, to which province the Crimea is joined by the isthmus of Perekop. Ochtakoff is opposite to Kinburn. The position taken up by the fleet will, therefore, enable the Allies to do one of two things, or even both. They can land a force in the Taurida, which, advancing in a south-easterly direction, may meet and utterly annihilate a routed or escaping army, should such a body, contrary to all expectation, contrive to struggle across the isthmus of Perekop. Or, leaving such army to its chances—of which more hereafter—they may enter the strait, and do what else the size and draught of their vessels will permit. Their own deep keels are their most stubborn opponents; but, supposing they have the means of overcoming this difficulty, what was done at Taganrog and Genitschi may be done at Cherson; and the great arsenal, Nicolaieff, tremendously as its works have been strengthened, may fall under a combined assault by land and water. It is evident that most important operations are before the naval armament; and the readers of this Journal will recollect that, several weeks since, we pointed out the course which has now been taken, as that which should be adopted and followed up—whether with a view to the annihilation of the Russian army in the Crimea, or to the destruction of the enemy's valued and vaunted resources in the Cherson.

The first step of the Commanders has been to attack Kinburn itself. They lost no time, for this was done on the 15th. The only account we have is from St. Petersburg; and this is a despatch from Nicolaieff, which states that on the above day the Allies effected a landing at Kinburn, near the Salt Lakes, and that six steamers began to cannonade the town towards the close of the day, and the fortress replied in such a manner as to keep the enemy at a distance. This last little brag may be permitted, as in all probability is the last from Kinburn. The number of troops disembarked is stated not to have been considerable. Ere this, no doubt, they will have proved enough to do all that was designed. We can only await the next despatches; but let us add that we cannot see the least justice in complaints that the telegraph is not more constantly used for the announcement of intended movements. What has been done should be told, but what is to be done should be kept secret. A contemporary has well observed that to use a telegraph which passes through countries saturated with Russian bribery is simply to send information to the Czar, and that, even if the tidings be not diverted in their way, there are Greeks at each end of the wire; and wherever there is a Greek there is a Russian tool and spy. We had really rather wait for information than permit childish impatience to injure the mighty interests involved in the war. The *Times*, which is good enough to "admire" us, but does not "look for early information" in our columns (forgetting that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had details of the fall of Sebastopol four days before any other London paper, and actually sent its information to its daily contemporaries, to enable them to gratify public curiosity in the absence of their own letters), will, we hope, on consideration, take this view of the case.

As regards the position of the Sebastopol armies, it is evident that the Allies are closing in upon Prince Gortschakoff, and that he must speedily fight or fly. Probably he will do both. A strong force of cavalry and infantry has been sent to Eupatoria, under Sir Colin Campbell, and had been preceded by General d'Allonville's French cavalry, which had at once engaged and conquered. This powerful army will occupy the line which Gortschakoff, driven from Sebastopol, must take in his way to Perekop, or it may anticipate such flight by moving down upon him. On the other hand, Marshal Pelissier is with 36,000 men in the Valley of Baidar. His work is to force the Russian position on Prince Gortschakoff's left, and to do this it is necessary that there should be a road made from the Valley of Baidar to that of the Belbec, the present road being impassable to heavy troops and to artillery. The Marshal has set 4000 men to work to construct this road, and there is little danger of Crimean grass growing

under their feet. When the road is ready the French will launch themselves upon the Russians; and the latter, if they fight, will do so with the pleasant knowledge that the English from Eupatoria will be their next assailants. Before the Prince, moreover, rests a British army, in its old locality, ready to act as may be needful; and we trust that the next word of command which moves that army will be given by the successor to General Simpson.

The deep interest taken in the European struggle must not cause us to forget the operations in Asia. The gratifying news has reached us that there, as elsewhere, the Russians have been baffled and defeated. Kars, defended at every dissdvantage by the Turks, under our gallant countryman, General Williams, and three other Englishmen, whose names deserve to be known to fame — Colonel Atwell Lake and Captains Laughorne Thompson and Teesdale—and indefensibly left without assistance from the Sultan's forces, would, it was feared, fall, when the Russian leaders should make their final rush upon it. But Kars has proved another Silistria. The Russians, whether impatient at the long resistance offered, or desirous to strike before the dreaded Omer Pacha should arrive, hastened their attack, and have been repulsed and routed by the brave garrison. The slaughter is variously stated, but it is supposed that upwards of 4000 Russians have fallen; and, what is of far greater consequence, the Russian forces in Asia are represented as being so disheartened and disorganised, that Omer Pacha will probably be enabled to make short work with them. But, for the moment, it is difficult to withdraw our eyes from the more imposing spectacle offered by the European contest. Never have the belligerents been placed in positions of more gravity, either as regards the sea or land attack. No operation can now be unimportant or uninteresting. Terrible as is the game, it seems, humanly speaking, to be in the hands of the Allies. The crisis of the dread drama was in Sebastopol—the catastrophe now approaches.

It is the peculiarity, and it has been not unjustly the boast, of this country, that it is the inviolable refuge for the political exiles of all nations. The Sovereign dethroned by his people the Red Republican, flying from the vengeance of the constituted authorities whom he has striven to overthrow—and the philosophical anthusiast, who would remodel society and abolish all existing laws, including those of property, in order to establish his Utopia or the Millennium upon the ruins of the past;—all find on the shores of England a safe retreat from the scaffold or the dungeon which might be their doom in their own land. But in return for this hospitality they owe, if not gratitude, at least obedience to our laws. If our authorities do not call upon them to renounce either their opinions or their pretensions, and would, in case of need, defend them against any agencies of their own Governments that would seek to molest them, there is a limit to the promulgation of their views within which considerations of decency ought to restrain them, and which, if decency be inoperative, the strong arm of the law ought to compel them to respect. We say nothing of the Poles, the Italians, and the Hungarians—though we should think it very extraordinary and ungrateful if they maligned the Sovereign under the protection of whose Government they are permitted to live; though we might not feel very indignant at any wrath they might express against the rulers from whose tender mercies they have managed to escape. But with Frenchmen the case is widely different. The intimate alliance subsisting between France and England—the engrossing war in which they are engaged—the unspeakable importance of this alliance to their own welfare and to that of Europe—make England and France, for the time being, one in sentiment, in feeling, and in duty; and cause the people of these islands to look to the Emperor Napoleon as next to their own Sovereign in the respect and deference to which he is entitled. But when a clique of French ruffians hold a meeting so near to the shores of France as Jersey, and publish in a newspaper printed in that island the vilest and most abominable attacks, not only against the Queen of Great Britain, but against the Emperor Napoleon, the friend and ally of this nation, we think it more than time that they should be taught the fact that they are guilty of the high crime of sedition. Men like the miscreants who at Jersey have held up the wretched assassin Pianori to the admiration of the world, and proclaimed it to be a deed of heroism to rid the world of the Emperor of the French, are malefactors of the most heinous kind. Much is forgiven in this country to foreigners actuated by political zeal; but incentives to assassination are not among the things which can be tolerated; nor are personal attacks upon our own beloved Sovereign, whose only crime in the eyes of these sanguinary ruffians is her alliance with the Great Ruler whom they hate, an offence which in their case can be overlooked. The inhabitants of Jersey, scandalised at these infamies, have held a public meeting to repudiate them; and we are glad to learn that the local authorities have taken the hint, and ordered the dangerous madmen who have so abused a generous hospitality to quit the island on or before Saturday, the 20th inst. (this day). We do not advocate their deportation to the nearest French harbour, though such a punishment would not be too severe. Their expulsion from British territory will be sufficient. Should they fall into the hands of the French authorities, the fate of Pianori, whom they pretend to look upon as a martyr, and whose conduct they teach the world to emulate, would be no inappropriate one for themselves. The man who preaches assassination is himself an assassin—in everything but the courage.

Mr. Crauford and his Constituents.—The member for the Ayr district of the burghs has been making his annual visit to his widely-scattered constituents during the last fortnight. At Campbeltown, where he was entertained at dinner in the Town-hall by the Provost and magistrates, he gave an account of his stewardship, and entered into a long detail of the war policy of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. He expressed his confidence in the latter as a Minister suited to the present emergency, and declared his determination to support the existing Government as worthy of the nation's confidence.

That Little Word Home.—There is something in that little word Home which lifts the heart into the throat, and ever excites intense emotion in the British soldier on service. Let, for instance, but the bugle of a light regiment play "Home, sweet home," in the evening about tattoo time, and you will, here in the Crimea, perceive an uneasiness creep into every chatting circle; and then silence will ensue, and many a head will be turned aside from the watch-fire to listen to that air, which, perhaps more than any other, conjures up in the mind's eye of all of us the comforts of Old England.—*Letter from the Camp.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE RUSSIANS RETREATING.

By accounts of the 13th from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the Allies were on the 12th within five leagues of Bagtcheseral. The Russians were retiring slowly. Everything led to the belief that General Liprandi intended to defend the line of the Belbec, and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff. The *Post Ampt Gazette* says:—

According to accounts from the Crimea which reached Vienna, the advanced posts of the Allied armies were on the 12th only five leagues from Bagtcheseral. The Russians were retiring very slowly; and it appears that Liprandi, who is constantly extending his flank, has an intention of retiring on the one of the Belbec, and of meeting on the position of General Gortschakoff. It is thought that the battle which must definitively decide the possession of the ground will take place very shortly. What is certain is that the Russians can no longer cut off the Allies from the road of Bagtcheseral. It is singular enough that the Russians should have surrounded the north side with a chain of new fortifications, and placed it in a state to support a siege. All the plateau on the north side is covered with redoubts and earthworks, and on the line of the Belbec new works, constructed in the form of the Mamelon, have been raised.

The present position of the Russians is such, that, should General Liprandi get the worst of it in this first encounter, General Osten-Sacken, who occupies the position of Inkerman, will also be compelled to abandon that; and Prince Gortschakoff, whose head-quarters are at this time at Divaskoi, will scarcely be in a position to hold the road to Bagtcheseral. The district of the springs of the Tchamayn, as far as Schula, as well as the Upper Valley of the Belbec, is wholly in the possession of the Allies.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.

A despatch from Nicolaieff, of this day's date, says that up to the evening of yesterday nothing had taken place beyond an exchange of cannonade between the fortress of Kinburn and the gun-boats of the Allies. The latter had attempted no further movement.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, arrived at the King's-cross terminus of the Great Northern Railway at twenty-six minutes after six o'clock on Wednesday evening from Scotland. Her Majesty left Balmoral at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and, travelling post to Banchory, took the Deeside Railway, thence to Aberdeen. No stoppage took place here, but at Stonehaven her Majesty alighted, and partook of a luncheon provided at the station. At Forfar, where the train stopped to change engines, the Queen's presence was welcomed by a large crowd of her northern subjects; and at the ancient burgh of Stirling, where her Majesty halted for the first time, a large body of Highlanders were out to greet their Sovereign. The journey thence to Edinburgh was satisfactorily performed, and the Queen entered her palace of Holyrood shortly after six o'clock on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, her Majesty resumed her journey southwards. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Hamilton, and General Viscount Melville, accompanied the Queen through the Queen's park to the St. Margaret's station, where the Royal party took the railway. The directors of the North British Railway conducted her Majesty to the saloon carriage, and at a quarter before eight o'clock the Royal party left the Scottish capital amid the cheers of the spectators assembled on both banks of the railway. The run from Edinburgh to Berwick-upon-Tweed was admirably accomplished. The inhabitants of the border town were out in great numbers, and a numerous body of militia lined the railway. The directors of the North-Eastern Company here took charge of the Royal train, and attended her Majesty thenceforward to York. The first stoppage for water took place at the Belton Junction, at three minutes past ten, and at fifty-two minutes after that hour the train ran into the High Level station at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The forty miles between Newcastle and Darlington were ran in fifty-eight minutes, and thenceforward to York the journey was performed in little more than an hour.

At York her Majesty was received by General Arbuthnott, General Sir Harry Smith, and the leading authorities of the city. The Lord Mayor, with his two predecessors in office, Mr. Meek and Mr. Leman, was in attendance. The station was prettily decorated, and lined with a double escort of military. Her Majesty alighted here, and partook, in the station hotel, of an elegant *déjeuner* prepared for the Royal party. At forty minutes past one her Majesty re-entered the saloon carriage, and the train moved out of the station. The Royal party being now attended by Mr. Evelyn Denison, chairman; Mr. Packe, deputy-chairman; and a large party of directors, of the Great Northern Railway. The run from York to Doncaster was admirably performed in one hour and twenty-two minutes. The station at the latter place was thronged with spectators, who received her Majesty with every mark of loyal affection. At Newark, which was reached at twenty minutes past three, a great many persons had assembled to greet the Royal party. Peterborough was reached at twenty-four minutes past four, and Biggleswade at a quarter after five. Her Majesty had not previously stopped at this station, and a great many residents of the district availed themselves of the opportunity of paying their respects to the Sovereign. From Biggleswade the run to London was accomplished in one hour and eleven minutes, the train running into the King's-cross station within half a minute of the time set down in the programme of the Royal journey. Here several of the Royal carriages were in waiting to convey her Majesty to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, *en route* to Windsor Castle. The arrival and departure of the Queen were greeted with loud cheers by the company assembled within the station.

The whole of the arrangements for the journey were under the control of the Great Northern Company, whose representative, Mr. Seymour Clark, travelled with the train from Banchory, and personally exercised a vigilant superintendence, which was effectual in preventing any delay or inconvenience throughout nearly 600 miles of travelling. Her Majesty, before leaving King's-cross, expressed her acknowledgments to Mr. Denison, chairman of the company, and also to Mr. Clark, for the care and attention manifested for her convenience, and her satisfaction at the ease, rapidity, and safety with which the whole journey had been conducted. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter before eight o'clock.

The Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood, had arrived from Osborne in the course of the day to meet their Royal parents.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt, returned to town on Saturday, from visiting the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley-park. His Royal Highness attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived in town a few days ago from Gordon Castle, near Fochabers, N.B., and has since joined his battalion of the Guards at Aldershott.

The Earl and Countess Spencer, after a tour of visits in Scotland, have arrived at Spencer House from Althorpe Hall, Northamptonshire, preparatory to the Countess's accouchement, which is daily expected.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Appointments.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. M. Leir to West Bagborough, Somerset; Rev. E. Hill to Woolstone, near Newport Pagnell; Rev. W. Barrington to Nolton, near Haverfordwest; Rev. W. J. Dare to Chipstable, Somerset; Rev. F. J. Rawlings to Fiddington, near Bridgwater; Rev. C. Norris to Melton Constable with Burgh Parva, and the vicarage of Preston, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Arnold to St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln; Rev. G. M. Gorham to Walkeringham, near Gainsborough; Rev. O. F. Owen to Child's Wickham, Gloucestershire; Rev. F. Latham to Helpringham, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. A. Dickens to Tardebigge, near Bromsgrove; Rev. J. H Noyes to Ketton with Tixover, Rutland; Rev. G. E. Escott to Wednesbury; Rev. J. Clarkson to Great Sandall, near Wakefield. *Incumbencies:* Rev. G. S. Palmer to Owston, Leicestershire, Rev. H. Parry to Bylehan, near St. Asaph; Rev. R. G. Pym to Fylingdales, near Whitby; Rev. R. Lewis to Broadway, Somerset; Rev. J. W. Twiss to Christ Church, Liverpool; Rev. H. Cresswell to Newcastle, Clun, Salop; Rev. H. Baugh to Trinity district, Liverpool; Rev. R. Heslop to St. John's Church, Sheffield; Rev. E. G. Kelly to Otterford, near Taunton; Rev. F. Warre to Cotheleston, Somerset *Curacy:* Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and Lecturer of St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, to All Saints', Knightsbridge.

The Martyrdom of the Bishops at Oxford in 1555.—In commemoration of this great event, a sermon was preached in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen on Tuesday afternoon by the Rev. J. C. Miller, M.A., of Lincoln College, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, and Honorary Canon of Worcester, from the 12th chapter of the Revelations of St. John, verse 11. The discourse was listened to by a crowded church. On this occasion the beautiful memorial of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, adjoining the north end of Magdalen Churchyard, was ornamented with evergreens; large plants in pots occupying the steps within the iron railing, which had a pleasing effect.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

There is a readable article on the Fourth Estate, or the Newspaper Press of England, in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*. The writer takes an enlarged and able view of the vast influence of the press at the present moment in conducting the gov ernment of the country, and in forming the opinion of the public in all matters of public moment. An evil in the magnitude of this influence is indicated by the writer, but the cure he does not see. An odd mistake occurs in the opening of the article—the writer attributing the origin of newspapers among us to a man of the name of Nathaniel Butler, of whom he evidently knows nothing, and not to Nathaniel Butter, of whom he knows as much, and of whom this accidental mention of his name reminds us that we have something to tell that is new. This Nathaniel Butter, to whom we owe the introduction of newspapers into England, was a publisher of name and fame early in the reign of James I. It was Butter who published Dekker's "Beliman of London," and at least one edition of Chapman's "Homer" while Chapman was still alive. It is this Nathaniel Butter with whose name and news Ben Jonson has made himself merry in one of his plays. To this Butter it is that Beaumont and Fletcher allude. Butter was fond of strange intelligence; and one of his many publications was a volume of Sir Anthony Shirley's "Travels into Persia." No one has told us when Butter died; but we have accidentally discovered that he died in 1662, and that his fate was that of too many public benefactors—he died very old and very poor. Future historians of the Fourth Estate, and future editors of Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher, will be glad of these particulars.

There can be no doubt that December will give to us two more volumes of Macaulay's History. The trade publish the important fact in a variety of ways. We have had at least six circulars from London booksellers, all anxious to catch subscribers. Here is a sample notice:—

We beg to inform you that the Third and Fourth Volumes of Mr. Macaulay's "History of England" will be published early in December. As it is our wish to ensure a simultaneous delivery of the work to our customers, we respectfully solicit your order at the earliest possible period, to prevent disappointment.

P.S. Supplied for cash at a discount of twopence in the shilling from the published price; if in the country, the new rates of postage additional.

One dealer in gossip has actually seen the sheets of the third volume. "Yes, indeed he has." He is nearer (with all his Pisgah view) than the happy person who had known a man who knew another man who had seen the actual warming-pan in which the old Pretender, then a new-born infant, was conveyed into the bed of his supposed mother, the Queen of England.

The Thackeray dinner was a triumph. Covers, we are assured, were laid for sixty; and sixty and no more—each person having previously paid his two guineas—sat down precisely at the minute named to do honour to the great novelist. Sixty very hearty shakes of the hand did Thackeray receive from sixty friends on that occasion, and hearty cheers from sixty vociferous and friendly tongues followed the Chairman's proposal of his health, and of wishes for his speedy and successful return among us. Dickens—the best after-dinner speaker now alive—was never happier. He spoke as if he was fully conscious that it was a great occasion, and that the absence of even one reporter was a matter of congratulation, affording ampler room to unbend. The table was in the shape of a horse-shoe, having two Vice-Chairmen; and this circumstance was wrought up and played with by Dickens in the true Sam Weller and Charles Dickens manner. Thackeray, who is far from what is called a good speaker, outdid himself. There was his usual hesitation; but then hesitation becomes his manner of speaking and his manner, and is never unpleasant to his hearers, though it is, we are assured, most irksome to himself. His speech was full of pathos, and humour, and oddity, with bits of prepared parts imperfectly recollected, but most happily made good by the felicities of the passing moment. Like the "Last Minstrel"—

> Each blank in faithless memory void
> The poet's glowing thought supplied.

It was a speech to remember for its earnestness of purpose and its undoubted originality. Then the Chairman quitted, and many near and at a distance quitted with him. Thackeray was on the move with the Chairman, when, inspired by the moment, Jerrold took the chair, and Thackeray remained. Who is to chronicle what flow passed?—what passages of wit—what neat, and pleasant, and sarcastic speeches in proposing healths—what varied and pleasant, sy, and at times sarcastic, acknowledgments? Up to the time when Dickens left, a good reporter might have given all, and with ease, to future ages; but there could be no reporting what followed. There were words too nimble and too full of flame for a dozen Gurneys, all ears, to catch and preserve. Few will forget that night There was an "air of wit" about the room for three days after. Enough to make the two next companies, though downright fools, right witty

Artists are speaking with critical approbation of the clever manner in which M. Herviéu has managed to fill a circular panel on the principal staircase in the princely mansion at Cliefden-on-the-Thames, built by Sir Charles Barry for the Duke of Sutherland. The panel is about fourteen feet in diameter, and has been thus appropriated by our modern Correggio. He has designed an impersonation of the Seasons—and in figures the size of life. The children of the Duke and Duchess represent the "Seasons." The Marchioness of Kildare is "Spring," the Duchess of Argyll "Summer," Lady Blantyre "Autumn," and the Marquis of Stafford "Winter." If there is little novelty in the idea, there is great merit in the execution. The general treatment is graceful, the colouring good, and the effect what was sought for. Has the selection of the subject, let us ask, any reference to the poet of "Seasons," whose image of "Britannia," in which our National Anthem appears, was first acted at Cliefden-on-the-Thames, on the site of the house which Barry has built?

When Steele started his "Town Talk" it had only a nine weeks' existence. He designed his paper, he tells us, as a packet of little results from discourse among men of good sense, like that kind of writing to be found in Selden's Table Talk. It would have been impossible, he tells us, for any man to be able to furnish a weekly paper of Town Talk that would be worth reading without having recourse to the best conversation. With this view he was in the habit of frequenting the best places of resort. Covent-garden, he tells us, was his "Town," and the Playhouse his Townhall. Few who cater for columns of Town Talk would pick up much that is available in Covent-garden or the playhouse.

Some unpublished letters of the witty Earl of Chesterfield have just turned up. In one he gives a lengthened criticism on Richardson's novels, and observes that when Richardson gets into high life he loses himself, and is untrue to high life. This is said, we understand, especially of "Sir Charles Grandison." The letters are now in Lord Stanhope's possession.

Coloured Candidate for the Attorney-Generalship of New York.—Among the candidates nominated is George B. Vashon, of Cortland County, for Attorney-General. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa.; is about thirty years of age, of medium stature, and light complexion. He is father, J. B. Vashon, was an old and influential coloured man (a barber) of Pittsburg; was tolerably well educated, and did much in his day for the bettering of his race. He died a year or two ago, deeply regretted by a large circle of his acquaintance. The present candidate was early sent to school; and, after acquiring a good English education, his father sent him to Oberlin College, Ohio, where he graduated with distinguished honours. He then returned to Pittsburg, and studied law under the Hon. Walter Forward (one of the ablest lawyers Pennsylvania ever produced, and Secretary of War under General Harrison), but on account of his colour was refused admission to the bar of his native State. Nothing daunted, however, on the recommendation of Judge Forward he came to New York, and was shortly thereafter admitted to practise in his profession. His health not being good he visited Hayti, and while there interested himself in the political affairs of that country. The Emperor tendered to him the appointment of Secretary of State, which he accepted, and retained with great satisfaction to the Emperor until some urgent business recalled him home.

SCENE IN A STREET OF SEBASTOPOL—ALLIED SOLDIERS SINGING "NO MORE TRENCHES," TO THE AIR OF "DES LAMPIONS."—DRAWN BY GERARD.—(See page 465.)

REMAINS OF THE HOSPITAL IN SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE PAGE 466.)

SKETCHES OF THE INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.

We this week engrave four large Views of the strange aspect which the streets of Sebastopol have presented since the siege.

In the first of these scenes, three of the Allied soldiers are seen in a drunken carouse, singing a song which has become very popular, the burden of which is "No more trenches," to the air of "Des Lampions." We regret that such scenes are but too often the concomitants of war; and that in the moment of the flush of victory the soldier but too often forgets the dignity of his profession.

The heap of ruins upon the opposite page—a large hospital—presents a fearful picture of the destructive effects of shot and shell.

In one of the pair of Views at pp. 468, 469, the right-hand foreground is strewed with pieces of column and cornice which the balls have dispersed; and the shattered arch and shaft—like a test the work of destruction. The principal building in this view is the new Church, which has the cupola so common in Russian edifices. The adjoining tower is called by the French the *Tour de la Marine*. The life of the scene is a party of French troops taking down ammunition to their mortar-battery near Fort Nicholas.

The second of these Views shows a principal street in Sebastopol, in which the public building upon the right, and the ordinary house upon the left, alike present a fragmentary ruin.

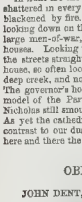
The last three Sketches are from the pencil of our Special Artist, Mr. E. A. Goodall, who writes: "My time during the last week has been taken up by making detail sketches of the principa. public buildings for a large drawing of Sebastopol, which I shall forward from Constantinople."

The *Times* Correspondent gives the following description of the scene of ruin and destruction on looking from the back of the Redan:—

In front are the barracks, arsenal, and stores, their beautiful cut-stone fronts shattered in every direction, the roofs falling in, and the walls here and there blackened by fire. On the right the Malakoff rises in a commanding point, looking down on the dockyards, the hospital, and the magnificent basins for the large men-of-war, the intervening space occupied by ruined and smouldering houses. Looking to the left, the main part of the town stands on high ground, the streets straight, and imposing even in their present condition. The club-house, so often looked at with envy, stands on a beautiful spot over the harbour deep creek, and now bares its blackened walls the focus of last night's fire. The governor's house has shared its fate, but as yet the well-known temple, a model of the Parthenon, stands entire, and is protected by sentries. Fort Nicholas still smoulders, and the houses in its neighbourhood are in a blaze. As yet the cathedral is untouched; around it are some fine gardens, a fine contrast to our dusty camp. The remnants of the bridges float about; and here and there the masts of the large vessels project above the water.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN DENT, ESQ., OF SUDELEY CASTLE, CO. GLOUCESTER.



This much-respected gentleman died on the 8th inst., aged seventy-eight, having survived his brother William (of whom we gave a memoir) about a year. He was a justice of the peace, and served as High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1849-50. In the year 1837 Mr. John Dent, and his brother William, who were engaged in commercial pursuits in the city of Worcester, and had realised a large fortune, purchased from the late Duke of Buckingham the Castle of Sudeley, having previously acquired from Lord Reaves the bulk of the Sudeley estate, with the manors of Winchcomb and Sudeley. Subsequently Mr. Dent devoted considerable time and money to the restoration of this historically famous structure, and it now forms one of the chief ornaments of Gloucestershire. Mr. Dent was eldest son of the late John Dent, of Worcester, merchant, and grandson of Lawrence Dent, of Yarm, co. York. He never married. His heir is, we believe, his nephew, John C. Dent, Esq., of Severn Bank, county Worcester, barrister-at-law.

RICHARD HICKMAN, ESQ., J.P., D.L., &c.

This gentleman, whose decease occurred at his residence, Oldswinford, in the county of Worcester, on the 8th ult., was second and eldest surviving son of the late Richard Hickman, of Oldswinford, Esq., by Martha, his wife, daughter of John Devereux, of Newtown, co. Montgomery, and grandson of Edward Hickman, Esq., of Oldswinford by Anne Mann, his wife, daughter of Richard Greene, Esq., of Belleston, co. Leicester.

Mr Hickman, the subject of this notice, was Captain of the Stourbridge troop of Worcestershire Yeomanry, and an active magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Worcester and Salop. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

Captain Hickman married, first, in 1815, Elizabeth, daughter of Boghurst, Esq., by whom he leaves a numerous issue. He married, secondly, a

daughter of the Rev. George Frank Blakiston, D.D., by whom (who survives him) he has had no children.

MRS. HODGETTS-FOLEY, OF PRESTWOOD, CO. STAFFORD.

This lady, whose decease occurred at Prestwood co. Stafford, on Sunday, the 9th ult., was Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of the late Hon. John Gage, of Rougate-lodge, Hants, younger brother of Henry, third Viscount Gage, by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heiress of John Milbanke, Esq., by Mary, daughter and coheir of Charles, last Marquis of Northampton. Miss Charlotte Margaret Gage was married in 1825 to John Hodgetts Hodgetts-Foley, Esq., M.P., of Prestwood, second son of the Hon. Edward Foley, of Prestwood, and his wife, the heiress of the Hodgetts. Mrs. Hodgetts-Foley, by her marriage (Mr. Hodgetts-Foley survives her), leaves issue an only son, Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts-Foley, who was born December, 1854, the Hon. Jane Francis Anne, second daughter of the late Lord Vivian.

REAR-ADMIRAL PERCY.

REAR-ADMIRAL the Hon. William Henry Percy, who died on the 5th inst., at the Earl of Beverley's residence, 8, Portman-square, after a protracted illness, was the fourth son of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, and brother of George, the second and present Earl, and of the present Bishop of Carlisle. The Hon. William Henry Percy was born 24th March, 1786, and entered the Navy as first-class volunteer, in May, 1801, on board the *Lion*, 64 guns; and in November of the following year was Midshipman on board the *Medusa*. In 1814, early in the spring, he was appointed to the command of the *Hermes*, 20 guns—which vessel, after having twenty-five men killed and twenty-five wounded in an unsuccessful attack on Fort Bowyer, Mobile, was set on fire and destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Americans. Captain Percy had under his orders at the time, besides his own ship, the *Canon*, 20 guns, and *Sophie* and *Childers*, 18 guns each. Of all these in the Royal Marines the *Hermes* he was, by a court-martial, honourably acquitted in June, 1815. In March, 1815, he arrived in England with despatches from Sir Alexander Cochrane, reporting the defeat of the army before New Orleans. During this period he never held any naval employment. He formerly represented Stamford in Parliament, and has been for many years past a Commissioner of the Excise. He was made a Lieutenant the 6th July, 1807; and became a Rear-Admiral (retired) the 1st October, 1846. He was never married.

WILLS.—Probate of the will of the Right Hon. and Rev. Robert Lord Viscount Hereford, M.A., Canon of Durham, was proved in London under £8000 personalty. The Rev. Fox, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, £25,000 personalty within the province of Canterbury. The Rev. Ralph Ord, Rector of Semley, Wilts, £70,000; and has bequeathed £2400 to the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels; and to the Bath General Hospital and Salisbury Hospital and Infirmary, £150 each. William Hoof, Esq., of Kensington, £100,000. Thomas Webb Hodgetts, Esq., of Hagley, Worcestershire, £—.

WOLVES AMONGST OXEN.—The occupiers of a farm at Eclaibrognes (Deux-Sevres) were awakened a few nights ago by the bellowing of three oxen which had been left in a field; and on going to the spot they saw that four wolves were attacking the animals. The noise they made caused the wolves to take to flight, and they returned home. But before long the wolves recommenced the attack on the oxen, and had again to be driven away. Some of the farm labourers remained on the watch until morning, and then they were surprised to find the dead body of a large she-wolf—she had been killed by one of the oxen running its horn right into her heart. Prizes were awarded by the authorities for the slaughter of wolves, and one to the owner of the ox.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 11

Month and Day	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure or Temperature from the Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind	Rain in Inches
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches
Oct. 12	29.654	61·7	49·8	56·2	+ 2·4	84	N.W.	0·19
„ 13	29.654	56·7	43·1	50·2	— 3·3	70	N.W.&S.W	0·—
„ 14	29.455	53·9	42·5	48·0	— 5·4	87	CALM	0.00
„ 15	29.425	56·2	34·9	47·3	— 6·2	92	S.W.	0.00
„ 16	29.708	57·2	37·0	47·5	— 2·5	82	W. & N.W.	0.08
„ 17	29.686	64·7	43·1	53·1	+ 3·4	91	S.E. & E.	0.58
„ 18	29.840	56·0	47·6	50·5	+ 1·0	81	E. & N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated as the opposition that the amount of the air is represented by 100

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29·60 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·57 inches by the 12th, increased to [illegible] inches by the 13th, decreased to [illegible] inches by the 15th, and from [illegible] inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29·63 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 49·6°—being 0·6° below the average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 20

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 16·8°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly 0·60in. in inch.

The weather during the week was, for the most part, fine, and the sky about one half covered with cloud.

Lewisham, Oct. 13. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1564 children were registered in London: of these, 793 were boys and 771 were girls exceeding their averages of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten previous years by 17 and 134 respectively. The deaths of 440 males and 430 females—in all 870 persons were registered during the week being 225 below the corrected average mortality of London. 22 persons died from the zymotic diseases, 44 from due to cholera, 50 to scarlatina, 46 to typhus and other fevers, and 4 to cholera. Consumption was the cause of 108 deaths, apoplexy of [illegible] bronchitis and pneumonia of 84, diseases of the heart, &c., 14; diseases of the digestive organs, 47; to diseases of the kidneys, &c., 11; to old age, 23; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 27 deaths are attributed—18 of which are due to violence alone.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—MIDDLESEX.—At the registration just ended the total gain to the Conservatives on objections was 270. The new votes added to the register by both parties amount to about 750. On these the Conservatives have a clear majority of 270. The result is due to the large number of new votes added through the instrumentality of the Conservative Freehold Land Society, and partly owing to [illegible] tions used this year to register Conservatives [illegible] general election; but it would be impossible accurately to [illegible] whole gain without canvassing the whole of the new voters.

LONDON OMNIBUSES.—It is said that a meeting of the London omnibus proprietors has been held in Hungerford hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration overtures which have been made to them by the "Société du Crédit Mobilier," for the purchase of their property and interest in their omnibuses, horses, and the entire establishment connected therewith. The discussion was very protracted, turning chiefly on the precise terms which ought to be accepted. Ultimately, it appeared to be the general feeling that the society should be required to pay [illegible] for each omnibus with its horses, that sum to include the goodwill as well as the stock. There are, it is stated, 700 omnibuses plying on the different routes in and immediately round the metropolis, and if terms are agreed upon, the society contemplate working them upon the Paris system of "correspondence," by means of which a passenger can pass from one vehicle to another (with the same fare) from the one end connected therewith. The discussion was very protracted, turning chiefly on the precise terms which ought to be accepted. Ultimately, it appeared to be the general feeling that the society should be required to pay [illegible] for each omnibus with its horses, that sum to include the goodwill as well as the stock. There are, it is stated, 700 omnibuses plying on the different routes in and immediately round the metropolis, and if terms are agreed upon, the society contemplate working them upon the Paris system of "correspondence," by means of which a passenger can pass from one vehicle to another (with the same fare) from the one end of the metropolis to all parts of the capital. Should the society succeed in organising the omnibuses, they will, no doubt, turn their attention to the cabs.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE HOTEL.—On Wednesday last the assignees and mortgagees of this property offered it for sale at Garraway's. The property was divided into four lots; the first, comprising the hotel, tavern, and grounds, of which the purchaser would have to take a lease for ninety-six years, at a ground-rent of £500 per annum, was knocked down at £7100. The auctioneer declared the property bought in, the reserved price being £9000. The other lots were withdrawn.

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Cardinal Wiseman held an ordination on Sunday last, when he admitted two clergymen of the Church of England into the priesthood of the Church of Rome, namely, the Rev. William John Roberts, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford; and Rev. John Hilary Pope, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and lately a missionary of the Established Church in the diocese of New Zealand. Mr. Dale has been appointed priest of the new chapel of the "Angel Guardians" at Holloway, in connection with the missionary rectorate of Holloway.

A STORMY PEACE-MEETING IN FINSBURY.—On Wednesday evening Mr. George Thompson concluded an address against the war in the British School room, Cowper street, Finsbury, with moving a resolution condemnatory of the continuance of the war, and requesting the Government and the representatives of the people in Parliament to bring it to a speedy and honourable conclusion. Mr. Taylor seconded the motion. Mr. Utting moved the following amendment:—"That this meeting, believing the sentiments of the Peace party, as to right expounded, to be inimical to the best interests of the country, and their [illegible] to establish [illegible] the peace of England amongst the nations, hereby denounces emphatically their attempt to impose upon its common sense, rejects their resolution, and pronounces for a rigorous prosecution of the war until Russia shall be rendered powerless for future aggression." Mr. Howell seconded the amendment, and Mr. Washington Wilks supported the original motion. The latter was offering some remarks derogatory to the character of Louis Napoleon, when he was received with such a storm of hisses that for several minutes he was not allowed to proceed. The chairman then entreated the meeting to hear Mr. Wilks, but the greatest uproar prevailed every time that gentleman attempted to speak. At length a motion was put as to whether he should be heard or not, and the affirmative was carried. After a few minutes engaged in an ineffectual struggle, however, he sat down. The chairman then put the amendment, and afterwards the original motion, and declared the resolution carried; but many persons were of opinion that the decision ought to have been the other way.

A MEETING IN HYDE-PARK.—Toward the end of last week large placards were posted on the hoardings about London, deploring the present high price of bread, setting forth possible causes and remedies for the evil, and calling on the working-men of the metropolis to meet in "Our Park" on the next Sunday, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings on the subject, and taking measures for bringing about a change in so sad a state of affairs. Accordingly on Sunday, at about two o'clock, great numbers of persons were found to be wending their way towards the Park, where already had assembled many not of the best order of society, and of those itinerant gentry who ply their various callings on such occasions. Until three o'clock nothing of an unusual character occurred; but shortly after the hour named a movement towards the centre of the park gave indication of something exciting, and a rush from all parts to the point of attraction brought together, in a sudden, a crowd which continually increased, until at last as many as 5000 persons must have been assembled together, the majority of them being of respectable appearance. All the available force of the police, and those mounted, were quickly on duty for the day, were disposed about the park. In case their services should be required, but not the slightest interference in the subsequent proceedings took place. Presently several immense rings were formed, and a man of serious aspect made his way to one of the spaces thus made, and addressed the people. He said he was a hardworking man; that it was no vain desire for popularity that had induced him to leave his large family on the Sabbath for the purpose of meeting his fellows in Hyde-park; it was because he believed he had it in his power to help his fellow countrymen to a right understanding of the purpose for which they had assembled together. After two of the most plenteous harvests that ever blessed the earth bread was at famine prices. The war was set forth as the cause of this. It was no such thing. There was plenty of corn in Turkey, which could be imported at 20s. a quarter, and yet Russian corn, at 73s. per quarter, was permitted to be brought over. The speaker had proceeded in this strain for upwards of an hour, when a counter agitation seemed to be rising within twenty yards of the crowd which had gathered round the baker, trotted off with him at a smart pace, followed by an immense number of persons, among whom were those who appeared to be most bent on mischief: they ran on, following the baker and his guard towards Apsley gate and outside the park. Returning to the carpenter, whose audience had been considerably thinned, he was found to be still holding forth. He continued to speak and to declaim against "the powers that be" until dusk, when he brought his harangue to a close.

STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES IN PRISON.—On Thursday a general meeting of the magistracy of Middlesex was held at Clerkenwell for the consideration of the business of the county. After the usual report from the Visiting Justices of the House of Detention had been read and disposed of, the chairman of the committee read a special report which stated that certain prisoners, committed on a charge of misdemeanour, had not been subjected to the ordinary regulations of the prison; that a searching investigation and inquiry into all the circumstances had been instituted; and that the Visiting Justices, at the conclusion of their investigation, were surprised to find, from the admissions and statements of the various officers examined in the course of the inquiry, that all the rules laid down by the Court for the government of the prison, and sanctioned and confirmed, as required by law, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, had been deliberately violated by the Governor and also by several officers in some instances by his express direction. The Visiting Justices were of opinion that the conduct of the Governor had been highly reprehensible, and that they felt it to be their duty to lay the whole of the evidence before the Court for their decision. It appeared from the evidence that Messrs Strahan, Paul, and Bates, had not been subjected to the same treatment as other prisoners. Visitors had been freely admitted to them at all times; their letters were not opened; and they were allowed to associate with each other, and take exercise together. After some observations, Mr. Woodward moved a resolution to the effect that the Governor of the House of Detention be called in and publicly reprimanded, for the manner in which he had permitted the rules and regulations of the prison to be broken and violated, by himself personally as well as by the subordinate officers of the prison. Mr. E. E. Antrobus moved as an amendment, "That the Governor of the House of Detention be suspended, and that the evidence which has been taken be circulated and taken into consideration on a future day." For the amendment twenty-four magistrates voted; for the motion, five. The amendment was then declared to be carried, and Mr. Sims, the Deputy-Governor, was appointed Governor *pro tem.*

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The new building in Arundel-street is rapidly progressing; and, until it is ready for occupation, the committee of the club have made arrangements for holding the usual drawing-room evenings at the Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street; so that the members will not be deprived, during the ensuing season, of the enjoyment afforded by the pleasant evenings.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday morning there was a general rise in the price of bread of one halfpenny per [illegible] making it 9d. and 8½d. (seconds) at the cheap bakers. The full price remains as before, viz., 9½d. and 9d. Flour is also 1s. per sack dearer, making it 45s. and 44s. The bakers in 10½d., and at the corn-dealers generally 1d. less per quartern. In reference to this rise in the price of bread, a correspondent of the *Globe* makes the following remarks:—"At the price of wheat as it was at 63s. a quarter, which is the price at present; five bushels make one bag of flour, £2 2s. 6d.; say profit for miller, 1s per cent, 6s. 8d.—£2 9s. One bag of flour makes 16 quartern loaves, which at 8½d. each would yield £2 8s. Add to this, profit for baker, 15 per cent, 1½d. each loaf, or 8s. on the whole, and the amount will be £2 18s. According to this calculation the price at which the loaf ought to be sold is 7½d. The only point open to dispute appears to be whether 20 per cent is sufficiently remunerative for the millers and bakers."

THE NORFOLK GIANT.—Among the bail cases in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Monday, appeared Hales, the Norfolk giant, and landlord of the Craven Head public-house, in Drury lane. The announcement attracted a crowded court to witness his debut. The officer of the Whitecross street prison, where Hales had been some time confined, applied that he might stand at the corner of the court, as the box allotted to insolvents was not of sufficient dimensions for his accommodation. The Commissioner said he might stand where it was convenient. Having inspected the schedule, the Commissioner granted the application without a single question.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH IN THE CITY.—On Monday morning, at an early hour, it was discovered that a most daring robbery had been committed in the vestry-room of the parish church of St. Giles Without, Cripplegate, by some expert thieves, who had entered by an opening in the window. They had apparently examined the safe and its contents, and succeeded in taking away the gold and silver there deposited, which, however, was not a very considerable sum. Several of the drawers in the vestry had been "picked" or forced with a lever. The thieves, having been defeated in obtaining any important amount of plunder, then forced the door from the vestry leading into the church, and attempted to force the confessional box, but which, from its great strength, resisted their efforts, for the contents remain secure. Being thus foiled, it appears that they then opened the closet containing the "tent" or "sacramental" wine. This, it appears, was not great booty, as they left the bottle upon the floor, and the glass they had used partially filled, standing beside it, only a small portion having been used from the bottle.

ROBBING SAILORS.—There are at present a large number of the well and the actively employed in shipping the various ships. Numerous landlords and others not agreeing to the terms. A quarrel appeared to arise, and the seaman was invited to interfere, with a promise of £5 or £6 for his trouble if he could effect the purchase of the gold. This he foolishly agreed to, and paid down to one of these rogues £47, with which he very speedily decamped, leaving the unfortunate sailor minus his money as well as the gold-dust.

A DANGEROUS FIRE IN CHURCH-ROW.—Between three and four on Wednesday a fire broke out at the Green Man public-house, Greenstreet, Southwark. Before the inmates could be awakened the flames had taken possession of the premises, and made escape by its mean impossible. The inmates made for the windows, threw up the sashes, and commenced calling loudly for help. The police-constable went for the fire-escape from the Surrey-road station, but so dense was the smoke that every person in the house was nearly stifled. Mr. Halliwell, the landlord, jumped out of the window. When the escape arrived the conductor was informed that two other persons were in one of the top rooms. The man at once ascended, and found Miss Sophia Sutton, niece of Mr. Halliwell, had jumped from the bed-room into the yard. A lodger, named Wilkinson, who had taken refuge on the roof of the Church-street Sunday-school, was severely burnt. Mr. Halliwell, Miss Sophia Sutton, and the lodger Wilkinson were conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital most painfully burnt. Mr. Halliwell died on Wednesday night. The firemen were unable to subdue the flames till the house was completely gutted.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.—At the adjourned Middlesex Sessions, last Monday, James Trelawney and George Williams, two ticket-of-leave convicts, who were charged with Trelawney was sentenced at the Old Bailey, in 1851, to ten years' transportation for burglary, and he was liberated on the 2nd of last month. On the 22nd he and Williams got into a house in Kingsland-street, Bethnal-green, and were detected in preparing to carry off a large quantity of property. The Assistant-Judge said it was almost beyond belief that theorists should continue to act in positive opposition to the practical experience of the working of the ticket-of-leave system. Its results were of the most mischievous kind. Take the case of the prisoner Trelawney as an instance—he was a notorious thief, and in 1851 he was convicted of burglary and sentenced to ten years' transportation. On the 2nd of last month he was set at liberty on a ticket of leave, and in less than three weeks afterwards he was found in the company of a known confederate in the act of breaking into a house, and, when detected, making a savage assault on the landlady. In one case which came before him a man was found, two days after he had been liberated on a ticket-of-leave, in the house of a boy of 13 the art of picking pockets. Such was the result of letting these men go at large; they were turned loose on the town, with sums of money in their pockets, on condition that they proceed to their former place of residence, where they joined their old companions in crime, and began their career again. However he might differ from other authorities on the system itself, he thought they would all agree that when a person had shown the leniency which had been shown them, and returned to their old habits, they should be severely punished. He should sentence Trelawney to seven years' penal servitude; and as the authorities thought it necessary that term and again set him at liberty, that lay with them. The Court, in the discharge of its duty, considered this was the term of punishment the case merited. As to Williams, he would be remanded for further inquiry as to his previous character.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE COLONIES.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who is at present on a visit to Sir S. Glynne, at Hawarden Castle, delivered a lecture on "The Colonies," on the 12th inst., at the Literary Institution in the neighbouring village. After all, due to the great increase which has taken place in emigration from Great Britain and Ireland during the last few years, he went on to dwell on the benefits and advantages of colonisation. The prevailing opinion was that we should keep our colonies with a view to maintain the political prestige of England—an idea which he entirely discla.med. He would have England estimated by what she really was, and no more. It had been said on the floor of the House of Commons that if you strip England of her colonies she would inevitably fall. This he considered as much a vain fallacy. England's greatness depended not upon the extent of her foreign possessions, but rather upon her own internal resources. But although there was still great diversity of opinion regarding what should be done with the colonies, all parties were inclining towards a more liberal and enlightened policy, from a conviction that it was only by that course we could hope to obtain the full advantage and benefit of our great territorial dependencies.

Apples are remarkably low in price in New York. A very fair dessert apple is selling at the rate of one dollar per bushel, and at wholesale at one dollar and a half to two dollars per barrel.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

From her Majesty's Scottish dominions to her isles in the Channel there is but one feeling; and it is interesting to note how, at those two distant localities, such feeling has just taken a different form of demonstration. At Glasgow there has been a magnificent gathering in honour of the success of our arms in the Crimea; and for the sake of the good cause which brought the guests together, and in consideration of the genial and rational character of most of the speeches, one is content to forget that the gentleman whom Mr. Disraeli described as "Mr. Wordy, who wrote a book in twenty volumes to prove that Providence was always on the side of the Tories," made divers remarks of no very great wisdom or appropriateness. The cup was raised, and the shout went up, in triumph for the victory of Right over Wrong. In Jersey—usually so tranquil—the vulgar, mischievous, and brutal writings of certain of the French refugees to whom we have given shelter—and who repay the protection of Queen Victoria by calling, from their place of safety, to assassins, bidding them murder the Sovereign of France, or any other Monarch upon whom they can lay their hands—have excited the indignation of the loyal islanders; and a great meeting has been held to protest against the insults to our Queen, and the treason against the Emperor of the French. It is not improbable that the Home Secretary may endorse the resolutions of this meeting. It was gratifying to observe that M. Lemoine, one of the ablest of the exiled journalists of Paris, insisted on disclaiming any share in the ruffanism of the Reds

A meeting of a less satisfactory kind has been held in Hyde park, and may be renewed. It is not surprising that the high price of provisions, and a knowledge that at this moment the French Government is interfering to procure cheap food for the Parisian, while the Londoner is left to endure the fluctuations of the food market, should have induced a spirit of repining and discontent among the classes most affected by the present state of things. Accordingly, a "Bread Meeting" has been held, and the speakers have adduced the rough hard facts which strike themselves and their order, with a natural but deplorable "ignoring" of the principles of economy upon which circumstances, apparently anomalous, and certainly painful, are explained, and shown to be inevitable. One cannot hope to make an uninformed man comprehend why, after the most splendid of harvests, bread may be dear, and yet the miller and baker not deserve the lamp-post, but his bewilderment must not be treated with levity, or his murmurings with roughness. He must be met kindly; and it might not be amiss if, instead of talking of police interference, any two or three public men in whom the people have confidence would give the pheasants a holiday, and attend one of these gatherings with some words of sense and helpfulness. If the masses cannot understand political economy, they can perfectly well understand sympathy and encouragement.

Incessant railway accidents, and verdicts which do not touch the real offenders, the parsimonious, careless, or obstinate directors of lines, continue to make the traveller tremble, and render everybody else indignant. On one line the latest of these inquiries shows that one of the most important duties, one on which the safety of a whole train depends, was entrusted to a boy of fourteen, who, moreover, had been two years in the service of the company. I was looking over a file of [illegible] lately, and I observed an indignant article directed against the management of the New Jersey line, in consequence of a [illegible] from wilful neglect. The journalist spoke energetically against [illegible] which allowed impunity to the "rich and respectable," and [illegible] he had spoken truthfully—"In England, directors of railways have been committed to gaol for a term for similar offences." It is to be so, unluckily. We send sometimes a pointsman, or a station-master, or some over worked, unskilful, or underpaid subordinate to prison, but the idea of taking a director from his mahogany and port wine, and punishing him for being an accomplice in slaying his fellows—not we. I followed up the American case, and I find that the New Jersey men escaped, juries directors do here; but I am glad to think that the fiery comment of the American editor upon the working of the "model institutions" would be unjust were it applied to our own. "The fountains of justice have been poisoned by the money of these public offenders. Not less than 250,000 dollars is annually paid to the State by the management. It is a bribe, and the ministers of the law are silent. The jury at Burlington were faithful to their compact; they uttered not a word of complaint of their masters." Our fountains of justice are poisoned simply by the conventions of "respectability" and routine. I may as well, while on the subject, add an American magistrate's testimony to the working of another of the institutions of the States:—Alderman Briggs said, "Our police system acts thus—the guilty always escape, the innocent are dragged into court and sent to prison."

The subject of Reformatory Institutions is, we must all rejoice to see, exciting much attention, and the visit of M. de Metz, who founded the Mettray system, and has been giving at Bristol most interesting explanations of the Continental experiments upon the subject, reminds me of a conversation I had, a short time ago, with a gentleman who had been visiting and minutely examining the institution at Mettray, which is near Tours. His report was exceedingly favourable, and his judgment was formed, not merely upon the pleasing spectacle of a mass of lads, uniformly dressed, and learning in subordination and harmony, but upon inquiries into the character and results of the system. Juvenile offenders are taken from the age of five, when a poor child can have been but a tool in the hands of others, up to the age when a hardened lad is supposed to be almost incurable: and the treatment is very stringent, while very just. The system is so far military that the lads form in lines, move to a march, and act on signals; but the coercion is slight, except when sound punishment is applied. There are no barred gates, and the inmates of the institution cannot be called prisoners. They are taught trades, as in a species of plebeian college; and, when they are fit to be employed, situations are found for them; and, if they are thrown out of these, they are, under certain restrictions, received back to Mettray until new occupation can be procured. When they offend, they are tried by a jury of their fellows. The punishments are graduated, and various; there is no flogging, but there is a lowered diet, a solitary cell, and even a dark cell for the heaviest offences. Under this system the youth is weaned from his bad habits by having good ones taught him, and by encouragement to distinguish himself; and the emulative principle is advantageously brought into play a stimulus which has been too much lost sight of in England. I think that a careful study of the Mettray system would assist some of our own educational experimentalisers to some new and useful ideas, and every step in this science is of incalculable value to society—the man who discovers a single sound theory of tuition is a far greater man than the discoverer of ten new planets. At York, in Dorsetshire, in Devizes, and elsewhere, the subject is being taken up in practical earnest.

And if we cannot all at once reform the youth of England, we may at least protect the babies of England against the greedy and vulgar speculators who seek to profit by the mingled vanity and cupidity of a low class of mothers. The Baby-Show abomination ought to be suppressed by police interference, as any other assemblage for a cruel, immoral, or offensive purpose would be. One need not speak of the impurity and ribaldry which must be generated by the character of the competition in question, or of the coarseness of mind of the women who can submit their infants to be stripped, weighed, handled, and generally inspected, as if they were animals for sale, and whose fatness, firmness, and healthiness made them valuable. Nor need one remark upon the exceeding profanity of the affair, or the adjudging a prize to the handiwork of Providence—to the best-looking casket of a soul. I merely ask that the poor children may not be exposed to the cruelties incident to these shows, to the crowd, noise, and excitement of the earlier scenes, and then to the violence of "frantic and disappointed mothers (so runs the last report) who hold out the screeching babes at arms' length, vociferating for justice, and behaving like incensed viragos." One meeting may have more or less of these outrages than another, but the idea is intrinsically vicious, and founded upon knowledge of the worst part of human nature, and in the working out it is indecent and cruel. The respectable part of the press is speaking out indignantly on the subject, and I hope that the police will speedily receive instructions. No licensed victualler getting up or abetting such a show should be able to obtain a renewal of his license.

What shall be said of vulgar offenders, when the Lord Ernest Vane, or Vane-Tempest, comes into a criminal court, charged with indecency, ruffianism, and cowardice, and proved to be guilty of all three? What a fortunate thing for his Lordship that he lives in a country where we seldom or never punish people of condition. In France, for any one of the offences—especially the indelicate intrusion into the dressing-room of female artists—he would assuredly have been sent to gaol. In England, for completing a series of outrages by declaring his intention to murder, by hurling his victim down-stairs, and then striking him in the face while on the ground, a small portion of the pay which the nation hands to Lord Ernest is confiscated—something under the price of a dozen of champagne—and his connection, our Commander-in-Chief, permits him to exchange from the Second Life Guards to the Fourth Light Dragoons, that he may go out and share the honours of the heroes of the Crimea. That his outrages were committed at Windsor, under the very palace of his Sovereign, is scarcely an aggravation, amid so much that is dirty and ferocious; and so the military authorities appear to have thought, from taking no notice of the circumstance. "O quel bonheur d'être Milord!" as a French song goes

The Worcestershire justices were men of another kind than that of the Windsor magistrates, who showed so proper an awe of nobility, and who have since written letters abusing the victim, not the criminal. In Worcestershire "stubborn justice (justices' justice) takes her course," at least when a peasant is the offender. Everybody remembers the sentence that was passed upon the poor man who reaped his own handful of corn one Sunday morning, and everybody noticed how very lightly the plea was held that the poor man's corn might have spoiled if not garnered; while in the case of the two labourers who begged half a day to see a review, and were sent to prison for taking it, this assertion, made on behalf of the rich farmer's crop, was considered as justifying the incarceration. Now we have had a third thing to notice—namely, that the Home Secretary having upset the Worcestershire conviction, and severely rebuked the justices, they rebel, in the very spirit of their prototype, Sir Tunbelly Clumsy, and one of them rebukes the authorities, and declares that the conviction was right. "Nay, if thou art joking wi' a Deputy-Lieutenant, down wi' thee!"

The Jews are to be allowed to slaughter their animals in their own way, the Animals' Friend Society notwithstanding. Sir Peter Laurie decides that the mode adopted by the Hebrew butchers is not cruel, *and* has been in use 3000 years, *and* is the mode Christian butchers adopt with pigs, calves, and sheep (Mr. Forster, the Animals' Friend, denies this); *and* that, if he stopped it, all butchers would be obliged to shut up shop, unless they took some other means of slaying. Four reasons—physical, historical, conventional, and commercial—and every one of them sound and satisfactory.

Mr. Gladstone has at length been heard of, but not in connection with the war. He has been delivering at Hawarden, a lecture upon our colonial system, and has enunciated many very wholesome truths in reference to the method in which England should deal with what are still called her "dependencies." Mr. Gladstone takes the most advanced view of the subject, and contends that the most advantageous course which we can adopt is to allow the utmost freedom of action to the colonies. One remark in reference to the old Greek colonists was strikingly put. "The Greeks," said Mr. Gladstone, "were the first and probably the best colonisers, for they might almost be said to carry their colonies with them." Mr. Gladstone introduced no allusion to the alleged coalition said to have been proposed between himself, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Disraeli—a combination which the Conservative organs indignantly repudiate. But perhaps the three Pacificos "may come together without knowing it" when Parliament reassembles.

A Damper for our Old Fogies.—"Do not suppose that I hold youth is genius; all that I say is that genius, when young, is divine. Why, the greatest deeds of ancient and modern times both conquered [illegible] at 26. Youth, extreme youth, overthrew the Persian empire. Don John of Austria won Lepanto at 25—the greatest battle of modern time; had it not been for the jealousy of Philip, the next year he would have been Emperor of Mussulmania. Gaston de Foix was only 23 when he stood a victor on the plain of Ravenna. Every one remembers Condé and Rocroy at the same age. Gustavus Adolphus died at 38. Look at his captains—that wonderful Duke of Weimar, only 36 when he died. Bener himself, after all his miracles, died at 45. Cortes was little [illegible] when he gazed upon the golden cupolas of Mexico. When Mozart's Jupiter Symony died at 29 all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest captain and the profoundest statesman of the age. Then there is Nelson, Clive—but these are warriors, and perhaps you may think there are greater things than war. I do not. I worship the Lord of Hosts. But take the most illustrious achievements of civil prudence. Innocent III., the greatest of the Popes, was the despot of Christendom at 37. John de Medici was a Cardinal at 15, and, Guicciardini tells us, baffled with his craft Ferdinand of Aragon himself. He was Pope as Leo X. at 37. Luther robbed ever him of his richest province at 35. Take Ignatius Loyola and John Wesley—they worked with young brains. Ignatius was only 30 when he made his pilgrimage and wrote the "Spiritual Exercises." Pascal wrote a great work at 16 (the greatest of Frenchmen), and died at 37. Alfred died at 37, which reminds me of Byron—greater even as a man than as a writer. Was it experience that guided the pencil of Raphael when he painted the palaces of Rome? He died at 37. Richelieu was Secretary of State at 31. Well, then, there are Bolingbroke and Pitt, both famous before their own leave of cricket. Grotius was in practice at 17, and Attorney-General at 24. And Acquaviva—Acquaviva was General of the Jesuits, ruled every Cabinet in Europe, and established Jesuitism before he was 37. What a career! the most splendid of Europe! That was indeed a position! But it is needless to multiply instances. The history of heroes is the history of youth."—*Disraeli's "Conningsby."*

The New Sebastopol.—The Russian Government would almost appear to have been governed by a presentiment of the fall of Sebastopol, and has therefore provided for its navy, in the event of a defeat, a refuge which would be inaccessible to the enemy's vessels. It is certain that the Bug is not of a sufficient depth to allow the passage of vessels of any great burden, but itself, and that river is only navigable for ships of war to a point named Glebokoe, which lies at a considerable distance to the south of Nicolaieff. It [illegible] be necessary to the vessels of war [illegible] direct communication with the sea. [illegible] direct communication with the latter, and [illegible] dispatch thither the largest hulls that are launched from its dockyards. The Bug is deep enough even at Nicolaieff to carry vessels of that description before they have received their armament. The vessels launched at Nicolaieff are neither armed nor equipped until they arrive at Glubokoe. At the latter point the river is deep; but, owing to the existence of sandbanks at its mouth, it is customary to transport the ships full rigged and armed to the Black Sea on a species of raft. The Russians employ the same method on the Neva, in transporting to Cronstadt the vessels constructed at St. Petersburg. That new city alone be carried by a land force disembarked from the shipping. This disembarkation does not appear judicious to us at the present moment, when the Allies are compelled to make face with their main strength to the Russians on the Tchernaya and at Eupatoria. It would, therefore, be hazardous to dispatch the 30,000 or 40,000 men that could be spared to a distance of 25 to 30 leagues in the interior of the country, where they would encounter the Russian army of reserve which occupies these provinces, and also be deprived of regular communications with the fleet which would have transported them. Kherson is situated at the mouth of the Dnieper. The river is broad, but contains sandbanks which render its navigation to Kherson impossible for vessels of large tonnage, except at the period of the great rise, which takes place in the spring. The Allied ships would, therefore, not be enabled to appear before Kherson; but, on the other hand, a distance of only five leagues separates that town from the spot where the Dnieper flows into the sea; and thus a *coup de main*, if undertaken at a favourable moment, might be successful.—*Constitutionnel.*

MUSIC.

Kidderminster Festival.—A handsome and spacious music-hall having been newly erected in this town, its opening was inaugurated by a Musical Festival held on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The profits are to be in aid of the erection of the organ, and "for the establishment of cheap concerts for all classes"—a most laudable object, and worthy of every encouragement. The organ, built by Hill, cost £800, and is a noble instrument. Lord Ward, who has extensive property in the neighbourhood, was president of the festival; and the list of vice-presidents comprised the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of the county. The principal singers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and Herr Reichardt. The orchestra, chiefly selected from the Royal Italian Opera, was led by Sainton. On Tuesday morning the performance consisted of Haydn's "Creation," and Spohr's "Last Judgment;" and in the evening there was a miscellaneous concert. On Wednesday the "Messiah" was performed in the morning; and a ball in the evening concluded the festival. The musical performances were very satisfactory, and greatly applauded by crowded audiences.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Il Trovatore; Opera tragica. Poesia di S. Cammarano; Musica di G. Verdi. Boosey and Sons.

L'Etoile du Nord; Opéra comique. Paroles de M. Scribe; musique de G. Meyerbeer. Paris: Brandus and Co; London: Cramer and Co.

The two latest great works of the lyrical drama, which dividing the admiration of our musical public during last season at the Royal Italian Opera, have been made accessible to amateurs by means of the elegant editions, published in London and Paris, of which the above are the titles. It is not our purpose to enter into criticisms on works which most musical people have already heard on the stage, and which we fully described at the time of their production at Covent Garden; but we wish to recommend them, in their published form, to the attention of our readers. Those who, in the theatre, were delighted with their musical beauties and dramatic effects will derive additional pleasure from their perusal, and from their performance, round the pianoforte, in the domestic and social circle. In this way they will not only derive agreeable reminiscences of the impressions they received at the Opera-house, but they will obtain a clear comprehension of the means by which those impressions were made—of the mechanism (as it may be called) of the musician's art—of the constructive skill which has given form and symmetry to his ideas—and of the peculiar features of melody and harmony which constitute his style. It is thus that we gain the most valuable lessons in musical composition. It is a great mistake to suppose that it is to the professional student only that such lessons are profitable. The amateur who cultivates music as an elegant accomplishment is incapable of enjoying its highest pleasures while he is ignorant of its principles as an art. It is another mistake to say that the amateur ought not to attempt music of a high order, because he cannot emulate its execution in public by great performers. Such abstinence would reduce our Musical de Société to a very low ebb. Presumptuous display is, of course, to be avoided; and no lady of sense and modesty will ever think of making herself ridiculous in society by murdering the brilliant bravuras of a Grisi or a Bosio. But every opera of real merit contains many beauties which do not depend on vocal power or executive dexterity; and such things will always please when sung (imperfectly though it may be) with taste, expression, and unaffected simplicity. Used thus discreetly, the scores of even such difficult operas as "Il Trovatore" and the "Etoile du Nord" may be made (and are often made) productive, in the drawing room, of great and legitimate pleasure.

There is no similarity between the styles of Verdi and of Meyerbeer; but it does not follow that, because they are dissimilar, one of them must be bad. This cannot be, in the face of the undoubted fact that these two masters divide between them the sovereignty of the lyric stage. It has been too customary among musical critics to depreciate the Italian composer. The epithets shallow, noisy, commonplace, and so forth, have been so often repeated in connection with his music, that they have become a kind of cant, applied indiscriminately to every thing he has written. In the earliest of his numerous works (though even they must have had many beauties, otherwise how could their popularity have spread over all Europe?) there was room for such criticisms. Verdi, like many of his countrymen, was not highly educated, and his lack of scholarship was sufficiently apparent in his scores. But Verdi, during his long career, has necessarily been educating himself by the practice of his art; and remarks perfectly just as regards the "Lombardi" or "Ernani" are no longer applicable to the "Trovatore" or the "Vepres Siciliennes." It is impossible to examine the score before us—to observe the construction of the long and highly-wrought concerted scenes, the richness and variety of the harmonies, and the boldness and power of the modulations—without being convinced that Verdi is a skilful artist as well as a man of genius.

Meyerbeer's claims of other kind, received in his youth a thorough German education. In precocity of genius he resembled Mozart, and, at nine years old, was reckoned one of the best pianists in Berlin. His studies were conducted by the celebrated Abbé Vogler, the most profound contrapuntist of his time; and his most intimate friend and fellow-student was the author of the "Freischütz." His earliest essays in composition were ecclesiastical pieces; and, when he began to write for the stage, he failed from the scholastic elaborateness of his style. Profiting by the lesson thus learned from experience, he resolved to go to Italy in order to study melody. How he succeeded he showed by his charming "Crociato in Egitto," an opera which divided the applause of Europe with the masterpieces of Rossini, then in the zenith of his fame. But Meyerbeer himself was not satisfied; and when, after an interval of several years, he again came before the world with his "Robert le Diable," he evinced an originality and individuality of style more and more strikingly developed in his succeeding operas the "Huguenots," the "Prophète," and the "Etoile du Nord." Many critics place this last above all his other works; as it seems it is the most strongly marked with his peculiarities. Of all his works it is the most difficult to perform, and the hardest to understand. Were even an able musician, without having heard it on the stage, to sit down to the score, it would at first be as a sealed book to him; he would be lost amid its strange rhythms, its chromatic harmonies, and enharmonic modulations. But with further acquaintance the darkness is dispelled; what once appears obscure becomes clear; what was crude and rugged becomes smooth and genial. On every repetition we discover some fresh beauty, some happy thought, some fine trait of genius; and (as is the case with all works of the highest order of art) the ultimate possession of such discoveries is one of the greatest sources of our pleasure.

In the present, certainly, the music of Verdi is not comparable to that of Meyerbeer. His beauties are less recondite; they lie more upon the surface, and are mingled with much that is trite and familiar. His scores, therefore, neither demand so much study, nor repay it with so rich a harvest. But Verdi, notwithstanding the length of his career, and the number of his productions, seems still to be in a state of progress. On his latest works his reputation will rest; and to them, we believe, the next age will assign a higher place than has been awarded by the general voice of contemporary criticism.

Cuba and the Americans.—The *Powerful*, 84, Captain Massie, sailed on Sunday for the West Indian and North American station. In reference to the augmentation of the squadron on this station, the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"The *Powerful*, 84, is ordered to join the squadron under the *Cumberland*, 80, *Pembroke*, 60, and *Rosamond*, 6, to go to Bermuda. It is rumoured that the movement is in consequence of the American Government having refused to receive the instructions made to them by the British Government on the subject of Cuba in a tone insulting to this country in the highest possible degree. The American Government bids the English Government to beware what they are about; tells them that England has its hands full enough; and that, in defiance of England's interference with them, they will do what they please as to Cuba.

The Anglo-French Commission.—The following is a list of the members of the Anglo-French Commission sitting in Sebastopol:—French: Marmier, General d'Artillerie; Feldtmann, Capitaine du Genie; Laurent, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; Cazeux, Capitan d'Artillerie; Bouter, Adjutant à l'Intendance; De Calac, Capitaine d'Artillerie; Cadinot, Chef de Bataillon du Genie; [illegible] de la Coche, Capitaine de Frégate; [illegible] Gabrunere, Sous-intendant. English: Captain Drummond, R.N.; Brigadier-General Jephson, R.A.; Major Stanton, R.E.; Commander F. Martin, R.N.; Assistant Commissary-General Crookshank; Captain Shaw, R.A.; A. Rumble, S.; Lieutenant Buller, R.N.; Captain Dunsmuir, R.E.; Assistant Commissary-General Lumley; Captain Dickson, R.A.; A. W. Johnson, Secretary to the Commission.

The inside of the Cathedral of Bâle (built from 1010 to 1019, by the Emperor Henry the Second) is being restored on a large scale.

Indications of gold have been discovered in French Guiana. Specimens of the ore have been brought to Cayenne, and they have been found to yield 50 per cent of gold and 10 of silver.

The plague of flies and insects has infested the Channel Islands. In Jersey whole acres of cabbages have been eaten by the caterpillar.

The Parliamentary Session in Piedmont is to commence on the 12th November.

STREET IN SEBASTOPOL.—FRENCH TROOPS TAKING AMMUNITION TO THE MORTAR BATTERY NEAR FORT NICHOLAS.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE PAGE 466.)

TREET IN SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE PAGE 468.)

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—A new comedy in two acts, entitled "The Little Treasure," by A. Harris, Esq., has been completely and deservedly successful. Derived from a French piece called "La Jeunesse de la Maison," it has some traces of manners not altogether in accordance with our own, but in the main it is anglicised ably, and there are points of nature in it which belong alike to all countries. *Gertrude* (Miss Blanche Fane) in half an orphan, for she has never known a father, and always resided with her mother, *Lady Howard* (Miss Swanborough), and her grandmother, *Mrs. Meddleton* (Mrs. Poynter). Nevertheless, her father is living, —in Italy, as pretended by the two maternal ladies, but really in Mayfair, as a gay bachelor. In fact, husband and wife had been separated for twelve years, owing to the interference of *Mrs. Meddleton*. At length poor *Gertrude* learns these facts from her cousin, *Captain Walter Maydenbush* (Mr Buckstone), who has lately returned from his travels without having got rid of his constitutional shyness. She soon finds that she can "rule his spirit" by her own determination, and conceives a plan for bringing her parents together by rendering their joint consent necessary to her own marriage. She makes love to *Walter*, and succeeds in effecting her object. For this purpose, she ventures on a clandestine visit to her father, whom she finds in the company of his fast friends. With one of these he is under the necessity of engaging in a duel, in defence of his wife's reputation, whom the frivolous wilding had in cautiously spoken of with disrespect. The scene with the father is touching, and the duel becomes the ultimate means of reconciliation with her mother. Miss Blanche Fane has one of those indefatigable parts which make the actress the heroine of a play; and all the situations are dependent on her voluntary activity. Her *abandon* and *naiveté* are charming; and this little piece is composed of a series of truly delicious scenes, in which this young lady is the principal agent. Mr. Howe, too, as *Sir Charles Howard*, the husband, acted with a sensibility which was really affecting in its truthfulness and its tenderness. Mr. Buckstone, as the modest cousin, was at home in his part, which was indeed admirably adapted to his style. Miss Swanborough was exquisite in the offended wife; and Mrs. Poynter, as the proud and irascible old lady, acted with discrimination as well as force. Indeed, we have seldom seen a play so perfectly appointed, so fitly adapted for the performers, and so responsive to their efforts—rewarding those of the humblest as well as of the more ambitious characters with ever-ready success.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The season, which has exceeded the half-year by a fortnight, has just terminated at this place of amusement. With the exception, perhaps, of the Great Exhibition year, the season of 1855 has been the most fortunate that this establishment can boast of. The horticultural and other fêtes, especially the celebrated Wellington Fête, which enabled Mr. Simpson to contribute £1100 to the Wellington College Fund, were very successful.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WITH the "hay and corn" meeting, which occupies the whole of next week, the Newmarket season comes to an end. The Criterion Stakes has been generally so fatal to John Scott's Derby winners—West Australian and Daniel O'Rourke to wit—that we doubt whether Fly-by-Night (6 lb. cx.) will stem the combination. Milton, and Artillery, are all the same gramity; Porto Rico has a 9 lb. one, and Queen's Head a 8 lb. one; and hence, if George Brown and the Result have really anything in them, "an eligible opportunity now occurs." &c. The match between the Duke of Bedford and Lord Glasgow will probably follow suit with their 1000 gs. one of the previous meeting, and Plum Pudding will pay forfeit to Mincepie on Saturday. Seventy-eight out of 183 horses have accepted for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, which is the great event of Tuesday, and a strong field will be found at the post. Pigeon (6 st. 8lb.) is all the rage after his Cesarewitch running; but when John Scott has turned a horse out of his stable for being a cur we cannot help distrusting him at any distance. This style of horse will, like Indian Warrior, perpetually run a good second, but never, if he can help it, finish first. Flatcatcher (7 st. 4 lb.) is likely to run very well, as he is fresh, and his great speed and splendid hocks and quarters will help him up the hill. We prefer his chance and Wellman's (6 st. 10 lb.) to that of both Crown Pigeon and Calumus (7 st. 10 lb.). We are forced to mere chicken handicap and selling races, but some good sport is promised on Thursday. Lord Chesterfield's long-looked for Peter Wilkins will probably make his maiden appearance in the Glasgow Stakes, though the bad running of Dramatist will rather make him shake hoof. The Nabob is a very doubtful starter; and Voivode, like another 1000 gs. colt, Mario, is said not to be worth as many shillings. The Royal 1000 gs. colt Yellow Jack, who has been spiritedly backed for the Derby, is in a 80 sov. Sweepstakes on the Wednesday (6 st. 4 lb.), and Chalice (6st. 12lb.), and Sneer colt (6st. 8lb.) will probably meet for the 100 sov. handicap, A.F. From their Ascot running there seems little to choose between the latter two, while the Ascot-Cup winner ought just to beat them both, to get at the top weight. On Tuesday there is a meeting at Cashel, the Down Royal Corporation hold theirs on Wednesday, and the Armagh people on Thursday. The sports at the latter principally consist of steeplechasing, four of which races will be run at the Irish Metropolitan Meeting on Monday. There will also be a small day's racing at Newburgh Park, in Yorkshire, on Thursday, and some steeplechases under Lord Londesborough's agreeial patronage at Selby on Friday. Lord Waterford's horses are for sale at Curraghmore on the latter day, and consist of fifty-six lots of all kinds, from Coranne down to "a black pony."

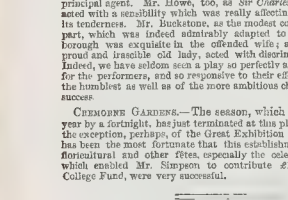
There is a "call" of the Jockey Club at Newmarket next week, to discuss the F. P. question, and Lord Derby and Admiral Rous, and three-fourths of the club, have not given in their adhesion to the proposed change, which strikes us as most foolish and ineffective, things are pretty certain to remain as they are. Mr. Lawley has followed up the luck which attended him in his joint purchase with Mr. John Stanley of the Eglinton Stud, by hiring Mr. Sykes for £1000, and winning nearly £7000 in bets and stakes with him. His confederate, Mr. J. Stanley, after winning £4015 in sixteen out of thirty-nine runs with Orlando, sold him for £800 the day before his death. He had won a £50 plate on the Monday, run sixth for the Cesarewitch on the Tuesday, had a heavy trial on Wednesday, and fell dead while running well up in a race on Thursday. Only two other horses have to our knowledge died in this way during the last thirteen years; but previous to that, Sultan (a winner of the Derby) and Albert both died in their stride at exercise. Mrs. Osbaldeston intends to enter horses in her own name in future, being the second lady within our recollection who has done so. Virago is for sale; Sir Tatton Sykes's Norton, who gave 1000 guineas for the yearling Zuyder Zee, has given 500 guineas for a yearling half-sister to Dervish.

Poor Harry Bell, who won the St. Leger on Foig-a-ballagh and the Oaks on Refraction, has committed suicide. He had left his riding for some years past, and had enlisted as riding-master into a cavalry regiment.

The coursing meetings for the week begin with the Wiltshire Champion, on Monday, &c.; South Minster and Limerick are fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday; and both Lancashire (O for Wednesday before his death; the Nithsdale and Galloway St. Leger, &c., for Thursday and Friday; and the Dirleton St. Leger, &c., for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. While the courses are thus up and doing before the frost, the velveteen shooting-jacket will hardly be exchanged for the scarlet before the end of the month; but Sir Richard Sutton both had some great sport among the partridges at Cheveley, and killed a Billesdon Coplow fox, after a capital run, early last week. The Melton season is not expected to be great, though some strong studs have arrived.

Kelly and Mackinney row a £100 a side match on the Thames, on Wednesday; and a sculling £10 a side match, which starts at Woolwich, is fixed for the following day. *Apropos* of water, we may mention that an enormous spotted otter has been killed. This monarch of the rivers measured 4 feet 9½ inches, and had long tried the proverbial patience of the followers of the gentle craft.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.



EDUCATION AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

—At a meeting of the diocesan institutions at Wells, on Thursday week, the Bishop of Bath and Wells referred to the necessity of education as a preventive of crime. Although they did find educated criminals, such as a Paul or a Strahan, and every assize brought before them cases of forgery committed by persons who had received a good portion of instruction, yet the offences of felony and licentious brutality were invariably the result of ignorance. His Lordship then quoted from the statistical returns of Mr. Stevens, to show that although the population of the large towns had greatly multiplied, and in some instances quite doubled, within the last thirteen years, yet the school accommodation had almost remained stationary, and thousands of children were left without the slightest means of instruction or education. In Massachusetts they educated one-fifth of the population, and yet in parts of Somersetshire only one-eighteenth were educated What they called education was not really such, because the child was sent forth to labour so early that he left the school uninformed as to morals, and untrained as to his duty to God and man; and if they took into consideration the fact that the mass of children left their schools before the minds were formed, they would see the necessity for reformatory schools; and on this account they wanted such a school in that neighbourhood. He did not mean to say that there were not many of their criminals who were indicated in vice; but he did say that in many instances the child sinned because no man cared for him, and they wanted a *locus penitentiæ* for such subjects as had sinned, not so much by their own fault as by the fault of those by whom they were trained.

A SPLIT AMONG THE REVOLUTIONISTS.—M. Louis Blanc, the leader of the Socialist section of the Republicans, has written a manifesto disowning from the means and the end proposed by Messrs. Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin. He advocates "*gradualism*" before the Revolution as the called on to fight. He adds:—"The Republican form of government is not the object: the object is to restore to the dignity of human nature those whom the excess of poverty degrades, and to enlighten those whom intelligence, from want of education, is but a dim, vacillating lamp in the midst of darkness; the object is to make him that works enjoy all the fruits of his work; the object is to refranchise the people by endeavouring gradually to abolish the double slavery —ignorance and misery. A very difficult task, indeed, the accomplishment of which requires long study, deep meditation, and something more than discipline! As to the Republican form of government, it is the most valuable of our family, and which we ought to strive to conquer, even at the cost of life, but which it is very imprudent to mistake for the aim, as the consequence might be to make us take the shadow for the substance, and run through a heap of ruins to fatal delusions."

FAILURE OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN PORTLAND. The Maine Liquor Law is now no longer enforced in the city of Portland. Some the result of the late election, in which there was a decided popular minority against the law, Major Dow, the author of the prohibitory policy, and present chief magistrate, is reported by the *Portland Argus* to have determined to make no further efforts to enforce it, as he says effort is impossible. The people voted for rum and now they may have it." The same paper states that the Mayor has withdrawn from the wharf the policemen stationed there to search or liquor on the arrival of the Boston steamer.

There were no less than twenty-two inquests in Liverpool last week, being nearly one-half more than the average of corresponding weeks in previous years.

Out of a train of 300 emigrants who were travelling through Oregon 150 were killed by the Indians, and all their stores captured. The remainder of the train reached Salt Lake City in a starving condition

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

AUTHORITY there have been increased money transactions in the Consol-market since our last, prices have rapidly declined, and the rise in three days' end of last and the beginning of the present week has not been supported. The [illegible] shocks-ments have been made to any quarter; while it is asserted that the Bank of France has now received the whole of the supply lately contracted for. The last return of that institution shows very unfavourable results, viz.:—

Coin and bullion	.. ..	[illegible]
Bill discounted	.. ..	[illegible]
Circulation	.. ..	[illegible]
Treasury Deposits	.. ..	[illegible]
Private Deposits	.. ..	[illegible]
Advances on French Government Stocks	.. ..	1,000,000 francs increase.
Advances on Railway Shares	.. .. ..	4,186,100, decrease .. 382,930

The great falling-off in the stock of bullion—the decrease last month being £2,005,500—and the large increase in the bills discounted, have afforded matter for great uneasiness.

There has been rather more money available for commercial purposes, but the rates of discount have ruled higher On Tuesday another instalment of 10 per cent fell due on the April Loan of £16,000,000; and one of 20 per cent will be payable on Turkish Scrip on Saturday. On both days the applications have been large. On the Stock Exchange loans on Government security for short periods have been made at 5½ to 4¾ per cent; but in Lombard-street 5½ to 6 per cent has been the current rate for the best paper.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England advanced the minimum rate of discount to six per cent for bills not exceeding sixty days, and seven per cent for those having longer currency. This will, we presume, remove all doubt, check any further demands upon us for gold; but it is to be regretted that the commercial interests of the country should suffer from speculations which may, in all probability, prove injurious to those engaging in them.

The imports of bullion have been only £42,000 from New York, and about £90,000 in silver from Holland, and 850,000 dollars from Mexico. We learn that the last has been packed for exportation to Bombay. Shipments have been made to that destination this year. The Irish Bank returns are, on the whole, very favourable. The total circulation of notes is [illegible]

On Monday Consols for Money were done at 97¾ 88¾; the Red used, 87¾ down to 87 ex div.; and the New Three per Cents, 88½ to 87¾. Long Annuities, New Loan, 16 5-16. Exchequer Bonds, 99¾. Bank Stock, 208 to 209 The dealings on Tuesday were limited. Bank Stock quoted 209 to 207. The Three per Cents Reduced were 88¾ ⅛; the Three per Cent Consols, 87, ⅛ 87¾; and the New Three per Cents, 87¾ ⅛. India Bonds, 2s. prem. Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 3s. discount. Exchequer Bonds, 99¾ ⅛. On the next day the following rates were marked:—Bank Stock, 207 to 209; Three per Cents Reduced, 88¾ to 87¾; Three per Cent Consols, 87¾ to 88¾; and the New Three per Cents, 87¾ to 88; Long Annuities, 1860, 3½; India Stock, 225; India Bonds, 2s. to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 7s. dis. Exchequer Bonds, 99¾ ⅛. On Thursday, owing to the advance in the rates of discount, Consols fell from 87¾ to 87¾ for money. The Three per Cents Reduced were 87¾ to 88¾; and the New Three per Cents, 87¾ to 87¾; Bank Stock, 209 to 207; India Stock, 226; India Bonds, 1s. premium; Exchequer Bills, 7s to 5s discount

There have been rather numerous sales of Foreign Bonds; and the following are the leading prices of the week:—Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84; Chilian Six per Cents, 103; Ecuador Three per Cents, 26; Mexican Three per Cents, 21¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 73¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, Small, 45; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84; Spanish Three per Cents, 37¾; Ditto New Deferred, 19¾; Ditto New Six per Cents, 81; Swedish Four per Cents, 93; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 26; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 93¾; Brazilian Four per Cents, 81; Ditto Five per Cents, 93; Chilian Five per Cents, 93; Grenada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 18½; Russian Five per Cents, 95½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88; French Rentes Three per Cents, 4 prem

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been unsaleable:—Australasian ruled 85½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 19½; Ditto, New, 4½; London Joint-Stock, 32; London and Westminster, 47¾; Union of London, 29¾

Miscellaneous Securities have been heavy and drooping:—Australian Royal Mail, 4¾; Canada Company's Bonds, 153; Ditto, Government Security, 107; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 14; Royal Mail Steam, 70 ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅞; Victoria Dock, 20; London, 100. Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have marked 139; Derby, 84; Rochdale, 60; Stourbridge, 260. Rungerford Market Shares were sold at 212; Waterloo Bridge, 21¾. All other securities have been exceedingly heavy, and the quotations have ruled nominal.

Railway Share have been exceedingly dull and drooping. The supply of stock in the market has become extensive. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 23; Caledonian, 88¾; Eastern Counties, 9¼; East Lancashire, 68; Great Northern, 83¾; Ditto B Stock, 119½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 109¾; Great Western, 81¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, New Stock, 133; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73¾; London and Brighton, 95½; London and North-Western, 99½; London and [illegible] 82; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22; Midland, 83¾; North-Eastern, York, 85¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 24, Scottish Central, 101; South-Eastern, 56¾; South Wales, 31¾; Vale of Neath, 19

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 93; East Lincolnshire, 152½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11⅞; Midland Bristol, 56.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, No 2, 109; Caledonian, 88; Eastern Counties, New Stock, 14; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113½; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 107; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95; Ditto, Five per Cent, 99; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 68; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 102¾; South-Eastern, 22½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8; Dutch Rhenish, 10½; Eastern of France, 35; East Indian Five per Cent, 22; Ditto, Extension, 11; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8; Ditto, A, 4; Ditto, B, 4; Ditto, Preferential, 6; Great Luxembourg Consti Shares, 4; Great Western of Canada Shares, ex div.; Ditto, New, 7½; Namur and Liege, 9½; Paris and Lyons, 44½; Western and North-Western of France, 30 ex div

So little has been done in Mining Shares that the quotations have ruled almost nominal. On Thursday United Mexicans were 4¾ to ½

Friday Evening

Since the morning the Consol-market has been heavy, and the Three per Cents have given way fully ¾ per cent, the last quotation being 87. The Three per Cents Reduced have marked 88¾. Exchequer Bills have been 2s to 10s discount, India Bonds having sold at par Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have been excessively heavy. The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to five per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very moderate supplies of English wheat were received up to our market to-day, and the show of samples was very limited. For most kinds there was a good enquiry, and prices ruled from 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher than on Monday. Foreign wheat—the imports of which have amounted to 8310 quarters—sold steadily, and, in some instances, at an advance of [illegible] Nothing [illegible] changed hands [illegible] high [illegible] [illegible] on former terms. [illegible] was [illegible] extent of trade, full prices. The [illegible] was [illegible] to the demand was steady, at Monday's quotations [illegible]

Arrivals into London last week:—Wheat, 2780 load, 1400; oats, 300; flour, [illegible] sacks, 7993. Foreign, wheat, 831; oats, 5893

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 51s; ditto, white, 54s, to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 50s.; rye, 48s. to 52s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 37s.; distilling ditto, 35s to 39s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 71s. to 78s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 66s.; Ringston and Ware, 70s to 76s.; Chevalier, 72s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire [illegible] ditto, 47s to 54s.; Yonghal [illegible] ditto, 42s. to 44s.; [illegible] oats, 23s. to 24s.; [illegible] ditto, 22s. to 23s.; grey peas, [illegible] ditto, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 46s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 47s. per sack; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 42s. to 44s.; and Yorkshire, 40s. to 42s. per 280 lbs. American, 38s. to 40s. per barrel.

Meals.—We have had a very moderate supply of foreign arrivals during last week's currency [illegible] Indian corn [illegible] Barley being [illegible] Malting [illegible] Oats [illegible] Beans [illegible] Peas [illegible] Flour [illegible] The demand [illegible] Linseed cakes, English, £13 10s. to £14 ; ditto, foreign, £12 to £13, rape cakes, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 56s. to 60s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11d. of household ditto, 9½d to 10d. per 4lbs loaf

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 70s. 7 ; barley, 38s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye 38s. 8d.; beans, 40s. 11d.; peas, 42s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 76s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 3d; oats, 23s. 5d.; rye, 37s. 8d.; beans, 40s. 8d., peas, 41s. 5d.

Supplies Imported Last Week. Wheat, 152,443 barley, 43,320; oats, 15,397, rye, [illegible] beans, 370; peas, 1225 quarters

Provisions.—The Irish public [illegible] week; but the transactions have been [illegible] Friday's demand is tolerably active, and common round congous is worth 9d. per lb.

Sugars.—Our market [illegible] and, on the whole, rather more money has been obtained for [illegible] Monday [illegible] to 43s.; and Bengal, 42s. to 42s. per cwt. Foreign sugars, [illegible] have been tolerably [illegible] Refined goods move off freely, at 43s. 6d to 56s. per cwt. The total stock of sugar in warehouse on the 20 ult. was 200 tons less than in 1854

Coffee.—The demand is very [illegible] and [illegible] at on our market has been at [illegible] fully last week's currency. Nominally [illegible] Ceylon [illegible]

Teas.—There is a good demand for Irish [illegible] to 2s. per cwt. [illegible] Monday [illegible] to 10½; Waterford, 9½ to 10d.; Limerick, 9½ to 9¾; Sligo, 9½ to 9¾; Belfast, 9½ to 9¾; Cork, 9½ to 9¾; Newry, 9½ to 9¾; Dublin, 9½ to 9¾; Drogheda, 9½ to 9¾; Londonderry, 9½ to 9¾; Galway, 9½ to 9¾; Tralee, 9½ to 9¾; Kilkenny, 9½ to 9¾; Wexford, 9½ to 9¾; Carlow, 9½ to 9¾; Kildare, 9½ to 9¾; Meath, 9½ to 9¾; Westmeath, 9½ to 9¾; Longford, 9½ to 9¾; Leitrim, 9½ to 9¾; Roscommon, 9½ to 9¾; Mayo, 9½ to 9¾; Sligo, 9½ to 9¾; Donegal, 9½ to 9¾; Fermanagh, 9½ to 9¾; Cavan, 9½ to 9¾; Monaghan, 9½ to 9¾; Armagh, 9½ to 9¾; Down, 9½ to 9¾; Antrim, 9½ to 9¾; Londonderry, 9½ to 9¾; Tyrone

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, First Five Nights of Messrs. Parss Nsis, Manuel Perez, and the SPANISH DANCERS. Last Five Nights of the Comedy of THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS, in consequence of the professional engagements of Mr. Buckstone, as the author of Miss Reynolds' Minor Theatres. Every Evening in her original character in the LITTLE TREASURE. Miss Cushman will appear on Saturday next in Bulwer's New Drama, by Mrs. Lovell, the Authoress of "Ingomar."

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. WEBSTER, Directress, Madame Celeste. MONDAY and during the Week, ROSY O'MORE; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, A ROVING TAR; Tuesday, Thursday Saturday, BETSY BAKER; with OPEN SESAME, or, A Night with the Forty Thieves.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—The Public is respectfully informed that the THEATRE will OPEN on MONDAY EVENING, the 22nd inst. for the Season when will be performed, and Every Evening during the Week (Saturday Excepted), a new Farce called DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES; after which, HENRY the EIGHTH, ending with the Death of Queen Katharine, in Act iv., to conclude with a GAME of ROMPS. To conclude with DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES and (first time at this theatre) THE WONDERFUL WOMAN, to conclude with THE GHOST; on which occasion Mr. F. Matthews will make his First Appearance as the Princess Tenure

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Mr. J. ANDERSON and Mrs J. W. WALLACK. Arrangements of an English and Roman Character. Company—Mr H Wallack, Mr G Perring, Mr H Cadwallader, Mr Stanislaus, Sig. Garcia, Miss J Warman, and Madame Constantine. Increase of Band and Chorus of 50 Artistes. The Brothers Ribbi. With the powerful Dramatic Company

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—THIS EVENING and every Evening during the Week. Limited season only with an the rank and fashion of London THE GRAND HUNGARIAN SPECTACLE of MAGIC and MYSTERY, by Professor ANDERSON, the Great Wizard of the North. Twelve Acts, with ever-changing variety of Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, and extraordinary effects. Magic and Mystery in every Act. Supported by the whole of the Company, and numerous peculiar phases of amusement. Doors open each evening at six o'clock Seven o'clock precisely Night. Private Boxes, £1 1s; Stalls, 5s; Pit, 3s. Boxes to be obtained at the Box-office, or of the principal Hair Dressers. Stalls, 5s; Dress Circle, 3s; Upper Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily, from Eleven till Five, under the direction of Mr. Charles Dillon. Mr. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, October 27, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The GREAT VICTORY AT SEBASTOPOL, the Docks, and the Malakoff, Attack on the Redan, and Burning of Sebastopol, will be added on Monday next to the Views of the WAR. Performances every Morning and Evening. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.—Open daily, at Ten and Eight.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL next WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Palmer, Mr. Lockey, Mr. H. Buckland, Mr Winn—Tickets, 2s, 3s 6d, Stalls, 5s

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Private Boxes, £1 1s; Stalls, 5s; Area 3s; Amphitheatre, 1s. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES EVERY Night, at Eight, his 5 YEARS' and 1811 in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to six, 1s.

MR. CHARLES OKEY'S "PARIS"—People, Exhibition, France, Rhine, Black Forest, Ascents, Paris, and Sketches—every Evening—and Grand Moving Panorama at 8; Seats 1s; reserved chairs 2s.—BURLINGTON-HALL, 31, Saville-row, Regent-street.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly finished Human models representing every part of the human frame (open for gentlemen only) from 10 till ten. Lectures by Dr Kahn, at 12, 3, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s.—8, Coventry-street.

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK.—Applications to View must be made in writing to Mr. Ralton, Weybridge, enclosing Card of Address, with Postage-stamp.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNCEASING NOVELTIES! George Buckland's MUSICAL CURIOSITIES, Tuesday and Thursday; and Grand Idea Illustrated, Monday Evening at Eight. New Dissolving Views and Dissertations, by Dr Spiker, on the Fashions of Saint-Petersburg, the Seat of War, and the Crimea. The Fireworks at Versailles

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The FIRST of a Series of DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS will be held at the LECTURE-ROOM HALL, Great Queen-street on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 23rd. Particulars may be had at the office, 216, Strand. HENRY F. BRACE, Secretary.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The collection of Living Animals includes a numerous series of Lions, Lion Whelps, Cheetahs, Tigers, Panthers, and other Carnivora, Bisons, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami, together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Marine Animals. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The sudden death on the 18th of September last, of Mr. SAMUEL COLLINS, who was for nearly 20 years on the staff of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as Assistant Publisher, has left a Widow, 36 years of age, in distressed circumstances, and six children almost entirely destitute of the means of support.

The family consists of four boys, aged respectively seven, nine, eleven and thirteen years; and two girls, two and five years old.

These distressed circumstances have induced the friends of the deceased to commence a subscription for the purpose of purchasing an Annuity, or otherwise providing for the support of the bereaved family.

The following Gentlemen have most kindly consented to receive Donations:

HERBERT INGRAM, Esq., 198, Strand (who will act as Treasurer).
THOMAS N. STOKES, Esq., 12, Clement's-lane, City.
FREDERIC WEST, Esq., 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-House.

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AT LAST THE MYSTERY IS SO. VED.—A MAGIC MADE EASY.—All the best Tricks and Sciences, Apparatus and Secrets, by Robert, the Great Wizard of the Northern Realm, &c., all of Paris Manufacture, are now to be conducted at the Wizard's Paris Warehouse, 45, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital. A splendid Magic Table on Sale at present

MEDICAL PUPIL.—A Surgeon, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., in practice in a sea port town in the South of England, has a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH as PUPIL, who will have the advantage of extensive private and practical practice; also of witnessing operations at the Hospital. He will be treated as one of the family, and have a comfortable home. Premium moderate. Address, Mr. Jones, care of Messrs. Gale, Baker, Warde, and Oldfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

VISITORS to LONDON. The QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near Kensington-gardens, is distinguished for bed-room purity and family comfort. Apartments, with full board, 5s. 6d. per day, or £2 12s. 6d. per week, which includes all charges. Meals charged separately if required.

VEUVE CLICQUOT'S GENUINE CHAMPAGNE, only 70s. per dozen. N.B. Carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom. CAUZE WINE COMPANY, 66, St. James's-street.

ROUSSILLON, 30s. per dozen (from the Pyrénées Orientales) possessing a fine violet tint and rich ruby and mellow fragrant flavour. Purity guaranteed. TRATED NEWS of 16 February. The society of 15 years' standing demonstrated by actual experiment that the pure wines from this district, when duly matured, are wholesome and superior to sherry. Those who desire a pure and wholesome wine should procure it. Dinner Sherry, 20s., 30s.; Standard, or Natural, 36s.; Old Fruity Browning Port, 42s., 48s.; Moselle (grand flavour), 36s. 42s. Sparkling Champagne, 36s.; Red Burgundy, 36s., 42s., 48s. Cash Carriage-free to all Rail Stations on receipt of Remittance. Price Lists of all Wines and Spirits will be forwarded free on application. Just published, "Gatherings from the Wine Lands," to be had of all Booksellers.—POSTER and INGLE, Mitre-court, Milk-street, Cheapside.

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OMER PACHA.

As the expedition of Omer Pacha is full of interest, our readers will doubtless be gratified with the accompanying Sketch of a portion of the Encampment of Omer Pacha upon the eastern shores of the Black Sea. The locality is thus described by the sketcher:—

About eight miles to the eastward of Batoum, and within the same distance of the Russian frontier or Georgia, is situated the picturesque old Castle of Zikinzir. Its ivy-grown battlements crown the summit of a hill which rises abruptly from the sea-shore. The surrounding country is clothed with the richest verdure; magnificent trees are scattered over the green hill sides like those in an English park. Long creepers and tangled underwood almost conceal the precipitous walls of rock which overhang the sea. White tents gleam everywhere from beneath the rich foliage; for Omer Pacha has chosen this lovely spot as a camping-ground for a portion of his army. Their tents line the shore, and creep up the mountain sides until they are lost in the wood. Towering above all, at a great distance, rise the snow-capped peaks of the Ossurgheff. It is altogether a fairy-like scene, and one which the Tunisian regiments encamped here, with their swarthy African officers, are certainly not capable of appreciating.

In the view on the extreme right is a central mound crowned with low fortifications; in the valley between which and the castle is the picturesque castle ruin, behind which are tents, and many more on the slope of the hill to the left. The distant range of hills is covered with snow; the middle range is richly wooded; and the foreground, reaching to the sea-shore, is covered with tangled underwood and occasionally fine trees.

Our acknowledgments for this Sketch are due to Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who, at the date of his letter, was staying with Omer Pacha in Georgia, and intended proceeding from thence into Circassia, having already coasted along the shores of the Black Sea, touching at the principal places between Anapa and Trebizond.

OMER PACHA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY FENTON.

It is now several months since it was reported that Omer Pacha was to lead a Turkish army through the wild mountain passes of Armenia to the seat of war. Time rolls on, and the issue is that this distinguished General, who by the last accounts had reached Batoum, is sent without an army to restore the balance of affairs by his own genius and skill. At Batoum he was organising his army, with which he intends to assault Kaleesi. He is greatly vexed that the promise that was given him that his old troops should be placed at his disposal has not been kept; and it has cost considerable persuasion to prevent his throwing up his command, as he originally intended to do. The victory at Kars will, however, probably enable Omer Pacha's forces to undertake some important operations in the Crimea. The Allied forces would then amount to 200,000.

Omer Pacha himself (says the *Times'* Correspondent, writing Sept. 24) is still at Batoum; and Ferhad Pacha (General Stein) is in command. At present, however, the number of troops actually landed amounts only to about 4000: and the duties of the General consist chiefly in preparing for those who are shortly expected from Varna. The Commander-in-Chief will arrive in a few days with the remainder of the troops, which have been encamped in the neighbourhood of Batoum. It is much to be regretted that this expedition was not undertaken earlier in the year. It will be impossible now before the winter to do more than advance on Kutais. Under the most favourable circumstances the army cannot commence the march before the beginning of November, and at that late season of the year the advance of a large army for more than 100 miles through a difficult and almost unknown country is, to say the least of it, a hazardous undertaking. However, it is not the fault of Omer Pacha that this is so. The Seraskier in Constantinople is not more prompt in its proceedings than the War Department in Whitehall-gardens; and, in spite of the efforts of his Highness to get his army under way sufficiently early to enable him to operate with effect this summer, he has been vexatiously detained until the advance on Tiflis has become an impossibility. * * * The Turkish Commander has a serious ground of complaint against the Allied Generals, who refused to spare more than the Turkish force in the Crimea, which for so many months has been an encumbrance rather than an assistance to the operations in that peninsula. It is to be hoped that the importance of affording the Turkish army a prompt and energetic support will be recognised in England, and that a Christian force will be sent without delay to operate with it. Apart from the necessity which exists of adding to the numerical strength of the present army of invasion, there are the strongest reasons why the reinforcements should consist rather of Christians than of Mahometans. The antipathy of the Christian population in Asiatic to the Turks has already manifested itself. They look with suspicion and distrust upon the soldiers who are now occupying the Russian town, and, so far from desiring to facilitate their progress through the country, they have destroyed some of the bridges, and otherwise injured the roads upon the line of march. Prince Michael, the Princess Dadian, and other nobles through whose properties the army will pass, do not hesitate to confess to Russian sympathies, and, if their subjects do not share in an actual predilection for Russia, they do not approve the prospect of the substitution of Ottoman for Muscovite rule—a result which they naturally expect to follow the invasion of their country by Turkish troops. This distrust would be completely dispelled by the presence of an English or French contingent.

The Correspondent concludes:—

Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, Lieutenant Ballard, has just steamed out of the harbour (Souchum Kaleh) for Batoum, where she is to wait for Omer Pacha and his suite, who are to return in her to this place. Although Souchum Kaleh is somewhat further from Kutais than Batoum, the roads are so much better as to render it a more desirable basis of operation. The absence of any harbour at Redoubt Kaleh or the mouth of the Rhion has limited the choice between Batoum and Souchum. Mr. Longworth, the British Commissioner, is here, preparing for an expedition into the interior of Circassia, where he will confer with the Naib and some of the more influential chiefs upon matters relating to the present operations. The French Consul, M. Champoiseau, remains at Souchum. Prince Michael has been sent for to meet Omer Pacha, who will call upon him to declare his sentiments, and, in the event of his not offering that assistance which will be expected from him, he will be compelled to leave the country. There is a good deal of fever still prevalent among the Turkish troops, but, although the sick-list is in consequence large, the malady here is not often attended with fatal results. The approach of winter is already driving it away, and a few miles from the coast the country is perfectly healthy.

The accompanying Portrait of Omer Pacha is copied, by permission of Messrs. Agnew, from one of Mr Fenton's beautiful photographic pictures taken in the Crimea. It shows the General on horseback; his seat, though too Turkish for our notions of equestrian propriety, is firm and easy.

TE DEUM FOR THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—On Sunday last, in accordance with an order issued by Cardinal Wiseman, a solemn "Te Deum" was chanted throughout the Roman Catholic diocese of Westminster for the fall of Sebastopol and the further successes of the Allies. The prayers of the faithful were likewise asked for the gallant men who have fallen; and the subject was noticed by the officiating clergy.

PORTION OF THE CAMP OF OMER PACHA, UPON THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA.—SKETCHED BY LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

INDIAN COTTON.—THE WEBS OF DACCA.

To this branch of ingenious manufacture a new interest has been attached, by the display of several beautiful specimens in the Paris Universal Exhibition.

Our Engravings illustrate the mode of preparation of the raw material, and the several processes of manufacture of the finer sorts of Indian mus-

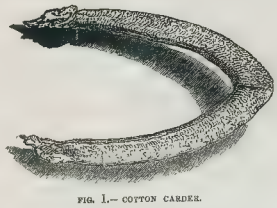


FIG. 1.—COTTON CARDER.

lins, some of which are woven from threads of such extraordinary delicacy, that a single pound of cotton is spun for it into a length of 250 miles; and with all our genius of invention, our wonderful machinery, and extraordinary skill, we have never yet been able to equal the muslins

FIG. 2.—THE BOW.

of Dacca, of which Tavernier says, "they are so fine that you can hardly feel them in your hand." An English writer of the seventeenth century, speaking contemptuously of them, termed them "the shadow of a commodity;" but they have been called by those of higher taste, who looked at their exquisite delicacy and evenness with wonder, "webs of woven air."

The general idea as to this wonderful manufacture is, that it is produced almost at random, and with the rudest tools—that the Indian is guided by a kind of instinct in its make, and is but a rough and careless-fingered worker. We are told of the weaver cleaning his cotton with a piece of fish-bone, using as a spindle a hollow reed, hanging up his loom by a river side between two trees, digging a hole in the ground for his legs, and there weaving forth those moon-cloud webs that queens of old were proud to wear.

FIG. 3.—COTTON ROLLER.

There is some truth in the description, but none in representing the Hindoo as a manufacturer at random. In his case, as in every other, the excellence is attained by a minute attention to every detail in the preparation of his material, and of all circumstances influencing its condition during the process of manufacture—an amount of knowledge, no doubt, arrived at slowly, but still attained to ages ago; for these muslins of the East are mentioned amongst the earliest articles of commerce; and in one of the hymns of the Rigbeda, dated fifteen centuries before our era, there is reference to cotton in the loom. Nor is it strange that the native Indians should, by practice, from generation to generation, have acquired surpassing skill in the manufacture of a material indigenous to their soil, and the fabrics of which were

FIG. 4.—YARN WINDING.

especially suited to their climate. Speaking of India, Herodotus says, "the wild trees in that country bear fleeces as their fruit, surpassing those of sheep in beauty and excellence, and the Indians use cloth made from those trees."

KNOWLEDGE OF THE QUALITIES OF COTTON.

The cotton from which the Hindoos weave their finest muslins is of inferior quality. The best-informed Manchester manufacturers state that all Indian is coarse, short in staple, and unfitted for the fine spinning for which American sea island cotton is alone employed in this country.

FIG. 5.—YARN WINDING.

This finest American cotton is cultivated with utmost care, and the best selected for the finest English manufacture.

The native Indian, on the contrary, is but a careless cultivator of cotton, and neglectful of attention in picking and preservation, which would save much after-labour. He is, however, thoroughly well

FIG. 6.—TWISTING THE THREAD.

acquainted with the qualities of the different kinds, and makes up for indifferent sawing by a profusion of labour and pains in the after preparation of the material. He knows that the thread made of cotton grown to the east of Dacca must be used in the very season it is grown or it will not swell in bleaching; and this swelling constitutes his distinction between the best and inferior cotton; and for spinning with the fingers the short fibre suits as much better as the long for machinery.

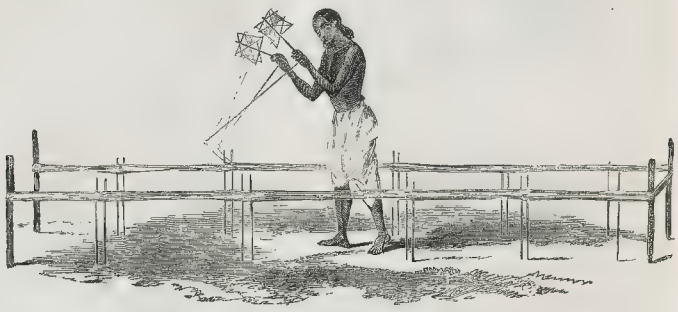


FIG. 7.—WARPING.

PROCESS OF CLEANING, PICKING, AND CARDING.

As the cotton is not cleanly picked in the field, it is first necessary to pick out carefully with the fingers all fragments of the leaves or bracts, stalks, and capsules. The next process, previous even to the separation of the seeds, is a kind of carding to which the seed-cotton is subjected. For this purpose the Hindoos of Dacca make use of the jaw-bone of a fish, one of the *Sparoida*. The teeth of this fish, being very numerous, closely set, and recurved like those of our pike, act as a fine comb in removing

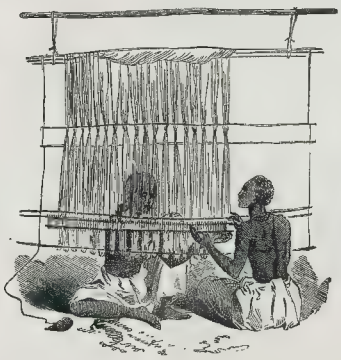


FIG. 8.—CARDING.

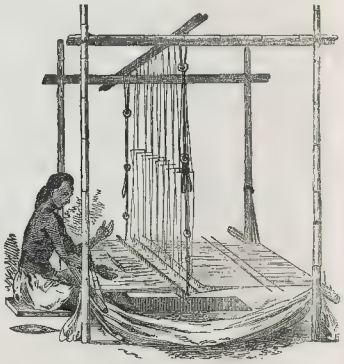


FIG. 10.—THE LOOM. WEAVING.

the loose and coarse fibres of the cotton, as well as minute particles of earthy or any other extraneous matter. (Fig. 1.)

BOWING.

The next process is that *bowing* (Fig. 2), which has been so named from a *bow* being the instrument employed, and which has given its name to one kind, the *bowed* Georgian cotton, though the instrument is not used in the present day in America. It consists of a large bow, which is suspended to the roof of a room, often to the string of another bow. The string, while in contact with the cotton, being struck with a conical-headed

FIG. 9.—BEAMING.

mallet, the cotton, by its vibration, flies about in a light fleecy cloud, and is thus separated from dust and dirt. This instrument is still in use in some of our manufactories—for instance, in hat-making.

But the cotton for the fine Dacca muslins is bowed or teased with a bow of more delicate construction, as it consists of a piece of bamboo, with two elastic slips of the split rattan, or other material slipped into its two ends, and strung with a cord made of catgut, morgan silk, or of plantain or ratan fibres twisted together. The bamboo slips are moveable within the centre piece, and, according as they are drawn out, or pushed back, so is the tension of the cord increased or diminished. The whole, being of a size to be held in the hand, can easily be managed.

SPINNING.

The cotton, by the aid of this instrument, being brought to the state of a fine downy fleece, is then "spread out and lapped round a thick wooden roller." This being removed, the cotton is pressed between two flat boards, then rolled round a piece of lacquered reed about the size of a quill, and, lastly, wrapped in the smooth soft skin of the *Cuchia* fish, and is so preserved from dust or soil whilst it is held in the hand during the process of spinning.

The spinning of the fine yarn is entirely performed by women, usually under thirty years of age, and it is to their delicate organisation and exquisite sensibility of touch that is due the inimitable specimens of their skill.

SPINNING.

The spinning apparatus, which is usually contained in a small flat work-basket, not unlike the *colothiers* of the ancients, comprises the cylindrical roll of cotton, a delicate iron spindle, a piece of shell embedded in clay, and a little hollow stone containing chalk-like powder, to which the spinner occasionally applies her fingers. The spindle is not much thicker than a stout needle, and has attached to it, near its lower joint, a small ball of unbaked clay, which gives it sufficient weight in turning. This rests in the hollow of the piece of shell, and she turns the spindle between the finger and thumb of one hand, whilst she at the same time draws out the single filaments from the roll of cotton held in the other hand, and twists them into yarn upon the spindle; and, to obtain the requisite moisture of air, it is sometimes necessary, the thermometer being 82, to spin over water.

For ordinary purposes the cotton, instead of the above-described carding, is sometimes thrashed, that is, spread out upon an outstretched apron of coarse cloth, and beaten with switches, when the seed, &c., fall through. Instead of the primitive mode of pulling the cotton from the seed to which it adheres, the cotton is placed on a board and an iron roller moved backwards and forwards over it either by the hand or foot (see Fig. 3); thus the fibres are separated without the seeds being crushed. The foot-roller is used in the southern Mahratta country, and the hand-roller in Bengal; but generally all over India they use the *charka* or cotton-cleaning machine, formed of two cylinders kept in close opposition, and moved upon each other by their ends being formed on the principle of the Archimedean screw; the instrument, though usually clumsily made, answers its purpose well; the cotton is drawn between the cylinders, the seeds unable to pass through are separated and fall down, and the fibre is not injured.

The coarse kind of cotton which is grown in the hills near Dacca, and called *Bhoga* cotton, is used in the manufacture of thread for coarse fabrics. This is separated from its seeds by the common Indian, or hand-gin, and the wool is *bowed* in the usual manner. It is then spun into thread by the common spinning wheel, which is like the old wool wheel, called also big wheel from the size of its wheel. But the Hindoo wheel, though apparently more rude, has advantages in working which readily become obvious in changing its form: thus, for instance, the rim being formed of string instead of wood or metal, gives a certain degree of tenacity as well as of elasticity. While the straight spindle is set in motion by the wheel, the finished yarn or roving is held in a sloping position to the spindle, so that at every turn of the spindle the yarn slips off its point and gets twisted without getting wound upon it.

PREPARATION OF YARNS BY THE WEAVER.

Winding.—The yarn obtained for the weaving is first tried in water. Being usually wound on small pieces of split cane, called *nuris*, it is first passed through these, and then fixed in the cleft end of a piece of bamboo. The weaver, holding the latter between his toes, draws off the yarn from the reel, which revolves upon the stick passed through it, and winds it upon the reel (see Fig. 4) which he holds in the other hand, and whirls round in a small cup of smooth cocoanut-shell. When the yarn is in the form of a skein, it is put upon a small wheel made of fine slips of bamboo and thread, and then wound up upon the reel (see Fig. 5). The finest thread is separated from the coarser, and the reel for the *woof*. The latter is steeped for several days in water, which is frequently changed, reeled, and dried. Skeins of a convenient size are then wound up, again steeped in water, and tightly twisted between two sticks (see Fig. 7); they are again reeled, untwisted, unwound, and put into water mixed with charcoal-powder for two days, then rinsed in clean water, and hung up to dry in the shade. Each skein is again reeled, steeped in water for one night, dried, and spread over a flat board, smoothed down with the hand, rubbed over with a paste, or size, made of rice and arsenic, and with water. The skeins are then reeled upon large frames, the threads widely separated, and then dried in the sun. The thread is again reeled and sort of prepared for three separate times. The yarn for the warp of striped or chequered muslins is prepared by twisting a certain number of threads together, viz., two for each stripe of the *Doorea* and four for that of the *Charkana* muslins. The yarn for the woof is not prepared till two days previous to the time it is required for weaving. It is steeped in water, rinsed, wound on large reels, and then lightly sized with rice-paste, and again reeled and left to dry in the shade, and used daily.

Warping (Fig. 8).—The thread employed in weaving is well known to be of two kinds: that which stretches lengthwise being called the *warp*, and is usually stronger, harder, and more twisted than that which runs across, and is called the *woof* or *weft*—and is softer and less twisted than the other. The yarn being properly prepared, the next step is to arrange the threads which are to constitute the warp alongside of each other in one parallel plane. The Hindoo performs the operation in the open air, first fixing four short bamboo posts into the ground at measured distances, according to the intended length of the cloth. He then places between them several rods, about four feet apart, in two parallel rows. The weaver, holding a small wheel of warp-yarn in each hand, passes the latter over one of the posts, and then walks along the rows, laying down two threads, and crossing them by crossing his hands between each pair of rods, until he comes to the post at the opposite extremity. He then retraces his steps backwards and forwards as often as there are threads of the warp to be laid down. The small reels on which the warp yarn is wound are made of fine splits of bamboo and thread, and are each furnished at right angles to a piece of stick, forming an arm, at the end of which there is a ring of coarse glass, through which the yarn runs. In striped and chequered muslins, two pairs of hand-reels, one with single and the other with twisted thread, are required for the warp. This is the simple form of the warping-frame, or warp-mill, with its heck—and is used either the warping-frame or warp-mill, with its heck—and is used to divide the warp-thread into the proper number on the two alternate reels, one for each hank.

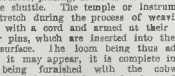
Applying the Reed to the Warp, or Drawing in (in Fig. 9).—This part of the process is by the Hindoo women performed either immediately after the warping, or sometimes not until after that of the *beaming*. The *reed* is so called from having been originally formed of split reeds, but by the Hindoo weaver it is generally formed of fine splits of bamboo, firmly fixed between ribs of split cane. Mr. Taylor states that the finest reed used in the Dacca looms contains only 2800 dwts. in a space of forty inches in length. The warp, being folded up in the form of a bundle, is suspended from the roof of the weaver's hut, with one end of it unfolded, and hanging down to within a foot or two from the ground. The reed is then suspended by two slight cords to the warp-roll and loose rods, and hangs in front of the unfolded portion of the warp. One weaver sits in front of the reed, and another workman on the other side of the reed. The end loops of the warp having been cut with a knife, the weaver in front passes an iron wire or sling hook through the first division of the reed to the other workman, and the ends of the two outermost threads being twisted upon it by him, it is drawn back, and the thread thus brought through. Thus two threads are drawn through each of the divisions of the reed in succession. The ends of the threads are then gathered up in bunches of five or six, and knotted; a small bamboo is then passed through the loops formed by the knots.

Beaming, or applying the Warp to the End Roll of the Loom (Fig. 10).—Like the warping, performed in the open air. A workman holds the warp folded upon the reed in the form of a bundle. The end of it being unfolded, a thin slip of bamboo is passed through it, and it is then received into a longitudinal groove in the end roll (yard beam) and fastened to it with pieces of string. The roll rests in two loops of cords attached to two posts, and is turned round with a winch. The warp threads are next arranged, and much in the same way as in this country, adopted probably from the East. The outermost thread being placed according to the intended breadth of the cloth, a portion of the warp is unfolded and kept on the stretch by the person holding the bundle, while two workmen proceed to arrange the threads in the middle. This they do with a small piece of cane, softened and beaten out at one end into the form of a brush (like the separator or ravel), and then gently tap them with an elastic cane, held in the form of a bow, to bring them into a state of parallelism. The portion of the warp thus arranged is carefully wound upon the end roll. Another portion is then unrolled and similarly prepared.

Preparing the Healds or Heddles.—For this purpose a portion of the warp behind the reed is unfolded and stretched out, when a broad piece of bamboo is placed edgewise between the threads of the warp, in order that the weaver may have sufficient room to form the loop of the heddles. These are formed of reddish-coloured cotton, which is passed between the separated threads of the warp to the opposite side and is fastened to a cane, to which is attached an oval piece of wood of about eight inches in length. The weaver then dips two fingers between the outermost thread of the warp and the one next to it, and brings up the loop of the cotton-thread string, which passes upon the inside of the oval piece of wood, and is crossed upon the cane above. The same process is repeated between every two threads of the warp, the cane and oval piece of wood being gradually moved across the warp as the work proceeds. Two sets of loops are formed on each side of the warp; when those of one side are finished, the warp is removed from the post, reversed, and stretched out as before, and the process of the other side is repeated. The canes on which the loops are crossed are fastened by strings to four small bamboo posts, and two upper ones being attached, when placed on the loom, to the strings of the heddles, and the two lower ones to the weights of the treadles.

The Loom and Weaving (Fig. 11).—In most accounts of Indian weaving the weaver is described as suspending his loom between two trees, and allowing his treadles to fall into a hole in the ground, into which he inserts his legs and feet. But in Dacca the loom is horizontal, and always erected under a roof—either that of the weaver's house, or that of the shed built for the purpose. Four bamboo posts are firmly fixed into the ground, and connected above by two side-pieces. On these is supported a transverse rod, to which the sling of the lay or batten and the balances of the heddles are attached. The warp wound on the end roll (or yarn beam), and having reed and heddles attached to it, is brought to the loom and fixed to the breast roll (or cloth beam) by a small slip of bamboo, which is passed through the loops of the warp, and received into a longitudinal groove in the beam. The end and breast rolls are attached to the four standards, and are turned round with a winch. The lay or batten consists of two broad flat pieces of wood, grooved on their inner edges for the reception of the reed, which is fixed in its place by iron or wooden pins passed through the ends of the lay. It is suspended from a transverse rod above by slings passing through several pieces of sawed shell. By altering the distance between these segments of shell, which is done by lengthening or shortening the intermediate slings, the range of movement of the lay may be diminished. The extent of this range of motion regulates, in a great measure, the degree of force which is applied to the weft in weaving. The proper adjustment of this part of the apparatus is considered by the weavers as one of the nicest operations connected with the loom. The balances of the heddles being suspended to the transverse rod, the treadles, made of pieces of bamboo, are contained in a pit dug in the ground.

The Shuttle is made of light wood of the beetle-nut palm (*Areca catechu*), and is spear-shaped from point to point. It is from six to eight inches in length, and three-quarters of an inch in breadth, and weighs about two ounces. It has a long open space in its centre, in which is



THE SHUTTLE

longitudinally placed a moveable iron wire, upon which the reel of the weft thread revolves, passing, as it is thrown off, through an eye in the side of the shuttle. The temple or instrument for keeping the cloth on the stretch during the process of weaving is formed of two rods connected with a cord and armed at their outer ends with two brass hooks or pins, which are inserted into the edges of the cloth on its under surface. The loom being thus adjusted, we see that, however rude it may appear, it is complete in all its parts. And the weaver, being furnished with the above cooperative yarn, plays his unrivalled skill in performing the various delicate operations necessary to the weaving of these webs of woven air. To lessen friction on the two threads of the warp during the process of weaving, the shuttle, reed, and lay are all

BAKERS, MILLERS, AND FARMERS.—THE PRICE OF BREAD.

A DEMONSTRATION was made on Sunday, in Hyde-park, to take measures for procuring a reduction in the price of provisions, and especially in the price of flour and bread. The occasion is appropriate, therefore, for bringing under consideration the present high price of bread, and the circumstances on which it depends. In general, the people seem impressed with a notion that the high price is the consequence of a combination amongst the bakers, the millers, and the farmers to extort something from the consumers to which they have no right; and that, but for this combination, bread and flour would be considerably cheaper. But our readers are well aware that there are two or three bakers in almost every street who live in perpetual rivalry, tempting customers by splendid promises of selling on the lowest possible terms. They do not combine. The total number of bakers in the metropolis, men and women, old and young, employers and journeymen, is 12,123; and the number of employers is at least 1781; but the population returns concerning employers are essentially incomplete—many of them, in some trades "*more than half* of the whole number," having omitted to fill up their schedules properly. Taking only the number mentioned—though probably much too small—is a combination amongst nearly 2000 tradesmen, every one avowedly contending with another for custom, conceivable? We can supply, however, a proof, if there be such a combination, that its effect is to reduce, not to enhance, the price. To 1815 the price of all the bread sold in London was fixed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, by an examination of the price of flour; and under that regulation the price of bread was much higher in proportion to the price of wheat than it has been since and is at present. The average price of wheat, for example, in the last six weeks, was 76s., and the price of the 4lb. loaf is 10d. In September, 1814, the last year that the assize of bread was published, the price of the quartern loaf was 1s. 1½d., and the price of the quarter of wheat was 77s. 7d., the difference in the price of wheat at the two periods being 1s. 7d., and the difference in the price of the loaf 3½d., the former a reduction of 2 400 per cent, and the latter a reduction of 23 per cent. But the quartern loaf weighed 4 lb. 5 ounces, or about one-fourteenth more than the 4 lb. loaf. The real facts, therefore, and the real relation are, that in 1814 69 ounces of bread cost 1s. 1½d., with wheat at 77s. 7d., and in 1855 64 ounces cost 10d., with wheat at 76s. In relation to the price of wheat, bread is now in London about 18 per cent cheaper than it was in 1814. This proves, therefore, that the combination of the bakers, or rather their competition, has greatly reduced the price of bread to the benefit of the consumers.

Nor is this relative cheapness the result of modern adulterations, as some persons may suppose; for gypsum, marble dust, and other substances less innocent than potatoes were formerly and frequently mixed with the flour. Reports of Committees of the House of Commons and the records of the courts of law assure us of these facts. If adulteration be now continued, it is by no means a modern invention. It is of long standing, in general, and is the vice of the public, not exclusively of bakers. It is found in high offices, where imperfect or very highly-adulterated services are palmed off on the tax-paying people, as well as at lowly counters. Indeed, it has been remarked that adulteration of bread diminished very much after the Corn-laws were repealed. The low price of wheat and flour between 1850-1853 put an end to the temptation to adulterate, which has again become powerful since the bad harvest of 1853, and great consumption raised the price of wheat exorbitantly in 1854. Roguery may be found in all classes—amongst bankers and brokers as well as bakers; and, if the latter be not more honest than their neighbours, none surpass them in diligence to serve the public.

Baking involves no difficulties, and requires no great amount of capital. Almost every old woman in the rural districts was in her youth a baker, and almost every family can, if it please, bake its own bread. Many of them have a little oven by the side of the kitchen fire. A combination of bakers, under such circumstances, to keep the price of bread higher than it ought to be, in order to pay them for their labour, is an impracticability. If they be injurious to the welfare of others, why are they so largely employed? No person is bound to employ them. They are not like Custom-house officers, or Excise officers appointed by the State, who must be paid. The people employ them voluntarily, and have given up baking bread because the bakers do the business better and cheaper for them than they can do it themselves. Half a century ago there were scores of villages in the county of Kent alone in which there was not a single baker, and, except at the public-house, it was as difficult to buy a loaf of bread in such villages as a sheet-anchor. Now there is not a village without two or three bakers. In 1804 there was not, Mr. M'Culloch informs us, a single baker in Manchester; now, men and women, masters and journeymen, there are 1329 persons engaged in the baking business in that city. By common consent the great usefulness of the baker is recognised, and from the common demand the number of bakers has continually increased. Private families have almost universally given up baking their own bread, because they find it more advantageous to buy bread of the bakers. If these latter have a monopoly it is conferred on them by their customers, and the wrong done, if any, is the fault of the complaining public.

Millers require more capital than bakers, and their trade is in fewer hands. The number of them in the metropolis is—employers, 24; total, 779 persons. But the business of supplying the metropolis with flour is not exclusively in their hands. Every week, and perhaps every day, quantities of flour are brought to London by every railroad. Last week 910 sacks, home made, arrived in Mark-lane. We must extend, therefore, the radius of our supply for the metropolis to the whole of the country. The number of millers, employers, in England and Wales, is 2394; and of persons engaged in the business 32,832. Amongst them there cannot be a combination. Further, the source of our supply is not circumscribed by our own territory. Almost every week flour arrives in the London market from Spain; last week, of foreign flour, 4160 sacks were imported. For many months none has been brought from America, because the price there was higher than the price here; but now it is again beginning to come. Combination amongst the metropolitan millers is effectually kept in check by the millers of all England, who watch all the markets, and send their flour by rail or by sea to any market wherever they can get 6d. a gallon more for it than at their mill. Combination amongst the millers of all England—were such a thing possible—is kept in check by the competition of the millers of Spain, France, and the United States. It is customary, we know, to abuse the millers; but they are as guiltless as the bakers of any combination, except it be a combination to manufacture flour better, and supply it more abundantly and cheaper, which they have accomplished; and flour, like bread, has become cheaper in relation to the price of wheat than formerly.

And what can be said against the 270,000 farmers and upwards? Is it possible that they can enter into a combination to keep up the prices? Why, they are obliged, the instant they can thrash out their corn, to hurry with it to market in order to have the means of paying their rent and taxes and continue the cultivation of their land. Combination amongst them, to be successful, must embrace the whole empire. All the markets are now watched by thousands of diligent observers with more intensity than ever cat watched a mouse, and the slightest movement a knowledge of which is at once conveyed by telegraph—in any one market, by which a dealer at ever so great a distance can make 6d. a quarter, is eagerly pounced on, and the advantage greedily seized. There is a continual desire on the part of farmers and dealers to send their corn to the dearest markets, which keeps all markets down. Our markets, too, are open to all the world. If the merchants of Rostock, or Dantzic, or New York, or Alexandria—and with most of them there are telegraphic communications—saw that any money could be made by sending corn hither, hither it would be sent. In fact, however, corn at all these places has for some time been as dear as in England, and no profit could be made on sending it hither. Wheat is now selling in New York at a price equivalent to 68s. 8d. per quarter, which scarcely gives a profit on importation at our present prices—though some is coming.

In 1854, and to the present time, the price of corn in France, Belgium, Holland, and Prussia, has been as high as in England; and very often lately corn previously imported, or of our own growth, has been exported from England to those countries. The supposed monopoly of our farmers has therefore been shared by all the world, and all the world has competed to supply our markets as cheaply as they could be supplied.

The farmer must be paid for his labour, and he must sell his corn at a price which enables him to pay his taxes, his rent, his tithe rent-charge, his labourers, his greatly-increased expense for manures, &c., and continue his cultivation, or we should all starve. What is a just price can only be known by the higgling of the market. There is no other means of determining it. The Government cannot settle the price. For the buyers themselves exclusively to fix it is a barefaced injustice; neither sellers nor buyers can settle the matter exclusively; it can only be settled by their mutual dealings; and when the market is open and free as at present, when corn can be brought from every quarter of the globe, when flour can be sent to the metropolis by every miller in the land, when bakers can open shops in every street, the public may be assured that bread is always sold at the very lowest price compatible with properly remunerating all the industrious and skilful men who grow corn, make flour, and bake bread. By this means we at all times ensure their services, and ensure as abundant a supply of food as Providence vouchsafes to bestow on their united and untired industry.

Some persons allege that bread ought to be cheaper than it is because the harvest has been abundant. On this point opinions differ; the yield is very different in different places, and no one believes that the harvest of 1855 is equal to the harvest of 1854. Certain as was the wheat crop in that year, and undoubtedly it was the largest ever grown in England, it did not suffice to supply the wants of the people. Between the end of August, 1854, and the end of August, 1855, the quantity of grain, meal, and flour imported of all kinds, but principally wheat and flour, was 5,786,816 qrs. About one-sixth of all the bread consumed was made of foreign wheat or flour. Thus the largest harvest ever grown in England, the produce of greater skill and industry than ever before were engaged in cultivating the land, did not suffice, by one-sixth part or two months' consumption, to feed the people. England is a lovely land—it is our native land; but its produce, whatever may be our skill and industry, will not suffice to feed and clothe us. We must have recourse to other lands and other people for the means of our subsistence and our welfare. Providence has so created the world, making other nations dependent for the means of subsistence and of welfare on the produce of England and of English industry.

Nations cannot prosper except in conjunction. Being dependent, to a certain extent, on the food grown in other countries, the price we are obliged to pay for that determines the price we must pay for what is grown at home. We are constrained to import it, and the price at which we can purchase it, including any duty imposed on it, regulates the price of all the corn sold in the market. At present, though wheat is now 78s. per quarter, for it rose on Monday 2s., the Government, in spite of free-trade professions, levies a duty of 1s. per quarter on foreign grain, meal, and flour imported. On the 5,786,816 quarters imported between the end of August, 1854, and the end of August, 1855, or on one-sixth of all the bread consumed, it collected £286,395. The duty of 1s. per quarter raised the price to the consumer of all the corn imported, and at the same time it raised equally the price of all the other five-sixths consumed, or it actually levied between August and August £1,729,350 on the people's bread, of which £1,442,955 went into the pockets of the landowners and farmers. In fact, this is not all, for the tax raises *pro tanto* the price of all agricultural produce, and, while it puts annually about £300,000 into the Exchequer, it takes more than £3,000,000 from the public at large. This is a piece of bad policy and injustice, against which the people would do well to remonstrate. It raises the price of bread now when wheat is nearly 80s. the quarter, and when under the old Corn-law all duty ceased. The rise in the price of corn from a comparative deficiency, of which the people complain, invariably has the effect of increasing production and ultimately lowering the price, but the rise in the price caused by this taxation has no such effect. It merely increases the rent of the landlord, and ought, as a remnant of an old injustice, now to be abolished.

If the bakers, the millers, and the farmers, who all exert themselves to supply the rest of the community as cheaply as possible, do not cause the high price, what does cause it? In spite of one excellent harvest in England and another certainly not a deficient harvest, the price of corn has been high ever since the autumn of 1853. In that year the harvest was a failure generally in Europe. In 1854 it failed partially in Europe, though abundant in England, and in the United States it was the worst harvest known for many years. In 1853 and 1854 the gold discoveries and other circumstances led to a great extension of trade and of consumption. The demand for food everywhere got ahead of the supply, and countries, France for example, which sent us considerable quantities of corn in 1852 and 1853, imported corn from us in 1854 and 1855. The rise in price, not confined to England, in common to the whole civilised world, and no municipal regulations of any one State, can long withstanding anywhere, can lower it; but, by impeding the free distribution of corn, may raise it still higher. That nothing could be done anywhere to increase production in future is not asserted; but this is much too great a theme for us now to touch. England, by Free-trade, which she has found to be pre-eminently beneficial, has united her fate and fortunes with those of other nations, and rejoices in their abundance or suffers from their scarcity. She continually needs large supplies of food from abroad. France and Belgium are now under the same necessity; large supplies are now here to be got, and hence the general dearness. That the classes who live on comparatively small wages, and suffer from this condition, should seek a remedy is very natural; we regret the ignorance which prompts them to seek it in a riotous assemblage.

BANISHMENT OF THE KING OF DENMARK'S FAMILY.—A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 4th inst., says:—"The King, on the refusal of the Hereditary Prince to sign the new constitution, gave him a certain period to think the matter over; and it was not till after the Prince, on the expiration of that period, had repeated his refusal, that the Majesty removed him from the command of Zealand and the other Danish isles, as well as of one army." The *Independance Belge* says:—"The news of the 6th, received from Copenhagen at Hamburg, says the Royal Ordinance removing Prince Ferdinand from the command of the Danish army was likely to assume a still more serious aspect. Nothing less was spoken of than the banishment of the Prince from the capital so long as he should persist in the intent to sign the constitution. It was said that the fortified town of Frederickshavn would be assigned as his place of banishment. A similar punishment was inflicted in 1846 upon the present King by his late father-in-law, Christian VIII., because of the difference which existed between the latter and his son. The latter married on the 10th of June, 1841. It was to the fortress of Frederickshavn the late King banished his son. The determination of the Government has rallied around it the Democratic party, which was evidently beginning to abandon it in both the Danish Chambers. The Government will in all probability enlist on its side next month the majority which carried the measure submitted to it. The address of the Rochilde deputy, M. Blough, carried by a majority of 54 against 8, at the last sitting of the extraordinary session, was presented to the King on the 5th by the President of the Second Chamber. His Majesty assured him that he would use all his power to extend the liberties which the constitution has proclaimed throughout the kingdom, secured to the people under his

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS:

ITS INFLUENCE AND CHARACTER.

THE "TIMES" AND THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

[From the new Number of the *Edinburgh Review*.]

But if the daily and weekly Press deserves its power on the score of talent, it merits it on the ground of character no less. On this head our conviction, which we do not hesitate to express strongly, runs directly counter to the common and thoughtless language of the day. In no respect does the Journalism of the Present stand out more distinguished from the Journalism of the Past—and the Newspaper Press of England from that of every other land—than in its freedom from all impure and corrupt influences. All charges to the contrary we hold to be utterly without foundation. The position and character of the men connected with all its respectable organs would of themselves be sufficient to set such sinister accusations at defiance. That it is never open to unworthy influences *of any kind* would be too much to assert; but personal predilection or personal animosity may not often warp the judgment and blind the vision of those who wield its weapons; that individual wrongs may not occasionally lend venom to the pen of the journalist, and private hatred disguise its rancour under the fair seeming of public justice; and that party fury may not too frequently lead to a suggestion or an assertion of the false, and a suppression or distortion of the true—it would be absurd to deny. There may be passion, there may be faction, there may be intrigue, there may be unseemly vehemence, there may be recklessness of mischief, there may be malice and uncharitableness—alas! of what combatants in what arena may not these sins be safely predicated!—but from any suspicion of dishonour, corruption, or venality, the Newspaper Press of England stands wholly free. It would be as impossible to buy a journalist as to buy a member of Parliament. You might almost as well offer a bribe to a Minister of State as to the editor of a leading paper.

Hitherto we have spoken of the Newspaper Press as consisting of many organs, representing every variety and *nuance* of sentiment which prevails in the community, and expressing through numerous and divergent channels that aggregate of thought, feeling, prejudice, and passion, which we term Public Opinion—as a corporate existence, in short, comprising a thousand members, whose differences and agreements, whose consenting and antagonising action, combine to constitute that power which we have described as so beneficent and vast, and that character which we have placed so high. As long as this is a true conception of the actual journalism of the country, there is little to be feared from its influence, however great that may become; the doctrines of one journal are criticised and refuted by another; the statements made in the papers of to-day are corrected or contradicted in the issue of to-morrow; and the accusations brought by the organ of one party are disproved or explained away by those of the opposing faction. The case is fully heard; the arguments on one and on both before the court; the plaintiff and defendant are represented by pleaders whose voice reaches alike to every corner of the land. The poison and the antidote are both before us; and the antidote is disseminated as widely as the poison. In such a condition of things no injustice can easily be committed: every maligned individual is sure to find some journal who, for party or philanthropic considerations, will espouse his cause; every fallacy is certain of detection or exposure. But the case becomes widely different when from any cause one single journal has so far distanced its competitors as virtually to have extinguished them, when it has so completely monopolised the public ear, and filled the public eye, that other organs can scarcely be seen or heard. The "republic of letters" then becomes a despotism, and resembles us with the evils which attach to autocracy in all its forms. Any decided superiority of one journal over others, once established, has an almost irresistable tendency to augment in a sort of geometrical ratio till it becomes absolute supremacy; and this supremacy, once made good, is in its essence indestructible. The leading paper is, of course, specially patronised by advertisers, and of course specially sought for by all those to whom advertisements are addressed; its circulation brings its advertisements, its advertisements again multiply its circulation. Again, the superior wealth which it thus acquires enables it to outbid all rivals in the command of talent, and the high reputation thus obtained makes it the favourite channel of the ablest writers. The public favour fills its coffers; and full coffers enable it to serve the public in superior style. Then, in proportion to the circulation which it possesses is the desire of the world to send it: everybody must see what everybody else is certain to have seen. It may offend or flatter your prejudices, it may assail or support your friends, it may combat by your side or turn the weapons against you; but still you must see it, or you must have it; you must purchase it; and consequently you assist in maintaining the very supremacy which you deprecate. In short, its utility and superiority become such that those objects are universally sought for by the public even against their own discretion, and sometimes against their own moral sense. Such a power then becomes something equally difficult of control or counteraction. A daily organ which has reached this paramount position is read every morning by hundreds of thousands who read nothing else, who imbibe its doctrines, who accept its statements, and who report both to every one they meet, till the whole intellectual and moral atmosphere of the nation becomes insensibly coloured and imbued. It of itself forms, and is, the public opinion of the country. The Government knows this notice and feels it, and recognises this anomalous and irresponsible power. Ministers—conscious that omnipotent and omnipresent organ is guiding and influencing the entire active and vigorous portion of the community; that it is read by every one whose energy and enterprise affect public affairs, and that insensibly or even consciously we all read it in a purely passive and believing spirit—dread it and consider it more perhaps than is wise or noble, but certainly not more than is natural: it becomes itself a puissance in the realm: a sole organ becomes, it is scarcely too much to say, that "Fourth Estate" which should be the aggregate result of a multitude of conflicting and mutually modifying organs. It is as if one senator held the proxies of four hundred absentee members of the Lower House; and decided on his own responsible hurry the vote of an Assembly.

The *Times*, it is notorious, has reached this extraordinary and dangerous eminence. It was not the earliest in the field; it was long before it fairly and unquestionably got the lead: but, once obtained, it has never lost it. It has indeed only merited its supremacy by its vast exertions and its many excellences: it has not forfeited it by any of its lapses and offences. Sometimes it has rendered the most signal services, by resolutely stemming the tide of popular frenzy or delusion: sometimes, we think, it has done vast mischief by encouraging and encouraging the most ignorant prejudices of the people. But on all essential points—of home policy at least—it has usually been on the side of justice, freedom, and popular improvement; and, right or wrong, its ability has been always wonderful, and its unflinching courage above all praise.

To a power so vast and a supremacy so unquestioned as this, we possess only three effective counteractives. Most of the other organs of the London daily Press are, as we have seen, so far behind, that it becomes doubtful how much longer they can continue to maintain their faint and struggling existence. The last alteration of the Stamp-duty appears as if it would give them their *coup de grâce*; and, as has often been the case before, a step, urged on the part of Liberty and progress, has turned to the profit of autocratic power. The provincial papers have hitherto done much to influence public opinion in their several localities, and among the non-elective classes they are more generally read than the *Times*. Whether the recent alteration in the law will have augmented their power as well as extended their circulation, it is too early as yet to pronounce. As the London rivals of the *Times*, however, become one by one inoperative or extinct, the *Times* will inevitably more and more gravitate towards and supply its materials to the organs of the local press, as these are more and more reduced to live upon its undirected and unrevised contributions. But the weekly journals—if the cheaper daily ones do not gradually drive them out of circulation—will be, as they have hitherto been, valuable competitors and correctives. They have time for graver questions more deliberately and to sift facts more carefully than those which appear from day to day; they are, some of them, conducted with considerable ability and great consistence; and one or two—the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for example—whose leading articles are always sensible and generally very sound—have a circulation far beyond that even of the *Times*. That of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS now sometimes reaches, we are told, 170,000 copies. The chief and surest corrective of all, however, is, and must always be, supplied by the *Times* itself, in the publication of the Parliamentary debates. As long as these are fully and honestly reported, no *exparte* statements of the Newspaper Press can long mislead or deceive.

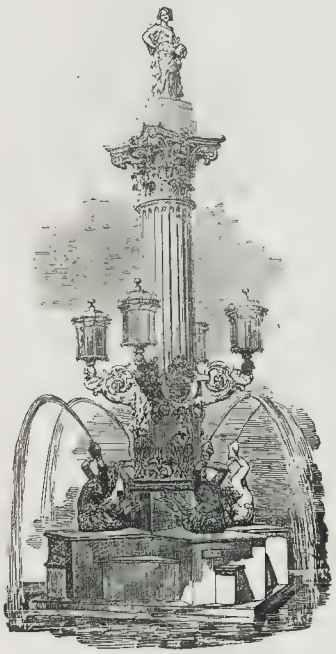
Every fact that concerns the public,—every thing that affects individuals,—every fallacy that has been put forth as an argument,—is pretty certain there to be sifted and exposed. And if we could conceive it possible that any leading journal could ever make such a blunder, or commit such an iniquity, as to resist full, fair, and unfairly, the Houses of Parliament would have an easy and efficient remedy in their own hands, by appointing their own reporters, and publishing their own debates. After all, however, the chief and only perfectly effective corrective against the abuse of such a vast power as that wielded by a supreme journal must be sought in the high character of those who conduct it, and in the increasing and competent judgment and instinctive sound feeling of the country, which would receive any marked dereliction from honesty or duty with disgust and indignation.

THE REVENUE OF [illegible].—The Minister of Finance publishes in the *Moniteur* of the [illegible] the returns of the revenues for the first nine months of 1855. In comparison with the corresponding [illegible] 1854 [illegible] The total receipts of the nine months in round [illegible] 999,000,000 francs, which [illegible] 1854 [illegible] 81,000,000 francs over the receipts of all the [illegible] Bons du Trésor [illegible] 31,000,000 over the receipts of all the

FOUNTAIN FOR THE CITY OF CONCEPCION.

The rarity of fountains in our metropolis has often been remarked; more especially as these sanitary embellishments can be now produced in iron at considerably less cost than was the sculpture stone of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries—the age of the few works of this class which remain. The Chilian Government have lately taken advantage of this elegant economy by commissioning the Coalbrookdale Company, in Shropshire, to cast a monumental Fountain, to be placed in the great square of the city of Concepcion, in that Republic. It may reasonably be supposed that the order is one of the countless beneficial results of the Great Exhibition of 1851, wherein it will be remembered, the Coalbrookdale Company exhibited several remarkably fine specimens of their castings, now allowed to rival those of any European foundry.

The splendid piece of iron-work just completed for Concepcion is intended to serve the purposes of a fountain and a public light. It consists of an elegant Corinthian column, surmounted by a richly-finished capital. The Abacus forms a plinth, on which stands, with one foot resting on a tortoise, an exquisitely-finished full length figure of Ceres The base, which is cruciform, has in each of its quadrangular projections the figure of a mermaid. The head and body lean inwards towards the pillar, the hands uplifting a large shell, through which the jets of water forming the fountain will rush. The lower part of the body terminates, so as to realise the Essayist's "fine woman ending in a fish's tail," curving inwards. Immediately above, the column is surrounded by beautiful scroll-work projecting over the intervals between the mermaids, and, terminating in winged snakes, form the brackets which support the lamps. These are octagonal and richly finished. In the intervals between the lamps appears on a shield the "Lone Star" of the Republic, with proper supporters—a wild horse and condor, crowned.



FOUNTAIN FOR THE CITY OF CONCEPCION, SOUTH AMERICA.

The monument, which is coated with bronze, weighs 14 tons 5 cwt., is 19 feet square at the base, and is 34 feet high to the top of the figure Ceres. Concepcion is the capital of the southern division of the Chilian Republic, and the centre of its most prosperous agricultural district; the exports of wheat and flour are very large to Australia and other countries. Hence, the column is therefore aptly surmounted by Ceres, emblematical of the richness of the country in cereal produce. The satisfactory completion of this fine piece of iron-work reflects great credit on the Coalbrookdale Company.

THE HUSKISSON MEMORIAL WINDOW.

This beautiful tribute to the memory of our distinguished statesman, the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, has lately been placed in the north aisle of Chichester Cathedral, in the same chapel with the statue of Mr. Huskisson, erected in his honour by the inhabitants of Chichester and the county of Sussex.

It appears that in 1851 Mrs. Huskisson applied to Mr. Digby Wyatt, for the design of a memorial window to her late husband; but, from various causes, mainly from Mr. Wyatt's occupation in other matters, the completion and erection of the memorial has been delayed until the present year.

This window is of larger dimensions than that of the Nield monument, and in it the artist grapples with a subject (the "Last Supper") involving much greater difficulties of treatment. To so arrange this subject as to prevent its being uncomfortably cut up by the mullions of the window was a problem, that, so far as we are aware of, has not hitherto been solved in an equally satisfactory manner as that in which Mr. Wyatt has now got over it. By adopting the Triclinium form for the table, much greater variety of action, and susceptibility of division, have been attained than could have been the case had the ordinary longitudinal table type been adhered to. The little angels, which on their several instruments celebrate the institution of the Sacrament, are very happily introduced, and have been carried out with much grace and feeling by the artist, Mr. Clayton, by whom the full-size cartoons were made, under Mr. Wyatt's direction. The glass was very carefully painted by Messrs. Gibbs, whose works are to be found in most of the principal cathedrals in the country. The window bears the simplest and shortest possible inscription, and for a man so known, so honoured, so loved, and so lamented, no more, at least in this generation, was needed. Chichester Cathedral is now richly endowed with precious gifts of stained glass similar to that which we illustrate on the present occasion, and which forms one of those many offerings with which the widow of the great statesman has essayed to render his memory tangibly and permanently venerable in the eyes of posterity.

THE HUSKISSON MEMORIAL WINDOW, IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

MONUMENT TO SIR JOSIAH JOHN GUEST, AT DOWLAIS.

This is an elegant testimony to the memory of the late Sir Josiah John Guest, and is erected by his widow and family. It was, we believe, designed by Sir Charles Barry. The centre slab is composed of red Cornish porphyry; the columns are the same; the rest of the work is in Derbyshire alabaster. The inscription, which is incised, is neat and appropriate, and is as follows:—

Beneath rests the mortal part of Sir Josiah John Guest, Baronet, of this place, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Merthyr-Tydvil, High-Sheriff for this County in the year 1819, and, at his death, sole proprietor of the Dowlais Iron Works, who through honest paths placed himself at the head of the Iron Manufacture of Great Britain, raised into importance this populous and flourishing district, and was himself an example of what, in this free country, may be attained by the exercise of Skill, Energy, and Perseverance. He was born 2nd February, 1785, and died on the 26th November, 1852; leaving by his wife, the Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Bertie, only daughter of Albemarle, ninth Earl of Lindsey, five Sons and five Daughters. Happy in his domestic life, prosperous in business, full of years and honours, having had time and inclination to prepare for his latter end, he died where he was born, at Dowlais, in the midst of his family and dependents, Beloved, Respected, universally Lamented.

"Seest thou a Man diligent in his business he shall stand before Kings"

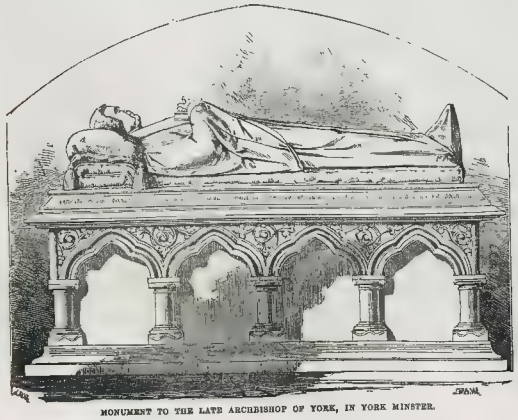
This Monument is erected to his Memory by his Widow.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR JOSIAH JOHN GUEST, BART., AT DOWLAIS.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

BY M. NOBLE.

This monument is about to be erected in the nave of York Minster by the family of the late venerable Archbishop, Edward Vernon Harcourt. The figure, which is recumbent, is in full canonicals, and the hands are slightly pressing the Sacred Volume to the breast. It is sculptured out of



MONUMENT TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, IN YORK MINSTER.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. JOSHUA COOPER, F.R.S.

a very pure piece of white Carrara marble, and in the face there is a fine expression of calmness and trust, as if the spirit were about to leave its earthly abode in peace. In the whole figure, indeed as in other works by Mr Noble of some of which we have given engravings—there is an ample evidence of a high and earnest feeling, and of true artistic power. The pedestal is very suitable for the occasion, and is made of white marble and Caen stone, much in the style of similar memorials of the thirteenth century. On the border of the pedestal surrounding the figure there is, in raised letters, the following inscription:—

EDVARDVS : VERNON : HARCOVRT : VIXIT : ANNOS : XC.
IN : ECCLESIA : DEI : MINISTER : ANNOS : LXVII.
EPISCOPVS : CARLIOL : ANNOS : XVI
ARCHIEPISCOPVS : EBORACENSIS : ANNOS : XI.
OBDORMIVIT : IN : XTO : ANNO : DOMINI : MDCCCXXI.
PATRI : AMABILISSIMO : LIBERI : PP.

TESTIMONIALS IN SILVER.

We engrave upon the present page Six Testimonials, or pieces of Presentation Plate, which, whether viewed as specimens of artistic design, or working in metal, are highly creditable to their class of art-manufacture; and are otherwise interesting from the circumstances marking their presentation.

I. THE COOPER TESTIMONIAL.

This handsome work has been presented to Edward Joshua Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., of Markree Castle, Collooney, co. Sligo. It consists of a candelabrum, value 500 guineas, carrying nine lights, with basket for flowers. The ornaments are enriched with the wild hop and fruits, and upon the stem with ears of wheat and haybands. The grouping around the stem represents, on one side, Science and the Fine Arts fostering Industry; and, on the reverse, the Family of an Agriculturist rejoicing in consequent prosperity. Above these groups are figures illustrative of the Seasons. Figures of animals, shepherd, flock, &c., ornament the angles of the base: upon one of the shields of which is introduced a river god, rejoicing over the new acquisition of the salmon to his waters; on another is the coat of arms, &c. In front is the inscription.—Makers, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. JAMES HENDERSON, R.N.

II. THE DEGRUT RIFLE CHALLENGE CUP.

The subject of this group is the "Deer-stalker Returning." On the black-wood plinth are four silver panels, engraved with a boar-hunt, the inscription, and trophies. Makers, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

III. THE GUNN TESTIMONIAL.

This elegant tribute was subscribed for by the friends of Mr. Gunn, Rhives, factor for the Duke of Sutherland; and was presented to that gentleman at a public dinner at Golspie. The testimonial consists of a handsome épergne, richly chased, with pastoral figures, and other graceful ornaments, and bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to GEORGE GUNN, Esq., along with a Dinner-service of Plate, by his friends in and connected with the county of Sutherland, as a token of respect. 1853.

The dinner-service is rich and handsome, and engraved upon it are the crest and initials of Mr. Gunn. It was commissioned from Mr. George Jamieson, Aberdeen, and cost about 150 guineas. The épergne is of equal value, and was obtained from the establishment of Howden and Son, Edinburgh.

IV. THE HENDERSON TESTIMONIAL.

This graceful piece of table-plate, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, Strand, was last month presented to James Henderson, Esq., R.N., late surgeon of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, by the resident families and other friends, as a small token of their respect and esteem, and in acknowledgment of his kind professional attention experienced during a period of seventeen years.

V.—VI. NEW SOUTH WALES PLATE.

These two works are from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and are of very tasteful design. First is the New South Wales Regatta Club Sailing Match Prize; a silver centre ornament, representing, on an oblong base, the figures of Neptune and Æolus, with fluted shaft, terminating with a lotus-leaf basket, surrounded by sails, flags, anchors, &c. Next is the New South Wales Rowing Match Prize, a richly-chased silver vase, one side of the body representing a rowing match, the other containing the inscription—the handles elegantly ornamented with scroll and leaf mountings, &c.

THE DEGRUT RIFLE CHALLENGE CUP.

In our description of the Liddell Testimonial, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, it was omitted to be stated that the Etruscan Vase bears richly chased medallions, representing on one side, Hercules and Diomedes; on the reverse, Hercules and Hippolitus; and that the Vase is surmounted with a figure of Mercy holding an olive wreath.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS

THE SPANISH CONTRIBUTORS.

SPAIN has contrived to send eighty-three pictures to the Universal Exhibition. These contributions are exactly those we expected from a demoralised nation. It is evident to every visitor that the country of Murillo and Velasquez no longer encourages the Fine Arts; that, if painting has not altogether vanished from the land, the fact is not attributable to the Spanish Government. The kind of patronage bestowed upon the artists who are subjects of Isabella may be seen in the collection of pictures before us. The portrait-painter has an assured set of patrons in every country; for in every country there are people who love to treasure up memories of their kindred, and people, also, who love to see themselves reflected in their holiday dress. It is evident at a glance that these two categories of patrons are the mainstay of the living Spanish painters. Noblemen with mortgaged estates may deny themselves the pleasure or the parade of collecting a gallery of pictures, but they cannot forego the distinction of being immortalised upon canvas by the most fashionable living painter of their time—their Counts are *still* be painted, regardless of the husband's balance at his banker's. Thus, the first artists of Spain are portrait-painters. This fact is beyond doubt—that is, if we are to accept the pictures before us as a fair representation of modern Spanish art. It includes no less than twenty-five portraits: all, with about two exceptions, of royal or titled personages. Of these M. Federico

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. G. GUNN, FACTOR FOR THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND

Madrazo's little gallery of beautiful women are at once the most conspicuous and the best. This artist, who appears to have studied much in Paris, and to have carried off a first-class medal there in 1845, is the most vigorous, the most pleasing painter represented here. His flesh tones are often hard and dry, and his backgrounds are invariably harsh and opaque, but he occasionally catches the expression of his sitters very happily, and he disposes drapery about them with effective care. His works are, in short, good specimens of an educated hand and a limited natural gift. Beautiful, however, are some of the Spanish ladies who have sat to him. There is the splendid head of the Duchess of Medina-Coeli, with its stately, serious expression, in contrast with the very arch physiognomy of the Countess de Vilches. Then the stately presence of the Spanish woman who nursed the Princess of the Asturias must be an effective study for any painter of moderate ability. Truly, Madrazo has been fortunate in his subjects Rarely have so many pretty faces been exhibited upon the canvas of a single artist. But we must not pass by the portrait of Mdlle Sofia Vela, who appears to be looking out from her frame, amiably anxious that no visitor should pass without having noticed her. There is a keen sense of nature in this portrait. But Madrazo does not confine his attention even to beautiful studies like the above. He aspires to produce a Scriptural subject, and if this aspiration be not realised as his most sanguine friends could wish, if the general treatment of his sacred women at the tomb be conventional—and all the women-angels included bear a strong family likeness—there is yet an atmosphere in the scene and a majesty about the supernatural presences that give the whole performance a claim to rank far beyond the bald and poor imitations around it. Where the Spanish

NEW SOUTH WALES ROWING MATCH PRIZE. NEW SOUTH WALES REGATTA CUP.

sacred subjects are not imitated from the old masters they are horrible monstrosities—not to be surpassed for their barbarism by the sacred pictures to be found in Dalecarlian cottages. We refer the reader to the picture by Louis Ferrant (marked 389); it is entitled "A Child Borne to Heaven by Angels." The central figure is a child, with a fine head of black hair, apparently in a night-dress, with an expression of surprise upon his face. He evidently wonders at the strange company about him. The little obese angel under him appears to be tumbling to the earth, but he is just far enough away to disclose a doleful scene under his feet. In very opaque gloom, the father, mother, and brother of the child are before his tomb. The whole effect is wondrously ridiculous and grotesque. If the visitor be not convinced by this picture that our remarks are just on this section of the Spanish show, we refer them to picture No. 536 "The Apotheosis of a Son of Queen Isabella II." Here a cherub is stationed to the right and left of the picture, holding back green curtains to show the subject; all we need say on this performance is, that the said cherubs would do well to let go the ropes. From these and other evidences of ambition that has overleaped itself, we will turn to one or two subjects—less pretentious and more praiseworthy. We cannot consent to place such pictures as are to be faintly seen along the upper lines of the Spanish wall in any rank of art. They are efforts of the feeblest—the most laborious —mediocrity. Some are conspicuously ridiculous—as witness "The Emperor Napoleon the First Taking Leave of Queen Hortense," in which the Emperor appears to be six feet in height. This work had in every part—may be remarked in strong contrast with the excellent effects of colour and good disposition of drapery to be found in the "Portrait of his Majesty Don Francisco d'Assis in the Costume of the Golden Fleece." The less pretentious subjects—few in number (for a weak school is generally so) and trifling themes, being led by its vanity instead of its capacity—are not, however, of sufficient worth to call the world hop for many more works from Spain. Joachim Espalter, a native of Barcelona, and a pupil of Gros, has certainly the best bit of nature in the Spanish collection. His "Three Pifferari" (marked No. 539) is a little study of character excellent in its way. In part of the English force, they will of course have a right to a share of the spoil assigned to England. The town itself has been portioned out as follows:—That part comprised between the Quarantine, Fort Nicholas, the Naval Yard, the Mast Basin, &c., to belong to the Allies without the English having any claim on it. On the other hand, the English are to have the Karabelnaia quarter, but the French may establish hospitals there, and will do the duty of the Careenage, the Docks, &c.—*Letter from Marseilles.*

RUSSIAN OFFICERS.—The Russian army has among its officers the very best and the very worst men, only that the former are present in an infinitesimally small proportion. What the Russian Government thinks of officers it has plainly proved in its recent code of military laws and regulations These regulations do not merely prescribe a general mode of placing a brigade, division, or army corps in action, a so-called "normal disposition," which the commander is expected to vary according to the ground and other circumstances, but they prescribe different normal dispositions of all the different cases possible, leaving it a general no choice whatever, and tying him down in a manner, which, as far as possible, takes all responsibility from his shoulders. Any army-corps, for instance, can be arranged in battle in five different ways, according to the regulations; and at the Alma the Russians were actually arrayed according to one of these three normal dispositions, of course, they were beaten. The mania of prescribing abstract rules for all possible cases leaves so little liberty of action to the commander, and even forbids him to use advantages of ground to such an extent, that a Prussian General in ordinating it says:—"Such a system of regulations can be tolerated in an army only the majority of whose generals are so imbecile that the Government cannot safely entrust them with an unconditional command, or leave them to their own judgment."—*Putnam's Monthly*

THE DESTINATION OF THE ALLIED FLEET.—Intelligence has been received here that the secret expedition of the Allied fleets is destined for the Liman of the Dnieper, a bay or estuary on the north-west shore of the Black Sea. The entrance is guarded by the towns of Otschakoff on the northern side and Kinburn on the south, and is not much more than a mile wide. The former is known in history for its wars with the Turks, and the latter for its defence of the shallowness of the water precludes the entrance of the line-of-battle ships, it must, on the other hand, prevent the coming out of the Russian larger vessels, whilst there is nothing to hinder the gun-vessels and other small craft of the Allies from entering, and making a sweep of the coast, as they did in the Sea of Azoff. At the extreme eastern end of the gulf, and on the northern bank of the Dnieper, is situated Cherson, the principal town and seat of government of the province, celebrated for the famous vaunt of the Empress Catherine, who wrote on the gate of the city "Road to Constantinople" This province, which was torn from Turkey and incorporated with Russia 7 years later than the Crimea (1792), is a much more extensive territory than Tauria.—*Letter from Vienna, Oct. 9.*

The receipts of the theatres, balls, and concerts of Paris in September last amounted to 1,400,000*f.*, which were 95,000 fr. more than those of August, and double those of September, 1854.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE chiefs of our great victualling establishments, who are in the habit of supplying the English military and navy with salt and fresh meat, have been informed that the Admiralty will receive tenders for forefold the quantity of meat they furnish in time of peace. They must under-ake to deliver between the 1st of November and the 1st of January, 1856, 15,000,000 lb. of beef and pork, exclusive of parcels of 500 lb. each. This enormous quantity of meat is deemed necessary for the consumption of the English fleet in the East, and it is inferred from this circumstance that the maritime war in that quarter is and in the Baltic will be continued in 1856, as it had been in 1854 and 1855.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of timber has been sent to Heligoland for the purpose of building a number of spacious huts which may serve as barracks for the Germans enlisted in the British Legion, and subsequently for the English troops who are hereafter to form the garrison of the island. The construction of all those huts is now terminated. They can easily lodge 6000 men, and are provided with the necessary beds, kitchen utensils, &c. As no water fit for use is to be found in the island, the English Government has caused an engine and filters to be erected on an elevated part of the coast, by which the sea-water is purified, distilled, and converted into clear and sweet water

THE contract entered into for the construction of huts at Woolwich for the Crimea is completed, the last portion having been shipped on Saturday.

NEARLY forty men of the Galway Militia have volunteered to join the gallant 88th, and more than thirty others have given in their names to Captain Vokes to be enrolled in the Land Transport Corps.

SOME men of the Irish constabulary have at length suffered themselves to be tempted into the Guards, a corporal of the Guards, named M'Caligh, who left the regiment stationed at the constabulary barracks, having induced a few others of his old comrades in the northern counties to follow his example.

Nearly 100 lb. of good tobacco, which had been seized by the custom-house authorities of North Shields, on board vessels from foreign ports, has been sent off to the Crimea for the use of the English soldiers This is the second parcel that has been sent from Shields

ON Saturday morning the the ceremony of drumming [illegible] out of the regiment, mentioned at the [illegible] presence of a vast concourse [illegible] graceful conduct. The [illegible] between [illegible] Tower gates, and the [illegible] chanting of their red coats and caps, the drums and fifes struck up the "Rogue's March," and they were ordered off the ground, and took their departure amidst the loud execrations of the onlookers and the populace.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have notified that all colliers going from England with supplies of coals to the Baltic fleet must be at Kiel by the 1st of November, or forfeit their contracts.

THE new range of wooden barracks at Pembroke has been completed. The site on which they have been erected is a portion of ground [illegible] thousand men.

AMONGST the vessels now building at Pembroke are two dispatch gun-boats, on the construction of which a large number of hand [illegible] ployed. Owing to the rapidity with which their building [illegible] with, they will soon be ready for launching. [illegible] the diagonal system of planking, on which [illegible] Queen's yacht, [illegible] are built. The various other work [illegible] with energy, and a large increase has been made to the strength of the establishment. The ship-wrights are earning 6s. and 7s. per day.

THE [illegible] sailed on Saturday morning from [illegible] *Andely*, with 1000 quarter-barrels and 431 casks of [illegible] a mixed cargo, also sailed that day. The *Euphemia* is ready [illegible] These departures will leave the Arsenal waters nearly bare, the [illegible] transports being the only ships now moored there. The shipping-offices are to be removed. Captain Macdonald, the naval superintendent of transports, whose offices have been hitherto in the dockyard, will remove to the Royal Arsenal.

Two cavalry officers, consisting of one Captain and one Lieutenant, from each cavalry regiment serving at home, are under orders to proceed to Scutari, to take charge of the Cavalry Depôt there—the services of the present officers in the charge being required at the field.

It appears from the official reports of the number of casualties in the British army, from the date of the first landing in the Crimea till the capture of Sebastopol on the 8th September, that we have had 198 officers, 152 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 2106 rank and file, killed; 475 officers, 645 sergeants, 71 drummers, and 10,984 rank and file, wounded; and 13 officers, 23 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 469 rank and file, missing. The casualties in the Fleet, Naval Brigade, and Royal Marines have not been [illegible]

ROMAN BANDITS.—M. Dierckx, the chief curate in the parish of St. James, at Antwerp, was travelling a few days since from Rome to Ovita Vecchia, when three masked bandits, in broad daylight, stopped the diligence in which the curate and eight other passengers were sitting. The bandits compelled the coachman and guard to lie with their faces to the ground, while they came up to the top of the vehicle and extracted the sum of 7000 francs from a parcel. Not one of the passengers was molested; a lady, however, at the instant the door was opened by a robber, being very much frightened, offered him a sum of 300 francs or thereabouts, which was accepted, as also was a smaller sum tendered by another of the passengers. All the other travellers escaped with merely a fright.

A SECRET EXPEDITION.— H.M.S. [illegible] off Kazatch Bay, Sept. 26, 1855.—I write to the Admiralty would decide what is to be done with the fleet. We are of very little use here now; but still I am not sanguine about returning to England just yet; not, indeed, till the Russians are driven from the north side of Sebastopol. We have announced something like this to them, and they reply to our fire very feebly. They appear to be moving their army by degrees into the interior.—I suppose to secure winter quarters. It is not known what the plans of the Allies are; these natives are very sparingly kept under strict than they used to be; but it is the general opinion that something important is contemplated, for the fleet has been employed in carrying out a regular course. On Friday last the [illegible] and the French and we lay [illegible] having performed [illegible] me trick. Having landed our [illegible] army, the fleets [illegible] to our old [illegible] Sebastopol on Sunday evening. [illegible] know or we make our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] being made [illegible]

I start from it [illegible]

AN ENGLISH PRISONER IN RUSSIA.—Captain James Duff, of the 90th Regiment, who was taken prisoner on the 26th of November, 1854, [illegible] of Inkerman, arrived at Sebastopol lately, having been exchanged [illegible] His own version of his adventures and treatment in Russia [illegible] from the account which appeared in some of the journals. He was a prisoner while on picket in the White House ravine, leading to Careening Bay He attributes the fault of his capture to a party of men of the [illegible] division on his right, who fell back, leaving him and the men with him to be picked were fighting in front, and had nearly expended their ammunition, when, to their surprise, they suddenly found some of the enemy on their flank. The [illegible] proved that they were being surrounded, and attempted to fall back, but did so, one man who kept close to Duff was shocked over by his side. He then tried to make for a path leading up the hill, and had proceeded a few yards when he and some Russians in front, directly opposed his further progress. Eight or nine men then closed upon Duff, and, as he still struggled to escape, one gave him a tap on the head with the butt of his musket, which stunned him. The Russians then carried him off in triumph. [illegible] would not let him walk. He soon recovered from the blow on the head, and while going along was fully aroused by a volley of Minie balls which came whistling among his escort. [illegible] of them allowed him to wa[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Representation of Totnes.—The vacant seat for the borough of Totnes, for which the Duke of Somerset recently sat, is to be contested by Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, who has issued an address dated from the Oriental Club, Hanover square. He declares himself in favour of an energetic honest prosecution of the war, that it may be speedily and honourably terminated. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant; is an advocate of improvements in every branch of the public service, and feels a personal and direct interest in the prosperity and development of our Indian empire and our noble colonies. On the subject of education and "needful changes in our legal and military systems" he entertains sentiments which he has "reason to believe are in unison with the opinions of the great majority of Englishmen." Earl Gifford, the other candidate, has already canvassed the electors, and has the interest of the Duke of Somerset.

Meeting of Mr. Hastie, M.P., with his Constituents.—Mr Hastie, M.P. for Paisley, met his constituents last week in the Exchange Rooms, Paisley, and briefly stated his reasons for the votes he had given on the principal divisions He thought the resignation of Sir J. Graham, Mr. S[illegible] H[illegible], and Mr. Gladstone, one of the best things which c[illegible] for this country. He gave these gentlemen too much credit for ability to believe that they could be satisfied with the Czar's profession of pacific views; and, taking that view, he felt the speeches of these men to be so unpatriotic and unworthy of statesmen that he hoped never again to see one of them a member of her Majesty's Government. He gave Lord Palmerston credit for the energy, perseverance, and ability he had shown in performing the duties of his high office since the secession of the three colleagues referred to. Of course, he could not say how or when the war was to end; but looking at the vast resources of this country and of France, and comparing them with the resources of Russia, he could not but hope that the war would soon come to a termination if it were for no other reason than that the latter Power m[illegible] soon be exhausted in a contest with France and England. With regard to our own capacity for carrying on, if need be, a prolonged contest, he would [illegible]st say that, in the year 1801, when the population of Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland, was only half what it was now, the nation raised £41,000,000 for the war; while last year, with a population double that of 1801, we were only called upon for a contribution of £[illegible]3,000,000 to the war. It must be remembered, also, that our material r[illegible] had immensely increased since that time; and that the war, so long at least as it was confined to Russia, interfered very little with our commerce. Our exports to Russia before the war began only amounted to two per cent of our whole exports. Only 14 per cent of the grain and flour imported into Great Britain came from Russia, and 8 per cent of that proportion came from the Black Sea, of which our navy had now the command. And with respect to the supplies of hemp, flax, tallow, and of other merchandise exported from Russia, the occurrence of this war would only stimulate other parties, our own colonists among the rest, to send us these articles in time to come. Mr. Hastie concluded amidst applause with the sentiment that energetic prosecution of the war was the best way to make a safe and honourable peace.

Marriage Extraordinary.—One day last week a young man of very gentlemanly appearance, attired in the first style of fashion, wearing a diamond ring on his finger, with a gold watch and appendages, presented himself at a respectable hotel in Carlisle, and, after making a [illegible] Gretna-green, ordered a gig to convey him thither, which was [illegible] at once struck him; but to amend this on the instant he was at a loss The toll-keeper volunteered to furnish him with a lady, and at once introduced a blooming fair one who readily consented to accompany him to the Green. They quickly reached Gretna, and, after getting married, took a drive out, but soon returned and lodged there for the night. Next morning after breakfast he received from his wife half-a-crown, which he requested her to lend him, saying that "it matters not which of us keeps the money now," and also the diamond ring which he had placed on her finger at the time of their marriage, adding that "he would get her a far superior one when they went to Carlisle;" he told her to make herself ready for their departure, as he was going out to order the gig. He, however, pretending to post a letter, decamped without paying the priest for his trouble, or the landlord for his bountiful hospitality.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Clergyman.—An extraordinary sensation was created at Gloucester on Tuesday last by the disappearance of a clergyman under circumstances of great mystery. It became generally known beforehand that on that day the Rev. M. Farmer, Curate of Hardwick, near Gloucester, was to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Lysons, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Lysons, Rector of Rodmarton, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Gloucester, and a wealthy county magistrate. The marriage was to take place at Hempstead Church, a short distance from Gloucester; and Hempstead Court, the residence of the intended bride's father, was the scene of great preparation, a large number of the gentry of the county, friends of the affianced couple, having been invited to the wedding. The church was early thronged by respectable people from the village of Hempstead and the neighbourhood of Gloucester, and eleven o'clock being the hour appointed for the ceremony, when that hour had struck some anxiety was expressed at the non arrival of the bridal party. Noon arrived, and the canonical hours having passed, the officiating clergyman announced to the people assembled in the church that the wedding was postponed until the next day in consequence of the illness of the bride. The company then left the church, and the appearance of the police in the village soon led to the apprehension that all was not right. It subsequently transpired that the bridegroom was missing. It appears that he had been at Hempstead Court on the Monday evening, and left about six o'clock for Gloucester. He called at the Bell Hotel, at Gloucester, shortly afterwards, and made some inquiries respecting trains on the Exeter line, which was to have been the route of the newly-married pair. From that period no trace h[illegible] discovered of him. He did not return to Hardwick that night, and [illegible] friends there presumed that he had been prevailed upon to sleep at Hempstead Court. Rumours, to which it would not be prudent fur[illegible] to allude, were put into circulation; the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal was dragged between Hardwick and Hempstead, but nothing has been found, nor have the police obtained any clue to the missing gentleman, who bears a high character in the neighbourhood.—*Bristol Mercury.*

Difficulties in the New Sunday Beer Act.—On the 30th ult. the afternoon service at the Bolton parish church commenced, for the winter season, at half-past two o'clock, and the late Sunday Beer Act only compelling innkeepers and beersellers to close from three to five, Mr Harris, superintendent of the borough police, deemed it his duty to [illegible] from the magistrates a decision upon the question, whether the Sunday Beer Act warrants licensed parties in keeping their houses open during the hours of Divine service. A case having been brought before them, the magistrates have decided that the 9th of Geo. IV. is in full force, which prohibits licensed victuallers from opening their houses during the hours of Divine service. The hours for closing during the winter months are from half past two to five o'clock.

An Unlucky Excursion.—A few days ago a party of ladies and gentlemen from St. Bees paid a visit to the light-house near Fleswick A portion of the party returned to St. Bees by the road, and ar[illegible] safely at home about six o'clock in the evening. The other portion of the party, consisting of three ladies and two gentlemen, were not so fortunate: in attempting to return ho[illegible] darkness, and were unable to make their [illegible] gentlemen (the Rev. C. W. Woodhouse, theological l[illegible] College) managed to make his way home and giv[illegible] information of the perilous position in which he had left his companions Servants w[illegible] sent off, under the guidance of Mr. Woodhouse, with cloaks, coats, and refreshments for the night. With difficulty these comforts were conveyed to the party, who were compelled to pass the night in this dreary and uncomfortable position; but they all arrived safely at home soon after daylight on the following morning, not a whit the worse for their perilous adventure. The tides were at the time fortunately low, otherwise the adventurous party must inevitably have been all lost.

Shocking Murder at Southampton.—[illegible] during the hours of divine service, at the house of the Rev. M. [illegible] of 1, Moira-place, Southampton, Naomi Kingswell, a fine girl of about twenty-three years of age, was deliberately murdered by a fellow-servant, named Edward Baker. It appears that the deceased, together with Baker, had lived as servants in the family for about five months, being previously known to each other in the Isle of Wight. During their stay in Moira-place an intimacy was noticed by others in the house to exi[illegible] between them, and it was evidently intended that they should shortly be married. Some little time since, however, it is said, Baker was guilty of an act which caused great offence to the deceased—in short, so annoyed was she at his conduct that, after informing him of it, she told him that she would no longer receive him as a suitor. Baker, however, persisted most positively that the whole story was untrue, and continued to renew his previous attentions, which the unfortunate deceased [illegible] determinedly refused. On Sunday, about one o'clock, while Kingswell and another female servant were in the kitchen occupied in the duties of the house, Baker came behind the deceased, and, placing a loaded pistol at the back of her [illegible] brains out, killing her on the spot—the b[illegible] her head. An alarm was [illegible] servan[illegible] at once rushed to the front door in a state of the gr[illegible] alarm. [illegible] policeman having arrived, the murderer was taken into custody [illegible] lodged in the police-station. As soon [illegible] Baker had murdered his vic[illegible] he remained perfectly still, and never attempted in the slightest degree to make his escape or excuse himself for his horrible conduct. Upon [illegible]ching the prisoner a wedding-ring was found in one of his pock[illegible] which leads to the conclusion that, had it not been for the quarrel, the deceased and Baker would shortly have been married.

Winter Circuit of the Judges.—In addition to the usual winter assizes for the counties of York and Lancaster, the Lord Chancellor has intimated that a special commission will be issued for a general assize and gaol delivery in the several counties throughout the respective circuits where the return of the number of prisoners for trial renders such a course advisable. The assizes will be confined simply to a gaol delivery, no *nisi prius* business being taken, and will be held in the early part of the month of December, and the commission issued as soon as the returns are made, when the circuit upon which each of the Judges will proceed will be agreed to.

Ladies' Dress Pockets.—Another instance of the often-urged insecurity of ladies' dress pockets occurred in Manchester last week. A lady residing in Broughton, while coming out of the chapel at Richmond-hill, Salford, was jostled by some one, and very shortly afterwards missed her purse, which had contained two £10 notes, seven sovereigns, and 15s. in silver. It had been placed in her dress pocket.

Crime in Tipperary.—There were never so few inmates of the Tipperary county gaol as at the present moment. There are now but 165 prisoners—a fact that strongly illustrates the peaceful condition of the county. Only a few years since the number was 1950.

Another "Baby Show" Failure.—One of these unseemly exhibitions took place in the Marquee Gardens, near York, last week, got up [illegible] a ball, and a large number of persons attended, principally of youthful mechanics. The fireworks, however, were interrupted and the ball prevented by riotous proceedings, in the course of which much damage was done to trees and other property.

Fatal Explosion in a Coal-pit.—On Monday last an explosion took place at the colliery of Mr. Philip Williams, Bilston, by which two men and a boy were killed and several persons severely burnt. The explosion is said to have been caused by a boy having dropped a lighted candle into the pit, which ignited the firedamp. A hundred men were in the pit at the time.

Affray in Belfast.—On Sunday last, about one o'clock, two parties entertaining opposite opinions in religion and politics, residing in the neighbourhood of Sandy-row, came into collision, and for some time everything had the appearance of a renewal of the disgraceful affrays for which that locality has long been distinguished. The constabulary being at church, it was found necessary to send for them, when quiet was for the time restored. They succeeded in taking into custody one of the most prominent of the rioters. The origin of the affray was stated to be two little boys throwing stones at each other, and in a short time there were upwards of 300 persons furiously engaged in pelting each other with stones and brickbats

Attempted Assassination of a Lady.—Miss Charlotte Hinds, owner of a property near Ballyconnell, county Cavan, was proceeding home from the market to her residence at Tubberlion, when, in going up off the main road through what is called Curren-lane, two ruffians leaped from behind a ditch, dragged her off her car, knocked her down with repeated blows of loaded whips or sticks, and, whilst weltering in her blood, fired three pistols loaded with pellets—all of which took effect in the head—and, strange to say, she is yet alive, but without the slightest hope of recovery. This horrid outrage was committed in open day, shortly before four in the afternoon, in a populous place, several houses immediately contiguous to the place; but, until the deed was done, and the fellows securely off through a neighbouring wood, not one made their [illegible]ance. It was also committed beside her own property; but it was [illegible] that almost, if not all, the tenants on the land made their appearance in Ballyconnell market that day most conspicuously, in order to be o[illegible] the way. One of her tenants, an old lame man, named Andrew Reill[illegible], Miss Hinds took up on the way; but, as his life is in some of the leas[illegible] the lands, he escaped, though he says he was fired at; but this is not believed. Miss Hind's servant-boy is committed to the Bridewell for further examination, as he prevaricated, and told a most improbable story. Miss Hinds was a most kind, good, religious woman. Her only crime was endeavouring to get her rights from a banded, lawless set of tenants, who thought to hold the lands without payment of rent. She had an ejectment served on one Stephens here, on the 26th ult., which is the cause of this deed of blood. When the report came in here to the market, it seemed to be nothing more than an every-day occurrence, and was received with savage exultation by many—even females.—*Du[illegible] Evening Mail.*

The Cost of the War.—To those who doubt the ability of the country to carry on a war at the cost of eighty or ninety millions a year [illegible] long as shall be necessary, we would observe that, if England could bear taxation to the extent of £72,000,000 in 1815, it would not be too much to say that we could with equal ease bear taxation now to the extent of £100,000,000, when we bear in mind the increased population, wealth, and trade of the country. In 1815 the income assessed to the property-tax was £170,000,000 a year; now, computing it upon the same basis, it cannot be less than £250,000,000. Again, with regard to the extent to which it is possible to abstract from the capital of the country, we have had experience in the construction of railways during the last ten years. When, therefore, we speak of our ability to conduct the war, it is obvious that, whether we look to doing so by means of taxation or loans, it is ample.—*Economist.*

The Telegraphic Wire at Constantinople.—A letter from Constantinople, in the *Impartial* of Smyrna, says:—"The electric wire is on this side the city walls. In two days it will be set up in the palace of Top-Capou, where it will be worked. Then we shall be in instantaneous communication with the capitals of Europe. When we get a railway, which will soon be, as we hope, the transformation of this country will progress far otherwise than it has hitherto done."

THE NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Another portion of the Grand Electric Line to connect the capitals of the United States and England has recently been attempted by "the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company." This portion consisted of a submarine cable from the Island of Cape Breton to Newfoundland, with the expectation and under a contract that the Transatlantic Company, composed of French and English capitalists, will, by January, 1858, connect with them at St. John's, Newfoundland.

These united Companies propose laying a line from Halifax across the Island of Cape Breton to Cape North, thence across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Ray, on the south-western shore of Newfoundland, thence along the southern coast of the latter island to St. John's, on its eastern side, and there to connect with a great submarine cable having its terminus at Cork, Ireland; the distance across the ocean between those points not being more than 1680 miles. The land portion of the line is being rapidly formed; while the submarine part of it, between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, the company are sanguine will be completed next year. Along this proposed route from Cork to St. John's, the bottom of the sea is a plateau, or ridge, as discovered by Lieutenant Maury in 1853, which, from its suitability for holding the wires of a submarine telegraph, has been called the Telegraph Plateau. It is about seventy fathoms deep, gradually increasing in depth from the shores of Newfoundland to near those of Ireland, and some two or miles in width.

St. John's is about two or three days nearer England than Halifax, and contains equal facilities for coaling large steamers. A dangerous rock, called the Merlin Rock, at the narrow entrance to the harbour, eighteen feet below the surface of low water, has just been successfully removed by the orders and at the expense of the Company, under the supervision of Mr. Busted, of New York; so that now the largest steamers in the world can with safety pass in an out of that landlocked harbour.

The Company were fully aware at the outset that serious obstacles were to be overcome before their object would be accomplished. They had the opportunity of profiting by the previous experience of a Company in laying the submarine cable which connects New Brunswick with Prince Edward's Island—a distance of about ten miles. They also brought to their work the experience of a gentleman who had assisted in laying the cable which connects Genoa with Corsica—a distance of ninety-five miles They had the counsel and advice of those who have had the charg[illegible] laying the wires across the British Channel, the Black Sea, and elsewhere. Still in this enterprise they have been unsuccessful. The attempt is of such great interest that we have obtained three illustrative Sketches taken by one of the persons engaged.

The following are the details of the attempt:—The steam-ship *Jas. Adger*, Captain S. C. Turner, was the vessel employed. The points of attachment for this submarine cable were Cape Ray, on the Newfoundland coast, and Cape North, on the Cape Breton shore; the distance between th[illegible]g 55½ nautical miles, as given by the English Admiralty. [illegible] cable was seventy-four statute miles, being an increase of a [illegible]er fourteen per cent over the exact distance between these points—a greater allowance for the lee-way and unevenness of bottom than had ever before been made—twelve per cent being the greatest ever all[illegible] The water at Cape Ray point was found to be shoal, and ice was [illegible] accumulate in large quantities there and in its immediate neighbourhood. The Company's engineers recommended, therefore, that the point of attachment should be a little further to the east—namely, Port-au-Basq[illegible], about seven miles east of Cape Ray, and making the distance about th[illegible] miles farther from Cape North on the opposite shore. The decision ultimately arrived at was that the cable should start from a point within a cove just to the east of Cape Ray, and a mile and a half from its extreme point. Here it was considered safe from the ice. It was thence to proceed directly across the Gulf, leaving St Paul's Island on the right, and to be landed within a bay just to the east of Cape North, and some five miles from its extreme point. If there should not be cable enough to reach this point, it was decided to make a temporary attachment on Cape North Point itself; if not enough to reach this, to fasten it on the south-eastern shore of St. Paul's (this island being only fourteen miles distant from Cape North), and to complete the connection next year.

On Wednesday, the 22nd of August, the machinery on board the barque being all in readiness, she was towed by the *Adger* to the Cape Ray Cove. By night of the following day the end of the telegraph cable was landed, by means of boats, which was attended with great difficulty, owing to a dense fog and a heavy sea-swell setting in towards the shore, making it dangerous for any of our vessels to approach near the land. The following day was spent in making a sure fastening upon shore, and in waiting for the heavy fog to lift. On Saturday, the 25th, a strong wind from the north-west prevailed, rendering it exceedingly difficult, as well as dangerous, for the steamer to attach herself to the barque *Sarah Bryant*, which had brought the cable out from England. After some unsuccessful attempts, it was accomplished. It became necessary, however, for the barque to "slip" one of her anchors before the attempt succeeded. Such was the strength of the wind, however, the roughness of the sea, and the lightness of the steamer, that it was impossible for her to keep directly ahead of the barque, with her beam to the wind, and with only sufficient steam upon her to propel her with the barque in tow at the rate of two or three miles an hour.

Unfortunately, a collision between the vessels ensued, and the connecting hawser was cut. The *Bryant* still held on to the telegraph cable over her stern, and, after separation from her, cut anchor. The *Adger* steamed up some little distance to the windward and anchored, while the *Victoria*, the Company's small propeller, remained near. In a few moments after signals of distress were hoisted on the *Bryant*. The *Victoria* went to her relief, but, being of insufficient strength, was of no avail in towing her out from the lee shore, upon which she was fast drifting—her anchor cable having parted. The *Adger* promptly slipped her own anchor and bore down to her, but so near was she upon the rocks that it was hazardous to venture near her. For her own safety, therefore, she was compelled to cut the telegraph cable, which, attached to her stern, was the cause of her swinging round upon the rocks, after her anchor cable was parted.

Captain Pousland, by his presence of mind and skill, succeeded in getting enough sail to bear upon her to bring her into safer and deeper water, while Captain Turner, of the *Adger*, by his dexterous manœuvres, passed under her lee while under strong sail and a heavy sea, gave her a line and took her in tow, and so rescued the vessel, cable, and the lives of those on board from a common destruction. The anchor which the *Adger* slipped was before night passed to the *Bryant*, and they once more lay safely anchored, but with the loss of two miles of telegraph cable. In the collision in the morning it was found that no serious damage was done to either vessel.

The next day, the 26th Aug., the wind and sea having lulled, the lost end of the cable was recovered, and by night was spliced to the end on board the barque. The *Victoria* commenced towing her out into such depth of water as that the *Adger* might take her in the morning. The attempt was unsuccessful, for the cable parted just where the union had been effected. This day's labour was therefore entirely lost. On the subsequent day it was thought best to take the end ashore in boats, and to make a fresh start from the land. This was successfully accomplished, and the *Victoria* at night towed the barque out into deep water, making all things ready for the morning.

Early on Tuesday morning, the 28th, the *Adger* passed a hawser to the barque, and commenced towing her, she paying out the cable at about a mile and a half an hour. After passing out of the Cove into the Gulf, the current was found to be strongly setting up the Gulf to the north, and in a few hours after setting equally strong in an opposite direction. The cable was paid out at the rate of about a mile and a half an hour, with frequent interruptions by the kinking of the coils as they passed up from the hold of the ship. Early in the morning it was found that one of the wires was deficient, no electrical current from the shore reaching the ship. About midnight on Tuesday the cable broke in the hold of the barque, which was not spliced until about seven o'clock the next morning. After this the cable was paid out more rapidly. On the noon of Wednesday it was found that the electrical current was interrupted in the second wire. On the afternoon of this day a strong wind sprung up from the S.W. Late in the afternoon another break occurred, which was finally spliced; but the last and only remaining wire was now found defective. While lying to, repairing this, the wind blowing almost a hurricane, this last wire was found entirely useless—such had been the strain upon the cable; and for the safety of the barque, now pitching and surging most frightfully in a heavy sea, the whole cable was ordered to be cut—and with it was severed the high hopes and joyous anticipations of all concerned.

It was evident that the barque must either go down with all on board, and her remaining cargo of telegraphic wire, or the cable must be cut. There was no alternative. As soon as the cable was cut, the barque swung round with such force as nearly threw her on her beam ends. Most of the cable that had been "paid out" had been taken from her stern, so that her bows were still loaded heavily, and it was quite problematic whether she would be able to ride out the gale, though in tow of the *Adger*. Just at this juncture the British war-steamer *Argos* hove in sight, and remained with us until morning. But, fortunately, her assistance was not needed; for by morning the gale had subsided, and the barque was gallantly riding behind the *Adger*.

About noon of Thursday, Mr. Canning, under whose supervision the cable was being laid, and many of his fellow-passengers who were on board the barque when the gale sprung up, succeeded in getting on board the *Adger*. The vessel then proceeded to Sydney, keeping the barque in tow, where she arrived about four o'clock.

By the unfortunate detention at Cape Ray the stock of fresh provisions was exhausted, and the coal was getting low. It became necessary to replenish these there, and to repair the barque for sea again. The *Adger* accomplished this by Sunday morning, Sept. 2nd, when, about six o'clock, the vessel turned her course homeward, leaving the barque behind, unloading upon the wharf the remaining thirty-two miles of cable, which was now abandoned to the underwriters. The run from Sydney was delightful, and was accomplished in three days and five hours. The *Adger* came to her pier, having been out on the expedition twenty-nine days and two hours.

To the untiring energy and indefatigable zeal of Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. Cyrus Field, and to the skill and unwearied exertions of Mr Samuel Canning, of London, is due the merit of making this first attempt to link the European continent with the Western World in an instant communication. No like company has ever had to contend against such natural obstacles, or to labour against greater difficulties; and, though for the time being they have been unsuccessful, another season will probably witness the complete triumph of their perseverance and energy, in the successful establishment of their telegraph line from Halifax to St. John's.

We understand that the actual cost of the cable delivered at Port-au-Basques, including the expense of insurance and the cost of transportation, was 75,000 dollars, upon which there was a full insurance in England, the policy covering the transportation and the process of laying the cable There had been 40½ miles paid out when the cable was cut, and the vessel was within twelve miles of St. Paul's, where it had been determined to make a temporary point of attachment, and which, in all probability, would have been accomplished, had it not been for a detention of seven hours the night previous. It is not improbable that a part of the lost cable, if not all of it, may be recovered, but it can only be done by a heavy expenditure of time and money. Such is the weight of it (between five and six tons to the mile), and such the depth of water and the perils of the sea, that it will be a dangerous and expensive undertaking.

The process of making the cable is simple. Copper wire of a small size, of the requisite length, is taken and completely insulated by means of gutta percha. Three copper wires thus enveloped are placed together side by side in as compact a space as possible, all the interstices being filled with rope yarn. These three insulated wires are then twisted round each other by means of machinery, as in the strands of a rope, and the whole is completely surrounded by another envelope of gutta percha. A tranverse section of this cable now gives the appearance of a solid gutta-percha rope, in which appear three copper wires, running through its whole length. This is now enveloped by twelve distinct large iron wires, running parallel to it, which are strongly twisted around the gutta-percha rope, as before, by means of machinery, at an angle of forty-five degrees This is then smeared with tar, and is ready for use. Its diameter is an inch and a half

This cable was coiled in the hold of the vessel in two large horizontal coils, as a rope is coiled upon the floor, filling the entire hold of the vessel. A small hole was made in the deck, through which the cable was passed over an iron roller to a large iron drum of twelve feet diameter,

SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NEWFOUNDLAND AND CAPE BRETON.

TERMINUS AT CAPE RAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

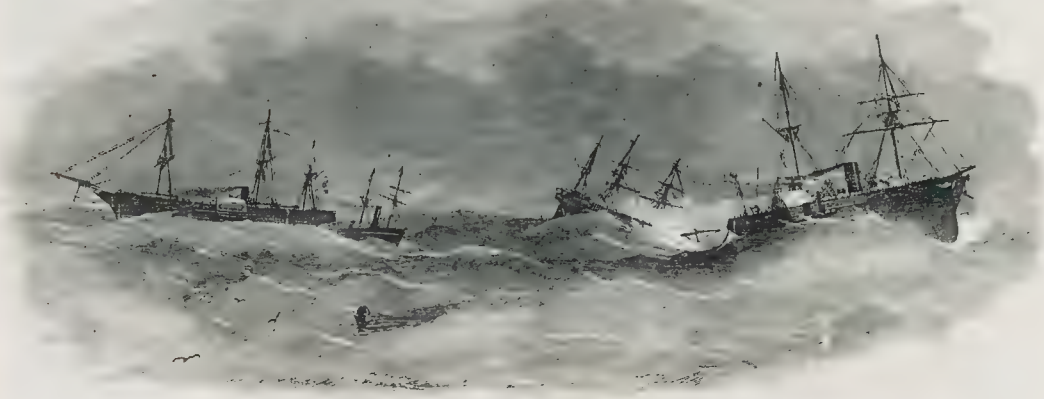
around which it was passed three times. From this it passed to a second iron drum of equal size, around which it passed the same number of times. From this point it passed over a huge iron cylinder on the stem of the vessel into the sea. These revolving drums were readily stopped by means of powerful brakes whenever it was necessary. The number of revolutions was indicated by a register attached, thus marking the amount of cable paid out per hour. Thirty-two men were constantly employed in the hold of the vessel in throwing over the coils of cable, to avoid, as far as possible, any kinks which might occur from its rigidity, and also to stand by the brakes whenever kinks should occur. Notwithstanding all the care exercised, it was impossible to prevent these interruptions, and on one or

BARQUE "SARAH L. BRYANT." PROPELLER "VICTORIA." STEAM SHIP "JAMES ADGER."

THE LAYING OF THE ELECTRIC CABLE.

two occasions to prevent even a break in the cable itself. By means of signals shown from the barque the steamer was promptly stopped at each occurrence of these unfortunate kinks.

The present failure of this important enterprise is partly owing to the gale, and partly to the difficulty of paying out a cable from a vessel in low. The Mediterranean and the Black Sea cables were both laid directly from steamers, and the former during a gale as heavy as had been experienced. Besides, the *James Adger* is neither adapted for towing, nor is she at present in proper trim for such a service. Although it is sad to reflect that so much energy, industry, and perseverance have now been expended in vain, the connection will doubtless be successfully made before another year.



"ARGUS." "VICTORIA." "S. L. BRYANT." JAMES ADGER."

ARRIVAL OF THE WAR-STEAMER "ARGUS," AFTER THE BREAKING OF THE CABLE.

SKETCHES IN THE BALTIC FLEET, BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

SEAMEN GOING ON BOARD H.M.S. "DUKE OF WELLINGTON," OFF CRONSTADT.

THE "HASTINGS," "CORNWALLIS," AND "AMPHION," ENCOUNTERING THE BATTERIES OF SANDHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SKETCHES IN THE BALTIC FLEET.

The pair of scenes engraved upon the preceding page were sketched by Mr. Carmichael, during his recent visit to the Baltic. The first represents a striking incident in the operations of the Fleet upon the territories of our Russian enemy—the *Hastings*, *Cornwallis*, and *Amphion* encountering the Batteries along the eastern shore of the Island of Sandham, in August last. The vessels present Mr. Carmichael's usual fidelity of portraiture: in front of the picture are the remains of a Russian boat.

The accompanying Illustration portrays the magnificent flag-ship, the *Duke of Wellington*, with the lively incident of Midshipmen going on board the vessel to copy the orders of Admiral Dundas.

THE RUSSIAN FOUGASSE.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

Dublin, 46, Talbot-square, Oct. 15.

Permit me to offer the following observations upon the Russian Fougasse, to which is now attached a painful and melancholy interest. Some time since a description [illegible] infernal machines of the Baltic was given in your valuable journal, on which occasion a mistake was committed in stating that our ships struck a trigger, which broke a small glass vessel containing sulphuric acid, which produced the explosion by falling on chlorate of potash, lying in contact with gunpowder. Instead of chlorate of potash, it should have been, in that account, equal parts of chlorate of potash and pulverised white sugar; for sulphuric acid acting on that important salt alone produces decomposition, but no combustion, even if it touch gunpowder or be mixed with it. My attention was again called to the Fougasse this week by reading the article, "The War in the Crimea," page 434, from the pen of your able Artist, in which he says, "the Russians had placed a Fougasse over it, and an accidental tread upon a wooden peg, driven into the earth, broke *a glass tube of inflammable matter*, which communicated with the powder below." It should have been a glass tube of sulphuric acid, which fell on chlorate of potash and white sugar, as above. It is evident, from the error having been in the accounts from the Baltic and the Black Sea, that some misunderstanding exists respecting the Fougasse, which General Simpson calls "an invention peculiarly Russian." The adaptation of this old experiment in chemistry to warfare proves that our barbarous enemy is a skilful and scientific engineer.

I am, &c., William Lover, M.D.

THE MUSCOVITE JERUSALEM.

According to the *Univers*, [illegible] not far from Moscow a place rejoicing in the euphonious title of "Voskresensko." The interpretation of this outlandish term is "The New Jerusalem;" in other words, it is a counterfeit of the Holy City. One of its [illegible] places of attraction is a mock tomb, called the Saviour's Sepulchre, to which crowds of "the pious" continually flock for the purpose of offering prayers for the deliverance of the real tomb. They are taught also to supplicate Heaven for the extermination of those who guard the "holy places," and to invoke a like curse upon such as have betrayed the Christian cause by becoming their allies.

It appears that this imaginary Jerusalem consists of a vast temple, the site of which corresponds with that of Palestine, save in the absence of a bright sky and a glowing sun. The resemblance in the natural position is rendered perfect by immense artificial works, [illegible] the illusion almost beyond the power of discovery. On one side of the structure is a brook, upon the banks of which are inscriptions [illegible] that the pilgrim has reached Kedron, while on the other side, on an eminence, called the Mount of Olives, there [illegible] spacious crenellated enclosure, the behold[illegible] [illegible] a grand edifice, in imitation of the one erected over the Holy Sepulchre [illegible] and all the accessories belonging to its famous prototype [illegible] is said to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the true temple [illegible] copied [illegible] the tombs in all their dimensions [illegible] ornaments are all of the [illegible] Jerusalem. In the inner sanctuary, too, there [illegible] continually burning, and so complete is the [illegible] equal degree of emotion excited among the ignorant peasantry [illegible] sacred grotto itself. Such is the Muscovite Jerusalem. The [illegible] this extraordinary sham is attributed to Alexis, father of Peter the Great.

And now as to the motive for so strange a creation. Among [illegible] found upon the wounded Russians at Inkerman [illegible] besmeared and smoke-scented, and purporting to be a guide to the above mentioned fabric. This work discloses a secret which the sagacity of western speculators has failed to worm out. It shows that the Czars have had a [illegible] pole of attraction besides Constantinople [illegible] fixed their [illegible] [illegible] the Hebrew [illegible] [illegible] Muscovite capital they have appealed to the cupidity [illegible] pointed to the sunny south as their heritage [illegible] "land of milk and honey," which the [illegible] destined to [illegible]. But their day-dreams [illegible] [illegible] Zion, to see their vultures [illegible] with outstretched wings over the desecrated fane of Salem. To [illegible] the grand [illegible], not only have they operated upon the baser passions of their people; not only have they fed their lust for conquest and plunder [illegible] to excite their fanaticism, to awaken their [illegible] [illegible] and desecrated lands of the East, once hallowed by [illegible] and blessed by [illegible] highway to this [illegible] Constantinople is the gate to Jerusalem.

As a remembrance of this high destiny the Czars have erected in the heart of their empire a structure modelled upon the oft-visited church of the [illegible] "Voskresensko," or "the New Jerusalem" [illegible] visit its shrine every year, and they are [illegible] "holy act" as a means of impressing strongly [illegible] that "future capital of the Orient [illegible] liverance of the [illegible] no species of cannot [illegible].

Denmark and the United States.—We can confirm the news that the affair of the Sound dues is to be submitted before long to a congress of the States interested in the question; and that Denmark, in a despatch sent to these States, expresses a hope to see delegates assembled in the second fortnight of November.—*Berlin Zeit.*

A Railway to France.—The project of a submarine railway between England and France, which was much talked of a few [illegible] and then dropped, is now [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the latter, as submarine railway will be laid on a [illegible] [illegible] its roof being [illegible] less than twenty [illegible] in thickness. The journey from [illegible] of France to those of England will be performed in twenty minutes, and the carriages will be confined to [illegible] across the Atlantic [illegible] stated that a company is in course of formation to carry out this project, the execution of which will necessitate, at the least, an outlay of *one hundred millions of francs*, or [illegible] sterling.

A Trip [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from St. [illegible] [illegible] town, but were not allowed [illegible] [illegible] public works. The English and French [illegible] in Odessa, [illegible] with [illegible] kindness [illegible] vied with [illegible] when we received [illegible] exchanged [illegible] [illegible] art of [illegible] cars. When we arrived [illegible] soners, some of whom had [illegible] some since Inkerman [illegible] many had been [illegible] trenches: but all had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the following day—our men on foot with the Russian escort, but [illegible] kindly accommodated with horses. We reached Odessa on the eighth day, [illegible] had delightful weather. Our way lay through a country entirely covered with fruit and grain. I had not time to see many of my kind friends in Odessa; for [illegible] all ready, and nothing delayed our departure but the vessel not being quite ready for us. I must not omit to mention a most charitable act of a French [illegible] were coming through, came out [illegible] the road, and with his whole family conducted us to his house, [illegible] soners were [illegible] much for the night. [illegible] morning he gave them all a [illegible] breakfast [illegible] [illegible] of money each, and actually clothed several [illegible] —*Letter in the Sherborne Journal.*

THE POPULAR NUISANCE.

I am a London Hermit, in a quiet street I dwell,
And a first floor, neatly furnished, is my solitary cell.
I rise at eight precisely, and my breakfast take at nine—
A simple egg or rasher, or sometimes the two combine.
At half-past nine my paper comes; I read till half-past ten,
And then the boy who brought the *Times* returns for it agen;
From half-past ten to half-past one to study I devote,
Then lunch, and for my dressing-gown exchange a morning-coat.
Where fancy leads till half-past four I take a gentle walk,
Then drop into my Club (THE G.), and have an hour's talk.
At six I dress for dinner, and at half-past six I dine—
A soup, or fish, and cutlet, and perhaps a pint of wine.
Take coffee in the smoking-room, with one cigar, and then
Return unto my quiet street and cell at half-past ten:
A single glass of curaçoa, and then to bed I creep,
And long before the midnight hour I'm always fast asleep.
Such *is*—alas! such was—the life that I was wont to spend,
Until a Foreign Legion came and to it put an end!
An organised banditti invade my quiet street,
'Tis here "from morn till dewy eve" the ragamuffins meet;
At eight a hurdy-gurdy, with terrific jerks and throes,
Attempts to play some dreadful tune, but what nobody knows.
Then an asthmatic organ, alternate growl and shriek,
Excepting when two worn-out pipes have not the power to squeak;
That always comes at nine o'clock and plays an hour at least,
Although I from the balcony am threatening the Beast.
And when at last the Brigand from our quiet street retires,
A Wretch comes with (put what you please before) a box of wires;
The Holy Inquisition had no tortures so acute,
I know I shall—I'm sure I *must* assassinate *that* Brute;
At twelve a sonorous organ comes with a religious turn,
And plays deep, drawling psalmody, until my brain doth burn.
Why, what cares he for Dr. Watts, for Brady, or for Tate?
The *guillotine* for such a Rogue would be too mild a fate!
At one a Villain, leather-lunged, is not content to grind
Poor Norma's bones to make his bread, but whistles like the wind,
When round and round it blows some cowl that screeches loud for grease.
Oh! that he'd gulp his cat-call down and choke and be at peace!

The clock has struck eleven, and I'm in my bed again;
I have [illegible] which racks and throbs as though 'twould burst my brain;
And [illegible] window some Fiend begins to play
"*Partant pour la Syrie*"—why not *pour* Botany Bay?
I feel I must (cost what it will) I must get out of bed,
And throw the ewer and basin upon that Scoundrel's head!
'Tis done! Ha! ha! Victoria! The Rascal's ceased to play.
What [illegible]? He's smashed three windows; and I shall have to pay!
[illegible] I have the quiet street? You'll see, Sir, if you glance
At the [illegible] that I have paid a twelvemonth in advance! L.

What Russia Must Pay.—An Italian correspondent of the [illegible] calculated the exact indemnity Russia ought to pay [illegible] [illegible] the expenses of the war. The sum amounts to seven millions; or, including interest at 5 per cent, 350,000,000 francs [illegible] 166,666 fr. per month, 958 935 fr. 11 c. per day, [illegible] minute, and 11 1-10 fr. per second.

Curious Railway Suit.—An action for one penny farthing [illegible] Sheriff Arkley in the Edinburgh Court last week, which, [illegible] in point of principle, of some importance [illegible] Stow, brought an action against the North British [illegible] above-mentioned sum, being, he alleged, the sum [illegible] class traveller on their line [illegible] stated the price to third class travellers [illegible] and he argued that to entitle the [illegible] penny they must carry him a whole mile; and that, if [illegible] only three-quarters of a mile, they could charge nothing [illegible] judgment in favour of the pursuer, thus ruling that a railway [illegible] not entitled to charge third-class passengers for a fraction of [illegible].

Military Theatricals.—The soldiers of the Camp of Sathonay, near Lyons, [illegible] somewhat in the [illegible] Zouaves of the army of the East; and a few evenings ago the non-commissioned officers of the 4th Regiment of the Line gave a grand dramatic and musical performance, to which they invited 1500 of the principal inhabitants of the city. In addition [illegible] pieces of music executed by the regimental band, and the singing of comic and other songs, a comedy entitled "Le Poëte et la Spéculateur," in one act, and a burlesque tragedy entitled "Caracalla," were performed with a good deal of [illegible]. All the persons invited came [illegible] the toasts of the ladies [illegible] A subscription [illegible] educating the daughters of soldiers, and a large sum was [illegible].

Another Fire in Sebastopol.—A very destructive fire occurred yesterday (September [illegible]) in the long white building known as the Barracks [illegible] This pile had escaped the general conflagration [illegible] the Russians deserting Sebastopol. Although greatly injured [illegible] an immense amount of timber contained in the building [illegible] construction. Unlike the portable [illegible] Odessa [illegible] these were fixtures, and [illegible] was placed served also as a lid to a [illegible] which everything belonging to the soldier could be deposited [illegible] formations of a chest and bedstead were in double lines [illegible] and were made of the most substantial timber. Beneath [illegible] vaults of solid masonry, with arched roofs, which [illegible] Some of these were found to be filled with accoutrements [illegible] appointments connected with the uniform and dress of the [illegible] had been deposited in these bomb-proof [illegible] loopholed and prepared for defence: in some [illegible] grenades. Immediately in front, and connected with [illegible] had been raised. About three p.m., when at least [illegible] engaged about the building in removing wood [illegible] for the purpose of getting some of the [illegible] plates with which it is covered, some drunken sailors who were rambling [illegible] [illegible] of these, it is asserted, set fire to some [illegible] of his pipe. No further mischief seeming [illegible] of the loose powder [illegible] occurred [illegible] not far from one end of the six-[illegible] [illegible] the woodwork of a staircase and adjoining apartments [illegible] that the persons near that part of the building received warning enough to enable them to make their escape. A sentry of the 21st Regiment of Fusiliers was killed at the time of the principal explosion [illegible] a magazine belonging to the [illegible] with wonderful rapidity [illegible] pile of building, from [illegible] of windows, and the free current [illegible] circumstance of part of the [illegible] arrested the progress of the combustion. The timber [illegible] only two days before that permission had been granted [illegible] of the building, with a view to procuring planks, flooring [illegible] for constructing huts and cooking-places in the Camp [illegible] that the upper part only of the building [illegible] led to pieces, so that the demolition might be [illegible] safety [illegible] the flames rose [illegible] the walls, but much of [illegible] the daytime [illegible] me dra[illegible] the appearance from [illegible] after dark in some of the manufacturing districts of England when lighted within by gas. The enemy kept up a very [illegible] fire, both shot and shell, in the direction of the burning structure, to impede any attempts that might be made to extinguish the flames and prevent their extension to other buildings in the neighbourhood.—*Letter from the Camp.*

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—Old Proverb.

QUERIES.

Old English Music—"Poole's Hole."—Can any of your readers inform me who was the author of this beautiful air, a copy of which exists in the Bodleian Library? There is, near Buxton, in Derbyshire, a remarkable cavern, called Poole's Hole, which was visited by Mary Queen of Scots when she resided at the old hall in that village in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Queries: Was the tune named after this cavern? and had the original verses—which I have never been able to discover—any reference to the history of this unfortunate lady?—Charles Mackay.

What is the meaning, if it have any, of the taunt, boys in my school-days were fond of flinging at each other of "Cowardly, cowardly custard," &c.?—D.D. [It had its origin, possibly, in the shaking, quivering motion of the confection which our forefathers called "custard," but which seems to have been similar to what we name "blanc-mange." In "Microcosmos" (1637), act iii., *Tasting* says—"I am my lady's cook and king of the kitchen. * * * Brawn, beef, and pork are mustered in the van, and bring up veal, mutton, minced pie, goose, turkey, duck, and so forth. I have a sort of *cowardly custards*, born in the city, but bred up at Court, that *quake* for fear," &c.]

In some of the old plays *temp.* Elizabeth and James I., I have met with a sort of cant expression—"In my t'other hose"—which no commentator explains. Are you able to throw any light upon the meaning of his phrase?—A. B. ["In my t'other hose" seems to have been equivalent to the vulgarism often heard in London some years ago, of "over the left." See Middleton's "Burt, Master Constable," act ii, s. ii. See, also, Ben Jonson's "Tale of a Tub," Gifford's ed., p. 164—

"We robb'd in St. John's Wood! In my t'other hose!"

Where it is evidently used in the sense we have indicated. It was probably accompanied by some gesture, but what, is not likely ever to be known.]

"The Majesty of the People," I have heard, is one of the standing toasts at the anniversary meetings of the Whig Club. Do you know whether this toast had its origin in England or in America?—W. Miller, Norwich.

Can you tell me who is the author of the following lines?

"If Evils come not, then our fears are vain;
And, if they do, Fear but augments their pain."

—W. T. S., Wootton, Oct. 9, 1855. [They are attributed to Sir Thomas More.]

ANSWERS.

Sir,—I have perused with great pleasure the article in your last week's Journal entitled "Memorabilia," and sincerely hope that it is the precursor of a long series of contributions destined to emulate, if not to rival, the varied excellences of those *Notes and Queries* which, during the last few years, have at once diffused intelligence and excited intellectual activity throughout the land. It should be recollected that the advantages derived from literary researches are by no means contingent upon speedy or even eventual success; our best exertions may be, and often are, completely foiled, so far as the attainment of our immediate object is concerned, while incidentally they are overpaid by acquisitions which we never even dreamt of making. Columbus sailed in the hope of reaching India, he failed, it is true, but discovered St. Salvador and Hispaniola.

The very curious ballad you have reprinted from Mr. Daniel's collection of black-letter broadsides, possesses, quite apart from its intrinsic merits, a claim upon our attention, of which possibly very many of your subscribers may be unaware. It is the song referred to by Shakspeare in the comedy of "Twelfth Night," as you will perceive at once on reference to the 4th scene of the 3rd act. Malvolio, cross-gartered [illegible] his yellow stockings and cross-gartered, "*smiles fantastically*." His astonished lady exclaims, "Smil'st thou, Malvolio? I sent for thee upon a sad occasion."

The dupe replies—"Sad, Lady? I could be sad: this does make some obstruction in the blood, this cross-gartering; but what of that? if it please the eye of one, it is with me, *as the very true sonnet is, 'Please one, and please all.'*"

Until this morning I was utterly unaware of the existence of the ballad which "the madly-used *Malvolio*" referred to; and on reference to the variorum Edition of Shakspeare published by Dr. Johnson and the late George Steevens, I perceive that they and their editors, [illegible] were equally and less pardonably unacquainted with it. There can, however, exist no room for doubt, and if Mr Charles Knight, or Just[illegible] Shakspearian [illegible], Mr. J. Payne Collier, should have seen your reprint, they will probably have already communicated with you on the subject. If they have not done so, [illegible] permit me to request the insertion of my first contribution to your [illegible] Antiquarian, Scientific, and Artistic Memorabilia.

[illegible] *first query* I must defer replying until you can give me, *in extenso*, [illegible] from "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy"—a book, by the way, of which Dr. Johnson declared, "it was the only one which ever induced him to get out of bed two hours before the time at which he wished to rise."

Your second: Thomas Horton, and his ruby nose, are not among my [illegible] acquaintance: it is not unlikely, however, that he was the hero of a [illegible] drinking catch, entitled "Jolly Nose," in reality written in the early part of the seventeenth century, but attributed, without acknowledgment, [illegible] popular extravaganza [illegible] day —

Nose, Nose! Nose! who gave thee, who gave thee,
Who gave thee that jolly red nose?
Claret and spice, nutmegs and cloves,
They gave me, they gave me, they gave me,
They gave me that jolly red nose!

Query 3rd must be submitted to some of the biographers of the "Swan of Avon;" my own suspicion is, that your Correspondent has confounded Ben Jonson's visit to Drummond of Hawthornden, about 1619, with the supposed journey [illegible] his friend and brother dramatist, Will Shakspeare. I take leave to hint [illegible] moreover—but with all due respect to the "fair city" whether Perth had printed play-books of any sort so early as the commencement of the seventeenth century; nor were our dramatists of that age accustomed to print lists of the performers who enacted the *dramatis personæ*.

Query 4th. [illegible] this matter I can throw some light. There can be no question but that it was "the custom of people of rank in the seventeenth century to be driven by a bare-sconced coachman," and that originally the distinction was rather perhaps by usage, than by law, reserved only for the prime nobility. The extract used by your Correspondent from Ben Jonson's "New Inn" proves this; the author satirising the absurdity of a parvenue who took such state upon her without either statutory or customary right to it. When Sir Edward Coke fell into disgrace with James I., he was cited before the Court of High Commission on various frivolous pretexts, but in reality, for the sake of mortifying and insulting him. Amongst other charges it was alleged that he, when Lord Chief Justice, "had caused his coachman to drive bareheaded before him." The reply of Coke is curious and [illegible] no estate [illegible] that his dignity and eminent public services entitled him to [illegible] mark of deference from his own domestic, but stooped to screen himself from censure by an evasion, and declared "the coachman drove bareheaded for his own [illegible] of any directions he had received from him." The [illegible] with the Commissioners, who were reluctant to drive Sir Edward [illegible] but he, on his part, treasured up their affront, and a few years [illegible] avenged it in the House of Commons, where he [illegible] the overthrow of their tyrannical tribunal.

Temple, 15th Oct., 1855. F.S.A.

Was Shakspeare ever in Scotland?—Sir,—I have a distinct recollection, [illegible] of having seen, but of having heard or read of, the play of which you speak, concerning Shakspeare's being one of a company of players who acted before King James VI., some 250 years ago, at Scone, near Perth. [illegible] company of players were at Perth, and, if I mistake not, there is evidence, in the council-books of the city of Aberdeen, of "Will Shakspeare" [illegible] in his histrionic capacity at least, as far north as the Granite City. Is it at all improbable that he may have visited Forres, and may have [illegible] *Macbeth* and *Banquo* as [illegible] read his description of the [illegible] which the gracious *Duncan* was murdered, and has compared that description with the present state of the atmosphere surrounding the ruins thereof, without being convinced that the immortal Bard of Avon was a visitor of the district in which the castle was placed? I think there is a paper in *Chambers' Journal*, some years back, [illegible] subject, to which I would refer you for further information. Being a native of the district in which [illegible] Castle [illegible] is situated, and having perfect knowledge of Dunsinane [illegible] Wood, I have no hesitation in saying [illegible]

possible Shakespeare could have written of these localities as he has done without his having seen them personally.—JOHN MARSHALL.

RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

AN INEDITED LETTER OF CHARLES LAMB.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The lovers of literature are much indebted to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the thrice-welcome present of its "Memorabilia." Amidst the caprices of fashion, the jarring of politics, the vivid heart-stirring descriptions of battles abroad, and the revolting, heart-sickening details of crime and misery at home, it is pleasant to turn to one instructive and peaceful page devoted to old books, old ballads, and such like interesting and recondite lore. Such a page comes before the public with prudent and appropriate grace; and such a letter" as the following, written by the compassionate "Elia" in his happy rest mood, cannot but prove acceptable to kindred spirits who have taste to admire and hearts to feel its delicate and affectionate humour; who, in this harsh, busy world, find "leisure to be good;" and, with dear old Izaak Walton, "study to be quiet." It was my delightful privilege to enjoy the friendship of Charles Lamb for many well-remembered years: to listen to his wildest sallies of innocent mirth; to his grave, sarcastic wisdom; and to his exquisitely poetical melancholy. Through these various moods the characteristic originality of his versatile genius, the beauty and flow of his thoughts and language, and the truth and tenderness of his heart were finely exhibited. The quaint wit, the subtle and generous critic, the social philosopher, the playful satirist, the sage gifted with "a most humorous sadness," and the sincere friend, were harmoniously combined in this rare child of humanity. I envy not the microscopic eye that could discover his failings. I would dash from me with scorn the dastardly pen that could dare to record them. On a future occasion I may have something to communicate in the way of personal recollection and anecdote. For the present let the highly-valued and original letter (*in his own autograph*), that I now send, suffice. It will ramble and adorn this *recherché* "Column," and I'm about to meet the eye of one of his ancient chums and associates—a few of whom, and but very few, are still living—it will make the lip quiver and the heart tremble. Happy spirit!—grateful for the past, contented with the present, and not painfully solicitous for the future—I mourn thee. But my hope and thine, while it permits and pardons the "human tear," ensures at no distant period a joyful reunion. The dark cloud that overhangs the Valley of the Shadow of Death is but the twilight of an eternal morning.

GEORGE DANCER.

Canonbury, October, 1855

Twelfth-day, '23.

The pig was above my feeble praise. It was a dear pig. There was some contention as to who should have the ears, but, in spite of his obstinacy (deaf as these little creatures are to advice), I contrived to get at one of them.

It came in boots, too, which I took as a favour Generally these petty toes, pretty toes are missing. But I suppose he wore them, to look taller.

He must have been the least of his race. His little feets would have gone into the silver slipper. I take him to have been a Chinese, and a female.

If Evelyn could have seen him, he would never have farrowed two such prodigious volumes, seeing how much good can be contained in—how small a compass.

He crackled delicately.

I left a blank at top of my letter not being determined whether to address it to, so farmer and farmer's wife will please to divide our thanks. May your granaries be full, and your nuts empty, and your chickens plump, and your envious neighbours lean, and your labourers busy, and you as idle and as happy as the day is long

VIVE L'AGRICULTURE.

How do you make your pigs so nice?
They are vastly engaging at that age.
I was so myself.
Now I am a disagreeable old hog—
A middle-aged-gentleman-and-a-half,
My faculties, thank God! are not much impaired.

I have my sight, hearing, taste, pretty perfect: and can read the Lord's Prayer in the common type, by the help of a candle, without making many mistakes.

Believe me, while my faculties last, a proper appreciator of your many kindnesses in the way: and that the last lingering relish of past flavours upon my dying memory will be the smack of that little ear. It was the left ear, which is lucky. Many happy returns (not of the pig) but of the New Year to both

Mary, for her share of the pig and the memoirs, desires to send the same.

Yours, truly,

C. LAMB.

*It will be curious to compare this letter (addressed to two liberal friends) with his celebrated "Dissertation on Roast Pig." Roast pig was the pet both of his palate and his pen.

MONUMENT TO SCHELLING.—The King Maximilian of Bavaria is having a monument raised to the memory of his tutor, the philosopher Schelling, who died at Ragatz, a canton of Saint Gall, where he was buried with due Catholic solemnity. The march, M. *Berlioz*, adds, of the deceased before his death abjured the perverse and heretical ideas he entertained, and whether he returned within the pale of the apostolical church. "In Switzerland," says the *Indépendance*, "people ask by what right the papal Nuncy incessantly meddles in this way. If it is in virtue of his post as Chargé d'Affaires, the question he has just mooted is no concern of his. If he acts as Archbishop (*in partibus*) the Swiss Confederation are not likely to tolerate such an interference."

SPANISH REFUGEES.—The Spaniards who have been expelled from France and are at present in London have petitioned Lord Palmerston to intercede with the French Government for the purpose of obtaining for them permission to return to France on account of the difficulty they find of living on their limited means in England. The Premier is said to have consented to intercede, but previously he demanded from the refugees a declaration that on their return to France they would do nothing against the new act of Queen Isabella. The refugees refused, and this, of course, put an end to the affair.

A WARNING TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A day or two ago some curious French visitors inspecting one of the underground "tanks" with which the Redan abounds found a box containing some implements which they recognised as belonging to a photographic apparatus. They also found some chemicals connected with the science of photography. The name of a celebrated firm of opticians in Regent-street, London, was marked on some portions of the apparatus. It soon became spread abroad that the Russians, among other devices, had been employing photography against us; and the circumstance of the Russian servant having sent to London for his implements, if it were found to fall again into English hands, was quoted as a curious coincidence. The most valuable part of the machine, the lens, had not been left behind, and the parts which remained, therefore, were broken up and carried off by degrees as curiosities from motives of curiosity. Some of the chemicals were of actual value, and were also taken away. The next day an officer in naval uniform was observed searching all jointly at the bank in an unlucky box was a photographic apparatus had been destroyed. Presently his eye fell upon a broken portion of the band for the camera, and then the distressing truth flashed across his mind. The riddle was solved. He had come up from his ship a couple of days before on his present visit to the Redan, and had taken some photographs, but left with the intention of returning to take others. Not wishing to encumber himself with the conveyance back of all his apparatus, he had concealed the lens of it in one of the under-ground bank alluded to, and, estimating too lightly the inquisitive and acquisitive character of his neighbours, had hoped to find his property waiting in the same place for him on his next visit. So was concluded the "adventure" respecting the Russian photographs of the Redan, though, as some who made the first discovery may not have heard of the second, the story of this, among the other scientific pursuits of the defenders of the Redan, may yet be chronicled as an established fact.—*Letter from the Camp.*

BOMBA AND HIS SUBJECTS.—A short time ago some hundred and twenty or fifty of the mule-drivers in Sicily were employed by the British Government to accompany the mules which were purchased on the Government for our service in the Crimea. Knowing well the tender mercies of their own Government, they asked for passports, but were informed that passports were not at all necessary. A British steamer, not many days since, landed those men at Messina. Six of them, it appears, belonged to Reggio, where, upon their arrival, they were arrested and cruelly beaten. This act has taken place since the fall of Malta; it shows, therefore, that no mantle can cover upon his successor. The case, too, of a young student in the Priests' Seminary at Sorrento has created a great sensation in that quiet village. The lad is a native of Massa, of poor but respectable parents. When the news of the fall of Sebastopol became known there the enthusiasm of the poor fellow was greatly excited, and he wrote a few lines in honour of the Allies; and in the course of his little poem branched off into some aspirations for liberty in Italy. He confided his piece to four individuals, three of whom were unknown to him personally. The acquaintance of the fourth, a young man of great learning, he had made a few weeks ago in the boat which plies between Sorrento and Naples. He was charmed with his handwriting, the lad sent his poem to a sergeant of the invalids at Massa, his penmanship being clearer. As the termination of some of the verses rather bothered the sergeant, he showed them to a lieutenant, who immediately smelt treason. The rhymes were forthwith carried to the Commandant, who considered them of sufficient importance to be carried by him specially to Naples Orders soon arrived for the arrest and incarceration of the hapless boy. For eight days he remained in prison in Sorrento, and at the expiration of that time an order was sent for his transfer to the prisons of Naples. On the evening of his removal the ill-starred companion of his boat voyage, whose only sin it was to be thought worthy of a declination, was arrested at the Casa Lovi, and I report says that two or three others have shared the same fate.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J., of Ilkeworth.—We cannot say. Not agreeing with the author's solution, it was no doubt destroyed by the Examiner, with hundreds of others.

J. P., Southfleet.—Your solution of the Indian Problem is the true one.

FRENCH, DEA, and W. W. O.—See the notice to "W. C., of Sudbury."

ARTHUR, W. C., BERWICK, J. T. C., and others.—In Kuligma No. 947, add a Black Rook at Black's King's Rook's 6th sq, without which the mate is not practicable.

HENRY D.—When one player stalemates another, the game is drawn 2. A player can have two or more queens upon the board

E. B.—Enigma 945 is perfectly correct. The key moves are.—1. B to Q R 8th. 2 B to Q B 3rd.

GEORGE A. Leeds.—Rejected solutions are sent.

W. C., Sudbury.—Dean has reported on us turn, but there is such a vast accumulation of similar matter that we cannot find room. Less Lore is required to do them all justice.

J. T. C., Blackheath.—They are now under examination.

D. M., Tamworth.—No difference, except in name, between a Chess Problem and a Chess Enigma

J. P. D., Hove.—Type at a Chess Club recently established at Romford, under the presidency of the Rev. W. J. Skilton, M.A., which meets for play every Tuesday and Friday evenings.

R. B. J., G. W. All of them ineligible.

J. T. C., Blackheath.—No. 3 is impracticable, and No. 4 too simple. The last batch sent are under examination; but we should recommend you in future to concentrate your attention upon one good problem, rather than dissipate it among a dozen that are indifferent only.

R. A., Portsea.—Much below our standard

CHESTER RUSH.—Very inferior to many of your previous ones

LUCK, Quincy, Illinois, U.S.—They are now under consideration, and shall be reported on forthwith

J. H.—It will be published in France, and, if the wrong moves can be carried out, will be translated and published in England also, we believe. But we are not yet fully apprised of the date of

ZETA.—1. You are quite mistaken in supposing the rule which permits a plurality of Queens is a modern one. It was known to some of the game from the earliest introduction of chess into Europe. For an allusion to the game founded on two queens see Greene's Groatsworth of Wit, 1621.

2. In No. 3 Black can move B at his K's Rook's 8th. as we cannot offer more than one solution in a Problem.

CLIFTON, DUBLIN.—Lord KNARESBOROUGH is in the country. The numbers of provincial Chess clubs supplied are extensive, and we expect soon to receive from the Isle of Wight, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other towns, the names of the Chess clubs that are established in their respective neighbourhoods. Portsmouth and Southampton have each a Chess club, and Brighton has two. Portsea, Gosport, Ryde, Newport, Cowes, Ventnor, Shanklin, and Godshill have each a Chess club, although the current defence afterwards as one which demands the utmost possible care and attention. Let us suppose—

18.	P takes at	21 Q to K 5th (ch)	K to B sq
19. Q to Q 5th, or 6	R takes Kt	22. Q to K R 5th	R to K B 2nd
20. Q takes K Kt P	K to Kt sq		

This is the only really secure move; all else, we believe, enables Black to save the game.

* 19. Kt to K 3rd (ch) B to Q B 4th (best) 19. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt 4
Q takes R R takes Kt

And again, we are inclined, Black would escape, gaining a piece for the exchange.

CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 948.—By M. E. C.

(The elegant little Knight-guard is the composition of a lady).

White Kt to his 8th, Q at her Kt 8th, R at Q Kt 2nd.
Black K at Q B 5th, R at Q 8th, Kt at Q B 8th, Ps at K 5th and Q 7th.
White playing first gives mate in three moves.

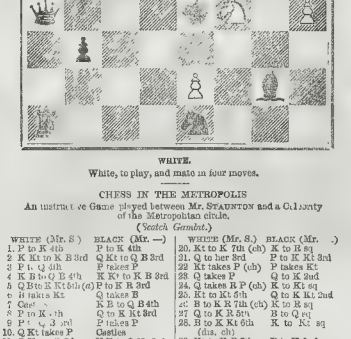
No 949.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at Q B 3rd, Q at K 6th. R at Q Kt 3rd, B at Q B sq. Kt at Q 4th.
Black: K at Q R 7th, Q at K Kt 6th, R at Q R 4th, P at Q B 4th.
White playing first mates in four moves.

No. 950.—By an AMATEUR.

White K at Q Kt 6th, Kt at K t 8th and K B 3rd; Ps at K B 2nd and 4th, Q 3rd, and Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K R 8th, B at K Kt sq; Ps at K R 2nd, K 3rd, Q 3rd, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 6th
White to play and mate in five moves.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* announces that 217 pupils of the Ecole Spéciale Militaire, and six pupils of the Polytechnic School, Paris, have just been nominated sub-lieutenants of infantry regiments.



WHITE.

White, to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS

An instructive Game played between MR. STAUNTON and a CELEBRITY of the Metropolitan circle.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. —)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to R sq
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q to her 3rd	R to K Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. R takes R (ch)	P takes Kt
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. Q takes P	Q to K 2nd
5. Q B to K R 6th (a)	P to K R 3rd	24. Q takes R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
6. P takes Kt	Q takes B	25. R to Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 2nd
7. Castles	K B to Q B 4th	26. B to K R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
8. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	27. Q to K R 3rd	B to Q sq
9. P to Q 3rd	P takes P	28. B to K Kt 6th	K to Kt sq
10. Q Kt takes P	Castles	(dis. ch)	
11. R to Q Q 5th	K R to Q Kt 3rd	29. Kt to K R 7th	B to K 2nd
12. P to Q Kt 4th (b)	K to R sq	30. Kt takes R	B takes Kt
13. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	31. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q B 6th
14. B to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd	32. K R to K sq	P to Q 4th
15. B to Q B 2nd (c)	P to Q B 3rd	33. P to K 6th	K B to Q 3rd
16. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to Q B 6th	34. Q R to Q 4th	Kt to K 4th
17. P to K 3rd	Q takes Q B P	35. B takes R	B takes R
18. Q Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq (d)	36. B to K B 7th (ch)	K to B sq
19. Q to Q 6th	Q to Q B 4th	37. R to K Kt 4th	Q to B 3rd
		38. R to K Kt 6th	

And White wins.

(a) This is an unusual mode of playing the open rg, and the authorities do not appear to have examined it sufficiently yet to pronounce a decided opinion on its merits

(b) Threatening to win the Kt, because if it be now moved, White can check both King and Queen.

(c) Prepara ory to a very complicated and perhaps too hazardous attack upon the adverse King

(d) We have here a situation of singular interest and difficulty, and the question whether Black could not make the Kt move to the Kt 8th square—his own square—is doubtful, although the current defence afterwards as one which demands the utmost possible care and attention. Let us suppose—

* 19. Kt to K 8th (ch) B to Q B 4th (best) 19. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt 4
Q takes R R takes Kt

And again, we are inclined, Black would escape, gaining a piece for the exchange.

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Black: K at Q R 7th, Q at K Kt 6th, R at Q R 4th, P at Q B 4th.
White playing first mates in four moves.

No. 950.—By an AMATEUR.

White K at Q Kt 6th, Kt at K t 8th and K B 3rd; Ps at K B 2nd and 4th, Q 3rd, and Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K R 8th, B at K Kt sq; Ps at K R 2nd, K 3rd, Q 3rd, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 6th
White to play and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Newcastle is expected to arrive in England from the Crimea in about a fortnight. His Grace's health has been greatly improved by his journey to the East.

The French Emperor and Empress, and the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, left on Saturday afternoon to the Jardin des Plantes, and returned to St. Cloud at six o'clock, following at a foot pace the line of the Boulevards. Along the whole way their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses were received with loud acclamations. In the evening there was a grand dinner at St. Cloud.

On the 12th inst. the King of Prussia received Baron Brunnow, ex-Ambassador of Russia at the Court of London. Baron Brunnow has been staying about a fortnight in Berlin, at the Royal Hotel.

Sir Archibald Alison has two sons in the Highland Brigade in the Crimea, one of whom was in the Redan at the time an explosion took place, and the other was in the division which was to have been called upon to renew the attack next morning.

The King of the Belgians has presented a gold medal to M. J. De Geyters, of Antwerp, author of the Flemish poem read at the late celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence.

Ex Queen Amelia, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, with their family, left Brussels on the 8th for Paris. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the Count of Paris, the Duke of Chartres, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, the Duke Alexander Philip of Wurtemburg, accompanied the august travellers as far as Hal-le-berg.

The *Nord*, in a letter from Copenhagen of Thursday, contains the following account of Sebastopol:—"The English generals, Admiral Lyons and the Countess de Persigny have been on a visit to Lord Raglan at his head-quarters, the country residence of Lord Clarendon."

The Emperor of the French, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, recently visited the Hôtel de Ville, the Louvre, and the Ecole Speciale. The royal party were received by M. Le Prefet, the eminent financier, whom they greatly complimented on the admirable manner, ease, and luxury of the Hôtel de Ville. Indeed.

Lord Brayebrooke has erected a musical monument in the chancel of Saffron Walden church to the memory of his two gallant sons who fell, one at Inkermann and the other in the cavalry charge at Balaclava. A touching inscription records that they were of the ages of twenty-four and thirty, the third and fifth sons of their parents.

It is said that Chevalier Bunsen has declared that he cannot accept a seat in the Prussian Chamber, as it is his firm intention to have nothing further to do with politics, but to confine himself to literary labours.

The Queen has appointed Henry Francis Howard, Esq., now Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, to be her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal.

The two representatives of Austria, Count Colloredo-Walsée and Count Valentine Esterhazy, both in Austria at present on leave of absence, will return to their respective posts at London and St. Petersburg on the return of the Emperor from Ischl.

T. B. Lawrence, Esq., Attaché to the Legation of the United States at London, and lady, went out as passengers from Liverpool in the Royal mail steamer *Africa* on Saturday last

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has left Marseilles for Corsica.

Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Esq., has been appointed to be her Majesty's Attorney-General for the colony of Hong-Kong.

M. de Bach, Austrian Minister of the Interior, has been affianced to the eldest daughter of Count de Bissi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The writ for the electing of a member for the borough of Totnes, in the room of Lord Seymour, now Duke of Somerset, will be issued next week.

The Duke of Modena has granted a pension of 20 francs a month to the widows of the men who may die in attending cholera patients, if ever they are in distress. The pensions are to be increased if they have children.

Mr. Urquhart has addressed letters to Lord Goderich, Professor Maurice, and the Rev. C. Kingsley, requesting them to undertake the task of adjudication with reference to the charges against Mazzini.

The exiled Archbishop of Turin, Monseigneur Franzoni, is at present staying in Paris.

The family and entire household of Count Augustus Brunetta d'Usseaux, Colonel of the Savoy regiment of cavalry, have been poisoned by mushrooms. The Countess, her eldest son, and one servant are already dead, and the other eight inmates of the house are in a dangerous state.

In consequence of bad health the Duke of Anhalt has nominated his consort, the Duchess Frederica, regent of that Duchy.

Mr. Pressly has been appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in the room of Mr Thornton, resigned. Mr. Henry Roberts, formerly Under-secretary for Wales, has been appointed a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, in succession to Mr. Pressly.

General de Wedell, Governor of Luxembourg, has been sent for by the King of Prussia, and it is thought that he is to be charged with a diplomatic mission. Colonel de Manteuffel, Aide-de-camp to his Majesty, who has been already charged with different missions, has also been summoned from Dusseldorf.

Abdel-Kader has left Marseilles in the *Semoos* for the East. He intends first returning to Brussa for his wives and children, and will then proceed with them and his followers to Damascus, where he is for the future to reside.

The *Tablet* states that Mr. Lucas, M.P., had exhibited symptoms of improvement at the beginning of last week, but has since become worse.

General Bedeau has been visiting the scenes of the greatest battles fought on the soil of Belgium. On the 10th inst. the celebrated general went to Fontenoy, where the local authorities gave him a respectful but hearty reception.

The celebrated orchestral Strauss has received an invitation to visit St. Petersburg on the occasion of the approaching carnival, with a promise of 2000 roubles more for the engagement than he has ever hitherto received.

Baron Marochetti has presented to the Sardinian Government the model, on a small scale, of the monument to be erected to the memory of the late King Charles Albert. The monarch is on horseback, sword in hand, in the attitude of a man who appears to it as the only means of emancipating Italy from bondage.

At Copenhagen theatre, a few nights since, the public remarked the presence of the Countess Danner with the King—this being the first time, since her morganatic marriage, that she has taken her seat beside his Majesty in the Royal box.

The farewell banquet some time in preparation to Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, M.P., has been abandoned at the earnest request of the honourable gentleman himself, on account of the illness of Mr. Lucas.

The St. Petersburg journals applaud the performances of Mdlle. Fanny Cerito in that city.

A subscription is about to be set on foot at Barnsley to aid the fund for erecting a monument to the late Mr. Feargus O'Connor.

Out of 352 Representatives, the future Prussian Chamber will contain nearly 200 public officials, placed more or less directly under the control of the Government.

At a late dinner of the English residing in the village of St. Pierre, near Calais, in honour of the Crimean victories, an ox was roasted whole, and afforded a banquet to about 600 guests.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons says that a large order has just been executed in that city for lapel badges, to be worn in Sebastopol.

The great estate of Nesmyl, with its immense dependencies, in Hungary, has been recently purchased by the Archduke Maximilian of the Cloister of Neuburg, for the sum of 600,000 florins, which, at twelve florins the pound sterling, is equal to nearly £47,000.

The money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by sundry persons unknown, for conscience sake, for the year ended 31st March last, was £1890.

Postage-stamps have been introduced into Chili. They are of a square form, of a red colour, and about the size of the English postage-stamp. On them are printed the words, "Correos Forro Franco Colon Chile 5 centavos."

A Temperance conference was held at Edinburgh last week, when resolutions were passed highly commendatory of the working of the Public-house Act in Scotland.

The Technicoscope Government has granted 3000 lire annually for the three best Italian plays successfully represented on the boards of the Theatre Royal at Turin. The first prize is to be 1400, the second 1000, and the third 600 lire.

In France all the Imperial colleges and schools have had a week's extension of holidays for the taking of oysters.

A project of law for extending the barriers of Paris to the line of the fortifications is before the Council of State

The return of corn sold in Mark-lane market on Friday week is the largest hitherto made, at least as far as can be traced, the total amount being £15,214 1s.

PANORAMA OF A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The Lovely Bride, (Smothered in hysterics an Honiton lace).

The Rt. Rev. Father, &c., the Bishop.

Three Rt. Revs. who assisted the Rt. Rev. Father, &c.

Three Parsons' Clerks who assisted the &c.

The Duke who gave away the Bri. e.

The Small German (with a Principality as big as Mecklenburg-square), who has honoured the ceremony with his presence.

The Mother of the "Lovely Bride," &c. *(In tears of course).*

The Father, in emotion and dress tights.

The Twelve Bridesmaids, who waited on the Lovely Bride.

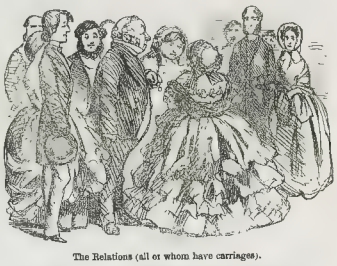
The Lady's Maid, with Scent-bottles, Preston Salts, Eau de Cologne, and other Restoratives.

The Young Member of Parliament, who is reported to have been rejected, and who attends to prove that he was not.

The Old Nurse (who recollects the Lovely Bride when she was only so high—bless her!

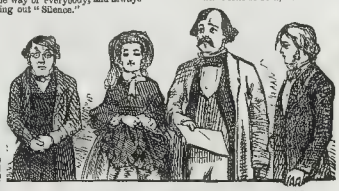
The Rosy Beadle, who is always getting in the way of everybody, and always crying out "Silence."

The Two Smiling Pew Openers, who make so bold, &c

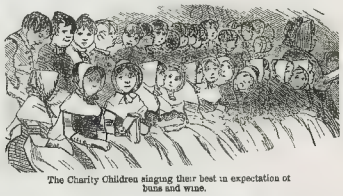


The Relations (all of whom have carriages).

The Bosom Friends
And Loving Acquaintances, looking down (and criticising) from the Gallery.



The Organist, and the Signor, and the Madame, and the Singing Master, who have kindly given their services on this occasion.



The Charity Children singing their best in expectation of buns and wine.

The Faithful Servants and Interested Tradesmen, some whom strew flowers before the Lovely Bride.

The Powdered Footmen with their Bamboos, Nosegays, Favours, and pink calves

The Post-boys who have been drinking the Young Master's Health all the morning

The Poor Bridegroom *(faint)* looking extremely sleepy, as if he had never been up so early before

The Mob—who have been attracted by the show of highly-emblazoned coachmen and carriages outside.

SCENE FROM THE NEW EGYPTIAN DRAMA OF "NITOCRIS," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—THE CORONATION PROCESSION.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the absence of unanimity among the critics as to the merits of Mr. Fitzball's new Egyptian drama, produced last week at this theatre, the piece, in theatrical phrase, "goes well, and evidently brings money." In the present rage for spectacle, elaborate getting-up, with what has been happily termed "the pomp and circumstance of modern art," this success might reasonably be calculated on. We have engraved one of the most imposing pageants, which occupies the whole of the last act. The spacious stage of the theatre is thrown open to the utmost extremity. The floor is covered with a carpet in imitation of an ancient inlaid pavement, and the procession commences from the back. The several deities of Egypt are introduced: there is Isis crowned, like Diana, with the moon; Osiris, decked with the feathers of the hawk and the ostrich; Apis, the sacred bull, with the white mark of deity on his forehead; Typhon, the evil principle, with his crocodile head; Horus, the son of Osiris, with the head of the sacred hawk; and there are the ibis, the crocodile, and the ichneumon, the horned snake, the asp, and the beetle, besides numerous other objects of adoration and worship among the Egyptians. Lastly, the King and Queen appear in the centre of the stage, surrounded by all those extraordinary forms, and the curtain falls.

Altogether, the appointments of this new drama, illustrating the life of what may be termed the most popular nation of the ancient world, are its great attraction. Thus, the tutelary deities of the land, the sacred vessels of the temple, and all the symbols of the national idolatry, combined with bodies of soldiery, vestals, priests, and sovereign equipages, figure in great profusion. Again, the scenic effects are very striking: the colossal architecture, the grandeur and sublimity of the sculpture, and the mystic character of the hieroglyphics and decorations, materially assist in producing the very effective *ensemble*.

GRAY'S NEW PORTABLE TENTING, OR SHEDDING.

THE new portable shedding, erected by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting held in June last, at Tiverton, is the invention of Mr. Jonathan Gray, a member of Council of the Society. The tent has attracted great attention from the novelty, lightness, and elegance of its construction—it being the first time provision has been successfully made for the contraction and expansion of canvas in varying states of the weather. It was first inspected by the Medical Ordnance Department; and since its erection by the War Department—an officer of Engineers having been sent to Tiverton by the authorities officially to examine the shedding, and report on the principle. Government has since adopted a portion of Mr. Gray's principle in the Army Works Corps tents.

The novelty of the invention does not consist wholly in the appliance of indiarubber to canvas; it dispenses with the heavy and cumbrous ridge-poles hitherto in use, and substitutes galvanised iron wire, which passes through an eye-staple driven into the tops of larch poles, which poles are let into the ground by means of an auger, and were placed in one shed 10 feet, and in another 30 feet apart. The wire rope is fastened to double-acting screws, and then firmly moored by the Mitchell screw into the ground: 1100 feet run of the sheds or tents were erected at Tiverton in various lengths, as follows—One shed 240 feet by 20 feet; four of 200 feet by 20 feet; and one 60 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

The centre or ridge wire passes over poles 14 feet 6 inches from the ground, the side or eaves ropes pass over poles 7 feet 6 inches from the ground; and, when strained to the requisite degree of tension, hooks are screwed into the top, on each side of the centre or ridge pole, as well as to the inward side of the eaves-poles; one of Hodge's indiarubber springs is then hooked on, having a ring at one end, through which a cord is passed diagonally from centre to eaves-pole throughout the entire

GRAY'S NEW PORTABLE TENTING.

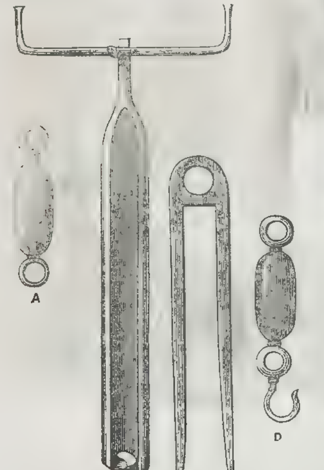
length of the tent. The springs are so far elongated by the lacing of the cord as to keep it at full strain when fastened. Mr. Gray thus obtains a very effective roof of iron wire and cord, combining, like the spider's web, strength and lightness. The canvas, of best double-warped duck, is tied securely to the ridge-wire by linen strings 8 inches apart, and attached to the eaves-wires by hooks, which pass through an eye in the indiarubber springs previously sewed on to the canvas within 10 inches of its edge, so as to allow the tent to be perfectly covered when the indiarubber is at full stretch.

We quote that portion of the speech of Earl Fortescue, as President at the Agricultural Society's dinner, which alludes to this invention. In proposing "The Army and Navy," his Lordship observed:—Measures, he hoped, had been taken to secure more adequate attention to the sick and wounded, and this would be aided much by the valuable invention to which he was proud to call their attention. It was that of a worthy member of that society, Mr. Gray; and he (the noble Chairman) hoped, by the adoption of such shedding as that gentleman had invented, its benefits might be brought into general use for our army in the coming campaign.

Captain Hamly, of the Royal Engineers, in returning thanks, said: There was one subject alluded to by the noble Chairman, on which he might be expected to remark; he referred to the invention by a member of the Council of this Society, which he had that day had the pleasure of inspecting, and which had given him (Captain Hamly) the greatest pleasure as an engineer. Its parts and construction and the lightness and elegance of the invention had attracted his admiration in a very high degree.

As Mr. Gray has neither patented nor registered his valuable invention, but presents it freely to the Government, societies, and the public, it is but fair that where his principle is adopted, he should receive the credit due to him as the inventor.

We have engraved the tent, and the details of the invention.—



A—An indiarubber spring, drawn of the actual size, with two rings, through which the wire rope is passed.
B—An auger with which the holes in the ground are made to receive the tent-poles.
C—Iron staple driven into the heads of the poles. The wire rope passes through the hole, and forms the ridge and eaves of the tent.
D—An indiarubber spring used to keep the canvas down at the lower or eaves line.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—It has already been stated that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha recently declared in the Germanic Diet that he would oppose the demand of the nobles of his [illegible] restoration of their ancient privileges, abolished in 1848. In consequence, twenty-one villages of the duchy have just voted an address to his Royal Highness expressing their gratitude for this liberal policy, and it was [illegible] a few days ago, after his return from Paris, by a special deputation.

Salaries of the Judges.—A return from the Court of Chancery has been issued of the names of the Judges of the Courts and [illegible] 1853; the amount of their salaries; the fund out of which each salary was paid, the gross total amount of fees collected from [illegible], whether by stamps or otherwise; the purposes to [illegible] appropriated, the amount of the surplus of such fees, [illegible] Fund in aid of any deficiency in the amount of such fees, [illegible] which all [illegible] incidental to the holding of the C[illegible] as providing courthouses and offices, and repairing, fu[illegible] of the same.

Scarcity of Saltpetre [illegible].—The Genes[illegible] Powder Mills, situated five mile[illegible] containing 400 [illegible] powder, blew up on Se[illegible] explosion. No lives were lost. These mills have exploded four [illegible] the last eighteen months and the new mills had o[illegible] weeks. The proprietors had procured the most approved [illegible] for safety, and employed none but the m[illegible] who had worked at powder-[illegible] been swept [illegible] still rising. Th[illegible] say nothing of stock and machinery. The p[illegible] mills in a few days, they being unable to procure saltpetre, not a [illegible] article can be procured in the Eastern cities. The demand for Rus[illegible] it to advance in price 150 per cent in the last sixty days, and Russian agents in New York and Boston bought by sampl[e] all that will arrive this year from Calcutta. It is [illegible] United States [illegible] Czar [illegible]—*Rochester United States Union.*

The French Socialists in Jersey.—Great excitement has lately prevailed throughout Jersey owi[ng] [illegible] on her Majesty in a paper published [illegible] enthusiastic and unanimous meeting was held at the Queen's Assembly Rooms—Mr. N. Le Quesne, Constable of St. Helier, in the chair—when the following resolutions were unanimously [illegible] "1. That [in] the opinion of this meeting, it is right that this country should at all times afford a [illegible] asylum to political and religious exiles, whatever may be their coun[try] [illegible] or their creed. But that in return for the home and prot[ection] [illegible] in the British Empire, it is th[illegible] to submit to [illegible] laws, and that to do otherwise is an ab[illegible] ateful cha[illegible] violation of hospitali[ty] [illegible] learns with regret th[at] during up[wards of] [illegible] s have hebdomadally published [illegible] this island a [illegible] wh[ich] has for its objects the suppression of Christianity, the prop[illegible] m, and the d[illegible] of all thrones, including that of [illegible] tests, in the most emphatic [illegible] by the Socialist journal before named, which paper not [illegible] infidelity, calls for the overthrow of all constituted autho[rity] [illegible] assails the great and cordial ally whose efforts in cementing th[e] [illegible] England and France entitled him to the respect and attachment of the people of this country, but extols political murders, inculcates regicide, and ba[illegible] wantonly insults the Queen of this realm. This meeting considers the pub[illegible] he moral [illegible] will be adopted [illegible] be communicated to his Ex[illegible] the Lieutenant Governor." In [illegible] ted state [illegible] Governor consented to receive the d[illegible] next day (Sunday)—[illegible] unusual thing.

A young man was last week committed for trial at Carmarthen, on a charge of having stolen 130 sovereigns and some deeds of conveyance from his father.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

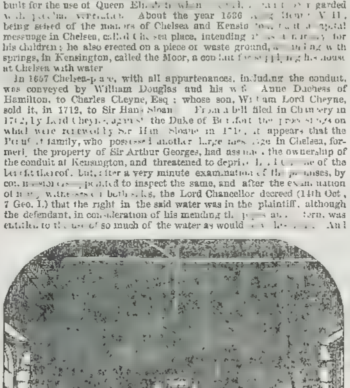
OLD CONDUIT AT KENSINGTON

A fine specimen of early brickwork has just been brought to light in the demolition of a wall on Kensington Palace Green. It is of a date considerably anterior to that of the present Royal palace, mostly built by William III., and a very favourable specimen of the brickwork of that period.

OLD CONDUIT AT KENSINGTON.

The earlier structure, just uncovered, is what Faulkner, in his "History of Chelsea," calls "[illegible], the [illegible] Conduit," and describes as standing "within his Majesty's [illegible]-grounds, on the west side of Palace-green." It is a low building, the walls are of great thickness; and the roof is covered with bricks instead of tiles, and it has four gable ends. As it was built for the use of Queen Elizabeth [illegible] garded [illegible]. About the year 1536 [King] Henry VIII., being seized of the manors of Chelsea and Kensington, [illegible] capital messuage in Chelsea, called Chelsea place, intending [illegible] for his children; he also erected on a piece of waste ground, [illegible] with springs, in Kensington, called the Moor, a conduit for supplying his house at Chelsea with water.

In 1657 Chelsea-place, with all appurtenances, including the conduit, was conveyed by William Douglas and his wife Anne Duchess of Hamilton, to Charles Cheyne, Esq.; whose son, William Lord Cheyne, sold it, in 1712, to Sir Hans Sloane. From a bill filed in Chancery in 17[illegible], by Lord Cheyne, against the Duke of Beaufort, the proceedings on which were renewed by Sir Hans Sloane in 17[illegible], it appears that the Beaufort family, who possessed another large messuage in Chelsea, formerly the property of Sir Arthur Georges, had assumed the ownership of the conduit at Kensington, and threatened to deprive [illegible] of the benefit thereof. But, after a very minute examination of the premises, by commissioners appointed to inspect the same, and after the examination of many witnesses on both sides, the Lord Chancellor decreed (14th Oct., 7 Geo. I.) that the right in the said water was in the plaintiff, although the defendant, in consideration of his mending the pipes and [cis]tern, was entitled to the use of so much of the water as would [illegible]. And



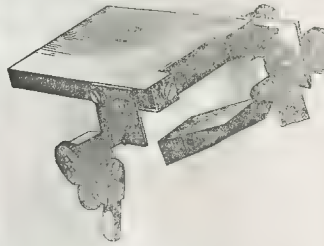
INTERIOR OF OLD CONDUIT.

[illegible] time be a want of water, [illegible] the plaintiff was to be at liberty to stop [illegible] to defendant's house until the plaintiff's house [illegible] that the plaintiff [illegible] was ordered [illegible] and lost amongst the [illegible] ately facing it's [illegible] composed entirely of the lowest description of po[illegible]

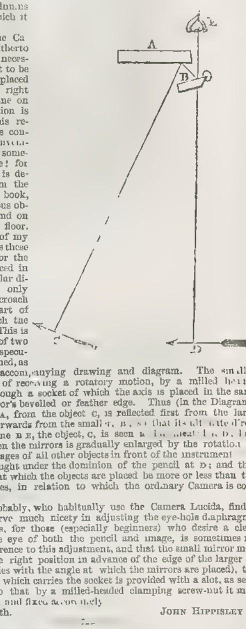
children. There is no thoroughfare, and the place consists of a succession of courts and passages, very difficult to bring under any efficient regulation, whether of police or otherwise. Not more than eight or ten years ago it was dangerous for any respectable person to go there. Since then much has been done for it through the exertions of the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, the Vicar, in which, it is but justice to say, he has been assisted by the landlords. Its sanitary condition has been greatly improved, and a school has been established at the extremity of the buildings, under a master and mistress, who are in daily attendance. The school, which was instituted by the Archdeacon shortly after his ministration commenced, met with much obstruction at first; but its advantages are now felt, and there is a good and increasing attendance of scholars, for whom a capacious and suitable school is to be raised, from the designs of Mr. Vernon Arnold, of Whitehall-place, the honorary architect to the committee. About £1000 will be required to complete the building, and a considerable portion of that amount has yet to be raised.

NEW CAMERA LUCIDA.

(From a Correspondent.)



I enclose a drawing of a new Camera Lucida, which I have designed and constructed, the convenience of which I have found so great that I am induced to make known through your columns the advantages which it presents.



In the use of the Camera Lucida, as hitherto constructed, it is necessary that the object to be copied should be placed in a direction at right angles to the plane on which its delineation is to be made. This requirement involves con[ditions] [illegible] inconvenient and difficult, sometimes impracticable; for instance, when it is desired to copy from the pages of a heavy book, or from a ponderous object placed near, and on the level of, the floor. The construction of my instrument obviates these inconveniences; for the objects may be placed in any required angular direction, provided only that they do not encroach bodily on that part of the paper to which the pencil is applied. This is effected by the use of two plane mirrors (of speculum metal), combined, as is shown in the accompanying drawing and diagram. The smaller mirror is capable of receiving a rotatory motion, by a milled headed spindle passing through a socket of which the axis is placed in the same line with that mirror's bevelled or feather edge. Thus (in the Diagram), the visual ray, C A, from the object C, is reflected first from the large mirror, A, and afterwards from the smaller, B, so that its ultimate direction being in the line B E, the object, C, is seen [illegible] D. But, if the angle between the mirrors is gradually enlarged by the rotation of the smaller, the images of all other objects in front of the instrument [illegible] be successively brought under the dominion of the pencil at D; and this whether the angle at which the objects are placed be more or less than the angle of 90 degrees, in relation to which the ordinary Camera is constructed.

Few persons, probably, who habitually use the Camera Lucida, find it necessary to observe much nicety in adjusting the eye-hole diaphragm; which, nevertheless, for those (especially beginners) who desire a clear view with the same eye of both the pencil and image, is sometimes required. With reference to this adjustment, and that the small mirror may occupy exactly the right position in advance of the edge of the larger (a position which varies with the angle at which the mirrors are placed), the frame-piece or arm which carries the socket is provided with a slot, as seen in the Drawing; so that by a milled-headed clamping screw-nut it may readily be adjusted and fixed accordingly.

Ston Easton, Bath. JOHN HIPPISLEY.

The Hero of Sebastopol.—The following anecdote is told in a letter from Warsaw. After the [fall of] [Seba]stopol, a gentleman, high in favour with Prince P[illegible] humour, entered the club frequented by officers, and saw [illegible] round a bowl of champagne punch, cheering vociferously. Thereupon he exclaimed, "What news? What toast are you pledging?" To this one of the officers, raising his glass, [replied], "We drink to the hero of Sebastopol." "The devil you do!" ret[orte]d the other, with [a gra]ve face, "what would the Prince Marshal say if he heard you had been drinking the health of General Pelissier?"

Floods in the Roman States.—The accounts received at Rome from the Marshes concerning the accidents caused in the country by inundations and storms are distressing. Rivers and torrents have overflowed, and many bridges have been destroyed. The Metauro, Fesino, Vallato, [illegible] country, destroyed the crops, and [illegible] of hail destroyed the grapes.

The [Philan]thropic Society's Farm, Red-hill.—Monsieur [illegible] gular earnestness and self-devotion the great French Reformat[ory] [illegible] its many offsets owe their origin and success—visited the [illegible] week. He was received by the manager (the Rev. Sydney Turner), the Treasurer (Mr. W[illi]am Gladstone), and many [illegible] of the society, who had assembled in his honour. Monsieur Demetz evinced p[articular interest] in the two new separate houses which have been lately built in development of the "family" system of discipline, and which contain between forty and fifty boys a-piece, giving their arrangements his entire approval. He inspected the brickfield, and the various worksh[ops] [illegible] shoemak[illegible], smiths', &c.), and went over the whole farm, [illegible] of boys while at their work. In the evening he a[ttended] [illegible] service in the chapel, and then received and replied to [illegible] the elder and more improved lads of the [illegible] had been decorated wi[th] flowers, mottoes, [illegible] overcome with thes[e] [illegible] ch they a[illegible] so much [illegible] found [illegible] wrong, even [illegible]

Allied armies [illegible]

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Useful Silks for Ladies' Walking Dresses, at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 11d. per yard.
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SKETCHES IN THE CRIMEA.

PASS OF FOROS, BAIDAR, SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

THE VALLEY OF BAIDAR.

This romantic locality, upon the beauties of which so many travellers have dwelt with rapture, has lately acquired a new interest from the military movements taking place in its vicinity. On the 22nd ult. we hear of French troops moving on the Russian left by Baidar Valley, apparently engaged in discovering the extent of the Russian position. The following facts and speculations relating to the strategic movements of the Allies in the Crimea, from the mountains of Baidar and the town of Eupatoria, are by Colonel St. Ange, the military writer in the *Journal des Débats*:—

The corps d'armée of Eupatoria constitutes, although at a distance, the extreme length of the general system of operation of the Allies. This corps menaces both the right of the Russians and the centre of their communications with Southern Russia, from which they obtain their supplies in the Crimea. Their army before Sebastopol maintains for the present its right at the northern forts, its centre in the fortifications of the Mackenzie Heights, opposite the lower course of the Tchernaya and its left on the heights above Tchorgoun, which are occupied by the Piedmontese. But this left appears at present greatly menaced by the movements of the right wing of the Allies in the mountains of Baidar. The only elements of appreciation which we yet possess are the despatches of General Gortschakoff, the last of which is dated the 6th. He first of all spoke of engagements of the vanguard towards Urkousas, or Ruikacata according to the maps, a village situated above Baidar, and said that our advanced posts had been repulsed by the Cossacks; then he announced that that place remained in our power: then that the Allies had on the 22nd ult. an engagement with his infantry, and that they retired towards the same Urkousas; and afterwards that the Allies, having come down from the mountains, had "forced themselves a passage"—an ingenious expression to disannulate some combat in which the Russians were driven from their position. Finally, under date the 4th, the Russian General announces that the Allies were extending their operations from the mountains of Baidar to the valley of the Upper Belbec; and, according to another despatch of the same General, of the 6th, our troops had left the Upper Belbec. Thus, then, they had only gone so far to make a reconnaissance. But this sole indication denotes a marked progress of the Allies on the left wing of the Russians to surround them. The Belbec, in fact, flows at three or four leagues to the rear of Mackenzie. We do not know to what part of the valley of the Upper Belbec they went, but it may be supposed that it was to Kariou, opposite Foti Sala, because there exists there a road which crosses the mountains of Baidar to that village. It is even to be noted that from Foti Sala the road runs on the right bank of the Belbec, to join the high road from Sebastopol to Simpheropol, at a place named Khutor-Traktir (the Inn Farm). It is the road in which the Tartars of the southern region were accustomed to take to reach Bagtcheserai.

As the Russians no doubt still occupy the village of Ai-Todor, at the rise of the Chouliou, which falls into the Tchernaya at Tchorgoun, and the village of Chamli-Ozembak, the Allies will probably not attempt to establish themselves on the Upper Belbec before having driven the enemy from Ai-Todor and the other position—if that is to form part of the plan of Marshal Pelissier to prolong his right wing to the Belbec. General Gortschakoff lastly announces that the Allies have removed their troops from their right, between Balaclava and the Tchernaya. This is very well explained by the movements which we have just described. The Russians will not attempt to advance in that direction (where, by the way, there are reserves), because then they would expose themselves to be taken in the rear by our right wing. However this may be, all the right wing of the army has taken possession of the mountains situated between Baidar, the Chouliou, and the Belbec, on the extreme left of the Russian army. It is even fortifying itself in the most important passages, in arming redoubts on commanding positions, and is forming roads to facilitate the arrival of provisions and ammunition. These measures seem to indicate that the army thinks of establishing itself during the bad season on the line from Sebastopol to the Upper Belbec.

The first of these Illustrations, from a sketch by our Special Artist and Correspondent, commands a view of the sea, and is reached immediately after passing through a place called "the Pass of Foros," in the Valley of the Baidar, of which lovely region the second Engraving presents a general view from an original Sketch by a Correspondent.

THE VALLEY OF THE BAIDAR, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 20 1855.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 767.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

IMPENDING EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

One of the peculiarities of the present war is the intense feeling of indignation against the Power which provoked it. Men have been interrupted in their peaceful business—the progress of the world has been impeded—and all for the gratification of a greedy despot, who, miscalculating his time and the temper of the nations, chose to throw Europe into confusion. Though the war is known to be just, it is felt at the same time to be highly inconvenient. Hence there is a very general desire on the part of the British and French people that Russia should not only be speedily and thoroughly punished for her past and actual transgressions, but effectively restrained for the future—or at least for as long a time as in this world of change it is possible to restrain or limit anything. All circumstances combine to show that the desire is about to be gratified; and that the war approaches a climax when the Allies may force the Russians to evacuate or surrender the Crimea. Such a triumph will be a great one, and will be hailed with delight by every people in Europe. None will lament it but the Princelings and Dukelings of Germany, and the petty tyrants of Italy. We cannot imagine that even the King of Prussia will be sorry for it; or that the Emperor of Austria will be other than pleased at a preponderance on the part of the Allies which will give him a pretext (such as cowards and trimmers are fond of) for taking, once for all, the side that has unmistakably proved itself to be the strongest.

It is evident—if we may use an expressive Americanism—that the Russians are "in a fix." They know to their sorrow that they cannot winter in the Crimea for want of supplies. They also begin to perceive that they cannot fight their way out of it without the fearful risk—almost approaching to a certainty—of a signal defeat at every step of their progress, or of total annihilation before their broken and dispirited legions reach Perekop.

So forlorn does their condition appear to be, even to their friends in the Austrian capital, that the surrender of Prince Gortschakoff is openly canvassed, as the best means left to the Czar of avoiding still greater humiliation and calamity to his empire. For the sake of humanity, and all its mighty interests, it were to be wished that this may prove to be the true state of affairs. The Allies would, in these circumstances, be able to dictate a peace. The rights of Europe would be vindicated, offended justice would be appeased, and the Czars would experience an amount of chastisement sufficient to keep them quiet, and to deter them for a generation or two, if not for a longer time, from imitating the bad example of Czar Nicholas.

The most inveterate of grumblers will scarcely allege that any time has been lost by the Allies since the capture of Sebastopol. The naval services of England and France, burning for the opportunity of taking a part in the pacification of Europe, have been gratified by the expedition to Kinburn and Otchakoff. The skill of their leaders and the courage and discipline of the combined forces have already led to the capture of the one, and to the destruction of the other by the enemy himself. The liman or estuary of the Dnieper is open to our military as well as to our naval power; and the country may from day to day, if not from hour to hour, expect to hear that both Nicolaieff and Kherson have yielded to the Allied arms, or to the no less destructive agencies of Russian despair. The capture of those places, or even a lodgment by the victorious English and French in the immediate vicinity, will seal the fate of Prince Gortschakoff's army. Already that gallant soldier (and let us do the foe the justice of admitting that neither in ancient or in modern times has there been a leader of armies who has done a more wonderful thing than the retreat of the Russians, under his orders, from the burning city of Sebastopol) is preparing for an inevitable catastrophe. The latest accounts represent the evacuation of the northern forts as about to commence. There is but one road by which the Prince can withdraw. Upon that road the Allies are ready to meet him. If the Russians offer or accept battle, we know too well of what stuff the British and French armies are composed to doubt for a moment of the result. How a great battle can be avoided, we, as civilians, who look upon the seat of war through the medium of maps and of authentic testimony, and simply with the eyes of ordinary judges, confess ourselves unable to understand. Military men, it would seem, have come to the same conclusion as the result of their more intimate acquaintance with the laws of war, and with the exigencies of Prince Gortschakoff's very critical position. The Prince knows how to retreat—as the ever-memorable passage of his army over the harbour of Sebastopol will testify to the latest time. We may, therefore, expect from the greatness of the issues and the daring of his character that his retreat will be both skilful and desperate. If the Allies, as we hope and trust, shall prove themselves to be more skilful than he is, and hem him round so effectually as to make his resistance criminal, by rendering it insane and useless, the evacuation of the Crimea may be cheaply purchased. It wants but a week to the anniversary of the great battle of Inkerman. Before that day—if the indications of approaching events which we gather from every side do not prove illusory—the world may expect to hear of another victory, more creditable to our Generals, though not more glorious to our soldiers. The next victory will be more fruitful in results, and will be pregnant, not with future battles, as that was, but with the great object of all just and generous warfare—PEACE.

Already the abettors of the war, who had peace in their mouths, but war in their hearts, have given indications of a change of policy. The German Governments who, not being with us, were against us, are beginning to turn. They find that the Czar Nicholas was a bad man, and that the Czar Alexander is worse, for being unsuccessful. The rats are leaving the sinking ship; and the asses of Germany are lifting their legs to kick the unhappy lion who is caught in the toils. France and England would at one time have been glad of German aid; for, if loyally offered, it would have prevented the war. Thenceforward the Allies can and will do without the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, and wish them no worse fate than a satisfactory reckoning with their own subjects.

We trust their approaching fate and the friendless condition in which they find themselves will be a warning to such public men amongst ourselves as have pursued in their own little way the same little and mean policy. The Peace party in England have been among the principal abettors of the war. They gave the late Czar the luckless notion that, such as they were, all Englishmen were; that we were a self-sustained nation, who neither understood nor cared for Continental politics; that we, like Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, had no creed of the duties which nations owe to one another, or that, if we had, the Englishman's idea of a Frenchman in the nineteenth century was the same as it was in the eighteenth; and that we taught our children, as our great-grandfathers did before us, to "hate the French," because, as Oliver Goldsmith said, "they were a nation of slaves, and wore wooden shoes." The world will perhaps never know the full extent of the mischief done

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART., M.P.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRYAN E. DUFFER, ESQ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

by well-meaning religionists like Mr. Bright on the one hand, or by presumptuous and conceited philosophe rlings like scores we could name upon the other, in degrading the name of England by the deliberate and pertinacious advocacy of a policy of acquiescence in any amount of wrong which a powerful Sovereign might choose to inflict upon his weak and unprotected neighbours. Happily for the national character, these men have only proved that we were a free, and never that we were an effete, people. Like the Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, they fomented war in the name of peace; and like them—though in an infinitely smaller degree—they will have to pay a penalty, sooner or later, to the public opinion which they have outraged. The world will enjoy Peace—but it will not have to thank its misjudging friends in England or in Germany for the inestimable blessing.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART.

The death of Sir William Molesworth creates not merely a vacancy in the Ministry, but is a serious loss to the political world. It is very seldom that a people accustomed to the free exercise of constitutional rights will voluntarily place so much confidence in any public man as practically to invest him with a kind of dictatorial, almost of irresponsible, authority. Sir William Molesworth was in this enviable position. The management of our vast Colonial Empire has often—too often been intrusted to statesmen who have virtually enjoyed absolute power. But this has been the act of the aristocracy. It was the peculiar pride of Sir William Molesworth that he had been almost universally designated by the people as the only man for the Colonial office long before Lord Palmerston placed him there. It is equally true that his premature death is regarded as a positive loss, which it will be difficult, to say the least, to repair

To understand why Sir William Molesworth was thus trusted in reference to colonial affairs we must go back some distance in his public career. Within about five years of his first election to the House of Commons, and three after he had delivered his maiden speech, he first commenced publicly to agitate questions connected with our Colonial administration. His "agitation," however, was of a very different kind from that of the mere ordinary trafficker in grievances and popularity. He had devoted years of patient study and application to acquire a thorough knowledge of the actual condition of our various Colonies, as well as of the general principles on which they ought to be governed; and, when at last he did begin to moot that class of questions in Parliament, it was felt that he spoke from a full mind, and a resolute and legitimate purpose. His first speech of any importance on a Colonial question was made in the year 1837, when he first made his profession of principles in reference to the manner in which the Colonies ought to be governed; and from that time forth he continued the steady, persevering, and respected advocate of the cause of the colonists, which at last entered on the way to success, when he was appointed to the management of the Colonial Department of the Government

Returning, however, to the general Parliamentary and political career of the late Sir William Molesworth, it should be observed that he was returned in 1832, he being then twenty two years of age, as representative of East Cornwall in the House of Commons. Other members of his family had sat for the county or boroughs thereof for several generations. He entered Parliament with opinions already formed. He was emphatically a Liberal, from a thorough conviction of the uselessness of much of our restrictive legislation. His very first vote was for the unconditional emancipation of the Jews—a sufficient indication, at that period, of his entire emancipation from political prejudices. His maiden speech, however, was on a much smaller matter—the efforts made to prevent, by force of law, Mr. Gurney from running steam carriages on common roads. His taking a prominent part on such a question may have arisen from the circumstance that Mr. Gurney and he were from the same county. This was in 1834, and in June of the same year he gave still further pledges to the Liberal cause by his speech on Mr. Roebuck's motion in favour of a system of national education of the most comprehensive kind. In the following year he seconded Mr. Grote's motion in favour of the ballot—a sufficient proof that he had already taken a high position among the party—rank in numbers, but strong in talent and [illegible] of their individual integrity—known as that of the "Philosophical Radicals"

There is one peculiar feature in the political career of Sir William Molesworth which does not seem to have attracted its full meed of attention He was one of the first among those statesmen of our time who have understood the importance of the press as an element in political affairs. Throughout his career he has more or less been connected with periodical publications—in this respect showing his good sense and penetration, that the general opinions of his party, in their more philosophical acceptation, could only in the nature of things at first be fully comprehended by comparatively a few, and that their propagation could not, therefore, safely be left to the action of the ordinary law of literary supply and demand. It was in pursuance of this view of the mission of the press that Sir William Molesworth, whose wealth permitted him such hazardous indulgences, established the *London Review*, a publication which, while it lived, was distinguished for talent of a very high order, and which certainly did its appointed work. Sir William Molesworth, of course, himself contributed to its pages, assisted by James Mill, Charles Buller, John Mill, George Grote, and other less-known celebrities of the literary world.

His line of conduct in Parliament did not belie his reputation for fearlessness as a Reformer. On every question affecting the rights and liberties of the people, or which involved the propagation or the arrestation of Liberal opinions, he was ever found stanch to his colours and uncompromising in their defence. At last, by the commencement of 1837, he had openly and deliberately committed himself to an advocacy of Free-trade, triennial Parliaments, the ballot, a very considerable extension of the suffrage, a wholesale system of retrenchment, and the abolition of the property qualification required from members of Parliament. Such fearlessness met with its natural reward. Notwithstanding his strong claims on Cornwall, the holders of the electoral right there were not able to accept his "extreme" opinions; and at the next general election, that of 1837, he lost his seat, chiefly because he had spoken so strongly in favour of abolition of the Corn-laws. This defeat, however, was the kind of fall from which a man of courage and energy derives new strength. As a Cornish Baronet, sitting in right of family influence, Sir William Molesworth, in spite of his acknowledged talent, was not of so much specific political weight as when, a short time afterwards, he was elected for Leeds. He now became—like Brougham just before the Reform Bill, and Cobden at the epoch of the abolition of the Corn-laws—the representative of a principle on which a large portion of the nation had set its heart.

At the commencement of the Session of 1837, as we have already said, he began his career as the advocate of the rights and interests of the colonists, the Government of the day having, through Lord John Russell, applied coercive measures to the legislation of Lower Canada. Events proved that, as regarded the principle involved, Sir William was right, and the Ministry wrong. Towards the close of the same year it was, however—in the month of November—that Sir William Molesworth first stamped himself as a practical reformer. His celebrated speech in denunciation of the evils of the then existing system of transportation led to the appointment of a committee, whose labours ultimately resulted in the entire abolition of the system of transportation to New South Wales, and its alteration in other penal Colonies. About ten years later, we may observe, Sir William Molesworth resumed the question, in a speech still more ripe with information and political philosophy, which has laid the foundation for a gradual but total change in our whole system of punishment for crime. In this respect Sir William appears more as the philanthropist than even as the politician; and, long after the party questions of the hour shall have lost their exciting interest, his name will be associated with a noble feeling throughout the kingdom. At the next general election—when, in 1841, Sir Robert Peel came in at the head of the Conservative reaction—Sir W. Molesworth was not returned, and during four years he remained out of Parliament. During the interval of his public political labours he collected, edited, and published the works of Hobbes, at an expense, it is said, of £6000. It has been stated, also, that he has left behind him a MS. life of the "philosopher of Malmesbury" very nearly completed. Nor should we forget to record his well-known, but not publicly-avowed, connection with the *Westminster Review*, and some other periodical publications. From the very commencement of his career, as has already been observed, he appreciated the value of the press as a source of political power, and availed himself of the assistance it afforded him in the propagation of the opinions to which he was so sincerely devoted.

The year 1845 saw Sir W. Molesworth once more in Parliament; and the progress his principles had made, and the influence of his political uprightness, were attested by his election for the metropolitan borough of Southwark, in spite of a fierce opposition, not only from Mr. Jeremiah Fitcher, on the Conservative interest, but also on behalf of an important section of the Liberal party, from Mr. Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, who attempted to array against him religious and sectarian prejudices, on the score of his support to Maynooth and the leanings he was accused of towards certain heterodox religious and metaphysical opinions. Sir William was now a personage of mark and influence the acknowledged leader of the "Philosophical Radicals," and something more He supported the Free-trade policy of Sir R. Peel, and, after his downfal, though generally voting with the Liberal party, always doing so in advance of the Whigs. We need not follow him through all his votes and speeches further than to say that he never lost sight of Colonial reform and its correlative topics. During the years 1845 and 1842 he omitted no occasion to press his views on the attention of the House of Commons, and always in a way to command respectful attention, and force the Government of the day to approach nearer and nearer a practical solution of the question. His opinions on foreign policy had for their basis the desirableness, even the necessity, for the maintenance of peace; but, unlike some other advocates of the same general principle, he never proposed to attain peace at the expense of the national honour. One of the very last, if not the last, of his public speeches was conceived in this spirit.

At length this life of labour in the propagation of sound philosophical and Liberal opinions led to its most appropriate and grateful reward—the opportunity to serve the public. To a man of Sir William Molesworth's wealth, the mere possession of office could offer none of the temptations which are often said to influence place men. His whole career goes to show that even ordinary political ambition was in his case subservient to a sincere desire to be useful to his country The opportunity was afforded when the Earl of Aberdeen, desiring to construct a strong administration on the broadest basis, offered Sir William Molesworth a seat in the Cabinet. True, it was absurd that he should have been put to the Woods and Forests; but, at any rate, this nomination was a concession to public opinion and the recognition of a principle. As Minister of Public Works he gave satisfaction; but it was not till Lord Palmerston made him Colonial Secretary that it was felt he was in his right place. His very appointment was hailed as of happy augury here and in the Colonies; and it is deeply to be lamented that the care imposed by his too conscientious discharge of his duties should so have preyed upon his health as to have thus caused his premature and untimely death.

The family of the deceased Baronet is one of the oldest and most honourable in the kingdom He was descended from Sir Walter de Molesworth, the companion of Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) in the Holy Land. The Baronetcy was conferred upon the then head of the family in the year 1689, and was the first one conferred by King William III. The family is also closely related with that of Viscount Molesworth. Sir William was the eighth Baronet, and was the son of Sir Arscott Oury Molesworth, the seventh Baronet, by Mary, the eldest daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh. He was born on the 23rd of May, 1810, and succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1823. In July, 1844, he married Andaluzia Grant, only daughter of Bruce Carstairs, Esq., and widow of Temple West, Esq., of Mathon Lodge, Worcestershire. He died on the 22nd Oct., at his residence, 87, Eaton-place, aged forty-four; and, as he leaves no issue, the Baronetcy is inherited by his uncle, the Rev. Hugh Henry Molesworth, Rector of St. Petroe Minor, Cornwall.

Of the early career of public men little often is known, and, if known, generally displays so many changes of opinion that it becomes a record of so many years of vacillation. Not so with Sir W. Molesworth. His early education was conducted under the guidance of a very sensible mother at Edinburgh: when there he, whilst pursuing the ordinary routine of study, became imbued with those principles of Liberalism and political economy which have rendered his latter years so distinguished. At the University of Cambridge, although he did not graduate, he was noted as a studious and profound mathematician for his age, and a politician of the then ultra-Radical school. From Cambridge he took a tour on the Continent, where his time was passed in profitable study, until the passing of the Reform Bill, when he entered Parliament.

Among the few men who have pursued a line of conduct consistent throughout Sir W. Molesworth stands pre-eminent. That which he was at the commencement he was at the close of his career—a model of unflinching rectitude, of firmness, and honesty of purpose. He lived long enough to find those principles for which he so unceasingly contended the principles of a majority of his fellow-countrymen. To his high character for integrity he owed his position nearly as much as to the influence commanded by his logical mind. Admirable in his public conduct, in the relations of private life he was as amiable, and in both respects his loss is regarded with an equally deep and sincere regret.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF THE WORKING CLASSES TO THE LATE JOSEPH HUME.

An Association has been formed, the object of which is to raise a fund to provide a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Joseph Hume, M.P., as well as to express the deep and general gratitude entertained by the working classes, who have so materially benefited by his continuous and prolonged exertions during upwards of half a century in the promotion of economy and liberal progress. The following letters were read at a meeting of the provisional committee on Wednesday evening

Great Stanhope-street, Oct. 22, 1855

Gentlemen,—I indose a copy of a letter which I received from Lord Fortescue, in relation to the subject upon which you formed a deputation to me. I beg you will lay that communication before your committee, and I shall be happy to hear from you or to see you again in reference to the proposed memorial to the late Mr. Hume

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant.
B. HALL.

Mr. Davenport.
Mr. Cross.
Mr. Wall.

Grosvenor-square, Oct. 20, 1855

Dear Sir Benjamin,—When you kindly informed me of the result of your interview with the Deputation from the Marylebone Working-Man's Association regarding the erection of a monument to Mr. Hume, you omitted to mention to me the motive for my inquiry that I had been lately in communication with some of my friends on the same subject. I have now the pleasure to tell you that the indosed has been signed by above twenty Peers, who, like myself, sat and voted with Mr. Hume in the House of Commons, and it is, I think, likely to receive some more signatures before the assembling of Parliament.

It may be well that you should make this known to the association, not with the view of interfering in any way with their proceedings, but in the hope that they may be disposed to give their aid to the general subscription which will, of course, be proposed at the meeting

I am, dear Sir Benjamin, yours very faithfully,
Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart. FORTESCUE.

We the undersigned, having sat in the House of Commons with the late Mr. Hume, and feeling, in common as we believe with many of our countrymen, that the gratitude of the public for his long services in that House ought to be manifested by the erection of a monument to his memory, beg to invite those who agree with us in that feeling to attend a meeting at

on the first Saturday after the assembling of Parliament, to consider the best means of carrying the above object into effect.

A meeting of the committee was held at the Mechanics' Coffee-room, Clerkenwell-green, on Wednesday evening; Mr. Brooke in the chair Letters were read, approving of the proposed subscription, from Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., Herbert Ingram, Esq., F. T. Streeten, Esq., and Colonel Sykes, joint trustee with Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth. After some discussion, it was resolved that all subscriptions should be limited to contribute to the fund, and that each person subscribing one penny or upwards shall be entitled to a vote as to the mode in which the fund shall be applied to commemorate the public services of Mr. Hume.

Lynch Law in California.—The tragedy in the Central Mines of which I spoke in my last letter has at length been concluded. The catastrophe has been the complete and absolute breaking up of the Lynching, the robbery and spoliation of much money and other property belonging to the victims, and the forcible and unlawful expulsion of about 1000 Mexicans and Chilians from Amador and two adjacent counties. In the whole affair neither the substance nor shadow of law was observed, and many innocent persons were sacrificed to the fury of the mob It is evident that we do not progress in morality, for, by the *Homicide Calendar* for July, it appears that 103 persons were "killed" in that month, and three "Lynched." I., the first seven months of the present year the total killed by violence was 922; "hung by the mob, 25;" and "hung by the sheriff" (under legal sentence), 2" only. What a commentary on the administration of justice.—*Letter from San Francisco.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was on Tuesday last prorogued by Royal Commission until Tuesday, the 11th day of December next. The Lord Chancellor and the other Commissioners having taken their seats at the foot of the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the Commons to hear the Commission read. Shortly afterwards, one of the Clerks, attended by the doorkeeper and some other officials of the House, appeared at the bar, when the Commission was read by the clerk at the table. The Lord Chancellor then, by virtue of the Commission, declared it to be her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that Parliament should be further prorogued until the day therein named; and it stood adjourned accordingly until the 11th of December. The usual words conveying the significant intimation that it would then meet for the dispatch of business were not contained in the Commission. The ceremony, which was simply one of form, did not last many minutes; and beyond the few personages immediately engaged in it there were only a few persons present.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

The departure of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant has caused the Court to resume its retirement. We are happy to state that a marked improvement has taken place in the state of the Empress's health; indeed, she is said at this moment to be stronger and better than she has felt for a very considerable time, and the measures taken to preserve her from fatigue are much more precautionary than really requisite. During their stay the Duke and Duchess of Brabant visited nearly every sight and every object of interest in Paris. The Exposition was gone over in its minutest details, and certain purchases were made by their Royal Highnesses. At the Beaux Arts the Duke took note of several English pictures, with the intention of buying them. One of the excursions that afforded the greatest amusement to the Royal guests was the promenade *incognito* on the Boulevards, which they descended on foot, and then proceeded to the Tuileries

A petition addressed to the Prince Napoleon is at present being signed, relative to the prorogation of the Exhibition until May, 1856. The petitioners state that, from the alarms and excitement consequent on the war, many persons who, under other circumstances, would have sent the productions of their industry, have been prevented doing so; that, in addition to this, the Exhibition was not really complete until the month of July, and that, therefore, it has not been seen in perfection more than three months. In consequence of this state of things, the petitioners request that it may be reopened on the 1st of May, leaving it optional with the exhibitors to remove their goods during the winter; to leave them, or to replace them by fresher productions in the spring. By this time, say the petitioners, it may be hoped that the return of peace will induce many who have hitherto refrained from adding their works to do so, and will enable others who have perfected and improved on those already exhibited to display these improvements. Many thousand signatures are already appended to this petition, which has been transmitted, after the Prince's inspection, to the Minister of Commerce, and the Government is already deliberating on the reply to be given to it.

The butchers continue to exercise various petty vexations in consequence of the new regulations respecting the sale of meat, and nothing but the constant surveillance of the agents of Government enables these regulations to be carried out. Matters, however, are not, it appears, to stop here; for further improvements in the system are in contemplation with respect to the arrangements of the principal cattle markets. There is a talk, also, of Government interfering in the matter of the rents of the dwellings of the poorer classes;—but this is so much more a subject of individual and private interest and property than the question of subsistence, that it seems difficult to interfere in it without attacking the privileges of the subject, and that credit is accorded to the rumour.

Considerable discussion have taken place relative to the number and value of the médailles d'honneur for the Beaux Arts. At first it was intended that only five should be accorded, but, that number being considered wholly insufficient, it is decided, on the representation of the Comte de Morny, that this shall be augmented to seven. One medal will be given to the sculpture, one to architecture, and five to painting: of these five three will fall to the share of France, one to Belgium, and one to England. Two names are on the Belgian list; the votes will decide between them. On the English figure those of Landseer and Mulready—their respective claims to be, of course, decided in the same manner. One of the first propositions on the subject of these medals was to give but one, and to present that to Ingres; but, happily, so ridiculous a proposal was not adopted. Really, in the face of Europe, to set up the author of such productions as some of these figuring in the salon exclusively devoted to his paintings—witness the Napoleon, the Francesca de Rimini, the portrait of Cherubini, and several others—as the first of living painters, would have been an insult to the art and the artists of the nineteenth century

Mademoiselle Rachel—will she or will she not sing the "Marseillaise"?—such is the question debated in all the *foyers* of all the theatres, in all the reviews of name. One thing seems to be pretty clear and pretty generally accepted and acknowledged, that on this point depends her success or failure in America. Brother Jonathan don't care about tragedies he does not, and he says so, and he tells you why. (Excuse a parenthesis—*Pourquoi est-ce-que Mdlle. Rachel ne fait si mauvais? Parce-qu'elle ne se nourrit que de Racine*). True, it is Mdlle Rachel's *métier* to play tragedy: but then, if she *can* do something that will amuse him more for his money, why, in the name of goodness, let her do it. The "Marseillaise," she can sing that; she sang it in '48 with a *verve*, and an expression, and a concentrated energy that made Paris shiver. Like the negro who, seeing his companion swallowing down the contents of a rum-bottle with shudderings, contortions, and cries of "Ochy! ochy!" snatched it from his grasp, exclaiming "Me cry 'Ochy! ochy!' too!" Brother Jonathan wants to be made to shiver as well: having got the fancy into his head, *ça lui est égal*, that the changes of the political winds have rendered Mdlle. Rachel hoarse, he thinks that, with what he is willing to give her, if she pleases him, she may well afford to purchase any amount of pectoral lozenges. The "Marseillaise," therefore, he will have, or will know why; and it seems pretty certain that unless "La Grande" makes up her mind to sing it, she will have to return to France considerably poorer than she left it—the expenses to which the charge of a whole family and of an undertaking such as she has laid on her own shoulders entails requiring nothing short of an enormous success to meet them. And this after the *coup* dealt by the Histori!

Rossini, Meyerbeer, and Verdi, are all at this moment assembled in Paris; it is said that the conjunction of the three *maestri* is not (forgive the *mot*, it is so *fraîche*!) calculated to produce harmony.

The disappearance, as yet unexplained, of Villars, one of the favourite actors of the Gymnase, excites much painful interest and curiosity. The existence of an unfortunate attachment, which preyed deeply on his spirits, and other circumstances known to his comrades, all tend to induce a belief almost amounting to conviction that suicide has terminated his career.

Alexis, the celebrated somnambule, is about to publish a *brochure*, entitled "Explication du Sommeil Magnétique Lucide, par un Somnambule endormi." Mdme. Stoltz is re-engaged at the Opéra; *gare a* Mdlle. Cruvelli. Alexandre Dumas *fils* is to write a piece for the Théâtre Francais, to appear after that of Mdme. George Sand: it is whispered that the Légion d'Honneur will be the probable result.

An opéra comique of M. A. Adam, "Le Hussard de Berchini," has a marked success at this moment. Nearly all the theatres are preparing actively for the winter campaign.

THE WAR.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The capture of Kinburn by the Allies, and the blowing up of the fortifications of Otchakoff, are among the most signal successes gained during the present campaign. A few weeks ago the fortresses by which Russia had guarded that entrance to her dominions were represented as being almost as strong as those of Sebastopol. A trial of their strength has proved what reliance may be placed on those reports. The fort of Kinburn was bombarded for two days—a specimen of the Sebastopol *feu d'enfer* on a little. The troops stationed on the road to Alesbki, the only line of retreat of the garrison, cut off that retreat, and the garrison, seeing the hopelessness of their position, capitulated—leaving the fort, nearly 1500 prisoners, and 174 guns, in the hands of the Allies.

Marshal Pelissier has forwarded to the Minister of War the following communication relating to the operation of the Allied forces at Kinburn :—

Sebastopol, Oct. 21, 5 o'clock p.m.

I have just received from General Bazaine his report of the capture of Kinburn. The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the Allied squadron. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and on the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 mètres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of Chasseurs, under cover, at a distance of 400 mètres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusilade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation. We have taken 1426 prisoners, including General Kosnovitch and 40 officers, with 174 pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in full occupation of an important position. Such are the results to the Allies of this successful expedition. The Russians have rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Otchakoff on the 18th. I send you the standard, with the arms of Russia, which floated over the walls of Kinburn

The telegraphic reports from Kinburn come down to the 22nd. "Nothing important" had been done, according to the Russian bulletin. Some ships of the Allies had tried to get up the Dnieper and the Bug; but had failed, owing to the stones and the fragments of rock which the Russians had sunk in the channel. In spite of these obstacles, however, great alarm prevails last Nicolaieff should be attacked. A letter from there, of the 10th, addressed to the *Militar Zeitung*, says :

The Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Admiral of the Fleet, has ordered the greater part of the intrenchments to be demanded, it having been discovered that the directors of the works had grossly abused the confidence placed in them by their Imperial master. The Grand Duke has formed a Building Commission, at which he presides. An possible energy is displayed, and thousands of hands are at work. The Grand Admiral himself inspects all the new works, which are making rapid progress. The former doctors are under examination; and, in order to prevent such abuses in future, they will be most severely punished. Adjutant-General Todtleben, so celebrated for his defence of Sebastopol, has been summoned to Nicolaieff.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains an article on the operations which the Allied fleets are likely to undertake in the Black Sea. After a few remarks on the rapidity and daring displayed by Admirals Lyons and Bruat, the writer says :—

Our soldiers now occupy Kinburn, and a part of our squadron, anchored in the limans of the Dnieper, cuts off all communication by sea between Odessa, Nicolaieff, and Cherson. The Russians are thus reduced to a grave extremity, for the ships now lying in the docks of Nicolaieff, and intended to replace the fleet of Nachimoff, ingloriously sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol, can be of no possible advantage to them. We are now in a position to menace Cherson and Nicolaieff; the latter being the great naval and military arsenal of Russia, from which might at any moment be launched a new fleet, fully equipped for another Sinope; and Cherson having, since the beginning of the war in the Crimea, been the central depôt of provisions for the Russian army. Although it has lost much of its importance since the foundation of Odessa, it has, nevertheless, from its strategic position, and from its being the principal magazine of the army, been of the greatest utility during the present war. Its docks are sufficiently spacious to admit of seven ships of the line being built at the same time. The town is of great extent, being divided into four quarters—the fortress, the naval department, the Greek suburb, and that of the suburb. At Cherson the Dnieper is a league and a half in width, and fifty feet in depth. According to a recent telegraphic despatch, the Allied fleets are lying at the extremity of the liman, exactly opposite the mouth of the Dnieper. Soundings, no doubt, have been taken at the Bug and the Dnieper, and we shall soon be in a position to form an opinion as to the alleged impossibility of navigating those rivers, which may have been intentionally circulated by the Russians themselves for a very obvious reason. We are already aware that, as far as regards Nicolaieff, the river is navigable for men-of war, except at a point about ten miles from the mouth of the Bug. As to Otchakoff, the attack, according to the official documents, presents no serious obstacle. Once masters of it, the Allies may proceed overland to Nicolaieff. The events now impending, precluding all useless conjectures, we, therefore, confine ourselves to a simple statement of the numerous advantages which accrue to us from the seizure of the forts of Kinburn and of the Liman of the Dnieper. Let us hope that before long the Russian army in the Crimea, completely isolated in the peninsula, cut off from its supplies, disheartened by the successive disasters that have defeated their plans and frustrated their exertions and their courage, shall be reduced to make a last heroic and desperate effort, the consequences of which will be by means doubtful to us, or lay down their arms without trying the chances of a battle

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ARMY.

It was reported that Prince Gortschakoff had represented to the Emperor Alexander that there were great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whether he should risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor, not wishing to take upon himself the responsibility of so serious a movement, is said to have sent Generals Benkendorff and Hackelburg to the Crimea, to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements will depend.

Whether the Russian Commander will deem it prudent to wait for their report seems questionable. The latest intelligence from the seat of war states that on the 14th the second French corps, commanded by General Bosquet, occupied the passage of Duna, near Also, and the excellent positions of Ichoulkou and Chamli, on the route leading to Aitodor and the passage of Manbug Kaleh, the heights of which, as well as those of Kerman, were said to be occupied by the Russians to the number of 24,000. The reconnaissances made by the 2nd corps near that passage were terminated, and the French were engaged in fortifying the roads which lead from the valley of the Tchoulou to Chamli. They had, at the same time, completed important operations between Skolia, at the extremity of the valley of Baidar Kalé, and the Belbec, and had explored the country to a distance of fourteen leagues, without meeting with the slightest resistance from the enemy; indeed, it was only when the French began to return to the heights of Baidar, on the 12th, that a Russian army appeared disposed to attack them. Marshal Pelissier still had his head-quarters at Skolia on the 13th. The reconnaissances on both sides give rise to almost daily skirmishes on the route from the Skolia to Kalé. The only place where there had been no fighting was the passage leading directly from Tchoulou towards the north, and terminating in the country of the Tcherkess Kerman, in the interior of the principal position of the Russians. It was believed that the autumn campaign would be closed by the capture of Bagtcheserai, from which the Allies are now not far distant. As long as we had not advanced to the Upper Belbec there was a kind of neutral ground between us and the Russians, but now we close upon them. Fort-Sala, which is in the possession of the French, is only about nine miles from Bagtcheserai. A very short time must decide whether the Russians will fight or run away.

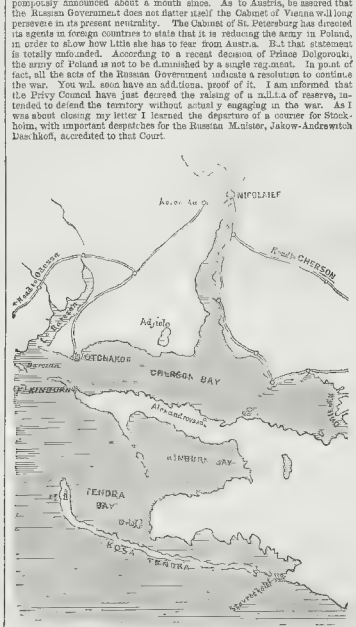
SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg affirm that the Emperor's mind is becoming affected; and, in proof of this, they say that his train includes more priests than generals; that he prays the whole day; and that great alarm prevails among the nobility in consequence of the general distrust of the Czar's ability to cope with the overwhelming difficulties in which his father's ambition has loaded him. As regards the supply of soldiers, which was said to be inexhaustible, the most authentic accounts show that the waste of "the raw material" is beginning to be felt, and in Russia much more than it is in France or England. The kingdom of Poland has been already drained of its last men, and is now perfectly exhausted. None but women and children of tender age are now left to do the heavy agricultural work. The Grand Duchy of Finland, also, is considerably drained of its population, as great numbers of young men have been draughted into the different regiments on active service in the south, and the local battalions of sharpshooters for the defence of the province have been again reinforced by fresh levies.

The following letter from St. Petersburg, which appears in the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday last, shows what the feeling of the people is in that quarter :—

St Petersburg, Oct. 15.

Unfavourable accounts succeed each other with such rapidity here that the greatest despondency has seized on all classes. We had scarcely learned the defeat of General Soimonoff, near Eupatoria, when we were informed by telegraph of the arrival of the Allied fleets before Odessa. On the other hand, the anxiety observed among the upper classes, and even the members of the Imperial family, has contributed in no small degree to increase the public alarm. A regret prevailed during the course of the day that the Empress had commanded General Gezevitch to proceed express to Nicolaieff with a letter for the Emperor, in which she entreats him to return to St. Petersburg. The approach of the enemy has aroused the fears of both Empresses. The Czar is no longer safe at the extremity of the liman on which Nicolaieff is built, and the Metropolitan has ordered general prayers to be offered in the churches for the Emperor's security. I have this very day assisted at one of these ceremonies in the church of Kasan, and the serious countenances of the masses that thronged round the images of the saints convinced me that they are beginning to feel the gravity of the crisis. Besides, the Government openly admits that fresh sacrifices must be submitted to. In the western part of the empire preparations are already making for the fourteenth levy, which is to take place before next March. The decree relative to this levy is expected to appear in a few days. The diplomatic accounts are not reassuring, and the military reports. The representatives of Russia at foreign Courts are by no means satisfied with the attitude assumed by the different Cabinets. Taking, for instance, the neighbouring States, it has been observed that in Sweden the King is more and more disposed every day to adhere to the policy of the Western Powers; and Count Nesselrode has determined to send to Stockholm an Envoy Extraordinary, with a view to counterbalance the constantly growing influence of the Ministers of France and England. At the other extremity of the empire the conduct of Persia does not inspire more confidence. Notwithstanding the honours paid to General Bircaloff, the Russian Envoy at Teheran, it is not considered probable at the Home-office that, with the victories of the Allies before him, the Shah will persevere in a strict neutrality. On the other hand, the very marked reception given by Persia to the representative of France must be regarded as a most significant fact, and nobody any longer talks here of the Persian Embassy, whose arrival was so pompously announced about a month ago. As to Austria, be assured that the Russian Government does not flatter itself the Cabinet of Vienna will long preserve in its present neutrality. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has directed its agents in foreign countries to state that it is reducing the army in Poland, in order to show how little she has to fear from Austria. But that statement is totally unfounded. According to a recent despatch of Prince Dolgorouki, the army of Poland is not to be diminished by a single regiment. In point of fact, all the acts of the Russian Government indicate a resolution to continue the war. You will soon have an additional proof of it. I am informed that the Privy Council have just decreed the raising of a militia of reserves, intended to defend the territory without actually engaging in the war. As I was about closing my letter I learned the departure of a courier for Stockholm, with important despatches for the Russian Minister, Jakow-Andrewitch Daschkoff, accredited to that Court.



PLAN OF NICOLAIEFF, AND FORTS OF KINBURN AND OTCHAKOFF.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

CAPTURE OF KINBURN

Paris, Sunday.

The *Moniteur* of this day contains the following despatches from Admiral Bruat to the Minister of War :—

Kinburn, Oct. 17, 1855.

The fort of Kinburn and the new works erected on that peninsula are in our power. Our losses are of little importance.

Kinburn, Oct. 17, 1855.

On the 14th October, in the morning, the squadron quitted the roads of Odessa, as soon as the violent west winds, which had impeded our operations ever since the 8th October, permitted of our moving. The same night we anchored off Kinburn.

In the night four French gun-boats, viz., the *Tirailleur*, *Strudente*, *Meurtrière*, and *Mutine*, sent by Rear-Admiral Pellion, under the orders of Lieutenant Lieussou, and the *Cocapue*, effected a passage through the pass of Otchakoff, and entered the Dnieper.

The following day, Oct. 16, at break of day, the troops disembarked about 4500 mètres to the south of the fortress. In the afternoon the mortar-vessels opened fire; but they were obliged to cease firing in the afternoon on account of the swell of the river, which caused their aim to be uncertain.

The 16th was almost a lost day to us, the wind having changed to the south-west. The troops employed themselves in making entrenchments and making reconnaissances towards the south. The gun-boats in the river were only able to keep the place in a state of alarm.

The wind having changed to the north in the night, Admiral Lyons and myself were occupied this morning in carrying out the plan which had been interrupted during the whole of the previous day. Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, and Lieut. Cloué, of the *Brandon*, having taken soundings of the river, assisted by MM. Fleix and Manen. At twenty-minutes past nine the three floating batteries, *Devastation*, *Lave*, and *Tonnante*, opened their fire.

The success which they obtained this day responded to the hopes of the Emperor. The rampart which the enemy had raised specially presented practicable breaches on several points

The French and English mortar-vessels had opened their fire at 45 minutes past 9, their aim, corrected by the signals from the advice-boats, was admirably directed. I attribute the speedy surrender of the fortress in great part to this circumstance.

The French gun-boats, the *Grenade*, *Fleche*, *Mitraille*, *Flamme*, and *Alarme*, supported by six English gun-boats, commenced their fire about the same time as the mortar-vessels. Their aim caused their shot to reconnoitre advantageously against the batteries *à barbette*, which directed their fire against the floating batteries

Precisely at noon the ships, followed by the frigates, the corvettes, and avisos, got under steam. The ships were formed in line in front, and they cast anchor about 1600 mètres from the forts, in 3½ feet (French) of water At the same moment six English frigates, under Rear-Admiral Stewart, and three French frigates, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Pellion, the *Armide*, the *Cocapue*, and *Séné*, entered the Pass of Otchakoff to take the forts of Kinburn in the flank. The *Hannibal* advanced to the middle of that pass. Generals Bazain and Spencer led their tirailleurs and their field-pieces within 400 mètres of the forts

These bold manœuvres, and the imposing front presented by the nine French and English vessels, moored stem and stern, and pouring forth all their broadsides, had a decisive effect. At thirty-five minutes past one, remarking that the fort of Kinburn had ceased firing, while the works on the north continued to discharge their mortars against us, Admiral Lyons and I thought that we ought to respect the courage of the brave men who fought against us; we therefore made the signal to cease firing, and hoisted a flag of truce, sending on shore a French and an English vessel.

The fort accepted the capitulation offered The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Our troops occupied the Russian works.

The capitulation stated that the fortress should be given up to us in the state in which it then was. We took possession of the provisions and munitions of war of the enemy. Admiral Lyons and I sent surgeons from the two squadrons to take charge of the wounded Russians, to the number of about eighty

The number of prisoners is from 1200 to 1500 We shall continue to occupy this fortress, and make here a solid establishment.

NOTE UPON KINBURN

The waters of the Bug and the Dnieper fall into the sea by a single branch After having formed a lake in which their waters are mingled, the two rivers flow on together between Otchakoff to the north and Kinburn to the south, by a narrow channel of variable depth (fifteen feet maximum), approaching much nearer to Kinburn than to Otchakoff.

Otchakoff, on the right bank, is built on the summit of a rocky elevation of medium height, advancing a sharp point to the south, and also projecting a low point, upon which is erected an old Genoese tower, now in ruins. A battery, of nine pieces of large calibre, enfilades the channel at a short distance, completing the defence of the fort, without presenting any serious obstacles

It is on the left bank, on a tongue of sand formed by the alluvial deposits of the two rivers, that the citadel of Kinburn is built, commanding the passage in front, and constituting, as a ward, the only defence of the entrance of the Dnieper.

The citadel of Kinburn is a hexagon, faced with masonry and surrounded with parapets, and having a ditch all round where it is not washed with the sea. It has barracks and other edifices which rise above the ramparts It is armed on all its faces, offering points of defence, with covered casemates, surmounted by a battery *à barbette*, the whole being able to present about sixty cannon, of which the heaviest fire on an enemy towards the sea, to the south-west and north-north-west.

Kinburn keeps a war-flag continually displayed, and is never left unarmed, and contains a garrison of 2000 men, without counting the military colonists established without its walls in a village regularly built, to the south, and within cannon-shot of the fortress. Two new batteries have been lately erected to the north-west of the fortress

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA

No sooner had the Neapolitan storm blown over for a time than a new quarrel begins in another corner of Italy. Those familiar with Court gossip are aware that diplomatic relations between the Sardinian and Tuscan Governments have been for some time suspended. The cause is of a private nature, but the dispute has already become serious, and may have important results. The history of the affair may be told in a few words. A certain Count Casati emigrated from Lombardy in 1848, and became a Sardinian subject. His son entered the diplomatic service, and was for a year Attaché to the Legation at Constantinople. He was thence transferred to Florence, but not before the Marquis Sauli, Sardinian Minister at the Tuscan Court, had announced the intention of his Government to the Grand Duke's Minister for Foreign Affairs. In answer to the inquiries of the Tuscan Cabinet, it was stated that the young Count Casati was a naturalised Sardinian subject, and in 1848 he was only eighteen years of age. This was quite satisfactory. The Sardinian Minister announced the appointment officially, M. Baldasseroni, the Tuscan Prime Minister, replied politely. The new Attaché left Turin with M. Baldasseroni and the Austrian Minister at Florence, who left there in return. Up to that period it was clear that the Tuscan Government had no objection to the appointment.

But a sudden change was at hand. In a few days the Tuscan Premier called on the Marquis Sauli, stated that the Grand Duke's Government had been too precipitate in receiving the son of a refugee, and hagged that the Attaché might be sent away on leave, and then receive another destination. This request was forwarded to Turin, but the heads of M. Baldasseroni could not await an answer. He addressed an official note to the Marquis Sauli, intimating that Count Casati must at once be sent on leave, and never return, as he would not be received by the Grand Duke. This note was evidently contrary to all diplomatic precedent. The Court of Florence having once received a member of a Legation could not be allowed to order him from the capital without a cause. The communication could not, in the opinion of the Marquis Sauli, be received without compromising the dignity of the Sardinian Government. It was accordingly returned; but the Sardinian Minister used all means to bring the matter to a friendly conclusion. M. Baldasseroni would now hear nothing, but at once wrote to Turin a despatch that Sardinian Minister himself should be at once recalled. The only course now open to the Court of Turin was, therefore, to break off all diplomatic relations with the Tuscan Government. The Sardinian Legation left Florence, and the Tuscan Minister at Turin received his passports.

And now comes the question, what instigated the Tuscan Court to a breach of diplomatic rules and an open rupture with a friendly Power? In the answer to this question lies the whole importance of the matter. The Tuscan Government, with a due sense of decency, asked the opinion of Count Buol, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Viennese statesman, in reply, asks whether the Grand Duke of Tuscany can really think proper, "in his position as an Austrian Archduke," to receive in his palace a person who could not be received by his Imperial Majesty or by any Austrian Minister? This was enough. The Tuscan palace was in commotion. Reparation must be made at any cost. Of course Count Buol carries matters with a high hand. In an interview with the Sardinian Minister at Vienna he boldly declares that "as the rupture between the Courts of Florence and Turin had taken place in consequence of instructions sent by the Imperial Government, his Majesty the Emperor would not remain out of the question, but was determined to consider it a personal one to himself." "We shall be a time," continues Count Buol, "in which the difference ought to be made up; it does not matter to us whether there be a Sardinian Minister at Florence or not; but if you do not settle the dispute his Imperial Majesty will consider it a personal affair, and take measures accordingly." The question now is whether Austria shall be allowed to "take measures" in the manner which Count Buol indicates. Is Piedmont to suffer for her alliance with us? The Court of Vienna has formed a high resolve; it is for Europe to say whether it shall be carried out. The Tuscan Government, doubtless through Austrian instigation, will listen to nothing. The British Minister at Turin tendered his mediation; it was accepted by the Sardinian Cabinet, and a proposition was made involving great concessions to Tuscany. For the sake of peace. This proposition the Tuscan Government has peremptorily refused to receive.

Much blame has been attached to the Marquis of Normanby for the part he has taken in the affair. According to one account he has openly censured the conduct of the Sardinian Government in consenting to office the son of a refugee, and, in consequence, a diplomatic agent instructed by the British Government has been sent to Florence to bring his Lordship to views more worthy of his position as the representative of this nation.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *America*, which left Boston on the 10th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The political intelligence is not of much interest.

A desperate attack with fire-arms was made upon a mass procession at Baltimore on the night of the 4th. The Democrats of the 18th Ward were returning from a mass meeting when several pistol-shots were fired at them by certain parties said to belong to the Know-Nothing organisation. A young man in the procession named Burke was shot in the head and died shortly afterwards. The supposed murderer was arrested.

The War Department at Washington had received a package of the papers taken from the Sioux Indians at the recent battle of the Bluewater. Among them is a postmaster's blank evidently taken from one of the mail agents whom they robbed and murdered—and is covered with Indian hieroglyphics, apparently intended to detail some of the bloody deeds of the tribe. The massacre of Lieutenant Grattan and his party is evidently one of the subjects of this symbolic history. It is also believed to describe the murder of an emigrant party, composed in part of women. Among the articles captured were two scalps of white women; a small memorandum-book, in which some neat penman had noted the incidents of an overland journey; a letter from B. W. Leonard, dated Hermon, July 6, 1855, doubtless taken from a captured mail, several rather good sketches of Indians fighting, and a portion of the clothing which had belonged to the soldiers of Grattan's party.

Intelligence from Northern Mexico states that General Castro was still in command of Matamoras. The city was embroiled in trouble, while the revolutionary force was without. The besiegers number 600 to 1200, and demand the unconditional surrender of the place General Vidaurri was also marching on them. San Luis de Potosi had been captured by the insurgents, and General Giulan killed. Tampico had pronounced for the plan of Vidaurri, and driven out Casanova.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE 10TH HUSSARS AND COSSACKS, AT KERTCH.

THE following is the version of this gallant affair which we are enabled to illustrate from the sketch of a Crimean Correspondent:—I have not seen any version of the little affair at Kertch," says the *Times'* Correspondent, "in which the 10th Hussars were engaged, but I have heard many various reports and statements on the subject, and it is said the despatch containing the particulars was lost between Balaclava and head-quarters. It is reported that a small force of the 10th went out to patrol the country towards Arabat, and that when marching in loose order they were suddenly attacked by a strong party of Cossack cavalry, who succeeded in killing two, wounding three or four, and taking fifteen men prisoners. The rest of the Hussars cut their way through the enemy, and are said to have left forty dead on the field. There are very few means of communicating with Kertch or Yenikale, and the many delays and mistakes made on board the fleet with respect to the Sea of Azoff mail-bags render those means still less satisfactory. What the garrison will do in the winter is only for generals and admirals to determine. In addition to this rumour from Kertch, there is a vague story going about that the French cavalry at Eupatoria, being out on duty, lost their way in a fog and wandered about till they came abruptly upon the Russian troops established in their neighbourhood as a corps of observation, and gave them such a fright that they bolted off at once, leaving their stores and quantities of provisions behind them, which were destroyed by the French, who thereupon returned on their way rejoicing."

THE ARMY WORKS CORPS.

ON Saturday last a great concourse of people assembled at London-bridge to witness the departure of another detachment of the Army Works Corps. About 450 men, consisting of mechanics and labourers embarked on board two Watermen's steamers, which conveyed them to the fine steam-ship *Hanse*, off Greenhithe. After the usual leave-takings the men went off apparently in excellent spirits, frequently cheering, and being as loudly cheered, as they passed down the river. No accident of any kind occurred.

Many of the men's wives went by rail to Greenhithe, to have one more last word with their husbands, and many a rough cheek was moist for a moment as the boats conveyed these women ashore. It is satisfactory to know that all the married men in the corps are obliged to allot a portion of their pay for the maintenance of their families during their absence.

Nearly 3000 men of all classes belonging to the Army Works Corps have now left for the Crimea.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARMY WORKS CORPS FROM LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE CRIMEA.

BRISTOL, FROM ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 498.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.—21st Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29.—Mermaid died, 1804.
TUESDAY, 30.—Great Armoury in the Tower of London burnt, 1841.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—John Evelyn born, 1620
THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—Battle of Oltenitza, 1853. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.
FRIDAY, 2.—All Souls'
SATURDAY, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 35	3 59	4 16	4 33	4 54	5 10	5 36	5 58	6 34	6 50	7 20	7 39	8 4	8 28	8 48	9 3

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SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 6, One p.m.

(From our Special Correspondent in the Crimea.)

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS)

Sir,—I have got a passage in the *Charity*, and go by her with the expedition to Kinburn.—Most truly yours, in haste, J. A. CROWE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

It is stated on authority that the Government has accepted the resignation of General Simpson, and that his successor has been already appointed. The name of the new Commander has not transpired, and will not be announced in this country until the telegraph from the Crimea shall notify to the Government that the command has been accepted by him to whom it has been confided. Public opinion has already designated the man; but, as public opinion may have made a mistake, we shall abstain from mentioning names until the official announcement of the fact. Thus much is already known—that the new General-in-Chief is already in the Crimea, and has shared the perils and the glory of the army. In justice to General Simpson—now that he is no longer in the high position for which his own avowal declared, and subsequent events proved, his unfitness—we trust that he will not be allowed to retire without honour. Though not possessed of the genius, or the youth, for supreme command, he has proved himself a gallant soldier, and worked his way upwards to his late position without the adventitious aids of aristocratic connection, ministerial favour, or Court favour. He rose by slow degrees, and in a perfectly legitimate manner. His career is sufficient to prove that merit may work its way in England without having recourse to undue influence to back it; and that the sober, steady, hard-working man—loving his profession, and sticking to it through evil as well as good report—may come to the top, if he be fortunate enough to live sufficiently long. We should rejoice at any mark of honour which the Government might feel disposed to bestow upon the man who held, even temporarily, such a command; and whether the recognition were in personal or in professional promotion in his elevation to a peerage, or to the Field Marshal's baton, along with Lords Combermere, Strafford, and Hardinge, the country would not begrudge the honour or think it ill-bestowed. The new General, whoever he may be, will have a task of no ordinary difficulty to accomplish; for he will have to heal the wound inflicted upon the sensitive feelings of the army by the greater glory which the French acquired in the capture of Sebastopol. Not that our gallant soldiers envy those of France any glory which they may gain; but that they hope, when glory is to be got, their leaders will give them a chance of competing for a share of it. Our men had not such a chance in the capture of Sebastopol; and it will, therefore, become the duty of the new Commander to see that the British army shall have the opportunity of sharing to the fullest extent the hard work, the danger, and consequently the glory, of the generous allies with whom it is their privilege and pleasure to be united.

THE confidence expressed on Wednesday last, by her Majesty, in reply to the City Corporation address on the taking of Sebastopol, that the great body of her people concurred in determination to support her in the vigorous prosecution of the war, is more than justified wherever the people themselves have a chance of being heard. Factionists or crotchetty politicians may affect to deprecate the noblest strife ever undertaken by a Christian nation; but let a section of our population, large or small, be but assembled, and the dissenting orator is disposed of with "Three cheers for the Queen and three for the Crimean army!"

Not only in this country is the war enthusiasm thus prevalent, but from the Colonies is sent back a shout of gratulation that the old country wins the day. The news of the fall of Sebastopol had scarcely reached Canada when its excitable inhabitants broke out into the loudest utterances of triumph. A Judge on the bench proclaimed the event, and the whole assembly joined in the heartiest cheering. Cannon were discharged, bells were set ringing, the chief cities—Quebec, Montreal, and Hamilton—were brilliantly and generally illuminated; fireworks ascended, and every manifestation of joy and thankfulness (including devotional services by the clergy of all denominations) was made throughout the colony. Nor was this a mere English demonstration. Early in the war Canada sent a splendid contribution to the two armies, and the united victory brought out the enthusiasm of French, English, and, adds the reports, of Irish. And, as the colonial mails continue to come in, we doubt not that more distant dependencies will be found to have confirmed our Queen's testimony to the spirit of the great body of her people, whether residing under her eye or extending and strengthening her sway at the antipodes.

If ever there were a period in the history of a young and powerful nation when it could show itself worthy of the great duties to which, when its own principles are settled and its own stability assured, Republican America will probably be called, this is the time. It might be expected—at least by the sanguine and single-minded persons who take the men of the States, if a little below their own self-valuation, still as the most intellectual, the most enlightened, the most free, and the most generous beings in the world—that at a crisis like this, when a people of kindred descent with their own, speaking the same language and holding the same faith, had engaged in a terrible conflict with the enemy of all freedom and civilisation, the Americans would have forgotten trumpery jealousies and prejudices, and given us the aid of their sympathy, if not of their arms. But no; they are not intellectual and enlightened, and so forth, to such an extent as this. Whether the Anglo-Saxon character deteriorates in certain latitudes, or whether the conquest of America, by means of the Irish, who have in great measure subdued the Yankee race, and are gradually making it conform to the principles and practices of its Celtic masters, is being avenged upon us, it is hard to say. But America can see nothing noble and chivalrous—but those are old-country ideas—can see nothing grand and enterprising in our championship of Turkey, and our fight for the freedom of the tideless sea. Our successes are scoffed at, our reverses magnified, and a barbarous tyrant is fulsomely flattered by those who claim a patent in free institutions. An American can stand up here and say that he is proud to claim ancestry from the country of Shakspeare, and Milton, and Newton; but at his own board he drinks success to Gortschakoff, and Osten Sacken, and Moursvieff. These Canada rejoicings have already given mighty offence to the Yankees, who find subjects for sarcasm in the filial enthusiasm of an Englishman and of Englishmen's children who, in a distant land, hear that the old flag has again triumphed, and shout at the news.

But we have no right to complain that Irish America is displeased at our victories, and that the eagle of the Union screeches compassionately to its double-headed relative, now hit somewhat hard. Indeed, we refuse to believe that a great deal of the pro-Russianism manifested in the States is not simulated. It will not do for the American to admire anything English; and so, with his usual enterprise, he pushes ahead and affects a creed which he does not really adopt. It is not—it cannot be—that he respects the deceitful semi-savage Russian, or that he approves of institutions based upon an irresponsible despotism. But in his thin-skinned jealousy he cannot bear an addition to the glory and prosperity of the nation whose rottenness he has preached until he almost believes in it. We will not do him the injustice he does himself. It is not ignorant folly, but only vanity, that is making him ridiculous. With so much that he might be justly vain and proud of, it is matter for regret that he cannot take his legitimate position, and find the world wide enough for us all. But that is his affair: we fear that, even to soften and satisfy him, we cannot afford to be beaten by Prince Gortschakoff.

If the American pleases, however, he must confine himself to legitimate methods of demonstrating his hostility to our cause, and his desire for the success of Russia. Tempting as the opportunity may be, while we are putting out our full force in one direction, for him to seek to embarrass us in another, we must remind him that while the two nations are at peace he must forego that happiness. It is now signified that, whether hired by Russian gold, or only prompted by a general taste for buccaneering, divers "true Americans" are inclined to give us trouble, and that it is necessary, in consequence, to increase our force in the Western Ocean. This would not be necessary were American institutions strong enough to give the Executive a proper power of restraint over unruly citizens. But it seems that the Government of America has not this power; and, feeling this, but wishing to disguise the fact, and to have some plausible pretext for refusing to act, it has instructed some of its organs to get up petulant and unfounded complaints against Lord Palmerston and our representatives in the States. All this will most probably end in nothing beyond some voluminous despatches and some irritating newspaper articles, for it is impossible to believe that the leading men in America will pay more than an affected homage to the bad temper of certain of their constituents. But the model institutions do not work so well that we can calculate upon results; and it is desirable that the press of England should make it as clear as possible to the people of America that we quite understand the state of the question, and that we know the Americans do not sympathise with Russia, but that they have not yet been able to get over their prejudices against us. A nation that vaunts itself as a people of thinkers will surely, under such circumstances, exert common sense enough to preserve its temper.

THE stringent measures adopted by the Bank of England to check the exportation of gold, however natural and proper for that body to adopt, will of necessity produce other results which the Bank did not intend, and which are not for the interests of the country or of commerce. The state of trade is at present essentially sound. There is no undue speculation. It cannot be pretended—nor is it, as far as we are aware, alleged by the most zealous upholders of the Bank Restriction Act of 1844—that the operations of the mercantile community, either internal or external, are other than legitimate; but the scarcity of the circulating medium, which has been produced by causes totally independent of the ordinary and remunerative operations of trade and manufactures, has left the Bank no alternative but to restrict the circulating medium still further. The unlucky Act of 1844 compels it to cripple trade at the very moment when trade ought to be aided and encouraged. No doubt trade suffers to some extent from the ordinary operation of natural laws, in consequence of a deficient European harvest, when the price of the primary articles of subsistence is rising in all the markets of the world; but at such a time, if the Bank of England represented the national interests, and were free to act as sound policy would dictate, it would take measures to alleviate, rather than to aggravate, the monetary pressure. At the first commercial crisis which ensued after the enactment of Sir Robert Peel's measure of 1844 it was found necessary to override and suspend the law, which had the unhappy peculiarity of becoming mischievous the moment it ceased to be inoperative. This was its result in the days of peace, when commerce was not in all respects sound or legitimate. We now see its trial in the days of war, when the state of commerce is perfectly wholesome; and we see the same results—inutility for good, potency for evil, and an utter inadaptability to the wants and the business of a great commercial nation. The French, whose commerce is not based on the sound principles of Free-trade—who are, with almost the solitary exception of the wine-growers, a nation of ultra-Protectionists—suffer a monetary disturbance, produced in part by the expenses of the war, but in a greater degree by their own unwise restrictions upon commerce, and the consequent undevelopment of their immense natural resources. Intimately connected with this country, they come to us for gold. They receive it as a commodity, to the profit of people who deal in it, just as they would deal in tea, or cotton, or iron bars, or any other article from the sale of which they might derive advantage. But in taking away from England this particular commodity they take away more than a commodity; they take away our bank notes, which we want as the representatives and counters of our own commercial transactions. In the same way the Emperor of Russia, sorely pressed for gold "to pay his legions," comes into the gold-markets of Germany and Holland, and offers a premium as large as his necessities. He gets a portion of what he wants some millions from time to time—the greater part of which comes from this country. So that our enemy, by borrowing gold in the open markets of Europe, does our commerce a greater injury than he has ever been able to inflict upon it by his arms or his diplomacy. He forces the Bank of England to restrict the issues of its bank-notes, makes money dear, raises our commercial discounts to six and seven per cent, and presents to thousands of commercial houses in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, the gaunt and unpleasant spectacle of bankruptcy. And all this evil we owe to Peel's Act of 1844; an Act as ill adapted for war as for peace, and with the existence of which we honestly believe the vigorous prosecution of the war will be found impossible. Sir Robert Peel rated the credit of the Government at an extremely low point when he fixed at £14,000,000 the amount of notes which the Bank of England might issue without having bullion to back it. For every £5 note issued beyond that sum it must have gold in its coffers; but why fourteen millions only, and not forty millions? If all the gold in the world were in Threadneedle-street the commerce of this nation could not exist without credit; and if credit be absolutely necessary, and if it be extended to the Government to the amount of fourteen millions, why not to a larger sum? The fourteen millions may be satisfactory as a transaction between the Bank and the Government, for it is the debt which the State owes to the Bank; but as between these two parties and the Nation it is unsatisfactory in the extreme. This question was practically answered in 1847 by the suspension of Peel's Act. It will have to be answered in the same way in 1855 or 1856, or perhaps by a still better mode than a mere suspension of the mischief; by the total repeal of the measure which periodically produces it, and which will neither act beneficially in peace or in war, and which fetters trade, when the whole tendency and spirit of our legislation is to set it free.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Windsor Castle yesterday se'nnight. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be prorogued until Tuesday, the 11th of December. The Turkish Minister and the Portuguese Minister had audiences of her Majesty; and the Sheriff of London was admitted to an interview with the Sovereign to learn her Majesty's pleasure as to the presentation of an address voted by the Court of Aldermen on the fall of Sebastopol. Viscount Palmerston and Lord Panmure remained at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. The other members of the Ministry present at the Court returned to London

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Royal, rode on horseback in the Home-park. Viscount Hardinge arrived at the Castle on a visit in the afternoon. The dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent and the distinguished visitors staying at the Castle

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and Prince Alfred, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. Viscount Palmerston and Lord Panmure were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, left Windsor at ten o'clock for Aldershott, for the purpose of inspecting a draught of the Grenadier Guards ordered for immediate embarkation to the Crimea. Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Panmure, took their departure by an early train for London. The Earl of Clarendon and the Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, late her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Portugal, arrived at the Castle on a visit.

On Tuesday her Majesty, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, drove out in an open carriage. Mr. Andrews, her Majesty's Minister to the Court of Denmark, had an audience of the Queen, and was presented by the Earl of Clarendon. The dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, Colonel Williams (Commanding Officer 2nd Life Guards), Lieut.-Colonel Halday (Commanding Officer 36th Regiment), and Major Owen (Royal Engineers).

On Wednesday the Queen received an Address from the Corporation of the City of London, congratulating her Majesty on the fall of Sebastopol.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded the Duchess of Wellington as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Earl of Listowel and General Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Lord Byron and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor and Lord and Lady Blantyre, arrived at Stafford-house early in the past week, from Dunrobin Castle, N.B. The Duchess has since left town for Paris, with the intention of making a brief stay in the French capital.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have been surrounded by a brilliant circle of friends, invited to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, at Knowsley Park, during the past week.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at Manby-hall, Lincolnshire, from St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight. The noble Earl is improved in health.

Lord and Lady Brougham have arrived in Grafton-street, from Brougham-hall. His Lordship goes shortly to his villa in the south of France.

A matrimonial alliance is stated to be arranged to take place between the Marquis of Winchester and the Hon. Miss Montagu, daughter of General Lord Rokeby.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The only news from the seat of war is contained in a Russian telegraph vil Berlin, which states that on the 22nd inst. the Allies marched from Eupatoria towards Toulek,* 40,000 strong. On the 23rd inst., having arrived at the height of Actass Djanin, they perceived the Russian Lancers on their left flank, and returned behind Aktatschi.

Nothing fresh has occurred between Kinburn and Nicolaieff. The Emperor of Russia is on his return from Nicolaieff. He will visit Kieff, where large reserves are forming; but it is not certain whether he will go to Warsaw

General Mouravieff's defeat at Kars has put an end to the idea of his supplanting Prince Gortschakoff. It is now said that General Parowsky, who commanded the expedition to Khiva, is to supersede the Prince.

The *Danube* contains a letter from Warsaw, of the 18th, which says:—

The Russian Grenadiers, according to the last news from the South, are at Perekop, and their advance guard has already entered the Crimea. As only two divisions of that corps, forming nine regiments of 3000 men, have been dispatched to the seat of war, it may be stated that the corps at Perekop, which consists, besides the Grenadiers, of artillery, troops of reserve, Cossacks, &c., amounts to about 30,000 strong.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The official reports of the victory of the Turks at Kars, on the 29th September, have arrived. A despatch from Trebizond of the 8th inst., says, the Russians are supposed to be preparing to attack Kars again

* A place of this name occurs on the map half-way on the high road between Eupatoria and Simpherepol.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Oct. 19	29.805	60·5	44·8	51·6	+ 2·4	81	W. & N.W.	0.00
„ 20	30.156	61·2	46·8	52·6	+ 3·6	89	N.W.	0.00
„ 21	30.091	61·7	51·3	56·3	+ 6·8	78	N.W.	0.04
„ 22	30.169	63·8	50·8	55·3	+ 6·3	94	CALM.	0.00
„ 23	29.954	60·3	51·7	55·6	+ 7·2	91	W.N.W.	0.09
„ 24	29.826	54·1	49·3	47·9	— 0·6	67	N.W.	0.00
„ 25	29.956	54·8	39·0	47·0	— 0·9	86	S.W. & W.	0.06

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air at 100 is complete.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29·805 inches at the beginning of the week to 30·169 inches by the 22nd, decreased to 29·826 inches by the 24th, increased to 29·956 inches by the 25th, and decreased to 29·75 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty feet above the level of the sea, was 30·02 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 52·8°—being 3·7° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty eight years.

The mean temperature during the week was 54·8°—being the difference between the highest reading, on the 22nd; and the lowest, on the 25th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 12·8°. The greatest was 15°, on the 25th, and the least 8°, on the 23rd.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of 1·10th of an inch

The weather throughout the week was fine, and the sky, for the most part, clear, till the morning of Thursday, when it became overcast, and the eclipse of the moon was not visible. The wind blew strongly on the 20th and 25th.

Lewisham, 26th October, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week which ended Saturday, October 20, the births of 1725 children were registered: 915 were boys, and 810 girls. In the corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the average number of boys was 707, and of girls 654, showing an excess above the average of 324 children within the metropolitan districts. Within the same period, and within the same districts, 1,000 deaths were registered, showing an increase of 57 deaths over the number registered in the previous week, but less than 157 over the estimated number for the week, as calculated from the returns for the same week in the ten preceding years. The mortality of London at present is below its average rate, but it is calculated that it is 91 in excess of the deaths that would have happened under a satisfactory system of registration. Through the effect of vaccination, small pox was fatal to 12 children and to 4 adults. Scarlatina is very prevalent, and in the week destroyed no less than 29 children and 15 adults. Of the 977 deaths, 480 were males and 447 females; of the two sexes 1 died more than half the total number, were under 20 years of age; 154 were between 20 and 40; 159 of the age of 40 and 60; 120 of the age of 60 to 80; and 20 of the age of 80 and under 100 years. No less than 11 violent deaths were registered within the week.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK. The electors of this metropolitan borough, are actively engaged in the choice of a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Sir William Molesworth. Mr. George Scovell, wharfinger, resident in Southwark, and Admiral Sir Charles Napier are already fairly in the field, and have expressed their determination to go to the poll. Other names are mentioned as likely to be brought forward, among which are Mr. Conyngham, of Brighton, and Mr. E. James, Q.C. Several meetings have been held; others are organising; and a brisk and zealous canvass has commenced. The political principles of Mr. Scovell and Sir Charles Napier are the same; but a portion of the electors will give their suffrages to Sir Charles because they think he was shabbily treated by Sir J. Graham and his colleagues while entrusted with the command of the Baltic fleet. On Thursday night Sir Charles Napier addressed a meeting at London Bridge-house Hotel. In the course of his speech, he said he would act honestly to the best of his ability. He would be subservient to no Minister upon earth: but he was Liberal in principle to the backbone, and he approved Lord Palmerston as Premier because he believed him to be a strong man, a bold man, and a man who would not make an inglorious peace with Russia. We had now achieved such success as would enable us, together with such a position, that Russia must "sue" for peace; but she must be for it on her knees; and, she so doing, we must have a Government which would assert our rights to a safe peace, and which would let Russia down in such a manner that the tranquillity of Europe would not be disturbed again for many years to come.

THE PARISIAN SYSTEM OF OMNIBUS TRAVELLING IN LONDON.—It has been stated that the Société du Crédit Mobilier has made overtures to the omnibus proprietors of London for the purchase of their establishment, &c. This, however, appears not to be the case, the Société not having taken any steps in the matter beyond the receipt of a letter to that end concluded with the proprietors by M. J. Oral, of the house of Oral and Armani, and M. Leopold Foucaud, of Paris (the founders of the Compagnie Générale des Omnibus), by which they have agreed to take 500 London omnibuses, to the number of 728. Six hundred are to be delivered in December next, and the remaining 128 in two months, if required. It is, however, intended with most success remains to be seen to adopt the Parisian mode of "correspondance," by which a person in one omnibus would soon 600 omnibuses would be enabled to go to any part of the metropolis direct. The wheel of the omnibuses, it appears, will be taken at a valuation of £400 as the maximum price for one vehicle, with horses complete, &c. The revolution in this mode of travelling will be most extraordinary, and the Parisian system, if strictly adopted, will be most beneficial to the public, the sum fixed for the fare being 6d. for a single journey without change of vehicle, and an extra 1d. for the "correspondance." For instance, a person wishing to travel from St. John's-wood to Highbury, under the present system, would be obliged to ride first to the New-road, paying 4d.; thence by another omnibus to Islington, 4d.; and from Islington to Highbury, 4d.; amounting in all to 1s. By this singular and contemplated change a traveller will be conveyed to the nearest point for 4d., and, paying the extra penny, will be carried by a second omnibus to his destination, which being so ordered as never under any circumstances to require more than a single change of vehicle. Each of the omnibuses will have a machine which has been adopted in Paris, indicating the number of passenger who enter and leave the vehicle, thus checking all attempts at dishonesty, and guaranteeing to the owners the value of each journey.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—In consequence of considerable dissatisfaction that has been evinced by the inhabitants of St. Luke's and Shoreditch relative to the recent rise in the price of bread, several bakers in those districts have reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf of bread of the second quality to 8d., and household or country bread (unweighed) to 8d. per loaf.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The eighth anniversary festival of this valuable institution is fixed to take place on Tuesday next, at the London Tavern, on which occasion Mr. Charles Lucas, of Lambeth, will preside. It is to be hoped that the funds of the society will be benefited by this festival, there being at the forthcoming election, on the 29th November, a large number of very deserving candidates.

THE TRIAL OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—Yesterday (Friday) morning the Hon. D. Paul, Mr. Strahan, and Mr. Bates, were placed in the dock of the Central Criminal Court, charged with a series of indictments for misdemeanour. The Attorney-General opened the case against them, entering fully into the particulars of the transaction between Mr. Griffith and the prisoners, as given in evidence in the examinations of the prisoners before the magistrates previous to committal. These facts were proved in evidence. Now, Sir F. Thesiger addressed the jury in favour of Mr. Strahan, stating that the only charge that could be brought against him arose out of a conversation between him and Dr. Griffith; admitting, however, that he did "unhappily, in a moment of pressure, agree to apply certain securities of his customers to relieve the necessities of the bank." But, with respect to the alleged misappropriation of the Bonds in 1854, he maintained that there was not a tittle of evidence against Mr. Strahan. Unless it was shown that Mr. Strahan was privy to the sale of the Bonds in March, 1854, the jury would be bound to acquit him. Now, Sir J. D. Paul was the only person who negotiated the sale of the Bonds with Foster and Brathwaite, through Mr. Beattie. Another point in favour, not only of Mr. Strahan, but of the other prisoners also, was their having made a full disclosure before the Commissioners of Bankruptcy—a recent Act of Parliament having specially protected persons making such disclosures. Serjeant Byles addressed the jury on behalf of Sir J. D. Paul, dwelling almost exclusively on the legal point—that, having made full disclosures before the Bankruptcy Commissioners, he was not liable to a criminal conviction. Mr. H. James, Q.C., defended Mr. Bates, maintaining that there was no tittle of evidence of proof that he was in any way connected with the transaction for which the parties were indicted. The inquiry was adjourned until to-day (Saturday).

DEAR-BREAD AGITATION.—On Sunday last there was another meeting in Hyde park, called ostensibly for the purpose of considering the present high price of bread. Between eight and ten thousand people assembled. Most of them were attracted to the spot by idle curiosity, and the meeting was neither serious in its tone, nor decided as to the objects it had in view. The persons present collected in groups and joined in conversation on all sorts of subjects, but no formal speeches were made except in one case, where five or six hundred persons stood round Mr. Beacon, a well-known agitator, who was at once nominated "chairman." In this group a working man spoke at some length upon the origin of the war, of which generally he approved, and denounced the present high price of bread, for which he admitted he could not account, nor was he able to suggest a remedy. He concluded by moving a resolution, providing for the establishment of a "provision league," and appointing a committee of twenty to watch the headquarters during the forthcoming winter. This resolution was agreed to *nem. dis.*, and the meeting adjourned until two o'clock next Sunday. Much excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Marylebone Police-office on Monday, in consequence of numerous parties having been taken into custody for offences arising out of the "dear-bread" agitation, in Hyde-park. Martin Hussey, Bartholomew Daly, and Anthony Shields, charged with throwing stones in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, and assaulting police-officers, were each sent to the House of Correction for a month. John Smith, Bartholomew Daly, and Henry Williamson, charged with being concerned in wilfully breaking numerous panes of glass in the house of Mr. Attride, were fined 30s. each, or a month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND-IN-CHIEF IN THE EAST.—The public will learn with little surprise that General Simpson is about to return to England. His appointment to the chief command was, as we announced at the time, only provisional, and her Majesty's Government have taken the steps to gratify General Simpson's desires, and to relieve him from the arduous position which he has hitherto filled. The names of General Codrington and of others have been mentioned as successors to the command of the army in the East, but, as the despatches conveying the appointment have only just left town, it would be manifestly unadvisable to publish matters of so high and delicate a nature here before they are known to those they chiefly concern. The appointment will be announced as soon as the telegraph shall notify its receipt by the new Commander-in-chief in the Crimea.—*Hornet Post.*

THE ADMIRALTY are making great exertions to build and equip a numerous and powerful flotilla of gun and mortar-boats for next year's campaign. A number of private firms will be intrusted with the task under the direction of the officers of her Majesty's dockyards. Four have been commenced at Sunderland, by Messrs. Briggs. These vessels will be constructed of great length, to carry a heavy armament at an exceedingly high rate of speed, and to navigate in the comparatively shallow parts of the Baltic. These boats will have screw-propellers in addition to efficient masts and sails. Messrs. John Scott and Sons, of Greenock, have also contracted with the Admiralty to build six mortar-boats, to be ready in the spring of 1856. They will be upwards of seventy feet in length, and are to be constructed in a very strong and substantial manner, and to have a light draught of water. Their armament will consist of a 13-inch mortar, fitted on a platform of great strength placed amidships, and they will be cutter-rigged. They will carry little canvas, as when brought into use they will be attended by steamers, which will tow them into position. Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co., of Greenock, have also an offer from the Ordnance Department to cast the mortars, and manufacture shot and shells

NUMBER OF ALLIED TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.—There are in the Crimea 54 battalions of British infantry. These may be counted at an average of 700 men to each battalion—which would give 38,200—but, taking the moderate average of 600 men to a battalion, it will give a total of 33,000 of infantry alone. The artillery is acknowledged to be 6000, and to be the most efficient force of any nation in the Crimea. The cavalry now musters 6000 in its fifteen regiments. There are still 18,000 men without counting sappers, Engineers, Marines, Work and Transport Corps. It is a moderate estimate to call them 30,000 men. The French force is about 80,000—that makes 130,000 French and English. Add 30,000 Turks (there are nearly that number at Eupatoria alone), and [illegible] Sardinians, and we have an army of 180,000 men. General Vivian's Continental contingent of [illegible] at least [illegible], which will amount to 200,000 men. How the Russians are to escape from such a force out of the peninsula, with the sea on all sides in our hands, is a puzzle, which we may leave for Count Resebeval and his abetters and apologists in London, in Manchester, in Berlin, in Brussels, and elsewhere. Gortschakoff is clever at getting over a bridge. If he expects to get away this time he must be quick about it.

ARRANGEMENTS are making for the payment to the seamen and marines comprising the Naval Brigade employed at the siege of Sebastopol, of sixpence a day in addition to their sea pay. This very proper acknowledgment of the truly gallant services of the seamen and blue-jackets who did their duty in the trenches is creditable to the Board of Admiralty. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining with certainty the names and ships of the men engaged, and the exact periods of their servitude, it is probable some months will elapse ere the bounty is payable.

A RETURN was issued from the War-office on Tuesday giving the number of deserters up to the 22nd instant. From that document it appeared that the total number of deserters from her Majesty's regular service amounted to 350. The following order has also been issued:—"That for the present the usual reward which is given by the War-office for the apprehension of a deserter will be £1 instead of 10s."

A FIRM body of men, who arrived the previous evening by railway, and were billetted for the night, proceeded by train, on the South-Eastern Railway, for Folkestone, en route for Dover and Shorncliffe, on Tuesday morning. This detachment, numbering sixty-four men, received their preliminary instructions at Hollingsland, and their drill will be completed at Shorncliffe. More than one half were the regimentals of the 1st and 2nd Jager corp.

AT forty minutes past six o'clock on Tuesday morning a special train was dispatched from the Waterloo-road terminus of the London and South-Western Railway to Plymouth. Upon which there are 310 rank and file, with five officers, belonging to the Grenadier Guards, entered the carriages, and the train proceeded direct to Southampton, where the men embarked for the Crimea. At half-past ten another special train left Basingstoke for the same port, in order to convey the men to the Crimea, containing 204 rank and file, six officers, five horses, and a considerable number of the Land Transport Corps with stores for the East. A special train also left the Willesden Junction, with twelve horses, five officers, and 226 rank and file. Owing to the admirable arrangements made at the railway everything passed off without the least confusion.

ORDERS have been forwarded to the cavalry depôts at Maidstone and Canterbury to hold in readiness for embarkation as many disciplined mounted men who may be available of the 1st Royal Dragoons, 2nd Dragoons, 6th Inniskillings, 10th Hussars, 11th Hussars, and 13th Lancers. The detachments of the three first-named regiments being heavy will proceed from the cavalry reserve at Canterbury, and the others, belonging to light cavalry regiments will proceed direct to the seat of war. Similar instructions have been transmitted to the cavalry depôts at York, Manchester, Brighton, Dorchester, Dublin, Newbridge, and Cahir. The number of mounted men to embark to join their respective regiments is 600, taking with them about 500 extra troop-horses for remounts. Orders for embarkation have been issued for detachments from the depôts of the 54th Foot, 68th ditto, 92nd Highlanders, and 94th Foot, to join their respective regiments at Gibraltar, they being about to proceed to the seat of war. Detachments for the 57th King's Light Infantry, and 72nd ditto, will proceed by the same conveyance to Malta, the regiments being under orders for the Crimea.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

OUR artists as they return from Paris delight to dwell on the vast benefit that each fancies he has derived from a careful examination of the five thousand examples of art which the Emperor Napoleon has been the means of gathering together as a sort of supplement to the general Exhibition. The nephew of the great Napoleon has done more for art, so artists assure us, by this collection of the works of living artists, than his uncle accomplished by robbing Italy of her treasures, and making Paris the great gallery and cabinet of the world. Our artists who rushed to Paris in shoals in 1814 brought back with them much that was useful and much that was turned to good account. Wilkie and Haydon saw in 1814 what had been done by the mighty dead; their followers in 1855 see what is doing and can be done by all the best painters in all the existing schools of art. What Wilkie and Haydon saw excited emulation, and almost precluded rivalry—what is now seen provokes comparison, and points out excellences and weaknesses with even-handed justice. "We stand as well as a school," observed one of the ablest of our Royal Academicians, immediately after his return from Paris, "and we can point to works which will mark us out for many excellences of design and treatment. We have our Mulready and Millais—our Stanfield and our Roberts—our Landseer and our Webster; but each of these artists, who has had the advantage of seeing the Beaux Arts at Paris, must carry away something that will be of use to him in his future studies. Thus Landseer may learn much from Rosa Bonheur; Webster cannot fail to profit from seeing the pictures of the Prussian Meyerheim; Stanfield must have found some sea-pieces that smacked of salt-water in a way which he, with the frank spirit of his nature, would at once admit. Roberts, equally generous in rendering justice to others, has been loud in the praises of some interiors of churches, which he understands so perfectly and renders so well. Mulready and Millais must assuredly have found that the same elaborate attention to drawing and detail for which they are so deservedly famous is to be seen in the works of some of the ablest of the French and Belgian schools. Lee and Lunnell will at once admit that there are artists out of England—I would name Koekhock for instance—who can render trees quite as ably as themselves. In sea-shore pieces, such as Collins loved to paint, we find that M. Henri Place is no unworthy representative in the French school of a thoroughly English painter. Henry Cooper may learn much from the Belgian Louis Robbe and the French Brascassat and Louis Cogniard. Grant and Gordon will discover qualities worth remembering for future portraits in the works of Winterhalter and other artists of celebrity in France. Frith and Goodall will assuredly profit by the time they are said to have bestowed on a picture by Jean Baptiste Madou; while those exquisite little works of Meissonier might at once be placed in the best cabinets of the Dutch school, so masterly are they in point of colour and detail." Such is the strain of commendation generally indulged in by English artists who have returned from studying the choice and extensive collection of pictures which is the taste and influence of the Emperor of the French collected and exhibited so nobly to the world.

There are people who find fault with the warmth of commendation which the critic in the new number of the *Quarterly Review* has thought proper to give to "The Newcomes" of Mr. Thackeray. The arrow of approbation is drawn, so it said, to the very head. "The critic talks of 'Tom Jones' and 'Humphrey Clinker' in the same breath with 'The Newcomes.' Nay, he heads his panegyric (there is the part that is most condemned) by transferring to Mr. Thackeray the very words of praise which that writer has with great skill applied to Fielding." Others, and those of reputation in letters, are as loud in favour of the article, and commend the critic for awarding these praises to the living while too frequently is only bestowed upon the dead. Fielding and Smollett had, when alive, very little reputation as novelists. Their fame is almost entirely posthumous. Dickens and Thackeray (we are now more discerning and generous) partake of that fame in their lives which our children will assuredly continue to them when they live only in their works.

This mention of Mr. Thackeray reminds us of a query thrown out the other day on the occasion of the farewell dinner at which Mr. Dickens presided: "I wonder," said the querist, "if a farewell dinner was given to Fielding when Fielding left for Lisbon, with Smollett in the chair?" To which a second query was made before an answer was given to the first: "I wonder if a farewell dinner was given to Smollett when Smollett left for Leghorn? and, if so, was Goldsmith in the chair?" We fear that no such pleasant meetings took place. Fielding and Smollett do not appear to have known one another personally. Goldsmith, it is true, lived on a friendly footing with Smollett; but there is nothing to strengthen the pleasant supposition of either querist. Wits live now on more friendly terms with one another than formerly: they are better off, and can, therefore, better afford to praise one another.

The lovers of choice editions of choice authors will learn with pleasure that M. Didot, of Paris, is about to give us an edition of Horace that will rival in beauty the far-famed editions by Pine and Milman. The illustrations, excellent in themselves, are printed in sepia, and the whole appearance, from what we have seen, is one replete with promise.

The greatest number taken by any one firm of the forthcoming volumes of "Macaulay's History" has been taken by a circulating-library keeper—Mr. Mudie. Till of late years Simpkin and Marshall were the leviathans of every subscription list for a new book of any mark or likelihood. The matter is not wonderful: readers are divided into purchasers and borrowers—the purchasers are the smaller class—Mr. Mudie buys to lend.

DESTRUCTION OF ENGRAVING PLATES.—The friends of Mr. Boys who is about to retire from business after a career of nearly forty-five years, and the admirers of art generally, were invited on Wednesday last to that gentleman's premises, 497, Oxford-street, to witness the breaking up of twelve of his most celebrated plates of impressions on the last record of that once-famous banquet by the long-looked-for ninety-seven-portrait engraving of "The Congress of All Nations" which met in May, 1851, to inaugurate the "Temple of Industrious Peace." The plates had been previously grooved in three-inch spaces, in order to facilitate the operation of breaking; and Mr. Lewis looked calmly on, in company with Messrs. Boys, Gambart, Southgate, Dixon, and seven or eight others, while the ruthless Vandal in the shape of a mechanic mounted the table, and, placing each plate on an anvil, knocked it neatly to pieces with a sledge-hammer. The process of grooving caused several of them to curl up very much, thereby rendering the work of demolition easier; but the "Hawking" and the "Jerusalem" plates stoutly refused to yield until they were fairly shivered to atoms. After an hour's enjoyment of this unique sight the company took their leave, with the parting toast that the plates might prove "as lucky in death as in life"—a wish which was, we trust, fully realised by Mr. Boys at the dinner trade sale on the following day

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES. On Monday evening the 17th annual autumnal session of this conference, which is composed of lay and clerical delegates from the various Nonconformist churches in England and Wales, belonging to the Independent denomination, commenced by an inaugural service at the Poultry Chapel. After the preliminary devotions, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden-town, delivered an address, based upon Acts iv., 23. On Tuesday a meeting was held in the same chapel in the morning, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, and in the evening a meeting was held in Exeter-hall, "for the enforcement of Congregational principles;" Samuel Morley, Esq., in the chair.

SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE ARSENAL CREEK.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 498.)

ENTRANCE TO SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE WORONZOFF ROAD.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.

SKETCHES OF THE INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.

We continue our Artists' Views of what has been termed in a letter from the Camp "the large skeleton of the city, its roofless tottering walls, and vast heaps of rubbish and cinders." The first scene, at page 493, has been sketched by Mr. Crowe, from the ruins of St. Peter and St. Paul; the second View, at page 496 also by Mr. Crowe, is from the Arsenal Creek; and the third scene, by Mr. Goodall, shows a shattered house in picturesque ruin at the entrance to Sebastopol from the Woronzoff road. These several points have already been described by our Correspondent in his letters from the Camp. The following vivid picture of the scene which Sebastopol presents, from which must it may be viewed, is given in "A Soldier's Letter" in the *Times* of Thursday. The writer, on visiting the town immediately after the siege, says:—

What a sight! Every step you take the mind became overwhelmed at what you saw, until one's ideas were staggered. Here you saw what had been a street of gorgeous palaces; there you saw a mighty but solemn temple; yonder a prodigious line of classic buildings and terraces—all in a pile of blackened, smouldering ruins. Some houses that I entered presented an appearance which would almost cause one to look at, for pity's sake, from their intrinsic ruin and desolation. The dwellings of the upper classes appear to have been built and fitted up to the utmost degree of comfort, convenience, and elegance. But the chaos in which everything was found I cannot describe. In what had been the drawing-room would lie the broken shaft of a column of polished marble, the Corinthian capital of which shone with burnished gold, while the upper part of its fellow still adhered to the ceiling which it was intended to support, and the weight of which now brought the ceiling nearly down on the flooring. Close beside would be a large block of stone that had crushed to pieces a piano of extraordinary beauty and dimensions, a shot or shell having shattered it from the wall of masonry. Fragments of marble chimney-pieces, gilded picture-frames, music, pieces of polished mahogany of elegant forms, belonging to ladies, eiderdown beds, &c., were everywhere strewn about. The beautiful places of worship were all ruinous empty shells, riddled. Like all the houses and buildings, with shot and shell. One thing, however, went to show that the inhabitants had long left their dwellings, probably as long ago as the first bombardment, for every house appeared to have been in occupation of the military from the *débris* of clothing and appointments everywhere seen. Those inhabitants, it is probable too, who had left with the fugitive host of ever returning, doubtless, with a true Russian spirit and feeling, cursed about them what ruin and damage they could before leaving; and what they failed to do the soldiers did for them before they left.

But without this our projectiles would have destroyed nearly every stone and stick. Those noble buildings which are seen from our heights with smooth white exterior walls and green roofs, which smile and look pleasant as a sunbank in the distance, on approaching them are found to be cold, forbidding ruins—pierced from top to bottom in every direction. The effect of our 13-inch shell can everywhere be seen, weighing as they do 200 lb.; and, falling from an altitude of a mile and a half, or about 3000 yards, their concussion is equal to seventy tons. Large gaps or empty spaces in rows or clusters of buildings tell that a shell has penetrated the roof or wall and descended to a depth below the foundation, and in an instant not a vestige remained—nearly every atom scattered to the winds in all directions. * * *

But Sebastopol has been known and feared more as an arsenal, and an arsenal we found it. No one is prepared to hear of the extent of the warlike resources, naval and military. As you leave the Camp and thread your way down the ravines, you enter a *faubourg*, or suburban village, most beautifully situated on the slopes of the opposite hills of the Great Redan and Flagstaff Bastions, but now scarcely one stone remains on another. Leaving this, you wind at once upon the creek adjoining the Great Harbour; here frowns a formidable battery of ships' guns. The left of this creek is the main city sloping up to a height of about 500 feet above the level of the sea. This is called the "French side," as it was commanded by the Flagstaff Battery, which the French captured. The Redan, the most formidable of all, covered the public works and the barracks—immense buildings, plain but beautiful structures of brown stone of marble whiteness. The vast store houses, with the same appearance, form a grand quay not equalled any where. The quay is terminated by Fort Paul, now destroyed, having been blown up by the Russians on the night of the 8th before leaving.

THE FAVOURITE SONG AT THE CAMP.

The singing of old songs, catches, glees, and choruses forms a principal feature in the amusements of the Camp. During the long evenings of the past summer our men used to sit in some old redoubt or abandoned trench, and there the song and toast went round, and once or twice I heard some original and humorous verses composed to the time and place, on our Government at home, to our Generals at head-quarters, to the Czar in his palace, and to Johnny Russ in front, which were not only witty and satirical, but highly indicative of poetic genius. I took a note, one evening, of an encore given to the "British Grenadiers," which was received with wonderful enthusiasm by a large company of red-coats who were watching the infernal fire of the Redan upon our advanced trenches. It was getting dark, but the Redan dropped shells every few seconds into our works, producing the effect of the most brilliant fireworks. Unfortunately, when morning dawned, a terrible list of killed and wounded proved the accuracy of Russian artillery practice. The verse was as follows:—

And soon a song of Victory shall cheer the hearts of all,
And triumph fleet on every breeze borne from Sebastopol,
Where Frenchmen brave, and black Zouaves, the men who know no fears,
Have made by side the British brothers fought with British Grenadiers:
The Great Redan shall thunder find, and we will find the cheers—
With a row-dow-dow, and a row-dow-dow, for the British Grenadiers!

But of all songs the favourite song at the Camp is "Annie Laurie." Words and music combine to render it popular; for every soldier has a sweetheart, and almost every soldier possesses some organ of tune. Every new draught from England marches into regimental quarters at the Camp, the band playing this old and recently modernised Scotch melody. I heard the song sung on the evening of the 7th of September, under circumstances so peculiar that I never can forget them. Codrington had visited us on parade in the afternoon, and addressed the men. We were told that on the next day the assault was to be made on the Great Redan; "And," said the General, "the Commander-in-Chief feels assured that Light Division—never known to fail—will again nobly do its duty." This was a good speech, according to the poetry and the romance of war; a Manchester orator would have said—"The Commander-in-Chief sends his congratulations, and says that at this hour to-morrow about 1500 of you will be killed or wounded." Every man understood it, according to the Manchester version; but, though a few cheeks turned pale, not an eye quailed, not a muscle trembled. About eight o'clock in the evening I walked towards the Victoria Redoubt to gaze for the last time on the terrible batteries of Sebastopol. Hundreds of soldiers were sitting on the other side the hill looking down on the doomed city. A song was proposed, silence obtained, and a corporal in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade struck up "Annie Laurie." He had a brave voice, tolerably good, and sang with expression, but the chorus was taken up by the audience in a much lower key, and hundreds of voices in the most exact time and harmony sang together—

And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me down and die.

The effect was extraordinary; at least I felt it so. I never heard any chorus in an oratorio rendered with greater solemnity. The heart of each singer was evidently far away over the sea. It was more like a psalm than a ballad; for at such a time, on the eve of a great battle, a soldier thinks only of his love and his God. The song was scarcely finished when the bugle sounded to quarters, and the company dispersed never to meet again. Ere the next sunset the singer of the song, and scores of those who joined in the chorus, were lying still and stark in the ditch of the Redan, having "laid down and died" at the command of their mistress than any of womankind. And there they still lie; and the ditch that used to be so deep is now level with the embrasures. Alas! how many hearts are breaking for them at home! How many eyes "dark blue" as Annie Laurie's have scanned the horrid list recording the names of the dead, fading when they most dreaded to see! How many loving women whose happiness is for ever buried in the grave which holds the mangled remains of the idol they treasured have fallen on their knees and asked God to take pity on them and let them die too?—W. C., *Letter from the Camp.*

The Representation of Hereford.—We were much grieved to observe, in the list of bankrupts in the *Gazette* of Friday last, the name of Sir Robert Price, one of the representatives of this city, who has been a great sufferer from extensive engagements in mining and other speculations. Several of the London papers have announced that the bankruptcy would occasion an immediate vacancy in the representation of this city; but we are informed that the seat will not become void until twelve months have elapsed, and that if the bankruptcy is superseded within that period there will be no vacancy at all.—*Hereford Journal.*

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Among the more notable rumours of the day, we hear that Mr. John Bright, M.P., is to succeed General Simpson as Commander-in-Chief of the Crimean army. Mr. Gladstone is about to take orders in connection with the Church of Rome, having an eye to the next vacant cardinalship, and ultimately to the Papal chair, when Pio Nono dies, in the hope that he would then be able to settle the melancholy differences which separate the Eastern and Western Churches, by transferring the seat of the Popedom to Moscow or St. Petersburg. Count Nesselrode is said to be on his way to London, with a pacific message from the Emperor Alexander, or, should that fail, with a challenge to Lord Palmerston to decide the quarrel, on neutral territory, by a regular duel, as his grandfather Paul proposed to Mr. Pitt, half a century ago. From the same veritable source we learn that the Illustrated London News has changed hands, an announcement which is just as much entitled to credit as the other items of wonderful news to which we have adverted.

This is an eventful time, whether we regard national or military movements, or mere incidents of the scenes around us. The dullest observer of Continental affairs cannot be blind to the approaching crisis, in which Austria and the Italian States will be more immediately involved, but which must have its influence upon the relations of all Europe. The war is just now at a point when the excitement is almost painful—the Russian army apparently preparing to rush in despair from the Crimea, and the Allies sternly seeking to bar every outlet, and to annihilate the forces opposed to them. At this moment an incapable Commander-in-Chief is deposed, and any hopefulness felt in reference to his successor is founded less upon the knowledge of the abilities of the latter than upon the feeling that almost any change must be an improvement. The Anglo-French navy in the Euxine is striking hard and well, and we may expect greater news than that the two fortresses of a liman have fallen. In short, turn the eye where we will, it is at once arrested by movements of significance or of importance.

Mr. Gladstone could say nothing in eulogy of our loyal colonists when delivering his Hawarden address, and perhaps may think it a proof of the Canadians being but half-civilised that, when the war began, they hastened French and English alike—with noble contributions for aid of the Allied armies; and that, when they heard of the fall of Sebastopol, Quebec, Hamilton, and Montreal burst out with a shout of enthusiasm that the prowess of the "old countries" had been rewarded; that judges cheered from the bench, and clergy of all denominations exulted in the pulpits; and that cannon-roar, fireworks, and illuminations testified to the delight of the loyal colony. Mr. Gladstone's cosmopolitanism may lead him to sneer at such manifestations, but they have been received with great pleasure by the people of England, not only because they evince the warmest sympathy in the common cause, but because they are confirmatory of the wisdom of the policy (to which our Governments were mainly brought by the lamented statesman whose loss we now deplore), that acted upon the belief that the freer the colony the stronger and the more rational its affection for the parent country.

Parliament has been again prorogued until the 11th of December, so that there is yet a chance for Mr. Disraeli that the humiliating and disastrous peace which, just before the Houses rose, he was so certain Ministers would make, in the impunity of the vacation, may yet be patched up by Lord Palmerston, though we must confess that events do not seem exactly pointing in the direction of that sort of pacification. There is an *on dit*, which may have no further foundation than the extreme probability of its being true—namely, that the Earl of Derby is so little delighted with the alleged manœuvres of his accomplished ex-Chancellor of Exchequer, that it will need some preternatural tact (of the kind with which Vivian Grey won over the Marquis of Carabas) to reunite certain political ligaments which have been lately ruptured. Lord Galway has, however, certified that Mr. Disraeli has none of the peace-notions which have been recently attributed to him. The Conservative party retain the Huntingdonshire seat vacated by the succession of Lord Mandeville to the peerage—the new member, Mr. James Rust, a retired barrister and distinguished University scholar, pledging himself to support the Government in carrying on the war with the utmost vigour. While speaking of Parliament, it should be added that the seat of the late Sir William Molesworth is asked for Mr. Scovell, a wharfinger, who polled a large number of votes on a former occasion; and for Sir Charles Napier, who says that if the electors approve of his sentiments, to be expressed at public meeting, they may elect him, if not, they may select a better man. Mr. Conyngham and Mr. Edwin James are also "spoken of."

A member for Southwark may easily be found, but it will be difficult indeed to find a worthy successor to Sir William Molesworth in the important office to which he had raised himself by his persevering, enlightened, and undaunted advocacy of colonial rights. Several names are of course, mentioned, among them, those of Lord Elgin, who has had experience in the government of a colony, and of the Duke of Somerset, who as Lord Seymour, has had official training. To the last vacated office of State, that of the Postmaster-General, his Grace might, it was understood, have been appointed, but the place was not exalted enough for a Duke of Somerset. Our colonial empire and the situation of a Secretary of State may not be below his ambition. There is Lord John Russell, the last Colonial Secretary, too. Lord Palmerston has a "high opinion" of him, and is very forgiving; but perhaps it is a little too soon to forget Vienna. Mr. Gladstone is a peacemonger, and self-excluded, luckily; for his colonial rule some ten years since was anything but felicitous. The great importance of the office of Secretary for the Colonies makes it essential that a large-minded man should be selected for it, and the circle within which the Premier will look is, unfortunately, sadly contracted, and not very brilliant.

The indignation of the loyal Jersey men was not to be trifled with, and the three persons who have been implicated in the late outrageous insults to our own Sovereign, and the attempt to procure the assassination of her ally, have been unceremoniously turned out of the island whose hospitality they have repaid with disgusting ingratitude. They find a few advocates here, but these are of a class whose advocacy is a fouler stigma to a cause than any legal branding can be. The usual fictions with which personages of the class of M. Piandini garnish their "martyrdom" have been urged, one being that a magistrate of Jersey proposed that the refugees with their wives and children should be sent out to sea in a vessel, which should be scuttled—Nantes fashion. That the indignation felt by some honest man at proposals for the cold-blooded murder of a Sovereign might have induced him to say that something of this kind would serve the scoundrels right is probable enough; but the precautions taken by the authorities that not a hair of the head of one of the refugees should be injured by the excited mob shows how resolved they were that the contemptuous expulsion to which the *proscrits* were subjected, should not be dignified into persecution, and Europe perfectly comprehends that the process administered was simply that of kicking a ruffian down-stairs.

The records of wife-beating brutalities which are daily registered, and which will, no doubt, furnish a complete case for a police enactment of great severity next Session, have been varied this week by a yet more harrowing narrative, into which one enters with reluctance. It may be enough to say that this was the case of a poor girl who, in the very hour of woman's life when all but unredeemed and unredeemable brutes must soften into sympathy for her, was expelled from a lodging by a callous and hardened individual of her own sex, and was subsequently refused shelter by workhouse officials, for whom the strongest word of condemnation in the English language would not be too strong. The whole case is too disgusting for more comment, but we must add that the magistrate who heard it took a strangely-indulgent view of the conduct of the coarse brutal woman who thrust the girl from her house, and that we trust the officials who are mixed up in the affair will be indignantly dismissed from their position by common outcry of the ratepayers who hire them. The only person who behaved humanely in the affair was a policeman.

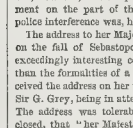
The bread meeting to which we adverted last week was renewed on Sunday in the Park, but the people, who, it might be supposed, were more immediately affected by the price of bread, seemed to pay little heed to the summons to attend. A great many were present out of curiosity, but they manifested no earnestness of interest in arguments which were of the weakest, and they were easily distracted by any interruption. The question itself has been too fully discussed in these columns to render necessary more than a mere reference to one of the facts of the week; we shall add, however, that the police precautions, taken in anticipation of excitement on the part of the people, were very discreet and humane. No police interference was, however, needed.

The address to her Majesty from the Corporation of the City of London on the fall of Sebastopol, was presented on Wednesday, and was an exceedingly interesting ceremony, and one of a character more elevated than the formalities of a Lord Mayor's career often attain. The Queen received the address on her throne in St. George's Hall, the Home Secretary, Sir G. Grey, being in attendance, as chief representative of the Ministry. The address was tolerably well written, and the prayer with which it closed, that "her Majesty's life" might long be spared, to guide us in war, to govern us in peace, and to reign over a people distinguished for its love of freedom, its enterprising commerce, its ardent pursuit of science, and its possession of a pure Christianity, might not be the choicest composition in the world; but what it meant was what we all mean and feel whenever the subject is approached. The Queen's reply spoke of her admiration for the enduring patience and heroic courage of her brave soldiers and sailors; and also contained the assurance, ever welcome to British ears, that the war is to be prosecuted with vigour until, by the blessing of God on our own efforts and those of our Allies, it can be concluded by a lasting and honourable peace. This address and reply will have a place in our history, and the civil magistrate is fortunate in closing his consulship with the discharge of so notable a duty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN, VISCOUNT DE VESCI

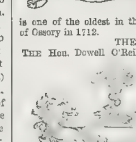
This venerable and much-esteemed nobleman died on the 16th instant, at Portarlery, co. Down, Ireland, aged 84. His Lordship was a Representative Peer, an Irish Baronet, and Lord Lieutenant of Queen's County. He succeeded to the title the 13th Oct., 1804. In 1800 he married Frances Letitia, fifth daughter of the late Right Hon. William Brownlow, and leaves a daughter, Catherine, wife of Patrick John Nugent, Esq., of Portarlery, and two sons, of whom the elder, Thomas, present and third Viscount de Vesci, was born the 20th Sept., 1803, and is married to Lady Emma Herbert, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke.



The late nobleman, whose death we record was son and heir of Thomas, first Viscount, by Elizabeth Sebina, his wife, daughter and coheir of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. The family from which he descended is one of the eldest in the kingdom. The father of the first Peer was Bishop of Cassory in 1712.

THE HON. DOWELL O'REILLY.

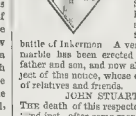
The Hon. Dowell O'Reilly, Attorney-General for nearly a quarter of a century of Jamaica, and President of the Legislative Council there, was the sixth son of the late Matthew O'Reilly, Esq., and the uncle of Lee prince Miles William O'Reilly, Esq., of Knock Abbey Castle, in the county of Louth, a Roman Catholic family of some respectability in Ireland. Mr. Dowell O'Reilly was born in 1795, and was a member of the Irish bar. He was, some four-and-twenty years ago, appointed Attorney-General of Jamaica, by the present Earl of Derby, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the first administration of Earl Grey.



On the death of the Hon. James Gayleard, in June last, Mr. O'Reilly was named by Sir Henry Berkly to the chief office of President of the Legislative Council, an honour which he did not survive sufficiently long to admit of his inauguration. The hon. and respected gentleman died on the 12th ult., at his residence, St. Andrew's, Kingston, Jamaica. His remains were the following day attended by a large number of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of Kingston to the Catholic cemetery of that town, where Mr. Dowell O'Reilly was buried, pursuant to his dying request. Mass was previously performed in honour of the deceased at Trinity Chapel, Kingston. Mr. Dowell O'Reilly's elder brother, Colonel Walter O'Reilly, C.B., married in November, 1827, Harriett Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, and died in 1844. Mr. Dowell O'Reilly was himself never married.

MRS. CARPENTER.

This lady, who died, aged 95, on the 20th ult., at her residence, 7, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, London, was Hester, relict of General George Carpenter, whose demise occurred very recently. The venerable lady retained her faculties clear and unimpaired to the last. She was the daughter of Robert Moore, Esq., of Moore Vale, county Armagh, the granddaughter of Wallace of Crobane, county Down, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Robert Rose, of Rosstrevor, M.P. She was particularly proud of her descent from Sir William Wallace, the defender of Scotland, and a very fine portrait of that great chieftain graced her apartment, having been in her family through many generations. Shortly previous to the death of her husband she lost her only surviving son, Colonel Carpenter, who fell at the head of his regiment, the 41st, while sustaining the brunt of the first attack of the Russians at the battle of Inkermann. A very handsome and tasteful monument of white Italian marble has been erected in Kensal-green Cemetery to the memory of both father and son, and now also forms the last resting-place of the venerable subject of this notice, whose death has caused much sorrow to an extensive circle of relatives and friends.



JOHN STUART WORTLEY, BARON WHARNCLIFFE.

The death of this respected peer occurred at Wortley Hall, Yorkshire, on the 22nd inst., after some months' suffering from severe illness. His Lordship was born 22nd April, 1801, the eldest son of James, first Lord Wharncliffe, by Elizabeth Caroline Mary, his wife, daughter of John Earl of Erne, and the grandson of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart (second son of John, third Earl of Bute, K.G.), who assumed, in 1795, the additional surname and arms of Wortley, on succeeding to the great Yorkshire and Cornwall estates of his mother, Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu. Lord Wharncliffe, married 12th December, 1825, Georgiana Elizabeth, third daughter of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, and leaves three sons and two daughters; of the latter, the elder, Miss Caroline, is wife of the present Marquis of Drogheda; and of the former, the eldest, Edward Montagu Granville, succeeds as third Baron. The late Lord Wharncliffe was a Liberal Conservative, but did not take, of late, any active part in politics. He mainly employed himself in forwarding the interests of his tenants, and devoted much of his time to the promotion of agriculture. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the West Riding from the general election of 1841 to the period of his accession to the peerage in 1845.

Death of Mr. Frederick Lucas, M.P.—This event, which had been anticipated for the last week or two, took place at Staines, on Tuesday afternoon. The malady under which he sank at last was a complication of diseases, but the origin of his illness was the disappointment caused by the failure of his appeal to the Pope in favour of the right of priests to interfere in politics. In notifying the death of Mr. Lucas, most of the daily newspapers state that he was the brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, M.P. This is not correct. Mr. Samuel Lucas, grain-merchant, a younger brother of the late member for Meath, married a sister of Mr. Bright, and hence the mistake.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The most interesting exhibition in London at the present time is, beyond doubt, the Exhibition of the Photographic Pictures of the Seat of War in the Crimea. Every one will acknowledge at a glance the inherent truthfulness of such a display of the form and features of the men who lead our armies to the strife, and of the groups of gallant men, from the noblest of private soldiers—and we all know there are noble fellows in the ranks—to the subaltern and superior officers who march or ride to victory at their head; but few, perhaps, will be able to appreciate the difficulties under which Mr. Fenton, with rare skill and courage, succeeded in producing these admirable pictures. Mr. Fenton, as we are informed, having been engaged by Messrs. Agnew and Sons, of Manchester, to proceed to the Crimea for the purpose of taking these views and portraits, sailed in the early part of January from London-bridge in one of the Government vessels, direct for Balaclava. A travelling van, or dark room, being absolutely necessary for his operations, having been built and securely shipped on board the steamer, the vessel in due course made Gibraltar, where Mr. Fenton purchased three stout Andalusian horses, and in three weeks from the time of his embarkation he landed at Balaclava with all his material. At this point there appeared every probability that the van would be perfectly useless, as the Gibraltar horses were found utterly incapable of dragging it through the muddy and wretched roads from Balaclava to the Camp. Unharnessing one of the horses, and without saddle, Mr. Fenton endeavoured to make his way to the front, to present his introductions to Lord Raglan and to General Canrobert. He had not, however, passed a mile on his route when the poor beast, which had never been broken in, became unable to proceed, and with a violent effort threw his rider senseless on the road, with a fracture of the ribs, which necessitated hospital treatment for many days. At length, however, and after many hardships, Mr. Fenton presented his credentials to the authorities, and was received with extreme kindness by Lord Raglan, who ordered six artillery horses to be sent down to Balaclava for the photographic van, and *matériel*. Mr. Fenton had Lord Raglan's permission to go to Kertch with the expedition, of which he availed himself; but the order for the embarkation of the troops was so sudden, that he had not time to prepare his apparatus for the purpose of taking pictures. Whilst in the Crimea Mr. Fenton was frequently under fire—especially when taking the photograph "Valley of the Shadow of Death," one of the most interesting in the collection, and the "Panorama of Inkerman," which occupied him three days. The continuous panorama of the "Plateau of Sebastopol" was a work of much difficulty, owing to the nature of the ground and the constant variation of the atmosphere, which affected the horizon line. It shows the entire ground occupied by the Allied forces. The "Council of War" was of course done with Lord Raglan's permission, on the morning of the 7th of June; on which day, at head-quarters, Mr Fenton took the three separate portraits of Pelissier. At General Bosquet's table Mr. Fenton was a frequent guest, and but for the General's kindness he would not have been permitted to make so many pictures of the French camp.

We have not space to enter into any detailed criticism of the various works of art—for such they are—which were thus created by the enterprising photographer. Mr. Fenton is an artist in the highest sense of the word, as we may see from the *pose* and grouping of his pictures. We have, by the kind permission of Messrs. Agnew, transferred to our own columns from time to time some of the masterpieces of the collection: but, among others equally if not more beautiful as specimens of photography, and of the highest interest as illustrative of the war, we cannot omit to mention the characteristic portraits of General Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir George Brown, Marshal Pelissier, General Bosquet, General Estecourt, Lieutenant-General Pennefather, Lord Burghersh, Sir Harry Jones and Staff, Mr. Russell, the *Times'* Correspondent, and Colonel Gordon, and the Head Quarters Staff a group of eleven individuals. "The Council of War held at Lord Raglan's Quarters on the morning of the successful attack on the Mamelon" is another picture, as finely executed as it is historically interesting. Upon a future occasion we hope to be enabled to devote a larger space to a review of Mr. Fenton's labours; but in the mean time recommend all who have not visited the collection to lose no time in doing so, if they would make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the excellence of photography as an art, with its uses as a recorder and illustrator of events, with the visible resemblance of the leading men of the Allied armies, and with a truthful representation of the historic and for ever memorable scenes in which they have figured for the last twelve months.

MUSIC.

What may be called the winter musical season has been commenced, somewhat earlier than usual, by Mr. Hullah, who gave a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," at St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening. The hall was as full as it could have been at the height of the season. The performance was excellent; and Madame Clara Novello, in particular, displayed all the powers of her magnificent voice, and that grandeur of style which places her above all other singers of sacred music. The only novelty was the début of Mr. Winn, who sustained the baritone part. He is from Bradford, in Yorkshire, and has gained considerable reputation (not undeserved) in that highly musical part of the country.

The provincial engagements being now over, most of the eminent performers have returned to town, and the various winter concerts will be speedily set agoing, among the first of them, of course, will be those of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall. That society is to bring out Costa's oratorio of "Eli" early in the season. The copyright of the work has been purchased by Messrs. Addison and Co., who are now preparing it for publication.

The project of the National Opera Company appears to be making progress. The *Musical World* says that the necessary amount of capital has been subscribed, and that the Lyceum Theatre will be opened by the company before the end of the year.

The Musical Festival at Kidderminster.—We feel it our duty to recur to the opening of the new Music Hall at Kidderminster as an event of no small importance to that town and neighbourhood, and worthy of imitation in other parts of the kingdom. At the instance, and with the liberal aid, of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding district, the inhabitants of that borough have subscribed for the erection of an extensive public building, which comprises a corn-exchange, a newsroom, a free library, class and lecture rooms, and a capacious music-hall: to all of which purposes its arrangements and accommodations are admirably adapted. In the principal room, which, we understand, is to be devoted chiefly to the providing of superior yet inexpensive musical entertainments for the public, an excellent organ has been placed, the public inauguration of which was confided to Mr. Stimpson, of Birmingham. The hall appears to be perfectly adapted to the end for which it was erected; for not only are its fine proportions and appropriate ornaments calculated to please the cultivated eye, but the size and form of its area are such as to allow the most delicate and finished enunciation of the singer to be equally appreciated in every part, so that all the audience have the same advantage of hearing distinctly every sound uttered by the instruments or by the voice. All the performers, and especially the solo-singers, appeared to be justly impressed with the requirements and facilities of the room, and to give free scope to their feelings in adapting the proper variations of expression and ornament to every phase and alternation of sentiment and composition, from the most simple and delicate to the most complicated and sublime. We cannot conclude our notice of this festival without stating that the Tuesday evening concert was signalised by the debut of Miss Mahlah Homer, a young lady from the neighbourhood of Kidderminster, who, we understand, has for some time past been a pupil of Signor Crivelli of London. She sang two songs—Haydn's "Mermaid," and Spohr's "Rose, softly blooming." She was most favourably received, after first song was unanimously encored, and the second narrowly escaped the same honour, by the lateness of the hour to which the concert had now extended. Miss Homer possesses a rich and powerful mezzo-soprano voice of large compass and great variety of expression, to which she seems qualified to do full justice by the attention which she has evidently bestowed on the cultivation of a distinct and graceful elocution. We congratulate her on her successful début, and would urge her to pursue her studies with zeal and perseverance, that she may not only secure, but advance, the position which she has thus early attained by the suffrages of a large, refined, and critical audience.

THE THEATRES, &c.

Princess'.—We have already remarked on the intended reopening of this house with the tragedy of "Henry VIII.," and its highly satisfactory illustrations, which are conceived not only in an archæological but poetic spirit, and presents us with a true picture of past manners. A full house welcomed the return of the actors to their tasks, and there can be no doubt but that this stately drama will be again received, for some time, with especial favour by numerous audiences. It was introduced on Monday by a new one-act comedy, adapted by Mr. Mortou, from a vaudeville of M. Dutertre, entitled "Ange et Demon," which is lively enough in its treatment, and in which Mr. John Cooper performed the part of a *Major Logger* in a manner that brings back to mind the old age of the drama, when distinct speaking was a qualification considered essential to good acting. The worthy Major has twin nieces, *Diana* (Mi Leclercq) and *Angelina* (Miss Eglintoun). The former is full of mischief and spirit, evidently having a will of her own, the latter an affectionate meek and submissive, but, when her interests and affections are really touched, exhibits a change of mood which is referred to in the title of the farce, "Don't Judge by Appearances." This hopeful pair of young ladies old Major *Logger* has intended for two cousins similarly disposed; but on their coming together he is doomed to disappointment. Like takes not to like; but "Love best loves dissimilars." Ultimately, the kind though irascible parent consents to the new arrangement, and permits nature to take her own way. The smart dialogue, sparkling with conceit and pun, supported the trifling action with the desirable effect; and the little drama was decidedly successful.

Sadler's Wells.—Mr. Selous, whose play of "The Templar" was produced on the boards of the Princess' at the commencement of Mr. Kean's management, has contributed to those of this theatre a tragic drama of remarkable interest. It is named from its subject "Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh," who shot James Stuart, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, from a window in Linlithgow. The motive for this act is, according to the dramatist, the too powerful temptation of his wife's brother, *Orrel Baliol*, a priest (Mr. H. Marston), who, to gain a cardinal's hat, has himself up in the struggles about Queen Mary Stuart, and insinuated himself into the service of the Regent under a false name, as his secretary, *Hamilton*, an adherent of Queen Mary's party, to serve his brother-in-law. The

"CONFLICT" (SCREW) "DESPERATE" (SCREW) "ARCHER" (SCREW) "GORGON" (PADDLE).

ATTACK AND DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN WORKS, AT THE ENTRANCE OF BALDER RIVER, RIGA, BY THE COURLAND SQUADRON.

they had evidently prepared her or a bait, and were hauling her close in. However, they defeated their object by opening fire on us from a masked battery of about seven guns, at the same time men appeared on board the vessel, apparently soldiers; so we had to beat a retreat, the ship keeping up a smart fire to cover the boat on our way back, evidently with some effect. If they had not fired so soon it might have gone very hard with the boat, as I have previously stated. Our large boats were all away. However, we got back all right, and the ship blazed at them till near dark, when we steered for the mouth of the river, as we observed a steamer coming down, and expected an engagement with her; but, on our arrival off the entrance, discovered she was employed towing down gun-boats—fourteen of which they anchored across, to command the passage. Our great draught of water preventing a nearer approach, and as they would not come out within range, we left about an hour after dusk, for the north side of the gulf, to pick up our boats, to be in a more efficient state for another dash at them. A few days afterwards we fell in with the *Archer*, *Desperate*, and *Conflict*, when it was determined by the respective Captains that we should attack and attempt the destruction of the battery; also one in the course of construction. We appeared off Riga at daylight on the 27th of September, when the *Archer* (senior officer) made the signal to prepare for action, and for the *Gorgon* to lead in to the attack, in doing which we had to pass Fort Droimeude, which gave it to us pretty smartly on passing, but fortunately without any casualty on our side. Their shot and shell were beautifully directed, but fell a little short; our long guns answered better and sent most of their shot into this battery. But, as it was not our intention to engage this heavy battery, we steamed slowly on to the next, our old friend, and commenced firing at about seven a.m., which lasted two hours, when the senior officer, finding that only the large guns did execution, made signal to discontinue the engagement.

I send you for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a Sketch of the affair taken by our Master.

The accompanying Illustration shows the attack and partial destruction of the works in course of construction, with a seven-gun battery to cover the former near Dvisminde Point, at the entrance of Balder River Riga, by the Courland squadron.

CEFNTILLA HOUSE, NEAR RAGLAN CASTLE.

THE RAGLAN MEMORIAL.

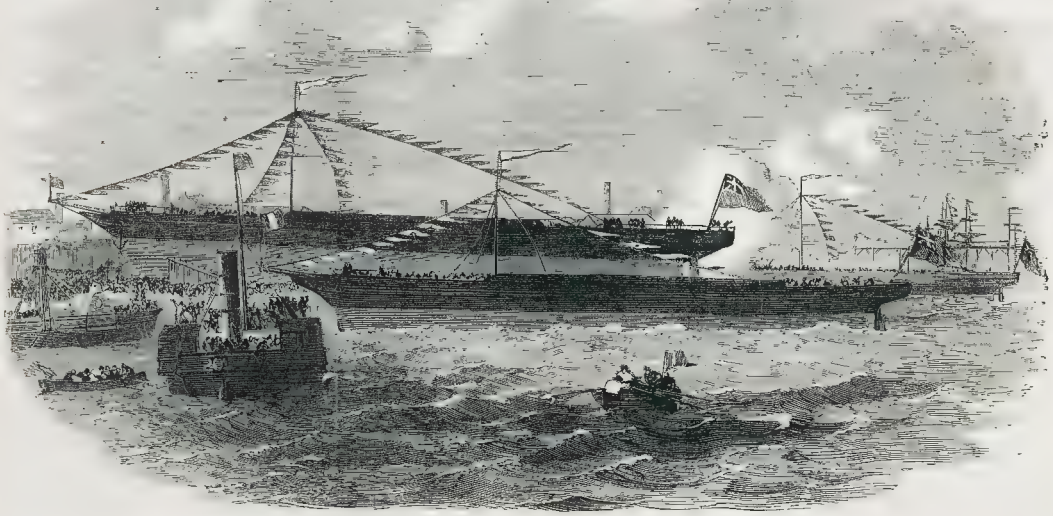
CEFNTILLA HOUSE, NEAR RAGLAN CASTLE.

THIS historic home possesses a melancholy interest in association with the war; since the house is about to be purchased, with the land attached to it, for the descendants of the late Lord Raglan.

This was the head-quarters of General Sir Thomas Fairfax during the siege of Raglan Castle, then occupied by the Marquis of Worcester, who, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, continued the last and most devoted adherent of Charles I. Fairfax succeeded in destroying the Castle in August, 1647, and it is now only a picturesque ruin.

Previous to the death of the late much-to-be-lamented Field Marshal Lord Raglan, some of his numerous friends had opened a subscription for the purpose of purchasing Cefntilla, with the land attached to it, to be presented to him in testimony of their admiration of his long public services, and his amiable and excellent qualities.

They now propose to extend the subscription, and to complete the purchase, in order to present it in an improved condition (as far as the subscriptions will admit) to the son and successor of their departed friend.



LAUNCH OF THREE IRON SCREW-STEAMERS, AT JARROW. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

TOWN OF PETROPAULOVSKI, FROM A BATTERY ON POINT SCHAKOFF.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE PACIFIC.

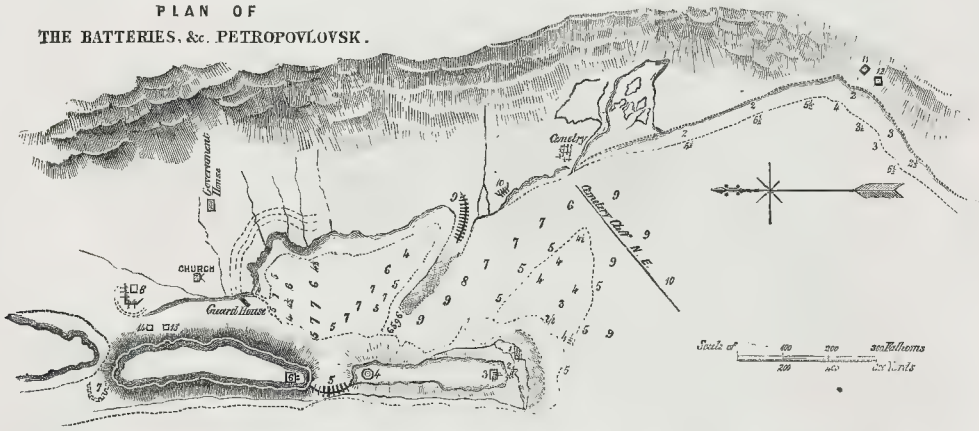
H.M.S. *Trincomalee*, Cruising off Sitka, August 8, 1855.

By the official despatches you will have learned the principal facts relating to the proceedings of the Pacific squadron under Admiral Bruce, still a few particulars, collected after the departure of the French and English squadrons from Petropaulovski, may prove interesting.

The Admiral sailed from Avacha Bay on the 19th June, leaving the *Trincomalee* to await the arrival of the *Monarch*, and also to treat for an exchange of prisoners.

Although the town of Petropaulovski had been deserted some time, two American gentlemen, merchants of the place, still remained. Through them it was ascertained that a Russian officer was in the neighbourhood with whom negotiations could be opened if a safe conduct were allowed. A flag of truce was accordingly hoisted, and the following day Captain

PLAN OF THE BATTERIES, &c. PETROPOVLOVSK.



1 Fascine Battery for four guns. Elevation, 60 feet.
2 Fascine Battery for four guns. Elevation, 75 feet.
3 Sunk Battery on the Crest of the Hill for six guns. Elevation, 175 feet.
4. Sunk Battery for a pivot gun, or three others. Elevation, 30 feet.
5. Sand-bag Battery (fascine), nine guns. Elevation, 25 to 30 feet.
6. Turf Battery, four guns. Elevation, 30 feet.
7. Fascine for six guns, not complete (evidently to be increased).
8. Turf Battery for seven guns, with Block-house in rear.
9. Reserve Battery for thirteen guns. Elevation, 6 feet.
10. Battery for five guns. Elevation 60 feet.
11. Site of old Three-gun Battery, sunk and altered for four guns.
12. Sunk Battery for seven guns.
13. Burial-place of the English, French, and Russians killed on the 4th Sept., 1854.
14. Magazine.

SITKA, THE RUSSIAN POSSESSION ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

Martinoff, Aide de-Camp to the Governor-General of Siberia, came on board. It appeared that there were two seamen in the hands of the Russians—one French the other English: the former was severely wounded in both arms, and still suffering, at the little village of Avacha, where the garrison of Petropaulovski (470 in number) were encamped, the latter was some distance in the interior, with the trappers, and it would take a week to get him down.

Captain Martinoff had brought the despatch ordering the evacuation of Petropaulovski in case of the non-arrival of the *Diana*. His journey through Siberia occupied three months, being the quickest ever made. On the 20th December, 1854, he started from St. Petersburg, arrived at Irkutsk, the residence of the Governor-General of Siberia, on the 5th January, 1855; left that place the 13th—crossing Lake Baikal, a distance of sixty one miles, in the incredibly short time of one hour and fifty minutes, and arrived at Ochotsk Feb. 2. At the time Captain Martinoff related the circumstance it was suggested he must have travelled at twelve miles a mile), but he repeated sixty-one miles; and an American gentleman who was present stated that the distance was correct. As Captain Martinoff spoke English fluently, and mentioned other distances in miles, giving the corresponding number of versts, his statement could not be further questioned; but he informed us that the horses for drawing the light sledges across the smooth ice were of a particular breed, employed only on that work, that their speed was unequalled. Their treatment after one of these trips would rather astonish an English groom. Immediately on arriving they are tied to a short halter, and bucket after bucket of water thrown over them, which freezes, and they stand in a coating of ice. They are kept in this position for four or five hours, then taken in and fed largely until required for a similar purpose.

The journey from the Ochotsk round the head of the Ochotsk Sea to the south of Kemchatka was performed on a sledge drawn by dogs. After travelling for five weeks and four days in this manner, Captain Martinoff arrived at Petropaulovski March 15. This passage was done with such speed that even the Russians themselves marvelled.

The *Aurora*, 44, *Oneolaska*, 22, and *Dwina*, 18, at the time of Captain Martinoff's arrival, were frozen in the harbour; the *Diana*, 50, was daily expected in the Bay of Avacha, which is open during the most severe winter. New earthworks had been thrown up after the departure of the combined squadron last year, and the place rendered doubly strong. The *Oneolaska*, too, was an addition, and they only required the men, guns, and ammunition of the *Diana* to be enabled to make a vigorous resistance in case of attack. The steam-vessel expected in the *Diana* not making her appearance, preparations were made for evacuating the place; the ships were cut out of the ice—their men, guns, and ammunition put on board, and they finally sailed on the 16th April. A few weeks after their departure the Russian Admiral arrived in a small schooner, this was the first intelligence they received at Petropaulovski of the loss of the *Diana* at the island of Jedso. The *Pallas* not being seaworthy, the Admiral had hoisted his flag in the *Diana*, and sailed from Amoor to negotiate for the Japanese ports being open to Russian commerce. The following was his account of the wreck to Captain Martinoff: "The ship was lying at anchor in Jedso, when one of the most severe earthquakes the world ever experienced took place. In an hour she was swung round her anchors forty times; then, with a tremendous jerk which parted both cables was driven high and dry on the beach! Only one life was lost, and that by one of her guns breaking adrift. By great exertions she was again floated, and was being towed into a neighbouring bay to be hove down, when a strange noise was heard, the men in the boats (the Japanese towing) fearing it was the forerunner of another earthquake, cast off and pulled for the shore, the people of the ship got into their boats, and the *Diana* almost immediately filled and went down. The Admiral then built a small schooner with his own resources, and came over with part of the *Diana's* crew, to assist in defending Petropaulovski. Whilst remaining to recruit his men, our squadron was signalled off the port, and trussing to the mist which usually hangs to the land, he started with the intention of passing his schooner close along shore, hoping to escape notice, in which he was successful.

The garrison of Petropaulovski retired to Avacha, where they are at present encamped, their number is 470, of whom half are Cossacks, 100 Siberian trappers, and the rest marines. The *Monarch* arrived at Petropaulovski on the 23rd June: she is the first line-of-battle ship that ever entered Avacha Bay. The Sketch taken in the Bay shows her at anchor, with the flag of truce flying. The town of Petropaulovski is partly seen, the remainder shut in by Point Schakoff, on which you will perceive from the plan there were three batteries, one over the other. Just ahead of the *Monarch* is the three-gun battery stormed last year; the highest part of the promontory, of which Point Schakoff forms the extreme, is the spot on which so many of our countrymen and Allies fell last year. The snow-clad hill on the left is Avacha, about thirty miles distant. The volcanic mountain of Koriouska was generally active when seen by us; but the Russians state for sixteen years it "slept," and wittily added, "that, like a good Russian subject, it roused up at the approach of the enemy to show its displeasure." The sketch of the town is taken from Point Schakoff; from the pier a road leads up to the magazine, barracks, &c., close to which are the graves of the French and English that those of the Russians, placed side by side, at the foot of the hill where they fell. They occupy two mounds, decently railed in, the Russian, Greek, and Catholic cross being the only distinguishing marks. A spit runs across the harbour, leaving a small entrance by which the *Aurora* was anchored last year. As the *Trincomalee* is the only English man-of-war that ever anchored at Sitka, and is now cruising off it, a sketch of the town is inclosed. The Admiral left us here on the 17th July, after reconnoitring —the particulars of which you already know. JOHN S. H. ROYAL M.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION.—Shortly after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning the Vicar-General (Dr. Twiss), Mr. F. H. Dyke, the proctor for the province of Canterbury, and other officials, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, adjoining Westminster Abbey, and in the name of the Archbishop prorogued Convocation until the 19th of December. No business will be transacted in Convocation until after the meeting of Parliament.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*:—The Rev. C. E. Oakley to Wickwar, near Wootten-under-Edge, Gloucestershire; Rev. F. A. Bickmore to Cranwick, Didlington, and Colveston, Norfolk; Rev. J. Luxton to Boxhill, Dorkinghill, Devonshire; Rev. Tighinglis, of St. Clements, Hastings. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. M. Gorham to Walkeringham, near Gainsborough; Rev. G. J. Thomas to Northolt, Middlesex; Rev. J. Daniel Sawyer, near Cambridge; *Incumbencies*: The Rev. D. Hall to Goole, Yorkshire; Rev. C. Hayes to Brampton Bierlow, Yorkshire; Rev. H. F. Welch to Langley Chapelry, Clavering, Essex; Rev. R. P. Warren to the New Church of the Holy Trinity, Poole, near Ringwood, Hampshire; Rev. J. M'Carte to Scotby, Cumberland; Rev. T. Coulthard to Plymstock, near Plymouth; Rev. G. Johnston to St. Mary Magdalene, Barnstaple.

THE REV. W. THOMPSON, who has been appointed Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was elected a scholar of Queen's College in 1836, being then a member of Shrewsbury School. It is worthy of remark that the two Heads of Colleges whose elections next preceded that of Mr. Thompson—Dr. Craiock, of Brasenose; and Dr. Scott, of Balliol—also went to Oxford from Shrewsbury School.

WILLS.—The will of Lieutenant-General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., has been sworn under £6000 personalty; of J. J. Bradda[illegible] ... [illegible]ior of Pedmore, £60,000; J. T. [illegible] ... [illegible], Hastings, and Newgate-[illegible] ... [illegible]ufacturer, £180,000; Isabella Norris, surgeon, Lancaster[illegible] ... [illegible]ist, Clapham-rise, £4000. Also have just been [illegible] ... [illegible]astepol; Chifley Pass, [illegible] ... [illegible] D. F. Jarman, [illegible] ... [illegible] has bequeathed to [illegible] ... [illegible] the Christian Know[illegible] ... [illegible] Lodge, Asylum, £50 each

MONUMENT TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—In the inscription (see page 477 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, the date should be MDCCCXLVII., instead of MDCCCXL.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—We regret to hear that the Bishop of London is seriously indisposed at his residence at Fulham. His Lordship has very lately returned from a visit to the Continent.

SAILORS' INSTITUTE.—On Thursday next the Lord Mayor will lay the first stone of the new building for this excellent charity, in Mercers'-street, Shadwell.

A COMMEMORATION DAY.—Mr. Gavan Duffy sails for Australia on the 5th of November next, being the [illegible] of the Alma, and the defeat of the Russian army on the heights of Inkerman.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that money for commercial purposes has been extremely scarce and dear, we have to notice a steady improvement in the market for most National Securities. The leading cause of the improvement is easily traced to the great scarcity of stock in the hands of the jobbers. For some weeks past no more particularly within the last few days, the public have been large purchasers of Consols, and have thereby relieved the market of a pressure which might have been productive of serious inconvenience.

The position of the Bank of France is still the theme of general observation; but that the Directors have at length succeeded in checking the outflow of gold and adding to their stock of bullion must be evident from the great exertions lately made to obtain large quantities of both gold and silver. The purchases here since we last wrote have been nearly £300,000, viz., a portion of the supply received from the banks of the jubilee, and we learn that the sum of £1,800,000 in silver has been purchased of the Bank of Amsterdam. In order to increase the stock of bullion, the Bank of France has by circular summoned those who have deposited with it rentes and railway shares either to give new securities, or to reimburse a portion of their loans with cash. This is rather sharp practice; but no doubt it will induce considerable caution in future operations.

With regard to the Money Market we may observe that money on "call" is now worth five per cent. At the Bank of England the applications for discount continue to be very numerous; but we understand that very few rates of discount have been paid for four months' bills—the rates being now wholly a matter of arrangements for acceptances having more than ninety-five days to run. We have had a very good foreign inquiry for bills having been taken in Lombard-street at 4½ per cent; but, in a general way, the minimum rates out of doors are not lower than those of the Bank.

The imports of gold have been £266,584 from Australia, £90,000 from the United States, and £180,000 in silver from the Pacific. Of the above, £40,000 has been taken for France, and most of the remainder has found its way into the Bank of England.

Owing to the low market value of Exchequer Bills, it is been found necessary to increase the interest on the Unfunded Debt; viz., to 2½ per diem, or £3 15s. 0½d. per annum. The benefits of this operation on the 5th inst. will appear on the March securities, the 7½d. This advance will increase the public expenditure about £100,000 per annum.

On Monday there was a very heavy business passing in Consols. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at from 87½ ⅜ ; and for the Account, 87½ up to 87⅝ ; the Three per Cents Reduced were done 87⅜ ⅝ ; and the New Three per Cents, 87⅜ ⅝ . Long Annuities were 7 7-16 ; Ditto, 1855, 16 3-16 Bank Stock, 209; India Stock, 226 to 229. India Bonds, par to 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 9s. discount. Exchequer Bonds, both series, 99⅜ ; There was somewhat more animation in the market on Tuesday, and prices were a shade easier. The Three per Cents Reduced were 86⅜ to 86⅝ ; Three per Cent Consols, 87⅛ to 87⅜ ; New Three per Cents, 87⅛ ⅜ ; Long Annuities, 1860, ⅛ ; Ditto, 1859, 9-16 ; Bank Stock, 209 to 208½ ; India Stock, 226 to 227½ ; India Bonds, 1s. prem. to 2s. dis ; Exchequer Bills, 4s prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99¾ . On the [illegible] ... [illegible] took place in the Three per Cents Reduced, the Three per Cents Reduced marked 87½ to 88⅝ ; the Three per Cent Consols, 87⅜ to 88 ; the New Three per Cents, 87⅝ to 88 ; Long Annuities, 1860, 8⅜ ; Ditto, 1885, 16⅛ ; Bank Stock, 208 ; Exchequer Bills were 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; and Exchequer Bonds, 99¾. The market on Thursday was rather active, from numerous money purchases of stock having been made chiefly by the Rothschild party. The Three per Cents were done at 88⅛ to 88⅜, leaving off at the latter figure. The New Three per Cents were 88 to 88⅛ ; and the Reduced, 87½ to ⅝. Bank Stock, 207. Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 3s. prem. India Bonds, 3s. prem. There was no further change in the Bank rate of discount

There has been no marked change in the value of Foreign Bonds; but Turkish and some other securities have been decidedly new:—Austrian Five per Cents have realised 81; Brazilian Five per Cents, 99½; Ditto, Small, 99½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85½; Cuba Seven per Cents, 99½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½; Spanish Three per Cents, 37½; Ditto New Deferred, 19½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Turkish Six per Cents, 70½; Ditto, New Scrip, 2½ discount; Venezuela One-and-Half per Cents, 11½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Ditto Four per Cents, 93; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 52½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Chilian Six per Cents, 100; Ecuador Bonds, 4½.

Joint-Stock Bank shares have been tolerably firm as to price, but the business transacted in them has been trifling. Australasia have realised 85; City, 94½; Commercial of London, 31; London and Westminster, 46½; South Australia, 43. Union of Australia, 32½; Ditto New, 32½; Ditto New Deferred, 19½. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Turkish Six per Cents, 70½; Ditto, New Scrip, 2½ discount; Venezuela One-and-Half per Cents, 11½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Ditto Four per Cents, 93; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 52½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Chilian Six per Cents, 100; Ecuador Bonds, 4½.

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Mining Shares have been dull. Prices, however, have kept up tolerably well. Agua Fria have realised 5; St. John del Rey, 23; Great Polgooth, 2; Santiago de Cuba, 3; United Mexican, 4; Tin C[illegible]

The Railway Share-market has been rather heavy, owing to the numerous sales for money. The following are the official closing prices on Friday evening:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter[illegible], 52; East Anglian, 11½; Eastern Counties, 9⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 94; Perth, and Dundee, 72; Great Northern, 107½; Ditto, A Stock, 98; Ditto, B Stock, 120; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100; Great Western, 60¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74; London and Brighton, 86½; London and North-Western, 90½; London and South-Western, 82¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21½; Midland, 69¾; Norfolk, 46¾; North-Eastern (Berwick), 88½; Ditto, Extension, 12; Ditto, N. E. Purchase, 8; Scottish Central, 98½; Kalinda's Rice, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Royal Mail Steam, 68½ ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have sold at 130; Derby, 34; Leicester, 49½; Peak Forest, 200; Rochdale, 18; Trent and Mersey, 120; Warwick and Birmingham and Berks, 4½. Berlin Waterworks Shares have realised 8 ex div.; Grand Junction, 68; Kent, 70½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 91½; Ditto, New, ½ prem. Bridge Shares have sold heavily, Hungerford at 1½, and Waterloo, 2½.

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PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, No. 2, 10½; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Ditto, Five per Cent, 107½; London and Brighton Five per Cent, 110; Midland Consolidated, 132; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94; North-Eastern (Berwick), 3½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7⅛; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5; Eastern of France, 3½; Great Luxembourg, 1⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 2⅛; Ditto, New, 7⅛; Northern of France, 34½; Royal Swedish Obligations, 2; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

Friday Evening.

We have had an inactive market for national stocks to-day, very little change has taken place in the quotations. There have been buyers of the Three per Cents at 88⅛ for the Account; and sellers at the same figure for Money. The Three per Cent Reduced are 87½ ⅜ ; and the New Three per Cents, 87⅝ to 88. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are flat.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up to-day the supply of English wheat was limited, and the show of samples was trifling. For most kinds we had only a moderate inquiry, yet Monday's prices were fully supported. In foreign wheat 2000 quarters have come to hand. The demand was wholly confined to retail quantities, at full quotations. There was a steady business doing in floating cargoes, at full prices. The barley trade ruled heavy, at Monday's currency. The malt trade was far from active, at late rates. Good second [illegible] were firm, but in other [illegible] Beans, pease, and flour were steady, and the [illegible] quotations were well supported.

Arrivals this Week.—English wheat, 4710 qrs.; malt, 1190; oats, 70; flour, 710 brls. oats, 8160. Foreign wheat, 2410 qrs.; flour, 4150 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 47s. Norfolk and Suffolk red, 45s. to 48s.; rye, 48s. to 52s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 75s. to 78s.; Ware ditto, 48s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 72s. to 79s.; Chevalier, 80s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 31s.; longeal and Poland black, 23s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 28s.; ditto brank, 23s. to 26s.; grey peas, 40s. to 41s.; maple, 42s. to 46s.; white, 50s. to 53s.; beans, 36s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 48s. per sack. Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s. to 45s. per 280 lbs. American, 42s. to 46s. per brl.

Scotch.—Some transactions have taken place in flour and oatmeal, at full prices. Tares are dull, and cheaper. Most other articles [illegible]

Irish.—Oats, Baltic, crushing, 24s. to 25s.; Mediterranean, 22s. to 23s.; hampseed, 48s. to 54s. per quarter. Coriander, 16s. to 20s. per cwt. White mustard seed, 12s. to 15s.; brown, 8s. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 30l. to 32l. per last. Foreign rape cakes, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. per ton. Canary, 50s. to 63s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11½d. of household duties, 8½d. to 10d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 70s. 10d.; barley, 36s. 10d.; oats, 27s. 9d.; rye, 40s. 6d.; beans, 42s. 1[illegible] ... peas, 42s. 7[illegible]

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 73s. 11d.; barley, 36s. 1[illegible] ... oats, 28s. 5d.; rye, 42s. 8d.; beans, 43s. 1[illegible] ... peas, 43s. 9d.

Duty Ox in both Last Week.—Wheat, 144,870; barley, 58,763, oats, 3[illegible] ... rye, 4[illegible] ... peas, 3[illegible] ... beans, 4883[illegible] ... flour, 3[illegible] ... quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, on former terms [illegible] ... packages, out of 13,300 offered, were disposed of. Privately a full average business in most kinds, and prices are supported. Sales to-day 1[illegible] ... lbs.

Sugar.—Our market is still active and firm, at more money has been paid for all raw qualities. Barbadoes has realised 45s. to 46s. 6d.; Grenada, 42s. to 45s. 6d.; Bengal, 41s. to 46s.; Antigua, 45s. to 45s. per cwt. Refined goods have changed hands, at 48s. 6d. to 57s. per cwt. Several cargoes of sugar afloat have sold at barely late buyers' currency.

Coffee.—We have a dull inquiry for this article, and prices are rather in favour of buyers. Good ordinary Ceylon has realised 57s. to 58s. per cwt.

Rice.—The transactions in all kinds are less extensive; yet last week's currency is well supported.

Provisions.—There is a good business doing, in Irish butter, at a further improvement in value of 1s. per cwt. Fine Limerick, Waterford, and Cork, 98s. to 100s.; good, 94s. to 96s.; and Limerick, 88s. to 92s. per cwt. Foreign qualities are in request, and dearer. Fresh-mad 108s. to 112s.; Kiel, 102s. to 110s. per cwt. The value of English is well supported. Fine Dorset, 112s. to 116s. per cwt.; fresh, 12s to 14s. per dozen lbs.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 62s. 6d.; October to December, 62s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; January to March, 61s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt. About 1000 casks have arrived in a week.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request at 27s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot. Most other oils are steady, but turpentine is dull and cheaper. Spirits, 30s. to 37s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Nearly 200,000 gallons of rum have been taken by Government, the demand for that article is strong. Proof Leewards, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; East Indies, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is in request, at the late improvement in value. Malt spirit, 1s. per gallon. Geneva, 3s. to 4s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £5 5s.; clover, ditto, £4 0s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 18s. per load

Potatoes.—Full average supplies continue to reach us, and the trade is steady, at from 75s. to 95s. per ton

Wool.—The value sales are going off slowly, at a decline in the quotations of from 1d to 1½d per lb compared with the previous week.

Coals (Friday).—Stewart's 21s. 6d.; Hetton, 21s. 6d.; Kepier Grasos, 20s. 9d.; Hilda, 19s. 6d.; Sunderland, 20s. 6d.; Heugh Hall, 20s 3d.; Cornwood, 18s. per ton.

Coffee, Foreign.—As most of the brokers are now at work, and the stamp of hops is extensive, our market is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. The sales [illegible] at £20,000, of sixteen parcels, all to be 1½d. Weald of Kents £2 10s. to £4 ... Mid and East sussex, £4 to £5 15s.; Farnhams, £4 4s. to £5 12s. per cwt

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was but moderate, the trade, however, was excessive y heavy, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations. We were scantily supplied with sheep, which moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. The generality quality of the stock was inferior. The number of calves was comparatively small, yet the veal trade was very dull, at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Pigs were a slow inquiry.—Beasts, Shorthorns, at from £4 to £49 each, inferior to middling quality 3s. to 3s. 4d. per 8 lbs to sink the offal.—Cakes and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto and coarse ox[illegible] 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdowns, 5s. 10s. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, [illegible] prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 10s. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; sucking calves, 23s. to 30s.; and quarter o[illegible] ... lots of each. Total supply: beasts, 5887; sheep, 15,320; calves, 490; pigs, 270.

Foreign beasts, 210; sheep, 1600; calves, 50.

Corn Exchange, Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade to-day [illegible] prices were rather cheaper.

Per sack, by the carman:—Inferior beef, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; better sort ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 23.

6th Dragoon Guards: Cornet J. G. S. Ouseley to be Lieutenant

1st Dragoons. M. Hall to be Cornet.

2nd Light Dragoons: A. Lemmer to be Cornet.

7th Hussars: Cornet G. Haynes to be Lieutenant. Cornet G. Haynes to be Adjutant.

8th Hussars: Cornet G. H. Unsacker to be Lieutenant.

11th Hussars: Cornet [illegible] ... to be Lieutenant.

13th Light Dragoons: Cornet [illegible] ... to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] ... to be Cornet.

[

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, 29th October, and during the week, Mrs. Lovell's New Play of THE BEGINNING AND THE END, in which Miss Cushman will appear. Also, Every Evening, the successful New Comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE, with Miss Blanche Fane in an original character.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B Webster; Directress, Mdme. Celeste. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, JOEY O'MORE A MOVING TALE, FIFTY MARLINS, and ODE to SESAME (Lady Mary Wortley, and Benjamin Webb). Thursday, THE PEPPER-A MOVING TALE, and first time here, THE ONE HUNDRED POUND NOTE.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. HENRY the EIGHTH, and A GAME OF BOWLS. Saturday, DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES, THE WONDERFUL WOMAN, and THE CRITIC.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch, Mr. J. ANDERSON and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Lessees. Engagement of Mr. Frank Matthews. Every Evening.—Mr. H. Pelham, Mr. G. Perring, Mr. H. Cathcole, Mr. Lauriere, Sig. Garcia, Mdme. Warwick, and Madame Cassalonga. Increased Band and Chorus of 50 Artistes. The Brothers Elliot.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE. THIS EVENING and every Evening during the Week. Crowded continually with all the rank and fashion of London. THE NEW CLERICINIAN SPECTACLE, entitled THE MYSTERY, by Professor ANDERSON, the Great Wizard of the North, in Twelve Acts, with ever-changing Costumes and Decorations, enormous expense, novel and extraordinary effects. Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £1 4s., to be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal libraries Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circles, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily, from Eleven till Five, under the direction of Mr. Lawrence Johnson. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, November 3, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS, at DRURY LANE THEATRE, Covent-garden on MONDAY, Nov 5, 1855. Full particulars will be duly announced.

MR. W. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."
W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The GREAT VICTORY AT SEBASTOPOL—Display of the Malakoff, Attack on the Redan, and Burning of Sebastopol, are now exhibited in the Diorama. The EVENTS of the WAR. The Landing by Mr. Stonequake. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS—VENTRILOQUY.—Upper Hall, Regent Gallery, 63. Quaint, Original, and Laughable. RECEPTION on Monday Evening. During the Hall has been newly and completely decorated. Every Evening at 8, except Saturday. Saturday at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—Pianoforte Miss Julia Worsley.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the human frame. Open for gentlemen only from ten till Ten. Lectures by Dr. Kahn, at 12, 3, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Coventry-street.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night, at Eight, his SAW and HUNTING EXPLOITS. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Six, 1s.

CALDWELL'S FIRST GRAND BAL MASQUE of the Season will take place on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, with entirely New Decorations from Paris, and extraordinary effects for the first time in England, under the personal direction of Mr. J. Bradley, Gentleman's Tickets, 3s. Ladies' and Costumier dittos, 3s. Soirée Jeunesses every evening.—Dean-street, Soho.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNCEASING NOVELTIES.—GEORGE BUCKLAND'S MUSICAL LECTURE (Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons). Sarah Jane, the Fat Woman, in Dazzling Views and Illustrations, by Mr Sparrow, on the Fashion of Large Sizes. New Views of the War on the Sea—Sea's Dreams, and the Fireworks at Versailles. Dr. Bachhoffner's Lecture on the Ghosts and Spectres of Sorts in the Microscope. The Unrivalled Collection of Birds in the New Room.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—A Ramble through Venice, illustrated by magnificent Dioramic Views. Dioramas of the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on alternate evenings and evenings. Lectures by Professor Pepper. Wednesday Morning and Friday evenings, Vocal Entertainment, by the Operatic and Glee Union, on Every Day at 1.30 and 7.40 Gigantic Electrical Machine. Gasmorande Views of the Paris Exhibition, Victorian Exhibition, Crystal Palace, Hyde Park, and Moscow Diving in the Crystal Cistern, with Submarines Light. Luminous and Chromatic Fountains. Admission, 1s. Open daily from Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK. The collection of Living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lion Whelps, Leopard Tigers, Hunting Dogs, and other Carnivora. Elands, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami, together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Marine Animals. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

SHAFTESBURY HALL, 36, ALDERSGATE-STREET.—The above Hall will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at eight o'clock, with a GRAND CONCERT OF RACHAEL and SIG. BELLETTI, assisted by the first of the every eminent composers. The principal parts will be sustained by Ladies and Gentlemen, of which, assisted in the Choruses by the Members of the Exeter Hall Oratorio Society.

Tickets 5s. each; reserved seats, 1s. to be obtained of Mr. Novello, 35, Poultry, Mr. Turner, 19, Poultry, Messrs. Levesque, Aldersgate-st.; Chappelle, Mr. Ewer, 390, Strand, Messrs. Addison Society, 4, Bridge-street, Westminster; Mr. Ford, Pianoforte, Islington-green; Mr. Stevenson, Pianoforte, Westbourne-row; and of Mr. Bloyd, at the Hall.

N.B. Rehearsals and commodious rooms, &c., available for public meetings, concerts, lectures, classes, social meetings, &c.

EVENING LECTURES at KING'S COLLEGE, London.—On and after MONDAY, OCT. 29, KING'S COLLEGE WILL BE OPEN on Five Evenings in the Week for Classes in the Holy Scriptures, Latin, French, German, Italian Language, and Composition, Modern History and Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, and Mechanical Drawing the Elements of Chemistry, and in the Principles and Practice of Commerce.

A prospectus will be forwarded, on application to T. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., King's College, London; and full information may be obtained at the College from Ten to Four daily, and from Six to Eight every evening except Saturday.

By Order,
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.
17th Oct., 1855.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—Messrs. A. MARION and CO., receiving repeated demands for samples of their papers and envelopes which are now seen in every elegant desk, have prepared a useful packet of specimens, containing two quires of plain and fancy papers and 25 envelopes. Each article is numbered, and a list enclosed which will give the greatest facility for the selection. This will be found very convenient to persons residing in the country. Price 5s., or three packets, 5s., or 1s. 9d. by post.—Papeterie Marion, 128, Regent-street.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. TESTIMONIAL from C. RADCLIFFE HALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. Physician to the Western Dispensary, Hospital for Consumption, Torquay, Author of "Essay on the Stomach, Liver, &c. &c. "I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil for the following reasons:—It is found to agree better with the digestive organs especially in those patients we consider the disease has to heal; it seldom causes nausea or eructation: it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient.—Torquay, Sept. 30, 1853.

Sold only in bottles, capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature without which none are Genuine, by ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, Dr. de Jongh's sole Consignees and by most respectable Chemists in town and country.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. Imperial Measure.

TO LOVERS of FISH.—100 GENUINE YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 6s. package included.—These highly-esteemed delicacies and choice article of food forwarded to all parts of the kingdom, carriage free, on receipt of 5 0 0, post-office order. Full and plain directions, county, and nearest station. Address, THOS. LETTIS, jun., Fish Curer, Great Yarmouth. "This is the third Season Mr. Lettis has supplied us with Yarmouth Bloaters, and we find the quality excellent.—J. BRANSTON, House Steward, Sheerness Prison, Oct. 29, 1854." "Mr. Lettis,—As soon as you send out your pen to enter, I shall be glad to have a supply as usual. Those I had last year gave great satisfaction.—A. F. COURROUX, Ambassador's court, St. James's Palace."

RAGLAN MEMORIAL. At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the RAGLAN MEMORIAL, held on the 21st of August, 1855, at 51, Portland-place, London, the Duke of Richmond in the Chair on the Motion of the Duke of Bedford, seconded by Sir George Brewer, it was unanimously Resolved,—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, a small landed Estate, with a suitable House, to be settled upon his title and descendants, would be the most desirable Memorial of the long public services and private worth of the late Lord Raglan, and the better to carry that object into effect, it is resolved that public subscriptions be opened."

The Memorial Committee have now (16th October) entered into an agreement to purchase the Cefntilla or Fairfax estate near Raglan Castle, upon which a considerable sum of money is required to be expended in draining the land, and repairing and improving the house and offices.

COMMITTEE.

Lieut.-General his Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke of Richmond
The Duke of Bedford
General Sir John Burgoyne
Major-General Sir Frederick Smith
Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge
General Sir Edward Blakeney
Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert
Sir Richard Bulkeley the Earl of Stafford
General Sir Charles F. Smith
Maj.-or-General Sir J. Pennefather
Colonel Wood (Lisbon)
A. F. Severn, Esq.
Major-General the Duke of Cleveland
Lieut.-General sir Harry Smith
Viscount Hill
The Duke of Buccleuch
Major-General Viscount Melville
T. Assheton Smith, Esq.
General Sir Hew D. Ross
Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour
General Sir George Scovell
Major-General Sir Alex. Woodford
Lieut.-General Anderson
Rt. Hon. William Marshall
General Lord Seaton
The Duke of Beaufort
Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Gerald Charles Fowell Leslie, Esq., M.P.

SECOND LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE RAGLAN MEMORIAL.

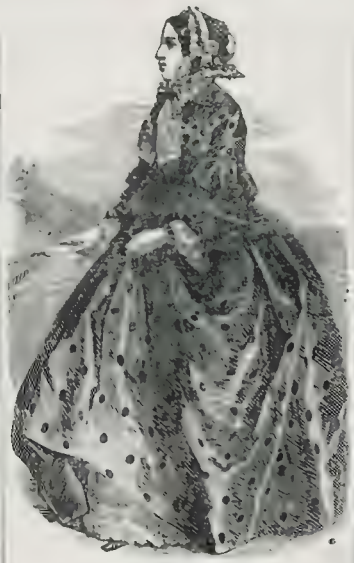
Colonel (Grenadier Guards) his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar	£25	0	0
Adair, Col. Thomas J.	52	0	0
Armstrong, Col. R. B.	5	0	0
Ash, Mrs.	5	0	0
Asshe, Hon. John	20	0	0
Bass, Richard Hastings	5	0	0
Bathurst, the Hon. Wm.	5	0	0
Bazalgette, Col.	5	0	0
Bloomfield, Col. J. H. A.	5	0	0
Bothwick, Capt. Hon. J.	5	0	0
Brisbane, Gen. Sir T. M.	50	0	0
Brisbane, Mrs.	10	0	0
Beauclerc, Miss K.	1	0	0
Barrymore, Earl of	5	0	0
Bamburgh, Col. J.	5	0	0
Bamburgh, Mrs. Geo.	5	0	0
Philip (2nd sub.)	30	0	0
Bourchier, Lieut.-Gen. J. C. (2nd sub.)	10	0	0
Bunbury, Lieut.-Gen. T.	5	0	0
Barlow, James, J. Esq.	5	0	0
Berry, Lieut. R. C., R.M.	0	10	0
Berry, Lieut. H. (2 Sgt.	0	10	0
Bremen, Capt. John, 52nd	2	0	0
Bowles, Major, R.M.	5	0	0
Foreign Legion	2	2	0
Brown, Maj.-Gen., H.W.	10	0	0
Bulteel, Lieut. H. L.	5	0	0
Royal Artill.	0	6	10
Burgman, Lieut.-Col. G.	5	0	0
Bell	1	1	0
Beverley, Earl of	50	0	0
Browne, Major F. H. M.,	2	0	0
Barrett, Lieut. Col.	2	10	0
Barrett, Reading, dito	2	10	0
Boyce, Mrs. J.	2	0	0
Bagot, Capt. H.	5	0	0
Bond, Lieut.-Col. Maurice	5	0	0
Barnes, Mrs. Henry	5	0	0
Barlow, F. C. Esq.	5	0	0
Beswick, Mr. A. S.	5	0	0
Baker, Mrs. Valentine	5	0	0
Baker, Mr. F.	5	0	0
Bayley, Mr.	5	0	0
Bourke, Mr. W.	5	0	0
Bramston, Col. R.A. (2nd sub.)	5	0	0
Bayley, Capt., R.E.	1	0	0
Bayley, Capt. Hon. E.	1	0	0
Barlow, Capt., H.E.	1	0	0
Bayley, Lieut. R.	1	0	0
Carr, Lieut. R.A.	1	0	0
Cathcart, Lieut.-Gen. G. W., R.A.	5	0	0
Cholmeley, Lieut.-Col.	5	0	0
Cox, H. M., Esq (2nd sub.)	40	0	0
Cox, R. H., Esq., dito	50	0	0
Cornwall, Major-Gen. the Duke of	100	0	0
Cardigan, Major-Gen. the Earl of	100	0	0
Conupp, Newell, Esq.	5	0	0
Cumberland, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W.	20	0	0
Cholmeley, Major R. L., Royal Artill.	5	0	0
Cholmeley, Major-Gen. Sir Francis	10	0	0
Cox, Mr., Colonel W.	5	0	0
Cator, Miss M. D.	5	0	0
Cathcart, Hon. Daughter of Maj. G. Cator, R.A.	5	0	0
Cayla, Lieut. Demoiselles,	0	5	0
Royal Anglesea Militia	1	0	0
Campbell, Gen. Sir J.	5	0	0
Campbell, Col. John,	5	0	0
Cotheridge, Mrs.	5	0	0
Chesney, Lieut.-Col.	5	0	0
Chesney, George, Esq.	5	0	0
Dalgety, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J.	50	0	0
Dalgety, Lieut.-Gen.	5	0	0
Clifford, H. Clifford, Esq.	20	0	0
Clifford, Lieut.-Col. C.	5	0	0
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. D.	5	0	0
Royal Horse Guards Militia	1	14	9
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Samuel, Hon.	5	0	0
Campbell, Col. John,	5	0	0
Cotheridge, Mrs.	5	0	0
Crawley, Lieut.-Col. H.	5	0	0
Christ Church College,	3	3	0
Chesney, George, Esq.	5	0	0
Dalgety, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J.	50	0	0
Calthorpe, Gen. the Hon. F. H.	5	0	0
Clifford, H. Clifford, Esq.	20	0	0
Clifford, Lieut.-Col. C.	5	0	0
Royal Horse Guards Militia	1	14	9
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. D.,	5	0	0
Campbell,

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

The novelties of the approaching season are now to be seen in the windows of the leading fashionable shops of Paris. Commencing with the materials that appear generally to be most sought after, in the first rank we must mention, as being always in fashion, plain velvet of every shade, and which for dark ones is covered with black lace. Lighter colours are trimmed with white lace, English or *en point d'Alençon*. Next come *les velours épingles*, especially destined for ball dresses, which were last year worn with flounces for the skirt. This kind of velvet is seldom made but of light colours for ball dresses. We have next, for soirées, the *velours impérial* and the *velours mousse*. *Les moirés antiques* of plain and sober shades are also much worn. It is a material much sought after for mourning. After this we have a new and very rich kind of robe, consisting of alternated bands of velvet and *moiré antique*, or *moiré antique* and satin. Nothing can be nobler than these materials combined in the same skirt. The *moiré antique* is also of light and lively shades, *a petite raies de satin*, which form Scotch squares upon a plain or plaid ground. The *pekins orientaux* are also very fine stuffs, which, with the damask and the *gros de Tours*, divide the taste this season.

PALETOT DE VILLE.

Taffetas is the stuff which best adapts itself to all the requirements of the existing fashion; and, next, the various patterns which can be given to the skirts, that are almost always finished off with fringe woven in the stuff. The mixture of satin heightens by its brilliancy the flowers. Taffetas is thus always fresh and in favour, because it adapts itself the



WINTER DRESS.

easier to all the changes of fancy. Popeline is also much sought after, and will be very much worn for walking dresses. The Scotch kind, and the large squares formed of two colours, are most in favour.

Of collars the variety is innumerable; and, although fashion has adopted very large ones, we do not think them in good taste, and they are not, generally speaking, much worn.

For sleeves the variety is still greater. We mention a few of the shapes most generally adopted:—Circassian sleeves, with two or three rows of lace and embroidery, and slightly pressed by an *entre deux*, midway between the elbow and wrist, so as to let the trimmings float towards the latter without hiding it. The Madonna sleeves—quite closed. They are made of muslin, remarkably simple, with nothing in the way of ornament but a triple wristband, embroidered and trimmed with lace. Plain velvet will be again used for bonnets. It has been laid aside for several years past for *le velours épingle*: but it will resume the lead this season.

Feathers also will be much used for winter ornaments; but instead of little tufts, as formerly, long feathers will be worn to border the front and fall undulating to finish off at the side.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Paletot de Ville, of cloth, or Prussian velvet, closed in front by two rows of buttons. This paletot promises to obtain great success for the winter. The sleeves are rather large, but more closed than ladies' other over-coats. This new article much resembles the gentlemen's paletots.

Imperial rose velvet Hat, trimmed with black lace, placed nearly flat upon the front, and with a tuft of roses.

Taffetas robe vert d'Isly, with a sprinkling of black velvet; the skirt is quite plain. *Corsage basquine*, ornamented upon the edge, upon the breast, and the back forming a brace, with taffetas galloon, sprinkled also with velvet and with a little fringe. The sleeves, of a new form, are very elegant. After a first puff, immediately above the elbow, projects a little flounce finished, like the corsage, by galloon and fringe; then a second puff, finished by a wide wristband; between the wrist and the wristband is the flounce of a Circassian sleeve, above described. This new form is charming, and suitable for the cold winter season.

Ball cloak, jaguanita, a material called *duvet de cygne*—white, very light and soft, so as not to rumple the toilet. The cape is ornamented with a white silk fringe as well as the sleeves, which fall like those of the old talma. Around the neck is a rich galloon. The peculiarity of this article of dress consists in its not opening at the breast; but it fastens at the shoulder in crossing, and is good shelter from the cold.

BALL CLOAK.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION PRIZE, AT THE HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 506.)

THE HOTEL DU LOUVRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HOTEL [illegible]

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, RUE DE RIVOLI

THE HÔTEL DU LOUVRE.

The late festivities at the Hôtel du Louvre prove that this enormous property has at least fallen into hands capable of advertising it. The opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was not more written about than that of the opening of this most marvellous establishment. Meurice's is a mutual compared with it. It is a little town, with a public square in the centre. The Hôtel de Ville is the only public establishment in Paris that can give the visitor any idea of its extent, and its sumptuous fitting up. Traveller who may wander hither, on turning under its high entrance, will believe that their coachman has strayed into the residence of Baron Hausmann, or into one of the splendid palaces of official grandeur:—the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for example. To describe the endless corridors, the infinite varieties of rooms, from the great hall to the smallest bachelor's apartments, would be a fact as dull as the walls, and a very unfriendly act to the reader. The courtyard, with the immense staircases at its sides, is one of the most imposing interiors we remember. The Court of Louis XIV., at the Hôtel de Ville, is not more effective. Even arcade which encompasses this immense establishment is ornamented with golden ornaments. The pedestrian who suddenly finds himself under this arcade is astonished at the magnificent ornamentation of the place. He believes at first that all this is the result of the taste known to belong to Parisian shopkeepers; but he speedily learns that the splendid shops of the Photographic Society, the vast salons of the Imendraper's establishment at the corner, are simply places, let by the great hotel company, whose corridors, like several others above and below, are public. This, as the reader doubtless knows, is the American system of hotel management, here about to be tried for the first time. What it will succeed, even in the powerful hands of the Crédit Mobilier directors it is point beyond the conjecture of this paragraphmaker. The affair is a bold experiment, in every way worthy of the city in which it is about to be tried. It forms part of those wonderful improvements by which the second Empire will be gratefully remembered centuries hence. Nor is the speed with which this great building has been erected, the least remarkable feature of the undertaking. It was only during the milder nights of last winter that crowds used to congregate round its site, to watch the hundreds of workmen busy upon the foundations, in the cold glare of electric lights. Curious statistics of the cost at which Parisian artificial daylight was obtained circulated through the French journals, together with extraordinary calculations as to the number of beds that would be made up within this vast space. People were assured that on the 1st of May, 1855, its rooms would throw open to the visitors; but on that day were to be siege the French capital. Practical men, however, appear to have held that this was impossible. The truth is, that the Hôtel du Louvre has completely lost the great Exhibition season that the shares of the company of which it is the property have fallen enormously in value. But we hardly care to think about premiums or discount as we wander about the wonderful result of the capital MM. Pereire and Co. . tempted from the pockets of the people, that there might be an hotel in Paris worthy of the city in which the Louvre stands. The name given to this travellers' palace is also happy; for here we find the resources of modern art brought to bear, "regardless of expense," upon a sleeping and eating-house, destined to be peopled by the rich of Cambria and the proud of Belgravia, hurrying forward to Italy or to Switzerland. Of the café—the splendid, glittering café—under the broad colonnade, which is to mark the corner of the Place du Palais Royal, we can only say that it bids fair to be the Café de la Paix, enlarged to four times its original proportions.

But there is one little point which we approach with trembling. John Bull having heard all about the splendid hall, the wonderfully ornamented smoking rooms, and the great court—dipping his hands deep into his capacious pockets, and compressing his lips, will say, Ay, ay, this is all very well—but how about the charges? We are assured that they will be moderate. But then the modern notion of charges is a matter of opinion. We have been in many hotels that made moderation, and practise the coolest system of petty extortion. Very pertinent questions might be put to the directors of this scheme at the present moment on this point. Will service and wax-candles still dance like nightmares. before their astonished guests? Will the price of dinners, Will they be charged one franc each? These questions appear to be poor and mean, perhaps, as we stand before the façade of the hotel, with the residence of Prince Jerome on our right, and the new wing of the Louvre on our left—but they are momentous enough, nevertheless. The Hôtel du Louvre cannot be a slight mistake—its non-success would be almost a Parisian calamity. We have a few misgivings on the management—[illegible] than to trust to their interpretation of the proverb that says "Arrive with their luggage they will meet with more [illegible] the representatives of the English press met with on [illegible] We may add a few words on this fête.

[illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] banded round [illegible] under the [illegible] Napoleon, in his capacity of President of the Imperial Exhibition Commission. The Prince fixed the dinner for the 15th of the present month; but intimated to the Committee that he should prefer a more modest entertainment that would allow a surplus of the subscription to be kept for the poor of Paris. It was then arranged that the dinner should be changed to a ball; and the Hôtel du Louvre was offered to the Committee as the scene of entertainment. This was a clever movement on the part of the management. They could have no better advertisement of their palace. But it was found afterwards that a ball was not within the bounds of possibility; so a soirée was finally determined on. The *Moniteur* published an ostentatious announcement that the representatives of the press had been invited. On the other hand, the managers of the entertainment declared that they had no invitation at the disposal of such representatives. The reply of the Secretary to the applications from the press was—"that he could not invite even his nephews; but that a ticket could be bought for twenty francs." For this studied discourtesy we blame neither the Imperial Commissioners nor the English authorities. By both of these bodies the utmost courtesy was shown to all inquirers; but the English press has a right to express its disapproval of the scandalous ill-behaviour, and the paltry parade of importance, with which the Committee of Management met the literary representatives of England. The attention of these gentlemen appears to have been directed chiefly to the buffets: people were informed that 1900 bottles of wine had been ordered. However, with all these drawbacks, the affair was very brilliant; and on the morning of it the Emperor, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, visited the hotel in which it was to take place.

But, having the gentlemen to drink the champagne, dipping lumps of pie in it from time to time; leaving them afterwards to find their noisy dance in the court of honour of this wonderful hotel; and then, returning to the scene of the drunken revel (at which even a commissioner was seen on a helpless state of inebriation), when the lobster-shells have been cleared away, and the corks have been gathered up, we may be able better to appreciate the advantages of the establishment which the abilities of M. Pereire, the King of French finance, have enabled the Parisians to add to the attractions of their capital. An hotel covering 5000 square metres of space, and containing 600 rooms—where the coffee-mills needs a separate and distinct department—where machinery lifts dishes and luggage from the ground-floor to the fourth story, and where electric wires govern a clock distributed in every part of the vast building, is a novelty even in extraordinary time. As we have said, seen from the Place du Palais Royal, the Hôtel du Louvre has an imposing aspect, with it broad colonnade and its glittering café; but the visitor must pass under the high arch which spans the entrance, into the court of honour, to have a proper idea of the scale on which the establishment is modelled. This court—covered by a glass roof that appears to float in the air, so lightly does it lie upon the walls—is highly ornamented. Elegant lamps, richly gilt, mark regular intervals in the walls. Above the broad entrance staircases—starting from the corners, and meeting at the first floor, lead to a broad arcade thirty metres in length. Above this staircase is the clock, and here are figures of the four quarters of the world by MM. Klagmann and [illegible] decked. The arcade, supported by Corinthian columns, is the splendid covered way to the great hall, or salle à manger. When the visitor has ascended the steps, and has reached the arcade, beyond which he perceives the long lines of perspective which suggest the wonderful length of the banqueting-hall, he will be delighted, we think, by the richly gilded and painted halls of Versailles. The ceiling of the arcade, divided into six compartments, has been covered by MM. Gosse and Barrys with allegories of the twelve months. Then, here also, MM. Nolace and Rubé have drawn the genii of the arts and sciences; to these paintings a brilliant colour, framework richly gilt, and enormous glasses, framed in ebony placed between the vast windows; and the reader will have an idea of a vestibule, such as few princes can command. Yet the modern railway traveller, bent upon spending the week in Paris, and paying all expenses to and from his native Hornsey for £10, may for the time call this splendour his own. Having done the honours in the vestibule, we beg leave to bow the reader into the great dining-hall where four hundred people may enjoy the daily table d'hôte. It is a splendid apartment—the walls of which are richly ornamented and draped; the ceiling of which dazzles with its wealth of colour and the glow of its gold; and the floor of which is fine mosaic of walnut, cherry-wood, and oak. When we entered it it had already begun to wear the aspect of an inhabited place. The serviettes spread like fans in long lines; the waiters lounging about, with, here and there, a smart chambermaid dashing past, brought back our thoughts to the fact that we were really and truly in a public tavern, raised by the subscriptions of hundreds of people who hoped to make a fair profit out of the allegories of the months looking down upon their customers from the ceiling of the vestibule. This dining-hall has seen fairly called the thrones-room of gastronomy. The genius of Brillat de Savarin should have been represented smiling upon the four hundred guests. Still the Seasons, represented upon the ceiling in four large octagon pictures, framed in marble, and white and gold, do their appointed work admirably. There are the triumphs of Neptune, Bacchus, Flora, and Ceres typifying the aspects of Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Bacchus, pressing the juice from his grapes, may be taken as a graceful hint to travellers to con-sult the wine-list of the hotel. Surely, with such a Bacchus looking down upon the butler, he will uncork only the choicest vintages. Below are more paintings illustrative of the Four Seasons. Here agricultural spirits are returning from the vintage straddling across the panthers of Bacchus; there spirits of a distinct propensities are fishing. These graceful little subjects—all brightly rendered—we may add that the windows appear to be in gold frames, while the spaces between them are filled with looking glasses. At the further extremity of the hall, over a wonderfully rich mantelpiece, and under a gorgeous clock, is the bust of the Emperor—a graceful acknowledgement of the debt due by the promoters of undertakings like this to the present Sovereign of France. Behind the dining-hall is the machinery by which the dishes are raised from the kitchen; and here, also, we noticed the patent knife cleaners at work.

Through the vestibule, to the right, on ascending the grand staircase from the court of honour, the visitor reaches the long gallery on the first floor, on each side of which are the grand apartments of the hotel—those which cost twenty and twenty-five francs daily per room. This long gallery, which runs round the entire hotel, is no less than 400 mètres in length. It is carpeted throughout with a velvet pile, that deadens the sounds of hurried steps, so that the luxurious traveller, in each side may lie upon the velvet couches, or repose in the state beds in perfect peace. There are four stories to the hotel; and upon each story is a grand corridor like that of the first floor, carpeted also, though less richly. Of the first floor we have already spoken as the *étage noble* of fair idea. The rich gilding that meanders about the walls; the splendid paper; the massive silk or damask hangings; the bull writing-desks and tables; the furniture covered with satin damask; the beautiful samples of Paris bronzes and clocks upon the mantelpiece, and the rich carpets—all arranged with that taste which we have not yet approached—make up rooms which appear to be destined for princes, at the very least. Then the bed-rooms are state apartments, as elegant as any in the Tuileries. We are reminded that an American family is already installed in one of these suites. We have before us a picture of a long-legged gentleman, with his feet upon these splendid dogs, calmly expectorating as he tinkles his money in his pocket, and laughs at the regal luxury that money commands now-a-days. The second, third, and fourth floors, are also handsomely furnished, and—a great advance in Parisian comfort—carpeted throughout. As we stood in the doorway of one of the third-floor rooms, and saw, stretching away to the opposite extremity of the building, a long perspective of rooms, furnished exactly like that in which we stood, a vague fear came over us for the shareholders, whose five-franc pieces had been invested in these acres of carpet, these miles of curtains, these thousands of beds! And then, as we descended to the bell room, filled with enormous wire cobwebs; to the *concierge*rie, one wall of which resembles the section of a gigantic honeycomb, with its cell for each number; and finally to the kitchen, where as on a night to receive as a side dish, while the table-d'hôte was prepared as the *plice de resistance*, we wondered where the crowds of travellers were to come from, whose purses would pay for this town laid out to pander to the whims of all nations. Already the *Charivari* has been amusing on the subject, in a letter purporting to be from a provincial, anxious to know all about the conditions of admittance to this public palace. Was it *de rigueur* that travellers should reach the *cour d'honneur* in evening dress? Would a hackney carriage be permitted to approach the stately entrance? Such comments happily enhance the interest with which crowds have wandered during the last fortnight into the patient dining-hall and along the stately corridors. Still many adventurous Englishmen and Americans have ventured to pass into the glazed court with their luggage, in the hope that the porters would instantaneously whirled up to the floor upon which they have decided to lodge, and to take a modest breakfast under the bright eye of Ceres. On the opening no less than one hundred and eighty persons sat down to the table d'hote; but one of the attractions of the hotel is that people who do not care to be at one of these daily scrambles, can dine as they please in the restaurant, and refresh themselves afterwards in the café, without once passing into the open air. This is, at all events, a splendid experiment that deserves encouragement. No traveller should quit the splendidly calm Court, made up to Saturday night, is now issued. From this document we learn that the total produce of the property sold in open court, by provincial auction, and private sale, amounts to the large sum of £31,000,000 sterling. The general head about the advantages certain to accrue to Ireland from the vast influx of English and Scotch capital, through the medium of this court; but it appears that the entire sum contributed by English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers amounts only to £2,214,846—a large sum, certainly, but inconsiderable when compared with £13,000,000 sterling paid by the Encumbered Estates Court. Another year ago this such a result as this would appear at this period? The report shows this most gratifying fact, that the Irish purchasers number no fewer than 6791 feeding proprietors, newly constituted, while there are but 1000 English and Scotch representing the £2,200,000 worth of property purchased on their behalf.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION FOR HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—The election of a member of Parliament to supply the vacancy in the representation, caused by the elevation of Lord Mandeville, the late member, to the dukedom of Manchester, took place on Tuesday, at Huntingdon, when Mr. Rust was elected without opposition. In his speech to the electors the new member said he would rank himself among those who recognise the Earl of Derby as their leader. No allusion was made to Mr. Disraeli. "With regard to the war, glad would he be if Russia, abandoning her schemes of [illegible] would turn her attention to ameliorate the condition of [illegible] instead of amassing instruments of aggression against her neighbours. But the present ruler of Russia, unless his language has been misunderstood, has expressed sentiments little calculated to inspire hopes for the peace and tranquility of Europe; he had talked of the schemes of his predecessors, and of his own desire to carry those schemes into execution. It was those very schemes, so long entertained and so fondly cherished by his predecessors, which forced France and England to take up arms for the protection of Turkey, and thereby the prevention of all those incalculable evils which would have ensued from the occupation of Turkey by Russia. Mr. Rust proceeded to say that whenever Russia, adopting wiser councils, and showing just respect for the independence of her neighbours, should be induced to offer such terms as France and England would feel justified in accepting, without holding out the prospect of a safe and lasting peace for Europe—he, in common, he believed, with her Majesty's subjects generally, should rejoice; but until then he was an advocate for the prosecution of the war with such vigour as, combined with the aid of our respected and gallant allies, could not fail of bringing it to a desirable termination."

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.—The Durham papers state that Mr. George Hudson intends retiring from the representation of Sunderland, and that there are three candidates at present in the field, namely Mr. W. Digby Seymour, Recorder of Newcastle; Mr. C. Alcock, and Mr. Hartley.

MR. EWART, M.P., ON THE WAR.—Mr. Ewart, M.P. for the Dumfries district of burghs, addressed his constituents at Dumfries last week. In the course of his address he observed that we were, unhappily, engaged in a state of war; and all were in anxiety, whether the [illegible] or the advocates of war. As a member of the Peace Society, at the beginning of the war he would willingly have avoided going into it; but when it was found that Russia was declaring upon nothing short of the subjugation of the Ottoman Empire, and, by her great accumulation of the munitions of war, seemed determined first to conquer and then control the East, he considered himself fully justified in supporting the war. He could not find any sincerity in the offers of Russia. He would have been glad if the negotiations had succeeded in opening up the Black Sea solely to ships of commerce. The peace of the world might thus have been secured; but after the refusal of these terms by Russia he could not withhold his assent to the prosecution of hostilities, and he thought they ought now to be carried on with vigour until they gained an honourable peace.

EXPECTED MEETING AT MANCHESTER. A rumour is current at Manchester that, before the reassembling of Parliament, Mr. Bright intends to meet his constituents at a great meeting, to be held in the Free-trade Hall. The new building will be far from complete, but it is believed that the large room in it can be temporarily covered over and converted into a place sufficiently comfortable for such an assemblage.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM. Last week Mr. Spooner, M.P., brought before the Council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce a string of resolutions condemnatory of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. The Council, after a long discussion, adopted the two first paragraphs of the resolutions, as follows: "1. That had Australian and Californian gold not been discovered, the present monetary system could not have been maintained. 2. That the Legislature, when it passed the last Bank Charter Act in 1844, could not by any possibility have contemplated that discovery."

THE TWINS OF THE EARL OF DURHAM. It was stated some time ago that of the twin sons of the Earl of Durham, the elder was distinguished from the younger brother by a blue silk ribbon tied round his right wrist. A statement in contradiction of this has appeared, from which we learn that the elder twin, Viscount Lambton, wears an armlet of gold set with turquoise; and the younger, the Hon. Frederick William Lambton, an armlet of gold set with a ruby.

THE MISSING CLERGYMAN.—The fate of the Rev. Mr. Farmer, whose extraordinary disappearance was recorded in our last week's paper, remains enveloped in as much mystery as ever. After every possible search and inquiry, no trace can be found of him since he left the Hall Green Station, on Saturday afternoon. Many absurd rumours have been in circulation, but as yet no elucidation has arisen, and the friends of all the parties interested remain in a state of great anxiety.

FIRST SYMPTOMS OF WINTER.—In the Midland Counties last week the cold and stagnant water had been covered with a coating of ice, which remained on the surface for a considerable time after the sun had dispelled the hoary mantle with which the fields were clad.

SALE OF ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The sixth annual report of the proceedings in the Encumbered Estates Court, made up to Saturday night, is now issued. From this document we learn that the total produce of the property sold in open court, by provincial auction, and private sale, amounts to the large sum of £31,000,000 sterling. The general head about the advantages certain to accrue to Ireland from the vast influx of English and Scotch capital, through the medium of this court; but it appears that the entire sum contributed by English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers amounts only to £2,214,846—a large sum, certainly, but inconsiderable when compared with £13,000,000 sterling paid by the Encumbered Estates Court. Another year ago this such a result as this would appear at this period? The report shows this most gratifying fact, that the Irish purchasers number no fewer than 6791 feeding proprietors, newly constituted, while there are but 1000 English and Scotch representing the £2,200,000 worth of property purchased on their behalf.

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MONETARY REFORM MOVEMENT AT NOTTINGHAM.

At the invitation of H. Thackeray, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. Jonathan Duncan delivered two lectures on the monetary legislation of the years 1816, 1819, and 1844, at the Exchange Rooms in that city, on the evenings of the 16th and 17th inst. On both occasions the rooms were crowded by a highly-respectable audience. On the first evening the chair was taken by Charles Wright, Esq., the eminent banker, and nephew of Lord Overstone; on the second, the Mayor presided. As each lecture occupied two hours in the delivery, our report is necessarily abridged. We can only give the substance of the leading arguments.

1. Mr. Duncan commenced by referring to the panic now prevalent in the Money-market, and the extraordinary and rapid rise in the rate of discount. The war had compelled us to raise a loan in aid of our taxation. France, Turkey, and Sardinia had been driven to a similar necessity. In consequence of the high price of bread, remittances to a large amount had been made to foreign countries to obtain an increased supply of corn; and it was of course essential to retain an instrument of exchange, or legal tender, at home to carry on our home trade. The primary question, therefore, to be answered under these complicated circumstances was, could a single metal, gold, meet all these diversified requirements? Experience replied in the negative, notwithstanding the unexpected discovery of the Australian and Californian mines. The Bank of France was draining the Bank of England in what was termed an *irregular* and *artificial* manner; but the irregularity and artificiality simply consisted in buying our gold at its *market* price. This result was predicted by the Lords' Committee in 1819. "No accumulation of treasure" (see their Report), to whatever extent it may be carried, can render the Bank competent to satisfy the demands which will inevitably be made for gold, if the Bank are under an obligation to issue it at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, and if the parties, having a right so to demand it, can contrive to derive a profit of five or six per cent upon its exportation." This is the case at the present moment. France is giving more than £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for gold; and as the Bank of England is prohibited by law from raising the price above the Mint rate, gold is exported as any other commodity would be under similar circumstances. It is easy to refer to a precedent. The late Mr. Rothschild, in his evidence before the Bank Charter Committee in 1832, stated that "when the Emperor of Russia (Nicholas) made war in Poland lately, gold which went from Hamburg to Petersburg and Warsaw was paying from three to four and five per cent profit; if five per cent will not pay it, ten per cent will be given." It is, therefore, plain that when kings or emperors want gold they will obtain it at any cost, and, therefore, it will be exported even while the foreign exchanges are in our favour, since emperors do not look at the operation with the eye of a merchant or cambist. They willingly submit to a loss to win the prize of ambition. Nicholas would gladly have lost, or given, twenty millions, or much more, for the possession of Constantinople; and his successor may even now act on the financial policy here indicated, and drain our Bank of its last ounce of gold, inflicting deep, and perhaps mortal, wounds on our monetary system. Under these views it is idle and silly to charge the Bank of France with acting upon an *artificial* system; the artificiality attaches solely to our legislation, which fixes an arbitrary Mint price on gold. It can only be secured against exportation by being permitted to rise as a commodity to its market price.

2. It was an error to suppose that the Acts of 1816 and 1819 restored the old standard of value, as the bullionists had affirmed. Prior to 1797 silver was a legal tender for any amount as well as gold; excepting in the ten years ranging from 1774 to 1784, during which silver in sale was restricted at one payment to sums of £25; but even then those silver coins which were of full weight still passed as legal tender for 8s. 2d. per ounce. The Act of 1816 limited silver as a legal tender to *forty* shillings; and thus a totally new system introduced; for, in substance, gold became exclusively our legal tender, was in conformity with the dogmas of the Bullion Committee of 1811. Mr. Huskisson was the oracle of that Committee, and he affirmed that it was "the essence of money to possess intrinsic value"—a doctrine frankly accepted without due examination. It was a mere figment put forward without an argument, and as foolish as the *dictum* of Lord Liverpool, who insisted that England ought to have a gold currency, because England was the richest country in the world. Without appealing to those notions of antiquity who used representative money as leather, or iron, deprived of its malleability, and therefore worthless as merchandise; or, citing the authority of Plato or Xenophon, it is sufficient to refer to Scotland as a living proof of the unsoundness of Mr. Huskisson's dogma. Scotland built her cities, cultivated her soil, constructed her harbours, and carried her trade to the extremities of the world, not with money of intrinsic value, but with money of representative value; and, what is very remarkable, while the Bank of England, resting on golden pillars, has repeatedly been on the verge of bankruptcy, and only rescued from the *Gazette* by Government interference; and, while the metropolitan and provincial banks of England have failed by hundreds, only one solitary Scottish Bank ever suspended payments, and it paid twenty shillings in the pound.

3. Our monetary system is in direct contradiction with the principles on which it professes to be founded. In his speech on the Bank Charter Act, delivered on the 6th May, 1844, Sir Robert Peel affirmed that "the measure rests on the assumption that, according to the principle existing to law, according to the ancient monetary policy of this country, the meaning of a pound is neither more nor less than a certain quantity of gold with a mark upon it to guarantee its weight and fineness; and that the engagement to pay a pound means nothing, and can mean nothing else than the promise to pay to the holder on demand, when he demands it, a definite quantity of the precious metals." It is reasonable to expect that a legislator should be conversant with common sense, and act on his own definitions; but Sir Robert Peel did not conform to this rule. He allowed the Bank of England to issue fourteen millions on a debt due to that establishment by the Government; the provincial bankers to issue eight millions, though to them no debt was due; Ireland was allowed six millions; and Scotland three millions. This aggregate of thirty-one millions is not guaranteed by a metallic equivalent, for the statute only requires that gold shall be held by the respective issuers when the notes exceed those thirty-one millions. Therefore the principle of the measure is violated, for gold is only provided for a *portion* of the notes, not for *all* the notes—an evident proof that Sir Robert Peel was conscious that a purely metallic currency was impracticable, although he had insisted "that the engagement to pay a pound means nothing, and can mean nothing else than the promise to pay to the holder, when he demands it, a definite quantity of the precious metals."

4. The lecturer having adduced a variety of reasons for condemning bullionism as a barbarous form of barter, destructive to the best interests of the industrious classes, and only beneficial to heartless and cruel usurers, proceeded to explain that system of representative currency which he described as the "Taylorian philosophy," considering Mr. John Taylor author of "Junius Identified," its earliest teacher, and ablest expositor. This system embraced two kinds of legal tender money—the one, Imperial; the other, Commercial. Imperial money would be coextensive with the annual taxation voted by Parliament, and consist of notes of one pound and upwards. Of course they would not possess intrinsic value, but a conventional value derived from the authority of the State that put them into circulation. These notes would assume the character of small Exchequer Bills, but they would not bear any interest; by which contrivance the country would effect a considerable saving. Government would pay its debts with this imperial money, and take it back from the people in payment of taxes at the same conventional value at which it was issued. The limit of taxation would be the limit of the notes. The notes would not be cumulative from year to year, as they would always be cancelled when paid back into the Exchequer for taxes. They would never be exported, because they would be valueless to foreigners, though valuable among ourselves. Assuming with accredited statists, that the whole property of the United Kingdom is worth five or six thousand millions, Imperial money would rest on that ample basis, instead of the narrow foundation of a fugitive metal. As it would never be exported, so neither would it be hoarded, because it would not bear interest, and none of its holders would ever be exposed to panic. No trader who had to pay Customs, Excise, Stamps, or other fiscal duties, would have any difficulty of getting hold of imperial money, as it would accumulate naturally, and will required for payment into the Exchequer; whereas, under bullionism the trader has frequently to pay, as during this week, a rate of discount to get hold of legal tender, which probably absorbs the whole of his profits. In this last case the interests of the Legislature is itself defeated, for when it takes more than the ordinary labour, or more than the ordinary products of labour, to buy a legal tender pound, taxation is practically increased, though the number of pounds paid remains the same, since more must be given for each pound.

5. Commercial money would be issued by *security* banks. Government has no right to regulate the *quantity* of commercial money, which will always regulate itself under the law of supply and demand; but it has a right, hitherto shamelessly neglected, to protect the public against bankers who may turn out to be men of straw. Let a number of persons, having real and tangible property in land, consols, houses, or other valuable possessions, unite it in one common stock, and apply to Government for an Act of Incorporation as bankers. Assuming that the aggregate of the securities deposited amounted to £100,000, that the Crown lawyers certified the legal title of the parties tendering them to those securities, and that the Government actuaries certified their value, then the Treasury would give notes to the company, on lodging their securities, to the amount of two-thirds or three-fourths of those securities. This would allow a margin for any decline in value. The notes would be declared legal tender; they would be marked with a distinctive die; and, should the Bank fail, the Treasury would be empowered to sell the securities, and thus every holder of the notes would be secured in the receipt of twenty shillings in the pound, in case of bankruptcy. No sane person would run upon a bank so constituted. These notes would always far more than sufficient and simple medium of exchange in our home trade, as imperial money would always furnish a safe and ample instrument of taxation.

6. Under such a system what would become of gold? It would be restored to its natural condition as a commodity, and, ceasing to be a legal tender, would rise and fall in imperial and commercial money, under the law of supply and demand. The working jeweller who wanted gold to make watches or trinkets out of it, would buy gold at its market price, just as the brazier buys copper, or the miller buys wheat. Gold might continue to be weighed and assayed as now, and made up into ounces or multiples of ounces, in which convenient form it would be available for exportation, and to adjust any adverse balance of trade. Foreigners take no heed to the moulded denominations of coin, which are conventional in all countries. It is the value in bullion contained that they estimate in exchange; and it is in the form of bullion, not of coin, that our sovereigns are by them regarded. If then they receive payment in ounces, or multiples of ounces, provided only the weight and purity of the metal are certified by authority, foreigners are perfectly satisfied. In the plan, therefore, recommended, we should always retain a legal tender for taxation and for domestic trade; and the export of gold would never create any disturbance in our home markets. Gold would be economised, as it would only have one regular function to perform, instead of three functions; it would only be wanted for foreign trade, and when it went abroad on a temporary tour, no panic would arise, and no usurer would thrust his sickle into the industrial harvests, reaping where he had never sown.

7. The lecturer next noticed certain popular delusions as he termed them, on the system of representative money. Writers more superficial than sound, more jocose than argumentative, have indulged in small witticisms on what they call the "little shilling," though they forget or wilfully conceal the fact that a little shilling was introduced by the Legislature when it concocted the modern system which those writers profess to admire and deem honest. When the Act of 1816 coined the ounce of silver into 66s. 0d., while it formerly was coined only into 5s. 2d., the weight of the shilling was reduced from 92½ grains to 87 grains; and thus those who receive their wages in silver have been robbed ever since that date. But this is not the sense in which the sneer at the "little shilling" is implied, for it is quite approved of by the very parties who are horrified at the weight of a light sovereign; the facetious gentlemen to whom we allude mean, by the little shilling, the depreciation of the pound of account. In examining this fallacy we shall clear it of doubt or verbal dispute by a careful definition of terms. Debasement happens when an inferior is mixed up with a superior metal, as copper with silver, or silver with gold; in such cases the weight of the coin is preserved, but its purity is lost. Deterioration happens when by fair wear and tear, or unlawful clipping, the coin loses both weight and purity. It is obvious that representative paper money cannot be exposed to either of these processes, though it would be easy to show from the confessions of bullionist statesmen that they have ignorantly, or wilfully for the purpose of delusion, applied both debasement and deterioration to paper money. We have now then only to consider the word depreciation, which can only signify an enfeeblement in purchasing power. Raise revenue by an income-tax, say of five per cent; if the income so taxed be £1000 a year, five per cent will excise or cut off one thousand shillings or fifty pounds. The person taxed has now only £950; if depreciation expresses an enfeeblement of purchasing power (and it means and can mean nothing else), then the person is left with little shillings. Suppose, then, where revenue is raised by an indirect instead of by a direct tax, and that tax is five per cent, the pound of account should fall in purchasing power from twenty to nineteen shillings, has anything happened different from what happened in the case of a direct income-tax? Clearly not. In both cases the little shilling makes its appearance. Bullionists quite overlook the action of indirect taxes, which add to the cost of production without adding to the value of the product. Taxation in a direct form falls on property, which is only justice; is it right, then, when the fiscal exaction from direct to indirect, that property should escape its share of fiscal burden, and insidiously transfer it to the back of labour? If that is what the bullionists desire, let them avow it, and the eyes of plundered industry would be open to the wrong. They repudiate such cruelty, but neglect to see that in the purchasing power of their pounds which obviously took place when the tax was direct, and consequently ought to take place when the tax is indirect? The fact is that, when a country raises its revenue by indirect taxation, money should not remain a constant, but a variable, quantity. As the tax is increased, its purchasing power should fall; as the tax is diminished, its purchasing power should rise. Five per cent excises one shilling from the pound; ten per cent excises two shillings; fifteen per cent excises three shillings; and so on; and in no case can an indirect tax be made to operate as a direct tax would and must act. Such is the rationale of the "little shilling;"—such is justice.

French assignats, when originally issued on the proposition of Mirabeau, were based on the solid security of the Church lands. Then they were the symbol of a reality and bore a premium. But when society became utterly disorganised, and fresh ruffians in succession floated on blood to power, and all responsibility had ceased, the assignat ceased to be the symbol of a reality, and became a worthless fiction without any basis whatever. It is, therefore, worse than folly, it is a crime, to assimilate in the slightest degree those instruments to the taxation money already described.

8. The lecturer then traced historically the variations in legal tender from the wooden tallies of Henry the First down to the Bank Charter Act of 1844, explaining the Act of Elizabeth, 1601, which adopted a double standard of gold and silver—the effect of the suspension of cash payments in 1797, and the effect of their resumption by the Act of 1816 and 1819—concluding this monetary sketch by an account of the Bill of 1844. He then minutely commented on Lord Overstone's "Theory of Trade," showing that his Lordship's principles were in direct and inevitable results of vicious legislation. He next explained the fallacy of a standard of monetary value generated from a rule of proportion established between gold and silver as commodities, that narrow rule of proportion having no necessary relation whatever to any other commodity than those metals themselves. Finally, he contrasted the state of our home and foreign trade under a metallic and under a representative system, and called upon the people of Nottingham, in a strong appeal to their common sense, to emancipate themselves from the yoke of bullionism, and support their Town Council in demanding from Parliament the repeal of the laws now in force, and never to relax their efforts till gold was restored to its natural character as a commodity, and allowed to find its market price in legal tender of the realm of England under the law of supply and demand

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.—The immigration returns before us, for the quarter ending 5th July, 1855, exhibit a balance in favour of arrivals over departures of 15,260. This includes Chinese, who continue to arrive in considerable numbers, and will do so, we believe, notwithstanding the stringent enactment which was passed at the close of last Session with the view of preventing their influx. As all events, regarding such immigration, the Legislature appears to be no longer necessary; the more extended information of our vast resources being apparently sufficient to supply us with as many of that very superior class—voluntary immigrants—as can be usefully employed. Indeed, there has lately been an outcry, which has been designated "destitution." We would be far from asserting that "distress" does not exist; but that either the colony, or our social or political arrangements, have necessarily caused or added to produce it, we do not believe for a moment. With the exception of a few cases, which are unavoidable wherever a large population is congregated, we believe the cause of the distress may be traced to the conduct of the individuals suffering from it.—*Melbourne Journal of Commerce.*

THE MINES OF MEXICO.—A pamphlet was lately published in Mexico under the title "Mexico's Foreign Trade since the Conquest." It contains some interesting statistical details respecting the produce of the gold and silver mines. The total value of the gold and silver coins struck at Mexico (the kingdom) from 1521 to 1821, together with articles made from the precious metals, amounts to 3,562,305,000 dols.; in the city of Mexico itself the above coinage amounts to 2,248,165,000 dols.; and the gold to 111,806,000 dols., together, 2,359,971,000 dols. The remainder was coined or wrought in the other towns of Mexico; but the whole of this colossal sum, with the exception of 100,000,000 dols., was exported. In the year 1690 the quantity of silver coined in the capital was 8,286,000 dols.; and in 1691 it amounted to 8,214,000 dols. From 1691 to 1700 the quantity diminished, until it dwindled down to 3,379,000 dols. After this year it gradually increased again till in 1809 its highest point was attained, the coinage for that year being 24,709,000 dols. In 1837 only 516,000 dols. in silver were issued by the Mint; but in 1838 it rose again; and in 1852, amounted to 2,770,000 dols.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE POPULAR NUISANCE.

DEAR SUSAN JANE, —

I hope that this will find you well at present,
As it leaves your most obegient, number 40, Trumper-cresent.
You'll stare, no doubt, to see as how i've changed my situation,
And left them "screws" in Snorem-street, to their great aggaravation;
But, thanks to Bones, our butcher, i was only out for I day,
'Cos i left the "screws" on saturday, and got in here on monday.
I don't much like the partys, 'cos the cook declares they stint her
They *wont* stint me! and so I mean to stop at least the winter.
You want to hear, I dessay, susan, all about the matter,
It warn't the fault of missus, tho' she's bal enough, too, drat her!
I left without no warning, and serve 'em right! i wonder
Who to a first-floor lodger is going to nock under?
You know that Snorem-street's so very dull and dreary
Sometimes the postman's double nock sounds positively cheery.
Our butcher-boy was 52—no younger would come nigh us;
The milk's let down the ary, and the milkman's man is pious.
In fact, the street's so quiet, so well behaved, and lonely,
It's cruel—but they does it! they send our perlicemen only.
Now, "if i have a pashion," says a book of lady morgs
(Except for duck and green pea-), it's for talians and the foreigners,
But, as none come to Snorem-street, i says to our cook very,
"Don't you think a little music, now, would be uncommon jolly?"
A horgan once a day won't be a great expense, if any,
If its pade with broken vittles, and just now and then a penny;
So, consequently, as cook had not the least objection,
I went and found a horgan man and gave him our direction.
And such a horgan! susan Jane! it plays so loud and growling,
Tho' 3 mile from the surry Zoo. it set the beasts a howling.
And then the horgan-man hisself! he's just like muzzyroni;
His wiskers quite as black and long as tale of your old pony.
You know our number *was* 19—we told 18 and 20,
They did the same and very soon we'd horgan-men in plen
But, o, to think what mean things done by them as shou
better,
Our lodger was put up to it in a an ominous letter
He rings the bell and up i goes, says he to me, "Kess.
I hear 'tis you's made all the row,"— says i, "Sir, you're a
teller."
Well, then he went so very red—he's one of them short necks
Seemed as tho' he was about to have the happyplexhe.
Says he "You 'ussey leave the room, and send your
"Well, sir,"
Says i, "i hadn't come up-stairs unless you'd rung the
Well missus come, and she on course, did not make matters
But said she'd turn my boxes out and i—well then i let her.

Dear Muzzyroni comes each day and plays in
cresent—
I read once how a talian count h'self dress'd like a peasant,
And married Well, what nonsense, sure i'm stupid or
The parlour bell's been rung 3 times, so i'll go and see
wanted.

THE QUEEN AND THE SCHOOLS IN WINDSOR FOREST.—At a school meeting in Padiham, a few days since, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth said—He was anxious to call the attention of the country to the example set by Majesty in her and the Prince some schools in the Royal forest of Windsor. The view the Queen took was, that a very large portion of the population resident in that district became dependent on the Crown, and employed as labourers on the farm or in the forests, or in the household duties connected with the Royal farms and so forth, she had therefore a personal responsibility in their well-being. The people were scattered over the districts between one town and another, in which there were no schools or means of education, and the children were brought up in a half-wild manner, very much in the same condition as in remote districts of the country far south of England. Her Majesty resolved that an efficient school should be established, and it seemed desirable that the school should be typical of the act of Royal munificence which was about to be accomplished, and not only worthy of the Crown, but an example to the country at large. Her Majesty made no stipulation whatever as to the cost, and he drew out a scheme which involved an expenditure of £1000 a year. It provided for the instruction of the children, not merely in the ordinary scholastic and religious knowledge, but also supplied the best form of instruction in common things—such as in gardening, in household economy, cooking, washing, making up clothes, &c.; in preparing dishes suitable for, and otherwise enhancing the comfort of cottagers, which latter were taught in kitchens and washhouses prepared for the purpose. Her Majesty not only assented to this plan being carried out (and the plan had been in operation during the last nine years), but she had promoted its success in every way; and all the linen worn by the Royal children, and a very great part of that used in the Royal households, was the work of the establishment. The Queen was in the habit of inspecting the place in person, and took a deep interest in its operations. The boys had a garden of several acres, in which they cultivated all that was necessary for cottage use. They had a pig which they jointly cultivated, and in addition they had small separate plots which they cultivated upon the plan of the common cottage gardeners. They were employed also in workshops, but they were chiefly occupied in gardening. He could assure them that this establishment did not simply exist as a sort of outside show, but was a subject of personal interest to her Majesty; was regularly inspected by her, and often by her different visitors at the Court; and the Prince of Wales was in the habit of examining the scholars in certain branches of their studies.

THE SOUND DUES.—The amount of revenue derived by Denmark from the Sound dues exceeds two million thalers (above £300,000), an important sum to a population of 1,500,000. The Danish Government is now said to be anxious to settle the matter by capitalising this amount, which would have to be raised by the various States interested in proportion to the amount of their yearly contributions. The United States and Prussia have on former occasions endeavoured to redeem this charge by the payment of a sum once for all, but were never successful, Denmark having hitherto had the support of Russia to fall back upon; now, however, it is understood that Russia has

SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE QUAY

SEBASTOPOL FROM THE QUAY OF FORT PAUL.

The Arsenal Creek, which occupies so large a space in this Engraving, is an arm of the sea, running up into the southern side of Sebastopol Bay. It is the natural outlet for the water from the ravines on the Woronsoff road, and also for those from the Valley of Death. The spectator, standing on the Quay of Fort Paul, commands a very extensive view of the buildings on the opposite side of the Creek. The shore is of the same precipitous nature as in most other places in the neighbourhood to which the sea has access. The most prominent buildings on the right hand are the Governor's palace, which was reduced to a skeleton by fire; the barracks, clock-tower, and a Greek church, whose gimcrack steeple formed a useful landmark in the distant view of Sebastopol. On the left stands the palace of the contractor who excavated the ground for the dockyard and the battered church of Peter and Paul, of which we lately gave an Engraving.

It was in the immediate vicinity of this spot that the brigade of General Eyre bravely fought its way on the memorable 18th of June, when the failure of the attack on the Malakoff, and the want of proper arrangements left it no other alternative but to find its way back to the Camp.

KAMARA, THE WINTER-QUARTERS OF THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE

PORT PAUL, SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

KAMARA.

THE site before Sebastopol where the Piedmontese army is to winter, lies on a hill, commanding a fine view of Balaclava plain, on the Baidar side. Our Illustration shows all that remains of the village, which consists of a few fragments of walls, and the Greek church of the place.

Since the Sketch was taken by our Correspondent, the Piedmontese have begun availing themselves of the railway from Balaclava to Kamara. They are likewise beginning to construct huts of a very simple and not at all expensive style—a few beams as a framework for the roof, closely interwoven with branches, plastered over, and the whole covered with a layer of earth. This will do very well until the wooden huts, which have been contracted for by the Piedmontese Government, can be sent out or another change occurs. General la Marmora was, at the last date, about to remove his head-quarters to Kadikoi

The complaints about a short supply of water in the Crimea, of which we heard so much a short time ago, are now giving place to fears lest the rainy season may not have given them too much of that indispensable element. The most recent accounts relating to the weather speak of heavy rains which have rendered the low grounds a perfect quagmire. One good result of such abundant supplies of water will be to relieve the Sardinians and those other Allied troops which are encamped on the heights, from the fatiguing operation of going so far for their supplies of it, as they must have done at the time when our Artist drew the above Sketch. Where the subsoil is so hard, as on most of those hills, a very small amount of scheming will enable them to provid themselves with water in the immediate vicinity of the Camp.

ORDNANCE WHARF—BALACLAVA.

THE piles of shot with which this quiet little wharf is covered serve t mark the locality, otherwise the sober aspect of the scene is not exacti what one would have imagined in thinking of any portion of what so re cently was "the crowded harbour of Balaclava." But we must take int account the very great change which has passed over the character of th place since the taking of Sebastopol. Now that the bombardment is ov the quantity of ordnance stores landed at the wharfs, must have fallen o amazingly, while the bustle would no doubt diminish in an equal ratio.

THE ORDNANCE WHARF AT BALACLAVA

Balaclava has ceased to exist. There are only some dozen of the original houses left scattered here and there amid iron storehouses, mountainous piles of wood, heaps of coal, of corn, of forage, of shot and shell, and of stores multitudinous. The harbour is trenched upon by new quays and landing places, and two long wooden jetties project far into its waters at the shallow head of the harbour, and render good service in taking the pressure off the quays at the waterside. And yet, with all this huge accumulation of stores, such a ravenous devouring animal is an army, that there are some fears that we shall run short of fuel and of flour during the winter.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB

SHAKSPEARE READINGS.

THERE is some soul of goodness in things evil; and "The Emendated Perkins Folio" may yet, in a way little thought of by its adherents, do good service to the text of Shakspeare. Already, both here and in the United States, it has called into print many indignant remonstrants, who, but for that injurious attempt upon the textual purity of the bard, would have confined their comments to the margin of their well-thumbed volumes.

I have been led to this reflection by a small unpublished volume of Shakspeare annotations by Mr. Staunton, in which very many most important passages, hitherto deemed inexplicable without unwarrantable license of emendation, appear to me elucidated in a manner at once so simple and efficient as hardly to admit of farther controversy. As an example of the way in which this gentleman deals with some of the most inveterate Shaksperian difficulties, take the following:—

No. I.

This damn'd witch Sycorax,
For mischief, manifold and sundry kinds,
To enter human hearing, from Argier,
Thou know'st, was banished: *for one thing she did*
They would not take her life. Is not th a true?
The Tempest, act 1, scene 2.

Boswell remarks "That that *one thing* was which saved the life of Sycorax, the poet has nowhere apprised us." What puzzled Boswell has been a crux to every other editor, and few readers will be satisfied with Boswell's explanation, "that there was some novel upon which the fable of the 'Tempest' was founded, in which the circumstance was mentioned." In his explication of the passage, Mr. Staunton directs attention to the fact that while *Prospero* is speaking thus *Caliban* lies *yonder* in his den, and is denounced by his master, in other portions of the play, as "*A thing* most brutish," and as "This *thing* of darkness;" and Mr. S. accordingly proposes we should read YON for "one," and *bred* for "did." With these slight corrections of two very probable misprints, we obtain so clear and forcible a meaning, that we doubt if the most rigid stickler for the folio text will hesitate to accept the emendation.

——— for yon thing she bred
They would not take her life.

e., they spared her, witch as she was, for the sake of her child.

No. II.

Costly thy habit, as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy,
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
And they of France of the best rank and station
Are of a most select and generous chief in that.
Hamlet, act 1, scene 3

So all the folios. the quartos all read *chief for* "cheff."

Stevens reads —

Are most select and generous chief in that

Or—

Select and generous, are most choice in that

Ritson reads.—

Are most select and generous, chief in that.

Malone reads:

Are most select and generous chief, in that.

Interpreting "chief" as a term of heraldry.

Chalmers paraphrases the disputed line thus:

The nobility of France are select and generous above all other nations, and chiefly in the point of apparel, the richness and elegance of their dress.

Knight once followed Malone; but Dyce having laid it down that "of a" is a misprint of constant occurrence, and therefore is so here, Knight subsequently printed the line thus. –

Are the most select and generous, chief in that.

Collier, prior to the appearance of the Perkins folio, read the line as it is given in the quartos, understanding "rank and station" after generous. After the discovery of the Perkins folio, he, however, adopted the reading of his "old corrector":—

Are of a most select and generous choice in that.

It is in this posture of affairs that Mr. Staunton comes to our rescue, and, showing that "cheff" or "chief" is a mere typographical error for "sheafe," gives to the long disputed line a new and spirited turn, by reading

Are of a most select and generous sheaf in that.

As a mere conjecture I think this will be allowed to be highly ingenious; but, corroborated as it is by the following singularly happy quotations, it will, if I do not greatly err set this *quæstio vexata* at rest for ever:—

1. and with assurance that it is found in settlement and gentlemen of the best *sheaf*. BEN JONSON. *Magnetic Lady*, act II, scene 5.

I am so haunted at the Court and at my lodgings with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another *sheaf*.
Every Man Out of His Humour, act II, scene 1.

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY, M.A.

The limited space allotted for our "Memorabilia" forbids us entering very deeply into controversies, even of Shakspeare; but when we are told that the MS. volume before us contains many hundred emendations, the greater part of which are equally felicitous with the foregoing, we shall not want further justification for returning to it at an early opportunity.—*Editor.*

QUERIES.

IN Cole's MS. 31, p. 79, I find the passage—"Dover is now Immortalised, and can boast not only of a Castle of *Julius Cæsar* and a Pocket pistol of Queen Elizabeth, but of a Cliff ennobled by Shakespeare and a Sepulcher with the bones of Churchill. N.B.—I hope your Mathematical readers won't make that a dividend *Ratio*, and find that *Julius Cæsar's Castle* is to Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, as Dan Shakespeare's poetry to the bard Churchill." My object in quoting it is to ask, why the expression *Dan* Shakespeare is used.—F. W. G., Rainham.

DESIGNATION OF WORKS UNDER REVIEW.—Under what designation should English reviewers refer to that of Dr. Kitto which stand at the head of the review? There is a word, but I cannot find it. The Americans use *caption*. They say, "the second work in our caption" What should we say? BINGLEY

ANCIENT DANCES.—Can you, without any great sacrifice of space, give me some information about the dances called *bowet, peron*, and *canary*, and refer me to a work where I may gain more? —TERPSICHORE, Dunstable.

WHAT were the name and rank of the English Commandant of the Fortress of Chemnitz and of Breden, in Bettmay, when it surrendered to the French army under Du Gommier?—G. G. Downess, Isinor, near Barnstaple.

THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS ON THE DURATION OF LIFE.—Can you afford me any data by which I may form an induence which great mental activity has in shortening or improving life? J. F., Warwick-sh.re.

[The following is a statement of the ages at which twenty men, eminent in various branches of literature and art, died. It seems to show that such pursuits are anything but prejudicial to the duration of life. Probably the regularity compensated for the sedentary nature of these habits. The list has been taken quite indiscriminately from a biographical dictionary, and is as follows: Ariosto, 59 years: Bede, 63; Boccaccio, 62; Chaucer, 72; Dante, 56; Guicciardini, 58; Leo X., 46; Leonardo da Vinci, 75; Luther, 63; Machiavelli, 61; Mahomet, 61; Melancthon, 63; Milton, 66; Michael Angelo, 90, Petrarch, 70; Raphael, 37; Shakespeare, 53; Spenser, 86; Tasso, 51; Wycliffe, 60: average age of the whole, 62½ years.]

FEW will contest that the five most eminent English authors now living are Macaulay, Dickens, Tennyson, Bulwer Lytton, and Thackeray. Three of the five—Macaulay, Tennyson, and Thackeray—were educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Bulwer Lytton was also educated at Cambridge, at Trinity-hall; and Dickens is of no university. Again, the five most eminent English names in science and literature, equal to the most eminent of any age or country, are Bacon, Newton, Shakspeare, Milton, and Byron. Three of the five—Bacon, Newton, and Byron—were educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, Milton was also educated at Cambridge, at Christ's College; and Shakspeare was of no university. Is there any other college or any other university in any country under the sun that can compete in illustrious names with Trinity College, Cambridge? I know of none. If you can find a corner for these facts and this query in your "Memorabilia," you will much oblige your faithful servant, M. T. W—Oct. 15, 1855

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE. The following extract from a common-place book in the British Museum, Add. MSS., 7106, though not an answer to Mr. W. Miller's inquiry, has sufficient bearing upon it, perhaps, to deserve a place among your entertaining Memorabilia.

"AN ODD COINCIDENCE.—Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed do respectively and severally depose and make oath that Sr Wm. Ashurst, Alderman of the ward of Bilnggate, did, on the 13th of January last past, at ye Sun Tavern at Billingsgate, hang invited thither by the Quest to dinner, at ye said meeting begin a health to our *Sovereigne Lord* or *Lords the People*, and accordingly drank ye same health.—Thom. Stevenson, Jno. Wilkinson, Arthur Ewing, John Wilkins. *Jurados* Feby. 9th 20th, 1689. *Corams me*, Adam Otley."—From an account of the celebration of Mr. Fox's birthday it appears that about a hundred years after the above event, on the very same day of the month, the Duke of Norfolk in the chair (at the Crown and Anchor Tavern), his Grace, among other toasts, gave the following:—"The Majesty of the People," which was followed by rapturous applause from two thousand persons present. A short time after it was announced that his Majesty had signified his pleasure that the Duke of Norfolk should be deprived from his appointment of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the county of York, and also from the command of the Militia of that Riding. The cause of his dismissal originated in the proceedings at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Mr. Fox's birthday, at which the Duke presided as chairman. From the same authority it would appear that "the Majesty of the People" was adopted as a standing toast a few months after the circumstances narrated. AN OLD WHIG.—St. James's-street, 22nd October, 1855.

"POOL'S HOLE" is the name of a country-dance tune. It will be found in the collection entitled "The Dancing Master," from 1690 to 1723. It is not included in any edition of earlier date. As a ballad tune it is known as "When the kine have giv'n a pailful," or "Still she answer'd 'No, no, no'" (which is the burden of that song). In that form it will be found with the tune in "Wit and Mirth; or, Pills to Purge Melancholy." 12mo, 1719, Vol. 2.—WM CHAPPELL, Bond-street

ROYAL MARRIAGES. "A. M. L's" inquiry on the subject of "Royal Marriages" will find an answer in the accompanying epitome of a very interesting letter by Dr. Birch, in reply to a request from David Garrick that he might be informed where he could obtain "the best printed form of the King's Marriage." The letter in question is among the voluminous correspondence of Dr. Birch. Add. MSS. Mus. Brit.:—

"Upon an hasty consideration of your question, I am inclined to think that no form of marriage suitable to the circumstances of his present Majesty can be produced either in print or manuscript. You will judge of the reasons of my doubts from a review of the several Sovereigns of this kingdom since the accession of Henry VIII. to the Throne. He was undoubtedly married to every one of his wives according to the ritual of the Church of Rome: his example on this point was followed by his daughter Mary, who was married to Philip of Spain, at Winchester, in July, 1554, by Bishop Gardiner, Archbishop Cranmer being then in prison. Her brother, Edward VI., and her sister Elizabeth both died unmarried. James I. was married several years before he came to England to the Princess of Denmark, at Upsan, in Norway; the ceremony being performed by Mr. David Lindsay, Minister, of Leith, in the French language. Charles I.'s marriage was solemnized at Paris, the Duke of Chevereuse being his proxy. Charles II.'s, from scrupling the office at church, he only took her by the hand in the presence-chamber at Portsmouth, and said the words of matrimony in the common Prayer-book, "I, Charles, take thee, Catherine," &c.; the Queen declaring her consent, and Dr. Sheldon, Bishop of London, standing forth and pronouncing them man and wife, in the name of the Father, &c. This I have seen a particular account of in a letter of Weston, Earl of Portland, to Lord Clarendon; and Bishop Kennet, in his "Register and Chronicle," p. 696, cites a manuscript to the same purpose.* The first marriage of the Duke of York, which was to Chancellor Clarendon's daughter, was a private one, at Worcester-house, Sept. 3rd, 1660, by Dr. Crowther, the Duke's Chaplain; the second, to the Princess of Modena, was proxy-wise, in Dover, on the 20th day of her arrival, by Dr. Crewe, then Bishop of Oxford, and at last of Durham. The marriages of his two daughters to the Princes of Orange and Denmark, and those of the late Prince of Wales and his sister, seem not to be within the limits of your inquiry; but the ceremonials of them, if wanted, may, I presume, be easily procured. The two last Kings, George I. and II., were married before they came to England.

* The following letter from Charles II. to the Chancellor, Hyde, descriptive of his bride, the Infanta of Spain, is extracted from the Lansdown MSS., Mus. Brit.:—

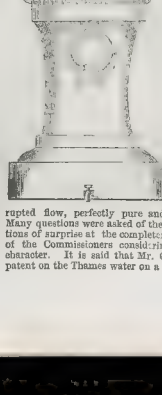
"Portsmouth 21, May, 8 in the morning.

"I arrived here yesterday about two in the afternoon, and as soon as I had shifted myself, I went into my wife's chamber, who I found in bed, by reasons of a little cough and some inclinations to a fever. * * * I believe she will find herself very well this morning as soon as she wakes. * * * I can now only give you an account of what I have seene which in shorte is her face, is not quite so exact as to be called a beauty, though her eyes are Excelent good, and not anything in her face that in the least degree can shoque one, on the contrary, she hath an agreablenes in her looke altogether as ever I saw and if I have any skill in visiognomy, which I think I have she must be as good a woman as ever was born, her countenance, as much as I can perceive is very good for she has wit enough and most agreable ways you would wonder to see how well we are acquainted already, in a worde I think myself very happy for I am confident our two humors will agree very well together. I have not time to say any more. My Ld. L— will give you an account of the rest.

"C. R."

PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES WATER.

THE accompanying Engraving represents a water clarifier invented by a Mr. Cheavin, a Lincolnshire gentleman, which deserves attention at a time when so many complaints are made about the dirty condition of the Thames. The newly-invented filter was brought before the City Commissioners at a recent meeting, by Mr. Deputy Holt. The patentee alleged, that by his invention, muddy, and even stinking water was instantaneously made sweet, varying from 200 to 10,000 gallons daily. It was so simple in its construction that, if properly attended to, it would not get out of order for twenty years; whereas all others soon became useless by being choked up—to remove which difficulty a top of the cylinder and blow-pipe attached to it Mr. Cheavin produced a bucket-ful of water which, but half an hour before, had been taken from the Thames at Southwark-bridge. It was very filthy, and of a deep green colour, stinking excessively. To the evident surprise of the whole party of the large body of the Commissioners present, the water, poured in at the top, instead of issuing in driblets from the tap, as in the case of the ordinary filters, poured forth in an uninterrupted flow, perfectly pure and bright, until the filter was emptied. Many questions were asked of the inventor, and the greatest demonstrations of surprise at the completeness of the invention were made, several of the Commissioners considering it to be of a wonderfully complete character. It is said that Mr. Cheavin will shortly have a trial of his patent on the Thames water on a far larger scale.



CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DOCK.—The Problem you have forwarded.—*White*: K at Q B sq, Kt at Q 8th; *Black*: K at Q B 5th, P at Q R 6th. White mates in six moves—very ancient. There is one upon the same principle in the early set European Chess work known

W. H. Why is such a one often written simply "Lord"? Until we know who is the applicant and why he is so, how can we move in the matter?

J. C. There is no error in Problem 597. If Black by the Bishop to K Kt 5th, White checks with Kt at Q B 4th and mates next move by Q to Her 5th

H. J. C. H. See the preceding notice to "J."

JARSAY. Your letters were both received, and any future one shall have attention although, as you must be aware, the publication of such lengthy dissertations in our Journal is not possible

W. W. Is shall be reported on next week

E. D. QUINCY, Illinois, U.S.—No such match was ever played

FREE.—The St. George's Chess-club is at 53, St. James-street, Piccadilly. You must apply to the Secretary

SOURCE OF THE SOUTHAMPTON CHESS-CLUB. The Chess amateurs of Hampshire and the adjoining counties are expected to muster in great force at the annual festival of the Southampton Club, which is fixed to take place at the Victoria Rooms on Friday, Nov 2nd.

TOURISTS. The price of which is merely nominal, may be had on application to Mr W Sharland Honorary Secretary Play to begin at four o'clock

THE TERM "SHACHROCH."—Can your learned friends, contributor, Dr. Forbes—to whom I am happy to acknowledge myself very much indebted for his able articles on the Early History of Chess—inform me what is the exact meaning of the term "Shachrock," and what connection it has with a similar name, which the great Tamerlane bestowed upon his son and successor?—Yours truly, M P—Travelers' Club, Pall-mall, Oct. 19 1855

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 607, by Felix, C W., Sunbury, R. H., Brompton Barracks, Norvicus, Perseus, J T (Trevor), Beehiver, T J Hanworth, F T., Derby, Queechy, J. A. M. Fareham, Dr Fielding, of Norwich are correct

SIX SET Indubitably. Problem No 608 cannot possibly be solved in the way you propose.

LEGION AT CHESS.—Sir,—In the conditions of this bagatelle should be, "White forces Black to mate him in four moves."

G. W., J. T. C.—All very much below our mark

CHESSIC RUSE.—It is tolerably well constructed, but not sufficiently difficult

M. de C., Exeter. We are anxiously awaiting the promised games Can you not also favour us with a specimen of the "Excerpta" from the "Bibliotheque" which were required?

W. G., Whitby. Many thanks So far as published solutions are at all times acceptable.

E. DRURY. You must be good enough to state the question more explicitly, and the easiest way perhaps will be by means of a diagram

JUVENIS. The work of the book called "Amusements in Chess," written by Mr. Tomlinson, and published by Messrs Parker, of West Strand, which contains a great deal of pleasant and instructive matter about Chess, and is a very useful work for beginners

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 606 by D. W. G., Dereven, C. W., Sunbury; Bachelor, Murphy, Franklin, are correct.

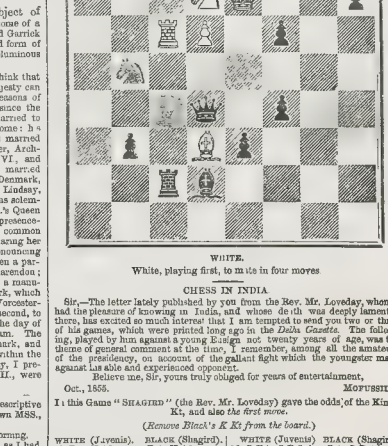
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 605, by F. R., Norwich; Dereven, S. Turtle, J. A. M., Fakenham, Abel, S. W., T. M. G., Silvio, Perseus, Derges, F. T., Ernest, Old Salt, Mango, Smith, Murphy, D. D., are correct.

SOLUTIONS BY ENGLISH by Mercator, Andrew, C. W. of Sunbury, Anderson, Dereven, Excelsior, F. T., Derby, M. T. W., are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 609.

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 8th	P takes Kt	3. Q to K 6th (ch)	K takes Q
2 B to K 5th (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt to K 7th mate	

PROBLEM No. 610.
By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, to mate in four moves

CHESS IN INDIA

SIR,—The letter lately published by you from the Rev. Mr. Loveday, whom I had the pleasure of knowing in India, and whose death was deeply lamented there, has excited so much interest that I am tempted to send you two or three of his games, which were printed long ago in the *Delhi Gazette*. The following, played by him against a young Bengal not twenty years of age, was the theme of general comment at the time, I remember, among all the amateurs of the presidency, on account of the gallant fight which the youngster made against his able and experienced opponent.

Believe me, Sir, yours truly obliged for years of entertainment,

Oct., 1855. MOFUSSIL.

In this Game "SHAGIRD" (the Rev. Mr. Loveday) gave the odds of the King's Kt, and also *the first move.*

(*Remove Black's* K *Kt from the board.*)

WHITE (Juvenis).	BLACK (Shagird).	WHITE (Juvenis)	BLACK (Shagird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q B to Q R 3rd	Q to Q R 4th (*e*)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. Kt to K 4th (*f*)	B takes R (*g*)
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	18. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
4. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd	20. Q takes K B P (ch)	Q Kt to Q 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	21. Kt takes Q Kt P (*h*)	Q to K 8th (ch)
7. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd	22. R to K B sq	Q to her B 6th (*i*)
8. Q to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd (*a*)	23. P to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq (*k*)
9. P to Q 5th (*b*)	P to Q B 4th	24. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to K Kt 2nd
10. P to K R 3rd	Q B takes Kt	25. Q to her 6th	Kt takes Kt
11. R takes B	B takes K P (*c*)	26. Q to her R 6th (*l*) (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd (*d*)		
13. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P	27. R to Q Kt sq (ch)	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
14. P takes P	Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	28 P to Q 7th	Q R to R 2nd
		29. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q R sq
15. K to B sq	Q takes P	30. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	

And Black resigned (*m*).

Notes by the Rev. Mr. Loveday

(*a*) In order to protect the K Kt Pawn, which White might otherwise have taken with safety next move.

(*b*) If K to K 5th would have been best play.

(*c*) Pawn takes Pawn would, perhaps, have been better

(*d*) Castling would not have been bad play.

(*e*) Q to her Kt 3rd would have been stronger

(*f*) This move leads to a series of brilliant strokes by the first player, highly creditable his skill, and indicative of first-rate Chess capacity

(*g*) Black paused here to consider the propriety of taking the Rook. He overlooked adversary's 21st move, and deservedly lost the game.

(*h*) This is well played. Were Black to take the Kt, he would lose the game immediately.

(*i*) Q to K sq would equally have entailed the loss of the game.

(*k*) Black cannot venture to take this Kt

(*l*) This is one in the best style of Chess play

(*m*) The attack from move 18 is admirably carried on by White, and the game well deserves to be recorded.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 961.—By T. J. GROTJAN, of San Francisco.

White. K at Q B 7th, Q at K Kt 8th and Q B 5th; Ps at K B 5th, K 4th, Q 6th, and Q R 4th

Black: K at Q B 3rd, B at K B 6th; Ps at K B 2nd and 3rd, K 4th, Q 2nd, and Q R 4th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 962.—By CAROLUS, of Dundee.

White: K at Q 4th, B at Q Kt 8th, Kts at Q B 3rd and Q B 5th, Ps at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 4th.

Black. K at Q B 3rd, P at Q B 4th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

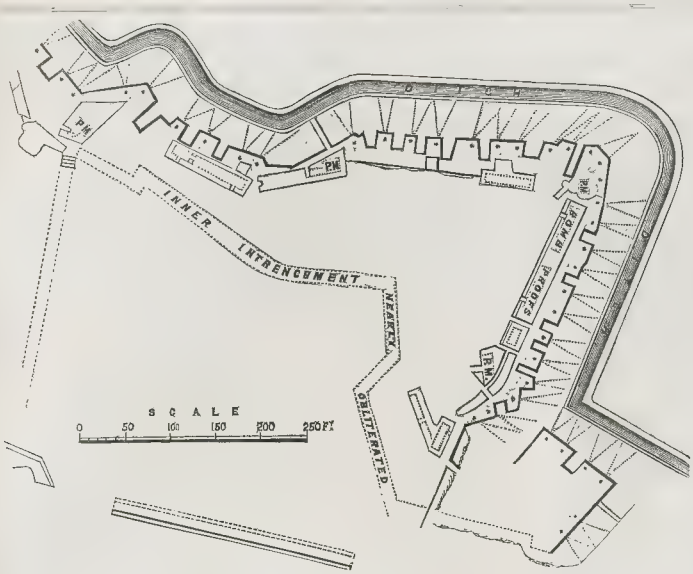
No. 963.—By the Same

White: K at K B 3rd, Q at Q 8 8th, B at K B sq, Kts at K B 4th and Q 5th, P at K R 4th

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K R sq, R at K B sq and Q B sq, Kt at Q R 3rd, Ps at K R 3rd and Q R 6th. White to play and mate in four moves.

A Society of Masons and Master Stone-cutters has been recently formed in Vienna, for the purpose of restoring the cathedral of St. Stephen's, its original beauty.

The federal Swiss Government has prepared a bill, the tendency of which is to compel the companies to whom railways in Switzerland have been conceded to have permanent boards of direction residing in the Helvetic territory, and to have their real seat and all their working material there.

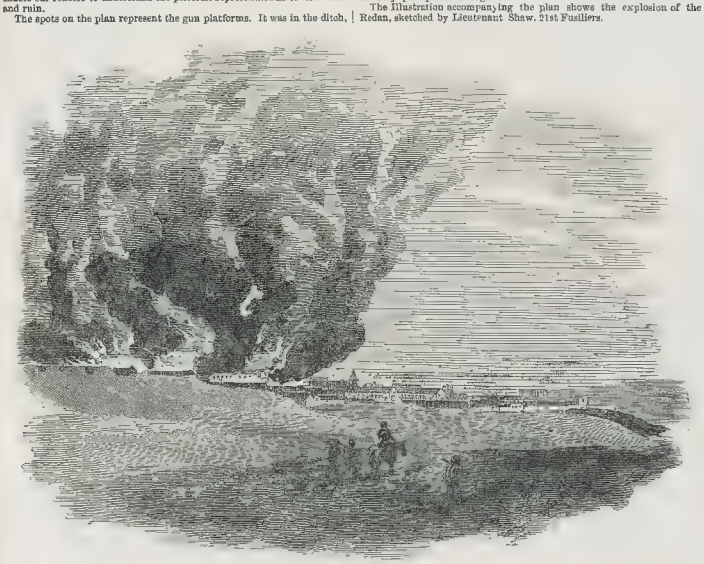


PLAN OF THE REDAN, (BASTION NO. 3)

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying plan of the Redan, from a tracing received from an Engineer officer in the Crimea, who copied from a plan recently made by our engineers. It shows the exact form and dimensions of this formidable work, and will the better enable our readers to understand the pictorial representations of its attack and ruin.

The spots on the plan represent the gun platforms. It was in the ditch, on the right face of the bastion, the Correspondent states, that the heaviest portion of our loss was occasioned, owing to the four guns that raked it throughout. P.M. in the plan means "powder-magazine." The "bomb proofs" appear here and there on both sides the bastion. The traverses are very perceptible throughout.

The Illustration accompanying the plan shows the explosion of the Redan, sketched by Lieutenant Shaw, 21st Fusiliers.



EXPLOSION OF THE REDAN.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ARMY.—The reports respecting the departure of the Russian army are very contradictory. Certainly the encampments on the Inkerman heights have diminished in extent during the last few days. There is another the same number of tents, nor, as far as telescopic observations afford information, are there the same evidences of movement and activity. But these troops may have only moved to occupy other positions. On the north side of the roadstead the camps have also diminished in size and number. Four sheds only remain out of all the numerous rows and sheets which formerly composed the canvas town, or Russian Kadikoi. These sheds are apparently the only sufferers' stores which exist in this situation, and, in spite of the risk from the French shells which occasionally explode in their neighbourhood, they are generally seen with groups of the long-coated soldiery standing before them. The fire from the batteries continues very active. The enemy must be aware that comparatively little damage can result to the ruined town and suburbs against which their shell and shot are projected, while it is scarcely possible that ammunition and ordnance stores can be in such abundance on the north side as to admit of wasteful expenditure. This, therefore, it is argued, is another proof that the north side will be abandoned before the winter sets in. The shot and shell, which cannot be carried away, are being expended, and the guns worn out; and, at any rate, the enemy has the satisfaction of keeping us out of what remains of the town for the present. Some few troops are seen working at the new batteries placed to defend the sea-face of the north heights, but they are so few in number that they seem almost to be intended to attract our attention, and to act as a blind to other operations. Presuming that the design of evacuating the Crimea exists, some time must elapse before the great bulk of the military stores collected at Simpheropol and Bagtcheserai can be taken away, and, until these impediments are removed, the forts on the north side of the roadstead, and the fortified positions along the Mackenzie heights, cannot be abandoned. General d'Allonville, commanding the Cavalry Division at Eupatoria, is said to have reported that bodies of troops have been moving towards Perekop, by the roads of the interior. Troops can only march in very small bodies at a time from Simpheropol to Perekop, or, if in considerable force, must be rapidly conveyed, and water carried also. The only water afforded by the country is found in wells, and the supply from these sources is very limited in quantity, and brackish and bad in quality. It will require great dexterity and caution on the part of the Russian Commanders to evacuate the Crimea in the midst of the difficulties by which they are surrounded, without serious losses, if our Generals are on the alert.—*Letter from the Camp, Oct.* 8.

THE EXPEDITION FROM KERTCH.—In connection with the expedition to Orchakoff, another is talked of from Kertch towards Genitchi and the head of the Tchongar road recently constructed by the Russians. I heard some particulars about this road from a gentleman who heard them from Tartars at Kertch, who had gone over it. It leads from Perekop over the old road going round the northern shore of the Sea of Azoff down to Kannulle; here it branches off to the Genitchi road, passing the villages of Kiutshu, Buraki, Ochli, Kashkiskaben, and Taroshik. At the neck of the peninsula of Tchongar the new road begins; it crosses the peninsula in its whole length, and leaves it again where its southernmost point makes a bend to the east. By a bridge of 171 Russian fathoms in length it goes over to the peninsula opposite, and runs by Kirk, Bakush, Ounak, Kitol, Turkan-Surrak, Kirleut, Chokrali, Az, Tchambalde, and Kadaga, to Kopchak. At Sheik-eli it enters the road from Perekop to Kara-su-Bazar, but leaves it again at Konrat, and then goes by Tushli-Dar, Baran, Ilak, Akesh, K. Kabash, Bulatch, Balar, Kermashli, Buten, down to Ispat, where it crosses the Salghir, following from Bulatch the old Perekop road, passes Tshounk, and there unites at Karakui with the great Perekop road. The distances are from Perekop to the Tchongar-bridge eighteen hours, the Tartar travelling hour being about the same as the Turkish one, that is three English miles; from Kashkiskeu to the bridge there are three hours, from the bridge to Simpheropol twenty hours, from the bridge to Kara-su-Bazaar the same. At Genitchi there are two ferry-boats, each able to contain twenty-four arabas, which keep up the communication between the spit and the main land.—*Letter from the Camp, Oct.* 7.

The military attachés to the Russian Embassies at Vienna and Berlin, Generals de Beckendorf and de Stackelberg, have received orders to repair to Prince Gortschakoff's head quarters. Count Benkendorf will not return to Berlin till about the middle of November.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Empress took a carriage airing on Sunday in the Bois de Boulogne. In the evening there was a grand dinner at the Palace of St Cloud. Dr. Barralde, medical inspector of Enux Bonnes, has been nominated Physician in Ordinary to the Emperor and Empress.

Lord John Russell, who has recently purchased a seat at Rodborough, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, lately the mansion of Sir John Dean Paul, has taken up his residence there, and his arrival with his family was heralded by bell-ringing and the strains from a band of music.

On the 11th the King of Prussia gave a dinner, at which A. Von Humboldt, the statuary Rauch, the artist Schadow, and Dr. Barth, were present.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at the Palace of Vienna on the 18th from Schoenbrunn, and received in an audience Count Buol, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Baron Prokesch-Osten and Count Rechberg were also received by his Majesty.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield and daughter have arrived at the Palace, Fulham, from Switzerland and the German provinces on the Rhine.

The King of Sardinia has granted the title of Baron to M. Villa, a banker of Casale, for his numerous acts of public charity.

The Prussian army offered to the King, for the 50th anniversary of his entry into the army, which was celebrated the other day, a magnificent sabre, the hilt of which is of solid gold. It was presented to his Majesty by a number of Generals, at the head of whom was the Prince of Prussia. The Queen was also present at the ceremony, as chief of a regiment of Cuirassiers, and wore the colours of her regiment.

The King of Denmark, at the court and levee he held on his birthday, created the Countess of Danneberg to be present, and presented to her the foreign Ambassadors, requesting the latter to notify his marriage to their respective Courts. On New-year's-day she is to be elevated to the rank of Duchess.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. G. Anson is to be Commander-in-Chief in India, giving up Madras.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the Emperor Alexander has not yet left Nicolaieff, and that he reviewed, on the 5th of October, the crews of the fleet, who had arrived from Sebastopol.

The Prussian Court will remove to Charlottenburg, near Berlin, about the middle of next month, and will remain there till Easter.

Nearly 2000 brave fellows from the Crimea have been entertained in Dublin at the expense of the Earl of Carlisle since his Excellency's arrival as Lord Lieutenant.

The Marquis of Bristol is said to have placed his mansion at Kemp Town at the disposal of Queen Amelia and certain portions of the Orleans family for a winter residence.

General Sir George Brown has gone on a Continental tour, accompanied by Lady Brown. He purposes to pass the winter at Nice.

Count Flicquelmont is engaged on a work anticipated by diplomatists with great interest. It is a diplomatic history of Europe since the Congress of Vienna.

According to the *Dublin Evening Mail* Dr. M'Hale, in imitation of the priest of Blarney, means to refuse the payment of the income-tax, on the ample ground that he has no income to be taxed.

The Count and Countess of Chambord will repair next month to Venice, where they intend to reside during the winter.

The proceedings against Mr. Curtis, the English Consul at Cologne, for enlisting Prussian subjects in the English Foreign Legion, have terminated in an acquittal.

The Rev. F. H. Lascelles, Incumbent of Merevale and Bentley, Warwickshire, has resigned his livings into the hands of the Bishop of Worcester, and has been admitted into communion with the Church of Rome.

Dr. Barth is at present visiting Dr. Petermann at Gotha. The latter will, it is said, execute the maps which are to be appended to Dr. Barth's forthcoming work.

Captain Jolliffe, son of Sir W. Hylton Jolliffe, of Mersham, has been selected by the Conservatives of Wells to offer himself for the vacancy caused by Mr Tudway's death.

Count Bludoff, Russian Secretary of Legation, has arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg.

Before leaving Sydney for Melbourne, Mr. G. V. Brooke and his manager, Mr. Coppin, gave £326 to the Patriotic Fund.

Prince Carini, Neapolitan Ambassador at the British Court, has arrived in Paris with his family.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that every one in that capital is busy making lint, and that as fast as it is ready it is sent to the Empress, who forwards it to the Crimea.

A deputation from the electors of Berlin have presented a memorial to the Minister of Commerce relative to the high price of food. The Minister declared, in his reply, that from all the information he had received, there was every reason to expect a speedy fall in prices.

The London Corporation has resolved upon having a bronze medal struck to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to this country.

The privilege of managing the theatre in Sebastopol has been conferred upon the Italian company at Constantinople, who will proceed there to give regular performances.

The sittings of the Frankfort Diet commenced on Thursday.

The ceremony of the distribution of the medals at the Paris Exhibition is expected to be of the most imposing character.

D. P. Thom, lately transported to Singapore for the murder of his wife, has been appointed governor of the gaol there, on account of his good conduct on board the convict vessel that took him out.

The project of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien has been again brought before the United States Cabinet.

The English militia stationed at Corfu have had several disturbances with the Greek inhabitants. One of the Wiltshire Militia was lately stabbed while crossing the Esplanade at night, and the poor fellow died of the wound.

The President of Liberia has written to New York to check emigration there.

The *Port of Spain Gazette* states that the new Newspaper Postage Act has proved a fatal blow to the Colonial press, and has effectually prevented the Colonial papers from circulating from one colony to another.

The vestry of Hastings have rejected a church-rate by a majority of 27.

Contracts have been entered into with numerous *employés* of the Prussian telegraphic companies for service in Russia,—it being the intention of the Russian Government to increase the number of their telegraphic lines.

Negotiations have been for some time pending between the Prussian Government and that of the United States of America for the purpose of fixing by treaty the principles of maritime law applicable to neutral States.

Three different Portuguese adaptations of the farce "Furnished Apartments" have been playing at the same time at the theatres of Lisbon.

The Session of the Belgian Chambers is to commence on the 13th of next month, and will be opened by the King in person.

A stoker on the North Devon Railway was killed on that line a few days ago. He attempted to get on the step while the train was in motion, missed his footing, and was drawn under the wheels, by which his body was mangled in a frightful manner.

A nun in a Dominican convent at Mondovi (Sardinia) recently made her escape. She left the dress she usually wore, belonging to the community, at the door of her cell, and then disappeared, leaving no traces of her route.

Of the number of the *New York Herald* containing the announcement of the fall of Sebastopol, more than 80,000 copies were sold.

The Crystal Palace Company are about to invite the exhibitors at Paris to transfer their goods to Sydenham at the close of the Exposition, giving them space for their display free of charge.

The fortifications of Capua are being actively pushed on, under the direction of a Russian officer.

The director of the new opera house at Tunis is at Milan organising a company.

Arrangements have been made in Canada to raise immediately a force of 2000 recruits for the British Army.

Government notices have been posted over the diggings at Ballarat, announcing that the "miner's right" was required to be taken before the 19th of July, in order to qualify for the possession of the franchise.

The naval armament destroyed by the Russians themselves to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number of guns the whole naval force of the United States.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 768.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

WHY THERE WILL BE NO WAR WITH AMERICA.

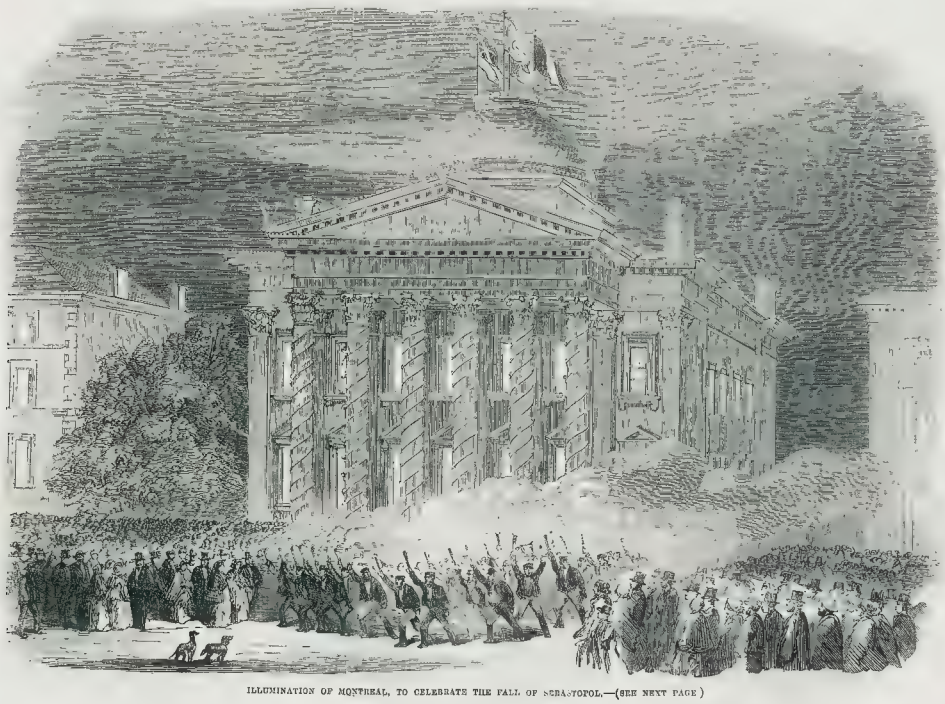
NOTWITHSTANDING the premature and ill-advised outcry that has been raised about a probable rupture between Great Britain and the United States of America, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that such a disgraceful and fratricidal event is even remotely possible. The people of this country would look upon such a war with horror,—unless it were absolutely forced upon them by insult unatoned and unexplained, or by positive assault on our honour or our possessions, on the part of the United States. Such insult or assault the United States have not offered; nor is it likely they will. It would be doing our brothers an act of gratuitous injury to imagine them capable of it.

Whence, then, the hubbub of the last few weeks? The statesmen of this country committed a mistake. They sanctioned the raising of an American Legion on American soil, to fight our battles against the Czar. In carrying out this worthless and unnecessary measure, our representative in the United States infringed the municipal law of the Union. The American Government demanded satisfaction. For this it is not to be blamed, either on a point of law of national policy, of morality, or of strict justice. Public opinion in the "old country" exonerates the Government of the United States from all blame in the remonstrances which, in strict discharge of its duty, it has thought proper to make; but it would not have exonerated the English Government if it had refused explanation and redress. To its honour our Government yielded the point immediately it was mooted; nay more, it yielded it with dignity and good feeling, neither denying nor attempting to palliate the error. The Government of the United States might have made a *casus belli* out of a refusal, and would in all probability have been supported in so doing by the bulk of the American people. But no such case remains, and both nations stand as they did before;—with this simple difference, that, having presumed too much upon a kindly sympathy which did not exist, and taken a liberty with a brother which he did not approve of, the English nation has learned, in a somewhat disagreeable manner, that consanguinity does not necessarily imply friendship.

We all live to learn—nations as well as individuals. The British people now see that there is more sympathy between Russia and the United States than they had imagined. Extremes meet. The most stringent autocracy and the most unbounded democracy in the world have sentiments and passions in common. The serfs of Russia and the negro slaves of America prove, in more senses than one, that there are bonds which unite the policy of the two great empires. Another point of sympathy is the aggressive spirit which animates their foreign relations. They are both young and ambitious. They both long to clutch the possessions of their neighbours. Mexico exists for the one as Turkey does for the other;—as a tempting morsel which makes the mouth water and the fingers itch;—a morsel often "grabbed at," but never wholly possessed. The late Czar, whose cunning was as boundless as his rapacity, was fully aware of these national predilections, and of the importance of entertaining and encouraging friendly relations with the juvenile giant of the New World. No travellers from any European nation were so welcome in St. Petersburg as the Americans. The travelling English, who penetrated almost everywhere, did not in any extraordinary numbers find their way to the banks of the Neva; but no American of any note ever came to Europe without thinking it imperative upon him to visit the capital of the Czar. Few, or none, of them ever returned to the "States" without scattering around them, at every step of their progress, the praises of the condescension, the ability, and the glory of Nicholas I. The result was a kindly feeling between Russia and the States, which would have existed under the circumstances quite independantly of the present war and the passions which it has engendered, and which was cultivated by diplomacy, and extended by the manifold and daily-increasing relations of commerce.

But whatever may be the amount of sympathy thus created—however much the Irish and Roman Catholic party in the Union may attempt to foster it, and thereby to "feed fat their ancient grudge" against England;—the sense of right and justice in the Union is too strong to permit its Government to invent a quarrel with this country for the purpose of going to war upon it. Even if it were so, Great Britain would be prepared for the contingency. All the astuteness in the world has not been monopolised by the crafty Muscovite or the ambitious Yankee. There have been clear-headed men in London and Paris as well as in St. Petersburg and Washington. These men have foreseen the dangers that were likely to arise from the arrogance of Ultra Democracy in the New as well as from that of Ultra Absolutism in the Old World, and have proved themselves quite competent to take measures of precaution against both. The happy alliance of Great Britain and France embraces all eventualities. While it lasts it will preserve the independence of Europe against any attack, come from what quarter of the world it may; and were the statesmen of America so ill advised as, out of sheer presumption and without reasonable ground of dispute, to meddle in our present quarrel with the Czar, the two great allies would not shirk the responsibility of including the United States in the number of their enemies.

But this will not be. The American people are neither led by



ILLUMINATION OF MONTREAL, TO CELEBRATE THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

that rabid faction of expatriated Irishmen who talk so loudly against England in the newspapers and platforms of the Union, nor by that of the lawless filibusteros and traffickers in slaves who desire, and have sworn, to accomplish the annexation of Cuba. If noise counted for anything, these "blatant bullies" would, perhaps, carry the day; but, as the anti-English party in the Union make up by bluster what they want in strength, we may safely calculate that the more they bellow the less likely they are to do harm. It is the silent dog that bites. The American Irish represent neither the feelings nor the judgment of the United States. Their howl is mere howl, and is as repulsive to the true American as to the true Englishman.

Filibusterism is more dangerous, because it is too much in accordance with the political necessities, and the secret as well as the avowed wishes of the great pro-slavery party, not to contain within its breast the seeds of a possible rupture with Europe on the great question of Cuba. But we do not think the danger to be imminent; and if it were it has been fully guarded against. The Americans may rely with safety upon the famous Munro doctrine, as long as they do not, under cover of it, attack a European State. Europe will not, and does not desire to, interfere with the natural growth and progress of the States in their own hemisphere. If Mexico is at some future day to be annexed, this country and all others in Europe will look upon the catastrophe in somewhat the same light in which they regard the struggle now going on in China. They will think it highly interesting, and destined at some future period to become of importance, but as one in which they have no present call to interfere. At the same time, if the States assail Spain, or any other of the Powers of Europe, and endanger by that means the stability of the European system, the Munro doctrine will become as idle as the breath which first spoke it.

American statesmen know full well that the time is not ripe for a declaration of war against Spain for the possession of Cuba. They feel that they cannot undertake anything so monstrous and so wicked. They are not strong enough. Their resources, mighty as they are, would be insufficient for the purpose. They could not with impunity so outrage the principles of international justice. If any portion of the citizens of the United States are so rash as to make private war for the possession of Cuba, they will speedily discover that private war is robbery, piracy, and murder—offences which any ship on the high seas, to whatsoever nation it may belong, is bound, if it can, to prevent and punish as a measure of police. The United States form too great, too just, too noble, too generous, too religious a nation to dare to sanction such a wrong. Were they governed by an irresponsible Czar they might, under the guidance of such a man, attempt the crime. But as a free nation they cannot do it. The attempt would array against them not only Spain, with England and France, but the anti-slavery States of their own Confederation. Filibusterism may try it, and the filibusteros will be hanged; but the United States will not attempt it, for if they did they would dissolve the Union.

Neither Filibusterism for Cuba, nor the hatred of the American Irish against England, nor the political sympathy existing between Russia and the United States, nor the dispute arising out of the enlistment of the Foreign Legion, nor any other cause, will disturb the amicable relations between Great Britain and America. Both nations know how to yield when they are in the wrong; and he who yields has in such a case the best of the quarrel.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL -ENTHUSIASM IN CANADA.

THE glorious news that Sebastopol had fallen into the hands of the Allies created a universal sensation of joy from one end of this Province to the other. Immediately on the arrival at Halifax of the steamer bringing the news, the telegraph sent the glad tidings to every town and village in Canada, and a burst of enthusiastic joy from all classes of the people was the consequence. Quebec, Montreal, and Hamilton were immediately illuminated, and other towns and villages are all following their example. On official confirmation of the telegraphic news thirty-one guns were fired from the citadel of Quebec; and the joy of the soldiers stationed there, when they heard of the success of their gallant brethren, was most intense. In all the churches of the different denominations thanks were offered to Almighty God for the victory, and many of the clergy took occasion in their sermons to allude to the glorious event. Party feeling has always been strong in Canada; but on this occasion all, of all parties and of all races—English, Irish, French, and Scotch—united cordially in expressing their joy at the glorious victory, and in hoping that continued success on the part of the Allies may at length humble the aggressive spirit of Russia, and secure to Europe the blessings of peace. *Letter from Quebec, Oct. 4.*

At Montreal, on the 4th, there was a great display of illumination. All the public buildings, shops, warehouses, and many private houses, were lighted up. A few observe notice for their quaint mottoes and devices. At the *Gazette* office there were transparencies in the windows, with the inscriptions—"France and England; their descendants in Canada welcome their alliance, and rejoice together in their victories! Turkey, 'the sick man,' revives!" and a lantern, with the inscription—"Sebastopol: May every stronghold of tyranny fall as this has fallen!" and others. At the Mechanics' Institute, in addition to the devices displayed on Friday evening, were two transparencies with the inscriptions—"The fame of the heroes who have fallen will never die;" and "Simpson, Pelissier, the Allied Armies, the Navvies and Balaclava Railroad;" Victors of Sebastopol," with a crown in gas.

At eight o'clock the artillery fired a salute from St. Helen's, and after that they continued for some time to send up signal rockets of unusual beauty. The steamers in port—the *Cultivateur*, *Castor*, *Jacques Cartier*, and that of the Grand Trunk Railway—were decorated with lamps, the latter very beautifully. The *Quebec* also was similarly decorated, and sailed at a later hour than usual, with her lamps still lit, presenting a beautiful spectacle; and, as she passed, several rockets were sent over her from the Grand Trunk Railway wharf. In the upper harbour several vessels were similarly illuminated; and the *Montreal* and *Banshee* still further on in the canal basin continued the brilliant stream of light.

A Correspondent has enabled us to illustrate the brilliant scene in Montreal, with the Bank splendidly illuminated.

The building is a handsome erection in the Grecian style of architecture, and affords good scope for display. At the top of the dome floated the Turkish flag, surrounded by the English, French, and Sardinian colours; at the feet of which was a circle of brilliant red lights. Two rows of gas jets encircled the base of the dome, and there were bright particoloured lamps along the top of the entablature and sides of the pediment. On the apex of the pediment was placed the Prince of Wales' feathers, at the ends the letters V. and N., and in the centre a bright six-pointed star—all in gas. The Corinthian columns of the portico were encircled by gas jets; apparently growing out of each leaf of the capitals was a strong jet of gas. In the lower windows were transparencies representing Victoria, Napoleon, and a figure of Victory, with emblematical mottoes, whilst the upper were filled with, in the centre, a triumphal banner, descriptive of the fall of Sebastopol, supported on each side by the Royal arms of England and France. The City Bank on the right, and the Banque du Peuple on the left, were also brilliantly illuminated, and formed from the Place d'Armes a most striking *coup-d'œil*, more especially when towards the close of the night a grand display of rockets was seen from the dome.

The citizens throughout Montreal seemed to vie with each other as to who could do most honour to the occasion, and nothing could be more enthusiastic than their demonstrations of rejoicing. The whole city from end to end was one blaze of light—flags, lamps, and transparencies filled every window; the most humble houses in remote parts of the town, and even the apple-stalls (which in one district are remarkable for their number), testified to the feeling of joy being universal. Processions of the different companies of firemen and military paraded the streets during the greater part of the evening, accompanied by bands of music, and lent a charm to the attraction which will long be remembered in the city's annals.

THE AMERICAN QUARREL.

So far as we gather from the New York papers received by the last mail, President Pierce and his followers are trying to make as much political capital as possible out of the blunder committed by Mr. Crampton, the English Ambassador, in the matter of enlistment for foreign service. Taking the *New York Herald* and *Tribune* as the organs of the mass, it is clear that the object of the Government is to get up an angry feeling against England on the alleged ground of our having deliberately devised an infraction of the laws of the United States regarding foreign enlistment. This, however, is not the real ground of quarrel against England with the party in the United States under the influence of which the Government at Washington appears to be acting. That party's enmity to England arises from its conviction that England is hostile to its filibustering projects of foreign aggression. But it shrinks from appealing to the American people on such a ground, and therefore catches hold of the Crampton story as more likely to tell on the patriotic feelings of Americans. That our Government committed an error when it authorised recruiting operations in the United States is undeniable, but it had the courage and the good sense to confess that it had made a blunder. We have the authority of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, one of the most moderate and well-informed journals in America, for stating that the English Government, on ascertaining the views of President Pierce and his Ministers, frankly consented to stop its operations, and expressed its regret at having unintentionally given umbrage. But this does not suit the views of President Pierce, who evidently wishes to foster a quarrel on our Government. The *New York Courier* publishes the instruction of the Honourable Charles Cushing, Attorney-General of the United States, to the District Attorney at Philadelphia, with reference to the Crampton case, and these are framed in a tone and a spirit that show not only they are intended for other eyes than those of the latter personage, but that the object of President Pierce's Cabinet is to drive matters to extremities.

It is well to remember, at a time when the pro-Russian press in the United States is making so loud a complaint against England for endeavouring to recruit her armies in America, that the first suggestion of foreign enlistment came from an American source. It is only a short time since we were told that 20,000 volunteer rifles might be had for the asking, and General Webb even went the length of assuring this country that the American people would rally *en masse* to our side if we needed their aid. After such offers of assistance, it is too bad to make such an outcry about the attempt to enlist a few hundred "loafers" in New York and Philadelphia.

The following is the naval force sent, and about to be sent, to the West Indian and American stations:—

Cormorant, 60, screw; *Pembroke*, 60, screw, sailed for Bermuda; *Hassle*, 60, screw, to follow; *Pascarel*, 84, sailed for Lisbon and West Indies; *Neptune*, 120; *St. George*, 120, supposed to be ordered from Lisbon for Halifax; *Bacchante*, 70, flag-ship of West Indian and American station, already there; besides smaller vessels.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE distribution of the medals of the Exhibition and the Beaux Arts, the termination of both, and the fête to take place at the former on the 15th of November, are the principal topics of interest at the present moment. Belgium is particularly happy in prizes, more especially in the sections of arms, musical instruments, and linen. It is a subject of considerable remark that the *Moniteur* displays much partiality in certain judgments on the productions of different countries. In one instance it cites the inferiority of the Belgian and Saxony *parquets*, or inlaid floors; while the fact is that those of Belgium are the finest in the Exhibition—acknowledged to be so by the French themselves; rewarded by a first-class medal; and so favourably noticed by the Emperor that he has given a large order for them. A great stir has been made respecting the affair of the gold medal in the first instance accorded to Henri Herz, and afterwards desired to be withdrawn simply, it is stated, because neither Erard nor Pleyel had medals of honour. *A qui la faute?* Certainly, from the mode in which the medals were distributed, whatever cavils the discontented might feel disposed to make on the grounds of want of judgment, taste, &c., none can be brought forward on the score of partiality. When the jury came to give its verdict on the merits of the different pianos, it did so without knowing the names of any of the manufacturers—each instrument being only designated by a number. At the close of the sitting, the votes being examined, it was found that the great majority pronounced decidedly on a certain number—that belonging to Herz's grand piano. Surely it is impossible for a prize to be more unquestionably merited. Pleyel's name only came in tenth on the list. So unjust was the idea of withdrawing the medal from Herz considered, that four out of the seven members that composed the jury declared their intention of resigning if it were carried out. The Emperor has decided that 200,000 francs are to be accorded for the expenses of the fête of the distribution of the medals. Before the space occupied by each nation is to be placed a trophy of the objects which have gained prizes; and at the entrance of the Building a gigantic collection of the most remarkable of all the various productions will be elevated. The former director of the Italian Opera is charged to erect these trophies, and to organise the fête.

On the following day will take place in the Building a concert under the direction of Hector Berlioz, executed by 1250 performers. All the decorations arranged for the fête of the preceding day will remain for this occasion. The concert will consist of 510 instruments and 740 voices; the orchestra containing 140 violins, 80 violoncellos, 30 harps, and 18 wind and percussion instruments; the chorus, 300 soprani and contralti of women's voices, 100 of children's, 150 tenors, 170 basses. Deputations from various French and foreign philharmonic societies will attend on this occasion.

The choice of Horace Vernet and Eugène Delacroix for two of the medals of honour has excited much surprise, their works gaining much more of a popular than of an artistic reputation; indeed the merit of the latter painter is one of those the most contested in France. The medals accorded to Leys (Belgian) and Landseer passed at once and with large majorities. This is a double triumph to our artist, from the generally-accorded fact that the Beaux Arts contained by no means the finest specimens of this talent. Indeed, with the exception of the "Sanctuary" and the "Forge," neither of them a large or important picture, none of his later or best works are there exhibited.

The first of November commences the clearing of the centre of the Exposition Universelle. The objects placed in the *pourtour*, or sides, remain in their places until the 15th; but, the most attractive productions being removed, the thing will be too incomplete and mutilated to present any very great attraction. There seems little or no chance of the petition we last week mentioned, requesting the prorogation of the Exhibition till May, being carried into effect. Very few of the exhibitors concur in this desire; they find the inconvenience and expense of such an arrangement likely much to surpass the advantages that might possibly accrue to them. What, indeed, could they gain by the plan? There has been time and opportunity for the display of their productions to all Europe—all the world; and, if Europe and the world in general did not choose to come *en masse* to visit them in 1855, they are not more likely to do so in 1856. They, therefore, prefer to sell their works now, if they can, and not be burdened with the risk and expense attendant on keeping them out of the market and on their hands for another year.

The twelfth volume of Thiers' "History of the Consulate and the Empire" has just appeared. It is preceded by a preface, in which the author resumes, in a succinct form, and with much moderation and impartiality, the causes of the downfal of Napoleon's monarchy. These he attributes to the absolute principles he adopted. Between the disadvantages of absolutism and of liberty (!) M. Thiers proceeds to draw comparisons, and finds that those of the latter, though very great, are minor to such as are produced by the former.

At last the painful uncertainty which attended the fate of Villars, the actor of the Gymnase, whose disappearance gave rise to so many distressing conjectures, has been solved. The boatmen of the Seine discovered a corpse in the river near Bas-Meudon, on which were found no papers or any means of tracing its identity. At the Morgue it was recognised as that of the unfortunate Villars. In addition to the causes already named as tending to this fatal dénouement, it is said that a certain degree of mental weakness, inducing him to imagine that in his latter days he would be exposed to want, is likely to have aided in leading to this fatal termination to his career.

Mdlle. Rachel, *La Grande*, has sung her "Marseillaise." Brother Jonathan thinks Jenny Lind would have sung it much better; but, however, she has done what she could, and *il ne faut pas être trop exigeant*. Mdlle. Rachel would not play any more on the French stage; Mdlle. Rachel certainly would not play *Medée* on any stage, perhaps not, that is what we shall see, and soon. When everybody said adieu to *La Grande*, we said *au revoir*—time will tell.

At the Opera a work entitled "Panurge," and "Le Corsaire," are in rehearsal. The Théâtre Français expects to do great things with "Joconde," played by Mdme. Plessy. Samson, the oldest actor, we believe, on the French stage, purposes quitting the Français in the spring. At the Italian Opera, Mario commences with the "Barbière." Among the most successful pieces at present in representation are "Le Médecin des Enfans," at the Gaîté; "Les Lavandières de Santarem," at the Théâtre Lyrique, the music by M. Gevaërt, a Belgian composer, is charming, and very well sung by Mdme. Deligne, Lauters, who replaces Mdme. Marie Cabel; and "Rose de Bois," at the Variétés, a very amusing little vaudeville, more amusingly played by Lassagne.

KING BOMBA AND LOUIS NAPOLEON

It will be seen from the following official statement, which appeared in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, that the King of the Two Sicilies does not intend to quarrel with France at present:—

On the 16th of August last the *Gorgone*, steam-frigate, at anchor off Messina, celebrated the fête of the Emperor. The Military Commandant of the place, although duly warned by the French Vice-Consul and the Civil Intendant of Messina of what was going on, abstained from conforming to the usages observed in such cases among friendly nations, and did not hoist the Neapolitan flag. The Government of the Emperor having complained of this want of courtesy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Two Sicilies has just, by order of his Sovereign, sent a note to the French Minister at Naples, which happily terminates this untoward incident. The Neapolitan Government expresses regret that the Military Commandant of Messina should not have acted in the suggestion of the Civil Intendant, and gives an assurance that formal instructions have been given which will prevent a recurrence in the ports of the Two Sicilies, of an omission which called forth the just complaints of the Government of the Emperor.

AMERICA.

The steam ship *Pacific*, which left New York on the 17th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The statement that Mr. Buchanan has been instructed to demand from the British Government the recall of Mr. Crampton has been contradicted. In reference to this contradiction, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Daily Times*, from whom the statement appears to have originally emanated, says:—"The contradiction is without the slightest particle of authority, is nothing but a random guess, and happens to be wholly untrue. What may have been the form of the representation in reference to Mr. Crampton's connexion with the enlistment of recruits for the Crimea I do not pretend to affirm; but that it was equivalent to a request for his recall I have sufficient reasons for believing, and the substantial correctness of my former statement on the subject is confirmed by circumstances which have since come to my knowledge."

The *New York Herald's* special despatch from Washington states that Mr. Mason, the American Envoy to France, will be recalled if he cannot satisfactorily explain his attendance at the "Te Deum" in honour of the fall of Sebastopol."

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* speaks of a despatch received by the Secretary of State from the United States Minister at St Petersburg, "notifying him of an extraordinary diplomatic appointment to the United States. The person thus selected by his Imperial Majesty is known in the diplomatic world for more than ordinary ability, besides having possessed the confidence of the deceased Emperor. He comes charged with the highest diplomatic power known in the Russian Court, and his arrival here is shortly expected. I understand that the ordinary affairs of the Russian Minister, as now existing, will be permitted to go on as usual. I also understand that, after the lapse of time, the declaration to the United States (as the will of the Czar) would be made, announcing as a Russian order the entire freedom of those seas and ports to the commerce of the world which are now one of the principal causes of the continuance of the war. With the present blockade of the Allies this will not amount to much; but in the event of peace it may result in the establishment of a new order of things on the basis of Free-trade, to the general advantage of the world."

From San Juan it was learned that Colonel Kinney had resigned the Governorship, and that a meeting had been called to make a new selection. The English Consul had notified the Colonel that, in the event of his re-election, his authority would be recognised by him as the British representative.

We learn from Havannah, under date of the 8th ult., that despatches had been received from Madrid condemning the action of General Concha in maintaining the volunteers of the island in arms during a time of peace and quiet. Senor Morales, of New York, who had arrived in the *Georgiana*, was arrested by the Spanish authorities, and put on trial, for having in his possession some so called revolutionary papers. He was found guilty, and sentenced, as reported, to ten years' labour in the chain gang. The subscription list of the Spanish Bank was closed by Governor Concha on the 6th ult. Five hundred and fifty-five individuals had taken part in the loan, representing a capital of 3,000,000 dollars. In the royal lottery four tickets had drawn a sum amounting to 104,000 dollars. A registration of the residence, profession, trade, or business of every inhabitant of Cuba was ordered by Government, under oath before the 15th of November, for Government purposes. Several saint-day fêtes had taken place, as well as grand reviews of the troops in Matanzas. The opera season ended with a benefit to the tenor Tiberini.

We have the following way of San Francisco news from Japan. When the representatives of France, England, and Russia have been engaged in negotiating treaties with the Japanese, the Governor of Simoda has issued a proclamation denying the right of Americans to reside in Japan, except in case of shipwreck or distress, thus practically repudiating the treaty entered into with the United States, and reducing the rights of its citizens to the mere privilege of visiting the ports of the kingdom as harbours of refuge. The correspondence and negotiations on the subject are published at length in the San Francisco papers; they fill several columns.

News from Mexico to the 24th September had been received. Governor Vidaurri, Commander-in-Chief, had decreed the adoption of the Cuballos tariff in a popularly modified shape, and the ports of Matamoras, Piedras Negras, and Camargo, opened foreign commerce on the promulgation of more definite instructions. Vidaurri had also on the 21st of August, that the name of every man belonging to Santa Anna should be struck from the military rolls of the State, that the officers should be held responsible as criminals for the deeds done and blood shed in the Dictator's name. In the State of Zacatecas had revolted, and Gen. Garza had entered San Luis Potosi at the head of three thousand freemen. Santa Anna's Generals, Guitian, Cruz, and Parrodi, thereupon fled to Guadalajara. All over the country the struggle seemed to be whether the whole people or the military should rule.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on the 31st October, 120 hours from Alexandria, with dates from Bombay, October 3; Malta, September 27; Calcutta, September 23; Hong-Kong, September 15; Shanghae, September 7. The Santhal insurrection is dying out. Mr. A. V. Cowell, collector in Bhaibar, has been murdered by the Mopahs. The monsoon is at an end at Bombay, the fall of rain having been only forty-five inches, or twenty-five inches short. The crops will be one quarter less than the average yield. The ship *St. Abbs* has been lost on a reef near Madagascar, with seventeen of the crew and five passengers drowned.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Except a statement made on Russian authority, that up to the 29th ult. nothing of importance had taken place either in the Crimea or in the estuary of the Dnieper and Bug, the last week has brought almost no addition to the war news. It is evident, however, from all the accounts, that the operations of the Allies will drive Gortschakoff either to give battle or attempt a retreat within a very few days. Letters from the Camp up to the 20th have comparatively little interest, and shew that the designs of the Generals were a close secret.

Three new batteries have been erected by the Allies at Sebastopol, but their fire was not actively maintained. The attack on Forts Constantine and Catherine was delayed by the expectation that the Russians would evacuate the north side, for which operation they appeared to be preparing. The Sardinian Division, with the English and French cavalry, had returned to their former lines on the Tchernaya.

Prince Gortschakoff announces on the evening of the 28th that the enemy (the Allies), after strong demonstrations from Eupatoria in the direction of Simpheropol during which their operations were constantly harassed, and their left flank threatened—returned yesterday (the 28th) to their camp at Eupatoria

Despatches from Nicolaieff, of the same date, announce that there were no more than sixty sail of the enemy's fleet in sight, two of which were steamers. Only five gun-boats were anchored within the liman of the Dnieper.

A private letter from the Crimea, dated the 20th (in the *Globe*), states that the French would probably retain possession of Kinburn during the winter; but that a large portion of their force, and the whole of Spencer's Brigade, were expected back at head-quarters before long. Sir Colin Campbell's expedition to Eupatoria had been countermanded, and the only British force there was Lord G. Paget's Brigade of Light Cavalry. The health and condition of the troops in and around Sebastopol were all that could be desired

THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN

The following telegraphic despatch from Nicolaieff, October 17th, forwarded to St. Petersburg by order of the Emperor, appears in the *Invalide Russe*:—

From the position of the fortress of Kinburn, which stands on the extreme point of the tongue of land of the same name on the left bank of the liman of the Dnieper, the communication between it and Nicolaieff was through Ochakoff only It was maintained by oared barges, and the optic marine telegraph established at Ochakoff. On the appearance of the enemies' ships before Kinburn, the direct communication was cut off

From the intelligence received by this telegraph to-day before yesterday, yesterday, and to-day, we learn the following: The fortress of Kinburn, after having sustained (on the 15th) a heavy cannonade from the enemy's gun-boats, floating batteries, and steam-frigates, replied by a quick and well-directed fire from its guns. At the fall of night the fire ceased on both sides. Yesterday (16th) it was resumed and continued throughout the day, but was not so heavy. This morning (17th), at nine o'clock, eleven steam-frigates and a ship of the line of 90 guns reinforced the enemy's fleet, and the whole of the ships simultaneously commenced a most violent vertical and horizontal fire on the place

This *feu d'enfer* continued till half-past two in the afternoon, when the fortress—on the interior of which all the buildings were in flames—ceased to fire, and the enemy ceased firing also.

At three o'clock two boats with a flag of truce approached the fort. Half an hour afterwards the enemy's troops—a part of the land force that had been disembarked—entered the place. The vessels anchored inside the point moved to the Ochakoff side, and towards the Nicholas battery on the opposite bank; but up to this evening they had not opened their fire.

THE TURKISH VICTORY AT KARS.

Our latest advices from the seat of war in Asia, by the *Samois*, which left Constantinople on the 22nd ult., state that communication with Kars was practicable, if not entirely open. A previous despatch from General Williams to the Earl of Clarendon contained ample details of the battle on the 29th of September, which lasted seven hours. He estimated the loss of the Russians at 2500 killed, and nearly double that number wounded; but later accounts make the loss of the enemy much greater. An official despatch, dated Kars, Oct. 3, four days later than General Williams's account of the battle, states that the number of Russians buried on the 30th ult. and the last inst. was 4466; that of the Turks, 613. The number of wounded, if calculated at the rate of five to one, will make the total Russian losses at 20,000, and that of the Turks at 3000 *hors de combat*.

The enemy had not, by the accounts of the same date, withdrawn from his camp in front of Kars, nor was there anything tending to lead to such a belief

Omer Pacha has transferred his head quarters to Soukum-Kalé, and on the 4th ult. sent forward Osman Pacha's division, which had just arrived from the Crimea.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE REV. WILLIAM BLOW

THE death of this gentleman took place at the time since, at his residence, Cannock, in the county of Stafford. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years, and was the eldest son of Geo. ge Collis, of Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester, merchant, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Robins, of Dunsley Hall, near Stourbridge. He married Maria, daughter of Richmond Aston, Esq., of Beacot Hall, in the county of Stafford, by whom he leaves numerous issue. Mr Collis was educated at Oxford, and held the living of Norton Canes, Staffordshire, upwards of half a century, and was an active and efficient magistrate for that county.

SIR J. B. WILLIAMS

SIR JOHN BICKERTON WILLIAMS, LL.D., F.S.A., who died at his seat, the Hall, Wem, Salop, was the only son of W. Williams, Esq., by his wife, who was the second daughter and coheir of John Bickerton, Esq., of Sandford Hall, Salop (the representative of the Dukedom of Cheshire). He was born in 1792. He was formerly in the legal profession at Shrewsbury, from which, however, he had long since retired. He served the office of Mayor of Shrewsbury, and was Alderman of the Corporation of that town till he removed to Wem. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury University, Vermont (U.S.), and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1824. He was the author of the life of his celebrated collateral ancestor, the Rev. Matthew Henry (the commentator), and of his daughter, Mrs Shepherd, also the Life of Sir Matthew Hale and of W. H. Lucas. Sir John Bickerton Williams was knighted in 1837, at the request of the Duke of Sussex, immediately after her Majesty's accession to the throne

FREDERICK LUCAS, ESQ., M.P.

FREDERICK LUCAS, Esq., M.P. for the co. Meath, was son of Samuel Lucas, a member of the Society of Friends. Mr Frederick Lucas was born in 1812, and conducted his education at the London University, in Gower-street. He was among the earliest students of that institution, and was one of the first to get a prize there. He was called to the Irish bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, in Easter Term, 1839; the following year he became a member of the Church of Rome, and stated publicly the grounds of his conversion, in a pamphlet, entitled "Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic." Mr Lucas, in 1840, started the *Tablet*, a Catholic journal, in London, and in 1843 he started the publication of that paper to Dublin, where it has since been carried on. He was one of the secretaries of the Irish Tenant League during its brief existence. In 1852 he was elected, through the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood, member of Parliament for the county of Meath, in the place of Henry Grattan, Esq., who had worthily represented that county for many years. Mr. Lucas advocated in the *Tablet* the rights of the Irish priesthood to interfere in politics, and, on this being objected to by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, the decision of the question was referred to the Pope, and Mr Lucas went himself to Rome On his return thence he was seized with a severe illness, which terminated fatally on the 22nd ult., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Skidmore Ashby, Esq., at Church-street, Stoke, Staffordshire. Mr. Frederick Lucas, as a politician, was a violent supporter of the Ultra party to which he had attached himself: in private life he was very amiable: and in every respect, whether public or domestic, he was allowed by all to be a highly honourable and conscientious man. Mr. Lucas married, in 1840, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Ashby, Esq., of Staines, and leaves issue a son.

SWORD-FISH CAUGHT AT GRAVESEND.—On Friday (last week) a fine specimen of the sphyæne or sword-fish, was taken off Gravesend, and is now in the possession of Mr Clarke, fishmonger, 8, Arabella-row, Gravesend-place The extreme length of the fish is 7 feet 5 inches; girth, 33 inches; length of the "sword," 2 feet 5 inches.

A DAY DREAM IN GUILDHALL.

I LATELY was in old Guildhall (I cannot tell the day),
And, being in a dreamy mood, I mused some time away.
I thought, as up and down I strode, "How many a race has gone
Since great Dick Whittington laid down this floor of Purbeck stone.

"How many a feast has here been held since Goldsmith Sha was May'r,
Whose hundred cooks taught City men the might of City fare."
Thus Fancy held my mind in thrall, and for a time did seem
To bring before me all the past, but not as in a dream.

I saw long trains of ancient men tricked out in every shape
A mob, of whom some seemed to shout, and some to stand agape.
Brave Knights (not common Men in Brass), each on a proud *destrière*,
There rode mid rows of diamond eyes of London's "ladyes fayre."

And Gog and Magog had their place, in bran-new robes of paint;
Trainbands, and banners blazon'd with devices strange and quaint.
Then came a troop of fat, grave men (each was a palfrey's load),
Midst whom, in chain and miniver, great London's Lord Mayor rode.

Then drums and trumpets seemed to make what's aptly termed "a noise."
A thousand flat-caps filled the air, thrown up by 'prentice boys.
And then I saw the river Thames,—O 'twas a pleasant sight!
Not as it is—a pea-soup stream, but water crystal bright;

And gilded barges, every one made double—shade and boat,
(The thought's not mine) with men of mark, towards Westminster did float.

And wherries filled with merry frights were going to and fro.
It was a gallant sight, indeed, that olden Lord Mayor's Show.

A pause—a change—and then methought I saw a draggled crowd
Of London trulls and pickpookets by grim policemen cowed.
And here and there, at attic height, a gaping cockmaid leant,
To see the Lord Mayor's Show pass by, and wonder what it meant.

(And are those men in seedy coats, with dirty flags unfurl'd,
To be a fitting pageant for the city of the world?
Is that old coach—state coach, forsooth—now groaning as it goes,
To be the glory and the pride of London's Lord Mayor's Shows?)

The scene was changed, and old Guildhall shone out a blaze of light,
And full three hundred serving men burst forth upon my sight.
Each waiter bore a mighty bowl of what I could not see,
But some one said 'twas calpash, and some 'twas calipee.

More than two hundred fowls all truss'd, some fat and some half-starved,
Came strutting in rolled on their backs, as praying to be carved.
Barons of beef then rolled along, each looking grandly big,
And then vast hams—each might have borne an aldermanic pig.

Blancmange, cakes, creams, and jellies came, as though they'd never stop,
Methought each City pastrycook had hither sent his shop.
Then rushed a crowd of gorging men, and gorgeous dames also;
So knew I that this was the feast that ends the Lord Mayor's Show.

And, as I looked upon the scene, a mist rose 'fore my eyes,
When it had passed, the revellers, too, had gone, to my surprise:
And there were heaps of shining gold strewed all about the board;
In all the soup-tureens, methought, new five-pound notes were stored.

Another change!—a solemn change! I looked up in the air,
And, to my horror and affright, saw blood red clouds were there.
Anon they slowly rolled away, and showed a field of fight,
So dreadful that e'en now the page seems red on which I write.

A thousand 'gainst five thousand men rushed onward full of life.
Two hundred men came only back, so fierce had been the strife.
And some of them had shattered limbs, and some came back to die!
Ah! better had they died in fight—so great their agony.

Where'er I looked about that place I saw some work of death,
Until my tears, which would not flow, had well nigh drown'd my breath.
Another change! and then I saw thousands of widow'd wives,
And little children calling out, "Give back our fathers' lives!"

A vain request! but ne'er the less they cried and cried again,
"Give us our fathers' lives!" Alas! who can restore the slain?
"None," said a voice (I could not see where 'twas the speaker stood);
"But for the evil done the dead do to the living good.

"Let not you weeping women feel they have no hope in life,
That when the bullet struck the man it also struck the wife.
Cast not those helpless children forth, of no man's love a part;
Stand in THEIR stead who fell to spare the dear ones of your heart.

"Waste not in worse than idle pomp the treasure scatter'd here,
But guard and tench those gather'd round the soldiers' gory bier."
Another change!—and in Guildhall (dreams are but dreams you know)
I saw the voice had been obey'd ah: what a LORD MAYOR'S SHOW. L.

GUARANTEES BY LAW FOR SECURITY OF BANKS. Most Legislatures have framed laws with the view of giving security for property entrusted to bankers; but it has been found that this object has not been attained. Thus, in the United States, after the crisis some years back, it was decreed that all banks of issue should deposit Government securities to the amount of their circulation. Notwithstanding this, several banks failed last year, and the notes fell to seventy, or even twenty, per cent of the nominal value, according to the dividend expected. Where this dis-location? Indeed, has frequently been the case—but still more, because the securities deposited, though offering sufficient security for the issue, were no security for the other debts, generally far heavier, liabilities. The Bank of England is bound by the Act of 1844 to deposit bullion for the amount of notes above fourteen millions If the Bank issues one £5 note in excess the charter is forfeited. But the Bank of England has constantly six or eight millions on hand belonging to the Treasury, and a much larger sum held chiefly by bankers and private individuals. For these securities there is neither [illegible] the solvency of the manage-ment. Scotland has always enjoyed a free banking system, but by the Act of 1845 the issues of each bank, [illegible] bullion, must be deposited for all notes above the then current amount of about three millions. The issue of the Scotch banks is at present about four millions and a half; the private deposits in their hands forty millions. What advantage does a law afford which demands security for one million and a half, but none for forty millions? Such laws create the idea that there is security, abate the caution and watchfulness which alone can lead to secure again at loss, diminish competition, and deprive the public of much of the advantage of the banking system.—Extracted from the *Journal für Verthschaftliches Handels Blatt*—a Berlin newspaper, No. 147. (dated 22nd, 1855.)

WILLS.—The will of the late Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman, bookseller and publisher, was proved under £30,000. He has bequeathed to each of the eight following institutions £100:—The Bookseller' Benevolent Institution; the Retreat at Watford; Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; St. Mark's Hospital, City road; Deaf and Dumb Asylum; St. Ann's School; Christ Church school, Spitalfields; and Church Missionary Society. Putney Sillaoe, Esq., of Pelwall hall, and Bedford-place, £140,000 personalty. W. Lowless, Esq., solicitor, £12,000. Rev. W. H. Stevens, £45,000. Rev. John Barrows, Caius College, Cambridge, £8,000, within the province of Canterbury. Captain C. A. Broke, R.E., £14,000. Captain D. F. B. Buckley, Scots Fusiliers, Sebastopol, £5000. Mrs. Ann Brown, of Sydenham, £20,000; and has bequeathed to the Church Pastoral Aid Society £500; Church Missionary £500; Girls' Charity School, St. John's, Horsleydown, £500; Surrey Dispensary, £500; London Hospital, £500; Scripture Readers' Society, Ireland, £500; Seamen's Hospital, London, £500; National Truss Society, £150; Idiots' Society, Redhill, £150; Royal Free Hospital, £150; Ragged School Union, £150; St. Thomas's Hospital, £150, Dispensary at Sydenham, £150; School for Indigent Blind, £200; and London City Mission, £400.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the failure of the grape crop in Portugal, the price of the commonest wines has risen so high that the poor have been deprived of their ordinary beverage.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE verdict of a jury, and a sentence of transportation for fourteen years, have brought to a close the career of Sir John Paul and his partners in crime; but who can say where or when the consequences of their frauds will cease to work out in misery and suffering for those who have been cruelly plundered? It is almost impossible to estimate the amount of wretchedness which is caused by such a catastrophe as the failure of a banking-house. Scarcely a condition of life but has its representative among the losers. The old man's savings, the widow's jointure, the orphan's portion, the son's premium on entering business, the daughter's marriage dower, the child's school provision, are all swept away by such an event, and sorrow knocks at every door in the family mansion. That all this trouble should be caused by indiscretion, by loose in legitimate adventure, by collateral misfortune, is bad enough; but, when one looks at it as produced by wanton and wicked perseverance in extravagance at home and speculation abroad, it is difficult to repress one's indignation. A very small portion only of the press has ventured to urge that the righteous sentence which has been awarded is "too severe;" and it is remarkable that this plea comes from the organ of that religious party to which Sir John Paul's hypocrisy attached itself. It would seem as if the influence of his vile cant had not subsided even with his entrance into Newgate. Assuredly the sentence is generally regarded as a most just one; and had Paul and his accomplices been doomed to hard labour for the rest of their days they would only have to undergo that to which their wickedness has condemned numbers of honest men, now compelled to re-engage in the hard toil of the struggle of life.

The revival of agrarian outrage in Ireland, as exemplified in the murder of poor Miss Hinds, is a lamentable proof of the hopelessness of dealing with a brutalised peasantry in any but one way. In this case it is clear that the neighbours of the unfortunate lady knew that she was to be destroyed, those who would be likely to be suspected showed themselves ostentatiously, in order to have the *alibi* complete. Hired assassins did the work, and the lower classes abstained from rendering any assistance in apprehending them—some, indeed, are said to have expressed exultation. It is possible to do much with fiery, revengeful, but generous natures; and by dint of persevering trustfulness, and the endeavour to understand and be understood, we can at length bring them within the bounds of civilisation and self-command. But with these cold-blooded scheming savages the case is entirely different, and we fear that the same remedy which the Americans have held to be the only one effective with the savages of their own country, namely, the driving them out of the district, is the single method of mastering a malignant and cowardly population. It should be done by system. Where a murder is committed, and the people are shown to have connived at it, the landowners should act in concert, and evict the entire population of the district. Where this is less practicable, heavy taxation, with the constant pressure of the military to enforce it, would, to a certain extent, inflict chastisement; but the more effectual course would be to clear a district whose inhabitants are a foul blotch upon it. Mr. Grattan's boldness in declaring that he will now have rent from the wretches to whom he has been but too indulgent, and that in default he will sweep them from his estates, deserves all praise; and every decent Catholic and Protestant in the locality should unite to support him. The indignant terms in which Mr. Murphy, chairman of the Cavan sessions, denounced the crime and the accursed system under which such outrages are committed, will be echoed wherever his address is read.

The American "difficulty" does not appear to be lessened, and it will certainly continue for a long time to occupy angry pens on both sides of the Atlantic. The Government of President Pierce is distinctly charged, by some of the best of the journals of the States, with fostering popular animosity against England, for the sake of electioneering gain. On the other hand, it would seem that our representatives in America have acted an unwise part in endeavouring to raise recruits for the war, contrary to the will of the American Government. The latter has, of course, a right to interdict our recruiting; and it is unfair and unworthy in us to seek to evade its decision. It is, however, a remarkable proof of the sulky ill feeling entertained by certain portions of the American people against England that a nation only too eager to mix itself up in quarrels, and ready to send out its buccaneers and filibusters against anybody who can be attacked with hope of success, or even without much of such hope, should be so fastidious about a few hundreds of adventurers being engaged in the cause of our Allies. We shall patch up this quarrel; but the two countries have to learn a good deal more of each other before that cordiality, about which so much is said in after-dinner speeches, when "those who speak the tongue of Shakspeare" can see nothing but brothers in this land, begins to be a real *entente cordiale*.

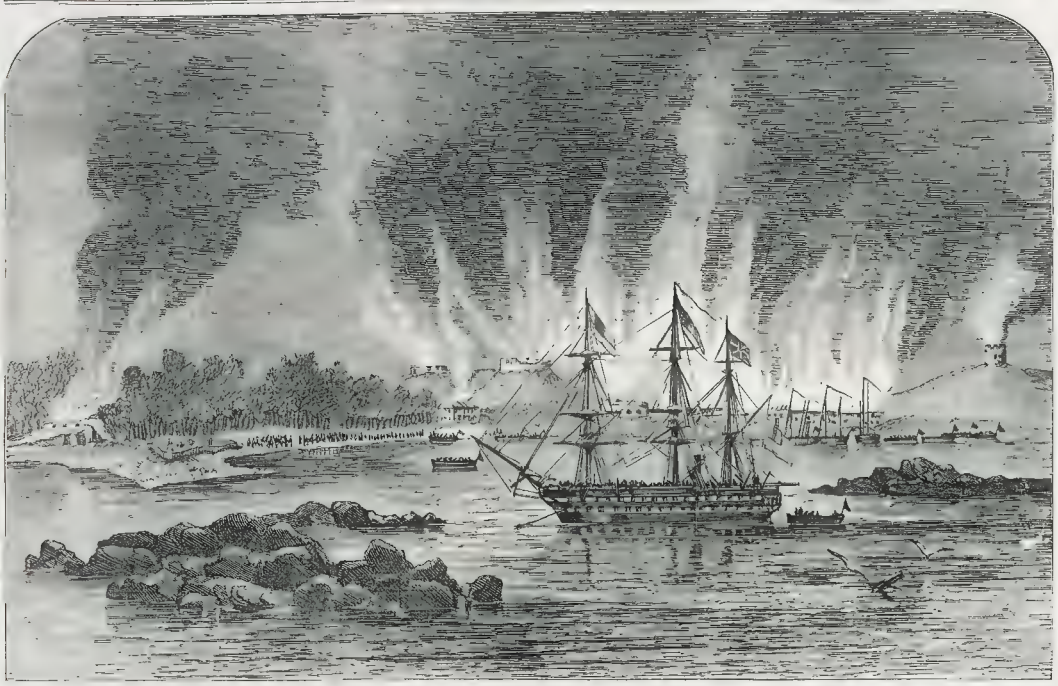
The expulsion of the three contemptible though malevolent "Reds" from Jersey has been followed by a far larger measure of extrusion, which we might regret, for the sake of a name or two in the list of those ordered to depart, were it not that the mischievous character of the conduct of an intellectual man is increased by the ability he has of promulgating his sentiments. A sort of manifesto from the pen of Victor Hugo, and signed by himself, his sons, and others, thirty-four in all, has been issued, and in this, after pouring forth every kind of insult to the Emperor of the French, and alleging that he is a traitor under sentence, and that England is in alliance with crime and treason, the writers say: "Now banish us." They have been taken at their word. It is impossible not to wish that the author of one of the most magnificent romances of the age, and of many others that is an ornament to literature, had not left it possible for him to be otherwise dealt with: but M. Victor Hugo has chosen for himself. He might have dwelt in peace in an English home, but he would not accept it even upon the moderate terms of abstaining from insult to the Crown that protected him.

A couple of impostures—one in high the other in low life—come to light at once. "We give the sex the *pas*." A worthless woman, who has had so many names that it is difficult to say which belongs to her, has concluded a remarkable series of adventures; in some of which, while actually impostor, perjurer, and thief, she has contrived to pass herself off as an injured and helpless victim. The favourite device was to represent that she was a stranger in the locality she selected for her operations, and that she had been robbed of her little all—now by a boyish pickpocket, now by a porter, and so on; and she has caused innocent persons to be apprehended, and even sentenced, through her false accusations. But all roguery comes to an unlucky end; and, between a chapter of curious accidents and a photograph of herself (feminine vanity helping to betray her), she has been recognised by the police of half-a-dozen towns, and the game is over. The other adventurer has also plenty of names, being no less a person than Leon-Jacques Prince of Armenia, Prince of Armenia, Prince of Georgia, Prince of Georgia and of other places, and heir-presumptive to the throne of Armenia and Georgia, who has been carrying on a splendid imposture, declaring himself exiled from Russia for having plotted against the Emperor, who had confiscated his estates, worth fifteen millions of francs. He has victimised "good society," which, with all its pretensions to superior discernment, is gulled more easily than anybody (except, to borrow Sir Peter Laurie's indignant phrase, "those fools, London tradesmen, who will never be taught caution"); and of course hotel keepers and others have been his dupes. Berlin was his last scene, where he wore a silver star and red enamelled cross and gold spurs, and carried a heavy gold-mounted riding-whip. Must it be added, that he is now in the House of Correction at Berlin, and turns out to be a Dutch Jew, named Joseph Johannis?

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN BARRACKS AND MAGAZINE AT HANGO.

(From a Correspondent.)

SINCE the arrival of H.M.S. *Blenheim* at Hango, on the 20th September, Captain Ball, with the gun-boats *Snap*, *Stork*, and *Lark* under his orders, has been actively employed in annoying the enemy. He has succeeded in raising ten guns of very large calibre which the Russians had sunk at the time of their blowing up the fortifications, and he has destroyed a chain of telegraphs leading from Hango to Eckness—the military head-quarters



DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN BARRACKS AND MAGAZINE, AT HANGO.

of the district. A large body of troops was stationed at Hango at the time of the *Blenheim*'s arrival, who kept up a rifle fire on her boats and the gun-boats whenever they came within range, but by a system of annoyance at different points, and particularly by proceeding to Eckness in the gun-boats and engaging the batteries there for upwards of two hours, Captain Hall has forced the troops to withdraw from his neighbourhood

On Monday, the 8th, Captain Hall landed with a party of marines and blue-jackets, under cover of the *Blenheim* and gun-boats, and destroyed their barracks and magazine, and also a cavalry barrack and stables. A procession was afterwards formed, and proceeded to the burial-ground where the murdered men of the *Conch* now sleep, the band of the *Blenheim* accompanying, and the flags of the ships hoisted half mast. The funeral service was read at the grave, the Chaplain (Rev. Mr. Alexander) adding an appropriate prayer. A headstone was also erected, with an inscription, briefly detailing in English and Swedish the lamentable facts of the case; as also that the wife of the murdered Finnish Captain had died from the shock she sustained on first hearing of the catastrophe.

The following is the inscription on the tombstone:—

Sacred to the memory of the British Seamen and a Finnish Captain who were cruelly murdered by Russian Soldiers, commanded by a Russian Officer, while landing at Hango under the protection of a Flag of Truce. Also to the memory of the Wife of the unfortunate Captain, who expired on hearing of the said catastrophe.

BURNING OF RUSSIAN TIMBER-VESSELS AT OLD SALIS.

THIS destruction of Russian property took place at Old Salis, a small town situated at the mouth of the river Salis, which flows into the Gulf of Riga. On Tuesday, the 25th of September, a couple of large steam-frigates, under the British flag, arrived off the mouth of the river, and cast anchor within gun-shot of the town. A boat was immediately lowered, which, manned by an officer and seven sailors, proceeded to sound and reconnoitre the mouth of the river and the channel. On having accomplished this they gave a signal to the ships, when four more boats, containing four officers and fifty-four men, pushed off and joined the first boat. These five boats then pulled in towards the shore, the foremost of them displaying a white flag in her bows: this was answered by a similar one hoisted on the flagstaff on the shore, in the hope of thereby saving ten timber-vessels which were lying at anchor about a verst up the river, without their masts and rigging. Whilst the lastly-arrived four boats lay on their oars, the first one approached the landing-place. The English officer in command inquired of Herr Von Bhaghel, the principal proprietor and inhabitant of Old Salis, whether the vessels lying in the river belonged to the Government, or were private property. This gentleman replied that they belonged to him and his people, upon which the Lieutenant expressed his regret, but his positive orders were to destroy them, and all others they might find along the coast. Representations and entreaties were of no avail: the sailors set fire to all the vessels, after which they returned to their frigates. As soon as the latter were out of sight, attempts were made by the inhabitants of Old Salis to extinguish the flames and save some of the burning vessels, but without much success, as only two were partially saved, whilst the remaining eight were burned to the water's edge.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN VESSELS AT OLD SALIS.

REER POINTEE (SANTHALS' COUNTRY), ON THE GANGES.

RUINS OF THE OLD MAHOMETAN PALACE, AT RAJ MAH'L, ON THE GANGES.

THE SANTHALS.

THE locality of the recent outbreak of the Santhals has already been illustrated in our Journal; and, by favour of a Correspondent, we are now enabled to represent the precise objects which gave rise to the quarrel in Oude, now happily terminated by a reconciliation of the contending parties. The quarrel originated in a conflict between the Hindoo and Mussulman sections of the population in the city of Fyzabad, the old capital of the State. In this place there was a celebrated Hindoo temple adjoining a Mahometan mosque. The mosque had fallen into ruins, and the Mahometans, having been opposed by the Hindoos in their desire to repair it, retorted by profaning the precincts of the temple. They were attacked by the Hindoos, and completely beaten. The desperate nature of the riot itself may be inferred from the fact that the vanquished party lost 113 men killed. The tumult was aggravated by the fanaticism of the King, who threatened himself to adopt the cause of one of the parties. Such a policy was, of course, opposed to the views of the British authorities, and it was under fear of the consequences which might ensue that the dispute seems to have been made up. Of a somewhat similar description, though less in magnitude, is the outbreak reported in the territories of the Guicowar, a Hindoo Prince, between two rival sects of Mahometans, where the Political Agent sent for troops to oversee both parties together, and thus prevent bloodshed.

The three principal headlands of the country occupied by the Santhals are Raj Mah'l, Reer Pointee, and Pattergotta. We have engraved from our Correspondent's Sketch the remains of the Mahometan palace at Raj Mah'l; a picturesque ruin, with beautiful foliage clustering around its massive towers and mantling its walls; whilst a group of boats, and the arrival of passengers, give life to the scene of desolation and decay. The above Sketch shows Reer Pointee, the second headland of the hill-country on the Ganges, with the mosque embosomed in foliage, and in picturesqueness rivalling the first scene.

THE SCREW-STEAMER "KHERSONESE," OF LIVERPOOL.

THIS noble ship presents another instance of the rapid progress now being made in the construction of iron vessels. In her are admirably combined all the qualities necessary for a sea-going vessel: she is full rigged, and, as her dimensions will show, capable of carrying canvas with any ship afloat: her length of keel is 222 feet, her length on deck being 235 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet 11 inches: builder's tonnage, about 1700. It is intended at present to erect such a saloon for cabin passengers aft, and house forward for the officers, engineers, &c., as to leave an extensive area of main-deck as a promenade clear for passengers or troops, or accommodation for the transport of horses. Her 'tween-decks present a clear space of 180 feet long and 7 feet high, well ventilated. She has five bulkheads, two of which run to the upper deck; she has capacity for over 2000 tons cargo, after leaving ample room for her engines, machinery, and coal. Her engines, constructed by Messrs. Randolph, Elder, and Co., of Glasgow, are nominally 200-horse power; but this only faintly represents the actual power, which will combine safety with great speed.

The *Khersonese* was built by Messrs. Robert Hickson and Co., on the beautiful piece of land known as Queen's Island, forming one side of the harbour of Belfast, and is the largest vessel ever built in Ireland. She was launched on the 4th inst., and, on entering the water, was greeted by the cheers of thousands of the inhabitants assembled on the island and opposite quays. The material is of the best and heaviest used for ships of this size, put together on the firmest and most approved plan; and forming, on the whole, as handsome and as useful a ship as any afloat. Mr. James Alexander, of Liverpool (with whom is associated Messrs. James Johnson and Co., of same place, and Messrs. A. and C. Taylor, of Dublin), is the managing owner of the *Khersonese*; and we understand they are so highly satisfied with her model and construction that they have arranged with Messrs. Robert Hickson and Co. to build another ship of about 2000 tons, which is now well advanced, and will be launched in about three months.

"RALPH WARD JACKSON, FOUNDER OF WEST HARTLEPOOL." FROM A PAINTING BY MR. GRANT, R.A.

TESTIMONIAL TO RALPH WARD JACKSON, ESQ.

THE inhabitants of West Hartlepool have just paid a graceful tribute of respect to the founder of that port, Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson, by presenting that gentleman's portrait to the town in commemoration of his eminent public services as the originator of the new port. In order fully to appreciate the value of these benefits, it will be requisite to glance at the circumstances which have given rise to this new provision for one of the most important branches of our national trade.

For ages the principal supply of coal to the London market had been obtained from the counties of Durham and Northumberland. When the natural outlets of this coal-field—the rivers Tyne and Wear—having become insufficient for the yearly increasing demand, other ports on the shore of the above counties sprang into existence: thus, in Durham, arose Seaham, Hartlepool, Stockton, and West Hartlepool—the youngest being the latter port.

The rapidity of its rise has few parallels in our local history. Ten years since, where its spacious and substantial docks now are, was a shore, with barren hills of blown sand; and where now stands the town, with a population of 8000 inhabitants, with its church, chapels, cemetery, Athenæum, &c., the wild rabbit burrowed in safety and solitude. The old harbour of Hartlepool was of importance in early times: it was the port of the Bishop of Durham as Prince Palatine; and when King Edward III. required a fleet it furnished five ships to the Royal Navy. The place had, however, dwindled almost to a fishing village, when, twenty years ago, its harbour was greatly improved, and docks were formed to facilitate the shipping of coal.

This accommodation, although considerable, proved insufficient for the produce of the district; and about one mile south of the town was founded the port of West Hartlepool. In the spring of 1846 the ground was first broken; and the first dock was opened in June, 1847; another dock was completed in 1852 (see the Engraving in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS); and a third dock will be ready for opening in a few months. The number of vessels entering West Hartlepool harbour within the last twelve months was upwards of 5000; and the quantity of coal and coke shipped from this port was upwards of 800,000 tons.

Besides a home and foreign trade for coal and coke, West Hartlepool has a constantly increasing intercourse with Hamburg and other Continental ports. Commencing with 1853, the value of its exports has risen from £ in that year, to £49,500 in three months of 1854; and £176,040 in three months of 1855. Its import trade is also great, receiving corn and other supplies from abroad, and distributing them by railway through the populous counties of York and Lancaster. This rapid development, surprising as it is, and evidently only in its infancy, has been the work of one master-mind, Mr Ralph Ward Jackson, of Greatham Hall, in the county of Durham, who has toiled with an industry and ardour alike unwearied and successful in working out this gigantic enterprise.

The family of Mr. Jackson have long been resident on their property at Normanby Hall, in Cleveland. They are descended from the ancient family of the Ducketts, one of whom, Sir Lionel Duckett, Lord Mayor of

THE NEW SCREW CLIPPER-SHIP "KHERSONESE."

London in 1578, was partner with the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the first Royal Exchange in London.

The name is otherwise commemorated in our national annals. At Marton, in Cleveland, within a few miles of Mr. Jackson's estate, was born the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, who named the noble harbour he discovered in New South Wales, "Port Jackson," to perpetuate his gratitude and friendship for Sir George Jackson, Bart., one of his earliest benefactors. Sir George was the great-uncle of Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson, and married the grand daughter of George Duckett, and assumed the name and arms of Duckett. He was Secretary to the Admiralty, and Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

Mr. Jackson, as the founder of West Hartlepool, has nobly contributed to the distinction which his family have thus enjoyed in the records of British trade and commerce; and the inhabitants of the new and thriving port, and others interested in its prosperity, have, as a tribute of their gratitude and esteem, just placed the portrait of Mr. Jackson in the principal public building of the town. This picture has been painted by Mr. Francis Grant, R.A., and is a fine work of art. The portrait is full-length, and an admirable likeness. The picture was presented to the town at a meeting in the Athenæum, at West Hartlepool, on the 23rd ult., by George Leeman, Esq., of York, as Chairman of the Subscribers. The presentation was followed by a public dinner, at which upwards of 170 persons were present, including Mr. Jackson and his son; Mr. Leeman presiding. The picture, which was at the head of the room, bears on a shield the following simple and appropriate inscription: "Ralph Ward Jackson, founder of West Hartlepool."

The portrait of Mr. Jackson is now in the hands of the engraver, and the print will shortly be published by Messrs. Graves, by whose permission, conjointly with that of Mr. Grant, the accompanying Illustration has been copied.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 4.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Lord Tenterden died, 1832.
MONDAY, 5.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854. Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
TUESDAY, 6.—St. Leonard. Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—First *Gazette* published, 1665. Milton died, 1674.
THURSDAY, 8.—Hailey Lorn, 1656. Camden died, 1623
FRIDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
SATURDAY, 10.—George Fox died, 1690. Martin Luther born, 1483.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M A M A h m h m 10 1	h m h m 10 49 11 18	h m h m No 10	h m h m 0 30 0 48	h m h m 1 4 1 21	h m h m 1 37 1 51	h m h m 2 6 2 20

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BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.—We have received from our Special Artist and Correspondent the following Sketches of the ATTACK and CAPTURE OF KINBURN, to be engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next week:—1. The Artillery Landing Guns. 2. Troops Landing on the Beach. 3. The Bombardment. 4. Spit Battery—Otchakoff in the Distance. 5. Fort Kinburn, and Village on Fire.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

IN addition to the three preachers of assassination and defamers of the Queen of England banished by the Governor of Jersey from that island, thirty-eight French and other exiles have been ordered by the same authority to depart from its shores within a week. The offence committed by the eight-and-thirty was a published vindication, signed by their names, of the principles and conduct of the three original delinquents. The case at first sight appears to be a harsh one; but we think a little investigation will prove the punishment inflicted to have been just as well as necessary.

This country is the home of the exile so long as the exile obeys our laws, and as long as the Sovereign does not "see occasion" to withdraw the protection which he enjoys in common with the native-born subjects of the Crown. An attempt has been made to excite sympathy for the Jersey exiles, many of whom (the admirable novelist and great poet, Victor Hugo, among the number) are men of high character and attainments; but we think it can be shown that such sympathy would be misplaced; and that, considering the indecency as well as the magnitude of the offence to which they have given both aid and countenance, their punishment is extremely light, and—what is of more importance to the British people—in entire accordance with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

In the first place, the exiles who have deliberately recommended the assassination of the Emperor of the French—in a French newspaper, published for the French and not for the English people, and smuggled from Jersey to the neighbouring shore of France—have been ordered to leave Jersey. This is the whole of their punishment. They have not been shipped off to France, as they might have been; but have been left free to go whithersoever it pleased them—to any part of Europe—to England or to America. They have chosen to come to London; where, if they conform to the laws, they may live in peace. Their banishment has been called an act worthy of Judge Lynch—a piece of popular tyranny unworthy of a free people; and the Governor, in whose name and by whose authority it has been committed, has been denounced by English newspapers claiming to speak on behalf of the principles of the British Constitution. But, while the punishment, under the flagitious circumstances of the offence, must be considered extremely light, it is easy to show that it is neither tyrannical nor unjustifiable. Jersey is no part of the realm of Great Britain. It is a possession of the Crown, enjoying its own laws and customs;—a fortress, as Gibraltar is, under the command of a purely military Governor. In the banishment of these exiles without form of trial the Governor has acted upon his right; and, if it shall please him to enact to-morrow that no foreigner whatsoever shall remain in the island, there is no power in England to call him to account except the Crown which appointed him. The British Parliament has no control in the matter. While such is the state of the law in Jersey, it should be remembered—as any one can see who will read Blackstone on the subject—that the law of England on the subject of aliens is precisely, or nearly, the same; and that the Crown, independently of the statute law, has an inherent right to banish aliens who do not "behave peaceably," and whenever, for any other reason, it may "see occasion" for such exercise of its prerogative. In being allowed to come to London, the Jersey exiles have been treated with great lenience and forbearance, and it is to be hoped for their own sakes that they will profit by the warning. It is of no use for men like Victor Hugo and his compatriots to pretend that the English Government punishes them for disapproval of the public life and conduct of the Emperor Napoleon. The fact is not so; and they know it. To disapprove of the means by which the Emperor of the French succeeded in seating himself upon the throne, and to animadvert upon his domestic or foreign policy, are no offences in this country. Our press is free, and so is the platform, and either Frenchman or Englishman may say what he pleases on the subject. But if either Frenchman or Englishman shall openly preach assassination shall recommend it as a virtue—shall exalt the character of a wretch like Pianori, and call upon his hearers or readers to imitate so glorious an example—he will find the law sufficiently strong to reach him. If to the apotheosis of an assassin they add unmanly outrage against an innocent lady, and that lady a personage so beloved and so exalted as the Queen of Great Britain, they will remove themselves still further from the companionship of honourable minds. Even Pianori was not the slanderer of a woman.

We are sorry to see that political zeal should have led a man like Victor Hugo into such company. Let him avoid it. His is a name of which France has reason to be proud. Changarnier, Bedeau, and other exiles of the *coup d'état*, do not herd with men who deify the dagger in the hands of the assassin; and why should Victor Hugo?

THERE was a sort of decorous pretence of making a mystery about a fact of which every one was aware, namely, that General Simpson had ceased to command the Queen's forces in the Crimea, and that he had been succeeded by General Codrington. It was stated to be proper that the new appointment should not be discussed at home until the telegraph had announced that General Codrington had acknowledged his promotion. It may be presumed that he has now done so, and that there is no need for further mystification about "other names having been mentioned;" and we may, therefore, be permitted to congratulate the nation on the delivery of our noble army to a General whose years do not exceed fifty, and who has not served in the Spanish peninsula.

General Codrington, who inherits a name illustrious in the annals of victory, has in his favour more than the two circumstances we have mentioned. He has done his work exceedingly well during the earlier part of the Crimean campaign, distinguishing himself at the great battles. There appears to have been misapprehension, and consequent injustice, in regard to his conduct on the Redan day; and explanations which have since been afforded tend to show that Codrington had done all that was in his power, and that his reply to Windham's application for assistance was the only one which he was in a position to give. He therefore enters upon his command with no unfavourable antecedent; and it is most probable that an active and observant soldier, with such experiences as he must have acquired since the landing in Russia, and with the warnings which the failings of his predecessors must have given him, will acquit himself at the least creditably. We, at home, have, on our parts, also learned too many lessons to indulge in any sanguine hopes; but it appears to us that this third General of the Crimean war possesses advantages lacked by his predecessors, and should have capability of profiting by them. He heads a victorious army, no longer suffering from disease, discouragement, and privation; a discomfited and struggling foe—powerful, however, even in defeat—is before him; and he is called upon less to make novel and extraordinary exertions than to bring shrewd sense and unremitting energy to bear upon a situation of responsibility rather than of embarrassment.

That responsibility is certainly not diminished by the alleged intentions of the Allies. It is said that the Generals have no idea of endeavouring to strike a decisive blow this year, but that, having forced the enemy into a position whence he cannot move without a collision, have resolved to "watch" him, trusting to weary and starve him out, or to leave the initiative to his own discretion. At the present moment there exist no means of definitively ascertaining whether this policy has not been assumed at home from the indications afforded by military movements. It is not probable that as yet any formal information as to the designs of the Generals would be divulged. But, judging from appearances, we are indisposed to concur in the belief that the year's work is done; and we do not see how such a conviction is reconcilable with the general operations of the Allies, or with their last reported movements. Everything, in our opinion, points to the conclusion that the Allies look to an early termination to the struggle in the Crimea; and, unless we misinterpret their view, it is that Prince Gortschakoff will be compelled by circumstances to precipitate a final contest. That he himself has that belief is evident from the plenary power which he has procured from St. Petersburg—namely, to defend or "abandon" the Crimea, as he may think proper. He was sent to defend it; and, for this purpose, therefore, he needed no new authority; it is in the permission to abandon that the document has value and significance. His position is becoming untenable, and the Allies are drawing round him. They have made, he says, strong demonstrations from Eupatoria, in the direction of Simpheropol; but he adds, with his usual *sang froid*, "finding their movements disturbed, and their left flank threatened, they returned to Eupatoria." The Prince's interpretation of this demonstration, and of the reasons for its termination, are, of course, of slight value, but the fact itself is valuable, and will not, we think, when the despatches arrive, be found to be the isolated affair Prince Gortschakoff affects to imagine. But, should the supposition to which we have adverted be well founded, and should the Generals have resolved to watch, and wait the pleasure of their enemy, General Codrington will not find an easier duty before him than that of forcing on an encounter. To fight the Russians is what every man in the army is eager to do; but to hem in that cunning and determined foe for weeks and months, to observe his shifty demonstrations, to cut off his resources, and to be prepared alike for a sudden and despairing struggle, and for an artful and rapid manœuvre, is work which may well bring out whatever there is of ability in our new General.

Until the receipt of the admirable letters from our Correspondent in the East, which appear in another column, we had no definite tidings of the movements in the liman of the Dnieper, and for the little we knew we were indebted to St. Petersburg. Our Correspondent gives full and interesting details of the operations of the Expedition to Kinburn from the date of its departure from Odessa to the capture of Kinburn, and the subsequent destruction of Otchakoff by the Russians. At this point our correspondence ends. We shall scarcely hear of the blow next to be given until Kherson has fallen. The Czar, who is said to have become excessively superstitious—other reports put the case more painfully—is praying to all the saints in the calendar, and has had an old image, of great sanctity, disinterred, repaired, and beautified, with a view to the utter discomfiture of the invaders. This military expedient, however, was tried just a year ago at Inkerman, but it was not so successful as to warrant the Emperor in altogether relying upon it on the present occasion, and, therefore, he has also had recourse to a secular device—that of ordering a fresh levy of ten men in every thousand throughout the empire. That he despairs of the Crimea is probable; that he intends to carry on the war is equally so; and we are bound to recognise the energy with which he recruits, and the prudent method in which he prepares his forces, distributing his young militia among the older troops, that the former may be instructed and encouraged while the latter are reinforced. *Festinate hoste* we have much to learn in these respects; and, as the war is to proceed, let us hope that our authorities will prefer sense to system, and that in the spring the armed serfs of Russia may find themselves confronted by a new and disciplined body of armed freemen from Britain.

THE COURT.

The Queen has received a distinguished circle of visitors during the week at Windsor Castle. On Monday their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived, remaining on a visit until Thursday.

Among other distinguished personages honoured with the Royal hospitality we may mention his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, and Major-General Sir Richard England.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen and the Prince came to town by the Great Western Railway, and called upon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, returning to Windsor Castle the same afternoon.

On Saturday last the Prince Consort, attended by Major-General the Hon Charles Grey and Colonel Seymour, went to Pinner to preside at the formal opening of the Commercial Travellers' School, returning to Windsor at a quarter past four o'clock. In the evening the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, and Sir James Clark.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service, and administered the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. The Duchess of Kent attended the service.

On Monday the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred rode out on horseback. The weather on Tuesday and Wednesday prevented the Queen taking her accustomed out-door exercise; but on Thursday her Majesty and the Prince took both walking and driving exercise.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny returned to the French Embassy on Tuesday, from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at Broadlands; and the same evening left town on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Countess Stanhope met with a serious accident while in the act of going on board the English steam-boat in Calais harbour on Wednesday se'nnight. Her Ladyship by some means missed her footing, and, falling, fractured her arm. The Countess returned to the port; and, the arm having been set, she is progressing favourably.

Lord Raglan arrived in town a few days since from Hanover. The noble Lord, it is said, has resigned the appointment he held at the Court of the King of Hanover.

The Bishop of London has suffered a second paralytic attack, and his condition leaves no hope of his being able to resume his episcopal functions.

HONOURS TO LORD PANMURE.—It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has conferred the Order of Knighthood and Cross of the Bath on Lord Panmure.

THE HUME MEMORIAL.—In addition to a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, the committee proposes to found a scholarship in the London University, in commemoration of the services which he rendered to that institution. Colonel Sykes, Sir James Duke, and W. Williams, Esq., M.P., are the joint trustees and treasurers of the Hume Memorial Fund.

DISTRESS IN POLAND.—Destitution is at its climax in Poland, and the dearness of provisions so great that the poor can hardly find the bare means of existence. Prince Paszkewitsch has opened public granaries at Warsaw, and given orders for baking every day, at the expense of the State, large quantities of bread, which will be given to the destitute at half the regular price. The first subscription has not commenced yet, but this is solely on account of the difficulty of feeding; it is probable that recruiting will proceed during the winter. The news respecting the successes of the Allies has produced great excitement in Poland.—*Letter from Posen.*

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.—The question of the refugees has led to communications between England and several of the Continental Governments. The French Government entertains the same views on the subject as Austria; and it is certain that M. de Persigny has received orders to support the representations of Count Colloredo at the Court of St. James. It is thought that England will on this occasion be disposed to satisfy the wishes of the Continental Powers. The latter, it is said, demand that the Alien Bill of 1848 shall be brought into effect, and that a clause shall be added to it enabling the Government to expel, as a measure of police, any suspected foreigners who may give rise to well-founded complaints on the part of the Governments which are on friendly terms with England.—*Letter from Vienna (Cologne Gazette).*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV 1.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 32° F.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°				Inches.
Oct 26	29·14	56·0	42·1	49·0	+ 0·3	88	S W	0·20
" 27	29·27	52·5	35·8	42·9	− 4·6	90	S W.	0·11
" 28	29·00	52·7	42·1	47·2	− 0·9	91	N E.	0·05
" 29	29·60	45·1	39·0	42·0	− 6·0	92	N.	0·15
" 30	29·66	54·9	41·1	48·1	+ 2·1	95	N	0·05
" 31	29·66	49·0	43·0	46·0	0·0	95	N	1·52
Nov. 1	29·64	49·0	38·4	43·7	− 2·9	76	N.	0·40

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign − below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29·14 inches at the beginning of the week to 28·11 inches by the 26th; increased to 29·66 inches by the 28th; decreased to 29·05 inches by the 30th; and increased to 29·64 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the sea, was 29·83 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 44°2—being 2°3 below the average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 21·2°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 10·4°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than 2½ inches, of which above 2 inches fell from noon on the 29th to the evening of the 31st: rain returned without intermission almost the whole of the time.

For the average of the month, reading to the barometer at the level of the sea was 29·995 inches, and the corrected reading at Greenwich month, 1·115 inch. The highest reading of the thermometer during the month was 67°5° on the 2nd; and the lowest was 31·0° on the 25th. The range of temperature during the month was therefore 36·5°. The mean of all the highest readings of the thermometer by day was 53°, and of all the lowest by night was 44·1°; the mean daily range of temperature during the month was therefore 10·9°. The mean temperature of the month was 41·1°—being 1·2° *above* the average of 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 43·7°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 40°. The mean degree of humidity was 91 (complete saturation being represented by 100). And the fall of rain during the month was 2 inches.

Lewisham, November 2, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 737 boys and 790 girls, in all 1527 children, were registered within the metropolitan districts during the week ending last Saturday, exceeding the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the preceding ten years by 115. The deaths of 705 persons were registered during the week, while the corrected average of the corresponding weeks of the previous ten years was 1079. The weekly deaths would amount to 856, if the annual rate of mortality did not exceed the natural rate of 17 deaths in 1000, so that in the present week 67 deaths by unnatural causes have been recorded. Of the 903 persons who died, 47 were under twenty years of age; 129 were twenty and under forty; 155 were forty so sixty; 155 were sixty to eighty; and 24 were eighty years and upwards. To zymotic diseases 260 deaths are attributed, including 70 by small-pox, 58 by scarlatina, and 46 by typhus. To tubercular disease, 167, of which 118 are due to consumption; to diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 113; to diseases of the heart, &c., 40; to diseases of the respiratory organs, 122; to old age, 35; and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 30 deaths are attributed.

BUST OF HER MAJESTY.—On Monday the Lord Mayor presented to the Court of Common Council a beautiful bust of her Majesty the Queen, to be placed in the Council-chamber. The bust is an admirable likeness, and, as a work of art, is highly creditable to the sculptor, Mr. J. Durham. Immediately after that presentation a letter was read from Mr. Richard N. Philipps, R.S.A., private secretary to the Lord Mayor, inclosing a cheque for fifty guineas, the interest to be applied as a prize in the City of London School.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.—Sir Charles Napier and Mr. Scovell have addressed several large public meetings of the electors during the last week. The latter candidate is in favour of the war, and is a decided Reformer, although not quite so much of a Radical as Sir Charles. The main point of difference between the two, however, is with reference to the personal question between the gallant Admiral and the Ministry. Those who think Sir Charles was ill-used, and that he ought to have an opportunity of vindicating himself in the House of Commons, will give him their support. Those who believe that the public service would not be promoted by my such "causes will vote for Mr. Scovell. There was a report that the Peace party intended to bring forward Mr. George Thompson; but they have deemed it more prudent not to make an exposure of their weakness in Southwark. The report that the Russian candidate was at the very bottom of the poll would have been very discouraging to the Czar, and might have had some effect in exposing the fallacy of the statement made by the ex-M.P. for Leicester, Mr. Baines, that the people are beginning to come round to his views regarding the war.

THE LONDON OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The arrangements for the formation of this company are progressing favourably, and it is expected that by the commencement of next year it will have completed the purchase of omnibuses, for the purpose of introducing the new servie. They comprise the omnibuses running on almost all the leading lines of thoroughfare between the eastern and western suburbs of the metropolis, and several of the chief north and south communications. The managers of the company (who, we understand, are two very experienced omnibus proprietors) expect to be able to introduce, at a very early date, the system of "correspondence," which has been so profitable to the omnibus company in Paris, and so beneficial and convenient to its citizens. In carrying out the same system in London, the fares, on the average, are not to exceed about a penny per mile, as it is intended that the charge between the Bank and Charing cross or Tottenham-court-road shall be fixed at threepence. The basis of the company's operations is to be cheap fares, combined with other advantages to the community, which a large company, whose vehicles are circulating through every part of the metropolis, can alone offer. We believe that the same speed as at present will be maintained, but racing and other annoyances incident to violent competition will be got rid of. An unceasing current of omnibuses is to be kept in motion, one succeeding another as rapidly as the wants of the public may render necessary. The drivers are to wear a dress of one uniform, and each man will have a number on the collar of his coat, so that he can at once be identified in case of misconduct. As several accounts, all more or less inaccurate, have been circulated concerning this undertaking, the foregoing statement, the correctness of which may be relied upon, will be acceptable to the public.

CONSERVATION REFORM.—After a long discussion on corporation reform, concluded in the Court of Common Council on Monday, the following resolution was passed by a large majority:—"That it is desirable to confer with her Majesty's Government on passing through Parliament a bill for the reform of this Corporation, and that a committee of three aldermen and twelve commoners be appointed for that purpose, and to report to this Court." The following members were then appointed to confer with the Government upon the subject of the bill:—Alderman Finnis, Alderman Cubitt, Alderman Eagleton, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. Abraham, Mr. T. H. Fry, Mr. R. H. Hall, Mr. W. L. Taylor, Mr. T. Parker, Deputy Hale, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Wood, Mr. Rose, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Gresham.

ROBBERIES OF BANK-NOTES AND GOLD.—On Tuesday last orders were communicated to the various police stations in the City and other parts of the metropolis for the detention or apprehension of Charles Kaye, formerly clerk to Mr. John Wholey, of Dewsbury, who has decamped, carrying away his master's cash-box, containing, gold, silver, and banknotes amounting to upwards of £200. It is supposed that he is now in London, and designs to leave the country. The second case is that of a man named Jones, clerk to a merchant in the City, in the neighbourhood of Eastcheap, who stole a cheque for which he received Bank of England notes to the amount of £540—viz., twenty £20 notes, Nos. 37,409 to 37,428, dated Aug. 7, 1855; and two £20 notes, Nos. 30,576 and 30,577. He is described as 5ft 8in. inch high, twenty years of age, and having red hair and whiskers. He was last seen at the Swan Tavern, Hungerford. A large reward is offered in each case.

EXPLOSION OF GAS AT THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—On Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a fearful explosion of gas took place at the United Service Institution, Middle Scotland-yard. A strong smell had been experienced by those engaged on the premises; and on Monday two men were sent to examine the pipes, it being at first imagined that the mains leading into the building had become defective. Finding that the gas seemed to escape in greater body in the basement, the men lighted a candle, for the purpose of going down to test the pipes, but before doing so they were both cautioned by the officials of the place. They had, however, scarcely entered the underground department when an explosion occurred, which set fire to the wearing apparel of one man, terribly burnt another, and dislodged three or four large flagstones on the ground-floor. The gas had got into an old drain in the roadway, and the moment the candle came in contact it blew up the earthwork and paved carriage-road for nearly thirty feet. One of the men was badly injured, and was taken to the hospital.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS, NEW CROSS.—The annual dinner of this excellent charity will take place at the London Tavern, on Monday, the 12th inst., when the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, President of the Institution, will take the chair.

ANOTHER MEETING IN HYDE-PARK

The various delegates appointed at the meeting in Hyde-park last Sunday week were in attendance at the same place last Sunday, to give their reports, and to state what the millers had said should be the market price of flour during the ensuing winter; but upon the chairman announcing to explain what would in all probability be the price of flour, and consequently the charge of the 4lb. loaf, a scene of indescribable confusion took place, and loud cries of "No monopoly" ensued. Order, however, was soon restored, when a man standing at the rear of the chairman moved that those who could not hear should be allowed to hold two, three, or four separate meetings in different parts of the Park. Without putting the resolution to a show of hands four meetings were formed.

One of the speakers began by stating that Sir Benjamin Hall was no doubt a good man, and respected by the labouring people; but in Parliament his new bill, which, having now passed the Legislature, every one was enabled to see was calculated to carry out nothing more nor less than class legislation (Hear). Would it be believed by that meeting that, in order to be qualified to become a vestryman under Sir Benjamin's bill, he must be rated at—he could not say whether it was £20 or £40 per year? (Cries of "Shame!" and "Let us go and see him!" and "We will make him alter his bill; if not, we will screw his house as we did Bobby Grosvenor's!")

Another man cried out, "I know where Sir Benjamin Hall lives; come with me, and I will show you what to do." In a moment a tremendous mob, probably 500 persons, followed this misguided man towards South-street-gate, leading across Park-lane, when, to their astonishment, they met two police-constables on horseback, with cutlasses at their sides. The at once struck terror into their minds; but, the officers passing along quickly, the mob made for the mansion at the corner of the street, and would, no doubt, have riddled the place had the same officers not returned at a sharp trot. The officers on horseback rode backward and forward, and eventually succeeded in clearing Park-lane and South-street of the populace, when two respectably-dressed men were seen near the Victoria-gate, and the mob at once made an onslaught upon them.

The mob then started off in the direction of Mayfair, and, having reached Curzon-street, commenced smashing the windows. Another part of the crowd went along South-street, and pelted a public-house, breaking one or two of the windows, and nearly killing a gentleman who was writing in the parlour The destruction of property, however, was far more serious in the neighbourhood of Mayfair, and would have been still greater had it not been for the timely arrival of the police

Several persons were taken into custody, two by Mr. Inspector Jackson, of the D division; but there is too much reason to believe that the principal ringleaders escaped; and there is no doubt but their object was simply to get up disturbances to perpetrate robberies, as several persons had their pockets picked; and it was stated that an inspector of police, in plain clothes, well known for his discrimination in detecting offenders, had been robbed of some amount of money whilst listening to the speakers in the crowd.

By eight o'clock the park and the streets adjacent began to assume their usual state, but the police were wisely kept in reserve in case of a fresh outbreak

The number in the park must have been upwards of 20,000, and so threatening did things appear at one time that the gates of the Marble Arch were closed against the populace. There were about twenty mounted police officers in the neighbourhood, and the calculations made by the police, about five hundred persons per minute entered the gates of the park during the holding of the meeting, or rather of a series of meetings.

William Jones, 15, Jason-street, Arlwick, 14, and Henry Wheatstone, 15, were brought up at Marlborough-street, charged with creating a disturbance and throwing stones at the police in Hyde park. The charge having been fully proved, they were committed for one month each to the House of Correction.

FIREWORKS IN THE CITY ON THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—The trustees under the Act of Parliament for the improvement of Great Tower-hill are taking the most decisive measures to prevent the great disorder which on the occasion of the 5th of November of previous years had occurred in Great Tower-hill from the collection of persons discharging squibs, crackers, and other fireworks contrary to law. They have given notice to all the inhabitants of that locality "that no discharge of fireworks will be permitted within the trustees' estate, and all persons discharging fireworks within the said inclosure or any other part of Great Tower hill are hereby cautioned that they will be subject to such proceedings on the part of the police as the law directs." The notice is signed "By order of the trustees; and Mr. D. W. Harvey, the Commissioner of the City Police, has issued specific directions to the force upon the subject, and expresses confidence in the co-operation of the householders for the preservation of the peace on the day in question.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.—On Tuesday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a very determined burglary was frustrated at Messrs. Harrison and Sons' extensive ribbon and silk mercers, 59, Paul Churchyard. The burglars had entered a new building at the corner of Carter-lane, passed over Messrs. Cook's premises, and let themselves down into the warehouse, having previously gained access to the roof. They then proceeded into the warehouse, where they regaled themselves, and commenced packing up every available article. The porter, who slept in the warehouse, hearing a noise, went to the spot, when he was set upon and fiercely attacked by three men. A desperate struggle commenced, during which time a number of heavy blows were given and received. The man was at last carried to the top of the building, and threatened that if he made the least noise they would drown him in the water-tank. Escaping, however, from their hands, he ran down-stairs and sprang his rattle, which instantly brought Sergeant Frimby and numerous other constables to the spot, who started off in pursuit of the burglars, but were unable to capture them. They left behind them all their housebreaking implements, rope-ladders, &c.

STATE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening week a crowded and highly-respectable meeting was held in the Commercial-road Hall for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the committee of the State Reform Association. The Rev. J. B. Standing, who was called to the chair, said he had read the addresses of numerous Reform Societies, all of them professing to advance what acknowledged to be the principle of open and free debate. This movement contemplated a large extension of the people's rights it was based upon the only principle by which a movement could hope now to attain success—that of manhood suffrage. The association also went for a system of national education: it was pledged to use its best efforts to secure for every child in the country a primary education; and he advised the people to look to this matter: by supporting this agitation they would not only be securing liberty to themselves, but they would also be securing to their posterity an inestimable boon.

Mr. William Hodgkinson, secretary to the association, read the address of the committee, and afterwards moved its adoption at the meeting. He entered at some length into the origin of the movement, and the principles of the Charter which had been acknowledged at all their meetings. All honour to Messrs. Ingram and Duncan, and the men who had thus so manfully stepped forward to urge onward the tide of popular enthusiasm. Unfortunately the Reform party had been too much split into sections. Reform associations had hitherto grounded their movements upon the narrow basis of expediency. Some were for an educational suffrage, some were for household suffrage, while others saw in the ballot and in great electoral districts a panacea for all the evils in the State. This association abjured all little questions of expediency; they sought not to enfranchise trades and money, nor even to enfranchise only brain; they came forward upon a broad, natural principle to secure for man, as man, the political rights due to his manhood.

The adoption of the address was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

A branch association was then formed, and the Rev. J. B. Standing, and Messrs. Goldin, Fry, and several others, were appointed a committee to superintend the management of the local business.

Thanks were voted to the deputation and the chair, and the meeting was adjourned till the next Wednesday evening. At the close of the meeting numbers came forward and registered their names as members of the association.

On Monday evening last an influential and well-attended meeting was held in the Lecture hall, London-lane, Hackney, called to consider the objects of the State Reform Association. Several of the leading reformers of Hackney were present. Dr. Oxley, having been unanimously called to the chair, said he believed the objects sought by the association were entirely consonant with the essential principles of right and justice. As to the suffrage, he had for many years been of opinion that every sane and upright man had a right to vote at Parliamentary elections. Let them remember that was the opinion of an old Radical of fourscore. He was glad to see the people of Hackney so prominence to the two great principles of manhood suffrage and education. For himself he thought that education should be compulsory, as it was in Prussia, because, for the many different kinds of schools established by private benevolence, and he might mention the Jubilee and Lancasterian schools, the working classes were slow in availing themselves of such advantages to their children. Let the people support such institution—let them do their duty in this matter—and then all the evils in the State might speedily be eradicated.

Mr. William Tidd Matson, Mr. John Ingram Lockhart, F.R.A.S., Mr. John Matson, Mr. Freestone, and Mr. Jas. Linwood addressed the meeting in support of the association.

The Rev. Henry Gregory said he was glad to find the State Reform Association giving a primary attention to the question of national education.

The address was then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned, at a late hour, to Monday, November 12.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE talk in Paris at Meurice's, and elsewhere in English circles, turns on English Art. One of the highest honours in the gift of the Emperor, the gold medal of the greatest value, has been assigned to an animal-painter—to Sir Edwin Landseer. The surprise is great, but is it natural? many ask. The skill of the engraver has extended Landseer's reputation beyond the restricted circles to which other artists are confined. His popularity is a proof of his skill. His subjects are essentially English: and he is, he is said, the Court painter. In giving the gold medal of honour to Landseer the French will please Royalty, so it is alleged, and the Royal Academy as well. The propriety of the selection may well be doubted The best judges in England would not have given the medal to Sir Edwin. The two men who stand the highest in the English school as seen in Paris, and more largely still in England, are Mulready and Leslie. They deal not with dogs and deer, with tethered rams, and cat's-meat barrows; but with human emotions, with men and women. Landseer, it must be admitted, is seen to great advantage in Paris: his best works are there. But so are the best works of Leslie and Mulready. What will Mr. Sheepshanks (that liberal and enlightened contributor to the Exhibition) say to this slur on his favourite artist? Above all, what will Mr. Cole say? Nay, what has Mr. Cole done?

English sculptors are not in the best humour with the rumoured judgment of the Parisian jurors. They have not had justice done them. The highest honour assigned to an English sculptor is an honour of the third rank. Gibson, who works in the spirit of the antique and of Flaxman, has, in spite of the exertions of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Westmacott, been given no higher honour than a third-class medal. His "Hylas surprised by the Naiads" merited a better recognition; but English sculpture is too much in repose to please French peculiarities. His name has, consequently, been withdrawn (so the last rumour went) from further competition, and the medal for English sculpture has again to be given away.

Publishers are busy preparing the way for Mr. Macaulay's continuation and Mr. Dickens' "Little Dorrit." What new works they can bring out before them they are busy forcing, and what they cannot get ready they are keeping back till the History and the Novel have "blown by." The last week of November will see readers of every class either with two thick chocolate-coloured octavo volumes before them, or with a pamphlet of thirty-two pages between two green leaves. Continuations seldom support the fame of what has gone before. In seeking to satisfy the severer students of history, Mr. Macaulay, it is said, will lose that larger body who read to be amused, and who are content to accept as facts whatever is put in a captivating manner. "If Mr. Macaulay's first two volumes were not English history," so his admirers exclaim, "they were certainly very like it: and most assuredly very much better than what has hitherto passed as English history."

Some of our contemporaries are unnecessarily indignant at the supposed wanton destruction of works of art just committed by Mr. Boys, of the once well-known firm of Moon, Boys, and Graves. Mr. Boys is a Vandal of the worst class!—so our contemporaries exclaim; he has destroyed engraved steel plates, from which impressions might have still been taken almost without number, and always to the interest of Art. But is this the case? We will grant that a steel plate is capable of being worked almost to the thinness of gold-leaf; but we deny the propriety of taking impressions from any plate after it has lost the characteristic beauties which at first recommended it to notice. Mr. Boys has worked his plates nearly into a hack state before he condemned them to the blacksmith's anvil. To multiply impressions of a plate after it is past working is not to advance Art, but to retard it. Compare an early proof of Mr. Cousins' "Bolton Abbey" with any late impression from the same steel, and the veriest tyro in Art will see at once that they have hardly any one quality of excellence in common.

Mr. Maclise has just returned from his *first* visit to Italy. He is full of what he has seen, and talks of

> Caracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
> Paolo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine.

We shall be curious, as his many admirers will be, to see what effect his visit will have on his next pictures. He is too observing not to profit by what he has seen. He will assume some Italian disguise and win new honours in another line.

The Cambridge antiquaries of the year 1855 are not such Goths in Art as the Oxford antiquaries were of the last half-century. The Oxonians gave their Carfax Conduit to any one who would take it away; and it is now at Nuneham, far from the place for which it was designed. The Cantabs, finding Hobson's Conduit a little in the way, are about to carry it with tender care to another part of the town—to the end of Trumpington-street. We are sorry for the removal, and shall miss the Conduit in its old quarters. The removal of the monument of the University carrier was, we are assured, a matter of "Hobson's choice."

Mr. Dickens is sitting for his portrait in Paris to Ary Scheffer. The best existing portrait of the great novelist is that by Maclise, made familiar to his many admirers by the art of the engraver. Mr. Maclise's likeness represents, and very truly too, the author of "Pickwick" and "Nicholas Nickleby." The portrait by Scheffer will give us the author of "David Copperfield," of "Bleak House," and of "Little Dorrit." Of our early novelists we have but very imperfect portraits. Fielding is known to us by a solitary profile made after death, and from memory, by the caricaturing hand of Hogarth; the face of Smollett exists only in a poor portrait (we believe by an unknown hand), which shows more of the gentle nature of the husband and father than of the observing novelist and delightful poet; and Richardson is represented in his portrait, by Highmore, rather as the rich printer of Salisbury-square and North End, than the author of "Pamela" and of "Sir Charles Grandison."

This week has given us a capital letter—signed by Thomas Carlyle, Charles Dickens, and John Forster—addressed to the public through the *Times*, in behalf of the god-daughter of Samuel Johnson, who is living with her sister in a state of great poverty, at No. 5, Minerva-place, Newcross, Deptford. The letter is evidently written by Mr. Carlyle, and it is in his very best manner—manly and unmistakable. The object of the letter is to obtain a sum of money—about £400—just sufficient to purchase an annuity for the two living representatives of Johnson. There cannot be a doubt of the success of the appeal. The elder sister, Johnson's god-daughter, is mentioned by Johnson in his will. While on this subject we may mention, incidentally, that Mr. Walter Savage Landor is renewing the claim of the great-grandson of Defoe for some Government support. We are glad to see that there is such hearty "life in the old boy yet;" and hope that his appeal in behalf of the last representative of Defoe—"who has lived seventy-seven years, and whose dim eyes cannot look far into another"—will be attended with success. "If," says Mr. Landor, "Milton wrote the grandest and the most energetic and eloquent prose of any writer in any country; if he stood erect before tyranny and covered with his buckler not England only but nascent nations; if our great prophet raised in vision the ladder that rose from earth to heaven, with angels on every step of it—lower indeed, but not less useful, were the energies of Defoe. He stimulated to enterprise those colonies of England which extend over every sea, and which carry with them, from him, the spirit and the language that will predominate throughout the world. Achilles and Homer will be forgotten before Crusoe and Defoe."

THE twelfth volume of "L'Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," by M. Thiers, has just appeared. In the preface the author discusses the causes which produced the fall of the monarchy of Napoleon I., and attributes them to the absolutism of the Imperial form.

THE NEW COMMANDER IN THE CRIMEA.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM JOHN CODRINGTON, K.C.B., who has been appointed to succeed General Simpson as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the Crimea, is the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., whose name is so intimately associated with the great exploits of England upon the sea at the close of the last and in the early part of the present century; and whose crowning achievement was the victory of Navarino, when the squadrons of England, France, and Russia acted under his general directions. Sir William was born, we believe, in 1805, and is now in his 50th year. He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1821, and rose through the different regimental steps to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. He received the Brevet rank of Colonel in 1846, and became a Major-General in the Brevet of June 20, 1855.

During his connection of thirty three years with the Coldstreams, Sir William Codrington enjoyed no war experience. He was known in his regiment as a very steady officer, fond of his profession, and kind and courteous to those around him. His promotion to the rank of Major-General last year left him unemployed just at the commencement of the war, and he went out to Turkey as an amateur. Shortly before the sailing of the expedition to the Crimea, Lord De Ros, who held the office of Quarter-master-General to the Army, was compelled to return home by ill-health, and Brigadier-General Airey was appointed to succeed him. This left the command of a brigade to be filled up by Lord Raglan. General Codrington was at hand, his qualities were known, and within, we believe, a few hours of the departure of the expedition from Varna he was placed at the head of the First Brigade of the Light Division, then composed of the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments. The distinguished part played by the brigade and its commander at the Alma need scarcely be repeated here: it is sufficient to say that, unlike the case of most of the general officers present, it was Codrington's first engagement, and the perfect coolness and absence of excitement with which he went through the day were remarkable. At the battle of Inkerman it was General Codrington who first became aware of the Russian approach; and the incident has been related as an illustration of the habitual care and watchfulness of the General:—

It was a little after five o'clock this morning when Brigadier-General Codrington, in accordance with his usual habits, visited the outlying pickets of his own brigade of the Light Division. It was reported to him that "all was well," and the General entered into some conversation with Captain Protyman, of the 33rd Regiment, who was on duty on the ground, in the course of which it was remarked that it would not be at all surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the gloom of the morning to make an attack on our position, calculating on the effects of the rain in disarming our vigilance and spoiling our weapons. The Brigadier, who has proved a most excellent, cool, and brave officer, turned his pony round at last, and retraced his steps through the brushwood towards his lines. He had only proceeded a few paces when a sharp rattle of musketry was heard down the hill, and on the left of the pickets of the Light Division. It was here the pickets of the Second Division were stationed. General Codrington at once turned his horse's head in the direction of the firing, and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division. The Russians were advancing in force!

In the battle, the commencement of which the *Times'* Correspondent thus describes, General Codrington's gallantry was more than once noticed by Lord Raglan; and when Sir George Brown was obliged to go to Malta, in consequence of a wound received that day, Codrington was selected to command the Light Division. During the long and dreary winter, more trying by far than the sharp and sudden shocks of war, General Codrington never left his post for a day. He was always to be found ministering as far as possible to the wants of his men, and sustaining his officers under the most gigantic discouragements. Sir William Codrington has not been a day absent from duty from the landing at Old Fort to the present moment: a better proof of his physical qualifications could not be adduced.

When the new campaign commenced with the spring (says the *Globe*), General Codrington again became a leading actor in the scene. It was he who superintended the arrangements by which General Shirley so gallantly won the Quarries on the 7th of June; and, when the final assault was made on the 8th of September, the Commander-in-Chief's opinion was evinced by his selection of him to conduct the attack on the Redan. Of the generalship displayed on that occasion some hasty and intemperate, and some careful and valuable, opinions have been expressed. The fact, however, that those most competent to judge approve of the conduct of those who were in command must be taken as decisive of a point which among civilians must be always a vexed question.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM JOHN CODRINGTON, THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE CRIMEA.
FROM FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

As regards Sir William Codrington we can only express our belief, from all we hear of the sentiments of the army, that, if a Commander-in-Chief were to be selected by the suffrages of the troops, an enormous majority would ratify the choice which the Government had made, in the confidence that it will redound to the honour of the British arms.

The accompanying Portrait of the General is from one of Mr. Fenton's admirable Photographs taken in the Crimea; and has been copied by permission of Messrs. Agnew, publishers, Manchester.

THE LAST HOURS OF SEBASTOPOL.—On the night before the assault two considerable fires—one near Fort Nicholas, the result of shells from our 13-inch mortars, the other in the town—had burnt briskly, and the conflagration continued next day. These the garrison tried to stop. In the evening of the 8th the figures of many men might be seen darkly hovering on the roofs of a large building, where they were trying to extinguish the flames that lit up the whole interior, and burst from every window. But now their efforts were all for destruction. After every explosion the fires augmented, till, towards morning, the whole city and its suburbs were in flames, sending one vast column of smoke upward, which leaned heavily, from the pressure of the wind, now almost lulled by the cannonade, towards the head of the harbour, over which it hung in a vast canopy. Soon after daybreak, one terrific explosion, surpassing all the rest, pealed through the Camp, and a cloud, which seemed like the upheaving of the whole promontory, rose in earthy volumes, and hung for a space a blot upon the landscape, pierced murkily by the rays of the rising sun. The harbour gleamed of a dusky yellow amid the dark-grey hazy capes and buildings. Fort Paul, veiled in smoke, but visible, remained standing on its jutting mole till afternoon, when a fire in a building near communicated with its magazine, and it was hurled into the air. When the dust of the explosion subsided, nothing was left of it but a heap of loose stones. The motives of the Russians in setting fire to the city are not quite clear, or, at any rate, are questionable in point of expediency. At the conclusion of the war, they might look on it as likely that they would resume possession, and the consideration might have restrained them. But their traditionary stroke of policy in burning Moscow seems to have impressed on the national mind a general idea of the virtue of incendiarism; and the catastrophe of Russian towns and fortresses, like that of a Vauxhall entertainment, would appear incomplete without a general conflagration. The whole garrison withdrew unmolested under cover of the night. —*Blackwood's Magazine for November.*

SIMPHEROPOL.

IMMEDIATELY after the fall of Sebastopol the consequences began to be felt at Simpheropol. A letter from St. Petersburg states that "a great number of the inhabitants of that place have already abandoned it. That town had profited materially from the siege of Sebastopol. According to a letter of the 7th Sept., its population at that date amounted to 70,000; and they were constantly increasing by the arrival of persons of all denominations, principally tradespeople. It at last became impossible to procure lodgings. Rents were as dear as at St. Petersburg. Not less than fifty roubles (the rouble is somewhat under 4 *l.*) a month were asked for a place which before had been only worth about 140 roubles a year. Firing had also become excessively dear; but bread continued at a moderate price, in consequence of the constant arrivals from New Russia and the distant provinces. The number of shops, which before 1855 was only 438, is now 800."

Our Illustration—a scene of the interior life of Simpheropol—is from a drawing taken by Willibald Richter, of Vienna. It shows the Café National, with a group of *habitués*. Commencing from the right hand, the first and second of the company are Tartars of the Crimea; next is a merchant of Sinope of the better class; next is a Tartar; a Turk from Mecca; a wealthy inhabitant of the Crimea; and a Turk of Mecca; the whole presenting an interesting scene of Crimean costume and manners.

SCENE IN THE CAFE NATIONAL, AT SIMPHEROPOL.—FROM A DRAWING BY WILLIBALD RICHTER.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.

In 1853 the Assyrian Excavation Fund was established in London for the purpose of prosecuting still further the researches which have conferred such well-deserved honour and fame upon Mr. Layard. The conduct of the expedition was intrusted to Mr. Loftus, who had previously made important discoveries in the rarely-visited regions of Lower Chaldea and Susiana, whilst attached to General Williams' Commission on the Persian frontier. Mr. Boutcher accompanied him to make drawings of the result of the excavations.

As Mr. Hormuzd Rassam and M. Place were at that time conducting researches in Assyria respectively on behalf of the British and French Museums, the expedition proceeded into Babylonia, and commenced its labours at Wurka, Senkereh, and the adjacent ruins. At the first-mentioned locality the whole front of a building was uncovered, which revealed at once more information concerning Babylonian architecture than anything previously discovered. Only one sculptured slab was however found. It represented simply the figure of a man armed with a spear, and was much decayed and broken. Vast quantities of tombs were found containing vast additions of various ages, gold ornaments and minutely inscribed clay tablets—one of the latter bore impressions of both Greek and Babylonian seals of the age of the Seleucidæ—the latest cuneiform writing yet brought to light. At Senkereh (*Erech* of the Bible, according to Colonel Rawlinson) the dedicatory cylinders of Nebuchadnezzar were

COLOSSAL STATUE.

NINEVEH TRENCH

COLOSSAL STATUE.

discovered in the foundations of the Temple of Phara. Here also were found a number of vaults containing stamped and inscribed tablets in clay envelopes (1500 years B.C.) bearing externally the same inscriptions as the inclosures. Another tablet was found with an inscribed list of *square roots*; confirming, as explained by Colonel Rawlinson, the statement of Berosus that the ancient Babylonians employed a sexagesimal as well as a centesimal notation. Various other discoveries were made, which we have not time now to particularise.

Meanwhile, in Assyria, on the north side of the mound of Kouyunjik Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, after more than a year's unsuccessful labour, was rewarded by the discovery of an entirely new palace—that of Assur-bani-pal, the son of Essarhaddon. He had just time to work out what

THE ONLY DISCOVERED SLAB SHOWING A FIGURE OF THE QUEEN.

then appeared to be the whole of the palace remaining, when the Museum grant terminated, and he returned to England. The walls of this palace were lined with bas-reliefs of greater variety and excellence than any which the Museum yet possesses. One whole room was devoted to Lion Hunts, sculptured with remarkable vigour. Other slabs represented the exteriors of palaces, delicately-carved plants, battles, sieges, processions, &c. In one respect Assur-bani-pal's palace differed from those of his predecessors—in the absence of winged bulls at the entrances. Their places were supplied with lion-headed, human-bodied, griffin footed figures, armed with daggers, side by side with human figures. Eighty cases from this palace were at once packed and sent by rafts down the river for shipment to England.

Whilst Mr. Loftus continued to prosecute his researches in Babylonia, Mr. Boutcher started for Nineveh, took possession of the deserted mounds and made drawings of the sculptures which had not been transported. Apparently the whole of the palace had been uncovered, but, shortly after Mr. Loftus rejoined his colleague, the exterior wall was discovered some two hundred feet distant from, and twenty feet below, the floor-level of the rest of the edifice. It was built of sun-dried brick, with a basement of three courses of rough stone, by no means resembling our preconceived notions of Assyrian architecture. The second Engraving shows this wall, with the trench which was cut to trace the continuing face of it. Many miles of similar tunnels have been made in the old Assyrian cities.

At the western corner of the palace, at this lower l[illegible], two entrances were [illegible]. One consisted of two column bases with [illegible] at the foot of one of these slabs fiv[illegible] dogs were found, with their names stamped in cuneiform writing on their backs. [illegible] doorwa[illegible] entrance hall containing the [illegible] sculptures surpass all others ever [illegible] subject, vigorous conception, and skilful [illegible]. The delicat[illegible] carving on the King's dresses is beyond all description. It needs a [illegible] the various ornaments on them. Mr. Boutcher was compelled to make drawings of them *full size* in order to obtain all the details. The [illegible] will shortly be able to congratulate itself on possessing them in the British Museum; for the Trustees, on hearing of the new discovery, voted a new grant for the prosecution of the works and for the conveyance of these interesting slabs to England. They represent the King engaged in field sports, shooting and spearing various wild animals, on foot and from horseback. The most interesting slabs are a series representing the whole history of the Lion Hunt: the King leaves his palace, descends from his chariot, and engages in hand-to-hand conflict with the monarch of beasts, and continues through varied scenes, till he is portrayed pouring a libation on the dead bodies of his victims before the altars of his gods. On more than one slab a cage was represented with the lion issuing forth whilst the King stood prepared to fire, protected by an attendant with spear and shield. On some of the slabs wild asses were sculptured, and men capturing them with the lasso. There were likewise slabs with nets, forming inclosed spaces for a "battue" [illegible] mountain deer.

In the centre of this and the two adjoining rooms were tumbled in wild confusion with the mass of earth which filled them a large number of sculptured slabs, which must have fallen from some superstructure. They varied considerably in subject and size: one measured fourteen feet by ten feet, and contained some 150 figures, processions, battles, chariots, warriors, and horsemen; but, perhaps, the most important of the fallen sculptures is that which we this week engrave, a quarter [illegible] real size. The remainder of the slab was broken, and its fragments irrecoverably lost. It is the first representation of an Assyrian Queen found on a bas-relief. She wears a mural crown, is seated on a high-backed chair, and has a carved footstool. Behind are attendants fanning her and bringing refreshments. The King, similarly attended, is reclining on a couch. Beside him is a table, on which is a small box ornamented with two small winged bulls. The whole of these articles of furniture are elaborately carved. Their Majesties each hold a cup, and [illegible] drinking one another's health right royally beneath an arbour of grapes. On an adjoining slab are musicians to minister to their "Kaif."

From the large entrance-hall an ascending passage was subsequently found which communicated with the upper part of the palace. Some of the slabs from this passage are but partly finished. The walls on either side are lined with sculpture. On the right they represent a procession going to the chase with mules, nets, dogs, horsemen, and footmen, directed towards the entrance-hall; on the left they are returning from it with the spoils—dead lions, hares, birds, &c. These figures are about four feet high, and are very fine.

Upwards of forty cases were selected from the bas-reliefs found in the lower story of this palace and dispatched to England, making altogether 120, which are now almo[st] daily expected. Besides these there is the celebrated large inscription from the entrance to the South Palace of Kouyunjik, detailing the campaigns of Senacherib against Hezekiah. Though much damaged and shattered by time and fire, Mr. Loftus was enabled to encase it by adopting a novel expedient—c[illegible] either side with melted bitumen, which, though slightly increasing its bulk, rendered its transport a matter of safety.

The rest of the valuable collection from Assur-bani-pal's palace (seventy cases) were placed for the French Government at the disposal of M. Place, the courteous and able conductor of the French researches at Khorsabad. We have to rgret that not only they, but nearly the whole of the Assyrian and Babylonian memorials collected at so great an expense and with such zealous labour for the Louvre, were utterly lost in passing down the Tigris to be shipped at Busrah.

It is some consolation to know that Mr. Boutcher made drawings of all the sculptures from Kouyunjik prior to their transport; and M. Trenchant, the French artist, likewise obtained copies of those which M. Place found at Khorsabad.

The sculptures destined for the British Museum had previously reached Busrah in safety.

The mound at Nimroud had been so ploughed up by Mr. Layard that little [illegible] remained for fresh discoveries. Nevertheless, at the beginning of last year another portion of the south-east palace was lighted on. At the entrance are two colossal statues ten feet eight inches high: one is [illegible]tered; of the other, which is too bulky for transport, we give two Sketches. A statue was like[wise] discovered here and dispatched, on which Colonel Rawlinson reads the name of Semiramis. In the same palace Mr. Loftus found a clay tablet, which shows a transition from ideography to cuneiform writing, and a magnificent series of small ivory ornaments. They may have formed part of a throne, or a shrine; they are finer than anything of the kind hitherto recovered. There are eight or nine different kinds of head-dress, chiefly Egyptian in character; some of the ornaments bear Phœnician inscriptions. The winged globe and serpent are likewise represented. The whole, forming one large case, was brought home, and is now deposited in the British Museum.

A Rather Doubtful Recommendation. A celebrated comedian (of whom it is no libel to say that he has been very frequently in difficulties) received during the past week an application for a "few orders." The requisitionist justified his claim to consideration on the plea that he was the officer "who had always the pleasure of serving Mr. —— with all the writs from Jones's, in Chancery-lane." Cool, if not impertinent.

Garratt, the Bank Robber.—Our readers will remember that Garratt, implicated in the robbery of the Ballarat branch of the Bank of Victoria, was apprehended in London. The particulars of the capture show an amount of professional cleverness and tact on the part of the London detectives which may serve as a model to our own with considerable advantage to them and the colonists. A large amount of money—more, indeed, than £[illegible] was said to have been recovered, and, as the apprehension of the rob[ber] was effected without loss of time after the receipt of the intelligence of the robbery and details by the *Argo*, it is supposed that nearly all the booty which fell to his share has been recovered. Garratt arrived in Melbourne yesterday, by the *Waratah* from Sydney, in the custody of Captain Hampton, the inspector of a force of one hundred English police, who have been dispatched for police duty in Sydney, and Sergeants Black, Doyle, Smith, and Healy, of the same detachment. He was committed into the custody of these officers at Liverpool, and sailed under their charge in the *Exodus*, bound for Sydney, which left on the 21st of April, and arrived at her destination on the 26th ult. The whole of the property recovered from Garratt has, of course, been brought with him. He was in close confinement the whole of the voyage out, and has also been kept under the strictest surveillance during the passage from Sydney. His custodians describe his conduct as evincing those traits of ruffianism which a long and complete acquaintance with crime, as taught in the penal schools of Port Arthur, would be sure to inculcate. He was, immediately on his arrival, locked up at the City police-station, and will, no doubt, be brought up this morning.—*Melbourne. August* 2.

An Aerial Railway.—A novel machine has been invented by M. Balan, a working French engineer, under the title of an aerial railway. It propels cars or waggons by their own weight on inclined wire ropes. These ropes are firmly attached at the extremities, and at the ends where the materials or goods are to be unloaded they are kept apart by a lever, the length of which varies according to the inclination required. The centre of this lever is attached to an upright post by a bolt. When the lever is horizontal the ropes are horizontal; and when one end of the lever is depressed the ropes will be inclined the reversed way, and the cars travelling on rollers will go in opposite directions. For earthworks—such as cuttings, embankments, quarries, &c.—this apparatus will be found useful where the distance does not exceed 400 yards.

Irish Poor-law Commission Superannuation.—It has just been intimated that the Lords of the Treasury have granted to the following late officials of this department the undermentioned annuities, as compensation for loss of office, viz.:—Mr. Arthur Moore, chief clerk and lately assistant-secretary, twenty-three years' service, maximum salary £750 per annum; annuity sanctioned, £350. Mr. George Wilkinson, architect, sixteen years' service, salary £600 per annum; annuity sanctioned, £300. Mr. M'Mullen, architect's assistant, sixteen years' service, salary £150 per annum; annuity sanctioned (by previous minute of the Treasury), £37 10s. Mr. Charles Walmsley, twenty-seven years' service, general clerk and lately cashier, salary £415 per annum; annuity sanctioned, £250.

THE EXPEDITION TO KINBURN.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

Off Odessa, Oct. 10, 1855.

Off Odessa on the evening of the 8th lay the combined fleets of England and France. Stately three-deckers and line-of-battle ships were heaving at their anchors before a soft, damp breeze, surrounded by their small satellites, the gun-boats, floating-batteries, and mortar-vessels. At a distance of six miles the steeples and edifices of the town were chequered with lights and shades from fleeting clouds above; and little embarkations skimmed over the surface of the waves, like pigmies amongst the giants around them. Crowds of human forms of soldiers, sailors, and marines were grouped along the decks, watching the changing hues of the city. Signals were floating at the peak of the Admirals' ships, repeated on all sides by their consorts, lazily lolling on the swell in expectation of action. Odessa and the fleets were alike expectant. But Odessa feared an attack, whilst all on board were well aware that Kinburn, not Odessa, was the object to be gained by our Generals and Admirals.

When the squadron formed before Kamiesch, on the morning of the 7th, some doubts may have been felt as to where the forces were to land; especially when the order was sent round to rendezvous before Odessa. But doubts were only felt by the uninitiated, unaware of the preparations made beforehand. Much had been said mysteriously in camp as to the real destination of the expedition. Most believed that Nicolaieff would be attacked, and that Kinburn and Otchakoff, the bulwarks which defend the entrance to the lagoons at the mouth of the Bug and Dnieper, were to be forced. But those who supposed that the real object of the fleets and armies was still secret thought the mention of Nicolaieff a blind to conceal an attempt on Odessa. The rendezvous of the fleets before that city confirmed the supposition, and blinded not only many in our ranks but probably most in those of the enemy. The English force employed on this occasion consisted of General Spencer's Brigade of the Fourth Division, including the 20th, 17th, 57th, 21st, and 63rd; and a large force of Marines released from their duties at Balaclava. They formed a total, with artillery, of about 5000 men, who were embarked on board of the largest vessels in our fleet. The French had a larger force, consisting of several regiments of the Line and one of Turcos, or regular African infantry, with a complement of field artillery. The whole expedition being under the orders of General Bazaine. A few transports only had been engaged for service on the occasion. The *Charity*, Captain Sivell, carried the Land Transport, under the charge of Lieut. Young, towing the *Prince Alfred* with artillery. The *Indian* and *Colombo* also had ships in tow; and other steam-transports followed. The morning of Sunday, the 7th, was splendid. The sky was cloudless and the breeze sufficient only to ripple the water. The fleets were at anchor in readiness; most of them having mortar-boats and floating-batteries in tow. Of the latter three French moved out at eight o'clock from a creek nearest to Sebastopol, and took up positions in rear of their tugs. A slight mist covered the land, and formed a thin film, through which the forts of Sebastopol were dimly visible. The Russians were very busy in their northern batteries, shelling the town as if they meant a regular bombardment. In the midst of this the fleets quietly continued their preparations. At eleven o'clock they weighed and put out to sea. As they did so the Russians appeared to be struck by a sudden panic. They ceased firing upon the town, and, as ship after ship passed on to seaward, a solemn silence reigned on shore, and continued till the outlines of the Crimea gradually faded from our sight, and finally disappeared. The night was calm and passed undisturbed, and on the morning of the 8th the fleets lay clustered without much order or regularity. The *Royal Albert* was astern of the *Agamemnon*, the *Algiers*, the *Hannibal*, and other large vessels. At seven o'clock a breeze sprung up, and the fleet, setting all plain sail, majestically increased its speed. Royal-yards had been crossed all round in a few minutes with wonderful speed. At half-past eleven the high cliff and light of Cape Fontane became distinctly visible, the broad buildings and domes of a large monastery lay nestling among groves of trees, and the *Royal Albert* came steaming up through the fleet, taking a position in advance. Passing Cape Fontane and the spot where the ill-fated *Tiger* was wrecked last year, we gradually opened the Bay of Odessa, where the town was dimly visible in shadow at the approach of sunset. At five o'clock the fleets came to an anchor five miles to the eastward of the town.

The morning of the 9th broke on a clouded sky, and Odessa was partially visible in films of mist. The horizon became more and more overcast, and a thick fog overspread the waters. Night set in without a change, and it was late before the sky got clear again. It was intended that the ships should weigh early this morning, but a thick fog still remained hanging over all, and has not completely disappeared. It is now said that we weigh this evening at eight o'clock.

Oct. 13.

The evening of the 10th set in with a strong breeze springing up from the land, which prevented the fleet from proceeding, but there were no signs of bad weather; and during the night the wind lulled. In the morning it was calm again, and preparations seemed to be made on board the fleet for weighing. Orders were issued for the departure of the fleet at sunset, but, the land breeze again rising in the afternoon, the signal "Not going to-day" was hoisted, and the fleet again prepared to spend the night at anchor. On the 12th the morning was again calm, and during the day the smaller steamers were busy embarking troops from the larger vessels of the fleet. The men-of-war, one and all, were to be seen setting their rigging in order for a coming engagement. Nettings were suspended between the main and mizen masts to prevent ropes from falling on deck when shot away. The rigging, at the same time, was "snaked," that is, lashed together here and there with small seizings, to prevent any part of it from dropping. The afternoon, however, proved again unpropitious, and orders were signalled to "postpone" departure. The night was rough, and justified the foresight of the Admirals, a heavy swell setting in which must have suspended operations on a lee shore. To-day the plan of sailing at night was abandoned by the Admirals, and we have the assurance that the fleet will sail to-morrow at daybreak. The Russians must be somewhat surprised at our inactivity, and not a little puzzled as to our future movements. Cossack videttes watch us on the hills, and pickets of some strength are visible near the telegraphs which stand along the land, at intervals of a few miles from each other. The inhabitants of Odessa cannot but be in a feverish state of anxiety. They can plainly see our soldiers in their red coats leaning over the ships' sides, relieving the white buildings of the town, and know to a certainty that troops are on board ready to be disembarked. The place, however, seems capable of a smart defence, its new works, both of stone and earth, grinning very respectable defiance at us as we see them from seaward. It would seem almost a pity to destroy so fine a town, so stately in its edifices, so white and clean in its tall massive buildings.

Off Kinburn Spit, Oct. 15.

The fleet hove anchor early on the morning of the 14th, and the *Royal Albert* led the way out of Odessa roads, in the calm of a fine hazy morning. Our departure was slow and full of majesty. The water was unruffled, and, were it not for the black smoke which emerged in floating columns from the broad funnels of the men-of-war, and the gurgling of the water as it splashed from the sterns, none could have said that the leviathans of our fleet were moving. Slowly, however, as we went, the spires and white buildings of Odessa grew less in the retreating horizon, and the yellow land of Bessarabia seemed more to fly from us than we to leave it. The old *Montebello*, gigantic in proportions but unwieldy under steam, came slowly after us as we skirted the shore of Russia; and Odessa breathed again when relieved of our presence. The land we passed was high and flat, and bore the trace of fertility and cultivation. The crops of the year were to be seen stacked up in mounds amidst the farms and homesteads which nestled on the sides of depressions in the plain. There was an aspect of plenty and repose, which to the eye spoke not of war or its desolations, and contrasted strongly with the idea of deserted hearths and ruined people. From the summits of the shores, which, though not of rock, were high and precipitous, busy Cossacks were anxiously watching our movements; and the telegraphs waved their long arms as we passed, sending their aërial messages to anxious and expectant men. These telegraphs were large round columns of stone, rising from square buildings to a considerable height. At their side were huts, like the *semliks* of the Bulgarians or *berdels* of the Wallachians—gloomy abodes, dug out of the bosom of the earth, and thatched on a level with the ground. A long pole by its side, with a fire at the top, seemed destined to carry alarm signals at night. Small rows of neat whitewashed huts were seen in favoured spots, the habitations doubtless of peasant families, though apparently less than twelve feet square. A low strip of sand, of a golden colour, lined the base of the land, stretching across openings, through which the view extended inwards towards the long lakes or limans which intersect the country. Some of these appeared to have outlets to the sea, and bridges uniting opposite banks, whilst others appeared to have no communication with the ocean, but to be bound by its banks of changing sands. In the slopes of the vales were numerous villages, surrounded by trees, in the midst of which the swing-beam wells, so common on the Russian borders, were numerous. Herds of horses and cattle roamed among the stubble of the plain, and windmills stretched their sails on every knoll. A large opening became visible at noon, when we were abreast of Point Atchak. The steeples of the village of Troitskoe wavered in the mirage; whilst ahead of us lay the low island of Berezan, the long spit of Kinburn, and behind it, on a point of the mainland, Otchakoff—a straggling but considerable town, with many churches and houses of a tolerable appearance. Kinburn, as we advanced towards it, assumed considerable importance as a fortified post, the long narrow spit of sand being strengthened by three large works. The first of these was a square fort, casemated and armed at the summit with guns *en barbette*. This first had a conspicuous mound in the centre, from which the Russian flag was flying. A village to the southward had nestled up to the fort, as the weak do to the strong for protection, and seemed inevitably doomed to destruction by the Russians themselves, on account of its proximity to the works. To the northward, in the direction of Otchakoff, where the spit becomes contracted to very narrow dimensions, a circular battery of stone showed its glistening embrasures; and at the extremity of the point was a strong earthwork, heavily armed. Otchakoff, on its part, was evidently prepared for resistance—long rows of works along the mainland providing not only for its own safety, but for the defence of the narrow passage between it and the extremity of the spit. The distance from point to point can hardly be more than 800 yards; and the danger of running the gauntlet of the forts extreme. This danger, however, it was determined to brave on the night of our arrival. The *Royal Albert*, closely surrounded by the fleets, anchored for the night just out of range of the principal work; and boats left the sides of the ships to take soundings in every direction. This precaution was not considered unnecessary; although, through the energetic activity of Captain Spratt, of the *Dauntless*, the whole coast had been accurately surveyed and sounded. Relying upon these soundings, and the full knowledge apparently obtained of the locality, the plain of action had been fully determined on by the Admirals. There was to be a simultaneous attack at noon of the 15th on all the forts at distances varying from 600 to 2500 yards. Several heavy frigates and gun-boats were to engage the batteries of Otchakoff and the earthworks at the point of the spit, and force the passage into the lagoon. The whole of these arrangements, unfortunately, were frustrated by a most unexpected discovery made at the very moment of anchoring before Kinburn. The ships, having had their stations assigned to them, found themselves in water of a different depth from that which had been found by the *Dauntless*; and it appeared that, in the interval which had elapsed between the survey of Captain Spratt and the arrival of the fleets, the nature of the ground had been changed by simple though unexpected causes. The Bug and Dnieper, falling into a lagoon of great length and breadth, discharge their waters into the Black Sea through the passage of Kinburn, where currents are continually at work. The bottom being of the finest sand, one night's change of wind suffices to alter all the soundings, and forms new shoals and deeps where they are not expected. The fleets were, therefore, unable to proceed according to the arrangements previously concerted, and it was found necessary to take other measures at once. Accordingly five French and English gun-boats and one French steamer were anchored in the afternoon off Berezan Island, whence they obtained accurate bearings of the passage between Otchakoff and Kinburn. At midnight of the 14th they dashed in under full steam, steering by compass, and entered the lagoon, the Russians failing to discover the movement until the last gun-boat was in the passage. Their fire on this, an English vessel, was well-nigh attended with fatal consequences, one shot from the batteries carrying off a portion of her stern; before another shot could be fired, however, the gun-boat was out of range, and the object of the movement was gained.

The position of the Russians in Kinburn, on the morning of the 15th, was an unenviable one. They were cut off from communication with Otchakoff by the gun boats in the lagoon, and their front was threatened by a powerful fleet, and their retreat was about to be cut off by the landing of a considerable force. Shortly after daybreak the small steamers of the fleet—the *Danube*, the *Triton*, the *Arrow*, *Beagle*, and others were laden with English troops; whilst several French gun-boats, *La Flèche* and her consorts, were filled with French. Each steamer, besides its complement on board, towed four or five boats and flats full of men. Captain Inglefield, in the *Firebrand*, had orders to cover the landing, which took place about three miles to the southward of the largest fort on the spit. The *Stromboli*, the *Leopard*, and the *Furious* were amongst those which preceded the troops. The whole of the transports containing land carriage, Commissariat stores, wood, hay, provisions, tents, followed. They had to make a long circuit, avoiding a shoal which stretches out to seaward from Kinburn, and it was consequently nine o'clock before the landing commenced. It was effected, without opposition, in the following order:—The French taking the left, whilst we landed on the right. The Staff being in the centre, the first brigade formed on the right, and consisted of the 20th, 57th, 21st, and 17th Regiments. The second brigade, composed of the 63rd and Marines, formed up to the left with the cavalry, artillery, reserve ammunition, Land Transport Corps, Sappers, and Commissariat. The arrangements of General Bazaine's force were similar to ours.

A post of Cossacks, deserted on our approach, was soon deprived of its contents by our tars, who found a plentiful supply of salted mackerel and herrings, poultry, and vegetables. The soldiers also dug up cabbages, potatoes, and tomatoes, which abounded at first, but soon disappeared. A few Cossacks on a distant knoll were all of the enemy that were seen during the day.

The spit of Kinburn is a long low point of sand diversified by hillocks in some places, and marshy pools in others. The bittern hovers over the reeds of the latter, whilst over the former fly woodcocks in large quantities, exciting the strongest desires of the sportsman. Large woods are near at hand, which are supposed also to abound in game; but as they also abound in Cossacks the vicinity is in general avoided. Whilst our men were wandering about this waste of sand the Generals were busy

marking out their encampment, and Major Bent and his brother engineers traced the lines of a work and trench to protect us against the enemy landward. I know of no real grounds to dread the appearance of a large body of Russians from the direction of Kherson. But it was proper to guard against a surprise during the night, when the darkness might prevent our steamers from effectually protecting the troops, and a barrier of some strength was soon raised at proper points. In the meanwhile the enemy had not been allowed in quietness to watch our landing; but at three o'clock French and English mortar-vessels, having taken up position at the distance of 2500 yards to the southward of the principal fort, and being supported by a large number of steamers, opened fire, not only on the main works, but on a circular battery protecting the gate and drawbridge. In a few minutes after the opening of the fire, the town outside was in a blaze, and in a short time burned fiercely. Whether it was set fire to by the Russians or by our shells I cannot say, but probably the enemy did the work of destruction themselves to prevent the approach by land towards their fortifications. The practice was good, but the Russians were known to be strongly protected by casemates, and they were not forced from their barbette guns during any portion of the day. Their fire in return was, however, utterly thrown away, the range being extreme, and their shot and shell plumping into the water wide of the mark. At sunset the firing ceased, the mortar-boats were hauled out of action, and the steamers withdrawn. The army settled down in its new camp, where the greater part of the troops bivouacked.

Oct. 17.

A strong breeze, a rolling surf, boats swamped on the beach, inactivity on board the fleet, discomfort on shore—such were the characteristic features of the 16th of October in the vicinity of Kinburn. The wind blew so directly on the coast that no stores or horses could be landed. No attempt was made to annoy the Russians; and the firing, when there was any, was directed against the gun-boats in the lagoon, or some bolder boat than others showing itself in proximity to the guns of the fort. During this period of apparent inaction the Admirals and Generals arranged their plans for the attack of Kinburn and Otchakoff on the following morning; and, the weather having become propitious by a change of wind to the north-east during the night, the action commenced at nine in the morning by three French floating-batteries and six English mortar-boats opening fire with great precision and effect. The mortar-boats had been placed in their proper berths at an early hour; the floating-batteries took up theirs under steam, and were greeted by a vigorous fire from the enemy. Shots fell thickly round them as they moved slowly on, and then there was a pause. The broad ensign of France floated large on the low hulls, as they lay like rafts on the water. Then it was concealed by the rapid discharges which poured incessantly from their huge mouths. Furious and fast were the fires of the Russians in reply. Their artillerymen might be seen ramming down and firing the heavy pivot-guns on the ramparts, whilst shot and shell fell thick around, and dark columns of sand and smoke, united with the white streams from the vapour of powder, cast a gloomy shadow over the works. Still more powerful and numerous became the fires of the Allies, as gun-boats and steamers came into action, covering the devoted fort with showers of balls and columns of flame. While such was the prospect in front of the southernmost work of the spit, another not less terrible was to be noticed in front of those to the northward. A squadron of heavy steam-frigates and gun-boats was moving up to force the passage of the lagoon, and fighting the Central Battery, the Spit Battery, and the works of Otchakoff; and, as fresh ships came slowly into action in front, in flank, in rear of the devoted works of Kinburn, it became evident that a few hours would decide the unequal encounter. A fire kindled by our shells was raging with great violence in the principal fort at ten o'clock, the flames playing round the houses and barracks, and licking the sides of the works, the guns and gunners showing in the glare distinctly as they loaded their pieces.

I had landed in the morning early to witness the progress of the action, and was watching the fort at a distance. I saw its efforts become more feeble as our fire became more intense. The flames stretched over the buildings, and sent up volumes of smoke. The guns were silenced one after the other, the men falling at their posts or running away; some of the pieces dismounted, others broken at the muzzle, or struck at their breech. One poor fellow was visible ramming desperately at a gun, when a shell came down upon him and he fell. The destruction all around was rapid. The stone faces of the walls were crumbling into the water; the earthen parapets were dwindling every minute, heaps of the earth darting into the air; the gateway and drawbridge were blown in, and the beams which formed them dashed away in splinters. Balls fell into the ditch, sending showers of water into the air, and many projectiles passing over the work fell harmless into the lagoon. The fire of the enemy had become so feeble by this time that I moved up towards the village of Kinburn, to gain a nearer view. The French 56th Regiment and Chasseurs Indigènes, the 14th Chasseurs d'Afrique, had formed in rear of the houses, and a half-battery of Artillery accompanied them. Passing these and entering the village, I came to a trench thrown up by the French, at a distance of 900 or 600 yards. Unarmed soldiers were hovering about the houses carrying off plunder. Pigs were rushing about the gardens, and caught by the men. They were instantly slaughtered and carried away. Not an English soldier was near; but General Bazaine was close by, bringing up and posting troops to intercept the Russians in case of a desperate sally. The Russian flag still waved on the flagstaff at eleven o'clock, but then a shot from one of the ships carried it away. No other flag was hoisted in its place. The enemy could not show himself, but passively resisted by taking refuge in the casemates and bombproofs. In the meanwhile the steamers and gun-boats had forced the passage of the lagoon, and silenced the batteries at the end of the spit and on the shores of Otchakoff. Continually on the move, and firing as they went, they swept down the defences of the Russians—silencing their guns, killing the men, or forcing them to take refuge underground. Then a grand movement of the fleet took place. The Admirals and their three-deckers were observed at noon entering into action in splendid order, French and English advancing in line under steam, and approaching close in to the land. The fleet in the lagoon closed in at the same moment, and simultaneously heavy broadsides were poured in from all quarters. The central fort was the only one which replied, and then only with a solitary gun at long intervals. Nothing of a grander or more imposing effect could be witnessed than the three-deckers wearing round to deliver their fire, their jibs set to bring their guns to bear. Three times the *Montebello*, commanded by the French Admirals, delivered a broadside from every gun in her sides. As she did so she became lost in wreaths of white smoke. The iron shower swept over the fort with a din that surpassed all other sounds, and the air reverberated with the war of ordnance. All round the enemy the fire was given in continuous discharges, and there was no pause. Rockets poured in from a French gun-boat added one to the many incidents of the moment. Then it was that the Russians gave signs of surrender. A struggling form was seen on a corner of the ramparts, waving a white flag as a token. The firing ceased as by magic. A French nine-pounder from the village poured forth its discharge three times, and then the white and France, put off from the Admirals' ships with the bunting of peace at its bows; and two white flags floated at the mains of the *Royal Albert* and *Montebello*. From the ships in the lagoon, and those in the Black Sea, boats approached the shore, and a sailor planted the white standard in the village, where the French General, Admiral Stewart, and their officers stood. The troops closed upon the fort, encircling it with a line of men; and then a straggling line of Russians began to issue from the eastern gate of the fort, throwing down their arms in a heap as they passed between a line of French-men. During this time the conditions of surrender were offered in the work to the Russian Commandant, who was found in the magazine, surrounded by three hundred men. Although numbers of his soldiers were at that moment giving up their arms outside, still he clung to the idea of resistance, and asserted his resolution to perish where he stood. The efforts made to persuade him that he had no course left but to yield himself a prisoner he treated with disdain, growing apparently more obstinate as he was pressed. But these moments of discourse were sufficient for our purposes, whilst he remained obstinate, the number of his supporters diminished, the men around him dwindling in a short time to such a handful that, looking round him with a fearful look of despair, he slowly left the place on which he stood, giving directions to his servants to put a few things together for his use. His manner at this moment was similar to that of one who had lost his sobriety by drink; and it was not without some grounds that the conviction of his being tipsy was strengthened in the minds of those who saw him, when it became evident that most of the Russian soldiers who surrendered were drunk. They staggered under the effects of liquor as they issued from the works, some of them uttering inarticulate expressions, others endeavouring to fondle the French soldiers crowded outside, and most of them talking loudly together with a thickness of utterance peculiar to men in their condition. It was evident that the men and not their leader had surrendered the place, consulting their own safety and supplying their own tastes at once by yielding after having broken into the spirit-stores of the place. Many of them were of large size, whilst others were of the lowest stature. All had their packs on, an extra pair of boots, and a tin water-canteen. They took away with them large black loaves of bread, weighing at least ten or twelve pounds. Some of them had sacks filled with I know not what: and many held in their arms pictures representing the Virgin and Saviour. The Commandant was preceded in his march to the place of surrender by a procession bearing three large altar-pieces, containing Scriptural subjects, one of which was an effigy of the Saviour on the tomb. Several large church banners followed, and then the old General appeared, dressed in a long grey *capote*, with a white cap and red band on his head, two swords, and a pair of pistols. He advanced with a faltering step to the spot where Admiral Stewart and General Bazaine stood, and tears were in his eyes as he threw down his arms in token of submission. The French and English officers took off their caps to him, returned him his arms, and gave him a chair to sit on.

The old General appeared to be a man of fifty-five, lean and bony. His eyes were grey and hollow, his eyebrows and moustache grey, and his cheekbones were the most prominent part of his face. He looked round him as he sat and spoke some words in Russian, which no one understood, but from the manner in which he shrugged his shoulders it appeared as if he intended to express his feelings as to the surrender. He could not help it, he seemed to say—it was the fortune of war. An interpreter was found after a time, who informed the General that he would be placed on board ship if he pleased. To this he agreed, but objected to walking. He was a "Cavalierist," he said, clapping his thin limbs with his bony hands, and looking at them as if he would hint that he was not very strong upon them. Then suddenly he darted out of the group of general officers, and stepped rapidly up to an orderly hussar who stood near him. He stared in the man's face, then went round the horses to ascertain their points, saw three or four more horses, looked at them in the same manner, shook his head, and then rushed back to resume his seat. Many spectators, General Bazaine, Sir Houston Stewart, and numerous captains of our fleet stood by, wondering at his movements. In the meanwhile the prisoners of war, of whom the greater part had by his time surrendered, formed a curious crowd of jabbering men, gesticulating amongst themselves, stumbling over one another in various stages of intoxication, or lying on the ground, helpless in their cups, and blaspheming in Russian. The sober ones sought for lights to kindle their pipes and cigarettes, or water to quench their thirst. A group of six or seven officers—only known from the soldiers by their sword belts—stood aloof, apparently unmoved by the scene before them. In the midst of all the fort still continued to burn and crackle; Frenchmen were busy plundering; and knots of English naval officers were discussing the merits of the day's firing from the different ships of the fleet. The sun was sinking behind the horizon of the Black Sea when the prisoners were forwarded on towards Camp, in straggling groups of twenty or thirty.

Oct. 19.

The engagement of the day before yesterday has not cost us a man. The Russians lost 43 men killed and 114 wounded. Upwards of 1200 prisoners were made. I visited yesterday somewhat rapidly the works captured by the Allies, and found them less strong than I had imagined. The Spit Fort and Central Redoubt were new works recently erected by the Russians. The first was a wooden casemated fort, built of heavy wooden logs covered with sand. It was pierced for eighteen guns, but only mounted ten, and in most places it was evident that the enemy were working hard to improve the defences. The ground was unfavourable, as was proved by the result of the engagement. The battery was fought by five ships—the *Hannibal*, *Terrible*, *Tribune*, *Curaçoa*, and *Dauntless*. In ten minutes after the opening of the fire the guns were silenced and the Russians driven from their pieces. By previous knowledge of the bearings the ships were enabled to fire with the utmost precision, whilst the Russians were baffled by the movements of their enemies, who steamed so close in that the shot passed over them, the gunners being unable to depress their pieces sufficiently. Their embrasures were almost instantly choked with sand. I counted as many as seven shot through one opening, a proof of the terrific precision and rapidity of the fire during the few moments that it lasted. The principal fort is an old relic of Turkish engineering, modernised by the Russians. I only saw the external parts of it, in consequence of the determination of the French General not to allow any but Frenchmen and officers in uniform to enter. The result of this order—overbearingly carried out by the officers and men in charge—was the cause of a great deal of heart-burning and discontent; and, for whatever reason it was made, was impolitic and unwise. Nothing can surely be more necessary than that cordiality should exist between the men in both Camps; and the real means of ensuring that cordiality is for the Generals to understand each other, and take proper means to see each country fairly represented. Instead of this, the fort, which was captured by the joint efforts of the Allies, was left entirely under the charge of the French General, who gave orders and made arrangements annoying to the feelings of many of the English. Nor was this unintentional, as it appeared: for I heard the officers posting sentries on the evening of the surrender distinctly give the following orders:—"You are to prevent any Russians issuing from the walls to do so with their arms, and you are to be careful that no English shall pass into the fort under any pretext whatever." In the morning the order was so far modified that English officers in uniform were permitted to enter; but non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the English force, sailors, and others, were kept out—your own Correspondent being amongst the number, together with several other gentlemen whose only anxiety was to obtain a glance at the work of destruction performed by the fire of the ships. As to the contents of the place, whether valuable or not, there could be no desire on the part of the French to prevent us from handling them; for the soldiers had effectually destroyed or carried away everything before an Englishman appeared. The order, therefore, only existed as one that prevented the satisfaction of a very laudable curiosity, and as such was very fairly considered annoying and petty.

From the main fort the spit of Kinburn stretches out into the sea for about two miles, and a covered way leads soldiers in safety to its furthest extremity. As I wandered past the Central Redoubt, a slighter one than the rest, into the Spit Battery, I found the English Admirals, Sir Edmund Lyons and Sir Houston Sewtart, and Captain Mende, Sir Thomas Pasley, and other officers, busy in one of the casemates discussing lunch, while Captain Macnamara, of the Royal Marines, stood by doing the honours of his quarters, and an interpreter was rendering into English the details gathered from the mouth of a Russian deserter caught during the night. This poor fellow, it appears, had made his escape from Otchakoff during the night in a boat, and was several times fired at by our steamers, which sent out boats to capture him. It was said to appear from his statements that the Russians had already sent men round to reinforce Kinburn, but that our movements were too rapid for them. The Emperor was at Nicolaieff superintending new works for the defence of that place, and two Grand Dukes were at Odessa. It was also stated that a Russian officer crossed over from Otchakoff to Kinburn on the night of the 16th to ascertain the state of the works after the short bombardment of that day. The Governor informed him that six men and one woman had been hit, and that the place could resist two months. How far this last prediction was realised the sequel has proved.

The Russians blew up all the works of Otchakoff on the morning of the 18th.

(The Sketches which accompanied these Letters will be engraved in next week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WINDHAM.

BY SHARP AND MELVILLE.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 6th ult. we had the pleasure of presenting an Engraving of a very fine portrait of General Windham, who achieved for himself imperishable renown in the memorable attack on the Redan on the 8th September. This engraving was taken by permission from a very fine photograph, by Messrs. Sharp and Melville, of Old Bond-street; and since its publication the artists have completed a life-size portrait of the original in oils, in which the likeness and character are admirably preserved. We are induced to attach the more interest to this production as it is one of many instances of the application of photography in aid of painting, by which the grand essential of truth fulness is combined with the grace and beauty of Art. The process by which the miniature photograph is brought to bear to this end is through the intervention of the camera-obscura, which magnifies the original to half life-size, and by this the lines and proportions of the painting are determined. The talent bestowed upon all the works of portraiture at this establishment is of a superior order; Mr. Sharp being a photographist of many years' reputation, and Mr. Melville an artist of considerable merit, and whose abilities have obtained for him the patronage of her Majesty on several occasions. In the processes adopted by these artists some of the portraits are painted in opaque colours, and others in transparency; the latter are very remarkable and satisfactory in effect, the lines and lights and shades of the photograph showing through the colours.

This fine portrait of General Windham has been purchased by Mr. Agnew, of Manchester, with a view to publication; and yesterday it was sent down to Norwich, the gallant hero's county town, for the purpose of being exhibited.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES

The trial of Sir John Paul, and his partners, Messrs. Strahan and Bates, was brought to a close on the afternoon of Saturday last. The chief reliance of the counsel for the prisoners was, that they had brought themselves within the protecting clauses of the Act of Parliament by the disclosures which they had made. This was effectually disposed of, however, by the Attorney-General. Baron Alderson, in summing up, said the first question for the jury would be, did Sir John Dean Paul sell the securities? If he did so he was guilty of a misdemeanour under the Act of Parliament, and was punishable accordingly. Then the jury would have to consider whether the other prisoners were parties to the transaction. Orvilly, a partner was responsible for the acts of his co-partners, because, by the agreement between them, they were the agents in all acts done by the firm. But he was not, and could not be, responsible for acts done by his copartners criminally unless he authorised a criminal act committed. It was a misfortune for anybody's slightest partner of a man who did a wicked and unlawful act, but he could hardly conceive that Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates, who took an active part in the business, never went into the strong-room, and never looked after their securities. Possibly the case was not so strong against Mr. Bates as against the other partners; but that must be left to the jury. In reference to the legal question raised, he thought the Act of Parliament never contemplated that such disclosures should be made to avoid a trial for a misdemeanour the penalty of which was fourteen years' transportation. The disclosures in these cases were nothing more than a farce got up to be acted in the Criminal Court, and not for any purposes of bankruptcy. He (the learned Judge) should ask the jury to express an opinion upon the point, not that probably it would be worth much either way; but the question might be raised elsewhere, and he should like to have the opinion of the jury in that event. His own opinion upon the matter was very decided, and he had no hesitation in expressing it.

The jury retired at twenty-five minutes before one, and after an absence of half an hour returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners.

Baron Alderson: What is your opinion about the other portion of the matter?

The Foreman: That there has been no disclosure within the meaning of the Act.

Baron Alderson: That is your opinion. You think the disclosure was not a *locus fide*?

Serjeant Byles: I should like your Lordship to ask the jury whether they think the prisoners made the disclosures merely for the purpose of coming to this court?

Baron Alderson: That is evidently the opinion of the jury,—that it was a mere sham.

Baron Alderson (who laboured under deep emotion) sentenced the prisoners in the following terms:—William Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, and Robert Makin Bates, the jury have now found you guilty of the offence which is charged against you in the indictment—the offence of disposing of securities intrusted to you by others for safe keeping, but which you have appropriated, under circumstances of temptation, to your own advantage. A more serious offence can hardly be imagined in a great commercial community like this, and the punishment for such an offence must be commensurate with its magnitude. All persons in your position should be especially careful, for your example is of the highest importance. You have held a high position in the commercial world, and at one time that position was doubtless a most honourable one. I very much regret that it comes to me to pass any sentence upon you, and yet the public interest requires—justice requires it; and it is not for me to shrink from any duty that properly belongs to me in the position I occupy. I could have been glad if it had pleased God that somebody else had been called upon to sentence you; for I have seen one of you under far different circumstances—in a high office, sitting by my side, in the exercise of my judicial functions. The present lamentable case teaches us most emphatically that we should all pray not to be led into temptation—not to commit such grievous offences as that of which you are now found guilty. You have been well educated, you have held high positions, and you feel your present condition more acutely, probably, than some others might do. It will grievously afflict those who are connected with you, who will most sensitively feel your present disgrace. All that I have to do is to say that I cannot conceive any worse case of the sort under the Act of Parliament; and, as I cannot conceive a worse case, I must pass the extreme sentence which that act imposes. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported for fourteen years.

During the delivery of this sentence, which very painfully affected the learned Judge, Sir J. D. Paul clasped his hands together and trembled violently. Mr. Bates and Mr Strahan were more calm in their demeanour. Sir J. D. Paul appeared anxious to speak, but he was removed from the dock with the other prisoners,—Mr. Strahan going first, Mr. Bates second, and Sir J. D. Paul last.

A few minutes afterwards the Court was cleared, and the session was brought to a close.

THE PRINCE OF DENMARK.—The conflict which has sprung up between the Hereditary Prince of Denmark and the Ministers, on account of the refusal of the former to accept the new constitution, is far from being terminated. A Copenhagen journal, the *Berlingske Tidende*, hints that in case the Prince persists in his refusal he may perhaps be deprived of his rights to the Crown. The negotiations now pending, and which are being carried on by the Minister of Finance, rest on new bases. The Prince is no longer required to accept completely the fundamental law; all that is asked of him is the promise to work no change in it hereafter, unless in a constitutional manner. It is thought that, notwithstanding these concessions, the two parties will not be able to come to a good understanding.

SPAHI AND ZOUAVE.

This is another of Mr. Fenton's beautiful Photographic Pictures from the Crimea, and is engraved by permission of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons, Publishers, Manchester. The portrait-figures are the Spahi and Zouave, personal attendants of Marshal Pelissier, at the seat of war

A writer in *Le Nord*, the Russian organ published at Brussels, professes to be greatly alarmed at the prospect of England being about to summon to her aid an immense army of Turkish Spahis, in order to make up for her want of soldiers at home. From a careful study of English history he has ascertained that an officer named "Clève" (Clive) conquered India during last century by means of the Indians themselves, whom he organised in the English fashion; and in forty years as we are told, the Company possessed two hundred thousand Spahis, better known in this country as Sepoys. Of course Louis Napoleon is warned against a similar exhibition of our encroaching spirit. The Turkish Contingent is nothing else, according to *Le Nord*, than a body of Spahis, by whose aid we intend to make ourselves masters of Turkey. The figures represented in the accompanying picture belong to the French army in the Crimea, in which there is too large a number of Algerians and other Inhabitants of the East to leave any room for jealousy or suspicion at the steps taken by this country to increase our small army by the formation of a Turkish Legion.

SPAHI AND ZOUAVE.—FROM FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE LATTICE PLANT.

The new and curious aquatic plant from Madagascar, called the Lattice Plant (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*), must be placed among the most remarkable of our recent botanical acquisitions. Its existence had been for some time known to botanists through a few dried leaves sent from Madagascar by a traveller, who was unable to transmit living specimens of the curiosity he had discovered; and it was not until within the last few months that this desirable object could be attained, when several living plants were brought over to England from the above-mentioned country, by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, a missionary. This gentleman shortly transferred the whole stock to Messrs. Veitch, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, by whose kind permission the accompanying Sketch was made from the specimens in their possession. The plants under their hands are thriving extremely well, and will be found worthy of a visit from the curious in these matters.

The interest of this plant lies in the extraordinary structure of the leaves, which, unlike those of any other known plant, are made up of the ribs and cross-veins only; the interstices, which in other leaves are filled up with cellular tissue, being here left almost entirely open, so as to give the leaf the appearance of a piece of curious net or lattice work, from which is derived its common name—the Lattice Plant.

That the beauty of this unique vegetable curiosity may be thoroughly appreciated, it must be seen growing in its natural situation—submersed in water, with every motion of which the lace-like leaves take the most graceful, undulating curves. The plants at Chelsea Nursery are placed in broad glass pans, which allow the structure and movement of the leaves to be perfectly visible by the light transmitted through the sides. The temperature required is about 75 deg.

As far as can be judged from so short an acquaintance with its habits, little difficulty is to be anticipated in the cultivation of this plant, which will probably be, ere long, as extensively distributed among the collections of this country as, from its great interest and beauty, it fully deserves to be.

Board of Trade Returns.—The official returns relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month ended the 30th September last, show that the value of English and Irish produce and manufacture exported during that period was to the extent of £9,072,659; which, as compared with the same period in 1854, shows a decrease of £188,306—the total last year having been £9,261,565. For the nine months ended the 30th September last the total value of our exports is given at £69,226,857, against £76,857,724; being a decrease of £7,431,087. The importations of foreign and colonial produce also exhibit a general falling off. The navigation returns show a decrease of tonnage employed in the foreign trade entered inwards of 214,092 tons; but an increase in the clearances outwards of 19,871 tons. Of the vessels employed in the coasting trade, the arrivals inwards give a decrease of 236,452 tons, and a decrease in the clearances outwards of 257,076 tons.

Finances of Holland.—According to an official return of the Ministry of Finance of Holland, the taxes have produced during the first nine months of 1855 the sum of 43,788,402 florins, the estimate having been 41,850,217; so that the income of the whole year is likely to exceed the estimates by at least two millions of florins, even supposing that the receipts of the last quarter should not be in the same proportion as for the first nine months.

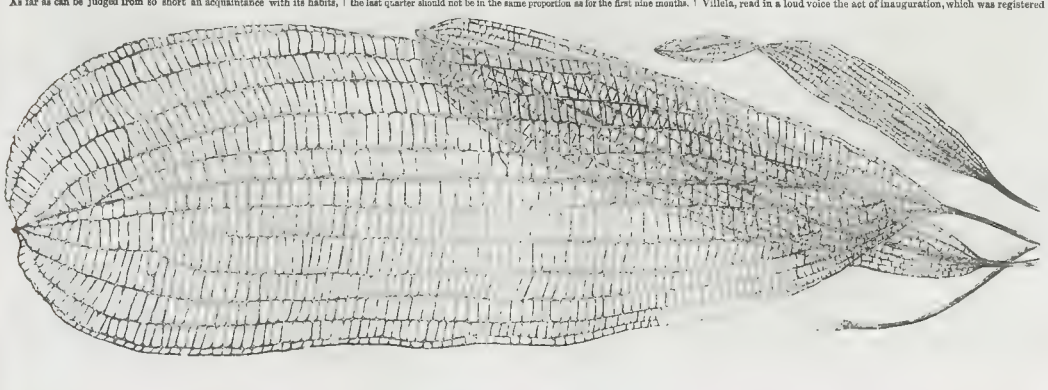
COMMENCEMENT OF THE PERNAMBUCO RAILWAY.

The introduction of railways in the rich and extensive empire of Brazil marks the commencement of a new era in that country. its immense resources, by the aid of this modern contrivance for facilitating locomotion, will, it is expected, develop themselves with a rapidity corresponding to the natural advantages possessed by that country, and to the difficulties of land transit hitherto experienced. We understand that the Imperial Government of Brazil guarantee a very large interest upon the capital invested by the shareholders in this undertaking.

The works of the line were commenced on the 7th of September—the anniversary of Brazilian independence—at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the Island of Nogueira. On the left of the line had been raised a pavilion for the reception of the persons who had been invited to assist at the ceremony. Its front was 140 feet long, and formed the base of a square, through the middle of which passed the railroad, indicated by a long line of flags. Opposite the pavilion was raised an altar, appropriately decorated for the performance of the religious ceremony, with a white cross in front, and trophies of small flags at the corners. At the front of the pavilion and over the principal entrance, rested the Imperial crown upon a cupola, surmounted by trophies of arms, and above waved the Imperial colours, the flags of every nation flying from all parts of the grand square. This square was ornamented with moss and the branches of odoriferous shrubs, having only one entrance, at which were placed two sentinels. At half-past four o'clock his Excellency the President of the Province arrived, followed by the Commandant of Arms, Monsenhor Muniz Tavares, the Commandant Inspector of the National Guards, the Chief of the Police, the Director of the Faculty of Law, the Chief of the Naval Station, the Captain of the Port, the Secretary of the Government, the Director of Public Instruction, the Judge "dos feitos da Fazenda," the Procurador fiscal da Fazenda," the Chief of the Imperial Treasury, the Vice-President of the Province, the Chief of the "Consulado Geral" and Board of Customs, the Colonels of the 2nd and 3th Battalions of Infantry, Provincial Deputies, Prelates of Religious Orders, and ladies of distinction. His Excellency directed his steps to the pavilion, where Mr. Furness, Mr. F. de Mornay, and the Director of Public Works awaited his arrival, and where were already assembled a great many ladies, public functionaries, and citizens of note.

After resting twenty minutes, his Excellency, and the dignitaries who accompanied him, proceeded to the altar, where upon a table covered with a richly embroidered silk cover were placed nine silver salvers, containing the symbolical instruments and emblems of the works that were about to be commenced. There—in the absence of the Bishop, who could not attend on account of illness—Monsenhor Muniz Tavares (ordered to officiate by his most Reverend Excellency) delivered the appropriate orisons; and, the silver salver having been delivered to the authorities present, every one approached the centre of the square, where the working men were assembled, and who were then "blessed" by the Monsenhor. Mr. Furness, now advancing, presented the President with a handsome barrow of mahogany and a silver spade. His Excellency then removed the first sod of earth; the other public functionaries and even the fair sex assisting in the same way the commencement of this important work.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the company returned to the pavilion; where the Official Registrar of the Government, Mr. Valentin Villela, read in a loud voice the act of inauguration, which was registered



THE LATTICE PLANT, JUST RECEIVED FROM MADAGASCAR.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION AND FORLORN HOPE LEAVING FORT RESOLUTION, IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S PARTY.

in a book especially provided for that purpose, and was signed by all who were present.

At half-past six o'clock the invited guests adjourned to a country-house in the neighbourhood, where in one of the largest rooms a delicious and profuse collation had been prepared by Mr Furness. In this happy and convivial meeting toasts relative to the object which brought them together were proposed and responded to with the greatest enthusiasm. In these toasts were not forgotten those whose names are so identified with the Pernambuco Railroad. Vivas rang through the assembly for his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, for the Constitution, for the members of the General Assembly, for the President of the Province of Pernambuco, the Councillor of State (José Bento), for the members of the Provincial Assembly, for the Marquis of Olinda, and for the projectors, the Messrs. de Mornay. Three thousand persons assembled to witness the ceremony; and, though they returned to their homes long after midnight, by canoes, over a wide expanse of water, no accident of any kind occurred to cloud the joy of this auspicious day.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—On Aug. 11, Lord Harris, accompanied by a party of gentlemen who represented nearly all the interests in Madras, made an experimental trip on the railway to Chinnamapettah, about thirty-five miles distant. A large body of natives was also invited. Vast crowds were assembled to witness the departure of the train; the ramparts and tops of houses adjacent were densely crowded with spectators, and the road was literally lined on either side with dusky swarms for upwards of a mile. Some were observed making reverential poojah to the engine; while others fairly turned tail, and took to their heels across the paddy-fields The carriages are capitally finished and fitted, and the whole of the arrangements reflected the highest credit upon the railway officials. The party stopped to inspect the masonry bridge over the Cortelliar, and then proceeded to its destination, where, in an umbrageous tope, the Governor's tents had been erected, and a capital tiffin was served. Lord Harris, in a few words, proposed "Success to the Railway, and the health of the Railway Engineers and Officials." His Lordship remarked that he believed that the railway works had been carried on more speedily in Madras than in any other part of India; and after the monsoon some seventy miles will be opened to the public, the first turf having been turned by Sir Henry Pottinger only two and a half years ago. Major Jenkin briefly returned thanks, after which the company returned to the carriages, and reached home safely and well satisfied, at about a quarter past six. The maximum speed timed was thirty-seven miles an hour. The railway was not available to the public for traffic until after the burst of the monsoon.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, 1st July, describes the starting of the Arctic Expedition and forlorn hope in search of any survivors of Sir John Franklin's party, from the above place, late on the evening of the 22nd June, on their way to Great Fish River and the Arctic coast. The party consisted of three canoes, two officers (Messrs Anderson and Stewart), and eighteen men, and the ladings of three months' provisions, besides presents for the Esquimaux and the men's clothing.

Fort Resolution, the rendezvous and starting-point of this expedition is situated upon a bay of Great Slave Lake, about midway between the mouths of the Buffalo and Slave Rivers, partly sheltered to the seaward by groups of well-wooded islands. The fort consists of three dwelling-houses, a store, and trading-shop, surrounded by stockades and bastions, besides outhouses. A small farm, with eight or nine head of cattle, is attached to the establishment. The situation is rather a pretty one, as the point, clear of all large timber, stretches a considerable distance into the clear waters of the lake, upon the produce of whose fisheries depend in a great measure the lives of the inhabitants of this Arctic settlement.

The evening on which the expedition took its departure was fine and calm, and the three canoes, accompanied by another from the fort, swept swiftly and lightly over the unruffled surface of the lake, to the inspiring strains of numerous paddling songs "La belle Rose," "La claire Fontaine," "Les trois Soldats," "La Bergère;" and numerous other choice specimens of the north-west muse awoke the wild echoes of the Moose-deer Island, and swept over the waters until the woods upon the mainland responded to the song. The officers and men were in high health and spirits, ready to risk their lives in this humane undertaking, with the fearlessness and contempt of hardship so characteristic of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers and men. God prosper them, and success attend their efforts!—and may He to whose decision all human things must submit bring them safely through their perilous trip once more to the bosoms of their anxious families! The accompanying Sketch shows the Expedition Canoes leaving Fort Resolution.

THE SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

WHEN we consider that the property belonging to Great Britain which is always on the sea amounts to £80,000,000 sterling, it must be allowed that the whole nation is, of necessity, deeply interested in the character of that large and useful class to whose temporary guardianship this vast amount of wealth is committed in its transport across the ocean. That they should be sober, honest, intelligent, virtuous, and even religious, would seem a matter of the first concern, especially to those who are connected with commercial enterprise and maritime pursuits.

It will be readily acknowledged that our seamen possess many noble qualities; but, as far as it respects both morals and religion, it must be confessed that they are, as a class (happily, however, with many exceptions), lamentably deficient.

Whatever apology may be admitted on behalf of the simple-hearted and confiding sailor, when the peculiar perils and privations of his ocean life are remembered in connection with the allurements and temptations which attend him on shore, the painful facts remain. Illustrations of these abound in the neighbourhood of the docks, in the east of London, where gin-palaces and beer-shops abound, and the number of houses of the worst character exceeds belief. It is in the midst of such associations that our sailors are drugged, robbed, demoralised, and ruined.

The Directors of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, who already sustain an efficient staff of active missionaries, daily employed in the visitation of ships and lodging-houses, and the circulation of the Scriptures and religious tracts, propose, therefore, to erect in the very midst of

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' INSTITUTE, SHADWELL.—FIRST STONE LAID ON THURSDAY LAST.

these scenes of evil a Building, to the character and objects of which they very earnestly invite the consideration of all patriotic and Christian men. The first stone of the new edifice was laid by the Lord Mayor, on Thursday, with the accustomed ceremony.

The edifice will occupy a piece of ground in Mercers'-street, Shadwell, 74 feet frontage by 72 feet deep. In the plans the ground floor is occupied by a library and reading-room, 21 feet by 16 feet; a refreshment-room, 20 feet by 16 feet; a savings-bank and secretary's room, 21 feet by 10 feet; a board-room, 25 feet 6 inches by 19 feet; and a lecture-hall, 50 feet by 40 feet, fitted up with an end gallery and raised platform, and capable of holding about 600 persons. The one-pair floor contains three large class-rooms and housekeeper's apartments. The tower is intended to be used for nautical purposes, and for ventilation, &c. The basement will be occupied as offices for the cooking department and for stores. The building will be of commanding appearance, having bold three-quarter columns and pilasters, on Portland stone plinths, to the front and north side, in the street adjoining, with a large centre pediment. The architect is Mr. Charles G. Searle, of the Poultry; the builder, Mr. Thomas Ennor, of Harding-street.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PERNAMBUCO RAILWAY, ON THE ISLAND OF NOGUEIRA.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—A new play, in four acts, was produced on Saturday, written by Mrs. Lovell, the translator of "Ingomar," and entitled "The Beginning and the End." Each phase of the drama occupies two acts. The first presents a poor clerk and his wife—*Joel* and *Hester Lambert* (Mr. Chippendale and Miss Cushman)—as dependants on an old Dutch merchant *Hogkmen* (Mr. Rogers), who is at the point of death and about to make his will. *Hester* acts in the capacity of his nurse. She contented with her position, and fearful of the future, particularly as it regards her children, she conceives the design of substituting for the real will a forged document made in her husband's favour, and in this mood compels her husband to imitate the testator's handwriting, to which ultimately, at the moment of death, the latter affixes his signature. The guilty pair, free from all suspicion, inherit the miser's property; but find that the possession of wealth under such circumstances is a heritage of remorse, suspicion, and danger. *Joel Lambert* takes refuge in brandy, and *Hester* feels herself continually in peril from his drunkenness and restless state of mind. At length her worst suspicions are realised. One *Mat Hall* (Mr. Howe), a common thief, was in the pantry when the true will was committed to the flames; and after a while recognises *Joel*, and obtains an interview with him. In a few minutes he extorts a full confession from the culprit, and forthwith proceeds to take advantage of his knowledge. He demands to be treated as one of the family, and even stipulates for a marriage with *Rachel*, their daughter (Miss Swanborough). Great, in consequence, is the misery into which *Hester* is thrown; and, though the literal truth of it seemed to offer a certain portion of the audience, there can be no doubt of the Tenters kind of gothic exhibited in its composition It was announced for repetition on every evening during the week.

PRINCESS'.—The accession of Mr. Frank Matthews to this theatre is an important advantage. His talents are in many respects unique, and in particular are well suited to a drawing-room style of acting, being principally engaged in minute portraiture, with a slight dash of the extravagant in the general characterisation. To exhibit these peculiarities we need only refer to his performance in an immaculate, scarcely relieved by the latter clause of that after variety of delineation., the drama of "The Wonderful Woman" and "The Critic" were on Saturday revived; when the cobbler *Crispin* and *Sir Fretful Plagiary* were pleasantly illustrated by this favourite performer, and in his richest vein.

MARYLEBONE.—The play of "Wife or no Wife" has been restored to the London stage. It was here reproduced on Monday, Miss Edith Heraud performing *Olympia* with her usual success.

THE LYCEUM.—Some ten years ago London was aroused by the announcement that a gentleman was prepared to stand up in public and be shot at by any one who picked to exercise his sporting propensity in shooting the modern Achilles. The sportsman was to aim as correctly as he could, and the man aimed at was to catch the bullets. That man was Mr. ANDERSON, the Wizard. He was shot at many hundred times in the course of the season, but escaped unscathed. Some have failed to so much perform this feat of astonishing dexterity, and whose curiosity may since have been excited concerning it, will not be displeased to learn that Mr. ANDERSON has announced the feat for performance at the Lyceum during the ensuing week. We believe on this occasion it is to be effected in a novel manner, so as to render the Wizard's invulnerability more apparent. We must not omit to mention the pleasing appearance of the Lyceum on Saturday mornings, the upper part of the house being filled with the children of the various free schools in the metropolis. Some two or three Saturdays since the children of the Caledonian Asylum were invited, and some comments have been made condemnatory of their having been taken on the stage and regaled with cakes and wine. We understand, however, that their appearance on the stage was at the express wish of some of the directors of the asylum, whose desire it was that the public should be interested in some fourteen of the children who are orphans of Crimean heroes One of the directors addressed the audience, compling his remarks to Mr. Anderson with an appeal on behalf of the institution, which is thus administering to a national want at a period of national calamity.

"PATCH WORK" is the *bizarre* title of a new entertainment, of a musical and illustrative character, about to be produced in Dublin by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul. It will take place in the Rotunda, the decorations for which have been made expressly for it in Paris by an artist of eminence.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—On Tuesday this society held a Soirée Musicale et Dansante, which was gaily and generously attended. The hall of assembly was profusely decorated with stands of arms, old armour from the Tower, field-pieces, and military trophies; the mess-room being also ornamented with flags and other appropriate embellishments. Strict military time was kept in all the arrangements The concert commenced punctually at eight. The programme consisted of the Misses Lucy [illegible], [illegible], Miss Rainforth, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Lockey. The songs of the "Queen's Letter," and "Bohemia," were sung with great effect by Mr. F. Fuoge. The dancing followed the concert, and was continued until two o'clock. Crowded as the room was, such were the care and attention of the conductors of the entertainment that it was thoroughly enjoyed by the ladies and gentlemen, in fashionable and regimental costume, who constituted the happy assembly. We understand that the entertainment itself is an innovation on routine; but we think it was more than justified by the result.

THE TURF.

THE silent civic voices of Mr. Davis and the minor satellites of the Ring, in the west are dreary seasons, strongly reminds us of "a falling out of hunting," as the old saw has it, "but they will not fade into their winter silence just yet. Coventry Autumn is fixed for Tuesday, but rather a "ragged regiment" of thoroughbreds is kept in training for November, and two steeplechases will take the sport of the week. Yesterday was the first of fixtures at Lutterworth, on Wednesday and Thursday; while the Cowbridge fixture on Friday concludes the former of these days, and its three event steeplechase to-day. Cork celebrates Monday (Nov. 5th) with some steeplechase meetings, and the leading feature is to be found in the "Lieutenant's Cup" that day, along with Cavalier and five more of "Mr. Howard's." This mare won £10,075, besides three Cups, in eleven out of sixteen races—rather a fine return for a 350 guinea yearling purchase. John Day's best horses have been trained with Scott in the Derby setting; and four speculators have just been favoured with *qui tam* informations, for fitting with the "black and red," in the little back chamber of the Doncaster Rutting grooms, on one of the September race-evenings. The informer has [illegible]

It would have been well "or betting men if they [illegible] followed the [illegible] four out of the seven [illegible] been won [illegible] [illegible] Six Sykes, and [illegible] [illegible] Lightfoot, with its filly, [illegible] was quite up to the mark of former years [illegible] peculiar interest, as the owners of Yellow Jack and Peter Wilkin[illegible] vo. chaffed us a peep at their "veiled prophets." [illegible] prove but a very poor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—
During the Ensuing Week, MISS CUSHMAN will appear in her most popular characters, and MISS BLANCHE FANE in the successful New Comedy, called THE LITTLE TREASURE. The Conclients of LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN will be revived principal characters by Messrs. W. Farren, Clarke, Villiers; Miss Vining, Miss F. Clayton, and Mrs. Leigh Murray.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES, HENRY THE EIGHTH, and a GAME OF POKER. Saturday, THE WONDERFUL WOMAN, THE HEIR at LAW, and a GAME of ROMPS.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch Mr J ANDERSON. Glorious Success of the English and Italian Opera Company. Mr. H. Braham, Mr. G. Perring, Mr. H. Calvarley, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Weiss, and Madame Costentino. Increased Band and Chorus of 50 Artistes. The Brothers Elliot.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.
LAST FEW WEEKS. New and Exciting Attraction. WHO'LL SHOOT the WIZARD? or the GREAT GUN TRICK, with which Professor Anderson performed before London audiences and which has never been attempted during the interval by any other Professor of Magic, will be repeated on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 5th, and every Evening during the Week. 100 guineas will be paid to the marksman who succeeds in aiming a bullet at Professor Anderson which he shall fail to catch. The programme of the highly successful Polynesian Spectacle of MAGIC and MYSTERY will be extensively re-edited, and the Revolution of the Spirit Ringing will be rendered each evening more curious and exciting. Mr Anderson begs to announce that, in consequence of the gigantic preparations for his Spectacle and Pantomime at Covent-garden Theatre, his Magical Performances must terminate in a few weeks. Doors open each evening at Half past Seven; commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6s., and £1 1s., can be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal Libraries. Stalls, 4s; Dress Circles, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The New Grand Organ, by Messrs. Gray and Sons Sive, under the direction of Mr Chatterton, jun. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, November 10, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS
VENTRILOQUY. Upper Hall, Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Regent-street, NOW OPEN. During the recess the Hall has been newly and completely decorated. Every Evening at 8, except Saturday—Saturday at 9.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

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ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—THE GREAT VICTORY at SEBASTOPOL: The Capture of the Malakoff, Attack on the Redan, and Burning of Sebastopol, are now exhibited in the Diorama. The EVENTS of the WAR. The Lecture by Mr. Stocqueler. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—SPECIAL JUVENILE MORNINGS, every Wednesday, commencing the 7th of November, at 1, with a Popular Lecture on Chemistry, by H. Pepper, Esq., and followed at 2 by Dissolving Views of the War: 2.30, Submarine Explosions, &c.; 3.30 Conjuring Tricks, by Mr. Burnaby; 4, the Magnificent Fire-Ground; 4.15, the second and last series of Dissolving Views, illustrating the Arctic Regions.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—A Ramble through Venice, with magnificent Dioramic Views. Lectures on the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol on Afternoon mornings at evenings, at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. Life in Russia by Mr Lefevre Buckingham. Monday and Friday evenings, at Eight. Vocal Entertainment by Miss Beate Bishop and by the Orpheus Glee Union. Daily, at 1 & 3 and 7 & 9. Conjuring Tricks, Ventriloquism, &c. Admission to the Entire Exhibition from Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools, half-price.

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WANTED, CLOTHES.—Mr. ANDREWS, 16, Leicester-square, Leicester-square, will give the highest price for every description of Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Ladies' Habits, Gold Lace, Boots, Furs, Jewellery, Plate, Musical Instruments, Cameras, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Swords, Telescopes, Watches, Books, Linen, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains, Fenders, Fire-irons, Kitchen Utensils, Culinary Articles, Cutlery, Glass, China, Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Mangles, Wringing Machines, Perambulators, Cots, Cradles, Children's Carriages, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Boxes, Trunks, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shawls, Scarfs, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Toys, Sporting Dogs

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Of the eventful life and distinguished services of this Commander-in-Chief a copious memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 3, 1853. At this period the Prince filled the post of General-in-Chief of the Russian Forces in the Danubian Principalities. Upon the recall of Prince Menschikoff from the command he had held in the Crimea since the commencement of hostilities, he was succeeded by Prince Gortschakoff, which important post he now holds; and the confidence reposed in him by his Sovereign is attested by the following intelligence received from Vienna on Tuesday last, stating that "General Prince Gortschakoff has received, through General Stackelberg, full powers from the Emperor to defend or abandon the Crimea, according to circumstances, without incurring any responsibility for the determination to which he may come."

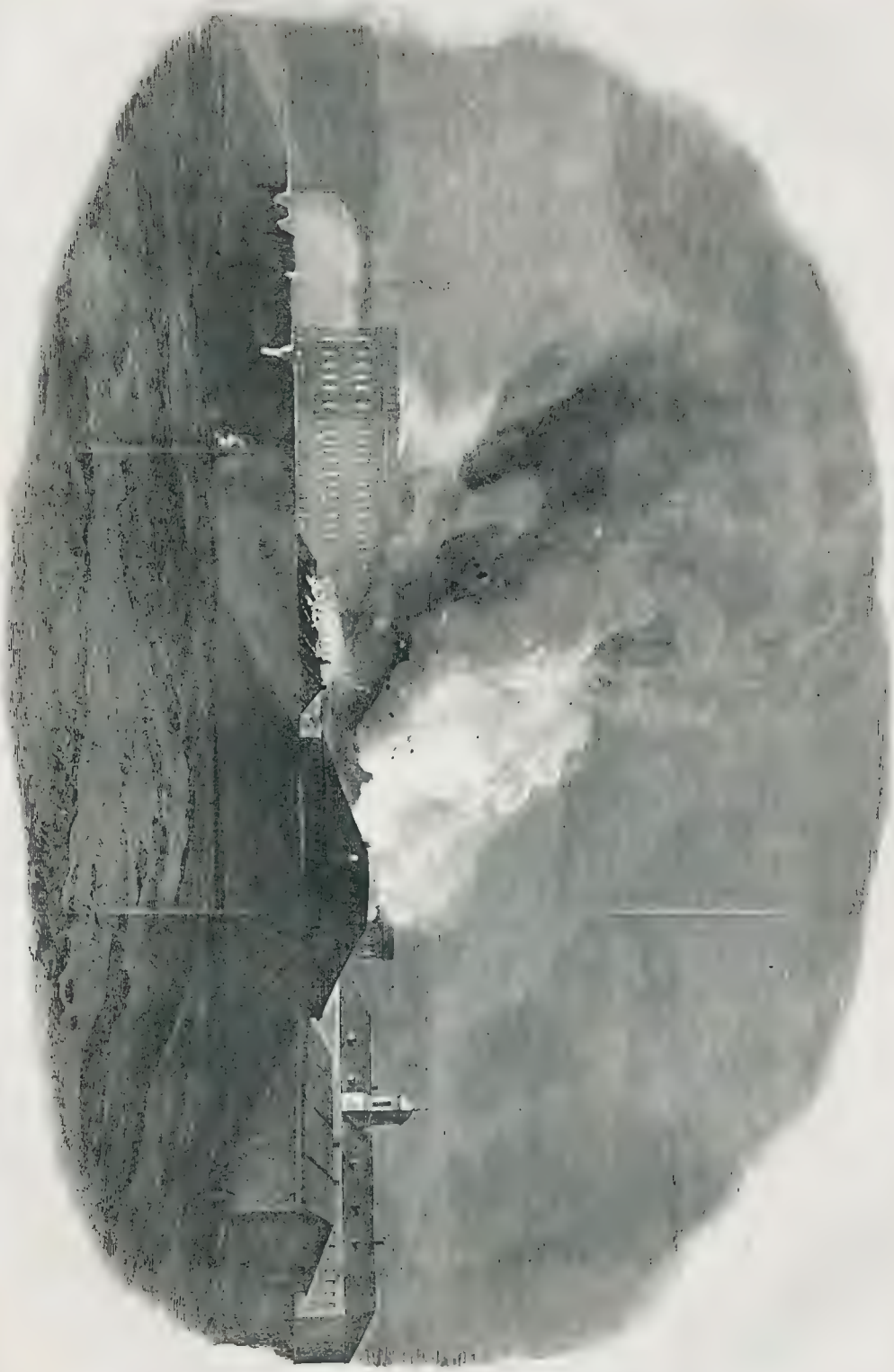
The Prince's very able command throughout the protracted siege of Sebastopol has been recorded, from time to time, in our Journal. His present position, must demand all the energies and strategic resources of this experienced commander. "If," says the *Globe* of Tuesday, "Gortschakoff leaves the north side of Sebastopol and retreats on Simpheropol, he can scarcely hope to cross the Belbec and the Alma without risking a battle; and it is probably on the wisdom of an operation of this nature that the grand council of war was held the other day in the presence of the Emperor. But supposing, again, that the Russian General, succeeds in reaching Simpheropol with the wreck of an army, the Allies will yet cut off his communications with Perekop by the advanced troops which we know have pushed on from Eupatoria. Then, again, our position at Kinburn paralyses the connecting gut of the peninsula, and will certainly prevent the Russians from advancing to secure the beleaguered army corps of the Crimea. Then, again, the winter is rapidly approaching, and the steppes of the Crimea will become nothing but a huge graveyard for any troops which may attempt to cross them. On the whole, then, we must conclude that the Allies are in a highly favourable position, and the enemy in a very deplorable one. Meanwhile, what is Russia doing? The Militia of the vast empire is brought up to the scene of action to fill the gaps of war and disease in the disheartened Russian army. The Russian Generals of the Crimea proclaim to the Muscovite legions that "they will not retreat whilst an enemy is on Russian ground." The north forts of Sebastopol discharge their shot and shell, new works are thrown up, and convoys are seen leaving Prince Gortschakoff's present position! Probably, then, it has been decided within the last few days that the army cannot hold its ground, and when the last long line of carts are winding their way in the stillness of night through the gloomy gorges of the Belbec, the Crimea will be shaken with another State suicide as the northern forts are blown up, and scatter the ground with the fragments of barbarian ambition.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

As regards the statement that the Imperial Guard is about to join Prince Gortschakoff's army, a recent letter from Warsaw says:—"Great astonishment has been expressed in our military circles that hitherto none of the regiments of the Guards have taken an active part in the war in the Crimea; but at length the moment appears to have arrived for them to have an opportunity of measuring their arms with the enemy. The Division of the Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, hitherto quartered here and in other parts of Poland, have put themselves in motion, and are gone to the south. They are to be replaced by the Brigade of Lancers belonging to the Light Cavalry Second Division, under General Mielnikoff, now in cantonments in the government of Lublin. In the entire kingdom of Poland there are now only four regiments of regular cavalry of the above-named division; and in the neighbouring province of Lithuania is quartered a similar division of the reserve cavalry corps, under Lieutenant-General Grünwald, with its head-quarters at Slonim. The division of Guards that has left us has taken the direction of Kiew, and it is unknown whether on its arrival there it will form a part of the army of the centre, or be sent on without delay to the seat of war. These are the first regiments of Guards that have marched to the south; consequently the statement that has appeared in certain newspapers of two regiments of the cavalry of the Guard having been already employed in the Crimea is devoid of truth. Although the Russians have not hitherto had any Cuirassiers at the theatre of war, it is considered here not improbable that the destination of these Cuirassiers of the Guards is to oppose the French Cuirassiers. The Russian cavalry now in the Crimea is more than double the number of that of the Allied army."

In personal appearance the Prince has a tall, commanding figure—thin, but strong. His head and the upper part of his body incline forwards, but this appears to be more from the effect of custom than old age, for though sixty-three years of age he is hale and healthy. His eyes, which in his stooping position frequently shoot over his spectacles, have a firm and scrutinising look; his voice is deep and not sonorous; and his whole appearance impresses one with that decision and energy which peculiarly belong to a good military commander.

SEBASTOPOL AFTER THE SIEGE (*From a Soldiers' Letter in the Times*).—"The stupendous docks I cannot describe. I never saw anything, the work of men's hands, that can bear the slightest comparison. There are six capable of receiving the largest of the colossal ships that float, and they are as neat as they are large and mighty. The man who planned these was a Englishman—a Mr. Upton, a road surveyor and a delaiter. The Emperor rewarded him with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and I was told by a Russ—an English prisoner at the Monastery of St. George—that the Emperor always shook him by the hand warmly whenever he visited Sebastopol. These works and buildings are held by the English, and we have shafts sunk all round the docks to blow them to destruction whenever instructions arrive to that effect from home. The guns and ammunition that have fallen into English hands are almost incalculable. Around the docks there are not less than 3000 guns, a vast number of which are of the largest calibre; and of shot there are piles of tens of thousands. The masts of the shipping slanting upwards above the waters in all directions suggest a train of strangely speculative ideas. The two Imperial forts (Nicholas and Constantine), now enemies, frown antagonistically at each other, and the cross fire from these over the harbour causes a reverberation that strikes with a mournful cadence upon the ear. Let this pass, that I may say a word or two upon the defences of the town. The scientific principles displayed in them surpass all that ever has been done before at sieges, and totally eclipse our best engineering tactics. I hesitate not to say—and I mean it with no malice or disparagement—that were the Russian officers to see our works they would laugh at them. The Russian works were apparently formed to meet any and every conceivable exigency. Their batteries were their trenches and parallels, and these parallels and trenches were their one line of batteries, forming mountain ranges which had mountains for their base. These were not altogether natural advantages, but they applied such principles of art as were best suited to whatever advantage nature offered. Our principles differed *in toto*. Could our trenches be faced about we should then be something near the principles upon which the Russian works were constructed. A person walking from the front can walk nicely into our works by reason of the earth being thrown to the front, making it a simple incline or small counterscarp. The Russians knew better; they made the perpendicular towards the enemy, revetting it with gabionsin order to do it effectually. Behind they had all kinds of shelter for the men and gunners, quite independent of, but contiguous to, the battery, round, square, and triangular—some open, but most of them bomb-proof. Behind also lay a large tract of ground, worked up to be a grand auxiliary to their operations. Tunnel-formed pits to receive our shell were numerous. Deep square pits were sunk immediately behind the batteries and men in hundreds as they scaled the ramparts—here a hill, there a hole—a ladder placed here, steppes formed there. Sharp-pointed uprights of gabions and broken bayonets stared you in the face as you looked down these pits and hollows. Disabled guns were not consigned to their graves as ours were, but the breech of them lowered in a hole behind the batteries with the fore part resting on wood, thus giving them an elevation of about forty-five degrees. These they fired with an overcharge by a train, and these we now discover sent those numerous messengers to the distance of the camps. But in front of the batteries of which I am writing they had another, a little lower down the hill, and to make this of immense strength the earth was raised from between the two lines of batteries, both independent of each other, but of mutual assistance if required—a broad, deep ditch, of twenty feet wide, in some places fifty, and as many in depth, from the crest of the second parapet. All these were covered with an abattis of large branches of trees, with tops outwards, and a *chevaux-de-frize*."



THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. DESTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE LARGE BARRACKS. (SEE P. 537.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN FRANCE.

THE first Napoleon had a profound contempt for the teachers of political economy, declaring that their science, rigidly reduced into practice, would pulverise an empire of granite. The nephew appears to have inherited the prejudices of the uncle, for he is constantly interposing Imperial authority between producers and consumers, and regulating the prices of commodities by his mere will and pleasure. It must be admitted that his position is exceptional. Owing his throne to universal suffrage, both policy and gratitude impel him to secure the support and affection of the working classes, who have not only raised him to supreme power by their votes, but given the strongest proofs of confidence in his dynasty and government by the alacrity with which they have subscribed to two considerable loans. It is, however, certain that the first object of a wise ruler is to render the people self sustaining, and teach them to become Independent of external aid. When a State provision is made for the necessitous, it should be of a settled character, in the spirit of the English Poor-law—which, properly viewed, is not a charity, but a right. Under our system the really indigent have the first legal claim to the products of the soil—a claim prior to that of the recipient of rent or tithe. This aid is not conceded, but demanded—and so demanded that it cannot be refused. The Institutions of France, unluckily, do not recognise a similar provision, which is some excuse for the line of conduct now pursued by the Emperor, as explained in the circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects. From this document we shall make some extracts.

It states that, as soon as the deficiency of the harvest was ascertained, the Emperor began to prepare remedial measures. "By his orders the prohibition to export wheat, maize, potatoes, and chestnuts was renewed, and none of those productions of our soil can at this moment be taken away from the consumption of the country. Distillation from corn was forbidden; the corn produced from our Algeria is exclusively secured to our own use." Every possible favour is granted to vessels importing provisions; the charges for conveying corn on railways is reduced; every combination of speculators and jobbers to effect any fraudulent rise in the country markets is to be severely punished. The Imperial attention is next directed to wages. Where the scale is not in proportion to the present dearness of food, the Prefects are commanded to bring about the organisation of a relief-fund, out of which the scale of wages is to be raised. Work is to be found by the Government functionaries for those who cannot obtain it from private employers. For these two objects a credit of 10,000,000 francs has been taken. The Prefects are strictly enjoined vigilantly to watch the proceedings of the Municipal Councils who are to superintend the distribution of this fund, and to take note of their administration. They are to take the initiative in bread tickets, economical bakehouses, and food societies, and make urgent appeals to individual charity. Finally, should bread riots occur, it is to be impressed on the people that agitation will not add a grain of corn to the supply, but aggravate distress by shaking public confidence.

In the present state of France, and considering the peculiar position of the Emperor, who has to consolidate a recently-acquired throne, every precaution against internal disturbance is justifiable; but it is only under highly exceptional circumstances that the Imperial policy can be defended. We are willing to believe that Louis Napoleon is maturing, if he has not long since matured, a constitutional system of Government, which he will proclaim in due season; for we do not believe that a statesman of his sagacity can contemplate the permanency of arbitrary power. An interval of repose is no doubt necessary to effect a complete pacification of the various discordant parties who desire either a restoration of the Bourbons or a Republic, but it is irrational to suppose that the press is for ever to remain under restraint, or the tribune permanently voiceless. We are hopeful that free political institutions will ere long flourish among our high-minded neighbours, and that the throne of Napoleon will be securely guarded by patriotism. But we expect, moreover, that the principles of commercial liberty will be recognised, for they will cement firmly the alliance between France and England. The Emperor knows our system and its safety. While his people can starve; nor are our people receiving parochial relief reduced to a subsistence on chestnuts which, we are told by the *Echo de la Dordogne*, form an important portion of the food of the population of that district during six months of the year. We are not driven to the clumsy expedient of making up wages out of Government credit, or directing our High Sheriffs or Lord-Lieutenants, to find work for our operatives. True it is that one gigantic evil still exists amongst us—periodically deranging trade, closing factories, arresting the arm of labour, and bringing the steam-engine to repose; we refer to our monetary system, which has made gold the master, instead of being the servant, of industry.

The restrictive system of France in matters of commerce is clearly traceable to erroneous views of the nature of a market, and France is the less excusable in this respect, since it was a French economist—the justly-celebrated M. Say—who first threw a clear and steady light on the subject. We quote from his letters to Malthus:—

> As each of us can only purchase the productions of others with his own productions—as the value we can buy is equal to the value we can produce—the more men can produce the more they will purchase. If certain goods remain unsold, it is because other goods are not produced; and it is production alone which opens markets to produce. I have advanced that, whenever there is a glut—a superabundance—of several sorts of merchandise, it is because other articles are not produced in sufficient quantities to be exchanged for the former: and if those who produce the latter could provide more of them, or of other goods, the former would then find the vent which they required; in short, that the superabundance of goods of one description arises from the deficiency of goods of another description.

The obvious inference from this reasoning is that the markets are most beneficial both to producers and consumers where the greatest variety of commodities is collected, so that the proportions of supply and demand may be in the closest ratio of equality; and, of course, this is most readily effected when perfectly free interchange is permitted. The present ruler of France repudiates such freedom, substitutes his own will for the will of the public, and narrows a market which, were his interference removed, would from year to year expand into ampler dimensions. But, while it is desirable that Louis Napoleon should abandon the errors on which restrictive commerce is founded, it must be confessed that some of our influential statesmen are constantly committing an error almost as pernicious when they accuse our merchants of over-trading and our manufacturers of over-production. These fallacies ought to have died out after M. Say's theory of markets had been promulgated, for that theory demonstrates that one-half of the goods of a country universally forms the market for the other half. It is, however, possible that the balance between supply and demand, in reference to a *single commodity*, may be disturbed; but this can never happen in reference to commodities in general, as Mr. James Mill, agreeing with M. Say, has shown. "The quantity of any commodity," says Mr. Mill, "may easily be carried beyond its due proportion; but by that very circumstance it is implied that some other commodity is not supplied in sufficient proportion. What, indeed, is meant by a commodity's exceeding the market? Is it not that there is a portion of it for which there is nothing that can be had in exchange? But of those other things, then, the proportion is too small. A part of the means of production which had been applied to the preparation of this superabundant commodity should have been applied to the preparation of those other commodities, till the balance between them had been established. Whenever this balance is properly preserved, there can be no superfluity of commodities—none for which a market will not be ready."

This reasoning is perfectly sound in the abstract, and subverts the doctrine of over-trading and over-production; and the conclusions to which it leads would be realised in practice if all commodities were exchanged by barter, and all taxes, rents, tithes, rates, and other public and private obligations, were paid in kind; but both the reasoning and the practice are falsified when the legal tender of a country consists of metallic money fixed in price. It is curious that the keen intellect of Mr. Mill overlooked this intrusive element, or rather its mode of action; for, though he distinctly notices it, he does not apply any corrective. "*When money*," he observes, "*is laid out of the question*, is it not in reality the different commodities of the country—that is to say, the different articles of the annual produce—which are annually exchanged against one another? Whether these commodities are in great quantities or in small—that is to say, whether the country is rich or poor—will not one-half of them always balance the other half? And is it not the Barter of one-half of them with the other which constitutes the annual purchases and sales of the country?"

This brings us to the paramount question of legal tender in relation to the fallacy of over-production. None object to production, but to some assumed excess implied in the preposition "over." But "over" is a term of relation; to what then is it related? Certainly not to natural demand measured in the desires of mankind to consume the good things of life; for that would assume that the great body of the people had more food and clothing and better lodging than they required; but such superfluities have never been known to exist. The term "over," then, can only be referred to mercantile demand. But the measure of mercantile demand consists in the amount of monetary instruments in which the equivalency of exchanges is expressed, when barter ceases; the fallacy we are combating, therefore, confounds a real *under*-production of legal tender with an apparent *over*-production of commodities. The money which buys the goods, and the goods which buy the money, are not in due proportion to each other. When the money is deficient, the goods must be sold for less than they cost, or not sold at all; when the goods are deficient, a great deal of money must be given for them, and many must go without, as is the case with corn during a famine. This chronic disease in trade frequently manifests itself. When the harvest is scarce, man must submit with resignation, for he has no command over the seasons; but when legal tender is scarce, the distress that ensues is remediable by man, because it is created by man.

While, then, we blame the political economy of France, which restricts and regulates markets, we are equally disposed to censure our own political economy, which restricts and regulates the amount of legal tender. Both nations would act wisely were they to open their ports to each other, and establish a system of legal tender, each for itself, deriving a convention value from the authority of the State, and circulating within each country—not without. There would then be gold enough for both, and to spare. Paris would disturb neither the Bank of England nor the Bank of Amsterdam. Were such a system universal among civilised communities, each country would have as secure and as permanent a possession of its legal tender as it has of its railways, canals, and rivers. Industry would be continuously employed, and Government would not have to find employment for the working classes. In an infinitely higher degree than the restless passions of men is bullionism the cause of discontent, disorder, and revolution.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HOBSON'S CONDUIT, CAMBRIDGE

THE Corporation of Cambridge having recently enlarged their market-place, and entered into a contract for the building of a new Conduit, in the centre thereof, in lieu of the one at present existing under the above name, we engrave a view of the latter, an interesting specimen of the architecture of the seventeenth century. This Conduit was built in 1614 by Thomas Hobson, the carrier, who left by will £10 for further beautifying it, with an estate the proceeds of which have since been applied to its maintenance. The water supplied by this Conduit is brought from near Shelford, and runs in streamlets down the principal streets of Cambridge, adding much to the salubrity and cleanliness of the town

Hobson, besides being the originator of the Conduit, gave rise to the celebrated proverb, "Hobson's choice—that or none," from the independent manner in which he obliged customers to hire his horses, each in turn

HOBSON'S CONDUIT, CAMBRIDGE.

Hobson died on the 1st January, 1630, having, as we are informed by Milton, "sickened in the time of his vacancy; being forbid to go to London by reason of the plague."

The following is Milton's epitaph on this benefactor of Cambridge:—

> Here lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girt,
> And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt;
> Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one,
> He's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown
> 'Twas such a shifter, that, if truth were known,
> Death was half glad when he had got him down:
> For he had any time this ten years full,
> Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
> And surely Death could never have prevailed,
> Had not his weekly course of carriage failed;
> But lately finding him so long at home,
> And thinking, now his journey's end was come,
> And that he had ta'en up his latest inn
> In the kind office of a chamberlin,
> Showed him his room where he must lodge that night
> Pulled off his boots, and took away the light:
> If any ask for him, it shall be said,
> Hobson has supped, and newly gone to bed.

We are glad to learn that the old Conduit will not be lost to the lovers of archæology, but is to be set up in some other part of Cambridge, to keep in memory one of her benefactors.

OPENING OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOL, PINNER.

THIS elegant structure, which has just been finished, close to the Pinner Station of the North-Western Railway, as a home and school for the orphan children of commercial travellers, was formally opened on Saturday last, with an imposing ceremonial, under the presidency of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The fineness of the weather, and the interest felt by the commercial body generally in the success of the institution, attracted an immense concourse of visitors, and the whole of the ceremonial was attended with complete success. The building, which is a handsome structure in the Elizabethan style, stands at an easy distance from the station, from which it is seen to great advantage, and, what is better, is in the centre of its own freehold—a piece of land of twenty-five acres having been obtained, on very advantageous terms, from the North-Western Company. The school will comfortably accommodate 200 children, with the requisite staff, consisting of a head master and mistress, a second ditto ditto, matron, servants, &c. It has been about two years in building, and the ascertained cost is somewhere about £12,000, three-fourths of which have been paid off, and a considerable portion of the remainder obtained through the success of last Saturday's festival.

The company commenced arriving in large detachments by the morning trains, and at half past twelve a special *convoi* started from the North-Western Station, with the chairman, honorary staff, the board, and an immense party of the friends of the institution. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at one o'clock, in a carriage-and-four, from Windsor, accompanied by Gen. Grey and Col. Seymour, and the opening ceremonial commenced immediately after. In the large school-room, which had been handsomely and appropriately decorated for the occasion, a dais covered with crimson carpeting had been raised at the further end, furnished with a chair of state; and here the Prince received the address of the committee of management. A military band was stationed in the gallery, together with the children of the institution; and through their united exertions under the able direction of Mr. Frank Mori, the day's music was provided. The upper section of the room was railed off for the special accommodation of the ladies and children provided with purses towards the building fund, and the comfortable way in which it was filled afforded a pleasing omen of the day's success.

The appearance of his Royal Highness was the signal for loud and general cheering; and immediately after him came the managers of the school in the following order:—

Members of the Board, two and two.
Secretaries
Vice-Chairman.
Chairman.
Trustees
Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.
The Clergy
The Sheriffs
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

THE Prince and Lord Mayor, attended by the board, having taken their places, the band struck up the National Anthem, the children sang the Hundredth Psalm, and the Chairman of the Board proceeded to read the following address:—

"We, the President, Treasurer, and other officers of the Commercial Travellers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, desire to approach your Royal Highness with feelings of unfeigned respect. As the consort of our beloved Sovereign, we tender you the homage of our sincere affection and esteem; and, as the parent of all Otho is pre-eminently," pure, and of good report," we hail your presence amongst us with sincere joy, and would express our heartfelt gratitude that your Royal Highness has been pleased to confer the honour and advantage of your countenance on the interesting occasion

It may not be displeasing to your Royal Highness to hear a few brief particulars respecting the institution with which, by your gracious act of this day, your Royal Highness is so kindly identified

Under the appellation of Commercial Travellers, there is in this country a large and important class of persons, whose business it is, constantly to travel for commercial purposes, and by whose exertions the internal commerce of this country is principally sustained. It was deemed fitting that an asylum should be established for the destitute orphan children of this large body of individuals, so peculiarly exposed, by the nature of their calling, to accident and danger. Deeply impressed with this feeling, a few energetic commercial men commenced this society in 1845. Before they appealed for assistance, either to principals or to the public, they manifested the earnestness and sincerity of their convictions by raising amongst themselves, and in their own body, £2000 towards the prosecution of the object they had in view, and the work thus commenced has, with the Divine blessing, steadily progressed and prospered.

In 1847 a large mansion was rented at Wanstead, into which twenty children were at first received. The number was gradually augmented, until at last it was found that the charity was fast outgrowing the dimensions of the premises in which it was located; and, after many expedients and much deliberation, it was resolved that the site on which this building now stands should be purchased, and an edifice expressly designed for the charity erected thereon. With great labour and anxiety, involving an outlay of upwards of £20,000, towards which between £5000 and £6000 have yet to be raised, the structural building has been completed. To the cultivated taste of your Royal Highness the edifice may present many architectural imperfections and defects, but the consideration that it has been erected to succour and educate the helpless will doubtless give it a charm in the estimation of your Royal Highness which a greater architectural display might fail to excite

Between two and three hundred young persons, from seven to fifteen years of age, have been or are now being carefully trained by this charity for a useful and honourable career in after-life, who, but for this institution, might have been growing up in neglect and indolence, contracting vicious habits, and maturing in immorality. The board of management refer with [illegible] to the [illegible] exemplary conduct of a [illegible] of these [illegible] children, since the location of the establishment at Wanstead, to the energy and purity of the principles they have expressed, in the strongest terms, their regret at the removal of the institution.

It is true that this establishment, from its very nature, can never be distinguished in the higher branches of education and learning; still it is hoped that, in all those qualities which constitute moral excellence, the scholars of this institution may vie in honourable rivalry with the noblest in the land and such of the scholars may never, like a [illegible] of sons of learned and titled parents, be numbered among the [illegible] of their race and time, they will, under the counsels of their Sovereign, at all produce, it is hoped, a succession of those hardy sons of commerce, equally essential to the existence of a commercial nation, and who, by their loyalty to the Monarch, their reverence for the laws, and their industry and integrity, shall contribute to the stability of the throne, and the material welfare of the empire

May your Royal Highness ever have occasion to look back with satisfaction on the part you have condescended to take in the proceedings of this day May you long live to exercise your beneficent influence as the patron of every institution which has for its object the real welfare of human woe, and as the promoter of every work calculated to advance the welfare of the people

May your august consort, our beloved Queen, long be spared to hold her virtuous and benign sway over this mighty empire; and may the present circumstances of the times, as well as the future events of her reign, be overruled by an all-wise and all-merciful Providence, to her Majesty's personal welfare, and to the permanent security and prosperity of her dominions.

To this address, to which his Royal Highness had been [illegible] with the utmost attention, the Prince was pleased to return the following reply,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—Accept my best thanks for your address, and for the very gratifying expression of your loyalty and affectionate attachment to the Queen and her family. I have [illegible] by my presence here on this occasion, to [illegible] by the Queen [illegible] by myself, in everything affecting the welfare and happiness of any class of her subjects. I do not sincerely do I congratulate you on the success which has hitherto attended the spirited and praiseworthy exertions to secure an asylum for the orphan children of members of your body. Nor can I doubt that the kind sympathy and solicitude of those who participate, from the increased means of ascertaining education which have now been provided a corresponding amount of benefit, will be realised

At the conclusion of this reply, which was loudly cheered, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, head-master of Harrow, offered an appropriate prayer, and the morning ceremonial finished with "Partant pour la Syrie," sung by the children in the French language, and with wonderful precision and effect. His Royal Highness on retiring was again loudly cheered, and was escorted to the board-room, where an elegant collation had been prepared for his refreshment. The decorations of this chamber, which were at once floral, national, and emblematical, were the subject of general commenda-

tion. Having partaken of refreshment, his Royal Highness went over the Home and minutely examined the whole of its internal arrangements, of which he expressed his entire approbation and satisfaction. The departure of his Royal Highness and suite took place immediately after.

THE DINNER.

At half-past three o'clock the whole of the company adjourned to the hall of school, in which an abundant cold collation had been prepared by Messrs. Bathe and Co., of the London Tavern Orders had been given to provide for 380 at that early hour, but the unexpected lineness of the morning, a sudden rush of applicants for tickets took place on the last day, so that at the eleventh hour 500, instead of 380, had to be provided for. The purpetic larder of the London Tavern proved, however, equal to the occasion, and, like Professor Anderson's magic bottle, poured forth an inexhaustible supply of creature comforts for all comers. A principal table ran along the room under the windows, at right angles to which were about ten others, and all were gally ornamented with geraniums and evergreens—a decoration that seemed peculiarly to harmonise with the antique oak framework of the room. Some confusion arose at first in consequence of the unexpected influx of company, but gradually every one found his or her place, and the important business of mastication commenced. The chair was taken by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor, who, although suffering from severe indisposition, was determined not to disappoint the Commercial Travellers—a punctuality that was all the more gratifying as it was not emulated by the Sheriffs, who had given reason to expect that they would be present to support their official chief. On his right sat Mr. G. Moore, the treasurer of the institution, and Mrs. Moore; Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Head-Master of Harrow School; Dr. Bridgewater Sams, J. P. Foster, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Crampton, Sir. and Mrs. Green. On the left of the Chairman were Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain; Captain Bulsh, North Western Railway; Messrs. Herbert Ingram, B. W. Horne, J. Brown, Thomas Jackson, Robert Clarke, Robinson Ridley, George Scoldale, F. Roberts, J. Aders, T. Blake, D. Blythe, J. D. Carter, J. R. Cuffley and Mrs. Cuffley, W. Holt, F. Lysaght, W. Macculloch, J. Rolls, W. Skeltin, F. Wood (Rugby), C. Woollarton, — Philipps, F. Adams, F. Brown, — Saul, &c. &c.

On the removal of the cloth the Chairman gave in succession "The Queen" and "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," making special mention of the munificence of the Prince in presenting a donation of 100 guineas to the institution), and "The Army and Navy."

His Lordship then rose and called for a bumper toast, "Prosperity to the Commercial Travellers' Schools." He said he trusted that the handsome building which they had that day seen solemnly inaugurated in the presence of loyalty, and with the sanction of the presence of a distinguished member of which body had favoured them with an appropriate present would prove the fostering home to many future distinguished members of the commercial body (Hear," and cheers). He had heard with admiration the eloquent address which had been so impressively read by the Chairman of the Board; but there was one point in it to which he must respectfully take exception. The address said that the object of the establishment, from its very nature, can never be distinguished in the higher branches of education and learning." Now, he for one was not prepared to place limits to the future intellectual success of the orphan children of commercial travellers; as who was to say what germs of talent and genius might not be hidden in so numerous an assemblage? They would receive fostering care and careful culture; and they were natives of a country in which the highest pinnacles of success were open to the humblest who might have energy and talent to climb them (Loud cheers). This was an age of progress, and no application could be too ambitious for our carefully trained rising generation ("Hear," and cheers). The Prince had that day intimated to him that it was the custom in Germany for the youthful members of all trades in travel for several years before they settled in life; and that to that circumstance might be attributed the superior intelligence and mental activity of their handicraftsmen. He (the Lord Mayor) was inclined to conclude that the pursuits of the commercial travellers had a tendency to sharpen the intellectual powers, and that in such a community the youthful members would be found worthy of the most careful mental culture? (Hear, hear.) He found in the address that the building in which they were then assembled was capable of accommodating 200 children, who would be preserved for a useful and honourable career; and we, but for the institution, would be left to poverty, neglect, and the ever-open temptations of immorality and vice (Hear, hear). Such an institution spoke for itself; and the prompt and liberal manner in which the purses had been contributed that day showed that little incentive was wanted to the charity of the commercial community. He should not detain them further than by proposing "Prosperity to the Commercial Travellers' Schools," with three times three! The toast was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause

The Rev. D. Moore next rose to propose the health of the Right Hon the Lord Mayor. He had been requested to submit for their approval a toast which he felt sure would meet with their heartiest concurrence. The principle which now received the most general consideration was, "The right man in the right place" (Hear, hear); and who could be fitter president than a gentleman who carried institution than the chief magistrate of the first commercial city in the world (Cheers)—the Commercial Travellers' Schools," with three times three! The toast was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause

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The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and proceeded to give the health of Mr. G. Moore, the zealous and indefatigable treasurer of the institution. (The company here rose and cheered for some minutes. He said that the toast he had to propose would, he trusted, command silence, for it was indicated respect (Hear, hear). When he gave them the name of George Moore he gave the name of a man whose zeal and enterprise, whose straightforward dealings, had secured him fortune, commercial eminence, and "troops of friends;" and whose active benevolence had mainly contributed to the success of the Commercial Travellers' Schools (Loud cheers). When they saw what zeal, energy, and administrative talent he had exhibited as treasurer to their institution, what might he not have been in one of public departments—the army, for instance? (A voice, "Commander-in-Chief!" Cheers and laughter.) He was on that occasion their Commander-in-Chief, and no one less potent could had drawn (Cheers and laughter) from his house, suffering as he was from influenza (Cheers). Having thus rendered "suit and service," he would complete his duty by giving them the health of their worthy treasurer, George Moore—God bless him! (Loud and protracted cheering.) This toast having been duly honoured, his Lordship apologised for his premature departure on the score of indisposition, and vacated the chair, to which

Mr. Moore was called by acclamation, and proceeded to return thanks for the toast. He said he was deeply sensible as well of the flattering terms in which the Lord Mayor had proposed his health, as of the very gratifying manner in which it had been received by the company. His heart overflowed with gratitude; and, as Treasurer of the Commercial Travellers' School, he high depend upon it, they were kind and liberal supporters. He trusted that he had now said enough on the personal topic, and would at once proceed to make a few remarks on the business which had brought them all there that day (Hear). It was in the year 1845, at Christmas, that he was first called upon to preside over the Commercial Travellers, two hundred in number, and, if a melancholy feeling crossed him on the present auspicious occasion, it arose from the consciousness that since then many of the originators of the institution, and who had worked most efficiently for its success, had gone to their long home (Hear, hear). In June, 1848, the institution had so far progressed that twenty children were elected, and at once taken care of in a rented house at Wanstead. Since then great exertions and heavy sacrifices had been made, but still there was much work to be done. They had completed the building in which they were assembled, and its existence was a great fact (Hear, hear)—which would endure long after they, and even their children, had been forgotten (Hear, hear). It was true that many money had been spent in its construction than had been calculated on; but how, then, to use a commercial phrase, they "took stock," they found that their expenditure had been more than [illegible] commercially. Everything in the shape of extravagance had been avoided, and he thought that the more they examined the building the more convinced would they be of its suitability for the purpose intended. It was a noble site which would remain long after they were gone, and be a monument of their zeal and exertions in a noble cause (Loud cheers). Some of his auditory might complain that the expense of construction had been greater than was originally intended; but he asked any lady or gentleman if, when building for ever, and to a building completed for the original estimate? ("Hear," and a laugh). He could not conduct the business, but he had never been able to get a building finished [illegible] original estimate. They had expected that the building would cost £[illegible] they had entered into their [illegible] is very high, and the [illegible] obtained their land, ha[illegible] capital investment for which the [illegible] his friend Captain Bulsh (Cheers). The difficulty then, under which they laboured was to provide for the £1000, and very much would depend upon their liberality on that occasion. There was one encouraging feature in the finance, and that was, that if the building was completed [illegible] then sell in smooth water. They had a large income from their funded property, £15,385, the interest of which was £460 a year, and the annual subscriptions made up the remainder of the £1000. Some gentlemen might [illegible] he could say, without being accused of unmanly [illegible] tions, that, the building once paid for, there would be no difficulty whatever. They all knew how satisfactory it was to be connected with a healthy concern, and how disgreeable was anything like insolvency, and he could assure them that, if they only opened their hearts and completed the building fund, there would be no cause for uneasiness on that score (Hear). They had at present in the school 140 children, and in December would elect as many as they had funds for, there being now no excuse on the score of want of room. Eighty children had left the institution, a number which might appear small; but then it should be recollected that they maintained and educated them from the age of seven to fifteen years, so that for the first seven years there were no discharges. Now, however, the case was different, and the good of the institution would be felt, as the discharges would bear a fair proportion to the admissions; and he was happy to add that the orphans of their institution were much sought after for situations in the City ("Hear," and cheers). This was a point of vital importance, for of what use were good education and care in childhood if the pupils were afterwds thrown on the wide world of London unprovided for? (Hear). That would not be the case with their orphans, for he believed there was not one of them who would not find some kind-hearted man to get him a situation (Cheers). He now begged permission to allude to a subject which he considered gave him some anxiety. He had as many applications, that he must beg of mothers who had relatives in prosperity to endeavour to enrest their sympathy for their children, so that the resources of the school might be exclusively devoted to those who were most destitute. He trusted that these observations would go forth, and be taken in good part, as his only object was that the school should prove as beneficial to the commercial community as possible (Hear, hear). It had been often said, and he must confess he had said it himself at the outset, that it was almost impossible to get commercial men to combine for any definite purpose, so strong and so great were their jealousies; but he was happy to say that in the case of the Commercial Travellers' School such a compliment was not borne out. Commercial men had combined to support the institution, although employed in something there were also travellers who had worked as earnestly and as successfully as could be expected (Hear, hear). He might name names, but that was not the place, for there were commercial men whom he hoped would meet with their reward, if not in this world, in the next (Cheers). But the deficiency was the matter in hand that evening, and, without being tedious, he had only to say that if he could say names announce the sum they required it would be a most fortunate circumstance for the school. He would be the last man to ask any one to give more than he could afford; but of this he was [illegible] to all those who could contribute the commercial men of [illegible] Up to [illegible] five guineas [illegible] received that day; and he could say that the [illegible] there was any lady or gentleman present who had been [illegible] before the Prince, they might come up then, and their donations would be thankfully received (Laughter). To commercial men themselves he would give one parting admonition, one word and [illegible] voice, and that was, to take care that, by holding back from the society, they did not before long come to be looked upon as the black sheep of "the road." He hoped they would take his advice, and not let such an epithet apply to them (Hear, hear). There were a few principals also who had not subscribed, but he hoped that ere long they would; it was their duty, as they as well as the travellers were interested in the prosperity of the school. He had lately been to Manchester, being one of a deputation of half-a-dozen, headed by Mr. Cuffley, and the company would be glad to hear that Manchester had nobly done its duty. He had also met with support in Bristol, and was promised efficient aid in Birmingham; and he must add that Yorkshire had come forward most handsomely. He would remind his Birmingham friends that, although the Russian and the French might have taken a good many of our sovereigns, trade never was in a more healthy state, and commerce had nothing to fear (Hear, hear). To the ladies he would say that the more regulations offered them wonderful privileges, as they could now become life governors for five guineas; and even the children who had given purses of £2 10s. might, by making that sum five guineas, secure the same privilege. He should think little of their judgment or zeal if they did not come in, now that they could do so at half-price. He congratulated himself on the largeness of the company, the most numerous he had ever seen assembled on a similar occasion. He could only express his hope that they were all comfortable, and he could inform them that there were half as many more accommodated in other rooms. Everything was in excellent hands, and there was not much danger of a famine when the commissariat of the London Tavern was called into requisition (Loud cheers). One gratifying fact he had to mention before he sat down, and that was that their arrangements had been minutely inspected and highly approved of by Prince Albert, who had kindly said that from their plans he would take a hint for the management of Wellington College (Cheers). He had first felt a delicacy in intruding himself on his Royal Highness, [illegible] who had apply his Royal Highness said, in a most condescending manner, "You have my heart, good wishes and support," and at once consented to become the patron of the institution (Loud cheers)

A list of subscriptions was then read, including:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, £100; Messrs. Coutts, Moore, Crampton, and Co., Bow-churchyard, £105; William Nicholson and Co., Brunswick, £105; Messrs. Dent, Alcroft, and Co., [illegible] £21; Thomas Jackson, Esq., raised by contributions, £60; Robert Carvill Ellis, Esq., £62 10s.; Herbert Ingram, Esq., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, £21; — Callow, Esq., £21; Walter Parker, builder, £21; John Crowdon, Esq., £21; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, £10 10s., &c.; amounting, in all, to nearly £2[illegible]

The next toast was, "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," eloquently proposed by the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan returned appropriate thanks; in the course of which he expressed the hearty interest he felt, as a schoolmaster himself, in the prosperity of so valuable an institution. [illegible] Institution and the Commercial Travellers' [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] to the school, by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOX-HUNTING.—"WHOO-WHOOP!—TALLY-HO!"

master's horse, they learned their destination, and then away they trotted again, fifty yards ahead of us. The field that met us was small, but aristocratic. A parson-like looking keen eyed gentleman, of about forty or thereabouts, in a black coat and white cord breeches, turned out to be Colonel (now General) Eyre, of the Cape and Crimea, according to rumour the successor of General Simpson. The first covers tried were among the clays, but although we viewed a fox almost immediately, in a hill-side hazel copse, the scent was so bad that the hounds could make nothing of it. After a couple of hours' perseverng but very unsatisfactory work—the sun having grown quite hot—it was determined to try the forest covers. On our way we passed between oaks huge enough in bole and branching arms to have sprung from acorns planted by Maid Marian.

At Lawn Tower (seat of the Duke of Newcastle) we had better fortune. The frost had not reached the ground covered with dry leaves. A whimper—an answering tongue—an encouraging cheer from the Master—a crash—another cheer and blast of the horn (so essential in woodland hunting)—set our hearts beating and horses moving. The scent improved every moment. Jack, the first Whip, viewed our fox across a ride, and at him we went pell mell, until the woods rang again. After making two or three rounds of the plantations, he made for an open gorse-covered moorland, where galloping began in earnest. From the moorland we swept over a series of inclosures to a dank meadow, where a row of great alder-trees gave warning of a brook, which we had no sooner crossed than the hounds threw up their heads. After a short check they settled to him again, and carried on with slow hunting pace into Thoresby-park (Earl Manvers'), over turf as springy as a race-course, and through a most wonderful avenue of gigantic hollies. In crossing this park scent failing a little in one of the plantations—I was amazed at the steadiness of the hounds. Hares, rabbits, pheasants, deer, sprang up on each side, until the wood seemed alive; but not a hound stirred or lifted his head from his proper work. From Thoresby we ran into Clumber-park, getting every moment on better terms; but just as we came up to the Dairy we missed him as suddenly as if he had gone to ground. After trying every likely place for a beaten fox in the outbuilding, Captain Williams began his cast in a wood of perhaps a hundred acres, with plenty of room to ride between the trees. And here I saw the difference between a real forest country and open counties with isolated gorse covers and little thin belts of plantation. The hounds in a forest, not being able to see the huntsman, require hollas and blasts of the horn to encourage them; every now and then the young hounds passed, afraid of being lost; and the field could not venture to wait in rides out of sight or hearing of the hounds, but were obliged to keep their eyes and ears open, as well as close to the hounds, which once lost they might never see again. As lifting a pack to view-hollas is almost impossible in this country, the hounds are taught and obliged to depend on themselves. Now, sitting on your horse on a cold day outside a big plantation while the huntsman and hounds are working a fox inside with a cold scent is very dull work; but riding in an open forest, with plenty of room to gallop between the trees, while the great woods ring again with the cry of the hounds and the cheers of the huntsman, is quite a different thing. After an awful pause a fox was seen sitting in one of the rides, with his fore paw up, attentively listening, and settled by some impatient sportsman to be our fox—I am afraid I was one of the guilty ones. Then followed a wild "Tally-ho—tally-ho! Hark holla! hark holla! Too-too too!" Crack crack! Amid which the hounds came dashing from all sides, impetuously lashing their sterns, and gathering into a pied cloud of impatient fury around and before the Master. A chorus of hounds and horn and huntsman's holla made the old oaks ring again; and for a period that might have been five minutes or forty for I could not count the time we raced through and round and round the great trees in a tumult of excitement. It was not the place to ride a bolter, a bull necked one, or a blind one; for, going at such a pace among trees, everything depended on the horse's temper and mouth and the rider's hands. At length the pack made the forest too hot to hold Master Reynard, and we came out to the open country, over a succession of newly rallied paddocks, where a continuous rap-rap-rapping, on all sides, like a policeman's rattle in a lady's hand, and an occasional load crack, told of some horses not quite perfect at timber. The paddocks led us into cultivated country. I was almost hesitating whether to turn or follow the hounds over a field of wheat most beautifully drilled, when my neighbour—taking the bridge in his stride—cried, "Come along; it's the Duke of Portland's own farm;" and, as I followed, "He won't mind riding over his wheat!" So, forward was the word, over turnips and grass—the fencing not to be despised, and the pace above average. And now the scent improved: the hounds settled to it. Crossing a new turf bank, we leaped on to an open moor—the ancient "Forest," but without a tree—in time to see the fox topping a distant undulation, and the pack, all together, racing down a green turf ride, with the scrub breast high; and over this turf the Master, on his famous brown mare, and those who were fortunate enough to be mounted on thoroughbreds, galloped at best pace, and then had enough to do to keep on terms with the hounds. And so we swept along, mad with pleasure, until a turn brought us within sight of the emerald-green watermeadows of Welbeck; and there, turning sharp round just at the end of a big wood, the hounds ran into him close to the mouth of an open drain thus making a good finish to an excellent day's sport, in which I had ridden at a gallop through all the finest scenery of the Dukeries, as though Reynard had been intent on doing the honours of the county to a stranger.

Our return was through the oldest part of Sherwood Forest by moonlight, trampling through fern that in summer (I was told) would hide a mounted horseman. We stopped in one of the glades, and the Master sounded his horn again and again, to call a lost lame hound. I almost expected to see Robin Hood and Friar Tuck and their merry men burst with bows and bills from the surrounding thickets. In a two hours' ride we saw game of every kind, from deer to mallards and herons, and plenty of Highland bullocks, but not a living soul except an old woodcutter with his donkey, and we never travelled more than a quarter of a mile on a made road. By the time we reached the kennels it was dark. The Master's horn sounding to give notice to the feeder waked up the cry of the hounds left at home. A quarter of an hour was sufficient to feed the hungry pack—a duty which Captain Williams invariably performs himself.

And so ended my first day in the Forest. The sport was said to be above the usual average. I shall always remember it with pleasure. A bad day in the Forest, with a scent, is better than the best day of monotonous stag-hunting from a cart, every sportsman who has the opportunity should pay a visit to the Dukeries, where he will find hunting, if not racing, in perfection. Still, Captain Williams's admirable kennel management, skill and success in the field, perfect horsemanship, and invariable courtesy, deserve a better country than this rough triangle, squeezed in between three great hunts, like the Quorn, the Belvoir, and the Burton.

"GONE-AWAWOOY

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MENAGERIE, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE Society has recently made an interesting addition to its collection in a pair of Semipalmated Geese, from Australia (*Anseranas Melanoleuca*) the Swan-Geese of the colonists. They are stated to be only found in the northernmost parts and are the only birds of the kind which have been received in this country. They were sent from Port Arthur. Mr. Gould, in his valuable work on the "Birds of Australia," vol. viii., thus describes this rare bird:—

When New South Wales was first colonised, this fine species was very abundant on the Hawkesbury; it is, however, no longer [illegible] of that river, or of any of the streams within the [illegible]y; affording another instance that the progress of civilisation invariably leads to the gradual extirpation of the more conspicuous of the natural productions of the countries over which it extends its sway; it is still however abundant in such parts of the Port Phillip district as are unlocated by the settler, and as we progress northwards gradually becomes more numerous, until we reach the rivers and lagoons which empty themselves into Torres' Strait; here it occurs in such countless multitudes that it forms one of the chief articles of the food of the aborigines, and was of the utmost value to those intrepid explorers, Dr. Leichardt and party, during their adventurous journey from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, as will be seen in numerous passages in his interesting account of the expedition. So dense are the flocks that occur in the northern parts of the country, that the natives are enabled to procure numbers of them by spearing; and, says Dr. Leichardt, "it seemed that they only spear them when flying, and always crouch down when they see a flight of them approaching; the geese, however, know their enemies so well that they immediately turn upon seeing a native rise and put his spear into the throwing-stick. Some of my companions asserted that they had seen them hit their object at the almost incredible distance of 200 yards"

AUSTRALIAN GEESE, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.—TUNNEL AT KILLINEY HILL.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.

On Thursday (last week) the portion of this line of railway between Bray and Wicklow was opened by the Viceroy and a brilliant company. The works had been inspected upon Monday by Colonel Wynne, and a communication addressed by him to the board of directors expressed his perfect satisfaction with the line, and the measures taken to ensure its stability and the safety of the traffic.

The excursion train, which left the Harcourt road station at half-past eleven o'clock, was freighted with numerous company, consisting of the directors, principal shareholders, and a select circle to whom invitations had been issued, amongst whom were his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lady Dover, the Marchioness of Kildare, Mr and Lady F. Howard, and a large circle of fashionables. The party received numerous addresses along the line, among whom were the Earl of Meath, Sir George and Lady Hodson, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Killen, &c.

The special train reached Bray in half an hour precisely, and, after a stay of twelve minutes, set upon its journey round the Head, which at first was, doubtless, one of considerable anxiety to many of its inmates. Those who had not previously visited the spot had been taught to look upon this portion of the line as a bluff, rocky promontory, in which each step was fraught with greater peril than the last; whilst those who had an opportunity of seeing the works from the road leading round Bray Head at a higher level, even within a comparatively recent period, were still more impressed with the difficulties and dangers of the route, which seemed hardly tempting to a sure-footed pedestrian. Viewed from the permanent way, however, the aspect is very different; and although a novice would find it hard to banish from his mind the idea that a rock from above was momentarily to drop and crush the party, or sweep them into the depths far below, the line presents every appearance of solidity and strength, and masonry has been employed with a view to additional security in the places at which the most fearful precipices occur.

The train was stopped at each of the points of superior interest, and the excursionists were afforded the fullest opportunity of examining and admiring the details of this stupendous undertaking. The first of these was at a point known as the Ram Scalp opposite Bramstone tunnel, at which point it has been found necessary to construct a wooden bridge 300 feet in length, at 75 feet perpendicular altitude, supported on buttresses of masonry. The viaduct at this point had been made up nearly to the required level, and in one night it was swept away and carried out by the waves, which are still coloured by the soil to a considerable distance. Measures have, however, been taken which it is believed will prevent the recurrence of a similar circumstance. The next tunnel was that of the Brandy Hole, so called from its having, in former days, been the resort of smugglers; and, after running through numerous passes cleft in the solid rock by the iron hand of science, a third tunnel is arrived at, one-eighth of a mile in length, cut through a portion of the mountain known as the Cable Rock. The effect of the several cuttings through the mass of stone is singular in the extreme. At each end of the passage the sea is visible; and in one case the three tunnels are distinctly seen on before, whilst a solid wall lies between the train and the sea, and overhead on the other hand, in one unbroken sheep, towers the bulk of [illegible] alarming from its massive grandeur. Emerging from [illegible] passages and gigantic walls, one might [illegible] a chasm, that the difficulties of the [illegible] ought to [illegible]; but at no point were the skill and patience of all connected with the undertaking more severely tested. Owing to numerous springs and the extremely soft and slippery nature of the [illegible] of several hundred feet at a time were constantly taking place, and the impediment was only overcome at length by the formation of watercourses to carry off the moisture. An uninterrupted and perfectly level run for nearly five miles along the Murrough—celebrated for its wild-goose shooting—then ensues; the only remarkable feature in which portion of the line is the one particular spot, where the accumulated water of the level ground forces its way through the sand and gravel, which, in the summer, is again washed up into a barrier by the advancing tides, to be again driven

DUBLIN AND BELFAST RAILWAY.—VIADUCT ACROSS THE BOYNE, NEAR DROGHEDA.

out in the winter by the rush of water from the neighbouring hills. From this circumstance the place has obtained the name of "The Breaches." A large drain, canal-shaped, has been made by the company, with the consent of Lord Fitzwilliam, along this portion of the country, running parallel with their own line. The only other localities of interest passed by the line before arriving at the terminus are the lake and the well-known Wicklow race-course, from a point near which, under the original plan, the railway was to have branched off to Wexford. On arriving at the terminus a guard of honour, consisting of about sixty of the constabulary force, under the command of Mr. Townsend, C.I., and Mr. Mumby, S.I., were drawn up to receive his Excellency, whilst the National Anthem was performed by the band of the Wicklow [illegible]. A mounted escort of constabulary attended his Excellency to the town-hall, the intermediate streets being crowded with the inhabitants, by whom the Viceregal cortège was cheered most enthusiastically. Two triumphal arches formed not the least conspicuous feature amongst the numerous displays expressive of loyalty and general rejoicing visible in every direction. His Excellency was received at the Town-hall by the deputation who had been deputed to present a congratulatory address on the part of the inhabitants of Wicklow and its vicinity. Mr. Tottenham read the address; to which his Excellency returned the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I know not how sufficiently to thank you for the terms of an address so gratifying to me in every point of view.

Though you refer with kind recollections to the period of my former official connection with Ireland, yet this is the first opportunity which I have enjoyed of visiting the town of Wicklow, and it is at least a great satisfaction to me that my earliest personal acquaintance with the place and its inhabitants should coincide with the completion of an undertaking which I trust is destined to serve as a date to them of largely-increased prosperity. It is my earnest wish that the blue breadth of waters which bounds your borders may not only form the beauteous setting to your emerald fields, but may waft the useful and abundant tributes of commerce to your improved harbour and enlarged quays, and that the storied spots of your romantic country may not only delight the eye and refine the taste of the traveller and artist, but be the happy abodes of a peaceful, industrious, and virtuous population.

His Excellency, with the Viceregal party, then proceeded to Ballycurry, the residence of Mr. Tottenham, where it had been previously arranged they were to partake of luncheon, the general body of the visitors being invited to a déjeûner given by the directors in honour of the occasion. In the interval which elapsed the excursionists spread themselves in different directions to see as much of the country as time and the very unfavourable condition of the weather would admit of; and shortly after half-past two o'clock they assembled at the déjeûner, which was laid out in an extensive building in the vicinity of the station-house, intended originally for the double purpose of a savings-bank and school house. The proceedings went off most agreeably.

With the view of affording his Excellency an opportunity of seeing the entire of the coast line, the directors judiciously ordered that the return route should be by Dalkey and Kingstown. The line abounds in its entire length with glimpses of the most exquisite scenery, and the sites for the intermediate stations have been so admirably selected as to afford tourists the utmost facilities for visiting each place of note in this highly-picturesque quarter. The Obelisk-hill station in particular affords a ready approach to the well-known demesne of Killiney, close to which may now be observed the foundation of a church, the site for which has been given gratuitously by the liberal proprietor. Kingstown was reached by the excursionists at six o'clock; and the special train which was in waiting conveyed the delighted party to Dublin in less than ten minutes.

THE DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The noble viaduct engraved upon the preceding page is one of the finest works upon the above important line of railway. It crosses the Boyne at the large and thriving seaport of Drogheda, about four miles west of the Irish Sea, and by railway twenty-nine miles north of Dublin. This is a point of considerable interest to the tourist, who here first makes acquaintance with the Boyne. The town of Drogheda was formerly strongly fortified, and some remains of the walls exist: it has two churches, an elegant Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous monasteries and nunneries, and various other public buildings; and the suburban villas upon the banks, with the bustle of the harbour, render this a very picturesque locality.

The Bride of Cherson. A Crimean Heroine.—The following little story deserves a more general circulation than it is likely to have obtained in the ponderous volumes of ancient history. On the site of the [illegible] Sebastopol formerly stood the republican city of Cherson, famous for its freedom, its commerce, and its wealth. In the days of the Roman Empire, the young Gycia, daughter of the President of Cherson, was married to Prince Asander, son of the neighbouring King of Bosperos. To guard the liberties of the republic against treachery, [illegible] stipulated that the Prince should reside constantly at Cherson, and have no intercourse with Bosperos. About two years after the marriage, the President being dead and his wealth having descended to his daughter and her husband, it happened that a favourite waiting-maid of Gycia had committed some offence, for which she was condemned to pass a certain time in solitude in a room over some granaries attached to the palace. While pursuing her employment of spinning in this room a portion of the apparatus fell on the floor, and got entangled in a corner, so that it could not be extricated without removing a tile of the pavement. The removal of the tile enabled her to see into the granary below, and there she saw that, instead of bales and sacks, a number of Bosperian soldiers were secreted. She immediately sent to Gycia, who hastened to her, expecting to be greeted with penitent supplications for pardon. Instead of this, the young heroine's attention was directed to the formidable contents of the chamber below. Gycia immediately communicated with some of the chiefs of Cherson, and it was ascertained that her treacherous husband had surreptitiously brought over these foreign soldiers disguised in trading-vessels, and that they were kept in concealment until a sufficient force was collected, when they were to be employed in overpowering Cherson, destroying its liberties, and annexing it to the kingdom of Bosperos. Her decision was immediately made. The unsuspecting traitor Asander, with his Chersonese associates, having retired to bed early one evening after a carousal, the palace was set on fire, and Asander, with his companions, his soldiers, and the whole palace, consumed to ashes (See Finlay's History of the Byzantine Empire, p. 419). Joan of Arc, the Maid of Saragossa, and [illegible] have had their praises duly sung. Will no one pay a deserved tribute to the memory of Gycia the Bride of Cherson?

Perils of Texan Life. A man named Vonflier was killed a few nights since, near the San Francisco, in Medina county, six miles from Castroville, by Indians. He had gone out near his house to attend to his horses, and was shot through the body with two arrows. He fired two shots at the Indians and fell dead. Another tragic affair took place recently in the same county. Mr. R. N. Davis, a citizen of Medina county, had just returned to his home from Castroville with his team, when his three daughters, one sixteen, another thirteen, and another eleven years old, left the house to go to the spring for water, some three hundred yards distant. A few moments after they passed down the bluff, where the spring is, Mr. Davis heard them scream, and he and his wife seized guns and rushed to their assistance. Before they reached the spring their eldest daughter came running towards them, pursued by four Indians, shooting arrows and guns at her. The parents rushed between their daughter and the Indians, who were reaching to get hold of her, and succeeded in keeping them off. They immediately sought the other two daughters, when one came running towards them; as she was much nearer to the Indians, they considered it almost impossible for her to escape being shot by them, yet she did. The youngest daughter, at the first sight of the savages, had secreted herself under a bank, and thus saved her life. They found the second daughter; she had been shot through the body with an arrow, and, after running a few yards, fell dead. Mr. Davis fortified his family in the house to the best advantage; but the whole family would have been killed had not Messrs. Davidson and Stanford come to their assistance at this moment. The Indians that were seen hovering about the spot during the time were thirteen in number, and continued skulking about until next day. The families in the neighbourhood have collected together for safety. They would escape if they could; but the Indians have stolen all their horses, and they dare not undertake to leave [illegible]. [illegible] to General Smith, and also to Governor Pease. [illegible] started after [illegible] about five hours from the M[illegible] when a few [illegible]. One Indian was left dead on the field, and another mortally wounded [illegible]. They took the horses, rigging, &c. Some of the horses belonged on the Medina. Mr. Tumlinson, one of the party, was wounded in the shoulder by an arrow during the conflict, but for his reward brought in the scalp of one of the Indians.—*Western Texan.*

The French Monetary Crisis.—M. Michel Chevalier, writing in the *Journal des Débats*, blames the Bank of France for the suddenness of its recent restrictions. With a reserve of twelve millions, and fifty-two millions in the funds, why did they not rather sell out their Rentes? They would thus have had sixty-four millions more gold, or what is almost the same thing, sixty-four millions fewer notes in circulation. They cannot say they would have crushed the market—a market on which 780 millions have been spread at once by the Government without much inconvenience is not one of those in which they can cause any considerable depression by the sale of fifty-two or sixty-four millions. He doubts whether the Bank ever ought to have so much in the funds as three-fifths of *son avoir*, or two-thirds of its capital. The capital of the Bank ought to be in the form most suitable to the accomplishment of its mission—the form of metallic money.

THE MONETARY PRESSURE; AND PEEL'S CURRENCY RESTRICTION ACT.

Sydney Smith was wont to say that the public would never be allowed to travel in a railway carriage with an unlocked door till a bishop was broiled to death. In like manner there was no chance of the public getting even a rehearing for their appeal against the Bank Act of 1844 till a number of capitalists got severely nipped by it. This opportunity has now arrived. On the 14th of June the Bank of England lowered its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent, encouraging the belief that the rate would continue moderately low. Then it was supposed that the extra war expenses of the year were provided for, and the Government would make no larger demands on the Bank in the autumn of 1855 than in the autumn of 1854. At any rate, it was concluded in June that the Bank expected no such demands, or it would not have lowered the rate of discount. Trade, too, as the rule, was thoroughly sound, having recovered from the Australian delusion and losses, while the intercourse with America, which had been partially stopped, had again become active. Accordingly, enterprising merchants and men of business, believing that the rate of discount would continue moderately low, entered between June 14th and September 7th, when the Bank began to increase its rate, into a great number of engagements extending over four, six, and eight months. Between September 7th, however, and October 19, in the short space of six weeks, the Bank has raised the rate of discount five times, and it is now, as we stated a fortnight since, six per cent for bills of two months, and seven per cent for those longer bills which were created in the confidence that the rate would not be above half the amount. A great number of persons, therefore, particularly those whose transactions, as in the cotton trade, are settled by bills of four and six months' date, find themselves wofully deceived, and are justly commencing a serious agitation to have the Bank Act reconsidered. By their losses the public will gain knowledge, and get rid of a law of which the injury and absurdity are not yet fully appreciated.

But we must be on our guard against changes made in a hurry, substituting perhaps some other worse law for the bad regulation we hope to get rid of. We must be on our guard, too, against unfounded complaints, and must not believe that traders never speculate wildly, and never get into difficulties, because the Bank sometimes injures them, except when it, in the cant phrase, "puts on the screw." We must carefully discriminate between the right and the wrong in this complicated and abstruse Act of Parliament; and the present paper is to point out some of its errors, without now saying what should be substituted for it.

We must remind our readers that in every civilised country bank-notes, or some equivalent, are in use; and without them, or an equivalent, the complicated and extensive business of modern society could not be carried on. Adam Smith described them as a new machine for economising labour, and compared them to roads in the air, which enabled men to turn sterile highways into fat pastures or wheat-fields. In absolute States the practice has generally been for the Government to issue paper money; in our country and the United States, on the contrary, the practice has always been—though the Government has, in both countries, claimed the right to prescribe regulations for the issue—for individuals or joint-stock companies, of which the Bank of England is one, to issue bank-notes. Though the Bank of England had and has the exclusive right to issue notes in the metropolis, beyond the metropolis, numerous private and other banks issued notes with perfect freedom till 1826. Then all bank-notes of less than £5 were suppressed, which restricted and injured small and provincial banks much more than the Bank of England. In 1833 Bank of England notes were made a legal tender at every place but the Bank counter, which conferred on them, in addition to the advantage derived from the wealth, long standing, and connection with the Government of the Bank, a legal superiority over all other bank-notes. The Act of 1844, carrying out further the previous policy of limiting the issue of bank-notes by private banks, and of concentrating the issue in the hands of the Bank of England, prohibited all private banks from issuing more notes than the amount they had previously issued, and prohibited the establishment in future of any new bank of issue. It provided other means for absorbing the issue of private banks into the issue of the Bank of England; and, while it thus strengthened the monopoly of the Bank, it also strictly limited its issue of notes to a fixed sum, viz., £14,000,000, the amount of the debt of the Government to the Bank, plus the amount of the bullion in the possession of the Bank, of which one-fourth part only may be of silver. Prior to 1844 the issue of bank-notes was only limited by the discretion of the Directors. The Act of 1844 is, therefore, very rigidly restrictive, and fixes limits to the issue of bank-notes through the whole empire, beyond which it can, under no circumstances, be legally extended. It is totally at variance with the principles of unrestricted competition, and approximates our legislation, which had previously been liberal, to the practices of absolute States.

By one of the provisions of the Act the Bank of England is obliged to buy all the gold brought to it at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, and every person can compel it to issue its legal tenders against gold at this rate. Thus, whatever may be the state of business, the law both prevents banks from issuing more than a certain amount of notes, and it compels the Bank of England to issue its legal tenders in proportion to the gold. When there is much gold and little business, and little paper required, the Act creates it in abundance, and beats down the rate of discount; when there is little gold, much business, and much paper required, the Act stints it to the little quantity of gold. In an abstract, pedantic manner, without the smallest regard to the circumstances of society—without even taking them into consideration—the law prescribes the amount of bank-notes, or the amount of currency which shall be in use. Whatever in the whole vast circle of human contingencies, throughout the civilised world—wild speculations abroad, wide-spread wars, foreign loans, new discoveries of gold, &c.—can influence the quantity of gold in the Bank of England is made by the law, and the law only, to derange the whole currency of the empire, and influence the hopes and fears of the people. Within the last two weeks the commercial community has been thrown into a flutter of delight by the arrival of about £1,600,000 of gold, as if the welfare of this mighty people depended on one or two vessels coming in from Australia, and they would have been for ever ruined had the *Marco Polo* and the *Mermaid* and the *Ballarat* ran foul of each other and all had been sunk. Such a circumstance shows us that the law which creates, even momentarily, a fancied dependence of the whole society on the very small product of its total industry must be terribly erroneous. To prevent the evils of interrupted or deranged supplies of gold is one of the circumstances which gave rise to the invention of bank-notes. They were brought into use because the precious metals were deficient in quantity, and were irregularly supplied. The great purpose of the invention is to make up for the deficiency, and equalise the effects of the precious metals being obtained as it were in lumps, in *bonanzas* and varying quantities. Bank-notes properly issued keep currency steady, and render commerce or business independent of the evils of a varying supply of the precious metals. To make currency vary, then, according to the supply of gold—of one only of the precious metals—is to overlook the very principle which gave birth to bank-notes, and is to put an end to their utility. If the Legislature were to enact after railways had come into use that carriages on them should not travel faster than the old stage-coaches, and so prevent society from reaping advantage from the rail, it would not pass an Act more absurd than the Act to limit the amount of bank-notes in use by the quantity of gold in the Bank of England. Everywhere the use of bank-notes, when introduced, has helped production exactly like the use of machinery; and to prohibit the increase of them according to the wants of society is as absurd as to prohibit the increase of steam-engines. To confine the issue to one bank is, in like manner, as absurd as giving a monopoly of making steam-engines to Messrs. Maudslay and Field. No law more foolish and more arbitrary, and, we will venture to say, in the present circumstances of our country, no law more absurd, was ever placed on the statute-book. If a law could ruin society, and we know from the Corn-law that it cannot, society would be ruined by the Act of 1844. All the sumptuary laws of former times regulating men's hats and women's garments, which have been so much and so deservedly ridiculed, were gems of wisdom in relation to the then existing knowledge of society compared to the Act of 1844, passed in an age of Free-trade and by professed Free-traders, for regulating the quantity of bank-notes in circulation in the empire by the quantity of gold in the Bank of England. It carries society back to the point where bank-notes were invented, and inflicts on it, as far as the law can, all the inconveniences they were invented to obviate.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Upwards of ten years have now elapsed since Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier left England to explore the Arctic regions, and endeavour to set at rest the much-vexed question of the existence of a North-West passage—the first attempt to discover which had been made more than three centuries ago. Since the departure of his ill-fated expedition the attention of every civilised nation—including that with which we are now at war—has been directed more towards finding a clue to the fate of this expedition itself than towards carrying out the project for which it [illegible] problem for which so much [illegible] has [illegible] solved by Captain M'Clure, of the *Investigator*; and the North-West Passage may be accurately defined upon any chart of the Polar regions. Time and circumstances have no less surely demonstrated that the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, with their brave crews and high-minded commander, have sunk for ever beneath the icy waves of that fearful clime, and the last expedition which sailed in the hope of proving the contrary has now returned. Like the enterprise of which it was in search, its safety has been despaired of; like the lost voyagers, it has been in its turn the object of search by another set of voyagers; but, unlike them, has returned in safety, after having abandoned its ship, with a loss of three men only.

On the 31st of May, 1853, Dr. Kane sailed from the port of New York, in the brig *Advance*, on a voyage of exploration, to discover, if possible, traces of Sir John Franklin. He followed the track of the lost ships through Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay [illegible] Strait and Smith's Sound, and finally took up his winter quarters in Rensselaer Bay, where the ice packed around the ship till there was no open water within ninety miles of her. There he was frequently visited by Esquimaux, who came in sledges seventy miles to visit the ship, and to steal anything that was left in their way. Scurvy broke out amongst the crew, but was easily controlled, as it always may be, if the proper remedies are stored in proper quantities; but the most novel as well as the most fearful scourge of the winter was lock-jaw, which carried off two out of the three men who died, and destroyed fifty-seven of the sledge-dogs. The preserved provisions turned out not only good but palatable; and for [illegible] during which the ship lay icebound the crews were as [illegible] as circumstances would permit.

In the summer of 1854 Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers, in an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound, in hopes of meeting the English expeditions, and thus giving relief to his associates, passed in an open boat over the track of Baffin's travel, riding out a heavy gale. They found an uninterrupted barrier of ice, extending in one great [illegible] from Jones's to Murchison's Sounds, and were forced, after various [illegible], to return to the brig. During the winter that ensued they adopted the habits of the Esquimaux, living upon raw walrus meat, and surrounding themselves with walls of moss. The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expedition from the south could reach the party in time to prevent their imprisonment for a third winter, which, with their deficiency of fuel, would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances Dr. Kane wisely determined to [illegible] brig, and attempt to descend to the south by a combination of [illegible].

In accordance with this view they left the brig on the 17th of May, 1855, the temperature at that time being 5 deg. below zero. They crossed [illegible], dragging their boats behind them, and carrying four sick comrades by means of a dog-sledge. After a travel of 316 miles, with 31 days of constant exposure, they reached Cape Alexander, and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food, no provisions being carried in the boats, except [illegible] (which, says the Doctor, is a very good thing.)

From Cape Alexander they travelled to the southward, sometimes over [illegible] kept the party in good condition. At Cape York they burnt up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast. Striking out into the open sea of Melville Bay, they then steered for the North Danish settlements [illegible] providentially landed on the 6th of August, in vigorous health, after their travel of 1300 miles, and 81 days of constant exposure.

Meanwhile no tidings of the explorers having [illegible] apprehensions were entertained about their fate, and it was proposed to send out a party in search for them. The plan was favoured by the United States Government, though the friends of Dr. Kane had given up all hope of seeing him again. The expedition was fitted out by order of Congress, which appropriated 150,000 dollars for that purpose. It was composed of two vessels—the propeller *Arctic*, and the clipper barque *Release*. The propeller was built at Philadelphia expressly for the voyage she has made. Her consort, previously called the *Eringo*, was purchased on account of her build, which was admirably adapted for the purpose for which she was intended. Both vessels were taken to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and there fitted up with everything invention suggested or experience dictated, for the safety of the vessels and the comfort of those who [illegible] officers, and, in fact, all attached to the expedition, formed a complement of very superior men. The commander, Lieut. H. J. Hartstein, had been captain of the steam-ship *Illinois*, of the Ocean Mail Steam Company's line; Lieut. William S. Lovell had been to the Arctic Ocean once, having been a fellow-officer with Dr. Kane in the *Advance* of the expedition [illegible] command of Lieut. De Haven; Lieut. C. C. Simms, the commander of the *Arctic*, and all the officers were men admirably adapted to the service in which they were engaged, and some of the crew had been previously to the Polar Seas.

The Arctic Expedition left New York May 30, 1855; arrived in Lievely, Isle of Disko, Greenland, July 5; coasted along the shores of Greenland from Holstenburg to latitude 78.38 N., touching at Lievely, Hare Island, Upernavik, Hakluyt Island, Cape Hadnerton, and other places on the coast; were twenty-eight days boring through the pack in Melville Bay, thence crossed Davis's Strait, went up Lancaster Sound as far as Admiralty Inlet, where they were opposed by a solid pack, which entirely stopped their progress. Hence they proceeded down the western coast, examining Possession and Pond's Bay; were fast in the great middle pack for several days (to all appearance for the winter). In lat. 69 30 N., long. 63 30 W., they spoke the English whale-ship *Eclipse*, of P[illegible], bound for Cumberland Inlet, had taken three fish; all well,—and arrived at Lievely on their return from having entirely circumnavigated the north waters as far as the ice would permit. September 13.—They found Dr. Kane and his associates at Upernavik, in Greenland (having abandoned his vessel in the ice), excepting three who had died from exposure. No traces whatever were discovered of Sir John Franklin's party.

Interesting to Novelists. M. De la Landelle some time ago sold to M. Delamarre, director of the *Patrie*, a novel entitled "Deux Routes [illegible] [illegible] the fourth page of the paper, beneath the advertisements, [illegible] at long intervals. As M. De la Landelle considered that this mode of publication was unjust, and did him serious injury, he brought an action before the Tribunal of Commerce last week against M. D[illegible] to retransfer his novel to the first two pages [illegible] for every day's delay, and to pay him 2000f. for the damages [illegible]. M. Delamarre, in answer to the first part of the demand, [illegible] that it [illegible] too late, as the publication of the work was already [illegible], and, as to the second, he stated that the work of M. De Landelle had failed to give satisfaction to the majority of the readers of the journal, so that the editor had been obliged, at considerable expense, to substitute another *feuilleton* for it. The Tribunal decided that a newspaper proprietor is the sole judge of the manner in which he will publish a work purchased by him, when no express stipulations are made on the point, and that it is not the mode of publication, but the merit of a work which can promote its success; it therefore declared M. De la Landelle's application unfounded, and dismissed the case with costs.

A live toad was found, a few days ago, embedded in the heart of an elm-tree, at Babworth, near Retford.

MR. MACAULAY AND HIS EDITOR.*

Although Mr. Macaulay, with his growing love of study and retirement, has to a great extent abandoned the dazzling attributes of statesmanship for the humbler pursuits of philosophy, and the exciting efforts of oratory for the calmer labours of authorship, still the part which he acted in the political struggles of a very momentous and critical period cannot be forgotten by the world; those brilliant elocutionary displays with which he from time to time, electrified the House upon almost every question of domestic policy—he did not often meddle with purely foreign affairs—will never be permitted to fade entirely from the page of history, or be denied the share of influence which they must naturally and justly exercise upon the colour and progress of events. But it will not be merely as illustrating his conduct as a statesman and member of Parliament that these effusions will continue to be read with interest, but as collateral indications of his views and habits of thought as an historian. In this latter sense we gladly welcome a volume of Speeches by the right hon. gentleman, which appears in the interval between the publication of the first and second portions of his "History of England since the Time of James II.;" conceiving that we shall be in a position better to appreciate his strictures upon the public men of a by-gone age, from having refreshed our acquaintance with his own conduct as a public man.

Whilst, however, accepting this volume with thanks and pleasurable anticipations, we are sorry to gather that its production has not been a matter of free choice on the part of the author, but that it has been forced upon him by the conduct of others conduct most reprehensible in itself. We quote from the Preface, to explain it, the passage which explains the author's personal feeling on the subject:—

It was most reluctantly (he writes) that I determined to suspend during the last autumn a work which as the business and the pleasure of my life, in order to prepare these speeches for publication; and it is most reluctantly that I now give them to the world. Even if I had estimated their critical merit much more highly than I do, I should not willingly have revised, in the quiet times in which we are so happy as to live, the memory of those fierce contentions in which too many years of my public life were passed.

These observations are highly creditable to the heart of the writer, and indicate a serious and reflective habit of mind, a deep conscientious feeling, which we, unfortunately, do not often meet with in public men. Nevertheless, from what we have observed already, it will be gathered that, however we admire his sentiments, we do not concur with Mr. Macaulay in his views regarding the suppression of his speeches; we do not even participate in the melancholy rebuke of the vanity of the "fierce contentions" of party implied in the words "in which *too many years* of my public life were passed." Public life, so long as public men differ in opinion, must necessarily be a field of contention, often "fierce contention;" and it should serve as a wholesome restraint upon the disputants, when in danger of being betrayed into excess by the heat of contest, to recollect that the responsibility for their conduct will attach to them long after they have ceased to act in public affairs—that they will that they do, though repented never so earnestly in their life-time, will live after them to spea yet unborn—entailing consequences of bitterness and regret. Mr. Macaulay, however, has perhaps less occasion for apprehension upon this score than any of his compeers of equal rank in public affairs. Throughout a pretty active career, from his first able speeches in support of Parliamentary Reform delivered nearly a quarter of a century ago, down to his eloquent and feeling review of public affairs and public men in his address to his constituents at Edinburgh in 1852, we believe him to have been a man of strong convictions; to have undertaken no cause which he did not sincerely believe to be a just one; and to have pressed no cause beyond what he conceived to be its legitimate purpose, nor by other than legitimate means. Above all, powerful as he was in sarcasm and invective, we do not recollect any occasion in which he indulged in them to excess, or simply with views of personal triumph. And if we be right in these ideas of Mr. Macaulay's past career and public character, how impressively do avowals of misgiving upon the score of supposed excess come from his pen;—how graceful the apology to the memory of a great name, de[illegible] from the lists, contained in the following passage:—

[illegible]ns which, when society was convulsed by political dissension, and when the foundations of Government were shaking, were heard by an excited audience with sympathy and applause, may, now that the passions of all parties have subsided, be thought intemperate and acrimonious. It was especially painful to me to find, on looking back through the vista of my own recollection, and to the recollection of others, the keen encounters which took place between the late Sir Robert Peel and myself. Some parts of the conduct of that eminent man I must always think deserving of serious blame. But, on a calm review of his long and chequered public life, I acknowledge with sincere pleasure, that his faults were much more than redeemed by great virtues, great sacrifices, and great services. My political hostility to him was never on the smallest degree tainted by personal ill-will. And, after his fall from power a cordial reconciliation took place between us: I admired the wisdom, the moderation, the disinterested patriotism, which he invariably showed during the last and best years of his life; I lamented his untimely death, as both a private and a public calamity; and I regretted that the last sharp words which had sometimes been exchanged between us might be forgotten.

Having now done justice to the motives with which Mr. Macaulay would have been disposed to suppress and consign to oblivion the oratorical effusions which he illustrated and distinguished his career as a statesman, we proceed to the graver matter of his complaint of the circumstances under which he found himself compelled to abandon his wishes, to forego his intention, and for a time to interrupt his devotion to a work which was at once "the business and the pleasure" of his life, in order to produce the volume before us. Mr. Macaulay thus states the case, and we are prepared to go into it in some detail, because we conceive it to be one upon which it behoves the republic of letters, for its own credit, and for its own interests, to express a very distinct and emphatic opinion. Mr. Macaulay states —

Unhappily an act for which the law affords no redress, but which I have no hesitation in pronouncing to be a gross injury to me and a gross fraud to the public, has compelled me to do what I should never have done willingly. A bookseller, named Vizetelly, who seems to aspire to that sort of distinction which Curll enjoyed a hundred and twenty years ago, thought fit, without asking my consent, without even giving me any notice, to announce an edition of my Speeches, and was not ashamed to tell the world in his advertisement that he published them by special license. When the book appeared, I found that it contained fifty-six speeches, said to have been delivered by me in the House of Commons. Of these speeches a few were reprinted from reports which I had corrected for the "Mirror of Parliament" or the Parliamentary Debates, and were therefore, with the exception of some errors of the pen and the press, correctly given. The rest bear scarcely the faintest resemblance to the speeches which I really made. The substance of what I said is perpetually misrepresented. The connection of the arguments is altogether lost. Extravagant blunders are put into my mouth in almost every page. An editor who was not grossly ignorant would have perceived that no person to whom the House of Commons would listen could possibly have been guilty of such blunders. An editor who had the smallest regard for truth, or for the fame of the person whose speeches he had undertaken to publish, would have had recourse to the various sources of information which were readily accessible, and, by collating them, would have produced a book which would at least have contained no absolute nonsense. But I have unfortunately had an editor whose only object was to make a few pounds, and who was willing to sacrifice to that object my reputation and his own. He took the very worst report extant, compared it with no other report, removed no blemish however vicious or however ludicrous, gave to the world some hundreds of pages utterly contemptible both in matter and manner, and prefixed my name to them.

The offence charged against Mr. Vizetelly is twofold—stealing "a good name," and then pelting it in the process of conversion. First he floats a book upon the public under the false pretence that it is produced "by special license" of a certain author of repute; and then he makes such egregious nonsense of the materials which without leave or license he has so appropriated, that the author is compelled, very unwillingly, to compile and publish another book, which he never intended publishing, merely to counteract the injurious effects of so much absurdity issued in his name. The remedy so adopted is perhaps the best that was open to him; but still it only partially meets the evil, which nothing but the suppression of the spurious production would effectually eradicate. Mr. Macaulay's volume of Speeches is published at a fair remunerative price, according to the ordinary tariff of the day; the Vizetelly rubbish, proving unsaleable at the low charge originally demanded for it, will naturally go through every stage of depreciation, falling thus into the hands of cheap buyers, who will never see or hear of the antidote prescribed for the poison contained in it; until, at last, even on travelled trunks or round our household butter, the unblushing lie, the damaging absurdity, will be perpetuated in an age when Vizetelly's name, and whereabouts, and calling, are utterly forgotten.

Mr. Macaulay says, "I could fill a volume with instances of the injustice with which I have been treated,"—meaning editorially—by the descendant of Curll. He confines himself, however, to one speech out of fifty-six published in the spurious work referred to, that on the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, and to only a few pages in that one speech. We willingly lend our columns to give additional publicity to the exposure of one or two of these blunders, by way of example.

Vizetelly makes Mr. Macaulay say that "the principle of our statutes of Limitation was to be found in the legislation of the Mexicans and Peruvians!" whereas Mr. Macaulay observes, "that is a matter about which, as I knew nothing, I certainly said nothing." Vizetelly makes Mr. Macaulay say "Such folly could have been uttered only by a person profoundly ignorant of the history of human opinion." Surely the very sort was ever uttered by me."

Vizetelly makes Mr. Macaulay say, "that the Great Charter recognises the principle of Limitation"; "a thing," says Mr. Macaulay, "which everybody who has read the Great Charter knows not to be the case."

Vizetelly ——

"But I will not weary my readers by proceeding further," says Mr. Macaulay, throwing aside the worthless brochure propounded in his name, "these samples will probably be thought sufficient. Sufficient they certainly are, in all conscience, for readers of ordinary capacity, and sufficient perhaps, also, as a *quietus* for "the bookseller named Vizetelly." For those who relish such fare, however, there is a plentiful stock behind. The samples, Mr. Macaulay tells us, "all lie within a compass of seven or eight pages;"—what must there be in Vizetelly's two volumes of seven or eight hundred pages? Mr. Macaulay goes on:—

It will be observed that all the faults which I have pointed out are grave faults of substance. Slighter faults of substance are numerous. As to faults of syntax and of style, hardly one sentence in a hundred is free from them

And then in a spirit of honest indignation he winds up his case:—

I cannot permit myself to be exhibited in this ridiculous and degrading manner for the profit of an unprincipled man. I therefore unwillingly and in mere self-defence give this volume to the public.

So far as concerns the case between the parties, we opine that the "bookseller named Vizetelly" might be safely left in the hands of the indignant orator, and to the full enjoyment of the bitter denunciation which his "pious bookselling fraud" and innocent editorial dulness have brought down upon him. Of course this particular speculation, in which he embarked, to the disgust and detriment alike of Mr. Macaulay and of the public, has proved a failure, entailing a money loss which may possibly make him more cautious—perhaps deprive him of the means of like defiance for the future. But this is not enough: the reform to the notorious Curll—Curll the literary scavenger, the Robert Maucire of publishers, the brain-sucker, and plunderer of the world of letters; and with the suggestion of an institution for the "prevention of distinction," which Curll by so many ignoble courses identified as his own, implies a charge too general and too serious to be lightly passed over—a charge which it imperatively behoves every one having any interest in the world of letters and art, any sympathy for its characters, any solicitude for the *status* of artists and literary men, emphatically to denounce and repudiate. Unhappily the frauds practised by unscrupulous hucksters in the world of letters and art—frauds perpetrated equally at the expense of producers and consumers, are numerous and of every shade of device; but the object, the principle of action with all is the same to trade under false pretences; to profit by another's industry and good fortune;—men without brains, material, or reputation, trafficking upon the brain-materials, and reputations of their neighbours. Does a title or an artist's name stand high, so as to command a marketable value for any product upon which it may be impressed? It is unscrupulously, and upon the most shallow and impudent pretence, used as the means to a parcel of mere rubbish, to pass off a spurious shade of device; but the object, the principle of action with all is the same to trade under false pretences; to profit by another's industry and good fortune;—men without brains, material, or reputation, trafficking upon the brain-materials, and reputations of their neighbours. Does a title or an artist's name stand high, so as to command a marketable value for any product upon which it may be impressed? It is unscrupulously, and upon the most shallow and impudent pretence, used as the means to a parcel of mere rubbish, to pass off a spurious shade of device—book or a picture make "a hit," and become the talk of the world? The materials are seized upon and disguised—turned inside out, perhaps—and then put forth as his own by some habitual purveyor in other people's goods. Does a new play, or a literary composition, or an invention of any kind prove eminently successful? The unscrupulous Curll again steps in, appropriates the idea, and, under a slightly-altered title, supported by a system of specious imitative advertisements, entraps the unwary public into a spurious establishment upon the strength of his neighbour's legitimate renown. Whenever a man is favoured by the gales of fortune in a remarkable degree, these industrious marauders—industrious only with the spoil of others—are sure to prowl in the way of the happy success, stretch forth their miserable arms to catch some stray breath of wind out of his sails, and, whilst so stealing along under protection of his shadow, and by the mere impulse of his motion, they will presume to talk of "competition," and to dilate upon the blessings of Free-trade. Free-trade! freedom where there should be bonds! "Sic vos non vobis!" sang the poet of old; "Sic vos non vobis!" cry these intellectual highwaymen, by whom every man's property in the natural gift of brains, in vested industry, and in reputation, is held to be fair game. It behoves those who have anything to gain or anything to lose in the intellectual struggle of their age to beware of such gentry;—when they see them at their dirty work let them call the "Police!" and then, buttoning up their pockets, pass by on the other side

To return to the volume before us. We consider the important addition to our historical literature; and to us none the less welcome for the accidental and reprehensible circumstances which led to its production.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF TAHITI.—The *Messager* of Tahiti announces that Prince Arnaue, eldest son of Queen Pomaré, died in the night of the 12th May. The inhabitants on the following days paid visits of condolence to the Queen; the women had their hair cut off, and the men their heads shaved, and all brought presents of all sorts of food. After filling off before the Queen, they formed themselves into a circle round her house, and Apo, the orator of the Raatiras of Arimahia, cried, "Salutation to Pomaré, Queen of Tahiti, salutation in the name of the true God. We come here, we judges, we love, and half-raatiras of Arimia, to salute you and weep with you on the death of your son." Tairapu, the Queen's orator, replied—"Chiefs, communals, and raatiras of districts—Pomaré is happy to see you, thanks you for this mark of interest, and invites you to enter this house, and weep over the body of her son." The crowd then entered the house, and wept aloud. The funeral of the deceased took place on the 23rd May, with much pomp. The French authorities and the English and United States Consuls attended the ceremony.

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.—Notwithstanding all the mystery with which the matter is endeavoured to be shrouded at Berlin, it is beyond doubt that since the fall of Sebastopol secret negotiations have been going on between the Court of Prussia and that of St. Petersburg, in reference to those eventualities which the continually-growing success of the Allies will not permit to be lightly treated, as heretofore. I must do the Cabinet of Berlin the justice to say that it has taken the opportunity of pressing Russia to accept the Four Points of Guarantee before the Western Powers enlarge their demands, which they have the right to do, and which right they have formally reserved. If we may judge by some expressions of satisfaction that have escaped the statesmen who have been directing these secret negotiations on the part of Prussia, the Emperor Alexander II. has not shown himself so deaf to the counsels of a wise and prudent modification of the refusal of those officious organs of Muscovite diplomacy would have it believed. On the contrary, it appears that the Empress Maria Alexandrowna, who had at all times exercised a legitimate and salutary influence on the mind of her august consort, is now working powerfully to open to the young Czar the path to an honourable arrangement with the Western Powers. The personal position of Count Nesselrode, whose approaching retirement was lately erroneously announced, was never more firm than at the present moment, thanks to the powerful protection afforded to the Arch-Chancellor by the Empress. The journey of the Emperor to the south was undertaken at the inspiration of his consort, that he might judge with his own eyes of the disorganised state of his army and of the impossibility of carrying on such a ruinous contest much longer. Thence, too, it is that General Berkendorff and Count de Stackelberg have been ordered to repair to Prince Gortschakoff's head quarters, and report whether that General can hope to maintain his position in the Crimea during the winter. If not the Emperor Alexander is prepared to take a decisive step towards peace.—*Vienna Correspondent of the Constitutionnel.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ROEBUCK TESTIMONIAL.—The following letter, with an accompanying cheque for £10, has been received by the Mayor of Sheffield from his Grace the Duke of Wellington:—"Sir,—I have had pleasure to inclose a cheque for £10, as my contribution to the Roebuck testimonial, understanding that the testimonial is 'in recognition of Mr. Roebuck's great national services, and in commemoration of his worth as a liberal, patriotic, and disinterested statesman;' and that subscribers to the testimonial are not understood to subscribe to the former part of the Mayor's resolution—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant, WELLINGTON." —London, Oct. 24, 1855.

REPRESENTATION OF WELLS. Mr. Serjeant Kinglake on Saturday issued his address to the electors, in which he says:—"I feel that at this important crisis there is one subject on which there ought to be an explicit understanding between a candidate and those whose suffrages he solicits. I allude to the present war. That war is a just and righteous one. It is a mighty struggle between the principle of aggressive despotism and the principle of free, humane, and enlightened civilisation. I trust as it has commenced in justice so it will be carried on with vigour and untiring energy, and that no compromising policy will be allowed to interrupt its progress until a result be obtained which shall ensure a durable, satisfactory, and honourable peace, and justify the vast sacrifices which have been made in this great cause by the Allied nations of Europe."

THE IRISH INVASION.—The report set afloat of a Fillbustering expedition to Ireland has afforded matter for some idle talk during the last couple of days. No one, of course, believes in the thing; but any Irish-American desperadoes who could by any possibility be mixed up with such a wild scheme will not be flattered by what they will read in the Irish papers of the welcome they would receive from their friends on the side of the Atlantic. The Roman Catholic *Weekly Telegraph* tells them that the police would be amply sufficient to repel their attempt. The *Evening Post* speaks of the undertaking as too desperate and ridiculous even for Bedlam; and the old O'Connellite and Catholic organ, the *Freeman's Journal*, thus refers to it:—"We cannot believe that any rational men would countenance an enterprise so foolish in conception and fatal in result."

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.—The total number of emigrants leaving Liverpool for all foreign ports in the current month will fall short, by one half, that of October in last year. Up to the present time the departures for the United States have been 5273, and to Australia 1490—making a total of 6763 during the same month in 1854 the number was 14,571, and even that was a decrease of 6609 on the corresponding months of previous years

HEIRS WANTED.—A commission of inquiry has been sitting for some days at Navan to try whether the late John Wilson, of Rose Hill, county of Meath, has left any legitimate heirs, the question involving the escheating to the Crown, in default of heirs, of a considerable portion of property amounting to £100,000 in the Funds and other securities, and about £6000 a year in landed estate

NOVEL SYSTEM OF CHURCH EXTENSION.—About seventeen miles below Gainsborough, on the right bank of the Trent, stands the pretty secluded village of Burringham. The parish is without a church, and for some time past efforts have been made to raise funds to erect one. Some of the recent proceedings for the above purpose are so extraordinary—so unsuited to the occasion and object—that it almost appears [illegible] in us to ask public belief in a statement of them; yet the [illegible] are, nevertheless, facts. We transfer to our columns the following extraordinary announcement, which has been circulated in Burringham during the past week:—"For the benefit of Burringham Church.—To be raffled for, at half past three o'clock, a pure bred Skye terrier dog, direct from the Island; twenty shares, at 5s. each. Also, a pure bred terrier puppy, four months old, same breed; twelve shares, at 5s. each. Tickets to be had of the door keeper, or at Mrs. Gedney's stall."—*Gainsborough News.*

EXPULSION OF THE JERSEY REFUGEES. It is stated that the whole of the thirty-four refugees who signed the recent declaration have been ordered to leave Jersey this week, by direction of the British Government. Amongst the expelled are Victor Hugo and his sons.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL. At a meeting of the committee and guarantees the mayor, who was in the chair, called upon Mr. Harrison to read the report of the committee of management, from which it appeared that the gross receipts of the late musical festival amounted to £4344 14s. 6d., the gross expenses and liabilities, £4347 14s. 7d.; leaving a deficiency of £103 0s. 8d. A comparison of the gross receipts and expenses of the two preceding festivals, held in 1848 and 1839, respectively, showed the former compared with 1848, a decrease of receipts amounting to £1021 19s., and a decrease of expenses amounting to £250 16s.; as compared with 1839, a decrease of receipts amounting to £779 5s. 5d., and a decrease of expenses amounting to £156 3s. 6d.

THE WEIGHT OF BREAD. In compliance with a vote of the Town Council, the Mayor of Exeter has issued handbills, calling the attention of the public, "especially the poor," to the 4th and 5th sec. of the 4th and 5th William IV., c. 37, under which any purchaser of bread is entitled to have the same weighed by the seller at the time and place of purchase. The two clauses quoted enact respectively that all loaves exposed by vendors of bread shall self their bread by weight, under a penalty of not exceeding 40s.; and that all bakers and venders of bread, as aforesaid, shall furnish conveniences for weighing, in the presence of the purchaser, any bread by him purchased, under the same penalty of not more than £5. The bill concludes by stating that "as it has been ascertained that the poor are defrauded to a considerable extent [illegible] complaints have received [illegible] bread [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS FROM

SOUTH TO THE NORTH SIDE.—DRAWN BY GUSTAVE DORÉ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—DESTRUCTION OF THE BARRACKS.

THE ship-carpenters who framed and put together that massive bridge across the harbour of Sebastopol, over which Prince Gortschakoff withdrew the Russian army so successfully, must have done their work exceedingly well, to make it for the passage of so mighty a host without any serious accident. The spectacle must have been one of the grandest and most impressive that ever was witnessed, especially during the night, when the route of the gloomy procession was lighted up by the glare from the burning forts and houses of the ruined city. One may easily conceive what the feelings of the officers and generals of the retreating army were as they looked back upon the burning ruins, and reflected on the failure of all their sanguine expectations.

The destruction of the barracks, which our Artist has represented in another Sketch, took place on the 30th of September. This pile had escaped the general conflagration at the time of the Russians deserting Sebastopol. Although greatly injured by shot, there was an immense amount of timber contained in the building, which was of the most solid construction. About three p.m., when at least forty or fifty persons were engaged about the building in removing wood, two or three long on the roof of the building, in the act of getting some of the sheet-iron plates with which it is covered, some drunken sailors who were rambling about were observed to enter, and one of these, it is asserted, set fire to some loose powder by the lighted match of his pipe.

The spread with wonderful rapidity, and at four o'clock the whole of the immense pile of building, from one end to another, was enveloped in flames. The absence of windows, and the free currents of air in consequence, in all directions, and the circumstance of part of the roof having been stripped, favoured the progress of the conflagration. The timber was old and dry. It was only two days before that permission had been granted for the final destruction of the building, with a view to procuring planks, flooring, and roofing for the construction of huts and cooking-places in the Camp; and orders were then given that the upper part only of the building in the first instance should be pulled to pieces, so that the demolition might be gradual and conducted with safety. While the fire was fiercest, the flames rose high above the building and showed through every space in the walls, but much of its grandeur as a spectacle was lost by its occurring in the daytime. At night, when the fire had in some degree subsided, it had the appearance from a distance of one of the huge factories seen during night in some of the manufacturing districts of England when lighted within by gas.

LETTER FROM THE CAMP AT SEBASTOPOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

John Bull pays for all. Road-making is now the order of the day in the Crimea. From Balaclava to the Camp 10,000 to 20,000 men of all nations are busy at work; but the roads made by the Sardinians are much better than either ours or the French. They have a foundation of trunks of trees and faggots; and, when finished, are as white and hard as our English carriage drives. I must say I don't much like to see our own soldier's from the Camp working at navvies' work, breaking stones, and carrying them on stretchers. But it is their usual duty, and they do not grumble as much as might have been expected. They have to do it, and say for their labour. Thousands of great brawny Irish lads do employed. Their duty is to pick up stones from the hillside, and they have a basket about the size of a lady's reticule, and they crawl about at a snail's pace, picking up the stones one at a time, as if they were hot cockles, and then, walking to the general heap, deposit them there. They are inveterately lazy and idle. A sergeant, who wields a pretty heavy cane, stands near them to keep them to their work, but if his back is turned for a moment they instantly squat on their haunches, and begin to smoke the chibouk. Many of them carry hookahs with them when they go to work. I was much amused the other day with a scene close to my tent. A sergeant belonging to the 30th observed one of these fellows skulking behind some old gabions, blowing his eternal tobacco. "Hy dere! hy dere!" (Go on! go on!) shouted the sergeant. "No, no, Johnny!" was the reply—"me sick!" "Sick be——!" cried the sergeant, and up went the cane. "Ah, Jasus! Johnny, Johnny! no hoo! no hoo! me no sick!" Down came the cane, and up sprang the Turk, bowling at the top of his voice, "No, no, Johnny! me no sick!" "Hy dere then!" shouted the sergeant; and the Turk very leisurely began to work. After picking up a few stones he paused, and with the greatest gravity, asked the big taskmaster, said, "Yees, much bono, Johnny!" These execrable wretches are paid 3s. a day, with full rations, as much as they can eat. The work they do is worth about as many plasters. In a few months I get more disgusted than ever I have seen in their lives before, and go back to Stamboul to spend it, and then the work stands still. Why John Bull should pay these Turks I cannot understand. Is the Sultan to pay nothing towards the expenses of defending his own territory? Surely his own Commissariat, Land Transport, and Road-making he might carry on without digging into our pockets. By-the-bye, alluding to this subject, I may mention another matter. Some weeks ago, being on board ship in the Black Sea, we went into a small port to take in coals. At Kosloy, a village on the Asiatic side, the Sultan has large coal-mines. He lets these mines to, I think, an Englishman, who pays him 17s. per ton a-high price. Now you will scarcely believe that every Sultan has to pay the Sultan 10l. 10s. per ton *in addition* to the price of the coal. And the coal is to be consumed in fighting the Sultan's battles! However, I don't think that the Sultan is so much to blame as our own Government. Or can it be that France and England do not wish to call upon him to pay just *at present*? A reckoning, I suppose, will come at a future period; and the French say openly that the "sick man" has a very beautiful country, and it will be a pity ever to leave it.

RUMOURS AT VIENNA.—The *Cologne Gazette* contains the following letter addressed to it from Vienna by one of its correspondents. The *Nord*, in alluding to the same topic, does not, indeed, guarantee the authenticity of its contents:—"During the last few weeks there has been, through a diplomatic channel, an exchange of opinions between the Courts of Vienna and Paris, respecting the interpretation of the fresh demands that have to be made to Russia, and which demands the Allied Powers consider to be the legitimate consequences of the late military results. It appears that up to the present moment the Allies of Austria have not succeeded in coming to an understanding on this delicate point, and the reasons of this non-success I now proceed to give you. The Western Powers intend detaching the whole of the Crimea from the rest of Russia, because in their eyes this is the only effectual mode—first, of indemnifying themselves for the expenses of the war; and, second, of rendering impossible for ever the realisation of the plans entertained by Catherine the Great and her successors, since the Northern Power would thus be prevented from developing her navy so as to menace the equilibrium of Europe. In principle, Austria appears, it is true, to be not disinclined to adopt such an arrangement, she nevertheless considers it out of her power to adhere to it in an effective manner, until the Allies shall first of all, by compelling the Russians to retire, have secured *de facto* the Taurian peninsula, and definitively established a form of government in the country. They attach here great importance to this last-named point, since it is evident that unity of opinion in this instance is imperiously commanded by the prospect of those great advantages that must ultimately accrue to the Allies, deems bounded by the Black Sea, with respect to their European commerce. M. de Bourqueney, who on this head is intimately acquainted with the intentions of the Austrian Cabinet, communicated them during his stay at Paris to his sovereign, and it is already known here, that he has received instructions from him to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the deliberations that may possibly have to be entered into upon the subject with the Cabinet of Vienna."

THE RUSSIAN MILITIA.—The following is an account of what force the militia of the empire has already furnished. By the first ukase of the 11th February, the levy was ordered in eighteen governments of the North, the total of which amounted to 612,000 men. The levy of 23 men on each of every 1,000 furnished nearly 200 battalions of 1000 men each, or 200,000 in all. The three of the 9th August ordered the levy in eleven other governments, having a population of 15 millions, and produced 140,000. Lastly the levy has been extended to the governments of Orenburg and Samara, which furnish 56,000 men, so that the total number of the militia levied up to this time amounts to 800,000 men.—*Gazette*.

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.—The entire of the Turkish Contingent, which was encamped near Buyukdere, has at length, with the exception of a portion of the cavalry, sailed for Kertch. The contingent is ultimately to number 30,000. Two batteries of British artillery, 2000 Arabs and 2000 English regular soldiers, together with 3000 men of a Polish cavalry corps, are to be incorporated with the contingent. The artillery, the Anglo-French 4000 men, and the 3000 Poles are intended to enforce order, in case of necessity, amongst the Mussulman troops. General Beatson has gone to England, and the command of the Bashi-bozouks has been given to Brigadier General Smith, second in command of the contingent cavalry under Major-General Shirley. It is now finally determined that General Shirley, with the whole of the cavalry under his orders, shall proceed with the rest of the contingent to the Straits of Yenikalé. The town of Yenikalé will be the head-quarters of the force under General Vivian. Sir John Stewart, Bart., Aide-de-Camp to General Vivian, is detained at Pera by illness.—*Letter from Constantinople, Oct.* 18.

WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 447.)

ATTREE (Frederick Sumes). Captain and Adjutant 31st Foot—who, as already stated, was the youngest son of Dr William Attree, and fell at the assault of the Redan on the 8th Sept., was nephew of Thomas Attree Esq., of Queen's Park, Brighton. Captain Attree entered the Army as 2nd 28th Sept., 1840, and was made Adjutant of his regiment the 26th March, 1853.

BECK (Charles Henry), Lieutenant 23rd Foot, died on board the transport-ship *Robert Lowe*, in consequence of five wounds received during the assault of the Redan the 8th Sept. He was the second son of S. Adams Beck, Esq., of Cheam, Surrey, and grand-nephew of Mr. Serjeant Adams.

BURTON (James Gubbins Archer), late Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, Major in the Turkish Contingent, and Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Cavalry Division of that force, died on the 4th October, 1855, at Constantinople, after a brief but severe illness. He was the second son of the late Lancelot Archer Burton, Esq., of Woodlands, Emsworth, Hants, High Sheriff of that county in 1847.

DEANE (R. Greville), an Ensign in the 30th Regiment of Light Infantry, was, as already stated, the youngest son of the Rev. George Deane, of Bighton Rectory, Hants. Ensign Deane was educated at Winchester College, and in the Military Institute of M. Massenbach at Boulogne. Although Mr Deane's years were few (he was but nineteen), he was animated by so ardent a spirit, and was so remarkable for the manly accompaniments requisite to success in a military career, that his future was full of promise. When at Luxembourg—a fortified place so marked, and perhaps more important than, Sebastopol—he was heard often to discuss the comparative difficulties of an assault upon such fortresses, and to prophesy for himself the very fate which has befallen him in glorious death. *Ad Energi*, in an essay upon Sebastopol. What makes these facts more impressive is, that at M. Massingh's Institute Deane had for fellow-pupil the late Lieutenant E. Grimshaw Woodford, of the 2nd Rifle Brigade, son of Colonel Woodford, a young man of Deane's own age, who was killed gloriously (on June 18th) in the trenches before the stronghold of the Czar. Ensign Deane fell at the Redan on the 8th September, and the noble young hero's death may be well concluded with the following [illegible] of an officer to the gallant Ensign's bereaved father:—

"Colonel, Sebastopol.—I know not how to comfort you, except to describe how heroically your son fell on the parapet of the Redan. The Colonel was on the parapet, waving his sword and calling on the men to come on, your son rushed up the parapet, cheering on the men, when he fell dead with a bullet in his fore-head. Every one says he did his duty nobly, and died like a hero. Poor fellow! He was a fine fellow; and I have often remarked that if he lived he would distinguish himself. I saw him lying dead an instant. It is impossible for me to describe the beautiful serene expression of his countenance—a calm and happy smile on his mouth. I have seen several die, but never saw a more perfect and beautiful expression. I shot as was the same [illegible] with the regiment, he died regretted by all, and I hear but one account of his heroic death. It has been God's will to take your son to himself. I have known him but a short time, but never knew him say anything unbecoming a gentleman and Christian way. He was most kind and generous in his demeanour; and he has died as an Englishman should die, bravely cheering on his men.

DRUMMOND (the Hon. Robert), Lieutenant and Captain of the Coldstream Guards; died at Spithead, on the 1st of October, 1855, on board the *Indiana*, soon after she had cast anchor, from the effects of injuries received in the trenches before Sebastopol, on the night of the 24th August. This gallant officer got his death-wound whilst pushing his sentries in the advanced trenches. A rifle-ball passed through his chest and back, broke two of his ribs, and severely hurt the lungs in its passage. Most of his party were at the time made prisoners, he escaped being taken by drawing back after he was shot, and throwing himself over the parapet. Capt. Drummond sailed with the first expedition to the Crimea, and served with his regiment the [illegible] campaign, never having been absent from his duty. He was the second son of Thomas Robert, tenth Earl of Kinnoull, by his wife, Louisa, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B., and was born on the 24th July, 1811. He took the name of Drummond on succeeding to a property which he obtained his majority. He entered the Coldstream Guards as an Ensign and Lieutenant on the 17th August, 1832, and obtained his Lieutenancy and Captaincy on the 5th October, 1854. Capt. Drummond's wound was at first considered mortal, yet the surgical treatment was so successful that great hopes of a recovery were entertained. He was moved from the Crimea, on his way home, as speedily as possible: but as he neared his native shore his strength rapidly failed, and he died [illegible] was [illegible] in sight of England; his friends, who were waiting his arrival as a convalescent, gathered weeping round a corpse. His remains have been removed to Scotland and laid in the burial-place of his family. The grief which is felt at the close of Capt Drummond's career is not confined to his family. As the plague-stricken camp at Varna, and during the terrible winter passed in the trenches before Sebastopol, he did his duty with much zeal and spirit; and among those trying scenes the gentleness which had endeared him to friends at home won the regard and admiration of his new companions in arms, whose letters are full of hearty praises of his character, both as an officer and a man, and particularly mention his charitable care of his men, and their wives and widows, and his unostentatious piety, which, as a Christian, became the more conspicuous in the fashion of many a death-bed. Capt Drummond has gallantly given to his country the sacrifice of a young and hopeful life.

FITZROY (A. C. Lennox), Captain R.A.—The following are further particulars relating to him:—Captain Augustus Charles Lennox Fitzroy, Royal Artillery, nephew of the Duke of Richmond, was, on the day of the assault (8th September), in command of a battery, almost every gun of which during the day he actually laid himself, and with the most signal effect. He escaped during the bombardment, but, in going between their embrasures at the end of day's duty, and returning to their encampment, he received a severe wound by a rifle-ball in his back, close to the spine, which produced instantaneous paralysis of all below the wound. He was removed to his tent, and continued to exist till 12.45 a.m. on the 11th Sept., when he ceased to breathe. He was buried by the side of Sir Robert Newman, near to the grave of Sir George Cathcart and General Strangways. Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, R.N., in a letter to Sir Charles Fitzroy (Captain Fitzroy's father), makes honourable mention of the gallantry and coolness displayed by his son during the bombardment, in both of which, Captain Keppel states, no man in the British army could surpass him. Captain Fitzroy, having for some years been employed on the Staff in Australia, had missed the opportunity of employment in active service in the Crimea; and, on his return to England, he found that the company of Artillery to which he properly belonged was stationed in Ceylon, but his ardour for seeing service being great, he used every effort in his power to obtain exchange to a company serving before Sebastopol. He succeeded, but with no little difficulty. The gallantry of Captain Fitzroy and two other Captains in the Artillery, during an attack on the 17th of August, was so conspicuous as to induce Lieutenant-Colonel Barker, C.B., commanding the left Attack, to report the names of these three officers in terms of commendation to Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, commanding the siege-train, who failed not to make a special report of the same to Lieutenant-Colonel Dupins, commanding Royal Artillery in the Crimea.

GOUGH (Thomas Bunbury), Lieut.-Colonel 33rd Regiment, was wounded at the storming of the Redan on the 8th of September, and died on the 18th of the same month. Lieut.-Col. Gough entered the 33rd in the year 1827, and thus served twenty-eight years with that distinguished corps. He was very severely wounded through the body at the battle of the Alma, and though he never recovered from the effects of that wound, and of a protracted residence in Lospital, he returned to the Crimea. His loss is deeply felt by him, and, though borne down by illness and the sick list, he rose from his bed to head his old regiment at the storming of the Redan, during which he was three times severely wounded. Lieut.-Col. Gough was son of the Dean of Derry and nephew of Lord Gough, and leaves many friends and relatives to mourn for him.

KNIGHT (Charles Ernest), Lieut. 77th Foot, died, aged 19, on the 2nd ult., of fever, at the Camp before Sebastopol. He was the third surviving son of Edward Knight, Esq., of Chawton House, Hants, the representative of an old and highly-respectable Hampshire family. Lieut. Knight was grand-nephew of the venerable and distinguished Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William Austen, K.C.B., and of the late Miss Jane Austen, the celebrated author of "Pride and Prejudice," and other standard and excellent novels.

MACGREGOR (Miss Jemima Caroline), Matron of the 97th Regiment, who fell at the assault of the Redan, the 8th September, the fourth son of, as already stated. Major-General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary, Drumcondra Castle, county Dublin, was, from his earliest childhood, devotedly attached to his military profession, of which he bade fair to have become a bright ornament, having, during his short career, made almost unprecedented progress. He was gazetted to the 97th Foot as Ensign in December, 1853; Lieutenant, August, 1854; and appointed to the Adjutancy of that regiment (Virgin Islands), at the early age of twenty-one (in his twentieth year). He was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

MARSHALL (John Barry), Captain 4th Light Dragoons, died, aged twenty-five, the 20th September, 1855, of Crimean fever, at the Monastery of St. George, Balaclava Heights. He was the second son of the late William Skinner Marshall, Esq., of 4, Hyde-park-square, and Pushwood Hall, Stowmarket, Suffolk. Captain Marshall is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, and by his brother officers.

OSBORNE (John R., R.N.), Lieut. of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, was son of Sir W. Gore Ouseley, formerly British Minister in Brazil and the River Plate. This promising young officer, who was only in his twenty-first year, was landed from the *Pembroke* on account of the extreme weakness to which he was reduced by illness, brought on by exposure during the bombardment of Sveaborg; and although his father, who had been summoned by telegraph, procured the best medical aid, which for some days gave hopes of recovery, the disease, when he landed, had advanced too far to be overcome. His funeral took place at Kiel, on the 9th ult., in the presence of his father, the British and French Consuls, the captain and officers of the Danish war-steamer *Heela*, and some English residents. There was no English men-of-war in the harbour of Kiel at the time. The usual funeral honours were paid by the Danish naval authorities.

TAYLOR (Alfred), Senior Lieutenant of the 41st Foot, who fell at the battle of Inkerman, was the sixth son of the late Smith Taylor, Esq., of Corballis, county Meath. He entered the Army in 1852, and remained on Home duty in Ireland until March, 1854, when he joined head-quarters at Malta. In a letter relative to the lamented loss of Lieutenant Taylor, addressed to his brother, Robert Taylor, Esq., of Corballis, from the Camp before Sebastopol, on the 31st November, 1854, by Major Gowan, of the 41st, the gallant Major says:—"I take the opportunity of expressing to you the deep regret with which I and the rest of your poor brother's regimental companions deplore his death. Though but a short time with the head-quarters of the 41st, he had won the sincere regard of all. His serious disposition and more than usually thoughtful turn of mind had acquired for him the respect of the older officers, and esteem of all. He had very much regretted not being present at the Alma, and gave us every reason to suppose he as little feared as he gloried in it; and I am inclined to believe he had need to do so." Another officer of the 41st, Lieut. Armar Graham Lowry, thus writes to Mr. Robert Taylor:—"My dear friend, you ought not to mention about giving me trouble. Willingly, my dear fellow, will I do anything to assist any of the relatives of poor Taylor. I can get no little thing (Lieut. Taylor's sword and pistol were lost on the field of battle), I will send it home by some opportunity. Your gallant brother's death. I have the mournful pleasure of telling you, must have been immediate, as he was shot through the heart. He expired, and was not hit in the body. His death came in an instant. I have the further gratification of telling you that your brother is often mentioned as a brave and good officer."

VAUGHAN (Herbert Millingchamp), Captain 90th Foot, who, as already stated, died on Sept. 11, of the wounds which he so gloriously received at the storming of the Redan, was twenty-six years of age. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Army in January, 1847. He was the son of Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Vaughan, of Llandyfeisant, Carmarthenshire, late commanding the 23rd Welsh regiment, and of Sarah, only child of the late Ven. Archdeacon Millingchamp.

WELSFORD (Augustus Frederick), Major of the 97th. The following are additional particulars relating to this gallant and lamented officer. His father, Colonel Welsford, was formerly of the 60th Rifles. He himself was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, N.S.; and in the year 1852 obtained his first commission as Ensign in the 97th Regiment. He was warmly attached to his profession, and was eager for active employment. Immediately before his service in the Crimea he was with his regiment at Athens at the time that the cholera raged so fearfully. Thence he was moved to the trenches before Sebastopol, was honourably mentioned in the despatches for his conduct in that trying warfare, and fell among the first before the Redan on the bloody 8th of September. The Major was a general favourite, and his loss is sincerely deplored in his native place. For three years ending in 1852 his regiment was stationed at Halifax, and he made [illegible] himself to a very numerous circle of friends immediately on the mournful news of his death being received at Halifax, a subscription was opened, for the purpose of erecting to him a public monument, and there are few in that city who do not feel as if they had lost something more than an acquaintance.

WILLIAMS (S. T.), Captain of the Scots Greys, died on the 23rd November, 1854, at Constantinople, where he had been conveyed in the hope of being restored to health. The gallant soldier—the eldest son of R. B. Williams, of Biscot-park, Farringdon, Berks, and Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park gardens—was in the prime of his age, one half of which he had passed in her Majesty's service. He was on the Staff of the Earls of Beaubrough, Clarendon, and St. Germans, successively Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland, and resigned his appointment at the Irish Court on purpose to go out to the East. The letter from Major Nasmyth conveying the intelligence of Captain Williams's death to his family states:—"The origin of his illness was low fever, the result of exposure, privation, and fatigue, perpetually to the hour of his death, at which time he, as I believe, safely, after gallantly leading the second squadron of his far-famed regiment on the memorable 25th of October. The best medical advice was afforded him; but, alas! without avail, and your really good and gallant son has been taken from us, amidst the most heartfelt sorrow of all who had the happiness of knowing him; for I may confidently assure you that a more honourable, brave, kind-hearted, and popular officer never existed in her Majesty's service." When leaving the Camp for medical advice, Captain Williams was severely attacked by fever and dysentery, and when the letter announcing his death was received by his family, Captain Williams was safely on board the *Caradoc*, to embark, scarcely recognised him, so greatly was he altered by his illness. The Prince, with the kind feeling which ever distinguishes him, hearing of the sufferer's arrival, conveyed to an hotel at Pera, where all possible care and attention were bestowed upon him, and it was for some time hoped that he would be enabled soon to rejoin his gallant comrades. This expectation was destined never to be realised. Touching his death the *Morning Herald* contains the following:—

On the 24th November Captain Williams's remains were conveyed to their interment to Scutari, where he now lies side by side with many of his late companions in arms. As many of his friends as were able joined the melancholy cortège, among whom were the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, Captain Clifton (Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge), Mr. Grattan (formerly of the same regiment), Mr. Lane (Paymaster of the *Himalaya*), Colonel Hutton (24th Regt.), and many others of the *Himalaya*, who paid their last tribute of respect to one whom to know was to esteem and love. As the body passed the *Himalaya*, in which ship the deceased went out to the East, her colours were hoisted half-mast. Captain Kellock, one of his warmest friends, was too ill to accompany his remains.

Lord Carendon's letter to Mr. Williams, on the death of his lamented son, is a gratifying memorial:—

"I had recently (writes Lord Clarendon) inquired for your gallant son since he went to the East, and had the satisfaction of hearing that his courage in the field and his devoted zeal for his profession were spoken of in the highest terms. I have since learned that if he would have consented to leave the Camp sooner his valuable life might possibly have been spared. He was so long one of our family in Ireland that we all of us remember him with affection; and my children, as well as Lady Charendon herself, feel we have lost a friend.

WITHAM (Charles Throckmorton), Lieutenant Royal Marines, eldest son of the late Sir Charles Witham, R.N., of Higham, Suffolk, and descended from the Withams of Cliffe, in Yorkshire, died, aged 20, in camp at Balaclava, of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his duties. That he was beloved, respected, and lamented by his brother officers, the following extract of a letter received from the Colonel of the regiment to his mother fully proves:—"I was very weak myself at that time from a disease that generally prevailed, but my respect for your son's memory was so great that, although with much difficulty, I reached the place (Cape of Inkerman) and had the satisfaction of showing this last testimony of my esteem."

(To be continued.)

A PLEASANT CONTRAST.—This camp, recently the nearest to the briskest part of the siege, and into which the Russian projectiles not unfrequently plunged, is now tranquil and laborious as some new settlement in Australian bush or Canadian backwoods. Peaceful tai has succeeded the din of war. Except the cannonade from the north side, at times rather loud, not a sound is heard that indicates the vicinity of a foe. The Russians, as if to vent their rage at their recent overthrow, continue to pound away at intervals at the ruins of the town they have been forced to abandon. They do little harm to us, and might as well save their ammunition, which they often condescend to expend even on a single soldier whom they see wandering among the broken walls or across the plain. Yesterday our old friend Bilboquet, long silent, opened his mouth, and sent a couple of shot either at the works by Yrakine Bridge, or on something in the meadow in the valley before he is muzzled. Today the Russian guns are nearly mute, and the stillness contrasts strangely with the uproar we were so long accustomed to. The silence would be quite a terror did not the tap of the hammer replace it in some degree the crack of the rifle, and the rumble of carts the roar of the cannon. The English army, being convinced that it is to winter in the present camp, has set hopes of home which to almost the sole consolation for the many privations that must be endured, even under the most favourable circumstances, by the dwellers in a camp. It is now pleasant to contrast the sufferings of last winter—the cold, exposure, famine, and want of clothing then endured—with the prospect of plenty and almost of comfort during that which approaches, and to observe the activity that prevails to make the most of the ample means supplied.—*Letter from Sebastopol, Oct.* 13.

AN Imperial firman has been granted by the Sultan for the purpose of legalising Constantinople with gas. The concession has been given to an English gentleman of influence, long a resident in that city.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Queen has authorised the following regiments to bear upon their regimental colours the names of the engagements in which they distinguished themselves in the Crimea. In the cavalry the words "Alma," "Balaclava," "Inkerman," and "Sebastopol," are to be borne by the 4th Light Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers. "Balaclava" and "Sebastopol" by the 5th and 6th Dragoon Guards, 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons; and "Sebastopol" alone by the 1st and 6th Dragoon Guards, 10th Hussars, and 12th Lancers. In the infantry the words "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sebastopol," are to be borne on the colours of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, and 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards; 1st Battalion 1st Royal Regiment, 4th Regiment, 7th Fusiliers, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 38th, 41st, 44th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 63rd, 68th, 77th, 88th, 95th, and 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Rifle Brigade. The words "Alma," "Balaclava," and "Sebastopol," are to be borne by the 93rd Highlanders, and "Alma" and "Sebastopol" by the 42nd and 79th Highlanders. The 57th are to have "Inkerman" and "Sebastopol;" the following infantry regiments are to have the word "Sebastopol" alone:—2nd Battalion Royals, 3rd Buffs, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 31st, 34th, 39th, 40th, 48th, 56th, 62nd, 71st, 72nd, 82nd, 83rd, 90th, and 97th.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN LEGION. The *Piemonte of* Turin, of the 23rd, states that General Percy has resigned the command of the Anglo Italian Legion, and that his resignation has been accepted by the British Government. Colonel Read, late Secretary to General Sir Charles Napier, is to succeed him in the command. Major Burnaby, whose intelligence and activity as Assistant Quartermaster-General have been of such signal advantage in raising men for the Legion, will, it is supposed, retain his important functions.

The *Pacific* has brought a large supply of indiarubber clothing for the British army in the Crimea.

THE Admiralty authorities have ordered several large mortar-vessels to be built at Rye on the same plan as those constructed there last spring.

TWELVE English militia regiments are to go to Ireland. The 2nd Royal Cheshire have intimation that they are on the number

A FEW days since 163 men of the Dorsetshire Militia volunteered into regiments of the Line, the same corps having already contributed thirty volunteers. The number of men who volunteered this week into the Line from the ranks of the Kerry Militia was 370, among whom were five sergeants

THE shipbuilding-yards of Liverpool, since the termination of the seven years' war, have been restricted to the construction of vessels of commerce, if we except the troop-ships *Resolute* and *Assistance*, built this year by Mr. Laird, for the Admiralty. More warlike preparations are now perceptible in the Liverpool and Birkenhead building-yards that gentleman, in the shape of six or seven wood gun-boats, of massive appearance, and which are evidently intended for the defence of the river. They are being rapidly proceeded with, and will, no doubt, be completed by March.

MEASURES which have recently been taken to isolate the approaches to Dublin Castle, and render that building more defensible in an engineering point of view than it has been, are thus described in *Saunders' News Letter*:—"The barracks will be shut out from Stephen street by the removal of the houses on the north side; and the walls and offices of the Ordnance Board, leading to the Lower gate, are now in process of removal. In Little Ship-street a new guard-house will be made, and garden of heavy calibre placed in the pleasure-ground. In all these approaches, and the necessity for such a work, in a military point of view, was pointed out several years ago by the Duke of Cambridge, as commander of the forces. It is now felt that a great mistake was made in disposing of the well known George's-street barracks, but means will be adopted to enlarge the defences on that side of the castle. It is also necessary to admit that the projected arrangements are in no way suggested by the present state of the country, which, happily, has never been more peaceable or tranquil."

THE hired steam-transport *Indiana*, with troops for the Crimea, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday last.

The *Ariel*, 9, screw steam-sloop, arrived at Spithead late on Sunday night, and, orders awaiting her to proceed on to Plymouth, she sailed for that port on Sunday before any communication could be had with her from the shore. She is from the West India station. The ships with the *Meander*, and the other ships, English and French, of the White Sea squadron, and has arrived home first.

The *Montreal Chronicle*, of the 12th October, states that the Commissariat advertises for a vessel to convey six thousand barrels of cartridges from Quebec to England. The large consumption of ammunition in the present war not only exhausts all that the mills can make, but will cause the larger part of the contracts for provincial supplies also to be called out of their slumbers into actual service.

THE position of war has enabled a British seaman to evince his gratitude for valuable service of many years standing. In 1848 Mr. Burney, R.N., jumped overboard and saved the life of a man of the crew who had fallen from the gangway of the bulk *Ocean*, of Sheerness. From that period Mr. Burney never met nor heard of the man rescued until a few days since, when he received a letter full of grateful expressions, and begging acceptance of a number of very ancient and curious swan-skins from the museum of Asteria by this gallant and truehearted sailor when that place fell to the Allies.

THE *Cork Constitution* states that Mr. Fagan, M.P., has received a letter from Mr. Labouchere, the Under-Secretary, stating that, in conformity with the prayer of the petition addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant and citizens of Cork to the Lord-Lieutenant, the Admiralty had decided that, so far as the service would admit, a portion of the British fleet would winter in Cork harbour.

THE officers of the Royal Cork City Artillery having applied to the Lord Lieutenant to obtain increased pay, equal to that of the officers of the Royal Artillery, his Excellency, considering that the subject had probably been already under consideration in reference to the Militia Artillery in England, has in reply stated that he had caused inquiries to be made at the War-office, and had been informed that there was no intention of assimilating the rates of pay, as the question was not taken into consideration by the Government when they determined upon the recent augmentation, and the existing rates were then determined upon. As at present advised, therefore, his Excellency saw no grounds for departing from the system which prevailed in England.

THE *Orinoco* steam-transport embarked the following detachments of troops at Portsmouth Dockyard, on Monday, for the Crimea:—Two officers and 50 men of the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot; 3 officers and 80 men of the 3rd; 2 officers and 50 men of the 4th, 3 officers and 104 men of the 7th; 1 officer and 63 men of the 13th; 70 men of the 30th; 3 officers and 138 men of the 33rd; 4 officers and 61 men of the 38th; 2 officers and 50 men of the 44th; 3 officers and 70 men of the 46th; 2 officers and 54 men of the 48th; 2 officers and 53 men of the 77th; 90 men of the 88th; 2 officers and 60 men of the 95th; total, 15 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 1015 rank and file.

IT is said that an additional clasp is to be given to both officers and men for the reduction of Sebastopol, and that the precise terms will be made public in a few days.

WITHIN the last few days ninety bakers have been sent from London for Scutari, Balaclava, and the adjacent head-quarters of the British forces in the East, so that our brave troops are likely to be well furnished with excellent bread during the approaching winter. The men were sent by the overland route to Marseilles, there to embark for the Crimea.

SEVERAL non-commissioned officers have left Hythe for Dublin, Mullingar, and Templemore, for the purpose of instructing the recruits at those stations in the use of the Minie rifle.

THE troops gale of Friday severely tested the buildings on Shorncliffe erected for the troops. The contractor had some fear for the church (which is in an exposed situation), but it stood the gale well, as did also the huts. An iron schoolroom, in the course of erection, fell down; but, with the exception of some gutters which were blown off, no damage was done to the Camp.

IN consequence of the crowded state of the military prison at Fort Clarence, Rochester, it has been found utterly impossible to make room for any more prisoners in that large establishment; and Captain Manners the Governor, has been compelled to give notice to the authorities that he has not room for any others.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS FOR PIRACY.—No doubt our squadron on the North American Station has lately received reinforcement, but the American people can hardly be ignorant of the real causes which have dictated this step. If they justly claim that the laws of neutrality be respected, they cannot deny us a similar right. If unauthorised recruiting be suppressed, there is nothing unreasonable in asking that unauthorised privateering should be prevented. The Americans, like ourselves, must be aware that in their ports at this moment large vessels are in various stages of preparation, equipped openly for the service of Russia, and to inter-opt and annoy our trade. We say nothing of the wild but long-threatened projects for the invasion of Ireland, the open discussion of which hardly a mail fails to report.—*Globe*.

MR. Easton, surgeon in the Navy, who was taken prisoner at Hango, arrived in Edinburgh, of which he is a native, on Thursday.

The *Républicain* of Neufchâtel announces that during the night of the 19th a fresh shock of earthquake was felt at that place.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. K., Manchester. Your notification respecting the Annual Meeting of the Manchester Club reached us too late for insertion last week.

C. B., Oxford and Cambridge Club.—The mate is much too obvious, and the position therefore very stale.

SPRIGGIE. If a piece giving check to the King may be taken by any adverse piece of which it is a pin, it is not a pin. You may have two, three, or more pieces on the board at once.

PAWN. If black play with ordinary judgment in the position submitted his opponent can have no possible chance.

G. B. F., Louth.—We shall be glad to see the variations, and can promise them every attention.

LEWIS Bath.—I. You are quite mistaken in supposing that Problem No. 593 admits of two solutions. 2. When you receive the Chess-Player's Magazine for January, you will find a Problem published some time before, you must write *still earlier*. It is impossible, with hundreds of communications to attend to on the day of going to press, that we can refer back in some cases not perhaps more than a few hours to examine a chess position.

THOS. Cheltenham.—The "Chess Players' Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden, price 5s.

J. T. W., Kingston. There is a very good Chess-club at Richmond. For particulars apply to Mr. Harris, chemist, Richmond.

L. B. D.—Your Variation shall be examined.

T. S. See notice to Correspondents and others in our last.

H. T.—It is not that the Chess Enigmas are more difficult than the Problems on diagrams that fewer solutions are sent, but probably because it is easier to set up the men from the latter. You do wisely in trying both. The Enigmas are quite as instructive as the others, and among those who gain their experience themselves of a great deal of amusement, and a great deal of instruction.

W. B., Lewes.—Your notes and discussion of all the Provincial Chess-clubs between Manchester, which is owing not so much to there being more amateurs in the vicinity as to the Club possessing a *spirited and indefatigable Secretary*. Without an official possessing these indispensable qualifications, no Chess-club long survives in health and vigour, whatever resources any one may have to energise.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 611, by F. R. of Norwich, M. P., Nero, Medina, P. W. B., are correct.

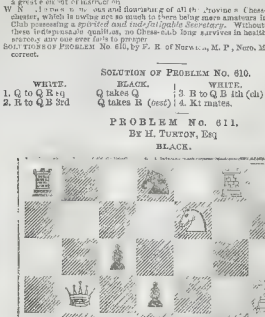
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 610.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B sq	Q takes Q	3 B to Q B 4th (ch)	Q takes B
2. R to Q B 3rd	Q takes R (*best*)	4. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 611.

BY H. TORTON, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND

The two following Games were played in Edinburgh some time back between HERR LÖWENTHAL and the Rev. T. GORDON (Glasgow).

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Herr L.)	BLACK (Gemma.)	WHITE (Herr L.)	BLACK (Gemma.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P to Kt 4th	K Kt to R 5th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	18. K Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th(*d*)
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	20. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 3rd (*e*)
5. P to K 5th (*a*)	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	21. R to K B 2nd	K R to Q sq
6. P takes P	P to Q R 3rd	22. Q to K 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 2nd
7. K B to K 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd	23. K to B 2nd	K takes R (*f*)
8. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th (*b*)	24. B takes R	R to Q sq
9. P to K 6th (*a* pass it)	B takes P	25. Kt to Q 2nd	B takes R (ch)
10. Q Kt to K 4th.	P takes P	26. Q takes R	B to Q 3rd
11. B takes P	B to K B sq (*c*)	27. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to K Kt 3rd (*g*)
12. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	28. B to K 3rd	P to K 4th
13. Q B to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 4th	29. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 5th
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	30. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K R 6th
15. Q R to Q sq	K Kt to K 2nd	31. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt (ch)
16. P to K R 3rd	Castles	32. K to K 5th	B to K Kt 7th
		And White resigns.	

(*a*) The opening is very well played on the part of White, and for so long is decidedly in his favour.

(*b*) P to K B 3rd would perhaps have been better play.

(*c*) This move does not appear to be very much to the advantage of Gemma's game. That either being obliged to retreat thus, he should have fed his men, and keep forward an advantageous position on the defensive, is highly creditable to the skill and perseverance of Herr Löwenthal, who, throughout, proves a most formidable opponent.

(*d*) It is true, we think, Gemma's game is improved his play. Instead of taking the Rook, he had attacked the Queen with his King's Bishop's pawn of a more piece (which, of course, is the case at each point appears inevitable. We may be mistaken in this supposition; but if so, the interesting nature of the Variation which follows will, perhaps, excuse the error. Let us suppose, then

24.	B to Q B 4th

(This appears to be his best move. If he play R to Q 4th, Black replies with Q to Q Kt 3rd, &c.)

24	R takes B
25. R takes R	P to K 4th
26. P takes P	P takes P
27. Q takes P	

(White may give check with his Q instead of taking the P at move 27, but it will avail him nothing

27.	R to K sq
28. Q to K B 4th	R to K 3rd

White can now play his Q R to Q 8th, by which Black wins the piece, as we said. Should he try to avoid the 4th, by moving Kt to K B 5th, it will cost him the game at once. Ex. gr.—

29. Kt to K B 5th	Q to K R 8th (ch)	35. Kt to R 4th	B to K 2nd 4th
30. K to K 2nd	Kt takes Kt (ch)	36. Kt to R 5th	R takes P (ch),
31. P takes Kt	Q to K R 8th (ch)	37. Q takes R	P to K Kt 3 d (ch), and wins.

(*e*) Solomon observes that this is good, but P to K 4th would have been more elegant, and more immediately decisive. We agree with him.

(*f*) Instead of taking the Rook, he had moved his King's Bishop's pawn to K Kt 3rd, which would have been more elegant, and more immediately decisive. We agree with him.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Gemma.)	BLACK (Herr L.)	WHITE (Gemma.)	BLACK (Herr L.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q B to K sq	P takes K B P
2. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	18. K B takes P	P to Q 4th
3. P to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	19. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt
4. P to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt	20. P takes Kt	P to K Kt 5th
5. Q P takes B	P to Q B 4th	21. K R to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 5th (*c*)
6. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th	22. P to K R 3rd (*c*)	K to K sq
7. K Kt to K R 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. P takes P	Kt to K 2nd
8. K Kt to K B 4th	Castles	24. P to K Kt 5th	Kt takes Q P
9. K B to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	25. B to K B 2nd	P to K B 5th
10. Castles	P to Q 3rd	26. P takes P	Kt takes K B P
11. P to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	27. B to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
12. Q to Q B 2nd	Q Kt to K 2nd	28. B to K Kt 4th	B takes B
13. B to Q Kt 2nd (*a*)	Q to Q B 2nd	29. R takes B	R to K 7th
14. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 2nd	30. R to Q 2nd (*d*)	K to K R 6th (ch)
15. B to Q B sq	Q R to K sq	31. P takes Kt	K R takes R
16. B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q B sq	32. R takes R	Q mates

(*a*) Curious remarks, one should rather have played the Bishop to Q 2nd. The move made by Gemma is bad.

(*b*) Had he attempted to win the Rook by playing P to K R 4th, White would have taken that Kt P with his Bishop, threatening to sacrifice the Rook next move, and then to draw by perpetual check.

(*c*) The only good move left.

(*d*) It would perhaps have been better to play as follows —

30. R takes Kt	R takes Q
31. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2nd

32. R to K B 3rd, &c., &c.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 954.—By C. W., of Sunbury

White: K at K B sq, R at Q B 4th, B at K Kt 6th, Kts at K 6th and Q R 6th, Ps at K B 4th and K 3rd

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q R 5th, Rs at K sq and Q B 8th, Kts at K Kt 8th and Q R sq; Ps at K R 7th, K 2nd and 3rd, Q 5th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Somerset will have an audience of her Majesty at the first Court at Windsor, and will deliver up to the Queen the insignia of the order worn by his late father

General Canrobert is about to proceed to Stockholm, to deliver to King Oscar the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The Duke of Newcastle is daily expected home from the Continent. His Grace has extended his travels into the heart of Caucasia.

The King of Sardinia will, according to present arrangements, arrive in Paris by the middle of the month. In all probability he will be present, on the 15th, at the closing of the Universal Exhibition.

In the probable event of Lord Westmoreland resigning his office of Minister at Vienna, Sir Hamilton Seymour will succeed him as the representative of Great Britain at that Court.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant left Paris on Saturday last for Brussels, his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon accompanying them to the station.

Lord Brougham has left town for Paris on his way to his seat at Cannes, where the noble and learned Lord purposes to reside until the assembling of Parliament

The Sultan has promoted the Bey of Tunis to the rank of Mouchir (field Marshal), with the customary present of a sword of honour.

The Order of the Seraphins, the insignia of which King Oscar has just sent to the Emperor Napoleon, is the oldest and the most distinguished of the orders of Swedish Knighthood. Instituted in 1236 by King Magnus Ladislus, it was restored in 1748 by King Frederick I.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has been admitted into the Roman Catholic Church by Dr. Manning.

Prince Metternich was expected to arrive at Vienna on Saturday (this day); intending, as is his wont, to spend the winter in the capital.

Lieut.-General Sir H. Bentinck, K.C.B., is shortly expected in England, on leave of absence from the Crimea, on urgent private affairs.

The Marseilles papers of the 26th ult. announce the arrival there of General Sir Henry Pottinger, Colonel Wrottesley, and Mr. F. Thesiger.

Cardinal Wiseman was received on Monday by the French Emperor at St. Cloud.

At Paris a new medal has been struck. On the face is a profile of the Emperor's bust, with the legend "Napoleon III., Empereur." On the reverse is the following inscription:—"Capture of Kinburn by the Allied Fleets of France and England, on the 17th of Oct."

Lord John Russell has consented to deliver a lecture at Exeter-hall, on the evening of Tuesday, November 13, on the subject of "The obstacles which have impeded most substantial progress."

The new Russian Envoy to the Germanic Diet, Baron Brunnow, has presented his letters of credence to the Austrian Envoy, Baron de Prokesch Osten, who is President of the Diet

Mr. Gladstone is this month to lecture in Chester, on the same subject as that which recently engaged the attention of his hearers at Hawarden.

M. Von der Pfordten, Prime Minister of the King of Bavaria, has arrived in Paris, to visit the Exhibition.

The vacant Commissionership of Charities has been conferred upon Mr. Reddam, M.P. for Newcastle.

The burial-vault in which the body of Rubens lies, in the Church of St. Jacques, at Antwerp, was opened last week, and a few personages of the medium were admitted to view the monument erected over the remains of the celebrated painter.

Mr. T. F. Meagher, now residing at New York, lectured lately in the Broadway Tabernacle, before an audience of 1500 people, on the "Life and Character of John Philpot Curran."

A biographical sketch of Lord Palmerston in the *Banbury Guardian* says that his Lordship is a descendant of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and husband of the famous Lady Godiva.

A letter from Rome announces the arrival in that city of Count Stackelberg, attaché to the Russian Legation, and of M. Saburoff, one of the Czar's aides-de-camp, with despatches.

The report is again received that the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. James Wilson), the proprietor of the *Economist*, has been made Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board. £2500 a year is the salary attached to the office.

Young Prince Gortschakoff, son of the Russian Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and who, having been for some time past attached to the Russian Legation at Vienna, repaired to St. Petersburg towards the end of last month, will shortly be appointed to the same situation to the Russian legation at Berlin.

There are now two Irish seats, those of Armagh borough and Meath, vacant by the death of the late representatives; and a third, that of New Ross, virtually vacant by the departure of Mr. Duffy.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the Ribbon of the Order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa on the Marquise de Turgot, French Ambassadress, and on Mrs. Otway, wife to the secretary of the English Legation, on the occasion of the baptism of her son and heir.

It is said that Mr. Macaulay will retire from the representation of Edinburgh at the last dissolution of Parliament, and that Lord Meadowbank will succeed him.

A. J. L. Beresford Hope, Esq., has given fifty guineas towards the erection of the new Wesleyan schools in Maidstone.

Meyerbeer is expected at Vienna on the 10th inst. He is to direct in person the rehearsals of the "Etoile du Nord," which will be performed for the first time at Vienna on the fete-day of her Majesty the Empress.

A meeting is about to be held in Liverpool to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Archbishop Brooks

The *Recamontase Gazette* announces that Silvio Pellico's correspondence will shortly be published, and invites all those who are in possession of letters of that eminent writer, and wish them to appear in the collection, to send them to M. G. Stefani, at Turin

Mr. Francis Johnson, professor of Sanscrit, Telugee, and Bengalee, at the East India College, has been permitted to retire from that appointment.

The first Russian translation of Schiller's complete poems, edited by MM. Gerbel and Michailov, has recently been published at Moscow.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt (in reply to an application addressed to her by Mrs. S. C. Hall) has expressed an intention to visit London, for the special purpose of giving a concert in aid of the proposed "Nightingale Fund."

Mademoiselle Taglioni has just arrived at Vienna from Berlin, for the purpose of performing a limited number of nights at the Carnthner-gate Theatre.

The *Journal de Francfort* states that a political journal in the Polish language is about to be published at Vienna

In consequence of the high prices of provisions, the Minister of War in France has made an additional charge to the estimates of his department for the coming year.

The Council of the Horticultural Society have arrived at the conclusion that for the future garden exhibitions will not be advisable.

The Paris Exhibition Palace now opens at ten o'clock, and closes at half-past four.

An Athenæum is to be erected at Warminster, at the cost of £1300

The New York papers state that, in spite of the recent failure, the Newfoundland submarine telegraph will be laid down next summer.

The new Mechanics' Institution at Manchester, which is to cost £22,000, will be completed in Midsummer, 1856.

The total number of Italian theatres amounts to 117, of which 93 are in Italy, and the remaining 22 are scattered over the globe. By far the greatest number of these theatres are exclusively dedicated to operatic performances.

A sum of 500 guineas has been subscribed for a statue of the Duke of Wellington, to be erected on the new esplanade at Lowestoft.

According to accounts received from different points of France, the autumn sowing has been effected under the most favourable conditions.

Accounts from Northern Wisconsin state that tremendous inundations have taken place, and that thousands of tons of hay and large quantities of grain have been swept away.

The commanding officers of the regiments of the garrison of Paris take a certain number of their men every day in turn to view the Palace of Industry and the Exhibition of the Fine Arts.

A number of persons are at present occupied in the neighbourhood of Sens (Yonne) in collecting thistle-heads for a paper-manufacturer, who uses them as a substitute for rags. The paper made from them is said to be of superior quality, and to present a saving of forty per cent.

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

Poetry by Charles Mackay.

Air, "Push about the Jorum."

Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir H. R. Bishop.

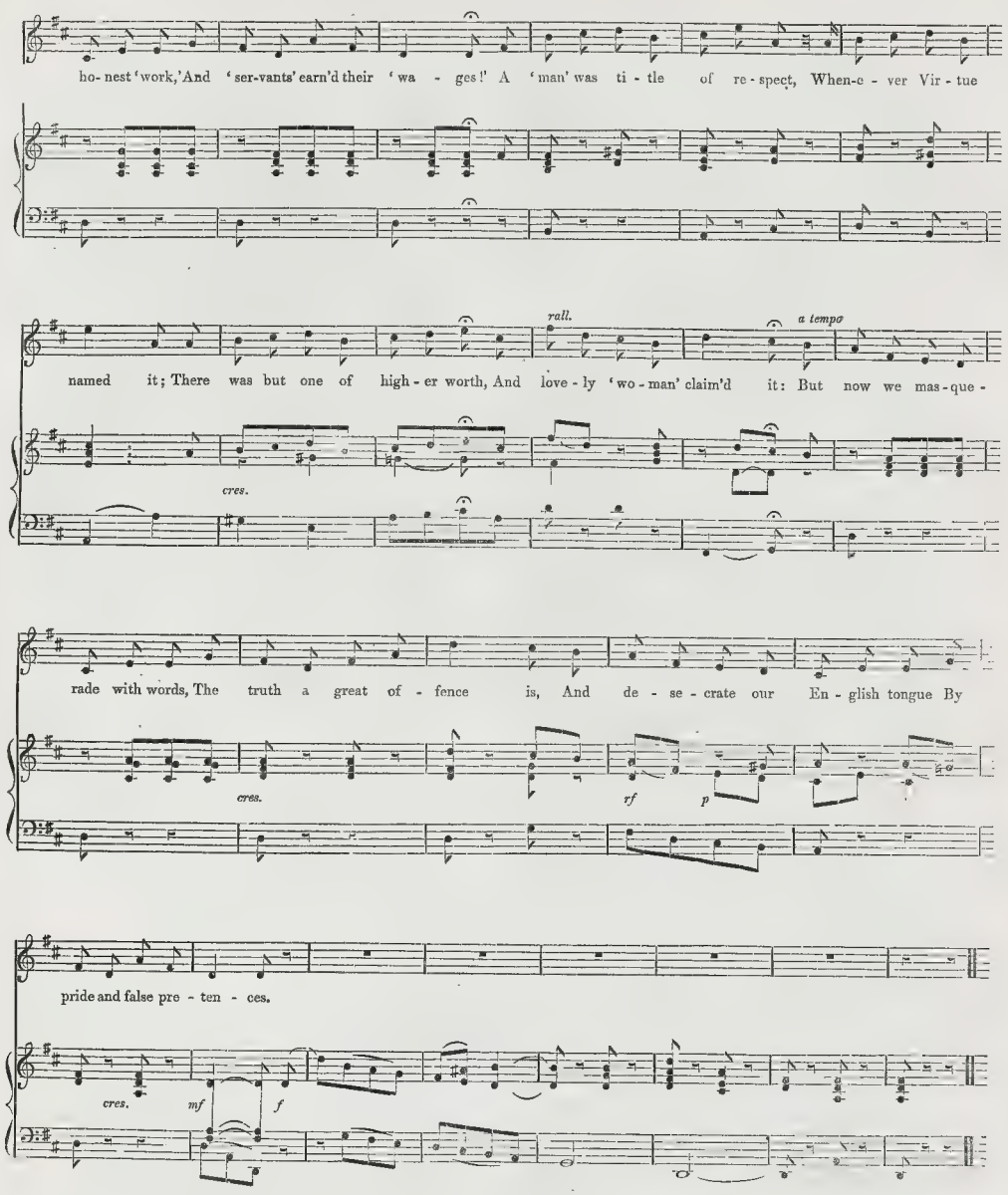
Cheerfully.

p *cres.* *mf* *cres.*

f

Of old a 'spade' was call'd a 'spade' By sim - ples and by sa - ges; A 'work-man' did his

p


ho- nest 'work,' And 'ser-vants' earn'd their 'wa - ges!' A 'man' was ti - tle of re - spect, When-e - ver Vir - tue
rall.
a tempo
named it; There was but one of high - er worth, And love - ly 'wo - man' claim'd it: But now we mas - que -
cres.
rade with words, The truth a great of - fence is, And de - se - crate our En - glish tongue By
cres.
rf
p
pride and false pre - ten - ces.
cres.
mf
f

I.

Of old a 'spade' was called a 'spade'
By simples and by sages;
A 'workman' did his honest 'work,'
And 'servants' earn'd their 'wages!'
A 'man' was title of respect,
Whenever virtue named it;
There was but one of higher worth,
And lovely 'woman' claim'd it:
But now we masquerade with words—
The truth a great offence is—
And desecrate our English tongue
By pride and false pretences.

II.

We shame the language of our sires,
We talk so mild and meekly,—
We've 'operatives' for working-men,
And draw our 'salaries' weekly.
Our 'lady' takes the place of 'wife,'
That word so true and hearty;
And every 'man's' a 'gentleman,'
Unless we call him 'party.'
The 'shopman' hates the name of 'shop,'
And, by perversion later,
The man who digs a railway trench
Is call'd a 'navigator.'

III.

Oh, give us back our honest speech!
It had a soul of beauty;
And let us do our daily 'work,'
And think it pleasant duty.
Let's earn our 'wages' as of yore—
The word can never harm us;
Let's love our 'sweethearts' and our 'wives,'
And own that 'women' charm us.
So shall our actions, like our words,
Be void of affectation,
And 'spade' be 'spade,' and 'man' be 'man,
Throughout the British nation.

"Push about the Jorum."—I have reason to believe that this tune had its origin in the north of England. The words beginning, "Push about the Jorum," were adapted to the air when it was introduced into the burletta of *The Golden Pippin*, 1773. At that time it became highly popular, and since then has frequently been brought into public notice, either as a dance or song-tune.—H. R. B.

Memorabilia,

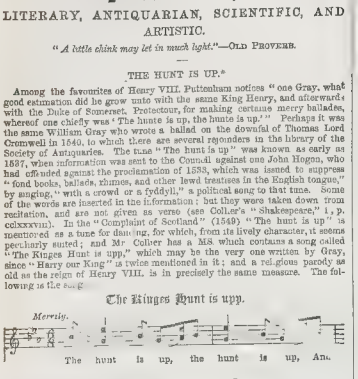
LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

THE HUNT IS UP.*

Among the favourites of Henry VIII. Puttenham notices "one Gray, what good estimation did he grow unto with the same King Henry, and afterward with the Duke of Somerset. Protestour, for making certaine merry balladas, whereof one chiefly was 'The hunte is up, the hunte is up.'" Perhaps it was the same William Gray who wrote a ballad on the downfall of Thomas Lord Cromwell in 1540, to which there are several rejoinders in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. The tune "The hunt is up" was known as early as 1537, when information was sent to the Council against one John Hogen, who had offended against the proclamation of 1538, which was issued to suppress "fond books, ballads, rhimes, and other lewd treatises in the English tongue," by singing, "with a crowd or a fyddyll," a political song to that tune. Some of the words are inserted in the information; but they were taken down from recitation, and are not given as verse (see Collier's "Shakespeare," i., p. cclxxxviii). In the "Complaint of Scotland" (1549) "The hunt is up" is mentioned as a tune for dancing, for which, from its lively character, it seems peculiarly suited; and Mr. Collier has a MS. which contains a song called "The Kinges Hunt is upp," which may be the very one written by Gray, since "Harry our King" is twice mentioned in it; and a religious parody as old as the reign of Henry VIII. is in precisely the same measure. The following is the song:—

The Kinges Hunt is upp.



The east is bright with morning light, And darkness it is fled, And the merle horne wakes up the morne To leave his idle bed.	The woddes rejoyce at the mery noise Of hey tantum tee ree'
Beholde the skyes with golden dyes Are glowing all around, The grasse is greene, and so are the treene, All laughing at the sound.	The sunne is glad to see us clad All in our lustie greene, And smiles in the skye as he meeth bye, To see and to be seene.
The horse snort to be at the sport, The dogges are running free,	Awake, all men! I say agen, Be merry as you maye, For Harry our Kinge is gone hunting, To bring his deere to baye.

The tune is taken from "Musick's delight on the Cithren," edition of 1666, which contains many very old and popular tunes, such as "Trip, and go," and "Light o' Love" (both mentioned by Shakspeare). Any song intended to arouse in the morning—even a love-song—was formerly called a "hunt's-up." Shakspeare so employs it in "Romeo and Juliet," act iii., sc. 5, and the name was of course derived from a tune or song employed by early hunters. Again, in "Wit's Bedlam," 1617

> "Matrus, last morne, at's mistress' window plaid
> An hunt's-up on his lute," &c.

The following song, which is also taken from Mr. Collier's manuscript, is of the character of a love-song:—

THE NEW HUNT'S-UP

The hunt is up, the hunt is up, Awake, my lady free The sun hath risen from out his prison, Beneath the glistering sea.	The stars are fled to the ocean bed, And it is now broad day.
The hunt is up, the hunt is up, Awake, my lady bright! The morning lark is high, to mark The coming of day-light	The hunt is up, the hunt is up, Awake, my lady sheen! The hills look out, and the woods about Are drest in lovely green.
The hunt is up, the hunt is up, Awake, my lady fair The lovie bird sheep, but now asleep. Browse in the morning air	The hunt is up, the hunt is up, Awake, my lady dear' A morn in spring is the sweetest thing Cometh in all the year
The hunt is up, the hunt is up, Awake, my lady free! I come to thy bower, at the last lov'd hour, To greet you with my song.	The hunt is up, the hunt is up, Awake, my lady sweet My own true love to greet.

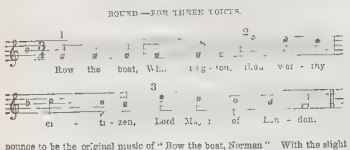
* For the account of this beautiful ballad, and for the arrangement of the air we are indebted to a revised and much-improved edition, now preparing for the press, of Mr. W. Chappell's highly-interesting work called "National English Airs."

ROW THE BOAT, NORMAN.—Pelyan, in the second volume of his "Curiosities" (ed. 1666, fol. 467), alludes to "a roundell or songe," made by the watermen in praise of Sir John Norman, Mayor of London, in the thirty-second year of Henry VI., who instead of riding to Westminster, like his predecessors, "was rowed thyther by water." All that the chronicler gives of the song, are the well-known lines—

> Rowe the bote, Norman,
> Rowe to thy lemman;

But it is much to be wished that the remainder of the ancient roundel could be recovered: although, perhaps, at this distance of time, it is hardly to be expected. I flatter myself, however, that I have found the *original* music to which it was sung. In the second edition of John Hilton's "Catch that catch can," 1658, "Row the boat, Norman," occurs in the index, with an asterisk denoting it to have been added to that edition; but, upon referring to the page indicated, it does not appear. In the collection of the same work (with additions by John Playford), printed 1673, at p. 11, we have the following round, which, although it gives to different words, may, I think, safely pronounce to be the original music of "Row the boat, Norman." With the slight alteration of taking two notes, instead of three, in the second bar, and by repeating the second line of words, to the last two bars, "Row the boat, Norman," would accord exactly with the music here given.—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

ROUND.—FOR THREE VOICES.



QUERIES.

NEW EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.—A few months back I read an announcement of a projected edition of Shakspeare, by the Rev. A. Dyce, and saw a prospectus of an.ther edition by Mr Singer. Can you inform me whether either or both of these undertakings are likely to be carried out—and if so, when?—R. DANE.

[Mr. Singer's edition we understand has been completed some time, and will in all probability appear during the winter. That of Mr. Dyce is said to be so far advanced that its publication may be looked for early in the spring.]

THE LIBRARY OF FRANCIS DOUCE.—I have heard that part of this collection went to the Bodleian, and part to the British Museum. Can you inform me how it was divided?—A Country Curate, Scarborough.

[Mr. Douce bequeathed his magnificent library of printed books, his illuminated MSS., and all his other books and MSS. (except some particulars mentioned), and his collection of coins and medals, to the Bodleian Library. His note-books, and some MSS. excepted from the bequest to Oxford, are deposited in the British Museum, and are not to be inspected until the 1st of January, 1900.

I BEG to ask where the following passage occurs:—

> Those married lights which from the towers of heaven look forth.

I shall be obliged, also, if you or your readers will give me any instances of the expression:—

> Save me *from to die.*

Used in the sense of "*Save me from death.*"—J. S. BARRAUD.

ANALYTICS OF ARISTOTLE.—I want an English translation of the Prior and Posterior Analytics of Aristotle. Can you refer me to one, sold separately from the other works of the Father of Logic?—RINGLEY.

FELTON, THE ASSASSIN OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—In Ellis's Collection of Original Letters (1824), I see it mentioned that the paper which was found in Felton's hat, and by which he was identified as the murderer of the Duke of Buckingham, was in the possession of Mr. Upcott. Upon Mr. Upcott's death his collection of MSS. was dispersed. Can any of your multifarious readers tell me into whose hands the document fell, or who possesses it at the present time? W. YATES, Portsmouth.

SPIDERS.—In Ghent I saw the "Hôpital and Abbaye de la Byloque." The open roof, a masterpiece of woodwork, is of oak; and the tradition is that never did a spider weave its web on any of its beams. Can you tell me whether another instance is to be found, and how the absence of the *Arachnidæ* is accounted for?—ARACHNE, Coventry.

[The same is related of the grand roof of Westminster Hall; and the causes to which the fact, if supposed to exist, was attributed in olden times are more amusing than satisfactory:—"*Leges esse telas aranearum vel quas juruices sunt aranea, vel quas muscas capiunt et vespas dewittant.*"]

CHILD-BED SUPERSTITIONS.—I am one who, in the words of Bacon, "hath given hostages to fortune" in the shape of wife and children. My last pledge, a boy (of course "a perfect model and the very image," &c.), made his interesting début on the great stage about a month ago. Returning home rather unexpectedly this morning, I was amazed to find our "pretty page" staggering under the weight of a gigantic pair of steps, three times his own length, which, in his frantic efforts to turn an impossible corner at the first landing, had got so firmly wedged as to defy the united exertions of "buttons," the three female helps, and the venerable "monthly" herself. Upon inquiry into the cause of this extraordinary scene, I was told the steps were "for missis to go up;" and, by dint of cross-questioning, it at length oozed out that my friend the "monthly" (*nutrix mercenaria*)—as arrant a Mother Gamp, I suspect, as ever mixed candle or drank gin—made a point of insisting that ladies under her care, when they first left their chamber after confinement, should always, upon peril of I could not learn what to mother and child, "go up-stairs, before going down." And as my Tusculum happens to have no floor above the one my wife is in, that simple-minded lady had been persuaded or frightened into letting the old idiot send out and borrow of our great neighbour at the great house, the great pair of steps up which, to expiate some silly superstition, she would certainly have been marched but for my timely arrival. From the way in which my remonstrances were received by all parties, I have no doubt some other contrivance to obviate going down stairs before ascending was hit upon after I left the house, and that the superstition is much more general than I believed. Perhaps if you will find space for my note, or the substance of it, in your pleasant column of "Memorabilia" some reader may enlighten me as to the origin of so strange a custom!—BENEDICT, Lewisham.

CAN any one explain the cause of the peculiar warmth always prevailing in the Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome? The adjoining rooms of the Vatican are open to visitors on certain afternoons, and it is a constant practice in the winter for parties who have been chilled by a ramble among the masterpieces of art collected there afterwards to warm themselves by walking a few turns up and down St. Peter's. Every one who has passed a season at Rome must have observed this, and must also have experienced, in his own person, the grateful contrast between the secular and the sacred atmosphere. The candles burning around the shrine in the edifice have been ascribed as a cause, but this is too absurd to deserve notice. Another cause has been suggested in the size of the building and the thickness of the walls. But this seems equally inadequate—otherwise, the same phenomenon would exist elsewhere, under similar circumstances, which is not the case. In the Cathedral at Canterbury, a glass screen, in flagrant contrast with the character and age of the building, has been erected between the choir and the Martyr's crown. It is said that the purpose of this erection is to protect the officials and the congregation from cold. It is an old saying that "no one catches cold by going to church," and a shrewd Catholic might contend that a peculiar temperature has been miraculously conferred on the great Basilica of orthodoxy in order to render the saying applicable.—JAMES FREEMAN, Birmingham.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

CHATEAU-NEUF DE RANDON.—Froissart gives a circumstantial account of Du Guesclin's death, which took place on the very day the fortress surrendered, but as he speaks of its being garrisoned only by "several English and Gascons, who had come from the country of Limousin, where there were plenty of fortresses," it is probable the besieged had among them no leader of any note.—*See Froissart*, ch. xlviii., vol. I.

DAN SHAKSPEARE. This query is worn threadbare. *Dan* was used as we now say *Mr.* It is derived from *Dominus*, which, in the monkish ages, was usually written *Domnus*, and subsequently abbreviated by the French into *Dom*, by the Spaniards *Don*, and by the English *Dan*. So Spenser says of Chaucer—

> O, Dan Geoffry, in whose gentle spright
> The pure well-head of poetry did dwell.

And Shakspeare himself has "Dan Cupid."

THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE.—See "Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin," with Explanatory Notes by Charles Edmonds. Second Edition, with six Etchings after James Gillray. London, 1855: 8vo. (Willis), pp. 98-100, and p. 117, note 4. Maclean's Edition of "Gilray's Works," plates, Vol I., Fol 138. Text, p. 157.

A CURIOSITY IN ART.—I have in my possession two small half-length portraits of the old Eckhout of Amsterdam, painted by his son; one of them represents him with diseased eyes, and a bottle of eye-water is standing upon a rock shelf by his side. Pilkington says that this portrait astonished Rembrandt when he went to see it; and he has recorded his approbation of it by sketching his own bust upon a scroll on the right of the portrait. The other portrait represents him without a hat, and "blind all over," as Hazlitt would have said if he had seen it.—J. CLARKE, Easton.

Notices to Correspondents—B. Blundell, F.R.S.; R.; Arthur Pendennis; J. F., Birmingham; C. Mansfield, Ingleby; L. M. Hill, T. E., W. G., F. A. S., Dr. Rimbault, A. Gastab, W. Innes; H. Hunter, Oxford; W. T. Innes; J. W. H.; Good Palace; John C. Morris, Piccadilly; R. W., Rector of Chender; W. L., Lambeck Manchester; D. D., Ely; W. Yates, Portsmouth; B. T. G.; J. Cuthbert; A York Freeman; T. D. Ridley, Lebus, F.S.A.; J. D.; W. L.; S. T. Taylor; E. D. A.; R. W., Pontefract; F. L., A.; Antiquary; Professor Dick; J. H., Liverpool; A. Oxford B.C.L.; J. Craig, Hercules, Ayr; and Medwin, thanks.

THE CAPTURED RUSSIAN GUNS AT PORTSMOUTH.

WE are beginning to accumulate trophies of war. Almost every vessel that now arrives from the Crimea bears, in addition to its freight of sick and wounded soldiers, some relic to adorn our naval arsenal at Portsmouth. Not that we have lacked a steady supply of muskets, swords, pistols, helmets, belts, buckles, ay, and bullets too—gathered by private individuals from the bloody fields of Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, and Tchernaya in the Crimea, and Bomarsund in the Baltic, we have had plenty of them; but now we have a novel gleaming from a different quarter—the Sea of Azoff.

The visitor to Portsmouth can now see upon the Gun wharf the fruits of the expedition under the gallant but lamented Captain Lyons, consisting of two 68-pounders, seven 56 ditto, ten 36 ditto, six 9 ditto two 6 ditto, besides other pieces that are not so easily described; as we have a fortress gun, mounted upon its Russian frame of timber, captured at Bomarsund, and brought to England by the *Penelope*, Captain Caffin. This Russian gun is the only one in England perfect in all its details—the gun at the Crystal Palace being mounted upon a bed made in England, and the two guns at Woolwich have no bed at all. The Bomarsund cannon, shown in our Engraving, when put on board the *Penelope*, had thirty rounds of ammunition, sponges, rammers, wads, buckets for holding red-hot shot, portfire, slow match; in brief, it was perfect in all particulars relating to a Russian battery. The form of the gun is different from those in the English service, the breech terminating in a cone, it being a chambered gun; it is, however, very well made. The bed or framework upon which this fortress gun is mounted is of a very simple construction, rather too slight for severe work, and, from the nature of the wood of which it is made, would in all probability splinter and fly to pieces if struck with a shot. It is, however, very well adapted to bear the strain or shock of a recoil, and can be readily put together or taken to pieces. The wheels are of iron, and are much larger than those in use in fort guns in this country. We question, however, if the same steadiness and accuracy of fire could be maintained by a gun mounted after the Russian fashion as can be obtained by those in our own service. This was the gun, we believe, that fired upon the *Penelope* steam-frigate when she accidentally grounded within its range; and, singularly enough, this frigate had her revenge, for it was her crew that removed it from the fort at Bomarsund, and brought it away in triumph to this country. Such is its weight, however, that while removing it from the upper tier of the tower it fell through the flooring upon the tier below—a proof of the shattered condition to which the Russian fort had been reduced by the fire of the Allied fleets.

The gun captured by the gallant 33rd Regiment at the battle of the Alma is a Russian field-piece. The carriage can be adapted to suit guns of different calibres from a 24 to a 14 pounder. The gun at present mounted upon it corresponds as near as may be to a 14-pounder of the British service. The carriage bears evidence of the battle field, for the Russian gunners, previous to abandoning it, endeavoured to sever the axletree of one of the hind wheels, but the brave 33rd was too quick upon them, and they were put to flight before they could accomplish their object. The gun is brass, very well made, and the carriage is painted, like all the Russian gun carriages we have seen, of a light green.

Our object, however, is not so much to enumerate the number of the trophies captured in the war as to profit by them; and a gun carriage, taken at Kertch, differs so much in design and construction from any in use in our own service as to tempt us to make a few remarks upon it. Our Engraving represents a profile view of the carriage mounted with an English gun. The singularity of this carriage consists in its adapting itself to almost any size gun, and also in being available in a fortress, or of being limbered up and used in the field. But to comprehend how this can be managed it is necessary to investigate each member of the carriage in detail.

The wheels, it will be observed, like the carriage, are made of iron. They are 34 inches broad at the tire, and 80 inches in diameter, and are of great strength and solidity, notwithstanding the apparent lightness of their structure. In the tire there are eight holes, each about 2 inches in diameter, drilled at equal and convenient distances for the introduction of a rod or lever to facilitate the movements of the piece, or to assist in extricating the gun if jammed or clogged in soft ground. By this contrivance a man with a lever inserted in the fore-part of the wheel, and another at the rear, would be able to exert great power, and render valuable assistance in addition to the ordinary means of moving heavy guns in difficult situations.

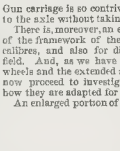


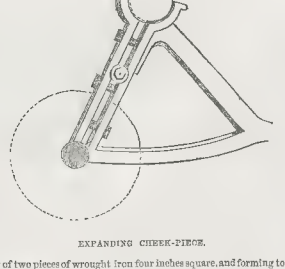
DIAGRAM OF WHEEL.

The axle of this carriage is 13 inches in circumference, and presents a novel and perhaps useful hint to our artillerists. From the accompanying diagram it will be seen that it extends several inches beyond the breadth of the frame of the carriage, for the purpose of fixing on a larger pair of wheels. That this is the case is apparent from its construction, there being an extra linchpin hole at that distance, which admits of another wheel to rotate upon that portion of the axle between the two holes.

It is obvious that occasions may arise when a lofter pair of wheels might be eminently useful, and the construction of this Russian Gun carriage is so contrived that a larger pair of wheels can be adjusted to the axle without taking off the smaller ones.

There is, moreover, an evident design in the formation of the other parts of the framework of the carriage to adapt itself to guns of different calibres, and also for different operations, either as fort guns or in the field. And, as we have shown that it is highly probable that the large wheels and the extended axle are contrivances for this purpose, we will now proceed to investigate the other parts of the framework, and see how they are adapted for similar uses.

An enlarged portion of the framework of the carriage is here shown, consisting of two pieces of wrought iron four inches square, and forming together an elevating cheek-piece for the reception of the trunnion of the gun. It is obvious that if these plates are screwed close together, the arm for the trunnion of the gun becomes more contracted; and by reversing the operation it becomes of course more extended, and is capable of being adjusted to receive large and small pieces of ordnance. The movable plates are strongly bound to the axle by clamps of wrought iron, and fastened in the usual way with nuts, bolts, and screws.



EXPANDING CHEEK-PIECE.

In addition to the above, it is necessary to observe also, that the elevating screw at the rear of the piece is fixed to a movable box, which slides up and down between the sides of the frame of the carriage, and can be readily adjusted so as to correspond with the length of almost any gun. This contrivance is very simple, and is also fixed to the frame by a nut and screw.

The annexed Drawing exhibits a view of the trail of the carriage. It differs from that in use in our service in almost every particular; and although it may be difficult to explain the uses of the roller, unless it be to ease the recoil of the gun, yet it is evident that it possesses advantages over carriages used in fortresses, from which a few practical hints may be gathered, and confirms the idea that the carriage can be limbered up and used in the open field if required.

THE TRAIL.

The framework of the carriage, taken altogether, presents a remarkably light appearance, particularly when contrasted with the heavy, lumbering, wooden carriages in use in our land artillery, and which cannot be adapted for any other purpose. The Russian carriage is, however, very strong, the iron being four inches square, as well as being most scientifically adjusted to bear the strain of a recoil. It is also, from its diminished size, less likely to be injured by shot—an advantage not to be forgotten.

(*Continued on page 564.*)

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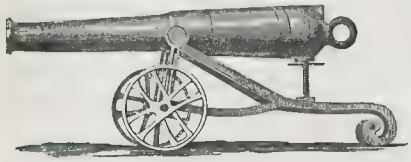
(Continued from page 543.)

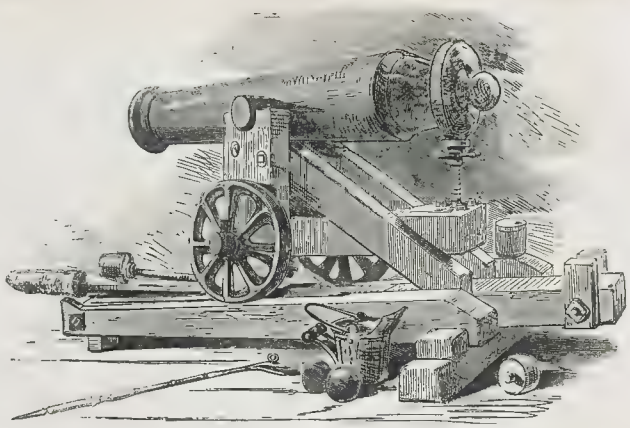
The few brief remarks we have made upon this subject would be incomplete without alluding to the surprise that has been expressed on more than one occasion at the rapid manner in which the Russians have been enabled to remove their guns out of danger, after the battles in which they have been defeated by the Allies; and also, to allude to the fact that while the artilleries of England and France have been able to bring only nine and twelve pounders into the field, the Russians have brought much heavier metal to bear upon them. May not one of these admirably-contrived carriages, with its lofty wheels, and great power of leverage, furnish a solution to the riddle, and also suggest by what means the enemy has been able to post very heavy guns in difficult positions that baffled our gallant allies as well as ourselves, to account by what means they were conveyed there?

The gun mounted upon the carriage taken at Kertch is not a Russian gun, although captured from the Russians. It is an English piece, as its form indicates; moreover, it has the initials of an eminent English firm upon its trunnions. But this gun is remarkable as one of the trophies taken from the Russian Admiral's flag-ship in the Sea of Azoff by the lamented Captain Lyons—that gallant officer having caused to be painted on its breech the following words soon after its capture:—"H.M.S. *Miranda*, Gun taken from the Russian Flag ship, Sea of Azov." It is now mounted upon a Russian gun-carriage, and forms a conspicuous object on the Gun-wharf at our chief naval arsenal.

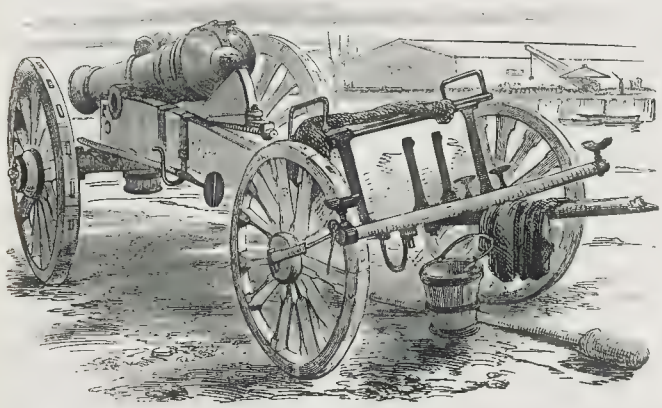


NOVEL GUN-CARRIAGE CAPTURED AT KERTCH, MOUNTED WITH AN ENGLISH-MADE GUN, TAKEN FROM THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S FLAG-SHIP BY CAPTAIN LYONS.

Taken altogether, the Russian guns upon the wharf at Portsmouth are a very interesting sight, we look upon them as so many fangs drawn from the bloody jaws of the ferocious bear we are fighting with. Perhaps, however, the Gun-wharf ought not to be the fixed resting-place of these trophies of our prowess, screened as they are from public view by being shut up in a dock; and. They ought to be exposed to the open eye of the world, and in Portsmouth there is ample room for such display upon the Esplanade, which is open to Spithead, where our ships ride at anchor, and also in full view of Southsea Common, where the garrison troops are drilled, and perform their regimental manœuvres. The sight of these guns would serve to animate the zeal of both services; moreover, such a display is desired by the authorities of the borough, who appear to be quite anxious, that the great naval arsenal of the kingdom should have something to show its visitors of the struggle now taking place between civilisation and barbarism.



FORTRESS GUN FROM BOMARSUND.



RUSSIAN FIELD GUN CAPTURED AT THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHINESE PIRATE.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

On the morning of the 4th of July last H.M.S. *Racehorse*, Commander Edward K. Barnard, on her passage from Amoy to Foo-chow, when standing towards Lamyit Island, with a view of falling in with the pirate fleet she had engaged so successfully a few days previously (having recaptured an English vessel and released a Chinese vessel in their hands, destroyed two of theirs, and taken and destroyed upwards of a hundred of the pirates), observed a piratical vessel under the land, and chased her. Perceiving her from joining seventeen of her comrades, which we subsequently observed at anchor in such shallow water that we could not approach near enough to attack them, we followed her into Pinghai Bay, where we anchored. Immediately the boats were sent in chase. The gig and two cutters got away first, followed her round the bay, pulling and sailing. Shortly afterwards the pinnace shoved off and steered a course to intercept her. After a spirited chase of about an hour, the pirate firing occasionally, the gig laid her bow in to board, when a shower of spears and stinkpots was thrown into her; the latter caused her magazine to explode, blowing two marines out of the boat, and obliging the rest of the crew to jump overboard. Shortly afterwards, the pinnace, by dint of yawing, was enabled to bring her 12-pound howitzer to bear; and, making exceedingly good practice, obliged the pirate to run on shore.

Out of a crew of about sixty, forty were destroyed—the remainder escaped among the rocks.

The crew of the *Racehorse* having burnt the pirate, the boats returned. In the gig there were four dangerously wounded (two since dead), two seriously, and one slightly.

PURSUIT OF A CHINESE PIRATE BY THE BOATS OF H.M.S. "RACEHORSE," IN PINGHAI BAY.

London: Printed and Published at the Offices, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 769.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

WHY NOT DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT?

RUMOURS have lately been prevalent that it is the intention of the Government to dissolve Parliament. We are not aware whether the rumours are entitled to credit; but we think we are justified in stating that, whether well or ill founded, they give expression to a strong popular feeling; and that, if the Government were so advised, and would issue an appeal to the country, demanding its aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war, a Parliament would be returned of which the composition would embolden and inspire the friends of justice and freedom in every part of Europe, and strike more terror into the councils of Russia than the raising by the Allies of another army of 100,000 men, and the dispatch of another fleet to the Baltic or to the Euxine.

Why should not the Government take this step? The management of the war, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, betokens the man of heart as well as the man of genius; the man for whom no detail is too small, and no effort too gigantic. Yet it can scarcely be asserted that the great bulk of our public men are inspired with his high sentiments; or that there is not a compact body of men in the House of Commons whose personal ambition is larger than their patriotism, or who ignore patriotism altogether and sympathise with the enemies of their country. The present Parliament is so constituted so evenly trimmed between the great contending parties in the State—that this knot of factious and fractious men, increased as it is from time to time by blunderers and pedants, who make mistakes and cannot forgive their country for finding them out, may at any time have it in its power, by a temporary manœuvre, or vote upon a secondary question, to overthrow the present Administration. Any one who has eyes to see and ears to hear cannot but be aware of the efforts made by these men to carry out their objects, which are as shortsighted and suicidal as they are mean and paltry. The peace or which they clamour is peace by submission to a rapacious and aggressive foe—peace by betrayal of the interests of Europe—peace for the sake of the corn trade with Odessa—peace for the sake of ewer taxes—peace for the sake of the till—peace at any price consistent with the existence of the nation. Nay, we doubt whether national existence would be too heavy a price to pay in the estimation of men who cannot see that honour and justice are the bulwarks of great States, and that no nation can long retain its independence when its leading men are governed by no higher principles and motives than those of the shop, and do not consider slavery and degradation to be evils and calamities far more deplorable than the worst horror with which war can afflict us.

A bad impression is created throughout Europe by the efforts of these pugnacious disputants, and by the uncertain breath of our Parliamentary system. When a man who is known to have been once powerful in this country, to have been the High Priest of public opinion, to have led one of the greatest and most successful agitations for the redress of a social wrong that was ever known among a free people, indites a letter to state that "in his conscience" he believes the present war "to be more unnecessary, rash, and aimless, than any in our history, and which, for the visionary objects avowed by its advocates, has had no parallel since the Crusades," the Emperor of Russia may well take heart, and discover a ray of hope amid the darkness that surrounds him. The balance of his mind, swayed to peace by continued reverses and humiliations, and the growing misery of his people, will sway to the other side, if he can persuade himself that Mr. Cobden, the chosen representative of one of the largest and most intelligent constituencies of England, represents, in the sentence we have quoted, the opinions of those who sent him to Parliament, or of any considerable section of the British people. If he reflect at the same time that one of the members for the great and renowned

KINBURN THE 5 IT BATTERY.—OTCHAKOFF IN THE DISTANCE.—SKETCHED BY J. A. FROWE. (SEE PAGE 551.)

city of London, the chosen delegate of the metropolis of the world, is of opinion that his country rejected fair proposals of peace in April last, and must consequently have been in the wrong ever since; if he add to this melancholy, but to him cheering, fact, the consolation that the member for the University of Oxford—that great seat of learning, renowned throughout Christendom—sympathises with Holy Russia, and talks of her "paramount destiny" to conquer all her foes, and be the supreme Power of Europe; and if, moreover, he remembers that Manchester—the great hive of manufactures—one of the busiest, most prosperous, and most intelligent cities in the civilised world—has two members who think Russia to be right and their own country hopelessly wrong, and Turkey a State predoomed to perish and not worth defending, he may be excused for falling into the error of hoping that, by some turn of the political wheel, these men may come into power, and wield for a short space the destinies of Britain. He knows enough of the British Parliament to be aware that in that short space he might accomplish, by the aid of his English friends, what he could not accomplish by the strategy or the valour of Prince Gortschakoff or the Grand Duke Constantine; and that, if nothing is to be gained from the might of his own right arm, everything may be expected from the paralysation of the arm of his opponents.

Is it not time to show the world, once for all, that the British people are swayed by nobler motives?—that they repudiate the men who would tarnish their honour, impair their independence, and lower them in the rank of nations? Is it not time to show that there is not, will not, and cannot be, any mistake about the objects of the war, and that the nation is prepared for any amount of sacrifice or exertion to carry them out? To use Mr. Cobden's own words, "there is nothing for it but an appeal to the manhood of England." If Lord Palmerston will but speak the word—if he will but say, or cause his Sovereign to say, in short, pithy, unmistakable terms, that which every true Briton feels—that which animates the soldier in the camp and the sailor in the ship—and in that sense ask the constituency of the empire to return him a Parliament, there will come to him before Christmas a response that will strengthen the hands of England and those of its allies, and carry discouragement and discomfiture into the ranks of the enemy. On all great questions a direct appeal to the people is the safety of this country—as, indeed, of any other. The present occasion is one of them. If it were judged advisable to ask the constituencies, as Lord Derby did, whether they approved of Free-trade as a principle of social policy, it is advisable for stronger reasons to ask them whether they approve of the principle of the war, and whether they are prepared to carry it on, *coute qui coute*, until they conquer and secure an honourable and a permanent peace? To expect that all the friends of Russia would be thereby excluded from the next Parliament, and that none but true patriots and men of common sense would be returned to it, would be to expect too much; but, judging from the strength and unanimity of the popular feeling, it is probable that three out of four, or even nine out of ten, of the impracticable peacemongers would appeal in vain to the constituencies.

There is not a soldier in the army, or a sailor in the fleet, who would not think it worth a month's pay to hear that Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and all other members of Parliament who sympathise with Russia, were consigned to private life and political extinction. If Lord Palmerston will give our brave defenders and allies this gratification, he will prove himself wise as well as bold. The country not only wants new and young blood in the army, but new blood in the House of Commons. The old hands are all but used up, and the Cobdens and Gladstones are as antiquated in their way as our new Field Marshals or well-meaning General Simpson. The existing Parliament represents the effete quarrel of Free-trade against Protection. The nation requires at the present time a Parliament that shall represent the more vigorous and important quarrel of national independence against encroaching barbarism. The nation wants "manhood." In this respect Mr. Cobden is quite right—it wants "manhood," not simply at the cannon's mouth, but in the council chamber. Of what use would manhood be in the field if we had a Ministry of Cobdens and Gladstones to direct it?

QUERY: A HERO OR A FELON?—Did you notice in General Orders, a few days ago, an entry of the finding of a court-martial on the trial of a boy eighteen years old, a bugler in the 5th Dragoons, who had attempted to shoot his sergeant? The circumstances were peculiar. Military law declares the lad to be a felon, romance will claim for him the title of a hero. At the famous charge at Balaclava the boy's father, a private in the same regiment, was engaged. Whether the father displayed the pluck of a soldier or not I cannot tell; but one thing is certain—that he was left dead on the field. Report says that for some time previously a disagreeable personal dispute had existed between the private and the sergeant-major. This may be true or not; but there is no doubt that after the battle, when the dragoon was dead, the sergeant spoke slightingly of him, and said that he was "no man." The sergeant himself was wounded, and after being some time in hospital returned to his duty. The young bugler sought the first opportunity of meeting him with a brace of loaded pistols. "You said my father was 'no man,'" gasped the boy, clenching his teeth. "I have been waiting for you many a day. Take your choice of a pistol; for, by the living God, my father's son or you must die!"—and he thrust a pistol into the sergeant's hand. The sergeant attempted to seize him. "Stand off! Fair play! Keep your distance!" shouted the youth. "Now, sergeant—ready! By ——, if you don't fire, I will!"—and he snapped the trigger. The pistol hung fire, and the offender was instantly seized by the sergeant. A court-martial has condemned him to be transported for life. The sentence was read out on parade, with the addition that the Court had taken a most merciful view of the case in not condemning him to die. No doubt the finding of the Court was correct. Military discipline must be maintained; and the boy had challenged his superior officer. But is it not possible now to remit a term of his punishment, or rather to grant him a free pardon? Did Wellington, Anglesey, Londonderry, or the host of noble officers who "went out" in the palmy days of duelling, ever draw a trigger under greater provocation? Did Card. ——, under whose command the boy's father fought—never handle a duelling pistol? "A man's a man." And the heart may be as large under a bugler's shell-jacket as beneath a Field-Marshal's epaulets and lace trimmings.—W. C., *Letter from the Camp.*

A FANATICAL ASSASSINATION.—A miserable calamity has occurred in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Conolly, Collector in Malabar, one of the most able and amiable members of the service, and who had just been appointed Provincial Member of Council, has been assassinated in his own house, by a band of fanatic Mopals. This race is of Arab descent, they number about 50,000, and under the impulse of religious zeal have been accustomed for years past to burst forth and slaughter and destroy whoever they could meet with, the destruction of the infidel forming the most certain means of securing them a place in Paradise. On the present occasion they selected a single victim; and, as the people of their own race voluntarily offered rewards for the detection of the murderers, some mystery hangs around the whole affair, divested as it is of the usual characteristics of Mopal violence. Troops having been immediately summoned out, the whole of the assassins, five in number, were overtaken and destroyed.—*Bombay Times, Oct. 7.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

WE are at the conclusion, or *à peu près*, of the Palais d'Industrie. On the 31st ultimo took place the sitting of the Imperial Commission charged to discuss the question of the prolongation of the Exhibition. The general opinion has long been that such a step was not merely difficult but impossible; but the Emperor having issued a formal order that the affair should be minutely examined into, and the pros and cons properly studied before coming to a conclusion, the order was obeyed; and, the result of the investigations being submitted to the Emperor, he accorded the authority to commence the work of demolition—for so indeed it may be termed. Their Imperial Majesties on that day visited the Palace in detail. Two hours were spent in the examination, and hardly were the doors closed after their departure when the order was issued to the workmen waiting on the spot to begin the removal of all the contents of the Transept. The labour continued through the night, railway being established the whole length of the Nave; the transport of the larger objects was effected with wonderful ease and celerity; and in the morning this part of the building was no longer recognisable. The galleries as yet remain untouched, and the public are admitted as before to visit them. In this portion of the building no productions seem to have had so immense a sale as the muslin embroideries. There is hardly a single object, from collars of a few francs to handkerchiefs of £40 or £50, and even higher, that is not marked "*vendu*." Some of the nations—among others the Egyptians—have refused to sell anything whatsoever. The Tunisian bitrines are objects of great interest to the female part of the community, as they contain a variety of rich stuffs, and more especially the beautiful white bournouses that form such exquisite draperies to cover an opera or soirée toilet: these are selling at sixty francs; and are, as may be supposed, in great request. On the 1st instant their Majesties paid their farewell visit to the Building, and traversed the whole of the galleries, particularly examining the English, Belgian, Swiss, and Lyonese departments. Nearly all the expedition was performed by the Empress on foot; and, after a short rest in her boudoir, her Majesty bade farewell to the building, and returned to St. Cloud. The Princess Mathilde has since visited the Belgian compartment, where she has made various purchases.

An idea, started some time since, of removing the Bourse to the Palais d'Industrie, gains considerable ground, the present building being of a space much too limited fully to answer the purposes required. It is said that various petitions are likely to be addressed to the Government on the subject. In reply to the question—What, then, is to be done with the Bourse? it is suggested that it becomes the emplacement of the Grand Opéra, and that the building which that now occupies shall be pulled down, and by the sale of the large and immensely-valuable space of ground it occupies the Government may be enabled to do more than cover the expenses of the removal.

It is expected that the winter will be most prolific in official fêtes, the Emperor having intimated that the handsome salaries accorded to the high dignitaries of Court and State have been given with a view to such a result. The example has already been set by M. de Morny, who opened his *salons* at the Présidence du Corps Législatif for an artistic soirée: at this were present nearly all the principal artists and men of letters, foreign as well as native, now in Paris. The concert named to take place on the 16th, the day following the distribution of the recompenses at the Exhibition, is but the first of a series of them, taking place on as many consecutive days. At this will preside Hector Berlioz, with 1250 performers. The concert of the 25th will be a third repetition of the first. On the 20th and 22nd the same artists will perform fragments of the "Desert" and "Christophe Colomb," under the direction of Félicien David. The Orpheonists and the foreign and departmental Choral Societies, forming a collection of nearly 3000 voices, will be heard on the Sundays, and on the other days military bands and theatrical orchestras will perform, presided over by Sax, Berlioz, Félicien David, &c. During all this time the decorations prepared for the fête of the 15th will remain untouched. The tickets for the first concert will be three francs; those for the others, one or two. The Prince Napoleon, in announcing the method adopted for the distribution of invitations for the 15th, declares that, in order to prevent jealousies or personal dissatisfaction, he begs to decline himself according any billets; and states that no applications for such will be answered.

The winter is setting in with more severity than usual in point of cold, and a little snow has fallen. On the whole, however, the weather is tolerably fine, and it is to be hoped we may later be spared the intense rigours that the two preceding winters have brought us, after a commencement much milder than that of the present one.

We may be permitted to cite among the revolutions effected in the domain of elegance and luxury that introduced by M. Alexandre in the manufacture of furs. This graceful and coquettish appendage to feminine toilet has, under his hand, been transformed from a mere toy to an elaborate and valuable work of Art. In order to carry out his idea on the subject, M. Alexandre has called in the aid of such artists as Horace Vernet, Diaz, Celestin Nanteuil, Eugène Lami, Hamon, Belort, Fleury-Bouchardy, &c., &c., to paint the parchments, while the sticks are carved and decorated by the best workers in the art that can be found. These furs are divided into four categories: in the first, the pictures are the original works of the artists before named, and no duplicates exist of them; the mountings are of the most exquisite workmanship, and are enriched with jewels; the price of them amounts to as much as 10,000 francs In the second class, the paintings are by less celebrated artists, and are sometimes original, sometimes copies of the works of masters. The prices vary from 1000 to 5000 francs. The third class consists of copies of the two first, which cost from 3 to 500 francs; and the fourth are such as are intended for general sale and exportation—their price varies from 30 to 80 francs.

On Tuesday a report was current in Paris that the Emperor had been wounded in the shoulder by a ball from another would be assassin.

At the theatres the "Barbière" has a considerable success at the Italiens, though the universal opinion is that Mario has greatly lost, and is merely a *souvenir* of his former self. At the Odéon, "La Raisin," by M. Roger de Beauvoir, draws large and admiring audiences.

No less than forty-four butchers were last week brought before the police tribunal for offences against the new regulations.

THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION.—STATE OF INDIA.—The insurrection is dying out, and from the great difficulty of getting at the worst of the criminals, the enormous slaughter that must follow the punishment of the whole of those engaged, and the measureless amount of folly as well as fanaticism manifested throughout, Government seems anxious to deal as lightly as possible with the insurgents. Disturbances at present seem quieted in Oude, the malcontents not yet being quite prepared to hurry on the impending annexation. All is tranquil throughout British Burmah, Le Embassy has reached Ava, and the King has appointed the new moon as the most auspicious period for their reception. The disturbances in the Malee Kanda, mentioned in our last, turned out as we expected, a mere local squabble of very small account. As an guess can be formed in India how large a conflagration a small spark may kindle, Major Wallace acted wisely in summoning from Baroda a force sufficient to crush any amount of insubordination. The Artillery marched fifty miles in forty-eight consecutive hours—a warning for the future of how quickly the means of suppressing revolt can be brought to bear on the spot.—*Bombay Times, Oct. 3.*

A company has been formed at Milan for establishing steam navigation on the Lake of Lugano.

During last week, in consequence of the number of vessels requiring assistance, the Deal boatmen earned between £3000 and £4000, nearly the whole of which has been al. ady paid them.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The news from the Camp is without interest. The apprehension of a Russian attack, which was strong enough to stop the embarkation of troops for Eupatoria, seems to have completely ceased for the ti ne being, but the troops still turn out for parade before sunrise. As a great part, principally of the English army, has to go out every day for fatigue parties, this is the only parade they ever have. The Russians continue to fire from the north side without doing our troops any serious injury. Our batteries, which do not keep up a very continuous fire, have set fire to a vast Russian magazine. The English, French, and Sardinians, are taking precautions for the winter, and the men work at their hutting with the greatest ardour. Official reports published in St Petersburg affirm that the Crimea is supplied with provisions for the Russian army for eight months.

The *Constitutionnel*, on the authority of a correspondent at Odessa, publishes part of an order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he tells the army that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea, according to circumstances. The Commander-in-Chief adds:—

We will never voluntarily abandon this country, where St. Vladimir received the water of grace after his conversion to Christianity. But there are contingencies that sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless. The Emperor has designed to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence, if it should be the will of God we should do it. It is for us to prove that we know how to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, who has armed in our country, to provide for the defence of the country and the wants of his army.

The order is dated from the heights of Mackenzie, October 15.

The latest Russian reports from the Crimea state that the army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops from Perekop, under General Fraunon, was about to assume the offensive, and was making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria

By a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, of the 2nd instant, we learn that General d'Allonville, after his return to Eupatoria on the 29th, with the mixed *corps d'armée* of the allies, remained there two days, and on the 1st instant again left Eupatoria. The Prince says that the enemy halted for the night at Karaguri and Saki, from which it would appear that General d'Allonville is advancing by another road than that which would lead him to the Russian intrenched camp at Tchobatar. Karaguri lies about nine miles to the north of that place.

In a telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg the return of the Allied corps d'armée to Eupatoria, on the 29th ult., is ascribed to the apprehension of the enemy that it would be attacked on its flank.

From Yenikale we learn that the new Contingent has occupied the intrenchments, and that 8000 Turks, under Hadshi-Pacha, have been placed at its disposition. Generals Cunninghame, Holmes, Evans, and Gunthorpe were at the same point. The French troops occupy Fort St. Paul, to the south of Kertch. A few reconnaissances have been made in the plain, but there was no engagement.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LEVY.

The new levy of 10 men in every 1000 inhabitants is to include the Jews, and is the eighth since the beginning of last year. The first was ordered by the Imperial ukase of the 10th Feb., 1854, and the proportion fixed on was 9 recruits in 1000 souls, whilst it had effect in the whole of the Russian empire in Europe. In the course of the same year fresh levies were ordered by the ukases of the 7th of September and the 19th of December, to the extent of 10 men in 1000 souls both in the eastern and western provinces. The first act of this description in the present year was the famous manifesto of the Czar of the 10th of February, ordering the embodiment and formation of the militia in 18 provinces to the extent of 28 recruits in 1000 souls; and three months later appeared the Imperial ukase of the 6th of May, ordering a fresh levy of 12 men in every 1000 inhabitants for the western half of the empire (Russia in Europe). These were followed in quick succession by the three ukases of the 31st of May, 12th of August, and 7th of October, embodying the militia in the rest of the provinces of the empire and ordering a levy of 10 men in 1000 souls.

From the 10th of February, 1854, down to the present time, the Czar has consequently raised no less than fifty-two men in every thousand inhabitants in the whole of the empire, and twelve more in the western half; and now comes a fresh conscription of ten men in one thousand souls—making altogether about seventy men in two hundred and fifty, or more than twenty-five per cent of the male population; for we may assume that one-half of every thousand inhabitants are females, and of the remaining five hundred one-half are children and old men. Notwithstanding the colossal nature of these draughts on his subjects in less than two years, we see that the Russians are just barely able to make head against the allied forces of the enemy; and the question very naturally presents itself to every reflecting mind—"If the loss of life is so great during the first two years of the war, and if the population experiences a similar drain during the continuance of hostilities how long will it be before the population of Russia is reduced to nothing but women and children?" It is a common rule-of-three sum that any schoolboy can easily calculate

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Hamburg News* says:—"The new recruitment has thrown the country into great terror. It is doubted if 400,000 men capable of service can be found. The towns and districts furnishing the recruits will be obliged to provide them with fur cloaks, which is a heavy burden, owing to the present high price of furs."

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Canada*, which sailed from Boston on the 24th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last.

It is reported in the diplomatic circles at Washington that the British Minister asserts that the recent attempts to convict him of a breach of the neutrality laws was the result of a conspiracy, got up by foreigners, to embroil both Governments, and that, when required, he is in a position to prove the same. Mr F. Crampton further intimates that, should he be recalled, no successor will be appointed by his Government.

The barque *Maury* was seized at New York, suspected as a Russian privateer, but was, with the sanction of the British Minister, discharged from the custody of the States Marshal

Late news from Texas announces that the trouble with the Mexicans and Indians along the Rio Grande continued, and there were rumours that large numbers of them had crossed to the Texas side of the river. The citizens of San Antonio had resolved to raise one thousand men for immediate service against the marauders.

ANOTHER THREATENED INVASION OF CUBA.

Accounts from Cuba to the 1st ult. received in Madrid represent that new fears of an invasion of Filibusteros had been excited, and that General de la Concha had made preparations for resisting it. He had also decided that the steamers of the Cunard line, on or arriving from the United States should be taken down. A mutual assurance company for the slaves had been established with permission of the Governor.

THE YOUNG KING OF PORTUGAL.—It is related that Dom Pedro recently called for a list of all the prisoners in the realm, but received only a statement of such names as the authorities deemed deserving of notice. Hereupon, the tale goes, the King returned the paper, and demanded a complete one, saying he considered himself the best judge of such criminals as were worth his notice, and did not wish to overlook the meanest of them. Another tale says that the administrador of a petty district having died, his son, a young man of twenty-five, petitioned the King, and was promised the place. His Majesty, however, mentioning the matter to the authority, was told that the son's acquaintance was too young, and that there was a fitter man for his post. "How so?" the King is said to have replied; "I am much younger, and am yet thought capable of governing Portugal. Let the appointment be confirmed." There is yet another of these anecdotes. It is stated that during the late Regency the business of the Cabinet was sometimes gone through with the accompaniment of cigars, the Regent himself occasionally smoking. We are told that since that time before Dom Pedro, and apologetic explanations made to him. The King is reported to have given no reply, but merely to have turned his back, and afterwards to have issued orders that the practice should be prohibited. It is evident the King acts advisedly: he consults the army, and in public always appears in uniform. He has surrounded himself with men of years and sagacity—for example, General Laureiro, Da Costa, the Marquises de Sampaoia, and others of a similar character; he never signs a paper till he has read and understood its purport, and hopes are entertained that he will gradually remove that mass of corruption which clings so close around the heart of Portugal, and pervades every branch of the Administration.—*Letter from Lisbon, Oct. 14.*

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.—Late advices from San Francisco give a deplorable account of the disturbed state of Nicaragua, and the insecurity of property in that territory, consequent upon intestine dissensions and the Lynch-like proceedings of Walker and his followers. All the mules belonging to the Transit Company had been driven off, and passengers by that route had to walk from Virgin Bay to the Peuche, the heat and fatigue of which journey, with the too free use of fruit and spirits to assuage their thirst, had resulted in cholera, and the death of above 200 passengers in a trip from San Juan del Sud to San Francisco. This state of things naturally tends to increase the traffic on the Panama Railway, which, being entirely within the territory of New Granada, is not liable to such disagreeable interferences and aggressions.

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

THERE is quite a commotion in the land on account of the high price of sugar and wheat, which also keeps continually rising. In the early part o fthe year the average price of sugar was about 30s. per cwt., without duty; last week it was 32s. 1d.; and on Tuesday rose fully 5s. more. The retail price, which follows the wholesale price, at Mincing-lane, is at least 2d. per lb., or 50 per cent. more than it was a few months ago. So wheat, the average price of which in the London market last week was 83s. 6d. per quarter—or 2os. 9d. above the general average at this time last year—rose again in Mark-lane on Monday 2s. per quarter; and on Wednesday the market was firm, indicating rather a further rise next Monday than a fall. When such a rise in price takes place it generally happens that the consumers believe themselves to be the victims of some kind of conspiracy on the part of tradesmen; and there are never wanting persons to encourage the belief who ought to know better. It is certain that the holders of these articles, or the grocers and the bakers, always endeavour to sell them for as much money as possible, and it is not unnatural that the consumers, whose wants seem to place them at the mercy of the dealers, should be suspicious and mistrustful. We cannot censure very severely the injustice or violence of which the consumers from the conviction of their helplessness are sometimes guilty; but their best protection against an excessive charge, as we have already explained, is the competition of the dealers themselves; and we must now, for the general information, advert to the unavoidable circumstances which caused this rise in price, and exempt the dealers from blame, though they appear to profit by it. In fact, their advantage is always found in low prices, as their gains increase with the amount of their sales, and their sales increase in proportion as prices are low.

In the first week of the year the total stock of British plantation sugar in the port of London was 33,989 tons, against 30,615 tons in the corresponding week of 1854. Last week the stock was reduced to 29,150 tons against 43,819 tons in 1854. Thus there is a decline in the stock since the beginning of the year of 3839 tons; and, compared with the same period of last year a decline of 14,669 tons. In foreign sugar the decline has been still greater; the stock at the beginning of the year was 35,971 tons, and last week 11,861 tons. The decline of the latter, much of which is exported, is an indication that consumption has increased abroad faster than the supply; the decline in the former is a proof that the people of London have consumed since the beginning of the year nearly 10,000 tons of sugar more than they have received. On the approach of winter the arrivals are usually short and uncertain, and hence a short stock now creates alarm, lest in a little time there should be no stock at all. The average weekly consumption of the metropolis of British plantation sugar is about 5000 tons, so that at present there is not in London enough for six weeks' consumption of an article in hourly use, which comes to us from the West and the East Indies, from Brazils, Manilla, and China. The deficiency of the supply in relation to the usual demand is the cause of the dearness of sugar, and the continual decline of the stock is the cause of the continual rise in the price.

The Londoners, however, are not the only part of the people whose consumption has exceeded the supply. In the whole empire a similar excess is noticed. The total imports of unrefined sugar the growth of our own colonies and of foreign countries in the nine months of this year, ended Sept. 30, was 4,584,064 cwts. against 7,016,378 cwts. in the nine months of 1854; whereas the consumption has been 5,885,514 cwts. in the same period of 1855, and 5,554, 314 cwts. in 1854. In 1854 the consumption fell short of the imports by 1,462,064 cwts.; in 1855 the consumption has exceeded the imports by 301 469 cwts. That the present rise in price is precisely commensurate to the falling off in the supply in relation to the consumption cannot be asserted, because variations in price are always influenced by cities of commodities; but all experience is in favour of leaving the price at all times to be settled by the free bigging of the market, which, in the long run, establishes and maintains a fair and a just price for all.

The figures we have just quoted show that the consumption of Great Britain in 1855 has fallen a little below the consumption of 1854; but proportionably nearly the same in foreign-grown and British Colonial sugar. As all the latter comes to this country, we are at once convinced that the growing sugar supplies the whole world in 1855 is less than the crop which supplied it in 1854. Throughout 1854 and through all the early part of 1855 the price of sugar was comparatively low, and there was, consequently, no inducement to increase the imports or extend the cultivation. Louisiana, accordingly, to quote one well-known example of decline, 99 sugar-houses were put down in 1853-4, and 44 in 1854-5, and the cultivation of cotton substituted for that of sugar, because the latter did not pay. The crop of Louisiana was, in consequence, 102,688 hogsheads less in 1854-5 than in 1853-4. Although no sugar from Louisiana comes hither, so intimate are now the commercial relations of all countries, that this decline in the production of sugar in the States made it necessary to import greater quantities from the Brazils and from Cuba; and thus left so much less of the produce of these countries for consumption in Europe.

In this period, however, the consumption in Europe has increased The manufacture of beet-root sugar has, in consequence of the low price, fallen off in the last two years, while the grape-disease has induced men to use foreign sweets for distillation. Both these sugar and molasses have been imported into France to be converted into brandy. In 1855, then, the consumption of sugar in Europe has increased, and the supply has fallen off; hence sugar, like wheat, has risen very much in price, and continues to rise. Wheat the people cannot dispense with—bread is the staff of life—and as bread gets dearer, and other things get dearer also, bread is cannot get meat, and the consumption in bread consequently frequently increases with rising prices. To a certain extent the people can dispense with sugar. Though it is the nutritious ingredient which renders tea and coffee not merely stimulant but nourishing, and though it is sad to think that the millions whose days and nights of toil are cheered by the "cup which inebriates not," and of whom it is almost the only enjoyment, should be deprived of one atom of innocent indulgence, yet will the rise in the price of sugar carry it beyond the reach of many, and, by reducing the consumption, ere long lead to a reduction in the price. For a great and a permanent reduction, however, we cannot look till the present large demand and high price have had their usual effect of stimulating the sugar growers to plant more canes and make more sugar.

The prospect of a considerable and permanent reduction in the price o wheat is less favourable. In the sugar countries there is generally a considerable waste, which the present high price will check; and every grain of sugar that can be collected will be sent to Europe. The supply will be increased, while the consumption will be diminished. But, though wheat is the growth of almost every country, it is rarely or never wasted or profusely used; and there is in no country of the world at present a great stock to supply our wants. The most sanguine of our writers and speculators admit that we shall require nearly 2,000,000 quarters to feed us till the next harvest.

Prussia, Belgium, France—almost all the Continent, except Spain—now import corn, though in other years they exported either wheat o rflour. Russia by the war, Egypt and Italy by dearer, are excluded from our sources of supply. For the large surplus of the United States, France, England, the islands and countries of the Western World which the United States habitually fed, are all competitors, and their competition will keep up the price. The great fact which now stares us in the face is, that in consequence of the impulse which the gold discoveries have given to trade and enterprise of almost every description throughout Europe, and throughout the United States, an impulse which agriculture is always the last to feel, the production of food has not kept pace with the demand for it. Mr. Malthus and others, indeed, have supposed that a normal condition of mankind is always to be deficient in the means of subsistence; and it is at least certain, in the present condition of society, when farmers grow corn rather to sell than to use, or to feed others rather than themselves, that the wants of others must make themselves manifest in a rise of price before the farmers can have any motives for extending their cultivation and increasing the supply of food. Although our harvest was excellent last year, and in this year not deficient, there is no doubt whatever, from the rapid increase of our trade in 1853 and 4, that the number of persons to be fed has increased, and the increased number, having more to give for food, have consumed more. Trade has increased very much in Germany, France, Turkey, in the east of Europe, and in the United States, as well as in England; and, as long as the price of wheat remained at 30s. or 40s. per quarter, agriculturists had no motive for increasing the supply. Consumption has now, therefore, overtaken or surpassed production, the supply of food is short, and the price is, consequently, very high. To find an average price of wheat equal to the average price of 1854 (72s. 8d.), and the average price of the present year (73s. 9d.), so far as it has gone, we must go back to the year 1819. Nor is there, as far as we can see, any part of the world where a large and cheap supply of corn can be obtained; and we fear that high prices will rule through the ensuing winter, and make it one of much suffering to the most needy of our population. With Free-trade, however, we now have agriculture stimulated by these high prices to do its best in all parts of the world, and create an abundance for the ever-increasing population.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

On the first of the present month the Nave of the Palace of Industry was closed. Its brilliant lines are destroyed: it is now a confused scene of packing-cases, carpenters, custom-house officers, and excited exhibitors. Some spasmodic efforts were made, chiefly by French exhibitors, to retard this work of demolition, and to persuade the Emperor to make the distribution of prizes in the rooms of the Louvre, and on the 2nd of December. But it appears the petitions were in vain. The prizes are to be distributed on the 15th inst., and in the Nave of the Palace of Industry—if possible. The hammers are certainly very busy; but then the work to be accomplished is gigantic. The entire Nave is to be covered with seats, affording room to all the exhibitors! Then there are the public bodies; the uncles and cousins of public functionaries; and all the people who manage, by dexterous manœuvres, to edge their way into every building where a State ceremony is going forward. There will probably be twenty thousand persons present when the Emperor gives the first gold medal to M. Horace Vernet, as the chief of the living painters of all nations. But of the ceremony I shall have much to tell your readers on a future occasion. For the present I will confine myself to the interesting points of gossip circulating about the courts and passages of the Exhibition buildings. In the first place, great discontent prevails, by anticipation, among the British exhibitors; it being the general belief that few prize medals will fall into English hands. It is said that the authorities have got out of the difficulty presented by the mediocrity of a large proportion of the English contributions by awarding gold medals to various Committees. Thus, I believe the Manchester Committee, the Sheffield Committee, if not all the Local Committees, will have a gold medal each. One or two individual exhibitors may have an equal honour—Minton and Co., and Copeland, for instance; but beyond, England will have few honours to exhibit. Such is the general belief. I need not refer in detail to the causes of this anticipated failure. Every distribution of rewards has the old effect—producing a group of ungrateful people, and a hundred groups of malcontents.

The Exhibition jury appear to have examined the samples of cheap printing sent from the great establishment of Marne and Co. of Tours, with great attention. On this subject Mr. Charles Knight (one of the jurymen) has communicated his opinions to the Royal Commissioners; and these gentlemen have included the show in their list of remarkable objects. Mr Knight gives some interesting details:—

"The specimens of Marne and Co., of Tours, and the details of their establishment which they have addressed to the members of the jury, suggest some important considerations with regard to the attainment of an extreme point of cheapness in the manufacture of books. I use the word 'manufacture' advisedly; for we have no example in Great Britain of a large factory in which, with the exception of the paper, all the processes connected with printing and binding, including the arts of the designer and engraver, are carried through, for the production of about eight hundred different volumes, varying from the small Prayer-Book, bound, for 25 centimes, to the folio Local History, splendidly illustrated, for 100 francs.

"In the London Exhibition of 1851 Marne and Co. received a prize medal 'for the extreme cheapness and great variety of books printed, bound, and published by them.' An examination of their catalogue not only shows the 'great variety' of their publications, but points out, in the very nature of their works, that the 'extreme cheapness' is attained by the continued production of large impressions, for a constant and universal demand. The nearest parallel case in England is that of the production of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-Books, by the Universities, and the King's printer. But cheap as these privileged English books are, they can scarcely compare with the 'Liturgies' and 'Offices' produced by Messrs. Marne, especially those which are luxuriously bound. The 'Missale Romanum,' in folio, beautifully printed, is sold, unbound, for 11 francs; the most exquisite binding, in morocco, fully gilt, adds only 5 francs to the price. The 'Paroissien Romain,' 32mo, a very nicely-printed volume of 636 pages, solidly bound in black sheep, marbled edges, costs 80 centimes (8d.); the same in calf, gilt edges, 1 franc 20 cents (1s); and in morocco, 1 franc 70 cents (1s. 6d.) The demand for 'Livres d'Offices' and 'Livres de Piété' is, of course, constant and universal: and of these Messrs. Marne have fifty-one different works and editions. Of greater portion of the books belong to history and geography, others are standard works of fiction. In the 'Bibliothèque de la Jeunesse Chrétienne' we may take as a specimen a translation of 'Robinson Crusoe,' in 12mo, with twenty four admirable woodcuts, each the size of the page, two volumes at seventy-five cents each. We have nothing so beautifully printed at such a price. We must notice, however, that the figures we have given represent the wholesale cost.

"Without knowing the rate of wages at Tours, we must be satisfied to conclude that a great deal of this extreme cheapness is produced by the use of the most improved mechanical processes, and by the most perfect division of labour. It appears that twenty cylindrical printing-machines are employed, producing 15,000 volumes a day, of ten sheets, or 150,000 sheets. This is about the English rate of 1000 an hour. A volume bound in morocco is stated to pass through eighty hands. The number of workpeople employed in this factory amounts to twelve hundred; and we may assume that a large proportion are women and children; for it is stated that 'the workshops, surrounded with gardens, are kept in winter at an equal temperature, combine all the elements of salubrity, and offer to the numerous children who therein work, without fatigue, a more healthful shelter than the maternal home.

Men may quarrel in bread, but not in loaves. but no room for fault finding is to be left in the ceremony of the medal distribution. It is to be conducted on a magnificent scale—no less than 1000 musical performers, under Auber, being engaged for the occasion. Already special journeys are organised for the great day; and it is probable that, during the closing week, Paris will be almost as full as during the Queen's visit.

Whether the Palace of Industry open next year or not under Government auspices, it appears pretty certain that it will reopen as an Exhibition of Industry. It appears that the contracts and leases of doors during this summer has been carried away every evening to the Master of Finance; and that it has not much more than sufficed to repay the Government interest to the Company for the construction of the Annexes. The present state of the case, then, is this:—The Government has paid its building expenses; and the Company have no dividend, or something woefully small, considering the price at which the shares have been sold.

The splendid breakfast service which the firm of Froment Meurice is making for the Emperor, and which they exhibited in their own stall, is not yet finished. This is a misfortune, as it would probably have added another strong attraction to the Nave, which is now changing its aspect hourly in the tasteful hands of French workmen.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—The International Scientific Commission, appointed to examine the project relative to the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez, assembled on the 30th ult. at Paris The members were to sail from Marseilles for Egypt, where they have arrived to place themselves at the disposal of the Commission. The gentlemen who are to definitively form the European Commission of the Suez Canal project are:—For Germany, M. Lentze, privy councillor and chief engineer of the hydraulic establishments of Prussia; for Austria and the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, M. de Negrelli, privy councillor and director of public works; for Italy, M. Paleocapa, minister of public works at Turin; for Holland, M. Conrad, engineer-in-chief of the Water-Staat; for England, France, and the other States, Mr. Rendel, engineer of maritime works; Mr. M'Lean, a gentleman of equal reputation in England in the department of hydraulics; Captain Barry Hewet, of the British East Indian Navy, who for twenty-seven years has made a series of hydrographic observations in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; M. Renaud, inspector-general of public works in France; and M. Lieussou, engineer, of the navy.

THE DEARTH OF SOLDIERS.

THE leading members of the Peace party, after doing all in their power to prevent the vigorous prosecution of the war, have all at once become deeply concerned on account of the weakness of the English army, and take every opportunity of calling attention to the difficulty which the recruiting agents find in persuading men to leave their ordinary occupations and enlist. First of all Mr. Bright took up the question a few weeks ago, urging strongly the adoption of the French system of conscription; and now we have Mr. Cobden writing at great length on the same topic, with a view to show that, if Ministers mean to persevere in the war, they must adopt other measures to obtain soldiers than they have yet attempted. After asserting, without a shadow of proof, that, even "if the whole of the Crimea were in our hands to-morrow, we should still be at the beginning of the struggle," the honourable member for the West Riding goes on to say that, in fighting with Russians on their own territory, we must not be content with "thoughtless boys" to fill the ranks of our Crimean army. "There is nothing for it," he says, "but an appeal to the manhood of England." How that "appeal" is to be made he does not attempt to explain; but we are left to infer that, unless the people of England respond to it in a prompt and enthusiastic manner, Mr. Cobden will conclude that they are not in favour of the war, and that it has been merely "a war of diplomatists and newspapers."

Now, considering that Messrs. Bright and Cobden are not only the representatives of the most shrewd, business constituencies in England, but that they have both had a thoroughly practical business training, it is strange that neither of those two political economists should have pointed out the real cause of the present dearth of soldiers. That they must be aware of it we can hardly doubt, although they may deem it best for their own purposes to say nothing on the subject. Had the question been with regard to the supply of factory operatives, Mr. Bright would at once have said that the only way to obtain abundance of hands would be to offer an advance of wages. Why, then, should Government not adopt the same means of obtaining recruits for the Army; instead of resorting to a conscription, as Messrs. Bright and Cobden recommend, is the hope of thereby making the war unpopular? Everybody knows that the condition of the labouring classes has improved greatly during the last few years. Anxious as Mr. Bright is to make out a case of commercial and manufacturing distress, he cannot help admitting that the consumption of tea and sugar, and other articles of food, continues at a very comfortable figure, showing clearly that the people generally are well employed. What with the enormous increase of emigration since 1847, the very great increase in our export trade since the reform of the Customs tariff, the passing of the Ten Hours Bill, and other salutary measures, the position of the working-man is now greatly superior to what it was during the last war. So far as regards the community this is certainly a great gain, but not without some drawback. One inevitable result of the improved state of the labour market is the difficulty which the recruiting agent finds in obtaining men. If you ask him why he fails, he will tell you that he is not enabled to bid high enough. In plain English, the rate of wages which we offer to the men whom we ask to fight "the battle of civilisation" is shamefully low, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, Messrs. Bright and Cobden would be among the foremost in opposing any advance in the pay of the common soldier.

This, however, is the practical turn which the question started by these two leaders of the Peace movement must take. All parties admit that there is a very great difficulty in obtaining "a supply of effectives" to fill the vacant ranks of the army." Mr. Bright, who told his constituents last spring that "he would be no party to the concentrating public indignation on the mismanagement of the war," who has always predicted that the war would be a failure, and who, in fact, is bound by his principles to do all he can to make war under any shape, or for any purpose, unpopular, may advise Ministers to resort to the French system; but it is easy to guess what his object is. Mr. Cobden may try to show, from the unwillingness of men to exchange 9s. or 10s. a week for 1s. a day, that the war must be unpopular; but he cannot prevent his constituents from asking whether this is all the aid he can give towards the settlement of the quarrel with Russia? In spite of all the caution he has displayed in the discussion of his recent letter on the dearth of soldiers, the men of the West Riding can hardly fail to perceive that his main object is to do all he can to disgust the people of England with the present war; while he, at the same time, carefully abstains from any discussion of the alleged grounds of complaint against Russia, or of the arguments in defence of the policy pursued by the Allies. Like the speech he made to his constituents last winter—and like everything else he and Mr. Bright have done for the last two years—his letter can only be viewed as a most valuable contribution to the cause of Russia, and, with that object, it will, no doubt, be translated, and circulated in all the organs of despotism, from *Le Nord* to the *Invalide Russe*.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—Monday being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, and also of the victory at Inkerman, was observed as a close holiday at most of the public offices. The Royal standard floated from the summits of the Government offices, the Tower, and the Royal parish churches of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster; and St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. The Household Brigade and the garrison of the Tower were minutely inspected, and attended Divine service at the military chapels in Wellington Barracks and the Tower; and the Guards, for the duties of the day, were trooped previously to mounting their respective guards. The City of London Militia was inspected in the Artillery-ground, Finsbury, and attended Divine service at St. Paul's Church, Bunhill-row. The 5th of November, which was one of the Red-letter days of the Merchant Company, was observed with unusual festivities by the members of that corps, who fired a *feu de joie*, the band being in attendance, and playing several favourite airs. The river and the quays presented a most animated appearance, the shipping being dressed with the flags of all nations, excepting the Russian, from their trucks to the water's edge. The boys of the metropolis, encouraged by the license of the weather, indulged themselves in carrying about the streets a somewhat larger number of Guys than have been visible of late years—the year of the celebrated Papal aggression excepted. Many of these were of gigantic dimensions, and intended as effigies of the Autocrat. An effigy of the King of Prussia created much amusement, that Monarch being represented as in a semi-oblivious state. Some of the vans bore the inscriptions "Alma," "Inkerman," "Balaclava," "Sebastopol," and each was accompanied by a brass band. This annual commemoration is dying out, and nearly the whole of the metropolitan clergy refrain from using the State service specially appointed in the Prayer-Book. The boys about town and in the suburbs collected as much money as they could, for the purpose of bonfires at night, but the receipts appear to have been small. At Peckham a number of the more enthusiastic householders subscribed about £20 for the purchase of fireworks, and to defray the necessary expenses of a grand demonstration on the anniversary of Guy Fawkes and the memorable battle of Inkerman. As the intended grand doings had been made known by handbills, extensively circulated, there were assembled on Peckham-rye on Monday evening no fewer than from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, the greater number being roughs, costermongers, and thieves, collected from all parts of the metropolis. At about seven o'clock the evening a procession was formed, consisting of three or four carriages, drawn by four grey horses in each, with a band of music, and at least two hundred persons carrying lighted torches. This cavalcade was headed by men on chargers, in military uniforms, to represent Lord Raglan, Marshal Pelissier, and the Turkish and Sardinian Generals, and in the centre a full-sized "dummy" effigy of the Emperor of Russia. At the top of the rye a large bonfire was set fire to, and a display of fireworks took place, during which the effigy of the Emperor of Russia was set fire to and burnt amidst loud cheering.

A RARE MEDAL.—There has been lately found at Calw (Wurtemburg) a gold medal commemorative of the taking of Jerusalem in the year 70 after the birth of Christ. This medal, which is about the size of a 5-franc piece, bears the effigy of Vespasian, with this inscription: "Vespasianus Imp. Aug" Beneath the effigy are two letters, S C. On the reverse is a palm tree, with two figures, one seated and the other standing, and the motto, "Judea capta." A similar medal, but not in gold, was discovered two years ago at Lisbon.

According to the Vienna journals, it is in contemplation to have a Universal Exhibition in that city in 1859. It is even said that the plan of the building has already received the approbation of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

LANDING ARTILLERY ON THE SPIT, KINBURN.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE. (SEE PAGE 554)

BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN, OCTOBER 17.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 554.)

BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN.—VILLAGE ON FIRE.—SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITION. (SEE PAGE 554.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides
TUESDAY, 13.—St. Brtius. Curran died, 1817.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Destructive Storm in the Black Sea, 1854.
THURSDAY, 15.—Westminster Bridge completed, 1760.
FRIDAY, 16.—Rubens born, 1577.
SATURDAY, 17.—Accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M h m 2 4	A h m 2 37	M h m 3 10	A h m 3 52	M h m 4 35	A h m 5 19	M h m 5 37	A h m 6 3	M h m 6 46	A h m 7 8	M h m 7 46

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WE continually receive complaints respecting charges made by the Post-office for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We particularly recommend purchasers of our Journal for post to procure the papers impressed with the old red newspaper stamp. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS weighs too much to pass through the post with a single Queen's head. The impressed red stamp frees the Paper and Supplement, without extra cost, for fifteen days after date of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

CRIME has its caprices, and often shifts its field. At the present time it would seem that such a change has taken place, and that we are to look for our more mischievous criminals in a class not usually expected to supply them. The educated, the elevated, the respectable, are among the latest contributions to our gaols; and it is not uncharitable to believe, from other symptoms, that these may not be the last whom the law will remove from a sphere where its avenging presence is, generally speaking, exceptional.

Were certain recent occurrences to be regarded as mere accidents in the social system, as isolated cases, like strange and fantastic outrages, it would not be rational to seek to deduce from them any moral of an extended character. But it is because we believe that these are but the offspring of an unhappy influence which is gaining ground here, as in America, and which, unless successfully opposed, will bear but too fruitful a crop of such results, that it becomes worth while to ask whether those who condemn the criminal, and rejoice in his being cut down, as a worthless tree that cumbereth the ground, are quite aware of the nature of the soil that nourished the roots.

We are no *laudatores temporis acti*, but are honestly convinced that in many most material respects the present age has advantages, and the present generation has merits, which no former one possessed. We have made, and are making, progress; and it is, mainly, in a right direction. True principles of government, of public economy, of the relations of nations, of the duties of class to class, are being more widely diffused than ever before, and are being acted up to with a certain sincerity and loyalty. It is not so safe to aver that corresponding progress and enlightenment has taken place in our domestic system, in the relations of private life, in the economies of home, and in commercial intercourse. The teaching that has imposed self-command and inculcated self-knowledge upon states and nations has not made its way into families; and, while classes have learned their duties towards each other, their constituents have not been taught to ascertain and to retain their true position among themselves. Hence life, which might be but honourable labour, is converted into feverish struggle.

When shall that grand truth be taught to society which this very war was undertaken to teach a half-civilised empire?—That to aggrandise oneself, to outstrip and to outwit others, to add possession to possession, to pretend to wealth and power which one neither has nor has a right to, is a violation of all morality. England has sent 60,000 men to preach that lesson to the Russians in the South. Who will preach it at home? It is the practice of a contrary doctrine that fills our homes with care-worn, anxious men, our *Gazettes* with bankrupts, and our best prison cells with "respectable" tenants. We are all in the struggle, and he is held the best and luckiest man who clutches most—and next to him the man is most applauded who has made others believe that he has clutched most. With such high and noble objects before us, what wonder that an occasional struggler breaks the bounds, and swindles without due regard to law?

It is in the fact that "these things are so" that we find the key to the system of shams organised among us. Hence sham credit, hence "appearances kept up," hence the carriage, supported at the cost of privation, that the daughter may marry from it into another, perhaps maintained as hardly. Hence come the great brood of iniquities proclaimed by the Laureate with much truthfulness, but without an ascription of them to their right source. Houses built to last but a few years, and yet in those to cost twice their price in reparations, are run up for "genteel" people; and they are fitted with showy furniture, that falls to pieces with the fashions of the season that produced it. The husband who could pleasantly earn his five hundred a year, and in a modest and comfortable home could enjoy it, must "grind out his strong heart at the miserable wheel" to raise his income to a thousand, that he may make a respectable figure, while his wife, who would gladly lead the quiet, joyous life of a real home, keeps her best room for visitors, and gives formal dinner parties to people from whom she exacts similar hollow hospitality. Then in trade come the innumerable sins generated by the same struggle: the adulterating, the false balances, the quack advertisements, the lying, the puffing, and the competition—all children of the same desire to be foremost or to seem so. The same principle pervades the whole system, from the fraudulent banker, with his pineries and his forcing-houses, and his shudder as he wakes in the night and thinks—what?—if he should *not* be able to get that money—down to the wretched grocer who steals downstairs slip-shod to perform adulterations which even he is ashamed to do before his apprentice and shopman. Do not let us abuse one another—let us try to help one another out of the thraldom of this accursed system.

The moralist, especially he who deduces his morals from Revelation, will tell us that this is human nature. In a sense, this is true; but what is nature? That which we have to correct and regulate by the teaching of reason the religious moralist need not be told how high this definition will lead us. Well, then, grant that we have human nature to deal with, and we shall be inclined to do so with humanity and indulgence. We will not strike down one another for yielding to the impulse that sets all running and struggling; let us try to resist it ourselves, and to encourage others to do the same. Let us try to abstain from "keeping up appearances," and let us show others not only that we know how they keep them up, but that we do not value them for it, and shall love and honour them much more for giving up the dangerous farce.

Never was there a better time than the present for abandoning "appearances." We are in a great war—the taxes are very heavy, and will, of necessity, be much heavier. Everything is dear, especially the necessaries of life, and most things will be dearer. We all know that there is a great drag upon everybody: let us be honest and avow it, and not over-weight ourselves while extra weight is behind us. Now is the time for a rational wholesale onslaught on conventional appearances. Down with the carriage kept for show; out from the costly house which you cannot afford; stop the stuck-up dinner parties, and cease to squander away money on over-dressing. No one stirs; no one will make a sacrifice he is dying to make, for fear somebody else will not. No one dares set the example. A dozen or twenty friends meeting, speaking frankly, and agreeing that in their circle the thing shall be done, is out of the question. Are we all such cowards and fools? Then—on with the infernal struggle, and room, there, in the prison, for many more "respectable" criminals!

THE inveterate disease that afflicts and disgraces the Irish peasantry is not yet rooted out. The atrocious murder of Miss Hinds, for the offence—heinous in the eyes of the Milesian *Vehmgericht*—of expecting that those who make contracts to pay rent shall be held to their fulfilment, and the still more recent attempt to assassinate Mr. Ramsbotham for a similar infringement of the same bloodthirsty code, prove the old evil to be deep-seated as ever. It was thought, not unreasonably, that the dawn of prosperity in Ireland, consequent upon the introduction of a stringent Poor-law and a solvent landed proprietary, and the simultaneous expatriation, as extensive as it was voluntary, of the too numerous population, had consigned these agrarian crimes to the domain of history. But the hope has proved illusory. It is still dangerous to hold land in some parts of Ireland; even more dangerous to attempt any improvement; and most dangerous of all to ask for the rent that is legally and morally due. The people have got a wrong notion into their heads. They seem to imagine that land in Ireland is like land in the backwoods of a newly-discovered country, to be at the mercy and the service of the squatter; and that rent is an abomination and an injustice. Who shall teach the Irish peasant the wickedness and folly of this monstrous doctrine? We might expect that the priests educated at the expense of the Irish people would perform this necessary duty. It is not to interfere with or in any way to influence their religious faith that Parliament votes the grant for the support of Maynooth, but to aid in making good citizens and sensible men of the neophytes of the priesthood. As ministers of religion, these priests, who are almost exclusively drawn from the ranks of the peasantry, denounce from the pulpit the crime of murder. If they receive at the confessional the secrets of the assassin, they are bound, by civic as well as religious duty, to withhold the consolations of their high calling from those who think they rub off the guilt of murder by the simple fact of making a priest their confidant.

In a merely civic point of view these men receive sufficient education to teach them that the peasantry, in making a code of laws for themselves, and executing their own sentences on the unfortunate persons who offend them, pursue a system which renders impossible the improvement of the popular condition, and consigns Ireland to a state of hopeless misery. If the priests will not take the matter in hand; if they will not use the influence which they possess over the minds of the peasantry to eradicate this plague-spot; and if, by their silence, when a denunciation from the altar of all murderers and abettors of murder would aid the Government in the detection of guilt, they prove in what direction their sympathies tend, the Government will be excused by all right-thinking men if it discovers some means by which the priesthood may be made to suffer for their connivance in the system, which they, and they only, are sufficiently powerful to destroy by the persuasions of reason and the teachings of religion. The severe measures of coercion which the Government will be bound to adopt must be extended to whole districts, so that not only the murderers, but those who know the murderers' names, and resolutely refuse to disclose them, may be made to suffer, whether they be lay or clerical, gentle or simple, male or female. To punish the harbourer and comforter of the assassin as severely as the assassin himself is one mode of dealing with the difficulty created by this mischievous perversion of Irish sentiment. To quarter troops on the districts where such crimes occur, and keep them there at the expense of the inhabitants until the criminals are brought to justice, is another mode of dealing with the evil. But, above all, the inculcation of the social doctrine that such lawless proceedings are not merely crimes, but mistakes, which can end in nothing but the impoverishment and ruin of the country, is the mode that should be adopted to bring the Irish peasantry to a more reasonable frame of mind. Religious teaching is not sufficient. The Italian brigand who waylays and murders the traveller is not unfrequently a very devout man, as far as confession, the counting of his beads, and genuflexions at the shrine of his patron saint are concerned; and the ruffians who murdered Miss Hinds, in all probability, think they have "done God good service," and performed an act of pious sacrifice, in ridding the earth of that unfortunate lady. But the priests of religion ought to take a wider view of their duty to God and man, and earnestly and patiently strive to uproot a fanaticism that disgraces the faith with which it is associated. That the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland do not, as a body, endeavour to civilise the people in this respect is one of the unhappy peculiarities of that country. The most repugnant of all crimes to Englishmen is the crime of deliberate assassination. When such a crime is committed on the British side of St. George's Channel, men, women, and children—the universal population aid the officers of justice in tracking the criminal. Until that become the feeling and the practice of the Irish peasantry, it is impossible that the country can prosper, or that the curse of God and man should cease to hang over it.

THE COURT.

The hospitalities of the Court have been continued during the week just closed, the guests of her Majesty including, among others, the Premier, Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir Charles Eastlake, and several of the distinguished officers who took part in the late operations before Sebastopol.

The Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor read the prayers and preached the sermon.

Lord Raglan had an audience of the Queen on Monday, to deliver the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath worn by his father.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert came to London on Tuesday, and presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall.

THEATRICALS AT WINDSOR CASTLE

The Queen has commanded that theatrical performances shall be resumed in Windsor Castle this season, the first performance to take place on the 22nd inst. Hitherto the performances have taken place in the Rubens Room. St. George's Hall is now being fitted up for the purpose, its noble dimensions being better adapted for the convenience of the Court, and at the same time affording greater space for scenic effect. A large quantity of new scenery is being prepared by Mr Grieve, who has been intrusted with the whole arrangement of this department. The stage, which will occupy about one-third of the hall, is situated at the western end, leading into the Guard Chamber, thus leaving the throne end for the accommodation of her Majesty and the distinguished guests who may be honoured with invitations.

The Duchess of Inverness has been suffering from slight indisposition during the past fortnight, at Kensington Palace.

The Duchess of San Arpino (Lady Burgherch) was safely delivered of a daughter, at the Palazzo San Teodoro, at Naples, on Tuesday last.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry are entertaining a distinguished party at Mount Stewart, near Newtownards. The circle was to assemble on Monday to meet his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle.

The Bishop of London is better. No further bulletins will be issued, unless a relapse should occur.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. R. Roberts to Pantegnic, Monmouthshire; Rev. A. R. Ludlow to Littleton-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev Carter Hall to Hollingbourne, near Maidstone; Rev. W. Findley to Wellington, near Burton-on-Trent; Rev. W. Stoddart to Arksey, Yorkshire; Rev. H. Meeres to Haddenham, near Aylesbury; Rev. H. P. Gurney to Uffington, Berkshire, Rev W. S. Turnbull to Penistone, near Huddersfield. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Chippendall to Worsley, near Ashbourne; Rev. J. Newnham to Mountsorrell, Leicestershire; Rev. C. Holland to Eastville and Medville, near Boston; Rev. T. Turner to Norton, Gloucestershire.

THE Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was on Monday elected Vice-Chancellor of that University for the year ensuing.

THE Head Mastership of Chelmsford Grammar-school has been conferred upon the Rev. C. W. Arnold, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Master of Congleton School.

A TESTIMONIAL of respect has been presented to the Rev. Thos. Waldman from the inhabitants of Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW IN OLDEN TIME. In former days the Lord Mayor's pageant was a characteristic affair, the various designs typifying commerce, industry, and the vast resources of the metropolis. Several Mayors were taken by professional actors, the parts having been written by Peele, Webster, and other early dramatists. For some years the City had a regular poet laureate, and afterwards a person was usually engaged from year to year to compose those pageants who had no share in the establishment. In the reign of Charles the First, when the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had the uncontrolled government of the City, and when the civic court was composed of the mercantile aristocracy of the City, much extravagance was committed, of which the following are recorded instances:—On one Lord Mayor's Day the conduits in the streets played wine, and Sir Allen Apsley gave Prince Charles a present of £500; the Queen a gold basin and ewer, worth £750: and the King a diamond which cost £4000. So great were the revenues reduced through these extravagances, that, in order to pay for the above gifts, after having advanced £1000, the aldermen arranged to liquidate the remainder of the debt by instalments of £1000 per annum until the whole was paid. The cost of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day is regulated, of course, by the extent to which it is carried. Last year and the year before the expense was about £500 each year, the extra amount being paid by the Lord Mayors taken by professional actors, the parts having been written by Peele, Webster, and other early dramatists. For some years the City had a regular poet laureate, and afterwards a person was usually engaged from year to year to compose those pageants who had no share in the establishment. In the reign of Charles the First, when the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had the uncontrolled government of the City, and when the civic court was composed of the mercantile aristocracy of the City, much extravagance was committed, of which the following are recorded instances:—On one Lord Mayor's Day the conduits in the streets played wine, and Sir Allen Apsley gave Prince Charles a present of £500; the Queen a gold basin and ewer, worth £750: and the King a diamond which cost £4000. So great were the revenues reduced through these extravagances, that, in order to pay for the above gifts, after having advanced £1000, the aldermen arranged to liquidate the remainder of the debt by instalments of £1000 per annum until the whole was paid. The cost of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day is regulated, of course, by the extent to which it is carried. Last year and the year before the expense was about £500 each year, the extra amount being paid by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

No nobleman or gentleman will condescend to accept the charge of her Majesty's Colonies—that is to say, no nobleman or gentleman in the exclusive circles in which alone usage will permit the Premier to walk, Diogenes fashion, looking for an honest Secretary who knows a little geography. No doubt, outside those circles, such a man might be found; but not more certain is a wizard of being torn to pieces by the fiend he has raised, if he steps out of the charmed ground, than a regularly-educated and traditional statesman of being martyred by his class if he takes his colleagues from elsewhere than among the notables. Lord Palmerston was bent on doing his best, both for his country and his party, and he offered the Colonies to Lord Stanley, who would have managed them, at all events, on an honest and enlightened system, and whose acceptance of office would also have been a loss to the Opposition. His Lordship had, however, to consult his noble father. The story goes, that on arriving suddenly at Knowsley he found the Earl at billiards with some friends, and Lord Derby—he is always ready for fun—immediately invented all sorts of curious reasons why his heir *must* have come down. When these were disposed of, and Lord Stanley had announced that Lord Palmerston had offered him the Colonies, the Earl said gravely, "Well, you know there are three reasons which you must give him for refusing. First, that you could not render him much service; secondly, that you don't agree with him as to the war; and, thirdly, that your taking office would bring no accession of strength to his ranks." Much applause rewarded the Earl's excellent memory for the three reasons why, in February last, Lord Palmerston refused to join *him*. However one of these reasons seems to have been adopted, and Lord Stanley is stated to have declined office because he does not approve of the further prosecution of the war. It is by no means unimportant that people should understand this—the Coalition was, of course, out of the question; but, if the Conservative party goes in for peace, they may miraculously find themselves in the same lobby with Mr Gladstone and Mr. Bright.

There have been rumours of an intended dissolution of Parliament; and it was even said that Monday's Cabinet Council sat to consider its advisability. This report was but a *canard;* but there is a pretty general understanding that Lord Palmerston will take no very distant opportunity of ascertaining the exact sentiments of the constituency upon the peace or war question, and it is said that the present House may be made an Easter offering to an excited nation. Many a seat will be emptied of its present tenant when that time comes. Were the trial to be made now, Manchester, Oxford, and the West Riding would change their men. The war has seated Sir Charles Napier, who will walk the course for Southwark. The local candidate, whose boast was that he knew what Southwark wanted, is ousted for the sake of the man who knows what England wants. He retires with a very spleenful address, conceived in the spirit of an insulted "porochial;" but Southwark takes the man who, as the other sailor said, "fought for all the parishes." Mr. Cobden's peace-letter, in which he comforts Russia, assuring her that she is not really hurt by the Allies, and recommends us to lay down our arms, does not seem to have produced much effect down Bankside and the demesnes that immediately lie.

The Park ruffianism ought to be put down with a very strong hand and a very stout bludgeon in it, unless the firemen, pumping the dirtiest of dirty water on the mob, should be deemed more efficient for the purpose. A demonstration against an oppressive law was a constitutional act; and even an ill considered movement, caused by misunderstanding of the reason of the price of provisions, was properly met with forbearance; but the scoundrels who now assemble for riot and outrage, who expel decent people from the Park, insult strangers, and destroy property, ought to be consigned to the teaching of the police bâton. One of the magistrates justly told the officers that they were behaving with far too much forbearance, and should the mob again assemble, the best *mot d'ordre* for the police force will be that given by the Irishman to his English friend whom he had got into a row at Donnybrook—"take your stick, and wherever you see a head—hit it." A writer in the *Times* suggests that a press-gang should be sent in upon these rascals, to sweep them all away into her Majesty's ships and regiments; and the only objection to this is a grave one—it would be an insult to either gallant service to recruit it with men selected only because they were ruffians. Something has been hinted of the police revenging themselves, by permitting these outrages, for the censure passed upon them for their violent behaviour to the Sunday Trade opponents; but we are unwilling to believe that any one in the responsible position which gives him command of the force could be guilty of such childish and indiscriminate conduct. The police are our servants; and it is not because a servant has been reproved for insulting a respectable visitor that he is to open the street-door to every blackguard. We trust that next Sunday will put the finishing *coup*—the *coup de bâton*—to the Park nuisance

"Respectable" offenders continue to appear. Scarcely are Paul and Company in gaol than a Scottish magistrate in high office, and who had preserved an admirable character up to old age, is transported for a revolting offence which it is rational to believe the result of a disordered intellect. A London clergyman, with an academic title, is charged with making false entries in his register of burials for the sake of obtaining additional fees, and, though it is premature to judge the case, it presents some very suspicious features. A very painful suicide by a German gentleman, at Brighton, scarcely comes within the above category; but it is a very remarkable affair. A youth, the unfortunate gentleman's son, is found dead in his bed, and the father springs out of window. There is doubt about the case, but none that the Coroner who presided at the inquiry displayed less wisdom than is usually manifested even by officials of his class, and the verdict is a most unsatisfactory one.

The *Globe* newspaper (whose accurate information on military subjects ought to be cordially recognised) states that the numbers of our army in the Crimea are now about 56,000, of all arms; and that in the spring there is no reasonable doubt that it will be increased to 70,000. It is satisfactory to see that attention is being called to the present system of billeting, which is found to work not only most injuriously to the land lord of the tavern into which the raw soldier is thrust, but most demoralisingly upon the lad himself. The fruits of such training may be seen in the drunkenness of which the Crimean correspondents send home such deplorable accounts. Surely, while we are trying to elevate and improve the soldier, and while we boast his superiority to the drunken serf who is opposed to him, we are bound to screen him from these pestilent influences. The subject will, we trust, be taken into early consideration by the Government.

While alluding to the army, let mention be made of an excellent institution for providing, not charity, but employment for those who are discharged from either service with a good character. It is called the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, and for convenience will be spoken of in the last three words. The Pensioners' Employment Society is best described by its own prospectus, which states that it is supported by public contributions, and by the nobility, gentry, railway and other companies, bankers, shipowners, merchants, agriculturists, manufacturers, and employers generally, who, when they have vacancies in their establishments, call upon the society, with descriptions of the kind of person they wish to employ, whether as schoolmasters, drillmasters, grooms, helpers, gardeners, porters, messengers, gamekeepers, watchmen, door or other office keepers, whose duties may be adequately performed by men who, though unfit for military or naval service, are perfectly, and in certain cases peculiarly, qualified for many of the ordinary avocations of labour. The society keeps on its books the names of men discharged with good character from her Majesty's service, specifying their condition as to age, wounds, and health, the kind of employment for which they may be considered physically capable, their age, their late position in the Army, Navy, or Marines, and their occupation before entering her Majesty's service, with a copy of testimonials of conduct, sobriety, and general character, whilst bearing arms and since their discharge. The object of the Pensioners' Employment Society needs only to be known to be approved, and a goodly list of subscribers has been already obtained. We shall be glad if this mention of the scheme bring additional subscriptions to Messrs. Coutts's or Messrs. Masterman's.

If Prince Gortschakoff display the skill at escaping manifested by some of the soldiers late under Russian command, but more lately prisoners in England, Codrington and Pelissier will have no ordinary trouble in trapping the bear. Fresh escapes are recorded this week at Lewes, and the men remain uncaptured—a curious thing, unless we imagine that a certain compassionate feeling induces those with whom they take refuge not to give them up. It is, perhaps, not a matter of any particular consequence whether a score or so of captives get away; but the French, who have a knack of holding fast what they get, laugh good-naturedly at John Bull, who cannot even keep his prisoners.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 2	29.685	45·5	29·4	36·6	— 2·5	92	S.W. & W.	0.30
„ 3	29.680	44·1	34·8	39·5	— 5.4	91	N. & N.E.	0.55
„ 4	29.965	49·5	33·8	41·9	— 4·7	91	N.	0.00
„ 5	30.188	49·7	29·8	39·5	— 6·9	93	S.W.	0.01
„ 6	30.111	58·7	31·2	46·0	+ 0·8	89	S.W.	0.01
„ 7	29.870	54·9	45·5	50·0	+ 5·1	87	S.W.	0.00
„ 8	29.958	50·4	42·2	46·5	+ 1·8	87	S. & S.W.	0.16

Note. The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.68 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.70 inches by the 2nd; decreased to 29.63 inches by the 3rd; and increased to 30.18 by the 5th; and decreased to 29.87 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.85 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 42·0°—being 2·8° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 29·8°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer, 29·4°, on the 2nd, and the highest, 58·7°, on the 6th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15·4°. The greatest was 27·5°, on the 6th; and the least, 8·4°, on the 8th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of one inch.

The weather during the week was very changeable.

Lewisham, November 9, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Last week the births of 671 boys and 675 girls, in all 1346 children, were registered within the metropolitan districts. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the number were 727 boys and 713 girls, in all 1440, showing a deficiency in the number of births for this week of 94. The deaths during the week were 919; the mortality being still below its average rate, and 193 less than the corrected average of the previous years: of these 461 were males, and 468 females. From zymotic diseases 227 persons died, of which 14 were by small-pox, 70 by scarlatina, 22 by hooping-cough, and 49 by typhus. The deaths from diarrhœa, 24, are much below the average number. To violence, cold, privations, and intemperance 54 deaths are referred, being 27 above the average.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The opening meeting of the 102nd session of the Society of Arts is fixed for Wednesday, the 21st inst. On this occasion the Rev. Dr. Booth, Chairman of Council, will deliver an introductory address, and the medals awarded in the last session will be presented. The papers to be read and discussed at the successive meetings prior to the Christmas recess are—Mr. P. L. Simmonds, "On the Gums and Resins of Commerce;" Mr. G. N. Hooper, "On the Construction of Private Carriages in England and in the Carriage Department of the Paris Exhibition;" Mr. J. Bailey Denton, "On the Progress and Statistics of the Under-drainage of Land in Great Britain;" and Mr. J. K. Blackwell, "The Present Position of the Iron Industry of Great Britain, with Reference to that of other Countries."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—A very large public meeting was held on Monday, in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house—the Lord Mayor in the chair—to determine whether the Public Libraries Act shall be applied to the City. The meeting was addressed by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Ewart, M.P., Colonel Sykes, and other gentlemen in favour of a motion to apply the Act to the city of London. Mr. Deputy Peacock, Mr. Yite, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Sidney spoke in favour of an adverse amendment, which was carried by a large majority.

THE OMNIBUSES.—We hear that the public are likely to be deprived for the present, at least, of the advantages anticipated from the transfer of the metropolitan omnibuses to a company of Frenchmen. When the negotiations were nearly at a conclusion, it turned out that the Paris company had been proceeding on the supposition that no more plates or licenses would be issued by the authorities, and as the vendors could not give any guarantee on a matter which did not rest with them or the authorities in this country, but on the wants of the public, the matter is to proceed no farther. The arrangement may take effect at a different price, or in some other form; but as it now stands we hear that there are to be no new carriages and no alteration of fares.—*Morning Herald.*

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—There is no foundation for the statement which has been going the round of the papers that Strahan, Paul, and Bates, the bankers, were about to be sent to Gibraltar to suffer their sentence at the Criminal Court. Gibraltar is not by any means an easy station, but may be reckoned perhaps one of the most genial and hard-working, as well as being by far the most unhealthy. The convicts are now in Newgate. They will, in the first instance, suffer the usual period of separate confinement, which is, we believe, a year. After that they will probably be transported to a penal settlement for the remainder of their sentence; but no decision will be come to until after the customary probation of separate confinement.

GENERAL RISE IN THE PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.—On Tuesday morning the bakers, grocers, oilmen, &c., throughout the metropolis advanced the prices of provisions and other household requisites to a considerable extent. In sugar the prices were raised fully a penny in the lb.: raw sugar of ordinary quality, which two months since could be obtained for 4d. per lb., cannot now be purchased for less than 6d.; the prices of refined sugar have been advanced in proportion. The price of bread, of the second quality, rose to 10d., and in some instances to 10½d., for 4 lb.: good household, to 9d. and 9½d. for the same quantity; country bread (unweighed) to 8½d. and 9d. per loaf: the best bread sells at 11½d. and 1s. per 4 lb. This advance is attributed to the rise in the price of wheat at Monday's markets. An advance of one halfpenny per lb. has been made in the price of store and mould candles; and it is expected that soap will increase in value. Bacon and pork have advanced in price; prime pieces of the first-class article cannot be obtained for less than 11d. per lb.; and pork (Berwick) realises 9d. per lb. The retail coal-dealers have advanced the price of every description of fuel. Coals of the best quality range from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per cwt.; seconds, 1s. 3d.; inland coal, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; and small ditto, 1s. 1d. per cwt.; and gas coke, 9d. to 7d. per bushel; charcoal, and chump and kindling wood, have also been advanced in prices.

ON Monday night a meeting, rather private in its character, was held in Turner's Dancing Rooms, Nelson-square, at which some of the more influential supporters of Sir C. Napier were present. The meeting occupied but a very short time, the sudden and unexpected retirement of Mr. Scovell from the contest having left the field clear to Sir Charles, whose position in reference to the borough was the theme of hearty rejoicing on the part of his friends.

ACCIDENT TO THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA.—The Archduke Maximilian, Chief of the Naval Department, was driving this morning in Trieste, when the horses took fright and ran away. The Archduke jumped out of the carriage, and, falling on his head, injured the skull. His Imperial Highness is in danger, and the Emperor, his brother, has just left this city for Trieste.—*Telegraphic Report, Mon. T.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN IRELAND. The *Ballinasloe Star* of Saturday, under date of Moate, Friday night, states that whilst Mr. Hamsbottom, land agent, and Mr Beacham, his assistant, were taking possession of land in the King's County, three miles from Ballinasloe, Mr. Beacham was shot through the neck with a ball, and several slugs lodged in his face and breast. It was doubtful whether he could live through Friday night.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE forty members of the Royal Academy have met in full senate; and, according to ancient custom, employed the first Monday in November in filling up any vacancies that may have occurred in the class of Associates. Rumour reports that there was a large attendance, and that the Kensingtonians came down in full body to vote for their own man. The result more than confirms the rumour. There were two vacancies, and Mr. John Callcott Horsley, a painter, and Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect, were elected Associates from what we believe to have been as large a list of candidates as the Academy has had to choose from for very many years. The selection is in every respect excellent. Mr. Horsley is clever, and though he has not yet fulfilled the promise of his boyhood—perhaps too much to be expected from him—he has been gradually and importantly improving in his art. Of Mr. Gilbert Scott it is not too much to say that he is the best Gothic architect of our day. In re-erecting churches he does not copy with servility. He understands what Gothic architecture is, and has invention of his own. He is, perhaps, too much addicted to restoration, as we have had occasion to remark with respect to the much-talked-about restoration of the Royal monuments in Westminster Abbey. The Academy wanted a good Gothic architect, and they have made a wise selection in Mr. Scott.

At the same meeting the question of the rank of engravers in the Royal Academy was again mooted, and Mr. Lumb Stocks, a line engraver, who had submitted to the unworthy condition previously required of engravers, was elected an Associate Engraver "of the new class." This question of the rank of engravers should not remain any longer in this still uncertain state. The Royal Academicians have tardily admitted the high merits of of the best engravers, but they have not as yet admitted them to the full rank they are entitled to. They have still the little "stools" at which Strange, Sharp, and Raimbach (time-honoured names) were wont to laugh, and at which Barnet, Pye, Goodall, Robinson, and Doo (their worthy successors) very properly laugh, and will not sit down upon. As for the selection of Mr. Stocks, the Royal Academicians could not, under the circumstances, have done better. They have passed over it is true, Mr. Robert Graves and Mr. Willmore, both line engravers of merit; but the public will justify their preference.

Sir Charles Eastlake has returned from his first Continental tour as Keeper of the National Gallery, and has, it is said, effected certain purchases at Florence that will materially contribute to make our Gallery a *history* of Art. To secure masterpieces is all but impossible; much, however, may be done, and at comparatively small cost, to illustrate the progress and condition of the several schools of Art, and this, we believe, is what Sir Charles is endeavouring to do.

It is not, we believe, very generally known that the widow of the late Sir William Molesworth was once on the stage. In the year 1827 she played *Lucy Bertram* in "Guy Mannering" at Drury Lane, and was deemed a "hit." Her London career on the stage did not, however, exceed a month.

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson have given us a taste of their approaching auctions, and from their list we may collect a fair notion of what the season is likely to afford in the shape of curious books, rare prints, and still rarer manuscripts. The principal attractions seem to be the first portion of Mr. Halliwell's Shakspeare Collections (collections made with great great judgment and at great cost for that portion of his edition of Shakspeare which is already published), and the late Colonel Durrant's collection of the Works of Hollar and Faithorne—by far the finest known to exist in private hands. Colonel Durrant bequeathed this very remarkable collection to Mr. Frank Graves, who is understood to have made some important additions to the bequest.

Mr. John Payne Collier has been and is still reading lectures at Maidenhead upon our early dramatic poetry. There is, as some of our readers will doubtless be glad to learn, an excellent Mechanics' Institute at Maidenhead, to which all the gentry in the neighbourhood subscribe; and Mr. Collier, who has been for some years resident in "lettered leisure" at Maidenhead, very kindly consented to tell his neighbours the result of a life of labour on the history of our early dramatic poetry and stage.

The reception of Mr. Collier's name reminds us of a pleasant rumour that we are soon to see under his editorial care an edition of Michael Drayton's works. Drayton is almost the only Elizabethan poet whose works have escaped republication in our time. We are glad to think that he has been reserved for an editor in every way competent to do him justice.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has become a writer in the *Quarterly Review*. The article on Pitt and Fox, we suspect is by him. What cannot time effect? Lockhart studiously abstained from noticing Bulwer in the *Quarterly*, and Lockhart was Lord of the *Quarterly* from the infancy of Bulwer's reputation till last year—a period of nearly thirty years. Now Lockhart is no more, and Bulwer is no longer a Whig. The neglected author appears as a writer in that very periodical which so injuriously abstained from rendering him the literary justice his genius has long entitled him to receive.

The first volume (just published) of Mr. Thackeray's "Miscellanies" opens with a collection of his ballads, favourites of former years, now brought together for the first time to become permanently interesting. There are some of Mr. Thackeray's ballads that are worthy of Mat Prior, Lady Mary Wortley, and Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

Architects were pleased with Mr. Digby Wyatt's lecture, on Saturday last, at the Crystal Palace, on the works of Giotto and the labours of the Arundel Society. Mr. Wyatt is thoroughly master of his subject; and, though the day was piercingly cold, he contrived to warm his readers by his honest enthusiasm, his knowledge, and his taste. The tracings from the Arena Chapel would, with the introduction of a little colour, be still more valuable. The whole "getting-up" of this Giotto Gallery is most praiseworthy.

TWO LECTURES ON THE WAR WITH RUSSIA were recently delivered at the Beaumont Institution, Mile End, by Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney, to very large and attentive audiences. The lecturer entered into a history of the motives and principles involved in the present war; and, from a review of past history, and the facts of the last seventy years, he showed that the spirit and policy of Russia were incessantly aggressive—that on every side of the empire she had, by means of diplomacy, tyranny, and cunning, stretched onward her boundaries towards Western Europe. He instanced, in indignant and passionate language, the partition of Poland, the occupation of Swedish territory, and the very threatening advance of Russia towards Vienna, Berlin, Constantinople, and India. The lecture occupied on each occasion more than two hours in delivery, and was listened to with great attention, and often interrupted by applause.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—Complaints are still rife among the officers of this army concerning the great irregularity with which they receive the newspapers sent to them from England and elsewhere. I impute no blame to any one, nor pretend to point out where the fault lies, but the evil exists, and is great and glaring. Making every allowance for irregularity on the part of senders, for the possible negligence or dishonesty of servants, and newsmen's boys, there still remain abundant instances in which newspapers have positively been sent, and as positively have never been received. I hear daily grumbling on this account, proceeding from persons who receive letters from their friends, informing them that by the same post papers are dispatched to the address, which never arrive. In short, complaint is general, and I am convinced well founded, and that a great number of papers, duly posted in England, do not come to hand in the Crimea—at least, not to the hands of the persons for whom they are destined. The ratio of loss is various; some persons get on an average two out of three of their papers, others one out of two, others scarcely any: and I know cases in which officers are writing to England to discontinue their subscription to newspapers because they never get them at all. The grievance is a vexatious one. We are now on the verge of winter. Days grow short, evenings long; the rains are doubtless at hand, and parades and out-of-door exercise and occupation are hardly to be thought of when the ground becomes a morass. One of the greatest pleasures of a man out here is the receipt of newspapers from England; and so you would say could you behold how the fortunates who receive them are beset. It is a cruel privation and disappointment when, by mismanagement in some quarter or other, they do not arrive. The matter ought to be seen to by all concerned.—*Letter from the Camp.*

THE BOMBARDMENT AN

GENERAL BAZAINE, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH TROOPS AT THE MOUTH OF THE DNIEPER.—FROM A SKETCH BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

GENERAL BAZAINE.

General Bazaine, who commands that portion of the French army now operating at the mouth of the Dnieper, may be cited as presenting one of the most brilliant examples of the achievement of military distinction in the present day.

Born in 1811, of a family known in the annals of military and civil engineering, Achille Bazaine, after passing through the preparatory studies for the Ecole Polytechnique, enlisted in 1831 as a private soldier. He thus, at an early age, acquired, by passing successively through the subordinate ranks, a practical knowledge of the duties and resources of his profession. In 1832 he joined that African army from whose ranks have sprung so many heroes. After having within four years obtained a lieutenancy and the Cross of the Legion of Honour, he joined the French Auxiliary Division in Spain, and took a share in those campaigns in Catalonia which raised so highly the renown of the French Foreign Legion. This corps, composed of volunteers of all nations, cannot be employed in France, and is officered exclusively by Frenchmen. Among such discordant elements our young officer reaped new laurels, and succeeded in securing not only esteem, but affection.

On his return to Algeria in 1839, with the rank of Captain, he took part in the expeditions to Miliauah, Tlemcen, Morocco, and Sahara. During some years he conducted the *Affaires Arabes* of the Subdivision of Tlemcen. While filling this political situation we find him mentioned as

LANDING O

BOMBARDMENT OF KINBURN BY THE ALLIES, ONE O'C

CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

ALLIES ON THE BEACH AT KINBURN.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 554.)

M, OCTOBER 16.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

instrumental in the surrender of Abd-el-Kader, and in the subsequent pacification of Algeria.

In 1844 he became Major, in 1848 Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1850 Colonel of the First Regiment of the Foreign Legion, in which, exactly twenty years previously, he had acted as a subaltern. He was occupied with the administration of Sidi-Bel-Abbès when his regiment was selected for the expedition to the East. The two regiments of the "Legion Etrangère" were constituted into a brigade, the command of which was confided to him; and General Bazaine reached the Camp before Sebastopol on that memorable day, in October, 1854, when the Allies opened fire against the devoted city.

Recent despatches sufficiently prove the active part which he has taken in the labours and the combats of the siege: his name is more than once to be found honourably mentioned in the official despatches; and the intrepid manner in which he conducted a portion of the French left attack at the final assault was alluded to in the highest terms. On the retreat of the Russians, General Bazaine was entrusted by Marshal Pelissier with the government of the town of Sebastopol; the Karabelnaia and that portion which was allotted to the British forces being confided to Col. (now General) Windham. On the 22nd of September he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, and on the 7th of October he left Kamiesch for Kinburn at the head of an expeditionary corps. This important position, with 1420 prisoners and 174 pieces of the Artillery, fell on the 17th October, before the attack of the Allied forces, and General Bazaine forwarded to the Marshal, with his account of this exploit, the standard emblazoned with the arms of Russia which had waved over the walls of the conquered stronghold.

The energetic manner with which this operation was carried out may be accepted as an earnest of the talents of the young General who took so prominent a share in it, and who appears destined to perform an important part in the history of this eventful war.

General Bazaine is only forty-four years of age, and is therefore one of the youngest Generals of Division in the French army. At the age of twenty-seven he was already invested with the Orders of the Legion of Honour, of St Ferdinand, of Charles III., and of Isabella of Spain. The accompanying portrait is taken from a Sketch by Sir George Hayter.

THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN.—OPERATIONS ON THE DNIEPER.

In our last publication we gave a very complete and graphic account of the Expedition to Kinburn by our Artist and Special Correspondent. In our present number we have given Engravings of the Sketches which accompanied those letters. The subjects of the various Sketches are—Landing Artillery at Kinburn Spit, October 15; the Spit Battery Otchakoff in the distance; the Allied Troops landing, October 16; Bombardment of Kinburn, October 16; Ditto, October 17; Kinburn Fort on Fire.

The following letter from a private correspondent gives some interesting details relating to the capture of the Russian stronghold:—

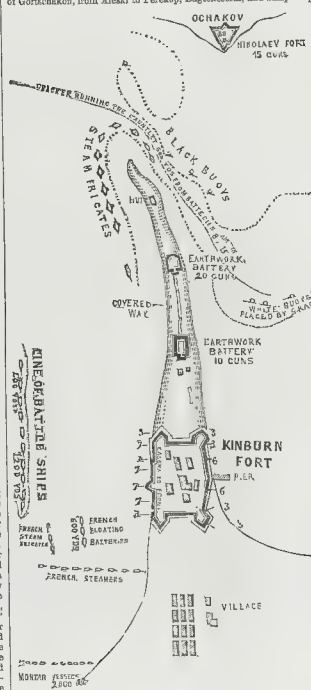
At eight a.m. on Monday, the 15th, the forts opened a heavy fire on gunboats and steamers. Five or six round shot fell close to the *Spitfire*—some shells burst in the air, which caused her to move further out. 8.30. The troops landing, and the English mess-pots planted on the soil of Russia. 9. The Highlanders taking ground and sending out skirmishers. There stood the General and his dog; the latter soon found congenial pastime, and was seen pointing at a quail. The weather was fine, with a pleasant breeze blowing from the southward. No surf on the beach, which is hard sand; a few yards from the water's edge it rises into low irregular hillocks, covered with coarse wiry grass and fishers' huts. The lines still lying quietly at anchor four or five miles from the fort. We were all in earnest expectation of a move, as the Admiral declared his intention of going in to win at nine o'clock; but he did not. 9.30. The first French gun-boat approached full of *les Indigènes*, with their rich blue uniforms, Zouaves, and infantry; several others soon followed, and the tricolor waved over a fisher's hut. Four French sailors were chasing a large pig. They plied him vigorously with their boathooks, but piggy blew them and dodged them for a long time on land; at length, hard pressed, he dashed into the water and was captured by the boats. Then came the *Triton*, radiant with Marines, and the merry visage of "Our Own Correspondent," and towing *Terrible*'s paddle-box boats full of troops. *Banshee* brought up her string of boats in tow. The *Lynx* came also, with the *Royal Albert*'s boats and more Marines; while the *Miuna* and *Brenda*, the *Danube*, the *Arrow*, the *Beagle*, and *Wrangler* were pouring forth their red-coated burdens. The *Supply*, the *Cheruy*, the *Industry*, and others, were landing the horses and carts of the Land Transport Corps, together with the tents and baggage required by the troops. The forts fired briskly on the steamers. At 11.15 the Russians signalled to Otchakoff, hoisting a red pendant, a blue with yellow cross, and a white flag with a red border. They ceased firing. At 2.15 the fort opened a brisk fire on the mortar-boats, which had been towed into their position by the *Snake* gun-boat. They were ready to reply in a few minutes. Having got their range they poured shells upon the fort, which fired away till dark. The Russians had set fire to the parts of the village and haystacks which lay nearest to them; but a good portion was preserved by the French, who landed on the Spit between the spot where the English troops were and the fort. During the night they pushed their advances within 1200 yards of the walls.

On Tuesday, 16th, a strong breeze from south-west brought up a heavy sea: the surf was high upon the beach. The steamers' paddle-box boats and flats were trying to land provisions from the transports, but most of them were spoiled; the baggage was wet, the boats were swamped, and things looked rather uncomfortable. Some prisoners were taken; they reported the garrison to be 1200, and that 20,000 Russians were advancing to their relief from Perekop and Kherson.

Wednesday, 17th. The anniversary of the grand naval attack on Sebastopol was fine enough to permit the combined fleets to attack. The wind was blowing from off shore, and the swell had subsided. This was indispensable, because many of the line-of-battle-ships were drawing 26 feet water, and they were to anchor and attack with only two or three feet water under their keels This was a ticklish job, in a narrow difficult channel, hitherto almost unknown to us. Well, at eight a.m. the sand-batteries opened at a steamer and gunboat which forced their way inside the spit. The French floating batteries were crowding up, preparing to go in, and at 9.30 they opened a tremendous fire at 600 yards, from twelve large guns on each broadside. At ten the mortar boats opened fire, three French gun-boats were working along from the southward, by the shore, where the troops had been landed. The boats of the *Fretwell*, *Lynx*, &c., &c., had been towed close in their own paddle box boats and flats which had been swamped in the surf, and were half buried in the sand. At 10.15 these steamers weighed and proceeded to the flag ship. At this moment fifteen gun boats were bearing away over the mortar boats and batteries. Some heavily-armed French steamers and the *Odin* were firing. Shells were bursting over the fort, which was firing very rapidly. The Russian gunners could be seen, standing up boldly on the rampart, sponge and rammer in hand, loading and firing away as if they were at exercise. When one was knocked over, another jumped to his place. Three of them were enough to work each gun: one to work the elevating-screw and let the gun slip down the incline to run it out; one to lay and fire (the recoil sent it in again); one man to sponge, &c. This accounts for their killed being so few.

11.30. Signal made to *Valorous* to weigh immediately; also to *Sidon*, *Curagoa*, and *Gladiator* to follow; *cerebrand* to go in at once, engaging batteries at both sides. The two earth-and sand batteries on the spit were spitting away merrily out of their ugly mouths. It was not a pleasant thing to look at their square black embrasures, looking like five or six old black tobacco-stained teeth stuck in a fury's upper gum, and to see they were only waiting to get you in a favourable position to open fire upon you at 500 yards. The *Curagoa* went in at them in a business-like way; the *Dauntless* very cautiously and circumspectly indeed—remarkably careful; but the *Terrible* hammered them so hard as almost to bury them in a heap of stony sand. She did her work admirably, and early shut them up. It was a brilliant sight to see the *Sidon*, *Firebrand*, and *Spitfire* in to 500 yards, engaging north shore; then run down to within 500 yards of the sand battery, engaging that; and then float into the calm waters at the Dnieper's mouth, where few British ships have floated before. Noon. The liners going in to work. The barracks in the fort burning fiercely, especially around where the Russian colours were hoisted. Their guns firing rapidly still. 12.30. The line-of-battle ships opened at once, the *Hannibal* alone bestowing her attentions at a most respectful distance upon the sand-batteries. Her brave Admiral Stewart had gone into *Valorous*. But this was not peril enough, so he hoisted his pretty white ensign on a small steam gun-boat, the little *Pilot Fish*, in front of all, and there he led in his little squadron like a gallant dashing fellow as he is. 2.30. A flag of truce was hoisted, and the whole Russian garrison marched out under arms. The gunners from the sand forts marched in, bearing on stretchers their wounded; one died; they buried him, stretcher and all, in the sand, stuck up a rude cross at his head, and marched doggedly on. The Allied troops marched into the fort, the union of Red Ensign and Tricolor was seen on high. The General and officers of the Russian battalion were made to pile their arms outside the fort. The muskets were new, and in first-rate condition. They walked on, bearing the banners and ornaments of their church, and were placed under a French guard at the head-quarters, about three miles south of the town. They formed one complete battalion, two Colonels, 4 Majors, 4 Captains, and about 1200 men. Their loss is said to be about 100 killed and wounded, very few being killed. The English lost two men by the bursting of 68-pounder guns of the *Arrow* gun-boat, one or two wounded. The French lost about 27, chiefly in their floating batteries, which acted admirably, and endured still better. One is said to have had sixty-seven cannon shot strike her without doing any important damage.

18th, 6 a.m. The Russians blew up the forts at Otchakoff, two stupendous explosions rent the air, and shook our steamers—the second presenting that peculiar appearance which the *Times* calls "the velvetty fatty black edges." Thousands of shells exploded at the same time. Their Russians have thus abandoned their position on the north shore, which cost them a long siege and 40,000 men. Alexander may lay down any number of 130-gun steamers, but how many of them can he get out of the Bug and Dnieper? This blow menaces Nicolaieff and Kherson, and gives us a *point d'appui* to work the rear of Gortschakoff, from Alcaki to Perekop, Bagtcheserai, and Simpheropol.



PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON KINBURN.

From the *Invalide Russe* we learn that on the evening of the 27th ult. the Allies embarked near Kinburn their field artillery and horses on board some of their transport-ships. Next morning, at daybreak, the ships were still in the roads, and they appeared to be preparing to put to sea, but a dense fog, which lasted from eight o'clock in the morning till the evening, prevented any observations during the day. Before this fog came on, it was remarked that the number of steamers, gun-boats, &c., at anchor in the embouchure of the Bug had considerably decreased. Only five steamers and four gun-boats remained in the mouth of the Bug. The fleet in the Bay of Otchakoff consisted of sixty-four vessels. The Allies were fortifying their position at Kinburn.

From other sources we learn that British steamers of light draught have reconnoitred Nicolaieff. Numerous ships, finished and unfinished, are in the river and sheds. The place is strongly protected by recently-erected works.

The blockade of Odessa is efficiently continued, and the utmost fear prevails there, as the return of the fleet is supposed to be a certainty. A private letter from that city, of the 22nd ult., says:—"Since Kinburn has fallen into the power of the Allies the communications kept up between Nicolaieff, Otchakoff, and Odessa by means of clippers have entirely ceased."

The head-quarters of General Lüders, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the South, which is 50,000 strong, are removed from Odessa to Nicolaieff. If the *Augsburg Gazette* be as well informed on Russian subjects as it is well disposed to Russian interests, the Czar has not been able to provide for the defence of Nicolaieff and Kherson without withdrawing a portion of his army from the Crimea. The *Gazette* states that the 1st brigade of the Fourteenth Division of Reserve, a corps that took part in the defence of Sebastopol, has marched to Nicolaieff; and artillery had also been detached from Prince Gortschakoff's army, with the same destination.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* states that Totleben is working wonders at Nicolaieff. Below Spasska, where the Bug is 60 fathoms or fathoms broad, the new gun-boats, which will be manned by the remainder of the crews of the former Black Sea fleet, are to be stationed. The two banks of the river will be defended by forts and redoubts. The inhabitants of Nicolaieff were informed that, in case of attack on the city, it was not beyond the bounds of probability, they might, if they pleased, retire into the interior. Three fourths of the people have emigrated, and things are not better at Kherson. It is related that all the batteries at Odessa are to be disarmed, and the guns sent to Nicolaieff.

Admiral Berck, Governor of Nicolaieff and Admiral-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet and Ports, is dismissed. Vice-Admiral Mettin is appointed in his stead, with the additional command of the flotilla in the Danube.

It was rumoured at Vienna, on Wednesday, that the bombardment of Nicolaieff had begun on the 29th ult., and continued during the whole of the 30th, but the report was not credited.

The accompanying Plan of the Spit of Kinburn, and the arrangement of the Allied fleet in front of the fort, will enable our readers to understand the following account of a daring feat performed there on the night previous to the bombardment:—

October 17th.—Captain Spratt having planned the attack, it was also arranged that the Rear-Admiral, Sir H. Stewart, should, if possible, force the narrow passage, and get into Kherson Bay, so as to flank the batteries; in consequence of which, I was appointed to have four of the gun boats under my charge, and take them in at night-time, and endeavour to buoy the channel I pushed on—stopped into the deep and narrow channel—passed the batteries without being seen, and anchored inside of Kherson Bay—alone. At five a.m in the morning all the gun-boats pushed in, and wondered how I got in. I directed them to proceed eastward, for one mile, and anchor; when it became daylight I was doubtful of my own buoys, and, seeing that the French had made a mess of their work, I proposed to the gallant commander of the *Cracker* to run the gauntlet, so as to get out and offer to bring the Admiral in. Accordingly the little gun-boat, at full speed, flew through the narrow channel, and passing the batteries at 700 or 800 yards—the whole fleet were witnesses—to see the little thing dash on; and the batteries commenced their fire of shot and shell, fortunately missing us every time. We arrived safe to the Admiral: he was exceedingly pleased, and wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, who made the signal to *Cracker*, "We all admire your performances."

The Prussian Government has adopted the project for constructing a standing bridge over the Rhine, between Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein. Operations will commence early next spring.

MODERN POETIC GENIUS.*

Poeta nascitur non fit—or, rather, Poetry is of Nature, not of Art; pervading all creation from all time—a subtle essence, imparting life and beauty to every object in turn, and peopling even space with fancies all its own. 'Tis for the poet to seize the light and spirit of poetry to realise in a form for palpable presentment each evanescent suggestion, each transient rainbow-hue of this ever-active agency; and as the essence of Poetry consists in the grand, the beautiful, and the passionate, the poet's measure should show the grace and smoothness which belong to power and fullness; and his language should be a sort of word-music.

Who shall set bounds to the range of poetry;—who shall limit man's appreciation of it, or restrict his invention and fancy in the development of its inspirations? He who shall count up the sands of eternity and set a girdle round space. But it is one thing to define all that is or may be, and another to point out what should not be; it is one thing to formulate all the legitimate methods of poetic success, and another to prescribe some of the conditions necessary to it. By common consent of mankind in all ages, some of these conditions of poetic success have been defined, comprising more essentially grace and dignity of expression, in rhythmical order, varying with the subject, and according to the genius of the language. It is in the province of all to adapt these unwritten laws to his own particular case; and the highest proof of genius may be shown in appropriate selection of language and of rhythm, and in modifications of the latter to a peculiar subject; but genius will not be safe in running in diametrical opposition to that which has been established by general consent for ages.

We offer the above remarks by way of introduction to our brief notice of a few new volumes of poems, including one by a highly-esteemed bard of the New World, because we have observed of late a too great disposition, amongst the poets of the rising generation, to set our old habits and rules at nought, and to seek for altogether new principles of poetic beauty—as if, forsooth, they were now creating poetry for the first time, instead of merely echoing its inspirations, which have been resounding through the hearts and ears of man ever since the world came out of chaos. With these ambitious projectors a grand or beautiful idea in simple, easy garb, is not the object of pursuit, but to put their idea, whatever it be, into as ill-fitting, tawdry, slatternly a dress as it is possible for the most *outré* imagination to conceive; and every time they invent a dress as unlike as possible all poetic dress that has gone before, they consider that they have been eminently successful, and forthwith sally forth, complacently, to air it in the sight of man, in the Bond-street of their Parnassus.

Have we not, for instance, a Poet Laureate who, having exhausted every variety of poetic antidote, has in his last composition actually descended to the veriest dead-level of prose-run-mad; and has he not, unfortunately, many thoughtless imitators, as inferior to himself as was the waiting maid who went mad in white muslin at the heels of her Princess mistress, mad in white satin? Then, on the other hand, have we not Mr. Philip J. Bailey, author erst of "Festus," and later of the "Mystic, and other Poems," who, adhering rigidly to the pentameter metre, with words of strange import thrown uncomfortably together, as fragment flags upon a macadamized road, for want of utter attention to the sense, writes incomprehensibly ever, *en gr.*

> The soul of every animal from the ox,
> Thunder begotten, to the solar wolf
> As he re-rose from Hades—God of Death,
> Thenceforward to man hallowed to destroy
> The spirit of all ill; and scarab, type
> Of the great world-artificer: from the lord
> Of golden flocks, lambs-feeder, to the goat
> Sacred to Sion in all rites, he, in turn,
> Bespake, and each to him the awful word
> Passed, that made ope the immortal courts of life.

And have we not now Mr. Longfellow, one of the founders of a school of poets in the New World, perverting a fair genius to the trick of mannerism, and crumpling up noble thoughts upon a verbal fret-work in which every variety of disagreeable and unseemly contortion is exhausted? To confine ourselves for the present to the last-named author, let the reader consider his unsuccessful attempt at hexameters in his otherwise meritorious poem of "Evangeline," and the octo-syllabic blank lines of the "Song of Hiawatha" now before us, afterwards comparing the unhappy verbal structure of these productions with the graceful beauty of some of the numerous minor poems by the same writer. Take, for instance, the beautiful ballad of "The Curfew," published nine years ago, which we quote as an example of quiet, wholesome, poetic expression:—

I.

Solemnly, mournfully,
Dealing its dole,
The Curfew Bell
Is beginning to toll.

Cover the embers
And put out the light;
Toil comes with the morning,
And rest with the night.

Dark grow the windows,
And quenched is the fire;
Sound fades into silence,
All footsteps retire.

No voice in the chamber,
No sound in the hall!
Sleep and oblivion
Reign over all!

II.

The book is completed,
And closed, like the day;
And the hand that has written it
Lays it away.

Dim grow its fancies;
Forgotten they lie;
Like coals on the ashes,
They darken and die.

Song sinks into silence,
The story is told,
The windows are darkened,
The hearthstone is cold.

Darker and darker
The black shadows fall;
Sleep and oblivion
Reign over all!

Take three simple, flowing, truthful lines, with the charming reality they conjure up, and compare them with the following passage from the "Song of Hiawatha":—

> Cried the fierce Kabibonokka,
> "Who is this that dares to brave me!
> Dares to stay in my dominions
> When the Wawa has departed,
> When the wild-geese has gone southward,
> And the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
> Long ago departed southward!
> I will go into his wigwam,
> I will put his smouldering fire out"

Or with this:—

> With the heavy blow bewildered,
> Rose the Great Bear of the mountains;
> But his knees beneath him trembled,
> And he whimpered like a woman,
> As he reeled and staggered forward,
> As he sat upon his haunches;
> But the mighty Mudjekeewis,
> Standing fearlessly before him,
> Taunted him in loud derision,
> Spake disdainfully in this wise:—
> "Hark you, Bear, you are a coward,
> And no Brave, as you pretended;
> Else you would not cry and whimper
> Like a miserable woman!
> Bear! you know our tribes are hostile,
> Long have been at war together;
> Now you find that we are strongest,

You go sneaking in the forest,
You go hiding in the mountains!
Had you conquered me in battle
Not a groan would I have uttered;
But you, Bear! sit here and whimper,
And disgrace your tribe by crying,
Like a wretched Shingebyss,
Like a cowardly old woman!"

Then again he raised his war-club,
Smote again the Mishe-Mokwa
In the middle of his forehead,
Broke his skull, as ice is broken,
When one goes to fish in Winter.
Thus was slain the Mishe-Mokwa,
He the Great Bear of the mountains,
He the terror of the nations.

Or this:—

> On the next day of his fasting
> By the river's brink he wandered,
> Through the Muskoday, the meadow,
> Saw the wild rice, Mahnomonee,
> Saw the blueberry, Meenahga,
> And the strawberry, Odahmin,
> And the gooseberry, Shahbouin,
> And the grape-vine, the Bemahgut,
> Trailing o'er the alder-branches, &c.

Or this:—

> Thus the fields shall be more fruitful,
> And the passing of your footsteps

* "The Song of Hiawatha." By H. W. Longfellow. New York and London.—"Maud, a Poem." By Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. Moxon.—"The Mystic, and other Poems." By P. J. Bailey. Chapman and Hall.

Draw a magic circle round them,
So that neither blight nor mildew,
Neither burrowing worm nor insect,
Shall pass o'er the magic circle;
Not the dragon-fly, Kwo-ne-she,
Nor the spider, Subbekashe,
Nor the grasshopper, Pau-puk-keenas,
Nor the mighty caterpillar,
Way-muk-kwana, with the bear-skin,
King of all the caterpillars!

Why this is the very marrowbones-a nd-cleaver measure, the song of the mill-clapper. We don't know how it may suit the regular Yankee drawl, but in our little experience the eyes get bloodshot, and the jaws ache and tremble in the very attempt to r ead it. It will be seen that the poet, as if his bed were not hard and ricketty enough, makes it still more uncomfortable, by stuffing it with outlandish Indian words, the import of which, when they are not paraphrased in the text—which, by the way, they generally are, leaving us to wonder why they are used at all—is revealed in a Vocabulary obligingly appended to the volume. Thus, then, the affrighted sense falls upon such lines as the following:—

"Minne-wawa," said the pine trees,
"Mudway-aushkа," said the water.

We find, on applying for elucidation of the mystery propounded, that "minne-wawa" is "a pleasant sound, as of the wind in trees," and that "mudway-aushka" is the "sound of waves on the shore." And when a young lady exclaims—

Ah, showain nemeshin Nosa!

we find that she is putting forth an invitation to her father to have pity upon her;—"Nosa" meaning "papa" in the language of the Ojibways; whence perhaps "Nosey," so applicable to Mr. Robson's version of that well-known parental model in Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Is it not a sad thing to see fine poetic gifts (which Mr. Longfellow possesses) perverted, and a grand subject (which there undoubtedly is in the foundation of the "Song of Hiawatha") rendered ridiculous by such conceits in the fashion and expression? We have said that the subject of this production is a good one; it is indeed good enough to be entitled to much better treatment. What much richer, or more suggestive, theme could a poet of the New World have than that of the Indian Edda—a personage of miraculous birth, who, according to the traditions of North American tribes, was sent amongst them to clear their rivers, forests, and fishing-grounds, and to teach them the arts of peace? Why a whole creation was opened up in it, crowded with incidents surpassingly unique and grand; and yet see what has been done through an error of judgment!

Our poets must learn to distrust the impulse of genius, and court the dictates of common sense, if they would become teachers and improvers of enlightened humanity.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE VENERABLE GEORGE HODSON, ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD.

THE Rev. George Hodson, M.A., late Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and Vicar of St. Mary's, in that city, was the youngest son of — Hodson, Esq., of Carlisle. At the usual age he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, graduating in 1810 as seventh wrangler, and obtaining in the same year the second gold medal. Upon taking his degree he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen, of which College he subsequently became tutor. After his marriage he was associated for a short time with his friend, the Rev. James Heneman, in the discharge of clerical duties at Clifton, where he came under the notice of Bishop Ryder (then Bishop of Gloucester), who appointed him his examining chaplain. For several years he held the Incumbency of Christ Church, Birmingham, his ministry being most acceptable and successful; and in 1828 he succeeded, in succession, Vicar of Polwell, Canon of Lichfield, and Archdeacon of Stafford. In 1851, for the more enlarged and efficient discharge of his clerical duties, he exchanged, at a pecuniary sacrifice, the Vicarage of Colwich for that of St. Mary's, Lichfield, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Lonsdale. This was the scene of his final labours. Having just concluded a visitation of his large archdeaconry, having gone from house to house through the whole of his important parish, having addressed his people for the last time (as if with unconscious presentiment) from the solemn words of St. Paul, "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith;" he left England with his two youngest daughters for a short period of relaxation in Northern Italy and the Tyrol. Here, at Riva, on the Lago di Gorda, he was seized with malignant cholera, and in eight hours, on Sunday, August 12th, he died at the age of sixty-eight years. His body was interred in the Riva Catholic Cemetery.

CHARLES HENRY EVANS, ESQ., OF PLASGWYN AND HENBLAS, CO. ANGLESEY.

THE death of this gentleman occurred on the 1st inst., in the 61st year of his age. Mr. Evans was the representative of the Morgans and Lloyds of Henblas, and derived descent in the female line from Robert Morgan, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, whose wife, Anne Lloyd, was daughter and heiress of the Rev Wm. Lloyd, of Henblas. Mr. Evans was son and heir of the late Hugh Evans, Esq., of Trefeilir and Henblas, High Sheriff of Anglesea in 1811, and grandson of Charles Evans, Esq., of Trefeilir, High Sheriff in 1762, the son and heir of William Evans, Esq., of Trefeilir, by Margaret, his wife, sister and heir of Henry Morgan, Esq., of Henblas. By Henrietta, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. John Warburton, Dean of Bangor, Mr. Evans leaves issue two sons and one daughter.

THOMAS BRANDRAM, ESQ.

MR. BRANDRAM died on the 1st ult., at his residence, Lee-grove, Kent, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, unmarried. He was the heir of Samuel Brandram, Esq.; and for nearly fifty years the head of the old-established firm of Brandram, Brothers, and Co., of Size-lane, London. He resided in Kent, and was an active magistrate of that county.

ROBERT CHARLES TUDWAY, ESQ., M.P.

THIS gentleman was the eldest son of the late John Paine Tudway, Esq. (who was M.P. for Wells from 1815 to 1830, and whose uncle sat from 1761 to 1815), by his wife, Fanny Gould, daughter of Lucas Pulsford, Esq., of Wells. He was born at Wells the 4th of July, 1806, and married, the 3rd of March, 1846, Mara Catherine, eldest daughter of William James, Esq., M.P., of Leigh-court, Somerset. Mr. R. C. Tudway was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford; he was a Deputy Lieutenant and a Magistrate for Somersetshire, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1842. He was first returned to Parliament for Wells in July, 1852, as a supporter of Lord Derby. Mr. Tudway died at his residence, Wells, on the 20th inst. He has had no issue, and, therefore, the representation of the old and highly-respectable family of which he was the head devolves on his next brother, Henry Gould Tudway, Esq.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Sir Charles Chad, Bart., of Thursford, Norfolk, has bequeathed to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, the Norwich Hospital, and the Lynn Hospital, £100 to each; to the parishes of Thursford and Gateseud £50 each, and Tatterford £20, for the poor of such parishes.—Miss Alice Cramlington, of Bevlin, has left to her executors £1000, to be given to such charities as they may think proper objects; and £100 to the poor of Warkington.—Robert Stirling, Esq., of Leek, has bequeathed £300 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; 300 guineas to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, London; £300 to the Edinburgh Association in aid of the Moravian Missions; £300 in aid of the Fund for the Support of Ministers of the Free Church; £300 to the New College; £200 in aid of the schemes under the authority of the General Assembly; £200 to the Building Fund; £200 in aid of the sustentation of ministers; £400 to assist in the education of young men for the ministry of the Free Presbyterian Church, at the New College in Edinburgh; and to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, the Stafford General Infirmary, and the Society for the Relief of Aged Indigent Sick of Edinburgh, £50 each.—The will of W. H. Bodley, M.D., of Hove, was proved under £35,000; that of John Thompson, of the Burington Tavern, £50,000.

Spanish papers announce that one-half of the vintage of Xeres de la Frontera, one of the principal places of the sherry district, is entirely lost this year.

During a storm at Cadiz a few days ago the lightning struck a powder-magazine in the island of San Fernando, and caused an explosion which did damage to the amount of 1,000,000 reals (£10,000).

MUSIC.

JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THESE most popular entertainments began on Monday evening in Covent-garden Theatre. M. Jullien announces that they can continue for five weeks only from that time, the theatre being let at Christmas for dramatic performances. He has fitted up the house for his concerts according to his usual plan, and with more than his usual magnificence. The decorations are gay and tasteful; and the great centre chandelier depending from the ceiling, now surrounded by a circle of lesser luminaries, diffuses a blaze of light through every corner of the building. A new dress-circle of open boxes, in front of the grand tier, greatly enlarges the accommodation of the house, and adds to the brilliant aspect of the scene. The musical arrangements are on a still greater scale than formerly. The orchestra is increased in numerical strength, and includes the most distinguished instrumentalists in London. In its construction there is what we consider a decided improvement. In the usual formation of our orchestras, whatever may be their total strength—whether fifty, or a hundred and fifty—the difference lies entirely in the stringed instruments, the strength of "wind" being always the same—two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, &c. M. Jullien has seen the evident faultiness of this arrangement, and has established a better balance between the two departments of the orchestra. While increasing the strength of the stringed band, he has made a corresponding increase in the wind instruments, by doubling the flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons. The brazen instruments he has left as before, feeling that they are always powerful enough, however large the orchestra may be. The propriety of this innovation was fully justified by its effect. The volume of tone proceeding from the above doubled instruments was delightfully rich and full, without ever exceeding the due measure of strength. M. Jullien generally confines himself to one vocalist, whom he engages for the whole series. This season he has selected Mdme. Gassier, and he could not have made a happier choice. She has in a single season made herself one of the greatest favourites of the public, and most deservedly; for she has shown herself a singer of the very highest order. To a voice of singular clearness, flexibility, and compass, she adds almost unrivalled powers of execution, together with grace, delicacy, and feeling. While youth, beauty, and an engaging manner fill up the measure of her attractions.

M. Jullien has announced a variety of novelties; and, among others, a grand descriptive quadrille called "The Exhibition of Sebastopol," but Monday night's concert was almost wholly made up of well known and favourite pieces. In the classical style there were—Weber's Overture to "Euryanthe," the Funeral March from Beethoven's "Sinfonia Eroica," the first movement of Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor, and a selection from "Don Giovanni." In the lighter and more popular style there were several new and brilliant waltzes, &c., by Jullien himself; and, above all, his famous "British Army Quadrille"—an astounding musical mimicry of war, which has been his *pièce de resistance* for several seasons. Madame Gassier sang the beautiful air, "O luce di quest' anima," from "Linda di Chamouni;" the final rondo in the "Somnambula;" and her favourite waltz, with which she has so often delighted the public. Her reception, we need scarcely add, was enthusiastic, and everything she sang was loudly encored.

There was an immense audience. The boxes were full of fashionable company, and the vast promenade was crowded to overflowing. M. Jullien on entering the orchestra was received with "honour due," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which the first part of the concert went off. The most classical portions of the selection were listened to with attention, and applauded with warmth. But the latter part of the evening did not pass so agreeably. The promenade gradually became more and more densely and uncomfortably crowded—a circumstance which always produces disturbance; while it was evident that numbers of the new comers were more bent upon a "lark" than disposed to listen quietly to music. They began to amuse themselves with shouting, whistling, calling for "The Rat-catcher's Daughter," and other elegant street ditties, pushing[one another about, and exchanging disticuffs. The police carried off several of the principal rioters, who were brought up to Bow-street and fined next morning. Any serious mischief was thus prevented; but this discreditable conduct marred the pleasure which might here been received from the latter portion of the concert. Even after M. Jullien (who seemed much annoyed) and all the band had left the orchestra, the promenade continued to be full of a noisy mob, who kept bawling for a quarter of an hour before they thought proper to go away. Such behaviour was indeed unexpected and surprising, being quite unlike the quiet and orderly bearing of the multitudes who have filled M. Jullien's promenades for years past; and we trust it will not be continued.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—"The White Horse of the Peppers" was revived on Thursday week, for the purpose of Mr. Hudson's representing the part originally performed by Mr. Power, that of the Irish gentleman, as symbolised in the character of *General Pepper*. Mr. Hudson is perfectly *au fait* in the performance, and as the bogtrotter (a disguise assumed for the scene) was especially humorous. He sang also the comic song of "I'm a ranting, roaring blade," with decided effect. We are half-afraid that Mr. Paul Bedford's Dutch *Major* is a positive caricature; but the audience were evidently pleased with its extravagance. Miss Wyndham, as *Agatha*, was amusing; and the new actress, Miss Kate Kelly, as *Phebe Palm*, proved that she was likely to be an important acquisition to the company. Altogether, there was much broad fun elicited. The drama was succeeded by Peake's farce of "The Hundred Pound Note"—a piece thoroughly English, and not to be deteriorated by any critical comparison with the sentimental vaudevilles derived from French sources, however neatly constructed or cunningly conceived. An air of stern fact and solid nationality distinguishes this celebrated farce. On its first production, in 1827, it was strongly cast; the names of Jones, Blanchard, Bartley, Power, Keeley, Mrs. Davenport, Madame Vestris, and Mrs. Faucit, illustrating the playbill of the day. Nevertheless, on the first night it was received towards the conclusion with disapprobation; the objectionable matter was removed, and the second night it went well, and afterwards ran successfully to the end of the season. Nothing is perhaps more fallacious than the result of first nights; and the critic who is guided by it incurs the danger of giving an erroneous verdict. We have frequently brought it round by the simple process of defer judgment until the third performance of a new production; but in these fast days delay would, we fear, not be tolerated, even though justice might be secured. Mr. Keeley benefited most by the ultimate triumph of the present farce, and his picture as *Billy Black*, the boots of the inn and propounder of conundrums, might be seen in company with the *Bavarian Brown Girl* (another of the characters now performed by Mrs. Keeley) in every picture-shop window, and on every plaster-seller's counter. Mr. Keeley still retains the humour of his character, but the humour itself has grown old, if not obsolete. Mr. Hudson, as *O'Shaughlinessy*, was as fresh as ever. The Milesian servant is still intelligible.

The manager of this favourite theatre has found the revival of "Open Sesame" sufficiently encouraging to reproduce another of the Lyceum burlesques. "Valentine and Orson" was, perhaps, next to "Open Sesame," the most popular of the extravaganzas produced during the management of Mr. Keeley, and the success on Thursday night was confirmatory of its popularity. The principal weight of the piece devolves of course upon Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, and most admirably did they discharge their responsibility. Mr. F. Bedford was a very good representative of *King Pepin*, who would have been more so had he been better acquainted with "what is set down for him." *Eglantine* was allotted to Miss Wyndham, a most painstaking and improving actress. Her costume was very tasteful, and she danced and played with much grace and spirit. The other characters were adequately represented, and the piece seemed to give immense satisfaction to a full house.

DRURY LANE.—The management of this theatre shows tact in varying the contents of the bill, by occasional performances giving scope for the comic talent of its company. "The Critic" was performed on Saturday, and Mr. Charles Mathews allowed to revel in the wit of Sheridan, and that not in one character only, but in two of the author's subtlest creations—*Sir Fretful Plagiary* and *Puff*. In his rapid change of character, and the completeness of the assumption, Mr. C. Mathews rivals the most expert of polyphonists. Two new pieces have also been produced. The first is a farce in one act, called "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger," the animal so called being a biped East Indian, *Mr. Chilt Chutnee* (Mr. Younge), a retired nabob, of ferocious temperament. His daughter has a protean kind of lover in one *Mr. Beeswing* (Mr. C. Mathews), who, to tame the irascible father, assumes to be—first, a commercial traveller; and, next, the landlord of the house in which *Chutnee* resides as the tenant, and accomplishes his task in the stipulated twenty minutes. On his victim declaring that his daughter shall never wed as long as he lives, his tormentor rejoins, "Then you must be killed, old gentleman," and proceeds to a mortal encounter, in which, however, the latter gets worsted. *Beeswing* ultimately escapes from the fishpond into which he had been thrown, and, with the aid of the daughter's pleading, carries his point with the worried parent, who consents to their union. The effect of the piece is entirely dependent on Mr. C. Mathews' animal spirits; but, as in these he abounds, the success of the piece was never for a moment disputable. What are improbabilities to an actor who affords no time for reflection? The last new piece, which was produced on Wednesday, is entitled "An Impudent Puppy," and affords, of course, another opportunity for Mr. C Mathews' characteristic aptitude. It is taken from the French vaudeville entitled "Monsieur qui suit les Femmes."

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Knowles' pleasing play of "The Wife" was revived on Tuesday, the heroine being supported by Miss Edith Heraud. We may now mention that this lady will, on next Wednesday, take her benefit, when it is announced that she will perform the part of *Juliet* in Shakspeare's great love tragedy; and also that of *Juliana*, in Tobin's clever comedy of "The Honeymoon." Both of these characters she will support for the first time in London. In the provinces she has most successfully appeared in both at various times; and it will be remembered that it was in *Juliet*, on the Richmond stage, that, only a few years ago, she made the remarkable debût which at the time attracted so much critical attention. In the benefit now proposed Miss Heraud makes her first appeal of the kind to public support; and we trust that she will meet with proper encouragement.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace having volunteered to place at the disposal of the Arundel Society one of their numerous uncupied courts for the exhibition of their drawings, tracings, casts, &c., the offer was readily accepted, and on last Saturday this addition to the Art-collections of the Sydenham Palace was opened to the public. The collection illustrating some of the most interesting periods of Christian Art includes drawings after Giotto, Fra Angelico da Fiesola, and Domenico Ghirlandaio; casts from some of the Elgin marbles; and copies, in fictile ivory, of some of the most beautiful ivory carvings. The inauguration of this collection, inconsiderable in quantity, though of value in point of real interest, was considered of sufficient importance to induce the Directors to invite Mr. Digby Wyatt to deliver a lecture on the genius and works of Giotto, and to issue special cards of invitation to the lovers and patrons of Art. The day, however, was inauspicious: the weather cold and lowering—the atmosphere of the Crystal Palace was that of an ice house rather than of a conservatory the valuable exotics drooping and withering under its chilly influence, the surrounding downs were covered with a dank mist, against which the grand water-work display struck coldly and cheerlessly; and in spite of all the combined attractions of the day, a very small number of visitors attended; some six hundred only, in the course of the day. Under these circumstances the lecture upon the dawn of art in sunny Italy, and the warm gushing genius which so speedily brought art to its climax of greatness, was an uphill task, and manfully, in spite of a slight hoarseness, did Mr D. Wyatt struggle with it. We are happy to add that he had a very attentive audience who followed him in his detailed account of the celebrated frescoes in the Arena Chapel at Padua, illustrated by outline sketches suspended from the walls, with an amount of interest indicative of a growing taste for the civilising arts.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S., will deliver, on Monday next, at this Institution, a lecture on the Building, Lighting, Heating, and Ventilating "The Homes of the Thousands."

BREAK-DOWN OF A BRIDGE, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A most melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning last. The middle portion of the Balgnatta-bridge, of the safety of which fears have long been entertained, came down with a violent crash, killing and wounding upwards of 100 people. The cause assigned for this accident is the passing over it, at one time, of a heavy iron roller, drawn by twelve oxen, for levelling the road, and a great number of conveyances and carts laden with merchandise and passer gers. There were four or five native carts in the canal full of people, who were buried under the ruins; three palkees, with their freights of ladies and gentlemen, and two hackeries, full of Hindoo females, who were passing over the bridge, shared the same fate. No correct estimate can yet be formed regarding the loss of life, which must be heavy. Cows and horses, as well as human beings, have been killed and seriously injured.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 17.

INDIAN COTTON AND THE WEBS OF DACCA.

IN No. 766 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (for 20th October last), we gave an account of the preparation and weaving of, perhaps, the most remarkable production of Indian industry, the celebrated muslins of Dacca. We now proceed to describe the bleaching, dressing, and packing; premising that we shall be largely indebted (as we were in our former article) to the descriptive account of the Cotton Manufacture of Dacca, by Mr. Taylor, a work that has furnished the data for nearly all that has been written upon this subject

The water used in washing cloths at Naraindeah, is taken from wells on the bleaching-ground. In the rainy season, when the rivers are high and full, it percolates through the intervening fine strata of sand, and rises in the wells to within four or five feet from the surface of the ground; but in the dry season, when the former are low, it sinks to a depth of about eighteen feet, and is frequently thick and muddy, and unfit for washing. Cloths are first steeped in large semicircular earthen vessels (*nandas*), answering the purpose of tubs in this country, and are then beaten in their wet state upon a board, the surface of which is generally cut into transverse parallel furrows. Fine muslins, however, are not subjected to this rough process, but are merely steeped in water. All sorts of cloths, of whatever texture they may be, are next immersed for some hours in an alkaline ley, composed of soap* and *sajee matee* (impure carbonate of soda). They are then spread over the grass and occasionally sprinkled with water, and when half dried are removed to the boiling-house in order to be steamed. The boiler used for this purpose is an earthen vessel, having a very wide mouth, and of a size capable of containing about eight or ten gallons of water. It is placed over a small excavation in the ground, and built up with clay, so as to form a broad flat surface around its neck, having at one part a slanting opening or passage leading to the excavation below. A hollow bamboo, or reed, filled with a coarse cotton yarn, or cocoa-nut shell, serves as a tube through which the water is poured into the vessel. The cloths are twisted into the form of loose bundles, and placed upon the broad clay platform, on a level with the neck of the boiler. They are arranged in circular layers, one above the other, around the bamboo tube, which is kept in an upright position by means of transverse supporters projecting from it, the whole forming a conical pile that rises to a height of five or six feet above the boiler. The fire is kindled in the excavation below, and as the ebullition of the water propels the steam rises through the wide mouth of the vessel, and diffuses itself through the mass of cloths above, swelling by its high temperature the threads of the latter, and allowing the alkali still adhering to them to penetrate more completely into their fibres, and seize on the colouring matter of the cotton. The operation of steaming is commenced in the evening, and continued all night till the following morning. The cloths are then removed from the boiler, steeped in alkaline ley, and spread over the grass as on the preceding day, and occasionally sprinkled. These alternate processes of *bucking* and *crofting*, as they are technically called, during the day, and of steaming at night, are repeated for ten or twelve days until the cloths are perfectly bleached. After the last steaming, they are steeped in clear filtered water, instead of that used in the pre portion generally of one large lime to each piece of cloth. Lime-juice has long been used in bleaching in all parts of India.

The best season for bleaching is from July to November. At this time the water is clear and pure, and gales or gusts of wind carrying dust seldom occur to interfere with the drying of the cloths on the grass. Fine thin fabrics exposed to a strong sun at this season of the year are dried in three-quarters of an hour; cloths of a medium texture, in an hour and a half; and stout fabrics, in three hours.

The bleachers are all Hindoos of the caste *dhobee* (washermen). The more wealthy individuals of the class are generally either the proprietors or the renters of the bleach-grounds, and employ a considerable number of washermen, chiefly from the neighbouring villages, during the bleaching season. The boilers are erected under thatched sheds on the bleaching field, and there are commonly five or six of them under one roof. Spreading the cloths over the grass or upon bamboo rails was formerly done by a set of workmen called *cootdars*, whose business it was also to keep the bleaching ground clean, and free of weeds, prickly grass, and whatever tended to injure the cloths. The cost of bleaching depends upon the number of times the cloths are steamed. Including the expenses of dressing them, it varies from 30 to 160 rupees (£3 to £16) per 100 pieces.

The cloths having been bleached are dressed by workmen, who practise the several arts included under the head of bleaching as distinct trades.

* Soap appears to have been introduced into India by the Mahometans, who are still the principal, if not the sole, manufacturers of it in Bengal. The Hindoos formerly used, as they still do, a lixivium formed from the ashes of different plants, particularly the plantain tree, in washing clothes. The Indian name of soap—*saboon*—is an Arabic word, and appears to be the origin of *tinn*, which, according to Dr. Clarke, is the name given to soap in the Crimea; and of *saxum*, which the same writer also states is applied to it at Genoa.

WASHING.

STEAMING.

Nurdeeahs arrange the threads of cloths that happen to be displaced during bleaching. They work in the manner shown in the Engraving. The cloth wound upon a roller (*nurd*) is placed between two posts on the

ARRANGING THE DISPLACED THREADS.

bleaching-ground, and is unrolled and carefully examined. The damaged portion of it is then stretched out, and, being wetted with water, an instrument like a comb, formed of the spines of the nagphune plant (*Cactus*

BEETLING THE MUSLINS.

ndicus), is drawn lightly along the surface of the displaced threads, in order to bring them into their proper places.

Rafu-gars are darners, who repair cloths that have been damaged

FOLDING.

during bleaching. They join broken threads, remove knots from threads, &c.

Dogh-dhobees are washermen, who remove spots and stains from

PACKING.

muslins. They use the juice of the amrcola plant (*Oxalis corniculata*), which is described as yielding an acid like that of sorrel, to take out iron marks; and a composition of ghee, lime, and mineral alkali to efface stains and discolorations such as are produced by decayed leaves and the plants called neelbundee and cuchu.

Koondegurs are workmen who beetle cloths. Muslins are beaten with smooth chunk shells (*Voluta gyrola*, Lin.); and cloths of a stout texture with a mallet upon a block of tamarind-wood, rice-water being sprinkled over them during the operation.

Istreewallahs iron cloths. The very fine plain and flowered assortments of fabrics are ironed between sheets of paper. This work is done only by Mahometans, and appears to have been introduced into India by them.

The cloths are folded by the *nurdeeahs*, and then piled up and formed into bales which are compressed by workmen called *bustahunds*. This is done by placing them between flat boards tied together by strong ropes and tightly twisting the latter with pieces of stick. The ancient mode of packing fine muslins was to inclose them in the hollow joints of bamboo, one of which, forming a tube about 18 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, was sufficiently large to contain a piece of muslin 22 English yards long and broad. The cylindrical cases of this kind in which the *mulmul khas* muslins were sent to Delhi were lacquered and gilded, and, when brought into Dacca from the Government weaving establishments at the *aurungs*, were paraded in great state (as was the case with all articles intended as offerings to the Emperor) through the streets of the town to the residence of the Nawaub, prior to their dispatch to Court. This mode of presenting muslins to persons of distinction is somewhat similar to that mentioned by Tavernier, who states that Mahomed Ali Beg, on returning to Persia from India, where he had been an Ambassador, presented to the King a cocoanut-shell, about the size of an ostrich egg, studded with pearls; and that, on opening it, it was found to contain a turban of Indian muslin, sixty cubits long.

The water found in the neighbourhood of Dacca is said to possess properties which give peculiar whiteness to the cloths washed in it. This water is found between Narsindeah and Tezgong, a distance of about four miles; and here are to be found the principal bleaching-grounds. Formerly the French had extensive bleaching establishments at Tezgong, but the place is now to a great extent overrun with jungle.

The Cotton Manufacture of Dacca was formerly of considerable value, but its decline may be dated from 1793, about six years after the introduction of mule-twist into England; and since the commencement of the present century its decay has been more rapid. The wonderful mechanical inventions of Great Britain now applied to the manufacture of cotton have by their cheapness of production rendered competition by hand labour impossible; and, since 1817, the products of Bengal have been virtually excluded from the market. Nevertheless, the Dacca manufacturers continue to produce some exquisite specimens of textile fabrics; and Dr. Ure says (Ure's "Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain," vol. i., page 54):—"Yarn continues to be spun and muslins manufactured in Dacca to which European ingenuity can afford no parallel; such, indeed, as has led a competent judge to say it is beyond his conception how this yarn, greatly finer than the highest number made in England, can be spun by distaff, or woven afterwards by *any* machinery."

INDIAN TISSUE.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CAMP, AHMEDNUGGER.

SIR,—As I understand that some fabrics of gold and silver tissue, made at the city of Pactun, in his Highness the Nizam's dominions, have been sent to England, perhaps it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know how they are manufactured. Being on duty in the neighbourhood, I took the opportunity of minutely examining the whole process, and can, therefore, vouch for the correctness of the following account.—

The city of Pactun, situated on the river Godavery, is famed for its manufactures in gold and silver tissue—viz., jungrees, or turbans; dooputtas, or long shawls; and sarees, or women's robes. The best of these are sent to the Courts of Gwalior, Baroda, and Hyderabad; the long shawls which are thrown over the shoulders by the native Princes on state occasions sometimes cost as much as 3000 rs. each. The woof is composed of very fine cotton thread, generally scarlet or green, the warp of silk of a similar colour; the shawls are made sometimes in long stripes, alternate scarlet and gold, each stripe about an inch in width; the ends are cloth of gold, nearly a yard in depth; the whole shawl is surrounded by a rich border of flowers or birds, in variegated silks, woven on a gold ground. Some of the sarees are made of thick shot-silk, in narrow stripes, finished in a similar manner; others, of the same texture as the dooputtas, are flowered, spotted, or striped with gold, and are about nine yards in length; they present a most gorgeous appearance, being in texture like fine gauze or the muslin of ladies' dresses. Some which I saw made to order for his Highness the Guicowar's Court were valued at 225 rs., or about £23 10s. each. The gold thread used in these articles is thus made:—A rod of silver weighing twenty-two rupees, after having been roughened with a file, is covered with a leaf of the best gold weighing one rupee. The method by which the leaf is made to adhere to the silver is very simple. The rod having been wetted, the leaf of gold is pressed upon it with the fingers, and then rubbed smartly on the thigh; the small portion of the gold which overlaps is then cut off; the edges of the gold leaf where they meet are purposely made thinner than the rest, that when they overlap each other the thickness may be uniform. The bar is heated in a pan of charcoal till it becomes red-hot; it is then hammered and rubbed with a piece of wood, after which it is ready for being drawn into wire; the silver-gilt rod at this time is about the thickness of a man's thumb, and about six or eight inches in length. In the wiredrawer's house there is a small pit (Figure 1), about two feet and a half in depth, containing a rude horizontal cylinder of wood, which turns on pivots at both ends. In this cylinder are inserted four handspikes to one of these is attached a chain by a ring; at the other end also is a ring, through which is passed a strong pair of pincers (Figure 2). One end of the bar having been forced through a steel plate, the pincers are attached to it, and, as the cylinder is turned, the strain on the chain causes the jaws of the pincers to grip the bar firmly: the hold is increased by placing a small piece of mica between its jaws and the rod, and the friction is lessened by rubbing the bar with wax. The cylinder is turned by both hands and feet, and the wire as it lengthens winds upon it. Having been passed through three different holes in the plate, it is coiled up and reheated, and this process is repeated till it is the size of common whipcord. It now passes into other hands. The workmen by whom the wire is drawn out sit at a small bench (Figure 3). On this bench are two wheels

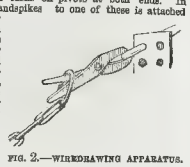


FIG. 2.—WIREDRAWING APPARATUS.

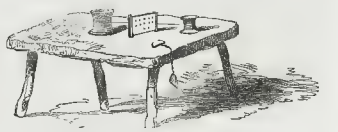


FIG. 3.—WIREDRAWER'S BENCH.

and, the wire being wound on the smaller, one end of it is passed through a hole in a steel plate, something like those used for making screws, and is then fastened to the larger, which, being worked by the hand, winds the wire off the smaller. When all is wound off, the end is rubbed fine between two small pieces of porcelain (shown in the figure), one piece hanging from the bench by a small chain; it is then passed through a smaller hole in the plate, and wound from the larger on to the smaller reel; both reels being kept in motion by the hand. This operation is continued till the wire is as fine as the finest hair. This hair-like thread has next to be flattened, which is done by beating it on a highly-polished steel anvil, with as highly a polished hammer (Figure 4). Eight or ten threads being wound on small reels

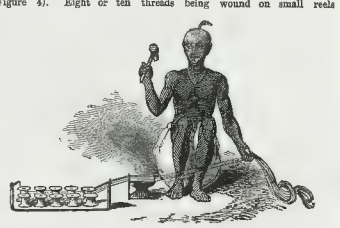


FIG. 4.—FLATTENING THE WIRE.

fastened in two rows on a board; their ends are passed through very fine holes, pierced in a piece of thick fish-skin, attached to the anvil with bees-wax. By this means the gold threads are brought separately on the anvil, and are at the same time flattened with one stroke, the workman drawing them slowly with his left hand. The wire as it now is would be too fine and brittle to work into the fabrics in which it is used; it is therefore wound upon orange-coloured silk in the following manner. The silk thread is wound round two spindles (Figure 5), and, being passed through a glass

FIG. 5.—WINDING THE WIRE.

ring attached to the ceiling of the room, both are brought to an equal height from the ground. They are then set in rapid motion in opposite directions by being rubbed sharply along the thigh, and the velocity with which they spin round is perfectly astonishing. As they turn, the gilt wire, which is quite flat, is wound on the thread the art being to wind it on so evenly that the silk may not appear. That which strikes the spectator most is the extreme simplicity—even rudeness—of the implements used, and the beauty of the articles manufactured. Very probably no improvements have been made since the manufacture was first commenced. The greater portion of the inhabitants of Pactun are engaged in the different branches of these manufactures. B. B.

FIG. 1.—WIREDRAWING.

MR. FENTON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC VAN.—FROM THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.

MR. FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE unexampled interest as well as the extraordinary merit of the exhibition of photographs taken by Mr. Fenton in the Crimea amply justify our recurrence to the subject, especially as this week we have the pleasure of presenting the reader with an Engraving in which the ingenious contrivance by which this Artist was enabled to execute his works is depicted by his own hand. The necessity which every photographer will understand of having a perfectly-darkened room, a locality not likely to be found on the field of battle or before the beleaguered wall of Sebastopol, induced the eminent firm to whose spirited enterprise Mr. Fenton's expedition is due to have such a place constructed in a portable, or rather transportable, form; and here it is. This is the studio of battle, the room whence have emanated the three or four hundred engravings which will be preserved as records of the dreadful Crimean struggle, long after the traces of war's iron hoof have been effaced by time. The historian of the war in future years will be seen bending over these memorials, and comparing them with the *literæ scriptæ* of the correspondents of the journals, in order that, before setting himself to deck out his epigrammatic paragraph, or to roll his sonorous period, he may be well "up" in the features of the country and the bearing of those who fought on its soil.

A photographer will examine these works with the doubled pleasure afforded by appreciation, not only of their beauty, but of the difficulty in the way of their execution. The uninstructed will miss this part of the gratification; for, as Mr. Salton, the celebrated Jersey photographer, observes in his masterly introduction to the new positive process, people are in the habit of believing "photographic work to be a simple and mechanical process, easily learnt, and involving no risk or uncertainty whatever." A brief apprenticeship, however, would change the opinion of such persons; and for the sake of these remarkable works by Mr. Fenton one could wish that all visitors to the Gallery had undergone some slight previous tuition. However, the admiration which they excite in the spectator is of a more honest and valuable kind than the conventional delight which it is the fashion to express for works which people are told they should admire; conviction of the merit of these photographs is at once carried to the mind of the most careless observer, while the most patient investigator finds his examination rewarded with every additional scrutiny in which he indulges.

A series of additions to the original collection have recently been made; and, for convenient reference, we may mention that they will be found under a double number in the catalogue, and marked with a star. Among them are some portraits of great interest, including two most admirable ones of Sir John Burgoyne, which are not only capitally executed, but excellent likenesses of the gallant old engineer whose skilful eye found out the key to the defence of Sebastopol, and who does not seem, as yet, to have had his own merits noted by as discriminating an eye at home. The new Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Codrington, is also here. He looks older than he is; but the keen glance just seen under the rim of the cap, and the firmly-compressed lips, betoken, so far as appearance may, "the right man." We may also mention 128* as an engraving which is remarkably good as well as interesting. It represents the "Sanitary Commission;" and further on is a single likeness of one of its members, Mr. Rawlinson, an extraordinarily fortunate work. A very bold one of General Bosquet, with extended arm, giving orders to his Staff, and a capital portrait of Lieutenant O'Reilly, to whose ready pencil we all owe so much, are also among the additions. Two new Zouaves deserve particular mention—one seated in great comfort on the cloak of a Russian officer, and though not unmindful of creature comforts, as the vessels beside him indicate, is also bent on his duty, and is cocking his formidable weapon, with a keen glance at some outlying Russian; the other in a pose of less animation, but equal merit.

The exhibition was, however, so rich that these additions, welcome as they are, were not needed to increase its attractions, and it would be a pleasant task, had we space for the result, to go through the catalogue again, and record a note of admiration of many of Mr. Fenton's works. But the public has speedily discovered the merit of the display, as the public has a habit of doing (despite the allegations of disappointed blunderers) whenever anything really good is offered to it; and the brilliant attendance of the best class of visitors at this exhibition is already rewarding the enterprise of its promoters, and will continue to do so for many a day and night to come. We are reminded that we should add that the photographs are now on view in the evening, and that the judiciously-managed lighting brings out their beauties with remarkable effect.

MADAME GASSIER.

THIS accomplished lady is a Spaniard. Her maiden name is CRUZ. She was born in Madrid, and is, we understand, five or six and twenty years

MADAME GASSIER.

of age. In early youth she appeared with distinction in her native country, both in the capital and the provinces. She afterwards went to Italy, having married M. Gassier, of Marseilles, an *élève* of the Conservatoire of Paris, who has risen to an eminent position as a singer and actor. After singing for some time at several of the principal Italian theatres, Mdme. Gassier made her first appearance at the Paris Italian Opera in 1854, when that house was under the management of Signor

THE YACHT "MERIEL," R.H.Y.S., 210 TONS, AND HER TENDER "NEW QUARTERLY," 150 TONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Regani. She appeared in the "Barbiere di Siviglia" and "Linda di Chamouni," with great applause; but her progress was impeded for the time by the immense success of the "Trovatore," which "ran" during the greatest part of that season.

In May last Madame Gassier appeared at Drury Lane, being engaged for the Italian operas performed under the direction of Mr. Jarrett. Her success was immense—indeed, she was the great support of that establishment. Her husband was also engaged, and had a fair share of the public favour. The principal pieces in which Madame Gassier appeared at Drury Lane were the "Barbiere," the "Sonnambula," and "Don Pasquale."

At the close of Drury Lane, Madame Gassier went on one of the provincial tours undertaken during the autumn season by the enterprising house of Cramer and Beale. Along with her were Grisi, Mario, Ducasse, and other artists, forming a strong operatic company, whose performances wherever they went were attended with the most brilliant success.

The accompanying illustration has been engraved from a portrait lately published by M. Jullien.

MR. HANS BUSK'S NEW STEAM-YACHT "MERIEL" AND HER TENDER "NEW QUARTERLY."

An interesting experiment took place in the Thames, on Wednesday last, in the launch and trial of steam-yacht and tender, the property of Mr. Hans Busk (a gentleman who has given much attention to improvements in naval architecture) by Scott Russell and Co., the eminent engineers, of Mill-wall, Poplar.

These gentlemen have constructed, from Mr. Busk's own designs, two vessels—a yacht and her tender. Both are precisely of the same beam, the same draught of water, and each is impelled by engines of 60 horse power, with boilers, &c., of the same capacity. The yacht is 166 feet long and 16 feet beam, 215 tons burden, and has a long, sharp, hollow entry, whereas her tender has a round, full, bluff bow, and is only 105 feet in length, 120 tons burden, but the same width of beam as the yacht. Mr. Busk's intention in making the experiment is, that the result of the difference in the performances of the two vessels will give valuable data for enabling the Government to determine the best lines for gun-boats, dispatch-boats, and other vessels intended for manœuvring in shallow water, as well as for many other purposes, the draught of these vessels being little over two feet.

The yacht—a perfect model of naval beauty, and fitted internally in the most elegant and costly manner—was launched, with steam up, at half past twelve o'clock, amid the cheers of a large concourse of people, and almost the next minute was steaming down the river, in company with her tender, which had been launched and tried on the previous Saturday. On arriving at the measured mile in the Long Reach, the merits of the vessels were severely tested, the yacht's speed at times averaging nearly twelve knots, and that of her tender nine knots and a half, per hour; and this under most unfavourable circumstances: it was blowing hard; and the engines, as might be expected, being but just got to work, went rather stiffly. The experiments will be continued in a day or two under more favourable circumstances, and the results given to the public

Our Engraving is from an original drawing forwarded us by the designer himself, Mr. Busk.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last regular "trysting-place" this season of the Genii of the Ring will be at Shrewsbury next week. Under Mr. Frail's charge, this meeting has attained as much eminence as can be expected for a November one, and its lessee has wisely made a "sandwich" of it by slipping a steeplechase-day in on Wednesday, between the pair of flat-racing ones. Ludlow takes up the cue on Friday with a very fair card, and with it the races in England end, leaving the fag-end honours for Aberystwith.

The Goodwood prospects for next year, judging from their entries, are not very great; but the Cesarewitch 1000 guineas and 1000 guineas for thirty-five and thirty-five entries respectively; and a new A. F. handicap, entitled the Burwell Stakes, with 500 sovereigns added, is proposed for the second Tuesday of the Craven. King Tom will be at Mentmore this next season, as all hopes of re-uniting his family and his stable once more are gone, and Birdcatcher, for whom there was no 7000-guinea purchaser at York August, leaves Easby Abbey and will stand with his brother patriarch, Melbourne, at Cawston paddocks next season. Poor Tasker, one of the most and best of the old jockey-generation, was buried last week—an early victim to injuries which he received on riding Rose for the first steeplechase of the season. Although he was able to ride Black Swan for the hurdle race next day, he soon began to sink from the effects of the broken rib piercing the lung, and died in less than twelve days. His great era of luck was in the Ireland season, when he carried everything before him for Mr. Moseley on Hourt and the Trout. Doncaster has also sustained a severe loss by the death of George Coleman, a distinguished member of the betting party in the Corporation, after a very brief illness, on the morning of Sunday last. He had a fall on the previous Tuesday, of which he made but little account, being wonderfully active for a man of upwards of seventy, and even took his favourite walk as usual to the end of the Champagne Course and back next day. His actual illness did not commence till six p.m. on Saturday, and he died before nine the next morning. He never bet a half-penny, and knew nothing of horses; but he had an unresting enthusiasm to show sport at the Doncaster meetings, and, after a weary fight with his brother councillors, he succeeded in bringing about, between 1849-55, quite a new state of things. The opponents of p.p. betting, headed by Earls Zetland and Glasgow, have announced their intention of mooting the subject next year in London, in the hope of getting a "fuller house" of Jockey Club members to vote on it.

Beyond the Princess and some half-dozen Clumber spaniels, there are no sales of any great interest at Tattersall's next Monday. Mr. Padwick's sale was a very dull affair indeed, who was said to have cost him 2000 guineas, and has won nothing since, was a very fine model of an Annandale hunter sire; but he was rather queer on his legs, and only 860 guineas were bid for him. Virago, who looked remarkably well and "grown down," was put in by Mr. Henry Hill at 500 guineas; but the crowd was very listless, and after some slow 50-guinea biddings, which had a very slight air of reality about them, she was, we understand, bought in for 1000 guineas, and will, perhaps, do something good yet over a short distance. Overreach fetched 160 guineas; but the high-born Cavalier, a remarkably bloody-looking horse, and the premier yearling of 1855, did not elicit a bid. He ran a good second to Ridsman at York, and won 47100 to boot; but then, in spite of his duties and forfeits, he was no very dear 520 guinea purchase after all; but ringbone and spavin seemed to have told their tale. The young country squires nibbled cautiously by half-guineas at the handsome two year-old Bridegroom, and one of them got him for 21 guineas.

There is every indication of a hard season, as the woodcock-shooting has already been remarkably fine. Among other rarities, we also hear of a splendid black cock which has been bagged, and found to weigh 4lb. 8 oz., and to measure 32 inches from the bill to the tip of the tail. A black swan, which is supposed to have been driven by a long succession of storms from the Pacific, has been captured on the Devonshire coast, poor in flesh and sadly exhausted by long flight. The Longleat ponds have also produced a carp or "water-fox," weighing 21½ lb., and measuring 2 ft. 7 inches. This conjunction of titles reminds us of the cause of the veteran Will Long's retirement from the Badminton Hunt, which we mentioned last week. It seems that his son Nimrod Long forgot himself when the Duke blamed him for unnecessary severity to a hound, and was, therefore, sent home then and there, and dismissed next day, and that this "little difficulty" caused his father's retirement, not, however, without the settlement of a handsome pension on him for his long services. The Duke now hunts his own hounds, and having good sport of it.

Apropos of hunting. We note with pleasure, for the benefit of other companies who reap no small profit from the "scarlets," that the Brighton directors have forwarded a £25 note as their subscription to the Southdown Hounds.

The most interesting course of the season so far has been that in the second tie of the Druid Cup, between Jael (the ultimate winner) and Judge. The latter showed the most speed, as usual, but was drawn, after the brilliant working of Jael had caused Mr. McGeorge to give it an undecided course. Coursing meetings are now coming "fast and furious." Ashdown Champion begins on Monday, and lasts for the greater part of the week; Coquetdale and Swaffham are fixed for Tuesday; Cardington Club for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Spiddal Union, Bawn Hill (Roscommon), and Chatsworth (Open), for Wednesday and Thursday; Caledonian St. Leger (Club) for Thursday, &c.; Brampton for Thursday; and Appleby for Thursday and Friday.

Bath and Brantz row their match on Monday from Greenwich to the Tunnel Pier; Cambridge commences her four-oared races for this term on the same day; and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are devoted by the Oxonians to their pair-oared race.

The members of the old nobility of Prussia still refuse to take their seats in the First Chamber on the opening of the approaching session, unless the Government shall consent to restore the privileges (exemption from taxation and military service, &c.) of which they were deprived in 1848.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The pacific tone of the advices from America this week, in reference to our dispute with the United States on the enlistment question has had the effect of producing a firmer feeling in the Consol market. The amount of business doing in national securities, however, arising, in some measure, from the unusually small supply of stock, has been very moderate. The last return of the Bank of England which shows a slight increase in the supply of gold has given much satisfaction, and it is stated that the position of the Bank of France is improving. As the Directors of the East India Company have lowered the rate at which bills will in future be drawn upon some of the Presidencies, and as efforts are being made in China by the officials themselves to assimilate the value of the Chinese dollar to that country with those of equal weight and fineness, we may look to a considerable decrease in the shipments of silver to India and China; consequently, less gold will be sent abroad to purchase silver for the Chinese market.

We have no alteration to notice in the general rates of discount. The supply of money has become more abundant, and we understand that some large sums have been lent to the Stock Exchange at 4½ per cent. Evidently, a lower rate of money is expected, as some of the discount houses have refused to take money on "call." In Paris, matters generally are improving. At Hamburgh the rate of discount is now 6 per cent. In Belgium it remains at 2½; in Frankfort, 3½; and in Holland, 4 per cent. At St. Petersburg the exchange has declined to 35d., or to a point at which gold may be profitably shipped.

Bar silver has realised 5s. 2½d. per ounce, being a further decline of ¼d. Dollars have realised full prices; but the demand has continued limited. The shipments by the last steamer to India and China amounted to £195,365—£30,761 being in gold, and £164,605 in silver. The amount is considerably less than the sums forwarded for several months past. The imports have been only 755,000 dollars in gold from New York; but we believe that the whole amount is on French account.

On Monday, Consols were steady, and prices were rather higher—the Three per Cents being quoted at 89¾. The Reduced were 87¾; and the New Three per Cents, 88¾. Business was done at 89¾. Long Annuities, 1860, were 3 7-16; Ditto, 1859, 2⅝; Ditto, 1885, 16 15-16. India Bonds, 5s to 9s. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. discount; Exchequer Bonds, 98. The demand on Tuesday, was limited, the investment being a further decline of ¼d. The Reduced were done at 87¾; Consols, 89¾; and the New Three per Cents, 89¾; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; Ditto, 1885, 16 3-16; India Stock, 239. India Bonds, 5s to 9s. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. Exchequer Bonds, both sellers, 98. On Wednesday the English market ruled steady, as follows:—Bank Stock, 205 to 206; Reduced Three per Cents, 87¾; Consols, 89¾; New Three per Cents, 89¾ down to 89 for the account; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 72; Long Annuities, 1859, 3 3-16; Ditto, 1885, 16½; India Stock, 227½ to 228; India Bonds, 2s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾. The transactions on Thursday were very moderate:—Consols were done at 89¾, leaving off at 89. Reduced were 87⅝; and the New Three per Cents, 89¾. India Bonds, 2s. to 6s.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis. Bank Stock, 205.

The dealings in the Foreign-house have been devoid of interest. Prices, however, almost generally have kept up remarkably well. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 20; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 74¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, —; Spanish Three per Cents, 38; Ditto, New Deferred, 19¾; Ditto, Passive, 9¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39¾; Ditto, New Ditto, 33 to 33⅝ ex.; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 63¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 92¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 19¾.

There has been more doing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Australasian, 11; Colonial, —; Commercial, 30½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 11; London Chartered of Australia, 15¾; Ditto, New, 3¾; London Joint Stock, 23¾; London and Westminster, 47; Oriental, 40¾ ex div.; Union of Australia, 75½; Union of London, 29¾.

Miscellaneous Securities have sold slowly:—Canada Company's Bonds have realised 124; Ditto, Government Securities, 95 ex div.; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, New, 4¾; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 14¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70½; South Australian Land, 35; Van Diemen's Land, 1. London Docks, 98; Ditto, New, —.

A few transactions have taken place in Railway Waterworks Shares at ¼ ex div.; East London, 102; Grand Junction, 89; Kent, 78½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 38½; and West Middlesex, 91¼.

As regards the state of the Railway Share Market, we may observe that the transactions have been devoid of interest, yet the prices have kept up tolerably well. The following were the closing prices yesterday (Thursday):

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 87½; Eastern Counties, 8½; Eastern Union, 8 Stock, 19½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 101; Great North of Scotland, 65 ex div.; Great Northern, 107; Ditto, A Stock, 97; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 101½; Great Western, 51½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and North-Western, 94¾. Ditto, Eighths, 1½; London and South-Western, 86; Midland, 84½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 38; Newry and Enniskillen, 1½; North British, 26; North Eastern, York, 44½; South Eastern.

Preference Shares.—Caledonian, 112; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 106; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 109; Ditto Five per Cent Scrip, 7½; Great Western (Birmingham Stock), 65½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 132; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 60; London and North-Western, 103½; Midland Consolidated, 129; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 109½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Eastern of France, 36½; East Indian Extension, 16; Grand Trunk of Canada, 10½; First Luxembourg, 6 ex div.; Shares, 3⅜; Ditto, Obligations, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 22½; Ditto, Bonds, payable 1857, 99; Madras, New, 10. Paris and Lyons, 44¾.

All Mining Shares have been very dull. Tincroft and Unions, 4; were transacted; Ditto, New, 1; Wheal Rey, 30; Coplapo, 20; United Mexican, 4⅜.

Friday Afternoon.

As a favourable Bank return is expected in to-night's *Gazette* the Consol market is firm to-day, and prices are advancing. The Three per Cents, for Monday have marked 89⅝ ⅞; and for the Account, 89⅝ 89 to 89⅞; the Reduced Three per Cents 87¾; and the New Three per Cents, 89⅝. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are very firm

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange [illegible] United supply of [illegible] has been received up to our market this week [illegible] and by land carriage, and the show of samples has been very fair. [illegible] in favour of sellers. The imports of foreign wheat into London since 2000 quarters. The amount of business doing was very thin [illegible] yet Monday's currency was freely supported. Flour [illegible] and the rates of Monday last were fully maintained. The barley trade was very firm, and the finest malting qualities were held on higher terms. Malt sold steadily, at full prices. There was a slow sale for [illegible] and the quotations were not [illegible] Beans, peas, and flour realised full prices.

Mark Lane, Monday.—English wheat 1450; barley, 1770; malt 830; oats, 2370; flour, 950. Irish oats, 8850. Foreign wheat, 2400; oats, 10,090; flour, 3014 sacks.

England.—Wheat, 1 to 2s. per qr. dearer than last week; flour, 1s. per brl. dearer. Norfolk and Suffolk, 74 to 80s.; rye, 48s. to 50s.; grinding barley, 34s. to 37s.; distilling ditto, 36s. to 38s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 43s. Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 78s.; Ware ditto, 64s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 73s. to 79s.; Chevalier, 80s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork black, 24s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 26s. to 28s.; tick beans, 40s. to 44s.; grey peas, 40s. to 44s.; maple, 42s. to 46s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; Suffolk, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 75s. to 78s.; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 70s. to 72s. per sack; Norfolk, per 280 lbs. American flour, 47s. to 48s. per barrel.

Scotland.—Our markets [illegible] Tares are dull, and lower. In the value of other articles very little change has taken place.

Ireland.—The arrivals [illegible] from Dublin and Odessa, 7 to 7½ barrels, 36s. to 36s. per quarter. Coriander, 26s to 30s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 12s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 8s. to 9s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £14 to £14 10s.; ditto, foreign, £13 10s. to £14 10s.; rape cakes, £7 to £7 5s. per ton. Canary, 56s. to 63s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 9d. to 10d. per 4lbs. loaf.

Seeds.—Cloverseed, [illegible] ditto, 36s. 3d.; barley, 39s. 6d.; oats, 24s. 6d.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, 40s. 3d.; peas, 40s. 3d.

Liverpool.—Wheat, 1 to 2d. per 70 lbs. lower; flour, 6d. per brl. dearer. Barley, 3d. per 60 lbs. lower. Oats, 1d. per 45 lbs. lower. Beans and peas, 6d. per 70 lbs. lower.

Smithfield, Monday.—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; middling ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 2.

War-Office, Nov. 2.

Col. J. E. Dupuis and Brevet-Col. W. F. Forster to be Major-Generals.

Brevet.

Lieut.-Colonels J St. George, E. C. Warde, D. E. Wood, J. W. Fitzmayer, J. R. Barker, B. S. Brownrigg, F. C. Chapman, Sir Colquhoun Grant, Knt.

Majors F. G. Urquhart, F. C. Aylmer, F. D. Lister, H. A. Strachan, Hon. C. G. Plunkett, R. Lambert, J. Constance, W. Mackenzie, J. A. Ewart, E. G. Hallowell, C. G. Ellson, W. Sakey, W. Inglis, G. W. S. Higginson, [illegible] W. Morrison, Lord Arthur Hay, R. Prentice, J. Campbell, F. F. Maude, A. C. Cane, E. B. Maxwell, [illegible] W. Fraser, W. J. Loftus, R. Warden, R. Green, G. Stevens, [illegible] H. [illegible] J. W. Delescluse, C. E. Henry, E. B. Hamley, [illegible] Hogge, [illegible] to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Captains [illegible] Commissariat-Department.

Captains H. J. Eagar, T. W. Hutton [illegible] W. Wright, [illegible] W. Smith, [illegible] W. Fraser, W. J. Carter, W. C. Hodgson, J. Maxwell, T. Wemyss, A. M. Garratt, G. H. Hawes, [illegible] H. Barnston, W. Pretyman, [illegible] Mackenzie, [illegible] Hogge, W. Boyle, G. Shipperdson, [illegible] Campbell, C. G. Vulliamy, H. Rawley, J. Robinson, H. R. Carden, C. Hood, J. H. T. Quale, A. Pinsley, G. L. Thompson, W. Roberts, G. D. Hill, C. Hume, J. Anderson, A. Laurel, W. A. Armstrong, J. Lawrie, Hon. E. B. H. Massey, J. H. Le Couteur, Hon. W. C. W. Coke, E. S. Barnaby, H. J. White, [illegible] Hope W. W. Lodge, T. Mackie, C. E. Walcot, H. Hallett, J. Mundell, G. W. Penn, R. Paddy, S. Miller, C. H. Owen, P. Cavanagh, R. H. Thompson, W. G. Mulcaster, H. Newton, W. C. de Rennes, T. Bell, W. Brownjohn, Hon. H. F. Keane, C. J. Gibb, F. C. Hassard, C. Ewart, C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, E. C. A. Gardom, W. Forster, F. Navesnill, L. Nicolson, [illegible] Sedley, G. Nasmith, R. S. Rainey, J. B. Wemyss, J. E. W. Lawrence, [illegible] Stisenberg, G. H. Digby, H. Montagu, A. C. Cooke, E. C. de Malapya, L. J. A. Arnik, [illegible] J. G. Calthorpe, to be Majors-in-succession.

[illegible], Oct. 31

[illegible] to be Brevet Major-General [illegible] Second Commandant R. Wesley to be Colonel Commandant and Deputy Adjutant-General, Col. Second Commandant J. T. Brown to be Colonel Commandant: Lieut.-Col. S. Hawkins to be Major-General [illegible] Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, First Lieut. and Quartermaster T. O. Meade to be Captain: Second Lieut. H. L. Tupper to be First Lieutenant: Lieut. L. Tupman, G. H. [illegible] W. Wilkie, G. W. Oliver, J. G. Fitzgerald, W. E. Shepard, W. J. Barker, C. C. Suther, E. F. Thompson, H. S. Lewis, W. H. Smith, J. Straghan, W. H. Trevitt, T. L. Anderson, R. N. A. Woodforde, J. A. Godfrey, L. Rokeby, W. Armstrong, to be Second Lieutenants

BANKRUPTS

D. TOMASSINI, Tottenham-court-road, upholsterer and cabinet-maker P. COHEN, Artillery-passage, Spitalfields, ironmongery and hardware-dealer W. LEDGER, [illegible] Lancashire, plumber, glazier, and painter—J. RANDLE, Walsall, Staffordshire, [illegible] Lancashire, painter, plumber, and plaster—J.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. MISS CUSHMAN as Meg Merrilies.—Miss BLANCHE FANE in the new Comedy. Monday and Wednesday, Nov. 12 and 14, Miss CUSHMAN as Meg Merrilies. Every Evening, Miss BLANCHE FANE in the successful New Comedy, called The Last Letter. Tuesday—The Comedy of the Poor Gentleman. Thursday, the Comedy of She Stoops to Conquer. Friday, Miss CUSHMAN in a Popular Play. Saturday—The Comedy of the Poor Gentleman These Entertainments will conclude nightly with a Popular Farce

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Saturday, HENRY the EIGHTH: Wednesday and Friday, MACBETH; Thursday, THE WONDERFUL WOMAN, THE HEIR at LAW, and other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—EVERY EVENING, the Popular Drama of MARIE DUCANGE. Marie Madame Celeste; her First Appearance this Season. The Grand Ballet Divertissement of VALENTINE AND ORSON. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. And The Elves. Billy Black, Mr. Keeley

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch, Mr. J. ANDERSON, Gordon Secrets of the English and Italian Opera Company—Mr. H. Braham, Mr. G. Pearce, Mr. H. Cathcart, Mr. Lafont, Sig. Gardoni, Mr. J. Weaman, and Madame Costentino. Increased Band and Chorus of 50 Artistes. The Brothers Elliot.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST FEW WEEKS. MAGIC and MYSTERY. Extraordinary New Attraction—WHO LL SHOOT the WIZARD? Revival, in an improved form, of the astounding Novelty which startled London ten years ago—THE GREAT GUN TRICK. The Illustrations of SPIRIT RAPPING more still more striking. Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. and £1 1s., to be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal Libraries. Stalls, 5s. Dress Circle, 3s. Upper Boxes, 2s. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily, from Eleven till Five, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, jun. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, November 17, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One. Professor ANDERSON has respectfully to announce positive termination of his Engagement. Mr. [illegible] Manager—George Pellard, Esq. and Pantomime at Covent-garden This is

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING has returned, and will Receive at Eight, what he SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 5s. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Six, is.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand. Box office open from Eleven to Five.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1200 high-p-interesting Models representing every part of the human frame. Open (for Gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures by Dr Kahn, at 12, 4, 6, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s. 4, Coventry-street.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The GREAT VICTORY AT SEBASTOPOL, the Capture of the Malakoff, Attack on the Redan, and Burning of Sebastopol, are now exhibited in the new Diorama. The EVENTS of the WAR. The Lecture by Mr Stocqueler. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—G. GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., Editor of the "Builder," will LECTURE next MONDAY EVENING, the 12th, at Eight, on "The Homes of the Thousands."

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—A Diorama of the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, now open. Morning and evening at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Diorama, by Mr Leicester Buckingham. Monday and Friday evenings, at Eight, Vocal Entertainment by Miss Rosalie Dalton, and by the Ordinary Glee Union, nightly at 30 and 7.45. Admission, with Dioramatic Illustrations, at 4 & 50 and 3 & 50. General Exhibition from Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

FIFTH SEASON.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, SKELETONS, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS of the British School, including a com[illegible] of all the Engraved Works after Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., is OPEN for the Season on MONDAY, 12th Nov., at 12 o'clock. Full detail, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Admission, 1s.

SHAFTESBURY-HALL, 9, Aldersgate-street.—A LECTURE on the RISE and PROGRESS of MUSIC from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time will be delivered in the above Hall by J. A. Hullah, Esq., on TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13th, with Vocal Illustrations of the Subject, under the direction of the Composer, assisted by the following eminent Artistes:—Miss Gilbert, Mr. Cole; Mr. Reading, Mr. Seymour; and Mr. Thomas Thicke, Esq. Reserved Seats, 5s. Children to Reserved Seats, Half-price. To be had of Mr. Hullah, Manchester, and of Mr. Ollivier, at the Hall. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

STOKE NEWINGTON CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY'S NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the MARKET-HOUSE, CHURCH-STREET, STOKE NEWINGTON, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14th. Doors open at Twelve o'clock. Admission from Twelve to Four, 1s.; after Four o'clock, 6d.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The collection of Living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lion Whelps, Clouded Leopards, Panthers, and other Carnivora, Elands, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami; together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other known Animals. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the Public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m., on which days the admission is 1s.; and on Saturdays at Noon, when the admission is 2s., during which day a limited number of admissions, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London and Brighton Termini, and at the several Agencies in the Metropolis. Trains run from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station at 9, 9 30 a.m. and every half-hour from 10.30 a.m. to 4 10 p.m., and at 4 45, 5 45, 6 45, 7 45, 8 45, 9 45, 10 45, and 11 45 p.m., returning from the Crystal Palace Station at the same intervals throughout the day, up to 7 10 p.m.

SWITZERLAND. — NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising the grandest and loveliest subjects over seen. LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cornhill, corner of Hanover-square, 3-3, Oxford-street. The largest Collection of Views in Europe. Ordinary Size, 4s. and 5s. Glass, 6s. and 8s. Stereoscopes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. Country orders promptly attended to.

"In the instrument the two pictures become one, and produce a marvellous effect. No family or school should be without one of these stereoscopes, having been erected on its summit."—Vide the Morning Advertiser, October 20.

CALLAGHAN'S MYSTIC BOX.—THE LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE ENTERTAINMENTS OF MR. JOHN COLNAGHI, General Merchant, and upwards of 100 distinguished officers have proved a perfect success. [illegible] to the Public generally, to be present on Monday next, when Mr. CALLAGHAN will perform his Wonderful Mystic Box Trick, and other Wonderful Feats. Commence at Eight. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Seven. Carriages at Ten. Mr. CALLAGHAN, Manager.

TEETH.—Mineral on gold, from 17s. 6d.; gold-[illegible]drum, 10s.; gold plated silver, 5s.; ivory, 1s. each.—CLEMENTS and CLARKSON (by Exam.), 30, Soho-square, corner of Carlisle-street, first nine years with Messrs. Parkins and Gotto.

HOWARD'S GUTTA PERCHA TOOTH-BRUSHES. The universal complaint of hairs coming out of tooth brushes is removed by the application of this useful material. —Manufactured by W. Howard, 52, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury Price 6d., 9d., and 1s. each A sample brush for 8 stamps sent free.

TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and DEAFNESS INSTANTANEOUSLY DESTROYED.—Mr. HUNTER, 12, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, London, will forward a [illegible] Hunter's Remedy, on receipt of a stamped envelope. Personal applications to be made between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The sudden death on the 18th of September last, of Mr. SAMUEL ROLLINS, who was for many years on the staff of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News as Assistant Publisher, has left a Widow, 28 years of age, in delicate health, and six children almost entirely destitute of the means of support.

The family consists of four boys, aged respectively seven, nine, eleven and thirteen years; and two girls, two and five years old; the latter being a cripple.

These distressing circumstances have induced the friends of the deceased to commence a Fund for the purpose of purchasing an Annuity, or otherwise providing for the support of the bereaved family.

The following Gentlemen have most kindly consented to receive Donations:—

HERBERT INGRAM, Esq., 198, Strand (who will act as Treasurer)
THOMAS N. STOKES, Esq., 12, Clement's-lane, City
FREDERICK WEST, Esq., 3, Charlotte-row Mansion-House.

Messrs. VENABLES, WILSON, and TYLER, 17, Queenhithe.

Subscriptions already announced	£23 16 6	Messrs. Grave-shot, Chandler, and Co.	£5 0 0
W. M'Gregor, Esq.	21 0 0	Mr. T. Parkes	2 2 0
Messrs. Venables and Co.	21 0 0	Messrs. Barker and White	1 1 0
The Lord Viscount Falmouth	10 0	Mr. Parkes	1 1 0
Messrs. Hyland and Jenkinson, Esq.,	5 5 0	Mr. Hyland and Mr. Horg.	0 10 6
A Lady		A Lady	0 10
Messrs. Gardner and Grimwade	5 5 0	R. S. Nadling	0 10 0
P. Weiss, Esq.	5 0 0	Mr. Richardson	0 10 0
G. Chater, Esq.	5 0 0	A Friend	0 5 0

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Accounts of parties residing in the country kept on the custom of London bankers.

Remittances of money received on deposit from the customers of the Bank and the public generally at such rates of interest and for such periods as may be agreed upon. Interest allowed half-yearly, and may be added to the money market.

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Investments, sales and purchases of British and Foreign Securities, Bullion, specie, &c., effected; dividends received, and every other description of banking business and money agency transacted.

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AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, Sydney, Melbourne—LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS are GRANTED upon these places by Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARD, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-street, by the agents of the Bank. They also undertake to negotiate bills and to make advances on securities at low rates.

By order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank, EDWARD WERRELL, Manager.

ECONOMIC FUNERAL COMPANY, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and 82, Baker-street.—Funerals conducted in the first style of excellence, and the Company's Agent will be found to embrace many requirements not hitherto tried at any public establishment. Adults, £3 3s. and £5 5s.; Grave charges, £5 5s. to £2 2s.; Statuary charges, from £2 12s. 6d.

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Capital, £100,000; in 4000 Shares of £25 each; with power to increase to £500 000. Deposit, £5 per share.

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Interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum will be allowed upon all sums paid up on account of Deposit.

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The Company has already secured several most eligible sites, under a title [illegible] Central Hotels Company; and upwards of 300 subscribers [illegible] have already signified their desire to become Shareholders; and it is intended to form a Board of Directors, and proceed to complete registration forthwith.

The Capital of the Company, and the certainty of its success, were referred to in a leading article of the "Times" newspaper, on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Forms and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices, 55, King William-street, City.

WILLIAMS & LINDSELL, Managers.

SPRING GROVE STATION, on the Windsor Line, Kight Miles from Hyde-park Corner; Trains every hour to and from Waterloo Terminus. Substantial VILLA RESIDENCES are erected, and elegantly finished, on any approved plans, on the Spring Grove Estate, Isleworth, Middlesex, on a site of the finest gravel, between Osterley-park and Richmond. These houses have good gardens, coach-houses, and stabling, and Stand land may be obtained if wanted. Particulars for rent on lease, or purchase, may be had from Mr. Manning, on the Estate, near the Station; or, in Town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

A CHURCH for the Families of Sailors, Soldiers, and Dockyard Men, must continue useless and expensive without a HOUSE built in the Circle as Brydone's CONTRIVANCE FINDS for resting Pews. Plans and Estimates to be thankfully received by the Rev. George William Proctor, Devonport.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, with whole or partial Board are offered by a Medical Gentleman residing in a healthy and open part of Islington, to a Gentleman requiring such accommodation. The advertiser's late profession may be of service to him. Terms are not [illegible] Address, Z. Z., Mr. Hyde's, Bird-in-Hand, High-street, Islington.

NAVAL EDUCATION, SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH.—Young Gentlemen are PREPARED for entry under Her Majesty's Service as NAVAL CADETS, MASTERS' ASSISTANTS, &c., and for the Examinations for Lieutenants' Commissions at the ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, by Mr. [illegible] CHARLES, R.N., five years Naval Instructor at the Royal Naval College. The Course of Education includes Mathematics, some of the highest branches, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Steam, French, &c. The locality of the Establishment, commanding as it does an extensive view of the sea, presents great advantages for exercise with the nautical instruments—allowing, by means of the sea bathing, constant facility for taking the observations for ascertaining the latitude and longitude, and the variation of the compass on board ship. Terms by the Month, Quarter, or Year. Eastern Parade, near the Castle, Southsea.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT for a valuable and extraordinary Improvement in the most powerful and effective PORTABLE COMPOUND LAMPS, Moderator, and Paragon Glasses, to know the distances, at Messrs. [illegible] Sea, Land, and Race-course. Purchasers are invited to visit the York Hotel. They possess such extraordinary power that from 10 to 15 miles, and a half to six miles distant, and in any direction at church and at public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of staring unless the eye is uniformly renewed; and it affords all the assistance that could possibly be desired. Albemarle-street Piccadilly. Observe, only at the York Hotel.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS. ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior BARLEY WATER in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the Royal Warrant of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every one of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as a culinary pure, nutritious, and light food for infants and invalids; much approved for making a delicious custard-pudding, and excellent for thickening broths or soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in the highest estimation during public estimations as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate GRUEL, which is light and nutritious supper for the aged. In a popular recipe for cooks and invalids, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

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Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen in town and country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

NEW BOOKS, &c,

Will be ready on the 12th inst., price 1s., THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1856.

CONTENTS: The Astronomical Department, by James Glaisher, F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Notes and Anticipations, by John Timbs, F.S.A. The Remarkable Days and Notes of the Months, by W. T. Coleman. Twelve beautiful designs, engraved illustrative of the months and seasons. A summary of all the Public Acts passed during the last Session of Parliament. Persons of note and mark who have died during the last year. Rates of Postages to all parts of the world. Tables of Stamps, Taxes, &c., &c.

Published at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News, Milford House, Strand

THE COMIC TIMES ALMANACK, Price One Penny, will be ready in the second week in November. Office, 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, and all Bookseliers

This day, a publication, price 2s. 6d.,

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THE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF W. M. THACKERAY (This day is published, in crown 8vo, price 9s., Vol. I. of MISCELLANIES, By W. M. THACKERAY.

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On Thursday, the 22nd of November (Almanack Day), will be published in Twenty-eight pages, stitched, price 6d.,

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THE PRESENT to the EMPRESS of the FRENCH.—The Nobility and Public are respectfully invited to see the RICHEST ROBE which this Country has ever sent beautifully in her Majesty's Exhibition, and the same as presented to the Empress by [illegible] and by WILLIAMS and COMPANY.

Fancy Silks in great variety, from One Guinea the dress, 12 yards wide width, and a large lot of rich French Flounced Silk Robes, 18 yards wide only at 3½s. 6d., many of which being worth Five Guineas. Patterns free.

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N.B.—The late Mr. Williams's Stock of Silks and General Drapery is now being sold, at very reduced prices.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE respectfully to remind families [illegible] requisition, requisites for a complete outfit of [illegible] habiliments of the deepest and most [illegible] Dressmakers and Milliners will find a [illegible] or supply some portion necessary to the occasion, and [illegible] to any grade or condition of life consistently. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note, descriptive of the Mourning required, will cause the [illegible] with estimate to town or into the country, and on the [illegible] Observe the Address, 247, 248, 249, and 250, Regent-street, corner of Vere-street.

EXPOSITION of LADIES' CLOAKS and MANTLES for AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that the Periodical Supply of Bridal and Family Cloaks and Mantles at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE is now complete. The Proprietors have to report that, owing to the Artists who has hitherto executed Drawings of their Mantles being engaged on other works for the Great Exhibition, they have [illegible] Illustrations with their Autumnal Fashions in Mantles and Millinery; but Manuscript Descriptions and Special Specimens for [illegible] on (carriage-free) to any of their Customers

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SHRIMPTON and HOOPER'S GRADUATED GROOVEL-SS NEEDLES.—"Lieut.-Col. Phipps has received his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to thank Messrs. Shrimpton and Hooper for the very curious specimens of [illegible] which have been brought to the art of making the eyes of needles.—Buck ingham Palace, July 18, 1851."

The 50, Oxford-street, Messrs. Shrimpton and Hooper obtained an [illegible] prize Medal for the Needles exhibited in the Nave of the Royal Exhibition. A Testimonial and address for imitating the Lords of their highly approved Needles

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FOREIGN EMPORIUM of BRONZES and Glasses.—Admirers of Bronze, Porcelain, and Glass, for the Drawing-room, the Library, and the Dining-room, are invited to inspect the Stock of Foreign Novelties at the Bronze Emporium of S. & H. SAMUEL, 24, Ludgate-hill, London.

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SEBASTOPOL HAS FALLEN: and our [illegible] must now be provisioned for the winter. An [illegible] dated 21st inst. from Sebastopol states: Money must be had. Lay in [illegible] Black Tea, consisting of 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. per lb. Finest [illegible] Tea, 8s. 6d. per lb. BARR INDIA TEA COMPANY, Importers and Dealers, 9, Great Tower-street, City.

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HAIR IS STRONG.—I, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY, for removing superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, &c., without injury to the skin. A few will warrant its effects. Sent by post in case of failure on receipt of Stamps. Sold in bottles at 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., or applied at the Establishment as above. Forwarded for stamps, 1 extra post, 8 extra.

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THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The following is the official programme of the procession on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor, which took place on Friday (yesterday):—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Police Constables to clear the way.
Lay Marshal's Men.
Three Trumpeters.
The Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Coopers
The Barge Master on his state Barge.
Watermen bearing the Streamers, Banners of the Worshipful Company of Coopers
The Banner of the Coopers' Company
The Banners of the City Arms
The Banner of [illegible] the Third Ward
The Banner of [illegible] Esq., Sheriff,
The Banner of [illegible]
The Banner of the Royal Arms of Great Britain
The Banner of [illegible] Esq., Lord Mayor Elect
A Military Band
The Clerk of the Coopers' Company, in his Chariot
The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages
The Master and Wardens in their Carriages
Guard of Honour on Horseback of the Royal Regiment
Light Dragoons.
The Under City Marshal on Horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle.
The Lord Mayor's Barge Master, in his State Dress.
The Bargemen, bearing the various Colours
The Banner of the Lord Mayor
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff
The Watermen, with Colours
Grand Military Band
The Two Under Sheriffs.
The City Solicitor
The Remembrancer
The Comptroller
The Secretary
The Three Chief Clerks
The Judge of the Sheriff's Courts
The Coroner and Prothonotary
The Four Clerks
The Counsel to the Chamberlain
The Chamberlain
Mr. Sheriff [illegible], in his State Chariot, attended by his Chaplain
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair
The Recorder
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair
The Late Lord Mayor
The Lady Mayoress, in her State Carriage, joined the Procession on its return from Westminster.
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries
The Band of the Life Guards mounted
The Upper City Marshal on Horseback
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, in his State Carriage, drawn by six horses
Attended by the Chamberlain's Sword Bearer
Common Crier and Water Bailiff
Guard of Honour on Horseback

The procession moved from Guildhall at twelve o'clock precisely, and passed through King-street, Queen-street, New Cannon-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, New Bridge-street, to Blackfriars-bridge, thence by water to Westminster, and returned from Westminster to Blackfriars bridge, passing through New Bridge street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street, to Guildhall.

At the Obelisk, Bridge-street, the procession, on its return, was joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall.

THE RIGHT HON. DAVID SALOMONS, LORD MAYOR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. BEARD.—(SEE PAGE 558.)

NEW OFFICES OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The Duchy of Cornwall was created in 1337, in favour of Edward the Black Prince, and settled by Act of Parliament on the eldest son of the King of England; such being the first creation of a Duke in England. The Duke enjoyed large revenues, arising from the lordships of castles, boroughs, and manors granted to him in Cornwall and Devonshire, the profits arising from the coinage of tin, and various other sources. The annual revenue on the average of the three years subsequent to the death of the Black Prince was £2403 7s. 8½d.; the clear revenue in 15 Henry VIII. amounted to £10,095 11s. 2½d.; in 44 Queen Elizabeth, in 1602 it had fallen to £7967 15s. 2½d.; and in 1814 the gross amount was estimated at £22,000, of which £8000 arose from the tin duty in the county of Cornwall, and £3500 from the rents of manors, fines, &c., in the same county, besides other sources.

The Office of the Duchy, for greater convenience, by an Act passed in the reign of George III., was fixed in the metropolis, in the centre of the east side of the quadrangle of Somerset-house. This office being required for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, it was thereupon agreed by the representatives of the Prince of Wales, who is also Duke of Cornwall, to purchase a piece of land in Pimlico, close to Buckingham Palace, and to build thereon an office for the Duchy, in lieu of the office in Somerset-house, under certain arrangements settled by an Act of Parliament passed in the 17th and 18th Vict., c. 93. The new site was part of the hereditary possessions and land revenues of the Crown. In the Session of 1854 Parliament voted £16,889 for carrying out the agreement referred to in this Act, and for other expenses. The plans for the new building were prepared by Mr. Pennethorne. The site, facing Buckingham-gate, was purchased by the public from the Land Revenues at £6300. The building is now nearly completed, as regards the exterior. The fronts are mostly in cement, which economy some persons may object to in a public building; and, following up the innovation, the fronts are to be painted stone-colour in the spring. The cost of the new building has been under £10,000. Mr. Pennethorne's facades are handsome; and the difficulties of the plan have been surmounted by the architect in a masterly manner.

A View of the Duchy of Cornwall Office at Somerset-house was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 55.

NEW OFFICES OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL, BUCKINGHAM-GATE.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MESSRS. MINTON AND CO.'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

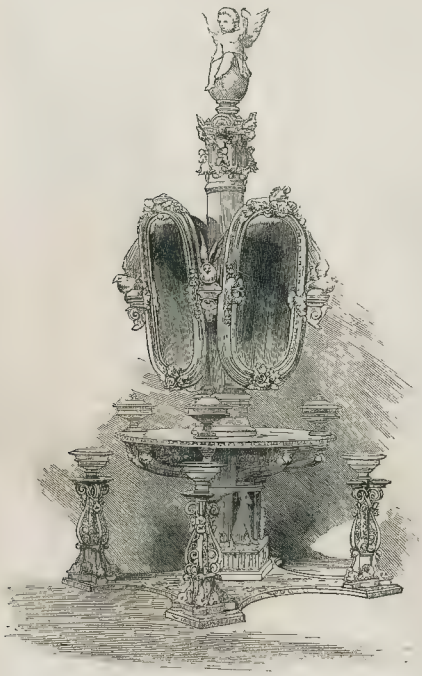
Messrs. Minton and Co. are the most conspicuous contributors of pottery in the Paris Exhibition. No single firm has contributed so many excellent samples of its manufactures. The collection, Englishmen will be happy to observe, includes some beautiful vases, drawn by students of the Schools of Design. Then there is the facsimile of the beautiful toilette service in blue and white parian, presented by Prince Albert to the Queen. The stand for scents is especially pretty in design; the various scents being marked by the groups of flowers from which they are extracted. The most complete specimen, however, of Messrs. Minton and Co.'s manufactures, is the great dessert service, in the centre of which are the two pretty candelabra, presented by the Emperor of the French to the Queen of England (which we have engraved). The collection of Palissy and Majolica ware, however, is that which appears to have created the greatest sensation among Parisian connoisseurs. The reader will remember that the main difference in these wares is that whereas the Palissy ware is coloured by a transparent glaze, Majolica ware contains the colour (opaque) in the material. The care and taste with which these manufactures have been brought by the Messrs. Minton to their present state of perfection, have been amply rewarded. Within a few days of the opening of the Exhibition all the specimens exhibited had been sold. One sample of Palissy ware—being a little tea-service spread upon a leaf, the legs of the teapot being snails, all exquisitely finished—was bought by Mr. Redgrave. In addition to these contributions, there are some fine statuettes and busts in parian, including one after the Count de Nieuwerkerke's bust of the Empress; a bust of the Emperor; a statuette of Lady Constance Grosvenor; and Cain and Abel, by A. Carrier (a French artist), which we have engraved.

CANDELABRUM BY MINTON AND CO., PRESENTED TO QUEEN VICTORIA BY THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

FRENCH GLASS MANUFACTURES IN THE NAVE STALL OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

FRENCH GLASS MANUFACTURES.

Nearly opposite MM. Halphen's "Star of the South"—the great diamond that, in this Exhibition, is put forth to rival the Koh-i-noor—is a Nave stall glistening with splendid specimens of French glass manufactures. The most prominent contributions to this stall are the two great green and white candelabra sent by the Compagnie des Cristalleries des Baccarat. These immense piles of solid glass are continually compared with the great candelabrum by Osler, exhibited near the St. Gobain glass. The French are said to have more effect; but the English glass is allowed on all hands to be purer in colour. The balustrade of this stall is of malachite crystal. Grouped near the candelabra are some beautiful tazzas from the Compagnies des Cristalleries of St. Louis, Moselle, and some vases from the Cristallerie de Clichy. This stall marks the entrances to the French Glass Manufacture Court. This court includes nearly all the artistic glass-work contributed by France to the Exhibition. The collection includes some beautiful ruby glass from the Cristallerie de la Villette; engravings upon glass by Becker; and a huge lion, with a serpent coiled about him, spun in glass by R. Lambourg, of Saumur (Maine-et-Loire). This immense labour was specially remarked by Prince Albert. Near it are some delicate artificial glass flowers, by the same expert contributor



WHITE MARBLE TOILET-TABLE. BY PROFESSOR GIOVANNI ISOLA.

PARIAN GROUP—"CAIN AND ABEL." BY A. CARRIER

The court includes, in addition to these curiosities, and the beautiful goblets from Baron de Klinglin and Co., &c., the delicate little articles in glass blown by J. Em. Pilon, of Clichy-la-Garenne, a deaf and dumb workman, who never served an apprenticeship, and who invented some of the tools with which he works. In contrast with this brilliant show of artistic glass manufactures, England must be confessed, makes a most insignificant figure. Only Bohemia and Bavaria can presume to cope with France.

PROFESSOR ISOLA'S TOILET STAND.

The neighbourhood of the Bohemian manufactures is one of the most interesting parts of the Exhibition. Perhaps the value of these contributions may be best tested by the number of samples marked "*vendu*." To the English eye some of the designs may appear extravagant, as, for instance, that very apoplectic lobster, planted upon a slab, for a paperweight. Then, of course, there are the long established privileged lovers, who have so long lived in the hearts, or moulds, of Continental potters; fowls setting upon the lids of dishes; Napoleon the First, the present Sultan, Napoleon the Third, dogs and horses reclining, excellently modelled; some beautiful dishes in imitation of shells; and some cheap and wonderfully pretty tea-services. It is opposite the stall crowded with these contributions that the authorities have placed the beautiful white marble Toilet Stand, sculptured by Professor Giovanni Isola. The Engraving here gives the merits of this artistic production than we can hope to do by words. We may, however, add that it is executed with the most delicate finish in spotless white marble

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Genoa papers announce that recruiting-offices for the British Legion have been opened both at Genoa and La Spezzia.

THE steam gun-boats *Badger* and *Redwing*, from the Baltic, last from Ramsgate, bound to Chatham, have put into this port on account of strong head winds. On Sunday morning they resumed their passage to their respects to the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane.

A LARGE body of labourers are now employed at Pembroke Dockyard in carrying out the various new works and alterations. The foundations for the new steam-basin are in course of being cut out, and good progress has been made. Although fresh sawyers have been entered, the present supply of labour is inadequate to meet the extensive demand for converted timber required for the vessels in course of building, and steam-mills for this purpose have become necessary. No more launches will take place this year at Pembroke, but there will be several early in the spring.

THE official returns on the 18th of October show that the numerical strength of the British forces in the Crimea was at that date 60,000 men of all ranks. The number of sick and wounded was nearly 4000—a remarkably low proportion, and, when the service on which the troops have been employed is taken into consideration, speaks highly in favour of the medical and sanitary arrangements of the army. The force in the East is composed of the following cavalry regiments:—The 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards; the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 13th Dragoons; the 8th, 10th, and 11th Hussars; and the 4th and 11th Lancers—in all 14 regiments, which, if are kept up and fight, cavalry, giving a force of 8000 horses. The infantry, which numbers fifty-two battalions, or about 33,000 officers and men, includes the following regiments:—Guards, Grenadier (3rd Battalion), Coldstream Guards (1st Battalion), Scots Fusiliers (1st Battalion). Infantry of the Line.—1st (two Lattalions), 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 34th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 57th, 62nd, 63rd, 68th, 71st, 72nd, 77th, 79th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 93rd, and 97th (two battalions). These two battalions of the 42nd Superior, which form a brigade under Major-General Adams, leaving the remaining 10,000 to be made up of Commissariat, Land Transport, Army Works, and Medical Staff Corps. In addition to four regiments of Guards, there are at the present time eight regiments of the Line in the United Kingdom: the 15th, 22nd, 26th, 49th Rifles (3rd battalion), 80th, 86th, 98th, and the 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, in the Mediterranean five (the 51st, 54th, 90th, 91st, and 94th). Two regiments—the 58th and 99th—are ordered home from New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land. There are also seven regiments of cavalry at home, exclusive of the Guards. The Norwegian Legion will shortly number in its ranks from 6000 to 7000 men, and the Turkish contingent may be estimated at 20,000.

THE *Hipon* transport arrived at Southampton on Monday morning from the Baltic with invalids, &c. Among them are, from Balaclava—Captain Arbuthnot, R.A.; Lieutenant De Winton, R.A.; Quartermaster Walker, 71st Highlanders; Lieutenant Maxwell, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Dickson; Captain Wade; Lieutenant Hall, Lieut.-Colonel Hillier, [illegible] Captain Brownrigg, Lieutenant Yeats, Lieutenant [illegible], Lieutenant Dawson, Lieutenant Bingham, Captain Pocock, 30th; General Bentinck, and Major Armitage. From Constantinople—Lieut.-Colonel Thomas. From Malta—Mr. Owen and Mrs. Eman. From Gibraltar—Major Strathan, Quartermaster-Sergeant Goodman, Messrs Smith, English Hick, &c. As soon as the Admiralty were made acquainted with the arrival of the transport, a telegraphic message was forwarded to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, asking what number of troops the *Hipon* was capable of conveying to the Crimea, in addition to 200 tons of coffee, and what would be the earliest moment she could be got ready to depart? The reply received was to the effect that accommodation could be provided for about [illegible] men, and that the ship would be ready for sea in the course of a week.

THE 23rd Fusiliers lost since their arrival in the Crimea 20 officers killed in action and died of disease, and 18 wounded.

THE King's County Rifles have given 150 volunteers to the Line. A draught of 50 volunteers from the 5th Lancashire Militia at Aldershott was expected in Limerick on Tuesday, to join the 9th Regiment of the Line.

THE *Niagara* steam-transport left Spithead on Monday morning for Helsoland, to embark 800 of the British German Legion, and convey them to Folkestone.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE FRANCIS SEYMOUR, K.C.B., G.C.H., will succeed Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, on the expiration of the latter officer's term next month.

VOLUNTEERING of troops at Chatham for the 19th Regiment of Foot, now in the Crimea, commenced on Monday last, and was continued next day. An especial parade of the provisional battalion was formed each day, on the parade-ground of the barracks, to the number of 2000 men. Colonel Henry Jarvis, with Major Jackson, appeared on the ground at two p.m., when the Commandant of the battalion, Colonel Jarvis, read the general order of Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, dated Horse Guards, 2nd of November, calling on the officers of the provisional battalion to volunteer for the 19th Regiment, none to be under nineteen years of age; the men must be of a robust and sound constitution, and able to take the duties of the field. The troops were formed in open order, and after the General had read the official letter he addressed the men of each depôt relative to their volunteering; a bounty of £1 to be given to each man, if approved of on medical inspection. Between two and three hundred volunteered on Monday and Tuesday. The provisional battalion is also open for volunteering to the corps of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and eighteen men have volunteered for that service. The volunteering is to be kept open for six months.

THE invalids at the Invalid Dépôt, Chatham, were paraded on Monday morning, before the barracks at Brompton, by Staff-Captain G. Read, acting Lieutenant and Adjutant Pope, in order to know if their having received information that the Commandant would be present to present Crimean medals to those invalids whose names had been sent down from the Horse Guards, as being entitled to receive them for the actions they were in—viz., Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman. Out of the whole number assembled there were only fourteen men who answered to their names, and their medals were presented to them by Colonel Hill.

THE Messrs. White are constructing four more gun-boats for the Government at Cowes. They could not undertake to build any more, from the difficulty they have in obtaining shipwrights.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES AT A RAILWAY STATION.—No less than three robberies of passengers by the South Devon Railway were perpetrated last week at the Newton Abbott station. A party of pickpockets, who, whom was a woman, arrived by the north mail at Teignmouth on Thursday, at half past eleven o'clock. They got out upon the platform, where they stole £12 from a lady's pocket. They re-entered the train and proceeded to Newton Abbott, where a lady lost ten £5 notes, another person forty-eight sovereigns, and a third a sum which is not known.

THE EXPEDITION TO KINBURN.

The following despatches from General Simpson, Admiral Lyons, and Admiral Stewart give ample details regarding the Expedition to Kinburn:—

Sebastopol, Oct. 20, 1855

My Lord,—I am happy to be able to congratulate your Lordship on the successful termination of the expedition to Kinburn. I transmit a copy of the report of Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer. This contains all the information I have received on the operations, with the exception that, in a private note, Sir R. Lyons mentions that the enemy had exploded the three forts at Otchakoff, commanding the northern entrance into the Dnieper.

In consequence of the continued fineness of the weather, great progress has been made in the construction of the road and railway. The divisions have all got some weeks' supply of rations in their camp; and I entertain no anxiety of there being a scarcity of anything during the approaching winter.

I informed your Lordship, in my despatch of the 13th inst., that the Highland Division, under Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, were to proceed to Eupatoria, and co-operate with the French; but upon the receipt of your telegraphic despatch of the 13th inst., apprising me that the Russians had received to herald a battle, and adding that Admiral Lyons did not consider myself justified in weakening the force under my command by so many men, and I therefore countermanded the movement.

I have the honour to inclose the weekly reports of Colonel M'Murdo and Dr Hall.

I have, &c. (Signed) JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Camp before Kinburn, October 17, 1855

Sir,—In reporting, for the information of the General Commanding the Forces, the fall of the garrison of the fortress of Kinburn this day, I have the honour to state that the force under my command, as per state in margin, effected their landing on Monday, the 15th, unopposed

During a heavy surf, and which continued all day yesterday, the landing has been accomplished with some little difficulty. The troops, however, were all got on shore on the first day, and have since been employed in entrenching our position. There are rumours of a force of the enemy collecting at Kherson, about forty miles from here, but our immediate neighbourhood appears to be clear

The advanced line of the position, flanked on both sides by the sea, is held by the force under my command, and is about a mile in extent.

I have, &c. AUGUSTUS SPENCER,

Brigadier-General Commanding English Land Force.

The Military Secretary, &c., Head-quarters.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

Royal Albert, off Kinburn, Oct. 18, 1855

Sir,—My letter of the 8th inst. will have informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that an Allied naval and military expedition was to leave the anchorage off Sebastopol on the following day for the purpose of [illegible] and occupying the three Russian forts on Kinburn Spit, at the entrance of the Dnieper; and the telegraphic message, which I forwarded to Varna last night, will soon communicate to their Lordships the success with which that has attended this enterprise.

It is now my duty to give a more detailed account of the proceedings of the expedition.

I have, therefore, the honour to state that we arrived at a rendezvous off [illegible], but, owing to strong south-west winds, which [illegible] it was not until the morning of the 16th that the expedition was enabled to reach the anchorage off Kinburn.

During the night the English steam gun-vessels, *Fancy*, *Boxer*, *Cracker*, and *Cracker*, and four French gun-vessels, forced the entrance into Dnieper Bay, under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the Spit Fort; and on the following morning the British troops, under the orders of Brigadier-General Hon. A. Spencer, together with the French troops, under the command of General Bazaine, were landed about three miles to the southward of the principal fort, and thus, by these nearly simultaneous operations, the retreat of the garrison and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off.

In the even ng the English and French mortar-vessels tried their ranges against the main fort with excellent effect.

The work having again opened road to the southward, with a great deal of swell, nothing could be done on the 16th; but in the forenoon of the 17th a fine northerly breeze, with smooth water, enabled the French flotilla-batteries, mortar-vessels, and gun-boats, and the *Odin* and the mortar-vessels and gunboats named in the margin,* to take up position off Fort Kinburn, and the fire was so effective that before noon the buildings in the interior of the fort were in flames, and the eastern face had suffered very considerably.

At noon the *Royal Albert*, *Agamemnon*, and *Princess Royal*, accompanied by Admiral Bruat's first-class screw-frigate, proceeded Fort Kinburn in a line abreast, which the shape of the coast rendered necessary, and the precision with which they took up their positions in the closest order, with [illegible] and only two fathoms of water under their keel, was really admirable. At the same moment the squadron under the orders of Rear-Admirals Sir Houston Stewart and Pellion pushed through the passage between Otchakoff and the spit of Kinburn, and took the forts in reverse, whilst the *Sidon*, *Arrogant*, *Viper*, *Snake*, and *Gladiator* engaged the flotilla-battery, and the *Hannibal*, *Dauntless*, and *Terrible*, that on the point of the spit.

The enemy soon ceased to reply to our overwhelming fire, and, though he made no sign of surrender, Admiral Bruat and I felt that a garrison which had bravely defended itself against so superior a force deserved every consideration, and we therefore made the signal to cease firing, hoisting a flag of truce, and sent on shore a summons, which was accepted by the Governor, Major-General Kokonovitch, and the garrisons, consisting of 1400 men, marched out with the honours of war, down their arms on the glacis, and, having rendered themselves as prisoners of war, they will be embarked in her Majesty's ship *Tribune* to-morrow.

The results to the Allied fleets are very few, amounting in her Majesty's ships to only two wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is, I fear, very severe.

In the three forts, which have suffered considerably by our fire, we found eighty-one guns and mortars mounted, and an ample supply of ammunition.

This morning the enemy has blown up the forts on Otchakoff Point, which mounted twenty-two guns, and we learnt from a Polish deserter, who escaped in a boat from them during the night, that the commandant apprehended an attack from our mortar-vessels, which would not only have destroyed the forts, but also the neighbouring dwellings.

I have abstained from entering into the particulars of the proceedings of the squadrons under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Stewart, as he has so ably described them in his letter which I have the honour to forward herewith. I feel sure their Lordships will perceive that I have received from him on the occasion, as, indeed, I have on all others since I have had the good fortune to have him as second in command, that valuable assistance which might be expected from an officer of his distinguished and acknowledged merits; and I beg leave to add my testimony to his in praise of all the officers, and especially Lieutenant Maryat and Mr. Brooker, whom he recommended to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

To particularise the merit of the officers under my command, where all have behaved admirably, would be a difficult task indeed; but I beg leave to mention that the same officers of the Navy and the Royal Marine Artillery, who were in the command of the fall of Sebastopol, have, in this service, and that on this occasion, as before, they have been under the direction of Captain Willcox, of the *Odin*, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery. Nor can I refrain from stating what I believe to be the feeling of the whole fleet, that on this expedition, as on that to Kertch, the talents and indefatigable exertions of that very valuable officer, Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, and of those under his command, entitle them to our warmest thanks, and deserve to be particularly mentioned.

I need hardly say that my distinguished colleague, Admiral Bruat, and I have seen with infinite satisfaction our respective squadrons acting together as one fleet.

I am, &c., EDMUND LYONS,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty

Valorous, in Dnieper Bay, Oct. 18, 1855

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of your orders, I hoisted my flag in her Majesty's steam-ship *Valorous*, on the 8th instant, the 14th inst., immediately after the arrival of the Allied fleets at Kinburn Spit, and proceeded, under the able guidance of Captain Spratt, of the *Spitfire*, to take up positions at the entrance of Dnieper Bay, where, with the division of steam-vessels, placed under my order (as per margin†), and in company with those under the orders of my colleague, Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion, we remained in readiness to force an entrance into the Dnieper, for the purpose directed by you, of preventing, as far as possible, any reinforcements being thrown into the forts on Kinburn Spit, as well as to cut off the retreat of the garrison, should either be attempted.

At nine p.m. I instructed Lieutenant Joseph H. Marryat, of the *Cracker*, to take on board Mr. Steward Brooker, additional master of the *Spitfire*, and endeavour with him to determine the course of the intricate channel through which we were to pass, and to lay down buoys along the south side of it, the French having undertaken to perform the same service on the north side.

Likewise directed Mr. Thomas Potter (master of the *Fervent*, lent to do duty in the *Valorous*), to proceed with two boats of the *Tribune*, and, pro-

* First Brigade, Fourth Division; Royal Marines, 1200 men, rank and file; Royal Engineers, Artillery, and detachment at cavalry.

† Mortar-vessels—Raven, Magnet, Camel, Hardy, Flamer, Firm. Gunvessels—Lynx, Arrow, Viper, Snake, Wrangler, Beagle.

‡ Valorous, Gladiator, Fancy, Cracker, Grinder, Boxer, Clinker.

tected, by the *Cracker*, to search for the spit on the north bank, and on his return endeavour to place a buoy on the edge of the shoal off Kinburn Spit, that the entrance of the channel might be assured.

As soon as the preconcerted signal was given, indicating that this operation was effected, I dispatched the *Fancy*, *Boxer*, and *Cracker* into Dnieper Bay, with orders to anchor in such position as would best protect the right flank of our troops, upon the disembarkation taking place, and to make that their chief care, as long as there was any possibility of the enemy threatening them.

During the night Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion also sent in the French gunboats for the same purpose.

At daylight on the following morning I had the satisfaction of observing all the gun-boats, French and Engli sh, anchored nearly to the north-east of Kinburn Spit, and without any of them having sustained damage, although the enemy had fired both shot and shell and musketry at them during their passage in. Thus the chief part of the object you had most anxiously in view was accomplished

While still in considerable doubt as to the extent to which the channel for the larger ships was buoyed, at ten a.m. Lieutenant Marryat and Mr. Brooker came to inform me that the work intrusted to them had been completed, and that the latter officer was ready to pilot the ships in. The zealous manner evinced by these officers to furnish me personally with their report on this difficult navigation of the Dnieper deserves my warmest thanks; and the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Marryat brought the *Cracker* out for that purpose, under a very heavy fire from the whole forts and batteries, elicited the admiration of all who witnessed the proceeding.

We were now fully prepared to advance, and, in obedience to your directions, awaited the signal for general attack.

The whole of the proceedings of yesterday must be already fully known to you; but it is right that I should state briefly the share taken in them by the division you did me the honour to place under my orders, which consisted of the ships and vessels already stated, reinforced by those named below

It being necessary to advance in single line, it was arranged that the ships should do so in the following order:—

Valorous, Captain G. G. Buckle, C.B., bearing my flag; *Fancy*, Captain William Long, C.B.; *Assaulte* (French), bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion; *Cacique* (French); *Sidon*—Captain George Goldsmith; *Leopard*—Captain George Gifford, C.B.; *Sans* (French); *Gladiator*, Captain Cowper Coles; *Vigilante*—Commander A. A. Ingleheld; *Stromboli*—Commander Cowper Coles; *Spiteful*—Commander F. A. Shortt.

At noon, the signal being made from your flag ship to weigh, we proceeded through the channel, each ship engaging the spit batteries and Kinburn Fort as they came within range

To Lieutenant Marryat, of the *Cracker*, is due the merit of preceding and piloting us through, which he did with great judgment

Had the enemy continued his defence of the Spit batteries, the *Sidon*, *Leopard*, *Sans*, and *Gladiator* were directed, in that case, to remain in front of them until their fire was completely silenced; but, as they were subdued by the accurate and well-sustained fire which was poured upon them by the ships which you had placed to the westward of the Spit, and by those of our own squadron on passing to the eastward, the became unnecessary: the whole division, therefore, continued its course through the channel, and anchored well inside Fort Nicolaieff and Otchakoff Point

During the time the four gun-boats, *Fancy*, *Grenier*, *Boxer*, and *Cracker*, did good service, by placing themselves in such positions as to throw a flanking fire on the middle battery and Kinburn Fort, at the time our division passed within short range.

Immediately on anchoring I transferred my flag to the *Cracker*, and, followed by the other gun-boats, proceeded close off the east front of Kinburn Fort to be ready to act as circumstances required, should the enemy's fire, which at that moment had entirely ceased, be renewed; however, the necessity for further action did not arise.

As the service intrusted to me was carried out under your own observation, I feel it to be unnecessary to do more than to record my grateful sense of the zeal and ability manifested by which the whole of the ships under my orders took up their appointed stations, and of the manner in which all employed performed their duty

I think myself fortunate in having for my temporary flag-ship so efficient and excellent a vessel as the *Valorous*, and I feel much indebted to Captain Buckle and his zealous First Lieutenant, Joseph Edye, for their unremitting attention and assistance

I am delighted to add that, in concerting with our gallant allies the arrangements necessary for carrying into effect the present successful operations, I have received the cordial support and concurrence of my excellent colleague, Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion

The enemy which you yourself ever feel to do full justice to merit and exertion, I shall be in no excuse for pressing to request your most favourable notice of Lieutenant Marryat and Mr. Brooker. They have had anxious, difficult, and dangerous work to perform, and they have each of them executed it admirably.—I have, &c., HOSTROY STEWART, Rear-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., K.C.B.

RECRUITING IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, has been found guilty of violating our neutrality laws in the matter of recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the Allies against Russia. It is reported that our Cabinet [illegible] Mr. Crampton, our Minister at the Court of Spain, and the French Minister at Madrid, and her Majesty's Consuls implicated in the same unlawful business. Now, we have a Russian envoy or two in the same category. A correspondent of the *Times* of Saturday contains the following case in reference to the anticipated withdrawal of Mr. Crampton:—"I wish to know what steps have been taken, or are to be taken, to have the Russian Minister withdrawn. The whole country has been publicly and formally informed, in a peaceful, intelligent manner, that James C. Thompson, the proprietor of the machine-works on Cold-spring-creek, Albany, has been offered the situation of chief engineer in the Russian navy. We have it proclaimed that his salary is to be 6000 dollars a year, together with a free dwelling-house; and it is openly avowed that Mr. Thompson had gone to Washington to complete the engagement with the Russian Minister. Now, this is a direct breach of neutrality, and a violation of the law as that of the Russian Minister in the engagement of Mr. Thompson. The ship may be destined to some country not engaged in a war with a foreign enemy; but the admission that Mr Thompson has been at Washington to complete his arrangement with the Russian Minister, as chief engineer of the Russian navy, is a fact. The very reason why the President, his Premier, and his Attorney-General, is certainly a cool proposition compared with the proceedings of Mr. Crampton. What says the Premier?—*New York Herald*.

THE SOUND DUES.—The Prussian Government has resolved not to adopt any decision with respect to the Sound Dues until the Conferences proposed by Denmark shall have assembled. A letter from Copenhagen of the 26th of October says:—"Few persons in France, even among political economists, are acquainted with the question of Sound Dues in a statistical point of view. The subject is looked at as connected with the principle of Free-trade, and without calculating on the results which the abolition of those duties would have for the finances of Denmark. Conferences on this subject will open next month; the only thing which can delay them will be the obstinate opposition which the United States Government is expected to make to the capitalisation, which it wishes to see replaced by a tribute similar to the ransom made by the United States is really not justifiable when the small amount it pays is compared with other countries. The Sound Dues paid from 1851 to 1853 may be divided as follows:—United States, 453,000f.; England, 1,956,000f.; Holland, 60,000f.; 96,000f.; Prussia, 118,000f.; Russia, 45,000f.; the Scandinavian flag, [illegible]. The export duties for the ports of America and the imports from the continents of the United States for the Baltic amounted in the same period to about 250,000f.; for Holland, 400,000f.; England, 3,370,000f.; Scandinavian ports, 200,000f.; Bremen and Hamburg, 1o0,000f.; France, 400,000f.; Belgium, 100,000f.; East Indies, 320,000f.; the duty on vessels annuated in one year to 190,000f., and that on goods to 5,785,000f. The capitalisation of the above amount would be from 120,000,000f. to 130,000,000f. Denmark will only treat with the United States upon the basis of the payment for the purchase of the Sound Dues, because she has found, on minute examination, that the base of this revenue comes from merchandise imported or exported, and which represents the majority of the interests connected with the question. The above details will enable you to follow the discussions about to take place on the subject."

RUSSIAN STORES OF CORN.—A letter of the 19th ult. from Taganrog informs us that great activity prevails there in consequence of the permission granted by the Government to the firm of Gopovitch to export 107,000 tchetwerts of wheat, belonging to them, in the Sea of Azoff. It is hoped that the Russian Government will extend this permission generally to all neutral citizens having corn in the ports of that sea. It is said that these stores amount to nearly 3,000,000 of tchetwerts. When, in 1854, the Russian Government laid an embargo on the exportation of corn, it declared that it would take by force the corn contents in store at Odessa. A committee of merchants has been formed for this purpose, so that the Government will receive the corn and pays for it in ready money, at seven roubles seventy-five copecks per tchetwert. The corn now collected at this port amounts to 180,000 tchetwerts. The prevalent opinion is, that the Government will take 70,000 tchetwerts of it, and the rest will be for the consumption of the town. The Government pays for maize at the rate of six silver roubles the tchetwert.—*Le Nord*.

THE FRENCH LAW OF MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.—An Englishman recently left Folkestone for France with £35,000 in his pocket. He for some time lived with a French lady, whom he subsequently made his wife. Upon his decease every farthing of his property, including the sod upon which he lay, was found to have been settled upon the wife, and the creditors in England could not obtain a shilling. Under the English law such a settlement would have been set aside. In France, by the Code Napoleon, it was unassailable.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—(No. 3.)

Mr. Hincks, late Inspector-General in Canada, strongly opposes Mr. Howe's plan for the organisation of the British Empire; but his argument is defective in this respect, that it is entirely confined to British America, whereas the reasoning of Mr. Howe embraces the whole of our trans marine possessions. Mr. Hincks assumes that, according to the scheme proposed, British America is to return to the Imperial Parliament some fifty or sixty members, bear its share of Imperial taxation, and be dis possessed of the Colonial Legislature it now enjoys. It is not in this sense we understand Mr. Howe's propositions, nor can they fairly bear such an interpretation; for if all the Colonies were equally favoured (and it would be unjust to make exceptions), the representatives of the United Kingdom would be swamped by the united delegates from British America, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Ceylon, India, and the West Indies. At page 26 of his "Reply to Mr. Hincks" Mr. Howe only asks for "ten North Americans, clothed with the authority of half-a continent, and enjoying the confidence of millions of people;" and he adds, "they would be listened to with respect; and, even if only permitted to address the House of Commons, without voting, would render essential service to the Empire." It is this consultative voice that we have advocated, because we are persuaded that no Colonial Minister can ever possess a complete local knowledge of the various countries or departments whose affairs he is called upon to administer. But it is right that Mr. Howe should be heard in his own language, and we transfer to our columns the following passages from his "Reply":—

Twenty years ago, when Robert Baldwin, myself, and a few others claimed for the British provinces in North America the political privileges which they now enjoy, there were hardly ten men in England who did not believe we were mad, and powerful parties existed in all the provinces opposed to any change of system. The system has been changed, and what are the results? Read them in the subsidence of irritation in the settlement of old questions in the free competition for the prizes of public and social life within the provinces themselves—in the diffusion of education, and in the rapid march of internal improvement of every kind. All these wonders have been wrought out in a few years by the action of Colonial intellect left free to operate over our internal affairs. But have we no external relations with our British brethren? with our foreign neighbours with the United States, and Spanish colonies?—with the commercial States of Europe, Asia, and Africa? Of course we have. Now, what I want is, that the Colonial mind should be called in to aid in the discussion and adjustment of such questions; that the Queen should have the benefit of the advice of her Colonial subjects on all such questions: that Parliament should consult with them: that the people of the British islands should be taught to regard them as parties concerned; to respect and rely on them. Is this an unreasonable request? It may indicate unpardonable presumption, but I fear not to express the opinion that even upon purely British questions our advice might be useful; that Mr Hincks might be of service in the House of Commons, when such subjects as decimal coinage are under discussion; and that even Mr. Howe might have thrown into the debate on the Limited Liability Bill a little of Transatlantic experience.

Mr. Hincks also perverts the arguments when he speaks of the suppression of the local legislatures, and the imposition on the Colonies of Imperial taxation. Nothing of the kind has been recommended, and, if it were, we may be assured that not one of the Colonies would consent to the extinction of self-government, or be driven into the acceptance of our National Debt. In the passages we have quoted from Mr. Howe, that gentleman distinctly refers the existing and growing prosperity of North America to the political privileges granted to them by the mother country in the four Colonial parliaments, and it is ridiculous to suppose that he would advocate their suppression. In fact, in the very speech out of which this controversy arose, Mr. Howe exulted in the national existence of the British provinces, for he said:—

The very tone of this debate proclaims Nova Scotia a free country, a country whatever we may lack, we have the best gift of God to man—freedom of thought, of speech, and of public discussion. The people of this country select every public officer from one end of it to the other, either directly or by the representatives, with one single exception. The Lieutenant-Governor alone is appointed by the Imperial Government. We have more power than those who manage our affairs can they have in England, where the Peers are permanent, the Crown hereditary. Our people in their town meetings, do the local business. In Legislature forma Administration and assistant. We are as free as any people in Europe, Asia, or Africa: and, as for America, I believe the principles of the British Constitution secure a sounder state of rational freedom than the Constitution of the Republic.

We have dwelt the longer on these points because they are fundamental, and ought not to have been misrepresented. The authority of Mr. Hincks is deservedly high, and it stands higher than it did when he first opposed the plan of Mr. Howe, as Sir William Molesworth has just appointed him to the Governorship of Barbadoes. It deserves notice that one of Mr. Howe's complaints was that no colonist, however eminent his qualifications, ever rose beyond the rank of a provincial Minister; and he challenges the world to show "a colonist in our National Legislature—in any Imperial department, or who is now, or has been for half a century, Governor of the smallest colony within the Queen's dominions." It is a curious fact that Mr. Hincks, who reproved Mr Howe for being querulous on the point, should in his own person at once justify the argument of his opponent, and wipe away the slur which had roused his indignation.

With a view to bringing the mother country more immediately and rapidly into territorial connection with British America, Mr. Howe advocated an extensive system of railways connecting all points of the country, and running into the frontiers of the United States. In this plan he had hoped for the aid of England, and was, indeed promised it, but the promise was not fulfilled. On this subject he complains of the conduct of Earl Grey, then Colonial Secretary, who approved of his plans in a note dated 12th June, 1851, which was marked "private," but is now published in self-defence. His Lordship, addressing Mr. Howe, writes thus:—

I received your two letters of the 28th May, but I have little to say, beyond thanking you for them, and expressing the gratification your report of what is going on has given me. I think all you have done about the railway very judicious, and, without flattery, I may say that I do not know when I have read a better or abler speech than that which you made at the public meeting. I feel very sanguine of the ultimate assent of New Brunswick to the measure as proposed, and that we shall succeed in getting this most important work realised as I believe, to effect a change in the civilised world accomplished

The enterprise failed, because the Imperial guarantee was withdrawn. Nova Scotia was left to her own resources, and Canada called in the aid of English contractors. Now Mr. Howe contends that these occurrences would not have happened, had North America been represented by North Americans in the Imperial Parliament, and he does somewhat more than insinuate that those who got the contract had votes in the House of Commons which were always at the command of the Whig Government. Into the matter we shall not enter, but there are circumstances connected with this railway of great geographical interest which bear upon the organisation of the Empire.

It is evident that the five settled provinces should be linked together by iron roads, and the swiftest ocean navigation be established between them and Europe: and, with that end in view, it was proposed at the famous Portland Convention in the State of Maine, to run a line from the city of Bangor to the eastern boundary of that State, and continue it to some good harbour on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia or Cape Breton. The idea of a great intercolonial railway originated with the Earl of Durham: that of a shore line, connecting Europe and the United States, through the Lower Provinces, was suggested at the Portland Convention, in 1850. The trunk for either, or both of those lines, would pass for 130 miles through Nova Scotia. Had the shore line been provided for and executed, North America would have commanded the passenger traffic with the United States, which now goes to New York or Boston. Nothing more was wanted than the Imperial guarantee for the comparatively small sum of £7,000,000, which the provinces could have surely redeemed within a moderate period, as their largely increasing revenues fully demonstrate. But this magnificent project failed, because Lord Grey decided that the guarantee should only be given to the trunk line, and New Brunswick would not consent to any arrangement which did not connect her chief seaports with the system. Time would have been economised, and the danger of shipwreck lessened, had the united plans of Lord Durham and of the Portland Convention been adopted, for it is well known that the most dangerous part of the voyage between New York and Liverpool is in approaching either port. Steam-ships, after leaving New York or Boston, are obliged to keep far out at sea, to avoid the American coast for some 500 or 1000 miles, frequently enveloped in thick fogs; and similar difficulties or dangers are to a certain extent encountered in approaching or leaving Liverpool. Had the harbour of Whitehaven, near Cape Canso, been selected as the North American sea terminus, those difficulties and dangers would have been avoided on the Transatlantic side. Now it may be fairly presumed that, had some North Americans exercised a consultative voice in the Imperial Parliament, and pointed out the enormous advantages that would have resulted from adopting the views of Lord Durham and of the Portland Convention, instead of leaving the matter to the discretion of Earl Grey, deciding in his office without debate and without publicity, the Imperial guarantee would have been given, and the great line would have passed over British territory.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that this scheme for the organisation of the British Empire includes the whole of our transmarine possessions; and, in weighing its merits, a far-sighted statesman will extend his views from the present to the future, when the population and wealth of our Colonies will have advanced to Titanic dimensions. The last return issued by the Board of Trade of the declared values of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1854, puts down the total at £97,298,900, and of this aggregate £33,898,716 were due to British possessions, or more than one-third of the whole amount. If we take the returns of the last three years we shall better appreciate the importance of our Colonial markets:

Exported to our Colonies.	To Foreign Countries	Total
1852	£57,681,932	£91,576,854
1853	£66,551,579	£102,541
1854	£63,400,587	£97,298,900

The great rise in 1853 was due to Australia; and though that market was then glutted, nevertheless, in 1854, the decrease was only £2,832,824; for then it stood at £11,931,352, being about one-half of our whole exports to the United States, including California, which figure for £21,410,369; and, within a fraction, equalling our whole trade to the Hanseatic towns, Prussia, Germany, and France, included. To the East Indies, in 1854, the increase was £1,840,274 and to British America the increase was £1,082,332. This arithmetical argument in favour of the importance of the Colonies is not to be refuted. Now the present war has compelled us to addito our National Debt; and, should it continue for a few years, the addition will be large but the magnitude of national obligations is relative to national resources; and as our Colonial markets are enlarged, our expanding wealth will enable us, if needful, to sustain the augmented pressure. We are now developing the riches of India by railways; and those powerful agents of commerce are stretching themselves through Canada, and are penetrating into the interior of Australia. In these directions lies our strength: from year to year these mighty limbs become more muscular. Remembering, then, the lessons of history, which have taught Europe how colonies may be lost, let us not think lightly of the organisation of the British Empire. Let us so attach our Colonies that they may not only prove to us growing mines of wealth, but take a pride in defending the old country in any hour of danger on sea or land. In the eloquent language of Mr. Howe we may ask, "Is the old pelican eternally to shed her blood for the nourishment of offspring who fly away when they are strong, or who, when the eagle descends upon her nest, fold their wings, and do no battle in her defence? Surely the mother is careless or indifferent, or the children are unnatural."

However, there are already symptoms of change and of a departure from that old exclusiveness which was at its height when the great Lord Chatham declared in the House of Peers that "no colonist should be allowed even to make a horse-nail." We have stated that Mr. Hincks has been appointed Governor of Barbadoes; and it may not be generally known that two cadetships in the Royal Navy are annually given to Canada, one to Nova Scotia, and one to New Brunswick. We expect much from Sir William Molesworth: he has before him a noble field of usefulness; and, as a Colonial administrator, we trust he will establish his own fame by consolidating the union between the mother country and her transmarine possessions.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Administrative Reform Meeting at Glasgow.—A large meeting of the citizens of Glasgow was held on Saturday last for the purpose of establishing a local society to co-operate with other parts of the empire in promoting a reform in the administrative departments of the State; the Lord Provost in the chair. Among those present were Mr. Hastie, M.P.; Sir Jas. Anderson, M.P.; Mr. Lindsay, M.P.; and a considerable number of the magistrates and town councillors of the city. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Lindsay, M.P. and Mr. Jacob Bell, after which resolutions were proposed with a view of forming an association in Glasgow to co-operate with the London committee, and reform must go hand-in-hand with a measure to secure the full, free, and fair representation of the people in Parliament."

The Great Property Case.—The Commission of Office appointed at the suit of the Crown to inquire into the position of the property of the late John Wilson, Esq., was brought to a conclusion at Swansea on the 2nd inst. The jury disagreed, and were discharged. Consequently, the claimant of the property will remain in possession of the estate, and continue to exercise all legal rights over the tenantry. The Crown claimed all on the ground before mentioned—that the late J. Wilson was illegitimate, and that he never married. The defence set up was that he had married the mother of the claimant of the estate; and, after eight days' inquiry, there were nine of the jury in his favour, and three for the claims of the Crown.

Early Snow.—On Friday morning, the 2nd inst., between seven and eight o'clock, snow fell for about ten minutes at Northampton. The flakes, which at first were only just distinguishable by their whiteness from the accompanying rain, became tolerably large before the storm ceased.

The Missing Clergyman Found.—The Rev. Mr. Farmer, Curate of the parish of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester, whose mysterious disappearance on the night before his intended marriage with the eldest daughter of a wealthy clergyman and magistrate of the same county has been already reported, has at length been heard of. After detectives had been down from London, the local police put in motion, a canal dragged, and the electric telegraph employed, it turns out that the Rev. gentleman is alive, and well in Ireland, the land of his birth. What circumstances induced the Rev. gentleman to take this extraordinary step have not transpired, except in rumours, the private reasons seem to have reached him at the last moment to fly from his engagement.

Reformation of Criminals.—A meeting was last week held at Hardwicke-court, near Gloucester, the object of which was the formation of a reformatory union for criminals. Among those present were—Sir J. Pakington, M.P.; Sir Thomas Wilmington, M.P.; Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, the Rev. Sidney Turner, &c. The meeting took place in the presidence of Mr. B. Baker, who, in conjunction with Mr. G. H. Bengough, established the first of the existing county institutions for the reformation of juvenile offenders. The discussion turned upon the best means of reforming criminals, the proper mode of preliminary punishment, and the plan to be adopted to secure those who had been inmates of reformatory institutions against a relapse into crime when they left them. The result of the meeting was the formation of a provisional committee intrusted with the task of organising a reformatory union, the vocation of which would be to consider and promote the best means of reforming criminals, to procure employment for them, and to restore them to society; also to promote the practical training and preparation of efficient teachers for reformatory institutions. It was agreed that a general meeting of the society should be held in London next May.

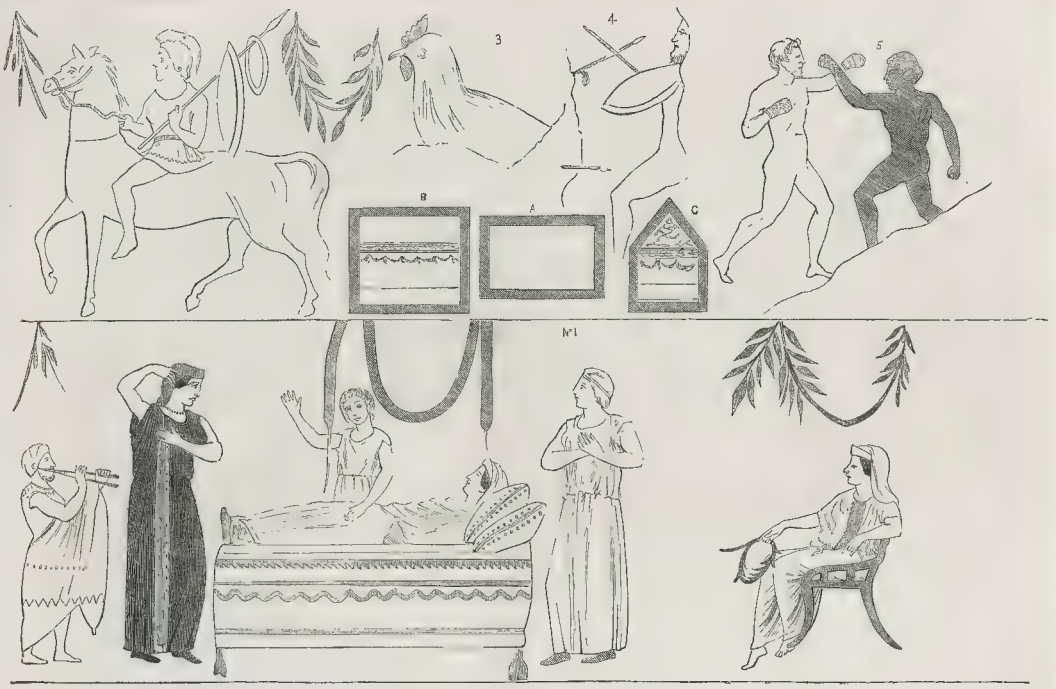
Winter Assize.—Ministers have determined upon holding a winter assize, for goal delivery, the more important of the counties generally throughout England. The authorities are in consultation with the Judges as to the most convenient period, and other necessary arrangements, of which due notice will be given to the public in proper time.

Lord Mackenzie's Act in Glasgow.—The profits of illicit trade are now so great that "shebeens" are known to exist in every low quarter of the city; and our police, zealous though they may be, are quite incompetent to the task of effectually hunting them down. "Shebeens," we are assured, have risen up in immense and destructive force since the bill came into operation; and the liquor traffic is now more subversive than the effects of drunkenness are viler than before. But, apart from this, we have heard on good authority that measures are in course of organisation by which Lord Forbes Mackenzie's Act is likely to be legally evaded by wholesale. Clubs are in course of formation in which the members may drink at all hours Sunday and Saturday; and, so long as the door is not blacken each other's eyes or disturb the general peace, they can snap their fingers at the police. The Western Club, with its ballot-box and entry-money of thirty guineas, possesses all the privileges of a private dwelling. According to a public intimation we have seen, a Workman's or Tradesman's Club is to be established at the Cross on the same principle and claiming the same privileges, the difference being only in the amount of entry-money, which in the latter case is to be £3 3s.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Another Fearful Gale.—The whole extent of the east coast between Harwich and Cromer was on Saturday visited by another most destructive storm, and the havoc among the shipping has been truly enormous. In some years since such an amount of destruction was witnessed, and, to add to the calamity, many crews have perished. The north-west gales of the early part of last week having moderated about Wednesday or Thursday, a large fleet of coasters, bound northward, which had sought shelter in the various ports, took advantage of the favourable weather and proceeded to their destinations. They were mostly colliers in ballast, bound to the Tyne, Hartlepool, Sunderland, &c., and altogether formed a fleet of between 300 and 400 sail. The gale which ushered in such fearful consequences upon them commenced early on Saturday morning. The wind, which had been blowing rather steadily from the north west, suddenly chopped round to the east-south-east, from which quarter it blew a terrific gale right on the coast, accompanied with hail, snow, and rain. A most exciting scene immediately followed the outburst of the gale among the fleet, in bearing up and making for the nearest place of shelter. A large number endeavoured to weather it out by dropping their anchors, but these suffered the most. The fury of the gale drove them from their moorings. They came in contact with each other in indescribable confusion, carrying away rigging, bowsprits, bulwarks, and many other serious damage. Indeed, it is feared that two or three foundered in consequence, and the fate of the crews is yet to be learnt. A large sail succeeded in reaching Harwich harbour, and of these upwards of forty had lost their anchors and chain cable, averaging from sixty to one hundred fathoms in length, with broken windlasses. Others were not so fortunate in seeking refuge, for in the vicinity of the entrance to the harbour four or five are reported to be ashore. The amount of damage on the other parts of the coast is reported to be serious. It is computed that in all more than fifty vessels were driven ashore, a large number of which will become a total loss.

The Dear-Bread Agitation in Stafford-shire.—On Sunday a meeting of not less than fifteen thousand persons assembled at the bank, near West Bromwich, about midway between Birmingham and Wolverhampton. A great many came from Birmingham, but the remainder were principally colliers and labourers, employed in the different iron and coal mines that abound there. They were all well-dressed persons of the operative class, but the meeting had one more remarkable feature—there were a great many females amongst the crowd; and, considering the domestic character of the subject which had called for such a manifestation, this is a fact of some significance. The meeting was held in consequence of a preliminal, one which took place at Smethwick, near Birmingham, on Friday week, for the purpose of considering the present advanced price of bread. The placard announcing the meeting contained the following appeal to the people:—"Attend in your thousands: and protest against the monopolies who grind your families." The only speaker announced was Mr. White, of Birmingham, editor of the *Democrat and Labour Advocate*. Mr. White was the principal speaker. Speeches were delivered by Mr. J. Robinson, of West Bromwich; and Mr. Curtis, a superannuated excise man. The whole proceedings, however, did not occupy more than an hour. The chief constable of the county (J. R. Hatton, Esq.) had taken very precautionary measures against disturbance. About 200 of the county constabulary had been brought into the neighbourhood from the Potteries and other districts. The police did not, at the meeting, however, were of the most orderly character, and the language temperate—much more temperate, indeed, than had been indulged in at Smethwick on the previous Sunday. The result of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution to be addressed to the Queen praying that an order may be issued forthwith for preventing the further exportation of the people's food, and imploring her Majesty to take such measures as may be deemed advisable for that end with the advice of the Privy Council, in order to check that monopoly, by which the price of bread is raised above a fair remunerative value, and thereby causes such misery and suffering to the industrious portion of her Majesty's subjects.

Extraordinary Murder and Suicide.—On the afternoon of [illegible] inst., Hermann Francks, a Doctor of Philosophy, and formerly editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, at Berlin, arrived at the Albion Hotel, Brighton, from Portsmouth, with Hugo Lavard, his son. In the course of the evening they were called [illegible] Dr. Alfred Hugo, Dr. William German refugee, [illegible] and [illegible] forty [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and



PAINTINGS ON A GREEK TOMB LATELY FOUND NEAR PÆSTUM.

pipe or flute. From this country the Greeks adopted this funereal custom, which was practised by the friends of the deceased; whilst the Romans, who adopted it from the Greeks, always employed hired performers. It will be observed, that the figure has also the Phrygian cap as well as dress. Upon the bed is an *unguentarium*, containing perfumes for anointing the body, in order to avoid the offensive smell arising from it. At a short distance is seated a female with a red-coloured garland in her hand, with which she is prepared to crown the deceased as soon as the ceremonies of sorrow are terminated; her feet are uncovered, and there is some difficulty in determining who or what she is. A Divinity she cannot be, who is preparing the reward of immortality for the dead, since she has a dress like those of other women. It is curious to observe that the fingers of the left hand are extended in the form of horns—a sign full of meaning amongst the modern Italians, though we have no direct testimony as to what it might have meant amongst the ancients. The figure of the greatest merit, however, is that which stands at the foot of the sarcophagus, clothed in a red Phrygian dress, and wearing a necklace. The other two women who are clothed in white, were perhaps the attendants on the dead. The short hair of both, and especially of her who touches the bier, shows clearly that it had been cut according to the custom common amongst the sex on such mournful occasions. Lastly, the *tænia* suspended above the body, and the pendent garlands, are portions of funeral apparatus, representing an apotheosis, or immortality.

In confirmation of the explanation we have given of the above interesting design, may be consulted, amongst the ancients, Plato, Pausanias, and Plutarch; and, amongst moderns, Hermann, Becker, Hetzen, and others; who in their writings make mention of the funeral ceremonies of the Greeks. There is a vase, too, in the Royal Museum of Naples, called the Vase of Athens, on which is represented the fable of Archemorus, who was bitten by a serpent. The gestures and occupations of the surrounding figures are exactly those which we have been illustrating.

Figures 3 and 4 are those of warriors armed with a spear. They do not appear to have any reference to, or connection with, the burial of a woman; perhaps we may risk the conjecture that in the same tomb were placed the remains of a hero, whose acts are represented on the other wall. The cock (Fig. 3) refers, perhaps, to warlike exercises, or to the transitory nature of life; and by its crowing it may be warning persons of the flight of time.

Of the two *pugilatores* (Fig. 5), one appears to be an African, judging from his deep colour and the expression of his countenance. The *manico* were an old custom amongst the Greeks. As to the meaning of this group, again we conjecture that it records the combat of Hercules—the type of the Greeks—with the African Antæus, whom he destroyed by keeping him suspended in the air, and clasping him till he died. Amongst the funeral games the memory of it may have been preserved, and represented as we find it in this tomb. As to the details of these paintings they are highly finished. The cushions are worked in arabesque, and everything is executed in the style of earliest Greek. In the interior of this tomb was found, says the *Athenæum*, "wonder of wonders—a warrior with hair on his skin preserved, and with his body covered with his cuirass of bronze." If so, this fact would confirm a conjecture we have hazarded above. This excavation took place twelve feet under ground, and was made so recently as the beginning of this year.—H. W.

NEW ALMSHOUSES AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT FULHAM.

THIS picturesque group of buildings has been erected during the past eighteen months at Fulham. The style adopted by the architect, Mr Francis, is of that latest phase of Gothic known as the Tudor—a character of design which, in the present state of architectural progress, few persons venture to revive. The structure comprises almshouse accommodation, boys' and girls' schools, and master's house. Red brick, with Bath stone for their quoins and dressings, have been used throughout. Stepgabling and embattled parapet-work have been freely adopted.

From the centre of the building rises a tower of important dimensions. This is embattled and pinnacled at the parapet, and in plan a parallelogram. The tower contains—above its lower portion, which forms a groined entrance vestibule—a roomy apartment with roof of open timbers in stained deal. The room is lighted by an oriel window, which, externally, forms a striking feature. In the body of the building is a similar room, for school purposes. Here, again, we find the open deal roofing,

ALMSHOUSE AND SCHOOL-BUILDINGS, AT FULHAM.

stone fireplace, and stuccoed walls, the stucco being pointed to represent ashlar-work in regular courses; a falsity with which stucco, being in itself a true and honest material, should under no circumstances be branded.

THE NEW OPIUM CLIPPER "WILD DAYRELL."

THIS new schooner, the *Wild Dayrell*, has been lately constructed by Messrs. John and Robert White, of the Medina Docks, Cowes, for the old established firm of Messrs. Dent and Co., of Hong Kong.

The yacht-like appearance of this schooner attracted the notice of several members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, and other cognoscenti in naval matters, and is in every respect worthy the high reputation of her eminent builders. Her form for beauty, speed, and seagoing qualities is most admirable; and she is so constructed, with extra fastenings and scantling where necessary, as to give her the greatest possible strength, to contend with the tempestuous weather of the China Seas, without detracting from her sailing qualities by overloading her with material.

She has a heavy and most complete armament for protection against the swarms of pirates that now infest the Coast of China, and, in the event of coming athwart hawse of those junks, her "Long Tom amidships" will, no doubt, tell a tale. Her equipment is also of the highest order. All the latest improvements in rigging and sails have been adopted, and her fittings, in point of neatness and finish, are not excelled by the finest yacht. She is commanded by Captain Walter Macfarlane, a gentleman well conversant with the coast, and who expects his *Wild Dayrell* to prove herself to be the fastest model afloat, and the forerunner of a fleet of similarly armed craft for that peculiar trade. Her dimensions are:—

Length over all, 103 3 feet. Breadth, 23.7 feet. Depth, 13.3 feet.
Tonnage, O M., 253 6-94; and N.M., 188 43-100.

THE NEW OPIUM CLIPPER "WILD DAYRELL."

HOUSE OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION, AT SEBASTOPOL

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION AT SEBASTOPOL.

IMMEDIATELY after the fall of Sebastopol a joint commission was appointed by the French and English victors to report on the booty found in the city, and to determine its mode of distribution; acting on the principle of dividing the spoils in proportion to the number of men actually borne on the strength of the respective armies in the camps before Sebastopol.

The Commission held their sittings in the villa-like building which Mr. Goodall has sketched. It appears not to have been a place of safety; for their labours were interrupted one day by a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them time to adjudicate on the proprietorship of its splinters, as it burst as soon as it fell through the roof of the building in which they were sitting. The gentleman who acted as Secretary to the Commission was

MR. A. W. JOHNSON, SECRETARY TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION.

Mr. A. W. Johnson, Naval Instructor on board the *Royal Albert*. We engrave this gentleman's portrait.

The number of guns of all kinds captured exceeded 4000; immense quantities of small-arms were carried off by the soldiers, and sold. As the Russians lost 18 000 men between the morning of the 8th and the evening of the 8th of September, it is likely that we captured at least 18 000 stand of arms, not to mention the muskets in store, &c., which belonged to men rendered *hors de combat* during the preceding part of the siege.

A letter from Sebastopol, received in Paris, states that the English have found in the Karabelnais 2222 guns, 300,000 bombs and round shot, engines to the value of £40,000, chains and anchors estimated at £20,000, and metals at £12,000, 3000 tons of coal, more than 3,000,000 rations, and arms and clothing of various kinds.

The *Moniteur* has since published the inventory of the different articles (the guns not included) found by the Allies, and forwarded to the Minister of War by Marshal Pelissier. The principal articles were round shot, 467,314; hollow projectiles, 101,755; canister cases, 24,080; gunpowder, 525,000 lb.; ball-cartridges for muskets and carbines—470,000 in good condition, and 160,000 damaged; waggons, 80; yawls, 6; logs of lignum vitæ, 500; anchors of different sizes, 90; grapplings and small anchors, 50; chains or anchors, 200 yards; old copper for sheathing, 104,000 lb.; old ropes, 100,000 lb.; water-casks, 300; new ropes of different sizes, 50,000 lb.; pulleys, 400; spars, 40; tools, 500; bar iron and steel, 1,460,000 lb.; iron wire, 400 lb.; iron checks, 320 lb.; sheet iron, 16,000 lb.; tin plate, 14,000 lb.; red copper, 120,000 lb.; nails, 6000 lb.; firwood, a large quantity; pitch and tar, 200 barrels; barrels of paint, 150; small boilers, 6000 lb.; the remains of a steam-engine of 220-horse power, taken out of a steamer burnt by the Russians; large copper boilers, weighing 100,000 lb., 8; old copper, 100,000 lb.; copper screws, 10,000 lb.; old iron, 160,000 lb.; large bells, 6; small bells, 10; hospital beds, 850; iron forges, in great numbers; main tackles, 12; coal, 2000 tons; steam-engines, of 30-horse power, for the basins, 2; large pumps, for the basins, 3; iron boilers, 3; 1 high-pressure engine of 16-horse power, for the basins; iron cranes, 17; an engine of 12-horse power in the military bakery; 2 dredging-machines of 30-horse power, unserviceable; a still, a clock, six marble statues, two sphinxes, a large basso-relievo; biscuit, 500 tons; flour, 150; barley, 9; buckwheat, 117; oats, 18; millet, 54; wheat, 20; peas, 1½; salt meat, 60; wheat in the granaries, 600 quarters, &c.

The Commission have made their report, and have decided that all the booty shall be divided between France and England; but it has been agreed at the same time that, after having valued the different articles according to their weight, the distribution should take place in proportion to the number of men in each army; and that, if on this calculation England should have a right to only one-fourth of the whole, she should restore to France the value of the additional amount she may have received at the price of old iron. There is no mention of the Turks in the report. As to the Sardinians, it is unnecessary to say that, being included in the English army, they have a claim to a portion of the amount assigned to the latter.

The orders from home for the preservation of the public buildings and forts of Sebastopol, with a view to their military occupation, and for the repair of the ruins of the town, have led to a cessation of the removal of timber and other articles which were being removed by the troops for the purpose of building themselves for the winter. The following notice has been circulated by General Windham, Commandant of the Karabelnais, in the several divisions, on the subject:—

OCT. 16.—Major-General Windham has just received instructions to prevent for the future anything whatever to be removed from any portion of the town over which he is Commandant. He therefore sends the notice to the Generals commanding divisions, that they may prevent all parties, public and private, from going to fetch anything from Sebastopol until further orders, as he will be obliged to order them back on their arrival.

A. WINDHAM, Major-General.

Memorabilia,

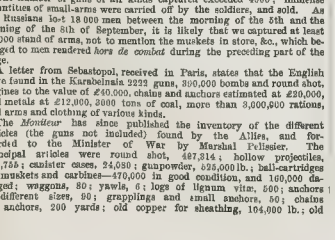
LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

A little chink may let in much light.—OLD PROVERB.

QUERIES.

THE WIVES OF CHARLEMAGNE.—W. T. S.—Your query *in extenso* would occupy more space than can be spared.

[The first wife of Charlemagne (for the testimony of Eginhard and other evidence tend altogether to disprove the alleged fact of his marriage with Hiltrudis, the mother of Pepin) was Desiderata, the King of Lombardy's daughter. From her he was divorced, and he then married Hildegarde, a Suabian lady of rank, and upon her death he espoused Fastrada. She was the daughter of a Frankish noble, named Rodolph, possessed great personal beauty, but is described as a woman of a very cruel and rapacious disposition. In the Cathedral of Mayence there is a curious inscription to her memory, not to be found in the ordinary guidebooks, and of which Victor Hugo, in his book on the Rhine, pronounces the last two lines unintelligible. It is a contemporaneous inscription, removed into the cathedral from an early church, which was destroyed by fire. There really is no difficulty in the translation; but, as the French author thinks differently, we append a facsimile of the inscription, leaving our readers to interpret it if they can.]


FASTRADANA PIA CAROLI CONIVNX VOCIDATA
CRISTO DILECTA FACT HOC SVB MARMORE
ANNO SEPTINGENTESIMONONAGESIMO QVARTO
QVE NVMERVM PETRO CLAVDERE MVSA NEGAT
REX PIE QVE GESSIT VIRGO LICET HIC CINERESCT
SPIRITVS HERES SIT PATRIE QVE TRISTIA NESCIT
AVE

INSCRIPTION TO THE MEMORY OF FASTRADA, WIFE OF CHARLEMAGNE.

COULD you favour me with the origin of the letters *M* and *N* used in the *Church Catechism*, as well as in the *Solemnization of Matrimony*? I have heard it asserted that they were merely taken from the alphabet as being the *two middle* letters, and applied in the same manner as we make use of *A* and *B* at the present time. I think that the letters in question must have had some definite meaning—perhaps the initials of *Maritus* and *Nupta*.—R. V., Pontefract.

AUTHOR OF THE OLD "WEEK'S PREPARATION."—A devotional manual of much fervour for communicants was published in 1679 under the title of "A Week's Preparation towards a Worthy Receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper." Before long it reached its fifty-first edition. It was afterwards superseded by "The New Week's Preparation," and, in contradistinction, as generally known as "The Old Week's Preparation." Who was the author of this popular manual? or to whom has its authorship ever been ascribed? It has been lately republished.—AN Oxford B.C.L.

CAN any of your readers inform me who Sir Edward de Luck was? He was one of Jack Cade's leaders; and appears to have been decapitated, and had his estates confiscated, which I believe were very extensive (in the county of Kent) for the part he took in that rebellion.—Yours, F. S. A., Athenæum.

SIR JOHN CROSBY, THE REPUTED BUILDER OF CROSBY HALL.—I should much like to know who is the present representative of the above-named Knight. A family of the same name, and of great respectability, residing about fifty years ago in Wiltshire, bore at that time arms and a crest similar to those on Crosby Hall. I shall feel greatly obliged by your inserting this inquiry in that useful department of your Journal, "Memorabilia."—S. T. U.

CAN any of your numerous readers inform me who was the discoverer of the Kingsmill group of Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lat. 2 deg. S. and long. 176 deg. E., lying to the north of Tasweil Island?—S. T. TAYLOR, Canbury Cottage, Kingston.

IN maps published twenty or thirty years ago the boundary of Europe and Asia near the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff was the river Don, and, further north, the river Volga; so that the whole of the country between the Black Sea and the Caspian was put down as a part of Asia. In more recent maps and globes I find that this district, which includes Georgia and Circassia, is assigned to Europe, as well as a considerable tract farther north, the river Ural and the Ural Mountains being now put down as the boundary. Can any one inform me when and how this alteration took place, and who has the power of making such alterations?—R. W., Cheadle.

No division of the Ten Commandments being given either in the Old Testament or the New, although the expression "ten commandments" occurs in Exod. xxxiv. 28, and different churches having divided them differently, some making three commandments in the first table, and seven in the second, while others make four in the first, and six in the second; the following queries, to which I have in vain sought an answer in books, become interesting:—Are there any ecclesiastical or other records of the Middle Ages, or earlier, containing the commandments divided into ten distinct precepts? If so, what are the dates of such records? and what is the division there adopted? If there are none, what is the earliest instance of their being divided, and how did the difference arise?—R. W.—Cheadle.

PARALLEL HISTORY.—In one of Horace Walpole's letters, written in 1747, to Sir Horace Mann, he speaks thus of the battle of Lasfelt, in which the British (under the Duke of Cumberland) and their allies were defeated:—"We gave them, or did not take, the advantage of situation: what

part of our army was engaged did wonders. * * * We had contrived to post the Austrians in such a manner that they could not assist us; we were overpowered by numbers. * * * The Duke was very near being taken, having, through his short sight mistaken a body of French for his own people. He behaved as bravely as usual; but his prowess is so well established that it grows tame for him to exert other qualities of a General." So much for the military executive. In a subsequent letter he thus alludes to "the system" pursued in the choice of our diplomatists:—"You know little of England if you think such and so quiet merit as his is likely to meet with friends here. Great assurance or great quality are the only recommendations. My father was abused for employing low people with parts; that complaint is totally removed." This of course is an "age of progress"; yet I will venture to ask if these words might not, almost literally, have been penned in 1855?—A. YORKSHIREMAN.

ANECDOTE OF LOUIS LE GROS.—In the "Histoire de France," by Theod. Burette, 8vo, Paris, 1840, in the account of the battle between Louis le Gros and Henry I. of England, A.D. 1119, we read, "Louis, de son côté, failli, dit-on, tomber entre les mains d'un archer Anglois, qui saisit la bride de son cheval, et s'écria, 'le Roi est pris.' Le Roi l'abat * * * de sa masse d'armes à ses pieds, en disant, 'Ne sais-tu pas que le Roi ne se rend pris aux Archers?'" The writer adds, "Si l'on accepte cette anecdote, *qui ne se trouve ni dans Suger, ni dans Orderic Vital*, les deux grandes sources historiques pour ce règne, il semblerait que la journée de Brenneville eut été très sanglante." In many English writers the authority given for this anecdote is *John of Salisbury*, after an attentive perusal of his works I cannot find the passage. I would, therefore, inquire who is the earliest writer in which this anecdote is related, either French or English, and who first erroneously quoted John of Salisbury as the author of it? I find the error in Lambe's "History of Chess," published in 1764, and from him it has been repeated by numerous compilers of similar works. Where did Lambe find the anecdote, for it is certain that he borrowed it?—F. MADDEN, *Mus. Brit*

GOSSIP'S BIBLE.—Can any of your readers inform me if there is or has existed such a thing as a "Gossip's Bible?" If there has been such, I should be glad to know where I can meet with a copy, and if not, I would suggest that several others exist in England; but it has never been my fortune to hear of another. The date of the one I have seen is 1632, and a now neighbour, to whom I recently told how "these good Welsh people" still keep up the custom, thinking it "An excellent one," with the addition of a pretty piece of plate, by Chester, "I must read to you a passage in it." I thought it the oldest story and a true and pertinent one, and therefore make use of your most excellent institution of "Memorabilia" ere I go into the records in the British Museum.—W. B.

LOOSE LEAVES, OR WORD-LORE.—(No. I.)

IF any study be more useful than another to guard against assuming a thing to be true because it is specious and obvious, *word-lore* is that study. The changes and corruptions which words undergo in their passage from one language to another, or in the same language, from one generation to another, are so manifold and so delusive that, in many instances, they not only lose their resemblance to the true root, but acquire a resemblance to another by which even the lexicographer is occasionally deceived. I now propose to notice a few instances of this kind which have not, to my knowledge, been previously detailed.

Take the word "Milksop." The derivation seems obvious and suitable enough. And so, I presume, Webster thought it. As he supposes a noun at all. Yet there is the shadow of doubt that this is a compound. The word is the Anglo-Saxon *Miltesoc*, that is, melt-sick or hypochondriac. The latter word (hypochondria is *Milt-seocnesse*.

Another, and yet simpler, example is that of the word "Ready," which Webster without hesitation refers to "head," deemed probably by the use of the word *headstrong*. But *heady* is merely the English equivalent of the German word *hefftig*, violent, which has no near connection with the word *head*, "head;" though probably a scion of the same root.—*James*, to heave.

Now take "Goodman;" "the goodman of the house" in our English Bible, "goodman Dobson," &c. Here, too, Webster has evidently no doubt that the obvious derivation is the correct one. Not so, however, I am convinced. The term is corrupted from the Mœsogothic and Anglo-Saxon word *guma*, a man, which in most of the inflected cases appears as *guman*—whence the corruption.

Another corruption of this same word *guma* (which Webster has noticed) occurs in the word *Bridegroom*, which ought to be written *bridegome*, or *brudegum*, for the form *gom*, a man, occurs in our older poets. I need hardly add that *gome*, *gumen*, is the same as the Latin, *homo*, *hominis*, and I think it probable that this is one of the words which passed into the Gothic from the Latin language.

R. S. S. A.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

WAS SHAKESPEARE EVER IN SCOTLAND?—I think it very probable that Shakspeare did visit England, and for the following reasons: It is certain that a company of *English* comedians visited Edinburgh in 1593, when King James VI. was a great promoter of the drama, gave them a license to act, "though he thereby offended the [illegible] Bishop Spottiswood, who gives extraordinary [illegible] in his "History of the Church of Scotland." [illegible] company of native comedians in Scotland [illegible] VI's reign. James I. arrived at the Charter-house, London, on [illegible] May, 1603, and on the 17th of the same month granted a license to his servants, Lawrence Fletcher, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Richard Burbage, and others, "freely to use and exercise the arte and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, enterludes, moralls, pastorals, stage plaies, and such other like, &c., as well within their now usual howse called the Globe, [illegible] within such towne halls, or mont halls, or other convenient places within the libertues and freedome of any other cite, universitie, towne, or [illegible] whatsoever within our said [illegible] and dominions, the [illegible] at full in Her Majesty's [illegible] Therefore, then, from these [illegible] obtain the Royal [illegible]

"THOSE MARRIED LIGHTS," &c.—The passage in Shelton's "Epesprychdon."

STIRLING.—The cloisters of Winchester College Cathedral, the original roof of 1487. It is entirely free from cobwebs, and is composed of [illegible], or oak, it is doubtful which. A WYKEHAMIST.

EPIGRAMS BY DAVID GARRICK.

[illegible]
[illegible] most likely they have not before been
[illegible] them worthy of a niche in your "Memo-
[illegible]

TO THE FOPPING IRISH GENTLEMAN.

[illegible] great heir!
[illegible] ns no reveal.
[illegible] Ladies' heat.
[illegible] ss limbs near froze,
[illegible] want of clothes;
[illegible] g, waking, eating, drinking.

UPON THE EGYPTIAN HALL AT YORK,

Built by Lord Burlington, and much neglected by ye people of ye Town.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

To that fond Lord where Taste with science reigns,
Where Ancient Rome is seen in her Remains
[illegible] *Palladio*, should his *Hoole* be placed,
[illegible] *Goths* and *Vandals*, be degraded.

Notices to Correspondents.—W. B.; Twickenham; J. B. S.; W. J. Hurley; J. S.; Dr. R.; E. Rutterfield; George Pope; M. Bagley; H. Hardin; X. Y. Z.; C.; Corrigendum; James B. Cain; C. D. A.; W. Chapp; H. F. S. A.; W. B. Temple, F.R.S.; Cheltonite; Dr. Hanks; D. B., Mayfield; "M." Trotts; Coelebs, E. B. C., Sir Frederic Madden, Dr. Kennedy—received with thanks.

LITERATURE.

LANDS OF THE SLAVE AND THE FREE; or, Cuba, the United States, and Canada. By Captain the Hon. HENRY MURRAY. J. W. Parker and Son.

This is an excellent exception to our usual books of travel. Indeed, we fancy the author must be a happy exception to the common run of travellers, and, so far as we can judge of him by his book, should like no man better for our *companion de voyage*. There is a racy, life-warm humour about him which makes the current of his narrative merry and musical as a hill side brook. Like the brook, too, if he meets stony obstacles, prejudice, ill-will, vulgarity, he only showers over them from a cloud of his own exuberant spirits. He seems himself, singularly free from the amiable qualities just named. Professing, as all travellers do, a disgust for political partyism and a freedom from its trammels, Captain Murray is one of the very few who have been *just as tenacious of principle* and taken up men and measures in the light of its distinctive good sense and sincerity. We wish we could quote some of his comments at length by way of illustrating our author's impartiality; but, even if we could, it is not so much by isolated passages that this is manifested, as in the honest and fearless, yet generous and graceful spirit which pervades the whole. When a cultivated man, whose powers of observation have been further sharpened and, so to speak, subtilised by much intercourse with the world, writes a careful book of travel in such a happy spirit of courtesy and sincerity, he confers no common boon on society. With a thorough knowledge of his own country, he sets out to examine the condition and prospects of another. He institutes a comparison between contemporaneous states of existence, and shows men on one side the ocean what problems—in polity, philosophy, ethics, industry—have been solved by their brethren on the other. It is thus that the successful traveller anticipates the slower evolutions of single national life; and, so to speak, quickens human progress. We are not over estimating these interesting volumes of Transatlantic travel when we claim this high merit for the new and striking results elicited by Captain Murray's energy and penetration. Whether he is examining a peasantry, or criticising a national institution; inspecting a school, or scudding before the wind in the light yacht of the *Wild Marie*. he can still catch his humour and lay America and America by England. Let not the habitué reader take alarm at what may seem the forgetfulness and useful character of the book. It is a fallacy long vanished that in order to instruct it is necessary to be dull. Truth lies often nearer the surface than we think, and can be found without the solemnities of spectacles and a wig. Our author has a gift of easy, yet thoroughly racy, expression which never fails him. Indeed his style, with its pressure humour sometimes exhausts and irritates by excess our straitlaced selves; and if we might counsel the author for his next edition we would suggest as politic a few passages of a different character by way of relief. Here is a racy episode —

As it may interest some of my readers, I will endeavour to retail for their amusement a sketch which was given me of a scene of boat-racing in the olden time. The *Screecher* was a vessel belonging to Louisville, having a cargo of wild Kentuckians and other passengers on board, among whom was an old lady who, having bought a winter stock of bacon, pork, &c., was returning to her home on the banks of the Mississippi. The *Burster* was a St. Louis boat, having on board a lot of wild backwoodsmen, &c. The two rivals met at the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Beat or burst was the alternative. Victory hung in one scale; in the other, defeat and death. The *Screecher* was a little ahead, gradually the *Burster* closes. The silence of a death-struggle prevails. The *Screecher* has put on more wood, and place more weight on the safety-valve; she bounds ahead. Slowly, but surely, the *Burster* draws nearer. The captain of the *Screecher* looks wistfully at the fire, for the boilers are well-nigh worn out. The *Burster* is almost abreast. The enraged Kentuckians gather round the Captain, and, in fury, ask, "Why don't you put more weight on?"

Captain: "Boilers are done: can't bear it, nohow."

Kentuckians: "Can't bear it! you chicken-hearted coward"——. Knives are drawn, pistols cock a hundred muzzles levelled, "Put it yourself, or I'll bury this knife below your outer skin." Their eyes gleam, their hands are raised for the deadly blow. Wild boys, these Kentuckians! the Captain knows it too well. A choice of deaths is before him. A moment decides he mounts the breech, lights the *Screecher* down through the waters, quivering from head to stern. The Kentucky boys yell with delight and defiance. Again the *Burster* closes on her rival: Kentuckians brandish their knives, and call to the negroes, who are already half-scalded, "Pile de wood, pile like forty!" There is a negro on the fire now for every foot the *Burster* gains. Soon a cry of exultation is heard on board the *Burster*, as she shoots up close to her rival. The enraged Kentuckians gnash their teeth. "Oh, I swear! oh, by all creation!" "I smell it!" exclaims the old lady with the scent of bacon. A new gust flash fire: a few words to her slaves Pompey and Cæsar, and casks of bacon smashed quick as thought lay before the furnace. In it all goes: the *Screecher* is wild, the Captain bounds up and down like a parched pea; again the fight rages on the decks of her foes, "like a streak of greased lightning!" Suddenly -horror of horrors. the river throbs beneath: the forest trees quake like aspen-leaves; the voice of many thunders rend the air. The *Burster* is blown to atoms! The Captain sinks down, and joins his Kentucky boys in a yell of victory, through the bass notes of which may be heard the shrill voice of the old lady, crying, "I did it, I did it—it's all my bacon!"

We would gladly extract from the author's graver pages, or at least sketch the main features of his [illegible] but our limits will not allow this. We would only [illegible] to take it down with him to rural [illegible] and, as for the author, we will say of him [illegible] "I do desire of thee a little favour." Captain Murray may travel again.

PASSAGES SELECTED FROM THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS CARLYLE With a Biographical Memoir. By THOMAS BALLANTYNE. London Chapman and Hall.

There are few great writers of the present day with whose history the literary world is less acquainted than with that of Thomas Carlyle. It is now more than thirty years since he made his appearance as an author. In the house [illegible] his name has been a great [illegible] of that pastoral [illegible] [illegible] th year, is a [illegible] versity, [illegible] Lord student, and a yo[illegible] in the teaching of mathematics, in which he was greatly successful. At this period, he became tutor to the late Mr. Charles Bailey, in 1822, and continued in that capacity for a year or two, during which time he wrote the "Life of Schiller," and translated "Wilhelm Meister."

Both works [illegible] [illegible] In *Blackwood* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, it is expected, will be at Osborne Palace the first week in December, provided the King of Sardinia does not visit England, which is anticipated.

The French Emperor left Paris on Monday morning for Fontainebleau, on a shooting excursion. Amongst the personages invited to accompany his Majesty are the Ambassador of England, the Minister of State, Count de Morny, and Baron de Rothschild.

The Duke of Cambridge is, it is said, immediately about to visit Paris, having been most pressingly and especially invited to do so by the Emperor of the French.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 29th ult. publishes a bulletin stating that the King had been able to leave his bed, and had nearly recovered from his recent accident.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House from Paris on Saturday. Her Grace had the honour of dining with the Emperor and Empress of the French, at the Palace of St. Cloud, on Thursday evening.

The French Emperor, wishing to shew his high esteem for General Bosquet, who was so greatly distinguished in the Eastern war, has sent Capt. Morand to Constantinople with the military medal.

All the members of the Cabinet will, it is said, assemble in London about the 16th inst., when a series of Cabinet Councils will be held.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are now at the Castle of Compiègne, where the Countess of Neuilly (the widow of Louis Philippe), and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, are staying. The Duke and Duchess of Aumale are expected at Genoa.

The people of Bradford are about to inaugurate a statue to the late Sir Robert Peel. The work of art has been executed by Behnes

The French Emperor, on Monday, gave an audience at St. Cloud to the Chevalier Paleocapa, Minister of Public Works at Turin, who came to Paris to be present at the deliberations of the International Scientific Commission on the subject of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez.

Earl Gifford has been returned for Totnes without a contest, in the room of Lord Seymour, removed to the House of Lords on his accession to the Dukedom of Somerset.

Princess Amelia, sister to the King of Saxony, who has been afflicted with cataract in both eyes for some time past, left Dresden for Leipsic on the 29th ult., to undergo an operation, the performance of which has been intrusted to the distinguished oculist, Dr. Cocceius.

Lady Molesworth, widow of the late Sir William Molesworth, has taken a house for the winter season on the West Cliff, Folkestone.

The Archduke Albert arrived at Naples on the 20th ult.: he intends to pass all the month of November in that city or the neighbourhood. During his absence the Archduchess Hildegarde, his consort, is to remain at Vienna.

The Bishop of Melbourne intends to leave this country, and proceed to his diocese on board Mr. Green's ship the *Wilmer Castle*, which is advertised to sail from the port of London on the 26th of next month.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., the Austrian Minister of Finance, Baron Bruck, announced the ratification by the Emperor of the new Commercial and Industrial Bank, according the right of founding it to the house of Rothschild, the Princes Furstenberg, Schwarzenberg, Auersberg, Count Chotek, and Louis Hafner; the capital to be one million florins.

The statement that Mr. James Wilson has resigned the office of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and has accepted the chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue, is contradicted.

Baron de Hugel, who was Ambassador of Wurtemberg at Vienna, has been named Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Wurtemberg Cabinet.

The Belvidere estate, near Broadstairs, formerly the property of Mr. Fletcher, has been sold to Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., who is making great improvements in the grounds.

The statement that Mr. T. E. Headlam has been appointed one of the Civil Service Commissioners is without foundation. It is now said that Mr. James Campbell, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant post

The Marquis de Moustier, Ambassador of France at Berlin, returned to that city on the last inst., and the next day paid a visit to Baron de Manteuffel, President of the Council of Ministers.

The Lords of the Treasury have consented to grant retiring allowances to persons employed on the ordnance survey of the kingdom, when, after a continuous employment of not less than fifteen years, they shall be unfit for service.

The Chevalier Pietro Strada, of Turin, has offered a prize of 1000 francs for the best dissertation on the "Organisation of Medical Assistance in Country Districts, with a view to the practical improvement of the present system."

Mr. A. Buchanan, the British Minister at the Danish Court, left town on Saturday last for Copenhagen, to resume his diplomatic duties after a brief leave of absence.

By the death of Mr. French, of the county Roscommon, Mr. C. Coppinger, Q.C., inherits a property stated to be worth £1800 a year.

Mademoiselle Rachel has closed her performances in New York. Peacefully it is represented as very successful to all concerned.

General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, who was compelled by serious illness to return to France, and whose health has now improved, has resumed the command of the Imperial Guard of Paris.

It is stated in the *Law Review* for the present month that Mr. Joy, Q.C., Vicar-General of Chancery, has bequeathed £2000 to the society for the Amendment of the Law."

M. de Lamartine is expected to be present during this year at the usual annual rose given by the members of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution.

A work by Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, the Irish exile, is announced under the title of "The Principles of Government, or Meditations in Exile."

Mr. Charles Braham has made his début at the San Carlos, Lisbon, in Verdi's "Macbeth," and although he had to encounter opposition, has succeeded in making good his footing, and at the latest dates had established himself as a universal favourite.

Mr. C. Gavin Duffy sailed from Kingstown on Saturday for Liverpool, and was to leave that port for Australia on Monday.

The people of Honolulu have decided on erecting a column to the memory of the late King of the Sandwich Islands. The inscription will be in the following manner:

The *Moniteur* contains between seven and eight columns of names of officers on whom have been conferred the military medal for services rendered in the Crimea.

Peter's Grange Arcade, the property of the Marquis of Exeter, was sold by auction on the 14th instant

At the Hamburg theatre a fountain has been erected in the middle of the orchestra; it will play during the acts, and is intended to cool the house. The musicians are arranged on each side of it.

Count [illegible] has exhibited the expediency of the purchase from Mr. [illegible] anticipated that [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible] the Deputies belonging to the [illegible] and Prussian Chamber have declined.

The [illegible]0 tons of copper coin lately made to the [illegible] made to the decimal, a new contract of 250 tons additional [illegible]

The Municipal Council of Mexico has decided that the workmen employed in the [illegible] shall receive [illegible] to amount to 1000 francs [illegible] on account of the increase of provisions, receive extra pay to [illegible] a day.

The Emperor of [illegible] exhibited the expediency of the purchase from Mr. [illegible] anticipated that [illegible] will [illegible]

The

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY

TURKS, AT KARS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PROPOSED ANGLO-GALLIC SUBMARINE RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In taking up the subject of subaqueous railway transit, as applicable to rivers and straits, it may be deemed useful to collate briefly the various schemes that have, from time to time, been put forward. If, in the following enumeration, there should prove to be any hiatus, I hope some other correspondent will afford the data for filling it up.

In 1838 Mr. Rettie, C.E., of Glasgow, stated that he first suggested submarine railways, similar in construction to the plan of Mr. De la Haye, of Liverpool, hereinafter mentioned. I have not been able to find in what publication he did so.

In 1842, it appears, Mr. E. Pearse, of Tavistock, Devon, published a letter on the subject of submarine railways, in the *Railway Times* (see the *Builder* of March 21, 1846), in which he says:—

> I feel assured that an iron tunnel from Dover to Calais might be laid down at a vastly less comparative cost than the Thames Tunnel; for, instead of so many brick arches, one over the other, the whole might be speedily, and less expensively, constructed, by dovetailing segments of the arch, one after the other, using the shield, as in the Thames Tunnel, where the chalk would have to be bored, and the diving-bell, where the operation is carried on merely at the bottom of the sea. * * * I cannot help thinking that the entire cost of the work would fall greatly short of the estimate Mr. De la Haye has given.

In 1845 Mr. De la Haye proposed submarine railways for rivers and narrow seas; and instanced Liverpool and Birkenhead, North and South Shields, and Dover and Calais, as three of places to the connection of which they would be applicable. He says:—

> My plan is simply to construct wrought-iron tunnels in separate divisions; to sink them on the bed of the water; and then to connect them. * * * It will be admitted that to construct such a tunnel would be an easier matter than to build iron vessels, as it would be the same shape the whole length; then to sink it on the bed of the water would be the work of only a few hours for each division of 400 feet in length. Perhaps the part of the work which will appear the most complicated will be to connect the divisions under water. * * * This operation will be attended with no extraordinary difficulty to those who can remain during half an hour in deep water. * * * As regards that part of the tunnel which would be near the shore, it would be sunk under ground, and covered with stones fastened together, so as to render them immovable. * * Then the railway will be formed in forming the tube; there will be no hills to cut through, valleys to fill up, or arches to build; in short, the sum total of the work is comprised in the tunnel itself.

Supposing the divisions to be 1000 feet in length:—

> In that case, only 104 divisions would be required to join the rails of the South-Eastern Railway with those of the Calais and Paris, supposing each of these divisions would cost £40,000, the cost of the whole would be £1,160,000; and if we allow for the expense of throwing them in deep water, of connecting them, of building stations, &c., on a magnificent scale, it will, I believe, be found that the sum of £8,000,000 sterling would be quite sufficient to complete this submarine railway.

In 1848 M. Ferdinand, engineer, submitted to the French Academy of Sciences a proposal to construct a floating tunnel from Calais to Dover, to carry the wires of the electric telegraph, and large enough to be traversed by small locomotives for the conveyance of passengers.

In November, 1851, is depicted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the proposition of M. Hector Horeau, of Paris. From that number I extract the following description:—

> M. Horeau's project consists in crossing the English Channel, twenty-one miles in extent, by means of a tube made of strong plate of cast iron, lined and prepared for that purpose; and which, placed at the bottom of the sea, should, besides the path for the surveyors, contain the two lines for the trains which would run within it. The scope given to the submarine railway would admit of a motion sufficiently powerful to enable the carriages to cross the Channel without a steam-engine. The greatest depth of the sea at the middle of the Channel will admit of the construction of inclined planes, by means of which the train would be enabled to reach at once a stationary engine, or atmospheric pressure might be employed in propelling the train to the level of the land railways of France and England. These tunnels beneath the sea would not prevent navigation. Two lighthouses might be erected on the entrance of the tube near the shore ones between the lighthouses of France and England. These beacons should be lighted up at night, and would indicate outwardly the position of the submarine railway, so that mariners should not cast anchor near it, as the tubes might be damaged. The day and night lights of the lighthouses should be transmitted through the tube by means of reflecting metal plates. The upper part should have some strong glass windows, placed at equal distances, and gas, which would complete the lighting between the beacons. According to an estimate made, the cost might amount to about £37,400,000.

On June 2 of the present year appeared in the *Glasgow Citizen*, from the *Bonhgne Gazette*, the following notice:—

> There is once more a serious intention of uniting France and England by a submarine railway. The latest project is that by Dr. Payerne, who, with 40 submarine boats (of which he is the inventor), 1 steam-vessel and navies, 1 sloop-of-war, 1 yacht, and 1 steam-frigate, at a sterling expense, would undertake to construct a tunnel, by means of which the straits that separate the two countries would be crossed in thirty-three minutes. The portion of this tunnel would be, no doubt, nearly parallel with that of the electric telegraph, and contiguous to it, as being the narrowest part of the Channel, as well as that where the depth of water is the less.

On August 26 the *Builder* and *Glasgow Citizen* had notices, derived from *Gangnani*, stating that M. Favre, an engineer, had publish d observations relative to the possibility of making a railway *under* the Channel. The length he states at 30 kilomètres (18½ English miles), and its position such as to leave at least 25 mètres (82 English feet) between the arch and the bottom of the sea. The tunnel to be lined doubly, namely, with brick at first, the latter pierced with narrow openings in order that infiltration might be perceived. On July 21, in the *Builder*, was a brief notice which appeared to have reference to the same scheme. It speaks of the revived project of tunneling beneath the Channel, lining with iron, and making the tunnel level from shore to shore, in default of falling towards each end to drain off the water by help of steam power.

On October 24, in the *Times*, appeared further particulars of M. Favre's scheme, from which it seems that gentlemen, encountering difficulty of getting out (and, depending of the external mass of water between the portions adjacent to the two shores, proposes to sink a series of shafts through the bed of the Channel for that purpose.

I doubt whether Mr. De la Haye had a due appreciation of the difficulties probably to be encountered in the more than 100 feet of the Channel, at its bed [illegible] the engineering difficulties. Having adopted the total [illegible] that he would have only about 1-11th that of M. Horeau; but I presume it is that the cost of tunnelling between London and Paris must have put pounds for francs; for the latter would give £7,861,666 13s. 4d., or £178,412 13s. 11¾d. per mile in itself a pretty fair price, although I believe insufficient for the submarine railway Mr. Pearse, however, thinks that the entire cost would fall greatly short of Mr. De la Haye's estimate.

M. Horeau adopts the same position the bottom of the sea; but, rightly anticipating a greater depth about the centre than near the sides of the Channel, he proposes to adopt his tunnel in each moiety of its length, and so let the train proceed on its journey by gravitation solely: and, by means of the accumulated velocity obtained, it is to be enabled to reach a point, perhaps half-way, on the opposite shore. There it is to be pulled up by some applied power and propelled through the remainder of its course.

I do not know whether M. Horeau regarded the curvature on the sea due to twenty-one miles of distance. A line of equal gravitation would be concentric with that curvature; while the dead straight would form an increasing gradation towards the middle of its length, and form an attraction towards that point, which would be tantamount to the impediment thereto, and therefore of itself preventing the motive power from reaching it. But as it may, the difficulty arises—that the gravitation, having brought the train to the middle of the tunnel, would there begin to exercise a retarding influence, preventing its progress onward, as a line of equal gravitation. And I conclude that the proposal to introduce stationary engines for supplementing the gravitation as a motive power is open to grave objections, even against the gravitation power itself might fairly be urged that of the liability of the train to escape, when it ought to be caught, and start off back again, *by gravitation*.

M. Horeau must have, surely, to the difficulties of the bottom—adopts the surface in his project; thinking, as it would seem, the disadvantage that than these would be an end to navigation up and down the Straits. In such a position the tunnel would be exposed to the full action of storms, [illegible] of the wave against its sides, but the swelling of the sea and [illegible] which it was borne; and also the pressure of the tides, [illegible] would be an important barrier.

[illegible] to keep the tunnel from its bed, in a position suitable for [illegible] power to be [illegible] Channel, to connect the tube with the land, would also be an undertaking to hesitate upon. As regards the carrying a brick tunnel *underneath* the bed, while its great depth at the ends would be very objectionable, its enormous cost would place it out of the question.

If the tunnel supported from the bed be next to impossible, the tunnel floating on the surface athwart the course of the Channel is equally untenable, seeing the objection as regards the navigation. But in these days of angle-iron and boiler-plate, and when such a thing as the girdling the earth in forty minutes, as *Puck* talked of, would be readily undertaken by our telegraphers, this great project should not for such reasons be discarded. It becomes, rather, a duty, first, to see whether the thing proposed is worth having; and, if so, whether it can be brought within reach, by divesting it of the difficulties in which it may seem to be enveloped.

To myself it appears that an intermediate position for the tunnel might be adopted, by which both the objections just referred to would be got rid of. I propose to situate it at a uniform depth from the surface by means of ties below (and buoys above, if necessary) at suitable intervals. The continuation of the tunnel into the shore on either coast I should dispense with; and, in order that it should have a partial freedom of motion, it should terminate with solid ends before reaching the shores. To these points chain-piers should extend; or, if strict economy (say in the first instance) were aimed at in this item, the communication might be by small steamers. From the end portion at either termination of the tube a shaft or staircase should rise, terminating above the surface of the water in a railed and buoyant platform, with roof and other appliances for shelter and comfort. Between the terminal platforms, as it would probably be considered that ventilation could not be efficiently provided for at these alone, such intermediate shafts, of buoyant construction, should be provided as might be determined on.

The trains might be alternate from opposite shores, and the engine retain its position at one end of the train—pushing one way and pulling the other—there being only one pair of rails. Thus the subaqueous arrangements would be very simple. Electricity should, if at all practicable,

PROPOSED SUBMARINE RAILWAY.

be the motive power; and it is now pretty evident it might be the lighting medium. The top and sides of the carriages should be of glass, and the light in the tunnel continuous, that those who reside might read. In the sides of the tunnel there should be none of that material.

Supported from the buoyant base of each ventilation shaft might be one or more bells, so arranged as to be swung by the action of the wind and sea, and thus give notice to mariners by night of their proximity to the tunnel beneath them: or, were it considered desirable, the upper part of the shaft might be illuminated, as proposed by M. Horeau, so as to serve as beacon and indicate at night the position of the tunnel.

The principle of construction which I should propose would be analogous to that pursued in the cooper's craft; the tube should be cylindrical, and consist of a system of staves and hoops. The staves should be about a foot thick, of wrought iron, hollow; the side which formed an internal part of the interior of the tube, slightly concave; the opposite, slightly convex; the other two, planes proceeding from the axis in radial planes, or joints, should be a semi-cylindrical sinking, the two having forming as a whole, for receiving a cylindrical iron cord, or tongue, covered with some flexible material, which should also pervade the remainder of the joint, outside and inside the tongue. The hoops should be strong straps, say nine inches broad, in two or more pieces in the circumference, with staple-and-s of junctions, or any other of a tightening description. They should be placed close together, and numbered along a given line outside with the chisel, say every tenth from one shore, the number corresponding to others in the interior of the tube; so that, in the event of any [illegible] the infiltration of water, the place could be readily found with the help of a diving-bell, and remedial measures taken. Between the outside of the staves and the hoops a lining of flexible and stretched material, similar to that described for the joints, should cover the entire tube.

The line of direction being duly determined, the construction should commence at one end and proceed to the other, the staves in as long lengths as practicable and systematically breaking joint. This would become with suitable centring, upon framework fixed in halves upon pairs of barges, in a right pentagonal-like form and capacity, proportional to their burden, and placed with their butt-ends toward each other, successively moored, transversely to the tube, and connected together by chains. These could [illegible] be placed to the tube. [illegible] and be fixed [illegible] and [illegible] the estimated [illegible] drawn buoyancy, would per [illegible] and they would be reduced in number under the finished work [illegible] drawing such pairs as were not necessary for its support. [illegible] to construct one [illegible] under the other, the [illegible] [illegible] lining it with [illegible] work, dowelled so as not to depend for its strength [illegible] glory; also the forming the sideways, and [illegible] [illegible] the basis or materials—the brickwork being for the [illegible] [illegible] represents its gravity [illegible] dropped so as to lie in two [illegible] [illegible] parallel with [illegible] from the shore. The [illegible] [illegible] however decided would of course [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WELLS CATHEDRAL.

Among the most delightful of our reminiscences, connected with ecclesiology and the charms of English landscape, are those resulting from our repeated visits to Wells and its truly romantic neighbourhood. While our other cathedral towns have fallen within the iron network, whose meshes overspread the length and breadth of our island, Wells has to this day preserved the seclusion and quiet which have been its undisturbed heritage through centuries upon centuries.

In most of our cathedrals the solemn Gregorian has been, years since, commingled with the wailing shriek of the locomotive. Modern science has pierced the repose and jarred the associations of ages. But at Wells the lofty vaulting would seem to have never reverberated with an interruption more strange than that of the jackdaw's caw or the croakings of a rusty vane. And if at this day those munificent prelates Jocelin de Wells and Beckington, were to revisit the sacred pile, they might hear and listen within its hallowed precincts and hardly know that they had slept while many generations had successively arisen and passed away. In the building they would discover nothing that would tell of periods of whitewash or of vandalism of a more destructive kind; nothing that would indicate how the graceful aisle had been hampered with those wretched benjamins of smoke, which, in the form of monumental tablets, had encrusted and disfigured its walls. They would, indeed, in the choir, [illegible] and would still [illegible] witnessing the crumbling decay the very wreck of that sculptural splendour which, in their own days, had embellished the west front, and outrivalled, in England, all else of the kind. But, beyond these, and perhaps a few other such changes, the ancient city would appear to have evaded the influences of centuries. Little trace can be found in it of modern science and improvement, for of that steam-impelled whirl of commerce which elsewhere has obliterated so much that had remained to us of other times. The Mendip Hills, by which the town is engirdled, have held their own against the disciples of Watt and Stephenson. Rail rail and steam, after having been long held at bay by the hilly barrier, are at length to triumph; and peaceful Wells, with its silvery pan nales, moated palace, and memories of feudal England, is to have its railway station—is at last to yield to the spirit and bear the stamp of the century.

During the last few years—or, to speak precisely, since 1842—the renovation of the interior of Wells Cathedral has steadily progressed. A fund, headed by a £1000 subscription from the late Archdeacon Hyrme, and supported by very liberal contributions from Dean Goodenough, the late Dean and his lady, Mr. Dickenson, and other lovers of ecclesiastical architecture—having been raised, the professional services of Mr. Benjamin Ferry were in the first instance sought, and under the judicious direction of that gentleman, the nave, transepts, aisles, and lady-chapel gradually underwent *restoration*. We use this term in its strictest sense—for it is a word of many meanings as nothing was attempted in these portions of the structure beyond the removal of the thick coatings of whitewash which covered the entire interior of the building, the banishment by the reore of marble tablets and other monuments, and the repair.ng of fractured columns, mouldings, quoins, and carvings. In all instances the work was carried out with most conscientious care. Carvings of the greatest delicacy were relieved, without injury, from their integuments of plaster; and in the repairs of the masonry, done for the most part by local hands, can be discovered that freedom and life of manipulation which so precisely accords with the character of the old work.

In the vaulting of the lady-chapel, and, in a lesser degree, in that of the nave, some decorations in polychrome were essayed. These, although in some cases founded upon ancient patterns, discovered beneath the whitewash, can be considered as but partially successful. The patterns in themselves may be good enough, and there are obvious reasons why such traces of the old designs as were brought to light should have been preserved: But while nothing is more glorious in effect than a general system of colour in church decoration, few things are less pleasing than poly chromatic dribblets; and yet most of our cathedrals have been trifled with in this manner. We acutely remember the execrable instance of this sort of thing in the roof, at the intersection of the transepts, at Rochester; and now Wells, like its sister buildings, exhibits just that amount of colour which painfully indicates the want of more. In this instance, however, it is satisfactory to see that *what* has been done has been done well—a circumstance which makes the work peculiar in its way.

Wells Cathedral, in common with probably all religious edifices of early Christian art, was originally decorated with colour *throughout*—a fact which was satisfactorily established during the repairs; for, not only were traces of red and gold found in the carvings in all parts of the building, but on the walls, and even in the mullions of the windows, were such evidences discovered. The primitive colours and gold seem to have been systematically applied to the carved and elaborate portions of the structure, while on the plain ashlar-work it had been adopted a simple diaper, in white and chocolate colour, of a pattern that not uncommon at the period. On a white ground were coloured lines arranged in a manner similar to the joint markings of brickwork; and in the spaces were either circles or lozenges. In the latter the east window was the attention of Mr. Willmett, with considerable success.

The [illegible] in 1848, under the guidance of Mr. Ferry. To a surplus remaining from the former fund were added fresh subscriptions. These means having been exhausted on the general renovation of this part of the Cathedral, the late worthy Dean testified his great regard for the building by so liberal a provision of money as enabled the architect to carry his stalls round the north and south sides of the choir, and thus bring his work to completion. It will be seen by our Engraving of the choir that the new stall-work is not only of unusual material—stone instead of wood—but is peculiar in position, it being placed, in portions, *between* the piers, in opposition to the ancient practice by which they were always arranged in front of them. To gain the site thus required for the new stall-work, it became necessary to set further back the screens between the piers, and to effect this the removal of several stone coffins or tombs, which had been placed in the choir aisles, became compulsory. These tombs were known to contain the remains of some of the early bishops and dignitaries of Wells; and, on the removal of the lids in each case rudely-sculptured with an effigy representing the occupant beneath—were found the decayed remnants of all that was mortal of those once important personages. The vestments in which they were consigned to the last resting-place were, in two or three instances, clearly indicated. Tr-bed the materials of which armour and silk formed a considerable portion, at first yielded a bright and almost gaudy effect—mocking, as it were, the symbols of [illegible] by still enveloped; but the influence of the atmosphere soon reduced all to irrecoverable dust. In each of these repositories was found a thin leaden plate upon which was inscribed, in Latin, the name of the ecclesiastic and date of his decease. These were confirmed, in several cases, the speculations which had been made as to the identity of the effigies.

The bold departure from established authority in the treatment of the stall-work has provoked some difference of opinion as to the propriety of the innovation. Many, among whom was the late Dean, being so [illegible] and the natural [illegible], as to prefer the treatment to the ancient [illegible] the warmth of their enthusiasm, to express a [illegible] the beautifully-planned piers were ever intended to be hidden by stall-work. This theory, however, is quite untenable, as the Architect's stall-work, of a date close upon that of the Wells choir, would testify.

The new stall work is of elaborate character. In each arch are five [illegible] of an early type, supported with detached shafts of Purbeck marble, shafted: the canopy is of the plain gable form, crowned with a sub-gable arch, which projects from the springing to the finial. These are richly carved with crockets, cusp ornaments, and spandrils. Between each gable is a crocketed pinnacle, and the whole is borne on pretty little capitals, by which is some very successful carving, resembling natural leaves. The carving was executed in part by Mr. J. B. Philip and [illegible] th. The last-named carver also produced the [illegible] monument to the late Dean, and, with Mr. Philip, has well proved [illegible] in carrying out such work.

In addition to the stalls the work in the choir comprises a new stone pulpit, sedilia, and Minton's tiles on the altar, a carved reredos, repairing the old wooden seats, a complete cleaning from painted marbling of the Bishop's throne, and its general repair; and, of course, the removal of whitewash and obtrusive ornaments.

Altogether the [illegible] has been carried out with the greatest care.

We trust, soon to hear that the comparatively small sum required for the clearing and repairing of the chapter house will be raised and devoted to that remarkably fine example of chapter-house architecture.

It is now becoming better known than was recently the case, that this Cathedral is in a striking degree peculiar, from its abundance of noble sculpture and general richness of detail. The removal of the whitewash, which had smothered so many beauties, has made this very manifest. The building is therefore now worthy of the most earnest attention of the student and of all who are interested in the Christian architecture of the country.

SKETCHES IN NEPAUL.

Of the interior of the kingdom of Nepaul, which extends for upwards of three hundred miles along the southern slopes of the Himalayas, comparatively little was known in England until the visit of the Nepaulese Embassy, a few years since, drew attention to the romantic country and independent Court which Jung Bahadoor came to represent. Mr. Laurence Oliphant, in his very interesting volume entitled "A Journey to Katmandhu," dated 1852, states that no work had been published in this country upon Nepaul since Dr. Hamilton's, which appeared about 1819. Of late years, however, the political condition of the country and its position as regards our possessions in India have invested it with additional interest; and the accompanying Views which we are enabled, by an obliging Correspondent, to present to our readers, will show that the Valley of Nepaul possesses great attractions for the lover of the picturesque in its luxuriant vegetation, and its timeworn temples and other memorials of deep-lying splendour. These Views are selected from a series of large coloured Sketches, by Dr. H. A. Oldfield, of the Bengal Medical Staff, Residency Surgeon at Khatmandhu. Mr. Oliphant thus glances at the beautiful scenery of the country:—

The [illegible] wooded or terraced, with romantic old Newar towns crowning their summits, and villages of the valley [illegible] among cedar meadows—the banks here and there precipitous, where the soft [illegible] had yielded [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] pursued ways leading between high hedges of prickly pear—the pagodas and temples studded in all directions, presented a scene as picturesque and perhaps more interesting than would have been afforded by the still lake embedded in wild mountains, and frowned upon by snow-capped peaks; while the richly-cultivated knolls in the valley formed fertile islands, the luxuriant vegetation of which would have softened the scene into one of exquisite beauty.

The three Views of Temples, &c., are all taken from near one spot, but looking different ways, in the centre of the large square of the city of Patn. There were originally three capital cities in the valley of Nepaul; viz., Patn, Bhatgaon, and Khuritpoor. The valley then formed part of the territory, and was under the dynasty of a tribe called Newars, a very ancient Hindoo race. About ninety years ago the valley of Nepaul was overrun and conquered by the Goorkhas, a neighbouring and warlike tribe. The Newar kings and nobility were either killed in battle, murdered, or driven into exile, and all their estates confiscated. There is now a single Newar of any capital or importance in the valley, the Goorkhas having annexed everything. The mass of the Newar population were reduced to till the soil, or perform menial or mechanical work, under their Goorkha conquerors. Khuritpoor, the last scene of their resistance, was in great part burnt and destroyed, and has never been rebuilt. Bhatgaon and Patn were neglected, but not injured, and, though now but thinly inhabited, and ruled by the viceroy, they still present a number of very ancient temples and other buildings, in good preservation; the principal edifices of this class being shown in three of the accompanying Views.

When the Newar dynasty was overthrown, and the present Goorkha rule was established, the then comparatively unimportant town of Khatmandhu was adopted by the Goorkhas as their capital: they enlarged the place considerably, enriched it with temples, establish[illegible] army and head-quarters there, and built a durbar, or [illegible] residence. They have, accordingly, made it a place of great importance, and by far the largest and most populous city in the country. In fact, it is now the only place of any importance in Nepaul; Bhatgaon and Patn having no political existence, however interesting they may be to the antiquary or lover of the picturesque.

The first View presents the richest architectural display. The building in the centre is a large temple, erected in 1620, and dedicated to Khrishna Jee: it was built by one of the Newar princes, and is considered the most sacred edifice in Patn. It is entirely of stone, there being neither wood nor brick in its construction. The summits of the [illegible] central tower, between fifty and sixty feet in height, [illegible] the tops of the smaller surrounding ones, are capped with [illegible] ornaments. The other buildings are temples dedicated to different [illegible] ground excepted, these being ordinary [illegible] temples vary from two to four or five [illegible] Bang, are supported by wooden brackets over [illegible] grotesque figures and monsters in rude deformity. This carving is executed with great skill, so as to give a very rich appearance to the buildings. The door and window frames are also often beautifully carved, the figures projecting in bold relief. The column on the right is surmounted with a figure of Goroo Narain. The figures in the foreground are Newars. The women are clothed as the common Newars ordinarily appear. The man carrying two children in baskets slung to a pole passing over his shoulder shows the usual mode of conveying children as well as heavy and other easily portable articles from place to place.

The next View is of [illegible], a Hindoo temple and [illegible] houses of the poorer class. In the foreground is a group of four Nepaulese sepoys, conversing in a whisper, or hammock, a lady of rank to the temple to worship, a large red velvet curtain being thrown over the conveyance to protect the passenger from the sun and [illegible] impertinent gaze. She is raising the curtain to look out on the [illegible] female attendants, three or four of whom on foot, with flowers in their hair, and trays of offerings in their hands, accompany their mistress. They are often very prettily dressed, in a sort of polka jacket, [illegible] gilded [illegible], always of costly materials.

In the third View the stone temple on the [illegible] is dedicated to the god Sru Krishna. It was built, A.D. [illegible], by the daughter of one of the Newar rajahs. The ornament at its summit is brass gilt, which tasteful is very general, and it has a very picturesque effect in the brilliant sunshine. The long galleried building on the right is a Pathu, or Dhurumsala, and was built for the benefit of the public by two brothers, Ministers of Nepaul under the Newar dynasty, A.D. 1678. The figures in the foreground represent a few Newars who are sitting with the Artist while he made his Sketch; a Nepaulese sepoy is also standing by. The prevailing colour of the bricks and tiles of the building and pavement is red.

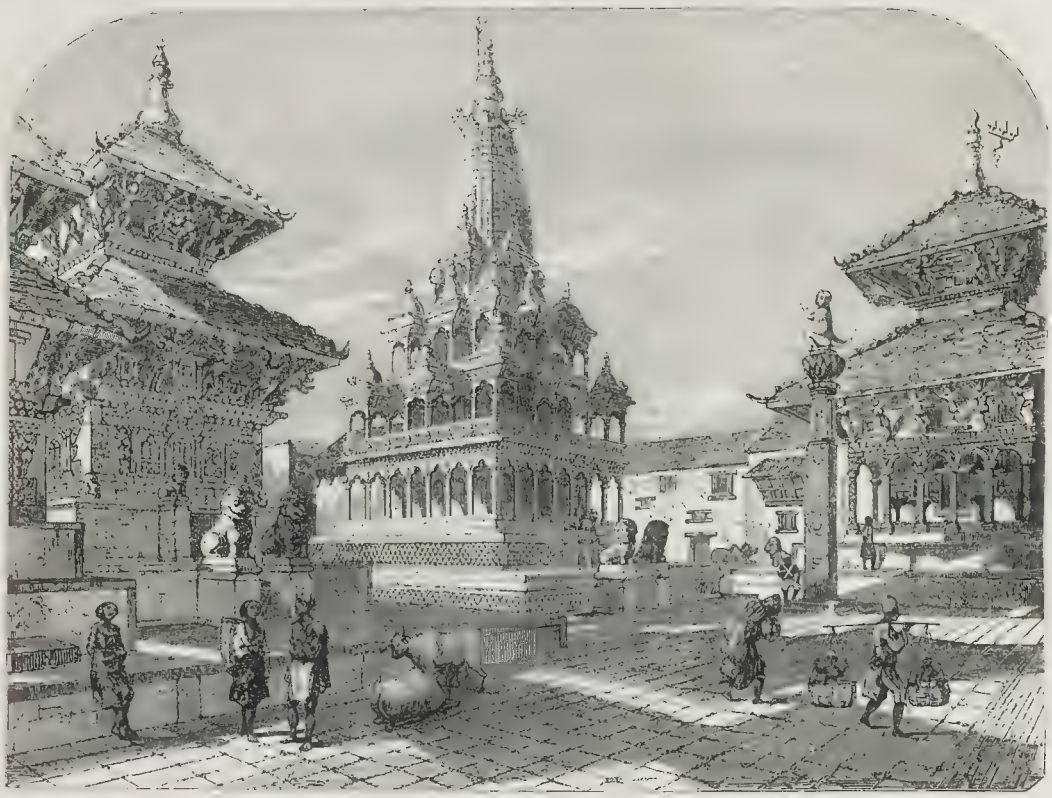
The remaining picture presents a View of the highest peak of the Goosein Than, taken from near the summit of the Changunarain mountain, a spot about 3000 feet above the [illegible] valley lying concealed beneath the hills. [illegible] part of the Goosein-than is hidden by clouds. The range of hill [illegible] above the clouds, but beneath the snow, is part of the same [illegible] line of perpetual snow; it is accordingly covered with snow in the winter months, which melts off during the summer. In the Illustration some snow is represented still lingering on one of the higher peaks. In the foreground of the picture is one of the wharries, or hammocks, [illegible] to a pole, in which travellers are carried on [illegible] or wherever the road is bad. The cooli [illegible] ground the man who have carried the Ar[illegible] the right-hand foreground is a Nepaulese [illegible] accompanies travellers in this [illegible] distinguishing mark of his particular [illegible].

From Thankote the travelle[illegible] of Nepaul, with the snowy range of the Himalayan mountains [illegible] it should be explained, is a small village near the foot of the pass over the Chandunagiri mountain, and through which every traveller journeying to or from Nepaul valley must pass in going. It is a resting place after making a very long and difficult descent from the summit of the Chandanogiri, which mountain forms the southern boundary of the valley. From this point is seen the Dawalogiri, or White Mountain—a large mass of snow, apparently very near, from the extreme transparency of the air through which it is seen, though it is in reality [illegible] eighty and eighty miles distant as the crow flies. This peak, [illegible] mountain in the world, being upwards of 28,000 feet high. In the centre of this sublime prospect is also seen the Goosain-Than, which is upwards of 27,000 feet high. Further to the east, over the city of Khatmandhu, is a large bluff mass of snow, the Kinchungunga (situated in the direction of Darjeeling), which is over 28,000 feet high. Humboldt states it to be from 150 to 200 feet lower than the Dawalogiri [illegible] mountain the Dawalogiri, the Goosain Than, and the Kunchingunga, are seen at one view, and are the highest mountains in the world. From the extreme right to the left of the prospect the snowy ranges, in one continuous line, must be upwards of 500 miles in length! This is, indeed, a splendid panorama, requiring you to turn your head to take all in, the line of snow occupying nearly half the horizon. The nearest point of view to the valley—part of the Goosain Than—is about 50 miles distant as a bird flies, but much more by the roads, which are very winding and circuitous. To the right of the prospect, forming the middle distance, is seen the great part of the Valley of Nepaul, intersected by a low range of hills running from east to west. The valley itself is about 4500 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded or shut in on all sides by hills, varying from 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea level, or from 1500 to 3500 feet above the level of the valley. The whole of the valley of Nepaul, like that of Cashmere, is supposed to have originally been under water, having formed the bottom of a large lake, the water of which had been drained off, probably by volcanic action ages ago, long before the memory of man. In the centre of the valley is seen the sacred river, Baghmutty, winding along; over it is a large wooden [illegible], near which, on the far side of the river, on slightly rising ground, embosomed in trees, is the residence of Jung Bahadoor. To the left is the city of Khatmandhu, occupying a large space; the houses are entirely of red brick. From the centre rises a small stone column, 150 feet high, and near the foot is a long green open space, which is the parade-ground for military inspections. On the opposite side of the river, standing on a low hill, and by itself, is the city of Patn, the numerous temples of which may be seen distinctly in outline. In the distance (near the hills, just over the white pillar) is a green mass, which represents the sacred wood of Rashputty Nath. The British residence is not seen: it is prettily situated among the trees. In the smaller portion of the valley, cut off from the principal part of the valley by the low range of hills, are three or four villages; and on a swadish hill, among the intersecting range, and towards the right, is an old Newar city, mostly in ruins. The valley measures in its longest diameter from 13 to 20 miles, and in its shorter from 12 to 15; its general form is an irregular oval.

RAILWAY CLUB.—INAUGURAL DINNER.

The Railway Club recently formed in Manchester was most auspiciously inaugurated last Friday evening, by the assemblage at dinner of the club's assembling at dinner, at the Clarence Hotel, Spring Gardens. There were present representatives of the principal Railway Companies, David Wilkie, Esq., General Manager of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and President of the Club, occupied the chair. On his right sat Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. for Ashton; Edward Bouckley, Esq.; and Joseph Heron, Esq., Townclerk. On his left, Benjamin Nicholls, Esq., Mayor; Malcolm Ross, Esq., President of the Commercial Association; and George Wilson, Esq., Director of the Leeds, Bradford, and Yorkshire Railway. The Vice-Presidents were C. W. Eborall, Esq., General Manager of the East Lancashire Railway; Messrs. J. Chubb, R. Smith, T. Walkate, and B. Poole. The customary loyal toasts having been proposed from the chair, and duly honoured, as were those of "The Emperor and Empress of the French," and "The Allied Armies and Navies," the Chairman proposed the principal toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Railway Club." The association had been founded by those who had sincerely at heart the progress of railway enterprise. Their object was to bring the various members together for the purpose of interchanging those experiences upon which all proper working must be promoted, and conduce to the advantage not only to themselves but to the public in general. The railway system which had arisen within the last twenty years had now connected with it men who had been engaged in literary, mechanical, and mercantile pursuits, and of almost every profession, who were now conducting this magnificent enterprise. They knew they represented, besides much intelligence, a capital of "nearly £300,000,000, employing more than 90,000 men. When they considered that they were administering a revenue of £[illegible],000,000 annually, they might justly [illegible] most important [illegible] in the country, having some connection with its [illegible], including the greatest and its progress, [illegible] who [illegible] had not only had [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] purposes [illegible] for considering how they could combine to promote traffic with regularity, safety, and economy, for the [illegible] convenience of that section of the community, would conduce to the general welfare. He thought that [illegible] together occasionally, they could [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] to improve the [illegible] committed to their charge [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] management of the [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. Watkin [illegible] that they, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SKETCHES IN NEPAUL.



TEMPLE OF KRISHNA JEE.

NARRAIN HITTY, AND HINDOO TEMPLE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SKETCHES IN NEPAUL.

TEMPLE OF SRU KHRISHNA.

GOOSAIN-THAN.—THE HIGHEST PEAK.—(SEE PAGE 571.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 770.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

In a few days the King of Sardinia will leave Genoa for Paris, and, after residing a week in that capital, will proceed to London. We are confident that in both cities, and in London more especially, a brilliant and enthusiastic reception will await him. The private character and public position, the domestic and foreign policy of his Majesty, all combine to bespeak for him a welcome such as Englishmen know how to give to those whom they admire and honour. He appeals to their judgment as well as to their sympathies. Their love of constitutional liberty, their hatred of priestly domination, their appreciation of "pluck"—that quality which they admire even in a foe, but still more in a friend—all these sentiments and many others attract to the person of Victor Emmanuel an amount of respect and good-will not often felt in this country for the Sovereign of any other.

Perhaps the prevalent feeling among all classes during his Majesty's visit, will be one of admiration for the chivalrous part which the King and his nation have played in the great struggle now raging in the Crimea. And certainly, when the momentous nature of that struggle is considered, the brave Sardinians and their Sovereign deserve the warmest applause in the power of a free people to bestow. When cowardly Austria, suffering from the misdeeds of centuries, was afraid to be honest; and, though she knew the path into which honesty would have led her, refused to move an inch towards it;—when designing Prussia played fast-and-loose with the principles of justice, and would have sided at a moment's notice with the foe of European independence if she thought she could have gained anything by the treachery,—the King of Piedmont and Sardinia set them and the world an example of true nobility and generosity of mind. He threw in his lot with the friends of freedom, and braved the possible vengeance, not only of the arch-delinquent the Czar, but of all the waiters on fortune, and perfidious despots, who are only strong upon the strongest side. There was a time when the temporary triumph of the Czar seemed but too probable, and when darkness and perils encompassed the armies of Great Britain and France on the bleak and barren heights of Balaclava and Inkerman. But the heart of the King of Sardinia never misgave him even in those evil days. He was no hanger-on upon Fortune. He did not creep at the tardy heels of Victory, and, while expressing his sympathies, withhold his aid until his aid became unnecessary. He joined the alliance in the very thick of the struggle. How much the valour of his small, but admirably-disciplined army assisted in inflicting upon the Russians the great discomfiture which has rendered the name of the Tchernaya for ever memorable, the future history of Europe will declare; and how greatly the victory of the Tchernaya prepared the way for the still greater achievement at the Malakoff is known throughout the world, and felt with advantage wherever Russian despotism has a foe, or the independence of nations has a friend.

But it is not solely on account of his alliance with England and France in the great war which now tasks their heroism that King Victor Emmanuel will receive in this country, even more than in France, the heartiest meed of popular applause. In the Emperor of the French the people of Great Britain honour at the same time the inheritor of the most illustrious name in modern history, and the man who has added lustre even to that name by wisdom, and courage, and genius of his own. They see in him the chosen of the whole nation; and, as it is no business of theirs to find fault with the French for that significant and triumphant election, they shut their eyes to many points of the Emperor's domestic policy which might grate upon their feelings if too closely scanned, and which are not in strict accordance with their own notions of popular rights, however much they may accord with the political necessities of France, and the present state of the national mind. But in the case of the King of Sardinia, if there is no such great and paramount name to excite the feeling of hero worship, there are other considerations which speak more emphatically to the hearts of Englishmen, accompanied by no drawbacks on which policy may think it expedient to be dumb. Victor Emmanuel ascended the throne of his ancestors at a moment of extreme perplexity, distress, and danger, when the very existence of his kingdom was menaced by victorious Austria. By perseverance and skill of his own, no less than by those of the able men by whom he surrounded himself, and by whose counsels he was guided, his little Constitutional State, a model to all Europe, the oasis in the desert of Italian misery and despotism, was safely guided through all its perils. Foreign aggression was repelled, internal freedom was established, and a signal proof was afforded that at least one portion of the Italian people was capable of self-government and the wise restraints which it imposes. At the same time the material prosperity of the country received an impetus that made Lombardy and all its neighbours envious, and must have impressed the Austrians in Italy with the wholesome, though perhaps unwelcome, truth, that the prosperity of any country is inconsistent with its domination by an alien and a hated Power. These are results which we in this country can fully comprehend and cordially admire, and the knowledge of which will tend to increase the warmth of the reception with which King Victor Emmanuel will be greeted when he comes amongst us. The Peace-at-all-price party, with the view of throwing "devil's dust" in the eyes of plain men, are in the habit of saying that we are fighting in alliance with one despot for the support of another; but our over-wise men o the Manchester Gotham will scarcely allege that the King of Piedmont and Sardinia is a despot—in name or nature—or that the State which he so successfully governs is other than a model of temperate and constitutional liberty.

There is still another reason—powerful as these are—why the visit of the King of Sardinia will strike a strong chord in the English heart. Victor Emmanuel and his whole nation are under the ban of the Pope. They are excommunicated by the spiritual tyrant of Rome, the arch-enemy of human liberty and progress, for firmly declining to be priest-ridden any longer. The interference of Popes, Cardinals, and Monks in the affairs of the civil government was found (as it always has been everywhere else) to be incompatible with Royal dignity or popular freedom; and the King and his advisers, supported by the sympathy of the whole nation, determined that priests in Sardinia should be confined to their proper functions, and that the plague of monkism and friarism should be abated in the land. Without seceding from the Roman Catholic faith as he found it established, Victor Emmanuel, after a hard struggle

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMTE DE PERSIGNY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYER AND CO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

deprived the Pope of all authority within his dominions except that which is purely spiritual; and cleared the country of a whole army of Dominicans, Capuchins, and Jesuits, whose sole functions were to eat the bread of idleness, and retard the improvement of the people. For this feat—and, considering the circumstances of Italy, it is no light one—the people of these islands will give the King and his Government the credit which they deserve. They will remember this, as well as the other circumstances of his reward, and express, whenever they have the opportunity, markable reign, and express, whenever they have the opportunity, markable reign, and express, whenever they have the opportunity, the sympathy which they feel in his cause, and the hope that, out of the complications of the present war, if there be any State to derive accession of power and territory, that State may be Sardinia.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Of this distinguished diplomatist we shall give a Memoir in an early Number. In the meantime we cannot do better than quote the speech which his Excellency delivered at the recent Inauguration Dinner at Guildhall:—

The French Ambassador said: Je vous remercie, milord Maire, d'avoir proposé dans cette enceinte le toast qui vient d'être si chaleureusement accueilli. Il y a 35 ans que l'Empereur Napoléon I. exprimait le regret de n'avoir pu vaincre les préjugés des deux peuples et de n'avoir pu gagner l'amitié de l'Angleterre. "Que de grandes choses, s'écriait-il, "nous aurions pu faire ensemble!" Eh bien, Messieurs, ces grandes choses s'accomplissent aujourd'hui pour le bonheur et la sécurité du monde. Le tombeau de Napoléon a reçu la pieuse visite de votre illustre Reine, et sous un autre Napoléon, qui a compris les véritables intérêts de son pays, la France est devenue l'intime alliée de l'Angleterre (Cheers). Ce n'est pas tout. Notre alliance ne repose pas seulement sur des circonstances accidentelles, mais sur l'étroite union des deux peuples—(cheers)—intérêts aujourd'hui tellement confondus que rien d'heureux ou de malheureux ne peut arriver chez l'un sans se reproduire chez l'autre. Quand deux pays en sont arrivés là, leur alliance est à l'abri de toutes espèces d'intrigues (Cheers). Aucune puissance humaine ne peut plus les séparer (Cheers). Et quand on pense que l'union de nos deux pays, l'un plus spécialement maritime, l'autre plus spécialement militaire, constitue la plus grande puissance qui ait jamais existé, nous pouvons attendre dans la plus complète sécurité l'issue de cette guerre (Loud cheers).

[Translation.] I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for having proposed in this assembly the toast that has just been so warmly received. It is now thirty-five years since Napoleon I. expressed his regret at not having been able to overcome the prejudices of the two peoples, and to gain the friendship of England. "What great things," he exclaimed, "we might have done together!" Well, gentlemen, these great things are being accomplished at the present time for the happiness and security of the world. Your illustrious Queen has paid a pious visit to Napoleon's tomb, and, under another Napoleon, who understood the true interests of his country, France has become the intimate ally of England (Cheers.) This is not all. Our alliance does not only rest on accidental circumstances, but on the intimate union of the interests of the two countries (Cheers)—interests so identical that neither good nor bad fortune can happen to the one without being reproduced in the other. When two nations have arrived at such a point their alliance is sheltered from any kind of intrigue (Cheers). No human power can separate them (Cheers). And when we reflect that the union of the two nations, the one more especially maritime, the other more especially military, constitutes the greatest power that has ever existed, we may well await with the greatest confidence the issue of this war (Loud cheers).

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

On the 17th a splendid banquet will be given to the Prince Napoleon and the Imperial Commission of the Exposition Universelle by the Ville de Paris, and in the evening the salons of the Hôtel de Ville will be opened for a reception.

We believe we may, on good authority, state that a marriage will shortly be concluded for his Imperial Highness with a Princess of Bavaria. The preparations, which have been concluded as quietly as possible, are, we are credibly informed, far advanced, and will probably be shortly terminated.

Great arrangements are being made for the Imperial *chasses* at Compiègne, on the usual magnificent scale on which they are conducted. The shooting parties of last week at Fontainebleau were most successful, and the quantity of game bagged enormous for France. The Emperor and Empress have somewhat hastened the period of their return to the Tuileries, in order to superintend the preparation for the reception of the King of Sardinia, who is to inhabit that portion of the Palace called the Pavillon Marsan. The Empress's health continues in a most satisfactory state.

The reports relative to the Ministerial modifications already mentioned in the world here continue to gain ground, and a good deal of general credit, though the best authorities seem disposed to put but little faith in them. According to these rumours, M. Magne is to go to the Bank of France; M. Fould is named to take the place of Minister of Finance, thus left vacant; M. de Persigny is according to the same authority, to become the successor of M. Fould; while M. de Walewski returns to London; the Affaires Etrangères is spoken of for M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

News from Rome states that the health of the Pope is visibly declining; and that his mind is considerably affected.

In the general *sauve qui peut, or sauve que peut*, which has attended the breaking-up of the Exposition, the arrangements of the English exhibitors have been a subject of universal wonder and admiration to those of all other nations, as well as to the foreign public. While, in the other compartments, *exposants, commissionaires, ouvriers*, and *emballeurs* rushed frantically to and fro, packing, smashing, overturning, setting all at a high pressure, as may be pretty well understood when it is considered that but five days was given to undo the work of three months, not a sign of bustle or stir was visible in the English quarter; every preparation for departure was made before hand, and when, on the last day, the tumult elsewhere had reached its zenith, here, amid perfect calm, everything was safely packed and quietly removed without damage or difficulty. It is not only to the spirit of order and system so strongly marked in the British character that this trait is to be attributed, but it is also in a great degree owing to the fact that in such affairs we consider parsimony as the worst economy; we prefer paying well, so as to ensure the work being properly done, to doling out money with a niggardly hand, and thereby having everything feebly executed. Where the exhibitors of other nations employ fifty cheap unskilled workmen, we grudge not to pay three or four times the number of experienced ones. Many of the productions of foreign exhibitors must suffer most severely from this ill-judged economy, some must indeed be almost destroyed. We regret that we shall not be able to give an account of the ceremony of the closing of which we shall be an eyewitness—till next week.

Some indications lead to certain presumptions that the Emperor has renounced the idea of breaking up the Cent-Gardes. No further steps seem to be taking for the dissolution of this splendid body; and it is even known that the officers have, for some time since, been taking lessons in equitation from the celebrated Léopold of the Cirque de l'Impératrice Beaucher, who not very many months ago had both his legs broken by the fall of the great lustre of the circus, an accident from which his recovery has been marvellously rapid.

It appears that Jullien, who appeared to have adopted England as the scene of his somewhat fantastic triumphs, is about to return to Paris, and try his fortunes on a new stage. The Italian Opéra continues to command a fair success. Mario has, with his voice, lost much of his popularity, but nevertheless continues to draw good audiences. A *débutante*, Mdme. Penco, is very well received. A variety of new pieces are in preparation for the different theatres of the capital; those of Mdme. George Sand and A. Dumas *fils* are naturally those that command the greatest curiosity and interest.

OPENING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS.

On Tuesday the King of the Belgians opened the Legislative Chambers in person. The only remarkable feature in the speech delivered by his Majesty is the guarded manner in which he alludes to foreign affairs in the opening paragraph:—

Messieurs,—I receive reiterated proofs of the sympathetic confidence of foreign Governments. My dear son, the Duc de Brabant, has learned by the reception which he has met with in different countries the high rank which Belgium holds amongst the nations. As father and as King, I am happy to record the existence of these sentiments.

AMERICA.

The *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 31st ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The most remarkable intelligence the American newspapers contain is the following "peace rumour." The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing on the 29th, says—

There are, I see, some doubts expressed about the advent of a new Ambassador from Russia, but I repeat that it is a certain fact. He will bring, besides his regular credentials, a confidential communication from the Czar, of the most important character, relative to the terms on which alone Russia will consent to a peace. What I now state will be known in the public in a few weeks. Russia mediated between Great Britain and the United States, and now the United States may mediate between Russia and the Allies. She does not ask American mediation, but will accept it, and will at once indicate her terms, which, as I stated in a former communication, will embrace such vast commercial advantages for all the world, that the industrial classes of France and England will clamour for their acceptance as soon as they are generally understood

The Attorney-General (Mr. Cushing) appears to be still endeavouring to raise a spirit of offended nationality against England. The following explanations in regard to the rights of belligerents in the United States have been issued from his office in Washington:—

1. It is a settled principle of the law of nations that no belligerent can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for belligerent purposes without the consent of the neutral Government.

2. The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutral State, without the previous consent of the latter, is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty.

3. A neutral State may, if it please, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for the neutral State to allow or concede the liberty to one belligerent, and not to all, would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality, and a palpable breach of neutrality.

4. The United States do not concede the liberty. They limit its sales, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent Act of Congress.

5. Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States.

6. All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals, or officers, except they be protected by diplomatic privilege, are indictable as malefactors by statute.

7. Foreign Consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute.

8. In case of indictment of any such Consul or other official person, his conviction of the misdemeanour, or his escape by reason of arranged instructions or contrivances to evade the operation of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, altogether subordinate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to this Government, involved in the fact of a foreign Government instructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privilege which they happen to enjoy in the United States.

On the other hand, the French Consul has taken a step which forbodes difficulty, by giving official notice that the title to ships of a hostile nation, which citizens of the United States may have acquired by purchase since the beginning of hostilities between the Allies and Russia, will not be recognised by his Government.

The "Young Americans" had a mass meeting on the 30th ult., at the junction of the Bowery and Third Avenue, New York. After addresses from several speakers a torchlight procession was formed. When at the corner of Stanton-street, the procession was assailed by a gang of rowdies, and some of the banners seized and destroyed. Notwithstanding this interruption, however, the procession proceeded peaceably up First Avenue, and when at the corner of Thirteenth-street they were assailed by a numerous gang of Irishmen, from the Seventeenth Ward, known as "Mackerelvile." The American banners were seized and destroyed, the procession broken up, and many executed assaulted and beaten. The Irishmen were armed with clubs, pistols, &c. Fire-arms were repeatedly fired, and knives freely used. One gentleman, a bystander, was knocked down by a cart-rung and severely injured. A number of others were seriously injured. The whole attack is referred to as one of the most brutal and unprovoked that has ever occurred at New York.

Nicaragua was in a wretched state, owing to the civil dissensions of the people. Business was at a standstill. Colonel Walker expected a reinforcement of 900 settlers from Alabama and Mississippi. The Colonel had concluded a treaty with the Indians, by which he would be enabled to penetrate to the interior in safety.

Advices from Mexico report the resignation of President Albarez, and the appointment of General Comonfort.

INDIA.

The despatches from India, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, have been received, but they do not contain any news of much importance. According to the *Bombay Times* of Oct. 17, the Santhals still continue traversing the country, committing acts of depredation and violence. The panic that they at the outset occasioned was such that the people fled from the country, and there still continues much difficulty in getting the preservers of order to withstand or secure the insurgents. The insurrection has long lost its character as a civil war, and at present continues simply as a nuisance, mainly alarming from the difficulty in getting it finally extinguished. Serious disturbances continue every now and then to break out in the Nizam's dominions. Information having been received that a party of Rohillas were plundering the country to the north of Hyderabad, a force consisting of 250 men of the Nizam's cavalry under Captain Doria, a wing of the 4th Nizam's Infantry, and a couple of howitzers started on the 6th of September against the enemy. They reached Nanderer on the morning of the 9th, but experienced much difficulty in getting across the river, then in flood. They reached Sulghurra on the evening of the 8th, after a march of thirty miles. Here they learned that the Rohillas were ignorant of their movements, and it was hoped to take them by surprise. A further march of forty miles, on which they were compelled to leave their howitzers behind, brought them to Bunder Koontah by daybreak on the 12th. The Rohillas were now only a mile ahead, and the infantry, under Captain Daniel, with a few cavalry under Lieutenant Biden, dashed on and took the enemy wholly unawares. A few of them showed fight, and ten or twelve were cut down; 136 were taken prisoners, of whom twenty-five were found wounded. They had hardly well secured their captives and concentrated their force, when they heard of another body of Rohillas having established themselves at Lingi, a couple of miles off. Thitherward the infantry, with a few troopers, started in the afternoon. As they approached the village, the enemy made their escape, and no traces of them could for a time be discovered, till a man found in hiding undertook to show where they were, and they were soon afterwards perceived skulking in a ravine near by. It was now dark, and the bulk of them made their escape; 17 were taken prisoners. On their return to camp, another party were found in hiding, of these seven were captured. The extraordinary rapidity with which this most successful expedition was conducted is worthy of mention. Their second march was thirty miles in length; in their third they covered forty miles in thirty hours, over a country part of which black cotton soil, softened by showers, and part covered with loose jagged stones. Religious disturbances have once more made their appearance in Oude, and they are not likely on this occasion to be so easily disposed of as formerly. In February last a Hindoo renegade, who had become a Mahometan, preached about a settlement that would be defiled and destroyed a temple in Hunnoomanghurree. Contriving to collect a considerable force he proceeded thitherward, and established his head-quarters in the neighbourhood. A violent conflict ensued, in which the Hindoos proved victorious: some seventy or eighty of the Mahometans cut their way through and found refuge in one of their own temples near by. The Hindoos, in a state of the most violent excitement, now attacked the temple, and after repeated repulses, with heavy loss of life, succeeded in capturing it, and put the whole of their enemies to the sword. This was but the commencement of the strife; and both parties are now so violently inflamed that it is impossible to foresee the result.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The telegraph has brought very little news from the East in addition to that furnished by our own Correspondent.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a despatch from General Pelissier, giving an account of the reconnaissance made by General Allonville at Eupatoria on the 27th of October.

The *Invalide Russe* gives the following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, under date of the 8th November, at nine p.m.:—

Nothing new has occurred in the Crimea.

The enemy continues to occupy the Valley of Baidar, where they have two divisions.

Nothing of importance has taken place at Sebastopol. The Allies have completed some very important works near Fort St. Nicholas, and increased the number of batteries bearing on the northern forts. The north side, however, is said to have been very quiet lately—indeed, scarcely a score of shots are fired from either side in twenty-four hours. It seems a kind of compromise between the two belligerents, arising probably from the conviction of the uselessness of firing.

A sharp look-out is kept on the Tchernaya, some Russian deserters having reported that General Prince Gortschakoff would attempt a general action before making a retreat. The Russian army having been ordered to hold itself in readiness for an attack, the Allies every night reinforced their advanced posts, and supported them with field artillery.

The first Anglo-German regiments have arrived at Constantinople. They have experienced exceedingly rough weather, and suffered severely. They have lost a Major and several officers.

The *Military Gazette* states "from a reliable source," that the Russian armies are at present thus distributed:—1. Bessarabia, Kherson, the Pruth, and embouchure of the Danube, 120,000 men. 2. In the Crimea, with the reserves at Perekop, 150,000 men. The Caucasian army 70,000, and the cavalry before Kars 35,000 men. 4. In Northern Russia there are not more than 80,000 men. Nothing is known of the number of troops in Poland, Volhynia, and Podolia."

GENERAL CANROBERT'S MISSION TO SWEDEN.

Up to a late hour on the 5th inst. numerous groups crowned the Holms, and other elevated situations near Stockholm, from whence a view of the channel, with the open sea in the distance, could be obtained, in the hope of welcoming General Canrobert on his landing on Swedish soil. On the following morning, at an early hour, the steamer *Gauthiod*, from Lubeck, was signalled, and the news flew from mouth to mouth with such celerity that a very large crowd had assembled at the landing-place by the time the steamer had arrived, who cheered the General vociferously on his stepping on shore. It was not only to General Canrobert, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the Crimea, that this ovation was paid—the belief was general that he came the harbinger of war. It is thought that the moment has at length arrived when Sweden will give to her armour its right earnest, and be ready to take a gallant part in the good cause. Great numbers of the Swedes are in favour of taking an open and honourably active part in the war against Russia. Enthusiasm in favour of war is not only to be found in the members of the army and navy of all grades, but it swells the bosom of the farmer, the artisan, the manufacturer; in fact, civilians of all classes. All eyes are, therefore, turned on the French General at this critical juncture, and rumours of all sorts are in circulation. In the military circles the plan of next year's campaign is the general theme of conversation, and those officers who have been in Finland and Russia are listened to at the mess-table and in the club-rooms with the most profound attention. A General officer who has access to Royalty has stated to his military friends that General Canrobert has full powers from the Emperor of the French to conclude a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Sweden, and to settle the needful stipulations. A plan of operations is circulated very extensively and discussed, in which it is said that Sweden is to furnish an army of 60,000 men, besides her fleet and 200 gun-boats, which are, however, to undertake operations in Finland under their own commanders, and quite independently of the Allied forces; that the Swedish contingent is to enter Finland in the spring at three different points simultaneously, and in corps of nearly equal strength, about 20,000 men in each. One corps will be concentrated on the northern frontiers during the winter; it will march by land, across the gulf by water, and landed under cover of the fleet and the flotilla of gun-boats upon two points which it would be unwise at the present moment to further particularise. The Swedish plan even goes further, and embraces the operations of the Allies in the Gulf of Finland with a force of 60,000 men. Land troops, which will be quite sufficient to hold the Russians in check, and enable the Swedes to overcome all difficulties in Finland, and arrive without serious opposition at the land defences of Sweaborg and Wiborg, where the Swedish and the Allied fleets may be expected to co-operate with them for the capture. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that not only the civil and military authorities but the inhabitants of Sweden generally, hail the arrival of General Canrobert as an event of the greatest possible importance, and await the result of his mission with intense excitement.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburg, Tuesday, says that—

General Canrobert has met with a brilliant reception at the Swedish Court. A Royal carriage drawn by eight horses was sent to bring him in state to the Palace, where the whole Court had assembled. The Princes Oscar and Augustus, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, were present at General Canrobert's interview with the King.

THE SARDINIAN STATES.

THE King of Sardinia opened the Chambers in person on Monday last. His Majesty delivered the Speech, of which the following is a telegraphic summary:—

The year which [illegible] has been [illegible] to the prosperity and real vitalness. I have not hesitated to unite the arms of Sardinia to those Powers who are struggling in the cause of justice, in behalf of the civilisation and of the independence of the nations. It is a proud thing for our soldiers and sailors to share in the dangers and the glories of the brave armies of France, England, and of Turkey. May God [illegible] their efforts crowned to make the next peace lasting—one which shall [illegible] the struggle. The expenses of the war necessitate a recurrence to the public credit, by which the Government will endeavour to render the general burdens less onerous. Let Sardinia continue to offer the noble example of a monarch and his people united by indissoluble ties of mutual love and confidence; maintaining inviolate the laws of public welfare, of order, and of liberty.

The municipality of Turin inaugurated this day the [illegible] where are inscribed the names of the Turinese slain in 1848 in the War of Independence. These tablets are to be placed [illegible] those in honour of the Piedmontese who died in the same cause.

THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEES.—A meeting, largely attended, was held on Monday night at St. Martin's-hall, Long Acre, to protest against the recent expulsion of refugees from Jersey, and the apprehended Alien Bill. Combined with this was to have been a demonstration [illegible] "the present war policy;" but the tone of the meeting was unmistakably opposed to the views of the Peace party, and this portion of the programme was given up. Letters expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting, and their inability to attend, were read from Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. T. A. Taylor, and other gentlemen. The chief speakers were Mr. Miall, M.P. (editor of the *Nonconformist*), Mr. W. Wilks (sub-editor of the *Nonconformist*), and Mr. Ernest Jones. A resolution protesting against the expulsion of the refugees from Jersey, and pledging the meeting to oppose any attempt of Ministers to restrict the right of sanctuary, was carried.

WHAT OUR HOSPITALS ARE DOING.—We find it stated in the appendix to the last report by the committee of management of King's College Hospital, that in the year 1854 there were entered on the hospital books 27,694 patients; and that since the year 1839, when the hospital was first opened, no less than 230,703 patients have been admitted to the benefits of the charity, for whom 17,343 were in-patients, [illegible] out-patients, and 5537 poor married women attended at their own homes.

APPROACHING VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Preparations on a large scale are being made at Windsor Castle for the reception of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, who, accompanied by Count Cavour and a numerous suite, is expected to arrive in the early part of December. The State apartments, which, by a notification from the Lord Chamberlain, are closed from the public until further orders, will be refurnished in the same magnificent manner as on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French, in April last. With the exception of the Presence and Audience Chambers (which will be fitted up for purposes connected with the performance of the usual theatrical entertainments), the apartments placed at his Majesty's disposal will be precisely the same as occupied by the Imperial visitors; viz., the Rubens or King's Drawing Room, the King's Closet, the King's Council Chamber, and the Zuccarelli and Vandyke Rooms. A Correspondent of the *Presse* says that the King and Queen will embark at Genoa for Marseilles on the 20th November, [illegible] five days in Paris, five days in London, and will visit Brussels on his return.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION IN PARIS.

The following are the names of the English Exhibitors who have received medals and honourable mention in the classes:

FIRST CLASS.—MINES AND METALLURGY.

LARGE MEDAL OF HONOUR.—J. Logan, Montreal.

MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Geological Society.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Ministry of Commerce, London; Bagnall and Son; Barkart and Son, Neath, Glamorganshire; Bowling Iron Company, Bowling; Butterly Iron Company; Codebank Dale, Cornwall or the Duchy of Cornwall; Cwm Avon Iron Company; Cwm Celyn and Blaina; Dowlais Iron Company; Dundyvan Iron Company; Griffith, Dublin; Mersey Iron and Steel Company, Staffordshire; Oakes and Co.; Rhymney Iron Company; Shelton Iron Company; C. Sopwith, Allenhead, Northumberland; Wrandale Iron Company.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Barrows and Hall; Bascanyon Iron Company, Glastheritz; Great Cwmcadstad Copper Mining Company, Devonshire; Philosophical Institute, Bristol; Knight and Co; R. Mackworth, Clifton, Gloucestershire; Mullington and Co.; C. H. Read, Swansea; Rose, Price, Tredegar Iron Company; J. Wood, Hetton Colliery, Durham; Llanelly Iron Company.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Abercoun Works; Anthracite Steam Fuel Company, Carmarthenshire; British Iron Co; Calder and Co.; H. Carr, Pottsborough; Rev. Edward Chitty, Jamaica; Clay and Newman, Smethwick; Lebbe Pacquier Tumby, Coombo, Ceylon; Lille Ball, W. Murray, Glasgow; Myine, London; Nosk, Droitwich; Ouse-Head Iron Company; J. J. Reid, Chester; Rogers's Coal-owners, Aberaan, South Wales; Samuelson and Co.; De Soisa, Ceylon, Tipton, Carr, and Co.

SECOND CLASS.—FISHERIES AND PRODUCTS OBTAINED WITHOUT CULTIVATION (ART FORESTIER, CHASSE, PECHE, ET RECOLTE DE PRODUITS OBTENUS SANS CULTURE).

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—English Colony of Canada; Colony of British Guiana; M'Arthur, Sydney.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Board of Public Works, Ireland; J. Berry, Elys and Prestwidge, Jamaica; Ceylon Colony; Hudson's Bay Company; Colony of Van Diemen's Land; Colony of Victoria; Andrew Dickson, Canada (Kingston); Society of Arts, Jamaica; N. Wilson, Jamaica.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—E. Chitty, Jamaica; Cape of Good Hope Company; Sir Denison, Van Diemen's Land; Farmer and Deblaquiere, Woodstock, Canada; C. Moore, Australia; Pappe and Zeyner, Cape; G. Sharpless, Quebec.

THIRD CLASS.—AGRICULTURE.

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—W. Crawhill, Beverly; R. Garrett and Son, Saxmundham; R. Hornsby and Son, Grantham; J. and F. Howard, Bedford; Ransome and Sims, Ipswich.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—J. Dean and Son, N. B. Ward, London; W. Ball, Rothwell, Kettering, Barker, Victoria; R. H. Bentall, Heybridge; W. Busby, Newton-le-Willows; B. Coleman, Chelmsford; Universal Exhibition Committee, Guiana; Canada Company, Toronto; London Manure Company; E. Cox, Feru-hill, New South Wales; G. Cross, Montreal, Canada; Dickenson, Hewatt, Van Diemen's Land; J. C. Gie, Cape of Good Hope; F. R. Cornade, Van Diemen's Land; W. Lyman and Co., Montreal, Canada; J. M'Arthur, Camden, New South Wales; M. H. Marsh, New England, New South Wales; Smith and Ashby, Hamfort; W. Smith, Kettering; the Flax Society of Knockmgremnet of Ireland; E. Wade, Coburg, Canada, Wright, Van Diemen's Land.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—T. B Bayley, Cape of Good Hope; Burgess and Co.; G. Cox, New South Wales; J. Fisher, Montreal, Canada; Fleming, Toronto, Canada; Flett, Macking River, New South Wales; J. Grant, Van Diemen's Land; Hutton, Victoria; D. Laurent, Varennes, Canada; T. Learmouth, Victoria; Tipperary flax; Roscommon flax; Cork flax; Armagh flax; J. Milligan, Van Diemen's Land; L. Moss, Toronto, Canada; Mr. Reid, Sydney, New South Wales; Parks and Co.; Richardson Brothers, Edinburgh; Dr. Royle; A. Shaw, Toronto, Canada; G Shepperd, Montreal, Canada; W. P. Stanley, Peterborough; Neighbour and Son; R. Wade, Coburg, Canada; Walker and Son, Van Diemen's Land; Williams and Saunders.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Orme, J. Dean and Son, Dray and Co., London; Evans, Montreal, Canada; P. Forsyth, Toronto, Canada; Antrim flax; Armagh flax; Down flax; Limerick flax; Londonderry flax; Neighbour and Son; Shaks and Son; The Abbé Villeneuve, Montreal, Canada; Coffin, Canada.

CO-OPERATORS, FOREMEN, AND ARTISANS.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—J Bonnal, J. Crosskill, J. Hill, J. Scott, W. Worby.

FOURTH CLASS.—GENERAL MACHINERY APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Tod and M'Gregor, Glasgow.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Easton and Amos, London; G. Lloyd, London; Seaward and Capel, London; C. W. Siemens, London.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Clover, W. T Grey, London; Moses Merryweather, London; Pratt and Whitney; T. S Prentice, Montreal, Canada; Rose and Co.; London; E H Bentall, Heybridge, Maldon, Essex; Carrett, Marshall and Co., Leeds; J. Thornton and Sons, Birmingham; Tyzer; T. Walker, Sheffield.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—C. de Bergue, Reginald J. Corbet, Dray and Co., T. Lambert and Son, London; Hanson and Chadwick, Salford; L. Lemoine, Quebec; Paddon and Ford; C. Schnell, Oldham.

NINTH CLASS.—INDUSTRY CONSIDERING THE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF HEAT, LIGHT, AND ELECTRICITY.

LARGE MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Elkington and Mason, Birmingham

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—D. Edwards and Co., D. J. Alcock, Edwards and Son, W. T. Henley, Ordnance Map Office, London.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Alcock, B. Blenkinsop, W. Jones, Kipper and Co., W. Perrie, T. C. S. Fedeaux, London; J. Christie, Somerd, Messrd, and Co., Quebec; Coal Company, Brookdale; G. E. Dering, Hertford; J. Dent, London and Son, Northampton; H. L. Hoole, Sheffield; R. S. Newall and Co., Gateshead.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Bell and Sons, Son and Co.; Peetham and Co., London; James and Co., Southampton; Sheringham; T. Walker, Sheffield.

TENTH CLASS.—CHYMICAL ARTS, DYEING AND IMPRESSIONS, PAPER, INDUSTRY, SKINS, CAOUTCHOUC &c.

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—Gaudler and Palmer, Price's Patent Candle Company, London; Tennant and Co., Glasgow

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Blundell, Spence, and Co; Dixon and Whiting, Fischer, J. and T. Hepburn, Sambers and Butler, D. W. and H. Roberts, T. R. Saunders, G. and T. Wallis, Woolf and Son, London; A. Allwright, Birmingham; C. Allhusen and Co., Gateshead; East India Company; A. Cowan and Son, Edinburgh; R. and H. Draper, Kenilworth; J. J. Hollingsworth, Maidstone; Hurlet and Campsie, Glasgow; Ordarih, Dublin; Pincoffs and Co., Manchester, A. Pirie and Son, Aberdeen; J Paynter, Glasgow; W. Stockdale, Birmingham; Wade, Glasgow.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Bevington and Morris, Z. Bossard, Brockman and Langdon, Davy, M'Murdo, and Co., J. S. Deed, Morson and son, J. Newman, D. Rowney and Co., London; W. Beaton, Rothesham, Yorkshire; Bluddridge, Kent; E. Fisher, Biddenfield; A. A. Fleming and Co., Leith; Hare and Co., Bristol; Hirst and Brooke, Leeds; Jardine, Skinner, and Co., British Colonies; Maudet Brothers, Wolverhampton; W. S. Portal, Malshanger; W. Slade, Haybourne-mills; Townsend, Glasgow; Turnbull, Wilson, Walker, and Co., Leeds; Wood, Stafford.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—F. S. Cleaver, H. W. Muller, E Rimmel, A. Ross and Co., London; Baldwin and Son, Birmingham; Burkley; C. J. Clark, Street; J. S. Corbett, Greenwich; W. B. Gee, Sydney; J. Lamb, Newcastle; Richardson Brothers, Edinburgh; F. W. Rudge, Mersey River; Savory, Jamaica; G. Simmons, East Peckham; Dr. Stephenson, Manning River; Thomson, Vienna.

ELEVENTH CLASS. PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—J Dean, London; J. P. Cloete, Constance, Cape of Good Hope; J. W. M'Arthur, Camden, Australia; Fiefs, Paradania, Ceylon; T. Porter, jun., Guiana; Wiehé and Co., Mauritius.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Allhusen and Co. Manufacturers; G. Baillie, Ceylon; the East India Company; Messrs. Daniele and Harbertson, Fortrose; the Industrial School of the Rev. M. Thurston, Ceylon; C. Pitts, Montreal, Canada; J. Gordon, Guiana; the Governor of Prince Edward's Island; Rev. Hughes and Jaynes, Indies; Hon. W. W. R. Kerr, Jamaica; R Lawson, Toronto; H. Leclezio, Mauritius; Z. G. Lowe, Guiana; J. Nasmyth, Toronto, Canada; Prescodo and Sons, Van Diemen's Land; T. Porter, jun., Guiana; J. D. Proctor, Montreal, Canada; Rebb, Montreal, Canada; the Superioress of the Loreto Convent, Riebetterre, Mauritius; Dominica Island; Wilkie and Co., Sydney, New South Wales.

EIGHTEENTH CLASS.—GLASS AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.

LARGE MEDAL OF HONOUR.—H. Minton and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent.

COLLECTIVE MEDAL OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Chance Brothers and Co., Oldbury; W. T. Copeland, Stoke-upon-Trent; J. Hartley and Co., Sunderland; T. J. and J. Mayer, Stoke-upon-Trent; F. Morley and Co., Shelton; Osler and Co., Birmingham; J. Ridgeway and Co., Cauldon-place, Stafford; Wedgwood and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—S. Greer, Singer and Green, Swinbourne and Co., London; W. Baker and Co., W. C. Copeland, Elmore, Forster, and Co., Pinder, Bourne, Hope, and Co., and Walker, Pedmore, and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent; J. Hardman, Birmingham; Kerr and Binn, Worcester; F. R. Pratt and Co., F. R. Pratt and Co., Fenton; Ross and Daniel, Colebrook Dale; Shaw and Son, Burslem.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Cottam and Hallen, Donlton and Co., G. Smith, London; Clark and Co., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrich and Son, Westborn-wich; T. Till and Son, Stoke-upon-Trent.

TWENTIETH CLASS.—WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—J. Ackroyd and Co., Halifax; Pawson and Martin, Leeds.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—J. and T. Clark, Trowbridge; J. and W. Wilson, Kendal.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Brailwaite and Co., Kendal; J. and J. Crombie, Aberdeen; Dickeon and Laings, Hawick; Hudson and Bonfield, Leeds

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Ellis, Everington, and Co., London; Gill and Bishop, Leeds; W. and J. Simcomb, Trowbridge; Stow Brothers and Co., Leeds; Wilson and Armstrong, Hawick.

TWENTY-FIRST CLASS.—SILK MANUFACTURES.

MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Courtauld and Co., London.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, East India Company, Grant and Co., T. Kemps and Son, J. A. Vanner and Son, J. and R. Watson, Wilson, Casey, and Co., London; Harrop, Taylor, and Co., Manchester; Thomson, Lancaster.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—T. Brooks, Cornell, Lyel, and Webster, Critchley, Brinsley, and Co., Keith and Co., J. Le Mare and Son, H. Sopar, London; J. Hart, Coventry.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—J. Foot, Wardle and Co., London; J. Chadwick, Manchester; Deverinne, Punjab, India; District of Manchester and Salford; Huffnagle, East Indies.

TWENTY-THIRD CLASS.—HOSIERY, CARPETS, LACEWORK, EMBROIDERY, AND LACE.

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—C. Ball and Co., Nottingham; Crossley and Son, Halifax; Rose, Mundella, and Co., Nottingham; the town of Nottingham.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Barnet and Maltby, Nottingham; B. Birkin, Nottingham; Bright and Co., Manchester; S. R. and T. Brown, Glasgow; the East India Company, the Nizam of Hyderabad; Copestake, Moore, Crampton, and Co., London; J. D. Dunnicliffe, Nottingham, Henderson and Wildsell; T. Hooper and Co., Nottingham; Heymann and Alexander, Nottingham; D. L. J. Macdonald, Glasgow; R. Mallett, Nottingham; Seaklees and Hickling, Nottingham; J. Templeton and Co., Glasgow; Treadwin, Exeter; W. Vickers, Nottingham; Wild and Bradbury, Nottingham.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Blackborne, Rerge de la Blanchardrère, Brown, Sharpe, and Tyars; Esther Clarke, Jane Clarke, C Glenny, Goblet, C. Harrison, Legwerth and Co., Morton and Son, Nevil and Co., Radley, B. Salomon and Son, Victoria Carpet Company, Walton, Low, and Bell, London; Brunton and Son, Kidderminster; India Company, Wilhams; India Company, J. Sallel; Fawcett and Co., Kidderminster; Forrest, D. Mills; Henderson and Co., Bolton; the City of Kingstown, Canada; Pardoe, Hoomans and Pardoe, Kidderminster; R. Lindsay and Co., Belfast; J. and W. Wallace, Glasgow; Wild and Bradbury, Nottingham; Withwell and Co., Kendal; and W. H. and J. Worth, Kidderminster.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Foot and Co., Harrison, Spiers and Son, London; A. Bebb, Nottingham; Holden and Co., Belfast; T. Humphries, Kidderminster; Jacobi and Co., Nottingham; Mrs. J. Jones, Montreal, Canada; D. M'Arthur, Lerwick; M. Mortz, Nottingham; W. Palmer, Kidderminster; Miss F. Partenais, Montreal, Canada; J. Turnbul and Co., Glasgow.

TWENTY-SIXTH CLASS.—DRAWING AND MODELLING APPLIED TO INDUSTRY, PRINTING IN TYPES AND COPPERPLATE (TAILLE-DOUCE), AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Lockett, Manchester.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Abadie, G. Baxter, F Bedford, Besley, V. Brooks, Casion, J. & C. Claudet, Clowes, East India Company, Cripps, W. Day and Son, D. Wyatt, Eyles and Son, Fenton, Photographic Society; Figgins, M. and N. Hanlart, Harris, Holloway, J. Leighton, Leighton, Son, and Hodge; Llewelyan, Photographic Society; M'Queen; Maxwelle, Lyte, Photographic Society; Bevley, Cowderoy, Photographic Society; C. H. Thompson, Wright, A. White, London; S. Austin, Hertford; Roberts, Constantinople.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—J. Arrett, Bradbury and Evans, Clements, P. De la Norie, D. Diamond, W. Dickes, L. Gruner, J. K. Harvey, Lamb, Lawrence, Miss Sheppard, Smith, Towey, Townsend, B. B. Turner, Watelco, Wilson; Black, Edinburgh; G. Bowney and Co.; Rylander; R. H. Williams, Paris.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Bishop, Bohn, Cole, Dunscomb and Walton, Miss Ironside, J Leighton, J. E. Mayel, J. Peal, London; J. C. Dean, Montreal; Adolphe Duperey, Jamaica; Miller, Montreal, Canada; T. J. Palmer, Toronto, Canada; Reade; Rose and Thanson, Edinburgh; Sir M. Rowson, Snelgrave and Thompson, Sydney; De Soisa, T. Underwood, Birmingham; Wallis, Louth; Waugh and Cox, Sydney; West, Wilkes, H. Yates, and Young, Montreal, Canada.

THE PRICKING FOR HIGH SHERIFFS.

THIS ancient and interesting ceremony was performed on Monday last on the morrow of St. Martin, in the Exchequer Chamber, at Westminster. All the Judges, with the exception of Mr. Justice Cresswell, Earle, Crompton, and Mr. Baron Martin, were present; and the two Chancellors and the President of the Council were for the most accompanied by the Home Secretary, who took his seat in order of precedence, fourth from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who were his new robe of office, all stiff and glistening with gold embroidery, but, unlike his versatile predecessor, did not volunteer a remark throughout the entire proceedings. When all had taken their seats, the Judges presented a brief with the names of High Sheriffs present and to come on it, and the senior of the two who went the last summer circuit proposed as many names as the Remembrancer declared to be requisite, and also submitted to the Council sundry excuses with which they were severally furnished. These latter were hardly so racy as we have known them, and the crowded court was comparatively seldom in a roar. The excuses of "more money when my mother dies;" "educating children myself;" "owing to blood to the head, I am highly nervous, and obliged to avoid all excitement, especially the heat of a crowded court;" "private and domestic matters which occupy a great portion of my time;" and pedantic medical certificates which admitted the auditory, step by step from the patient's "viscera" to his "mucous membrane," were not heard this year. Many very quaint excuses were propounded, and, as usual, with very partial success. One Sheriff elect was "building a house;" another had "at his house," a third "lived with ten children in lodgings;" and a fourth alleged that he "had only a forty-acre farm in the county." The embodied militia officers of course escaped pricking, and an eminent contractor, who is conducting railway works in Canada, was put back for a year. There were hardly any painful cases of money troubles. One gentleman simply rose to show that he had "pecuniary disabilities," while others were more or less specific, and stated that they "had only £800 a year," or "not enough to keep up the office with due regard to dignity," &c. This class of excuse found a rather unfair one in "my father's will till I am thirty;" but as the Lord Chancellor happened to remember that the said gentleman's mother was a bride in 1823, he intimated that, in the course of things, he might be on the verge of thirty, and that it was better to put him back a year than lose him when they had once got him.

The medical excuses rested much more on the statements of the patients themselves; and, in the absence of certificates, even "paralysis, which forces me to use a stick when walking" "repeated attacks of the gout;" and "paralysis and nervousness, sounded amusing, from the very dry manner in which the Judges announced the symptoms on behalf of the squirearchy. One gentlemen especially spake of "a very irritable, nervous system, which compels me to lead a quiet and retired life;" but got the present Under Sheriff instead of a doctor to indorse his diagnosis. He, of course, received no pity; and Lord Campbell remarked that he knew from experience such men required rousing, and "always made capital Sheriffs." Sir John Jervis, the old association with the Principalities, was such a proficient at pronouncing the abstruse Welsh residences, that his colleagues jocularly complimented him; and he also acted as a solution of the difficulty, which occurs, that when a gentleman's name is Williams, and he lives at Williamstown, there is no end to the Williamses. Welsh names, that are the glory of the counties in which they are found, and which declared the vote carried against the claim, without taking the slightest notice of the Judges, who had stood up to be polled. On Baron Alderson demanding the cause of such a slight, with an indignant energy, which raised an involuntary burst of applause in the Court, Mr. Greville answered that only Privy Councillors could vote in a Privy Council, and the Baron rejoined with clenching logic, "How can this be a Privy Council when the President of it, Council cannot [illegible] some further remarks [illegible] of summons was made [illegible] not as mere assessors to the Privy Council, but on an equality for the time being, the question was postponed till this year. However, seeing the feeling which it had excited, the Lords of the Council did not think it advisable to reopen it, and the learned Master's name was struck out of the list in the interim. This jocose "afternoon with the Judges" occupied nearly two hours.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—LANDSEER'S ETCHINGS.

THE fifth season of the pleasant little Winter Exhibition opened on Monday, at the rooms, 121, Pall-mall. The collection, though not numerous, is selected with a care for Art, and comprises specimens in Oil and Water Colour Painting; in Engraving, and Lithography; and, one or two only, in Sculpture.

In Oil Painting the gem of the room is unquestionably a little cabinet piece by F. Goodall—"Raising the Maypole" studied after a larger picture by the same artist, which adorns, if we mistake not, some one of the numerous collections in the manufacturing districts of the north; but of course somewhat varied in the treatment. Nothing can well surpass the minute delicacy with which every figure and object in this crowded and lively subject is executed; and yet the colouring is so judiciously subdued, that the labour bestowed on the handling is not apparent to the casual observer. Close to this charming little piece we observe a clever "Scene from Woodstock," by Frith, who has in another part of the room an elaborate study of a housemaid—a prim conceited piece of goods—asking "Did you ring, Sir?"—a worthy counterpart of the pert damsel who a season or two back set all the fast young men about town crazed with the invitation "Sherry, Sir!" So much Art naturalist to the vulgarest tastes if it would pay the baker's bill. F. Stone exhibits a gaily-painted female study of "the East," and an attempt at sentiment, in the person of a young lady, described by the poet:—

> She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
> And lovers around her are sighing,
> But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps
> For her heart in his grave is lying.

The female face is full of touching sorrow, but the booted young gentleman who so inopportunely presses his suit is obtrusive in every sense. Hemsley has a capital "Study from Nature"—a young urchin grinning with all his might, as he leans with his back against a brick wall. Mr. Arthur Hughes exhibits a pre-Raphaelite specimen of a very stiff flannel beldgown, with a little boy's head above it, as "A closer look from behind is and the coming race." J. Morgan indulges in a skit at the times in "A Royal Game at Chess—Scene, Tuileries," representing Queen Victoria playing out a game with the Czar Nicholas, whilst the crowned heads of France, Austria, and Prussia look on with marked interest at the board. He has also another amusing *pièce de circonstance*, "The Russian Map of the World." Ansdell has three animal subjects, of which "The Fallow Deer" is the largest and the best. S. Cooper has a group of "Cows in a Landscape"—not quite up to his usual mark. Creswick treats us to two pleasing landscapes; and J. D. Harding has three genuine English bits—composition, atmosphere, &c., all truly homely: "The Old Mill at Bathampton," and two "Views on the Thames, looking from Clifden, near Maidenhead." J. T. Linnell beams upon us with one of his ever-glowing sunsets, seen through a leafy screen. Philip, whose studies of gipsy life are inexhaustible, has a joyous specimen of the kind, entitled "The Duet." J. Sant has a single figure of some pretensions—"Early Morn"—

> It is the lark, the herald of the morn—

a shepherd-boy, on a mountain-heath, looking upward, as if listening to the early matins of the feathered choir. A. Solomon exhibits a repeat of his popular subject—scene, the interior of a first-class railway-carriage—"The Sailor Boy's Return;" Miss Rebecca Solomon has a clever bit, probably from real life, entitled "Quizzing;" Stanfield is successful as usual in a "Mediterranean Scene"—"Ruderstein, on the Rhine;" Wyld has very pleasing views of Genoa and Naples; and Woodington, a pretty little Venus-and-Cupid group, with the title "The Flattering Tale."

In the Water-Colour Department, which is not numerously occupied, we observe contributions by Aumle, Bonnick, Cashman, Hallyer, Mrs. Harrison, W. Hunt, A. Penley, H. Pidgeon, C. Smith, W. Topham, &c.

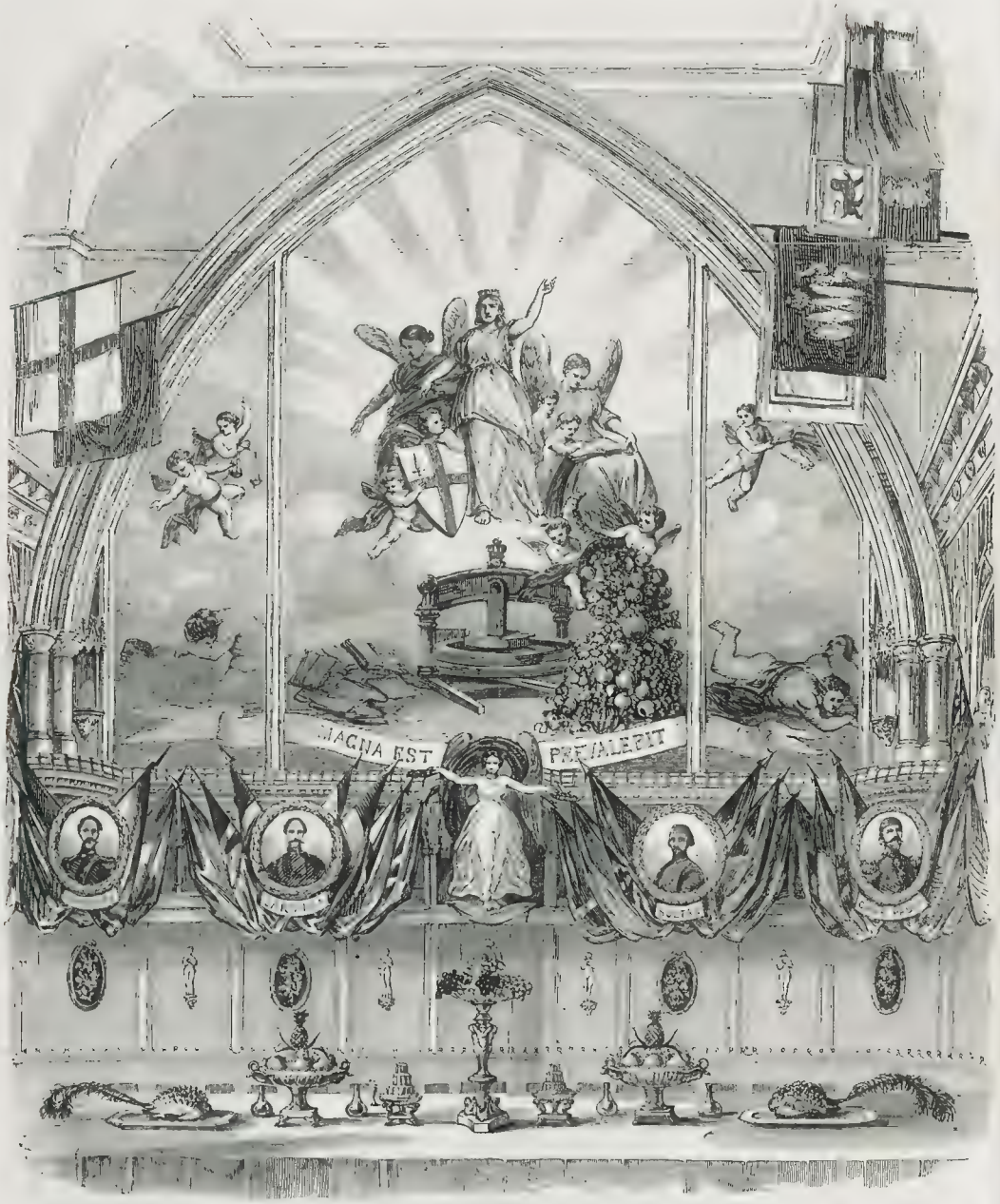
In Sculpture there are only four exhibits—Marbles, by Alex. Munro:—Dante's Beatrice, a medallion; The Seasons, a frieze for a chimneypiece; and two other groups;—all pleasing conceptions, executed with much feeling.

Undoubtedly, however, the most important feature in the present Exhibition is the fine collection of Sir Edwin Landseer's engraved works, said to be a complete set, and numbering no less than 278 pieces, of various sizes, and in many various styles. This collection, we believe, has been the growth of years in the hands of a brother artist of kindred taste. Many of the pieces composing it are extremely rare, some absolutely unique. We employed a couple of hours very agreeably the other day in examining the various specimens, scrutinising dates, and comparing the proof impressions of the same hand at various periods of its artistic career, and under circumstances very diverse. The result of our study was to convince us that in his school Edwin Landseer is without a rival; and, supposing his object to have been the highest, that he would have been entitled to the distinguished honour of the great gold medal recently bestowed upon him by the jury of the Paris Exhibition. Undoubtedly no living artist can compete with him in his peculiar line, which is that of animal life in all its varieties, and of nature generally; but, then, is this precisely the field of Art which should boast the culminating honours? It has not been so in France, where Vernet has been crowned with the Historic wreath. Then why—some people will be apt to ask, and ask angrily—why should English Art put up with honours in *genre*—an inferior walk? Nevertheless, the fact is so, and our Landseer has carried off the palm for British Art.

Another reflection forced upon us, as we gazed round this little room, containing the works of a busy life, was this: Have not the patronage does for Painting and Art, and the Public generally, in Painters and Artists. Landseer has only had to paint away, and others will be running after him, who, becoming fashionable, has had to pervert his genius to Fashion's ways, and to tame down his wild free pencil to suit the atmosphere of the boudoir and the drawing-room. Look at his first studies—"Heads of Sheep and Cattle," of "Donkeys," of a "Lion," of a "Horse and Bull," of a "Bear's Head," of the celebrated lion "Nero"—all drawn between the ages of eight and twelve, and some of them etched by himself, under his brother Thomas's tuition, and see what a genius of eye, of hand, and of appreciation of life and character there is in them; then go to his more careful works of a mature but early life—say 1824 and 1826—when he worked for the mere pay for the "Sporting Magazine," producing those immitable groups of foxes, hounds, studies of mastiffs, and terriers, and every outlandish "varmint" breed of dog, and those exhilarating hunting scenes, in which every line of horse and rider is instinct with healthful action. Gaze for an instant on that rollicking bit of fun, "The Sweeps:" what a desperate donkey—what a wretched limping our scrambling along in front! Or take that unapproachable (in more senses than one) "Cora—a Labrador Bitch," lithographed by the artist himself in 1823; consider the severe character which pervades its every line, and the perfect picture of a couch-inn yard in which the brute reposes. Take again, later still, his "High Life" and "Low Life" (1834); think how the first must have loved the lady, lanky legged monster in the last-named marvellous creation (which he repeated in innumerable studies), and do justice to the exquisite humour evinced in the selection of the accessories—the butcher's block, the large, stumpy, stiff-looking top-boots, the pert cockney hat, and bird's-eye "fogle;" and, in the midst of all, the never-to-be-lost sow; and that bus in the lowest pass of his life! Has continued to produce small prettinesses for golden pay, where, but for Fashion's patronage, he might have produced grand creations of Nature's inspiring, in true devotion to his art.

Amongst the curiosities in this collection are several pieces etched by noble and distinguished amateurs—the Duchess of Bedford, Ladies Elizabeth and Harriett Russell, Miss Wardrop (now Mrs. Shirley), and others. There is also amongst the subjects engraved on wood one—"Horses of William Wigram, Esq.," with a magpie on the [illegible] which we exhibited at the Royal Academy, which we recognise [illegible] ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the only engraving [illegible] pictorial picture.

[illegible] very interesting and [illegible]



DECORATION OF GUILDHALL ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—EAST END.

THE INAUGURATION DINNER AT GUILDHALL.

In accordance with ancient custom, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs entertained the citizens of London, her Majesty's Ministers, and a large circle of the nobility and notabilities of the metropolis, at the Guildhall, on Friday week. The cards were issued as usual for four o'clock, and from that hour until half past six the company kept pouring in in a continuous stream, and as they passed across the Guildhall to the Council Chamber, where the Lord Mayor received his guests, were cheered more or less according to their standing and importance, or the position in which they stood in the estimation of the good citizens of London. The Turkish Ambassador was loudly cheered, and the Minister of Sardinia had quite an ovation. Lord Palmerston also had a hearty reception, but Lord J. Russell was allowed to pass with comparatively slight notice. The only other personage whose reception had anything of a political significance was Lord Hardinge, and his Lordship had such a welcome as showed that the citizens fully approved of his recent promotion.

The Guildhall was most artistically decorated for the occasion, under the superintending taste of Mr. Bunning, the City architect, and as these embellishments have a national significancy, and are especially characteristic of the great topic of the day—the war—we have engraved the emblematic groups with which the great east and west windows of the Hall were occupied.

Immediately facing the entrance into the Hall from the Law Courts is a life-like figure of a knight on horseback in full armour. The lobbies between this corridor and the banqueting-hall were hung with suits of armour and weapons, arranged in groups, and decorated with flowering plants and shrubs.

The eastern window of the Hall is filled with an allegorical design, painted by Messrs. Fenton and Absolon. The central figure personifies the Corporation of London standing boldly forward as the advocate of civil and religious liberty, and pointing to the printing-press, the emblem of Civilisation, with supporting figures of Education and Justice, repelling, by their superior light, Superstition, Prejudice, and the bad Passions."

In the upper part of the western window is the usual fixture of Messrs. Copeland's beautiful crystal star; but, beneath this, and on the Gothic screens, are allegorical figures of France and England, having between them portraits of her Majesty and the Emperor of the French. The general idea of ornamentation carried throughout the Hall is that of representing the Allied Sovereigns, with the Marshals and Generals of their armies, and the Admirals of their navies, engaged in the present war. Thus, on the gallery screens southward, are portraits of Prince Napoleon, Marshals St Arnaud and Pelissier, Generals Canrobert and Bosquet, with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons, Brunt, and Hamelin. On the north side, portraits of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan, the Earl of Cardigan, and Generals Evans, Simpson, and Cathcart. In the centre of the screen, at the eastern end of the Hall, is a figure of Victory, to the right of which are portraits of the Sultan and Omer Pacha, and on the left those of the King of Sardinia and General Marmora. The portraits (painted by Mr. Coke Smythe) are encircled by laurel and [illegible] wreaths; above these are displayed the French, English, Turkish, and Sardinian flags, [illegible] mixed with trophies of ancient and modern arms.

We pass by Mr. Weigall's full-length portrait of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Durham's bust of her Majesty (presented to the Corporation by the late Lord Mayor as his parting gift), and the finely-fancied design for a memorial monument to the Alliance, by Mr. Calder Marshall, which adorn the lobby of the Exchequer Court, to linger for a few moments in admiration at the "Timon," a marble statue by Mr. Frederick Thrupp, executed by him to order for the Corporation of London, and intended to be placed in the Egyptian-hall at the Mansion House.

Of the speeches after dinner, that of M. De Persigny on behalf of the Emperor of the French, which we have given elsewhere, and that of Lord

DECORATION OF GUILDHALL ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—WEST END.

Palmerston for himself and colleagues, were the most remarkable. The Premier's speech, after acknowledging the toast and its flattering reception, proceeded as follows:—

It must always be most gratifying to those who are honoured with the confidence of the Crown to be entertained at the hospitable board of the Chief Magistrate of this great city. Those persons who are charged with the conduct of public affairs must indeed be inadequate to the performance of the duties which devolve upon them if they are insensible to the value of that great principle of commercial enterprise which, I may say, is consecrated by those who sit within these walls. That commercial enterprise is one of the main foundations of the greatness and the power of nations. In peace the enterprise of commerce diffuses civilisation; it promotes the intercourse of nations; it throws down the barriers which separate people from people; and tends to unite mankind in the bonds of common brotherhood. When war, unfortunately, happens—as in the course of human events we must expect that it sometimes will—commerce furnishes those means by which war can be successfully carried on in such a manner as to ensure a safe and honourable and lasting peace. It must, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, be deemed at all times by high-minded men one of the noblest positions to which an individual can aspire to be charged with the conduct of the affairs of a great nation like this. But if ever there was a moment when those who are charged with such a duty may feel peculiarly proud of the honour conferred upon them, and also peculiarly sensitive as to the deep responsibility which that honourable charge imposes, the present moment is beyond question the greatest that ever, perhaps, was in the memory of man; for never did a nation present a nobler spectacle to the world than does the British nation at this time. We have entered into a great contest, not rashly, not hastily, not with levity, but upon full and mature deliberation. We have entered into that contest because we felt that the war was necessary as well as just: and this nation evinces, from one end of the country to the other, a steady, a calm, but a deliberate determination to submit to every sacrifice which the conduct of the war may entail, to show itself equal to every exertion which the prosecution of that war may require, to exhibit the utmost constancy in carrying on the struggle, and to continue its sacrifices and its exertions until peace shall be obtained on conditions such as we may be entitled to demand (Loud cheers). We have present upon this occasion, gentlemen, the representatives of those three allies with whom we are bound in the enterprise which we have undertaken. We have at this board the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French—that great ally, who, I must do him the honour and justice to say, has, by the magnanimity of his mind, by his far-seeing perception, and by the honesty and single-mindedness of his policy, cemented a union between two nations which have too long been divided by jealousies and mistrust, but which, I hope, will from this period, in the words of my noble friend the French Ambassador, for ever continue to be intimate and confiding friends. We have also at this board the representative of the Sultan, in whose cause we have thrown ourselves into this war, and whose subjects have nobly shown that they were worthy of the assistance which we have afforded them. We have, too, the representative of the King of Sardinia—a Sovereign whose character and the conduct of whose people excite the warmest sympathies throughout this country, and whose good faith inspires our most implicit confidence. I trust that these representatives of our allies, let them go where they will through the length and breadth of the land, will see nothing and will hear nothing but what will enable them to report to their respective Sovereigns, that, while we place the utmost confidence and reliance upon the constancy with which they will support us in the war in which we are engaged, they may rely with equally implicit confidence upon the determination of the people of this great country; and no man can doubt that when these Four Powers are earnest in a cause—when they have drawn the sword with a full determination not to sheathe it until they have accomplished their purpose—(Loud cheers)—no human efforts opposed to their will can be successful in marring their exertions (Renewed cheers).

The Lord Mayor then gave "The House of Lords," the Marquis of Salisbury returning thanks; and subsequently "The House of Commons," coupling with it the name of Lord John Russell. The announcement of the noble Lord's name excited general disapprobation, which rose to a complete storm of groans and hisses when he rose to respond to the toast. After one or two vain attempts to gain a hearing, his Lordship was obliged to resume his seat.

Sir G. Grey proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress, to which the Lord Mayor responded, excusing her Ladyship's absence on the ground of indisposition; and after one or two more toasts the company broke up.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.—24th Sunday after Trinity. Wolsey died, 1530.
MONDAY, 19.—Charles I. born, 1600. Blackfriars-bridge opened, 1786.
TUESDAY, 20.—St. Edmund. Cape of Good Hope first doubled, 1497.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
THURSDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.
FRIDAY, 23.—Old Martinmas-day. First Balloon Ascent, 1783.
SATURDAY, 24.—Archbishop Tillotson died, 1649. John Knox died, 1572.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 32	8 12	9 58	10 33	11 5	11 35	12 0	[illegible]	0 24	0 47	1 12	1 34	1 56	2 16

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We continually receive complaints respecting charges made by the Post-office for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We particularly recommend purchasers of our Journal for post to procure the papers impressed with the old red newspaper stamp. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS weighs too much to pass through the post with a single Queen's head. The impressed red stamp frees the paper and supplement, without extra cost, for fifteen days after date of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

IF RUSSIA have friends in various quarters of the globe, it is certain that she has enemies in as many. To do the advisers of the Czar justice, they neglect no opportunity that diplomacy or cunning allows to establish amicable relations in all parts of the world. From Athens to New York, from Amoy to Paraguay, from the fiords of Norway to the pampas of South America, Russian agency is busily at work with bribes where bribes are acceptable, and with threats where bribery is of no avail—to construct and complete her network of political influence. Long ago the instinct of the English people pointed to Sweden and Norway as the countries where it was essential to meet and combat the arts of the Czar; and we now find that the Governments of France and Great Britain, lagging behind the people, have at the eleventh hour judged it expedient to try whether it be possible to enlist the Scandinavian nations in the great European league against Russia. We shall have occasion hereafter to advert to the mission of General Canrobert to the Court of Stockholm. In the mean time, wishing all success to a mission which has been but too long delayed, we wish to direct attention to the affairs of Greece—a country where Russian influence is predominant—and as regards which a new competitor, boding mischief, has suddenly started up. The Government of the United States, strange as it may seem, is desirous to obtain a foot in ancient Hellas, by the purchase of one or more of the multitudinous islands of the Morea. What, then, is the real condition of Greece? and what are the duties of Great Britain and France towards a State of which they were, in an unhappy hour, and in conjunction with Russia, the founders and protectors? In the outset of this inquiry we emphatically disclaim any intention of indulging in vituperative language against Hellenic Royalty. But facts must be recorded, nevertheless, with that unmistakable language which is the prerogative of Truth. Since the year 1843, when the Constitution was wrung from the unwilling hands of King Otho by General Kalergi, his Majesty has laboured hard to convince those through whose instrumentality the new system of government was introduced, that the change did not in the least benefit the country; but that, on the contrary, it created new difficulties for the Executive, by its alleged inappropriateness to such an infant State as Greece. It is a well-known fact that the prominent political weakness of his Majesty consists in a steadfast desire to be despotic. The knowledge of this fact served as a medium through which the band of unscrupulous courtiers who surrounded him worked out their own individual views, at the sacrifice of the country's welfare; and, unfortunately, the Prime Minister in office at the period referred to, was able to paralyse the wholesome operation of the Constitution by the boldness of his measures, and by his unflinching determination to do the King's bidding at any cost. The occupation of Greece by the English and French only cherished the irritation of the King, and completely baffled the Hellenic Court when engaged in seconding the views of Russia by its insane aggressive movements in Epirus and Thessaly. No doubt his Majesty, hemmed in on all sides by the preponderating force of England and France, feels "rather annoyed;" but has he ever considered the disastrous results to the nation which must inevitably be superinduced by his perseverance in a line of conduct indicative only of his determination to revenge the ideal injuries he has suffered from the best friends of Greece? If he has ever thus reflected, his dogged obstinacy must at once, be characterised as criminal, inasmuch as a whole nation suffers for his folly. England and France, however, are too much interested in the political well-being of Greece to allow such a state of things to continue. We feel persuaded that they have definitively resolved on having the country properly governed. The temporising system pursued by the King, and his dependence on contingencies, will prove to be unavailing, and may eventually make those two Powers more difficult to deal with when the day of reckoning arrives.

The sober-minded portion of the Greek people is impatient for any change that may benefit the country and infuse more order and honesty into every branch of the Administration. The native intelligence of the Greek people—that intuitive capacity for enterprise which so peculiarly distinguishes them—and last, not least, their heroic struggle for independence thirty years ago constitute an aggregate of claims on the consideration of the protecting Powers which ought to be satisfied by ensuring for them at least a good Government.

The King has still time for reflection, and it is to be hoped that he will see the danger of the course he is following. He must be positive of one thing—that, considering the actual circumstances of Europe, and his openly expressed sympathy with Russia, the patience and forbearance of England and France are likely to be soon exhausted. His desire to be a despotic Monarch he cannot be allowed to gratify; it would be as well, therefore, for his own sake, if he were to inaugurate a new and wiser policy, and govern his adopted country as becomes the ruler of an intelligent nation.

THE disapprobation which greeted Lord John Russell at the Guildhall dinner on the 9th of November does not seem to have had the effect of diminishing a certain energy which was always one of his characteristics. Since that time he has performed the part of President at another banquet, and that of Lecturer at Exeter Hall. In the former capacity he deemed it expedient to deliver some complimentary commonplaces, in eulogy of the valour and endurance of our soldiers and sailors, although he abstained from a word of exultation over their successes as means to an end. This perhaps, could scarcely be expected, for who can ask a man to rejoice in the prosperity of a cause which he has betrayed? His Lordship's lecture to the Young Men at Exeter-hall was more pretentious,—as became a discourse preceded by Lord Shaftesbury, and followed by a doxology. This was a carefully-prepared essay, arranged with as much forethought as the speeches of which, thirty years ago, it was said that "once in the Session Lord John Russell hems, crawls, and hesitates, over an excellently-written address on Parliamentary Reform." It is needless to say that his Lordship was eminently historical, and that a long catalogue of proper names garnished the display. Some pleasant anecdotes of past times also came in; and Lord John, who does not tell a story without some agreeable appreciation of its point—as Mr. Disraeli has felt—was, no doubt, considered singularly facetious by the class which crowded the hall of brotherly love.

But, let a Lord "recite the pointed" lines,
How the wit brightens, and the sense refines!

The noble lecturer told the young men, with great truth and propriety, that there was no royal road to learning; that if they worked hard, cultivated good habits, and generally were meritorious young men, then they would succeed; but that, if they did not, they would be so many Philadelphian Semproniі, whom he encouraged to deserve the success they might not command.

Cold compliments to valour, commonplace exhortations to virtue—such were the utterances of a leading British statesman at a time like this. A grapple of giants is shaking the Continent and its thrones, but he is unexcited; hearts at home are throbbing at fever heat, but he is frigid and decorous as ever. But no one, as we have said, who knew Lord John Russell expected much more; nor should we have devoted time and space to his icy demonstrations, did not the working of the system, or rather the routine, with which he has connected himself, constantly receive illustrations which demand grave attention. It is this habit of preaching at people, and not feeling with and for them, that destroys all the power which educated and well-meaning men, lay and clerical, would have over them. It is this substitution of didactic addresses for real instruction that has left the people ignorant and immoral. The aristocratic lecturer takes his stand before a mixed audience, and in the neatest periods, and the most pleasant manner, apprises them that goodness is the only way to success and happiness; and that really, for their own sakes, they ought to be good. He takes his leave, and the people depart—the value of his undeniable truths upon their daily walk and life being mournfully inappreciable.

Without referring, at this moment, to criminal records, or to vice at home, let us glance at the noble army whose military merits Lord John Russell is good enough to admit—the army in the Crimea. Read the accounts which have recently been admitted touching the *morale* of that gallant host. We are assured, and the assertion is reiterated and substantiated in a way that can leave little doubt of its truth, that the most frightful and habitual drunkenness is the all-pervading vice of the soldiery. The disgraceful sights occasioned by this wretched habit shock even the eye accustomed to observe the depraved lower orders of the London population. Punishments whose severity is tremendous—punishments which, were they tried upon debased scoundrelism at home, would only excite a cry of indignation from the sentimental friends of ticket-of-leave-men and the like—are inflicted upon the heroes of the Crimea, in order to restrain this vice, but without avail. The black-hole, the drill, the cat-o'-nine-tails, are all used unsparingly; but still the British soldier gets drunk.

Now, who and what is the British soldier, and what kind of training and teaching has he undergone before he left England? What means have been adopted to arouse him to a sense of the decency and dignity of human nature? what course has been tried to impart to him habits of self-respect and self-command? He represents, very fairly, the humbler class of this country. He comes from an agricultural or manufacturing district, and has enjoyed the benefit of the machinery which the wisdom of Kings and Parliaments has constructed for converting the stolid peasant into the intelligent and loyal citizen. Well, what have you taught him? Perhaps he can read even write a little, though this is by no means the case with the average of his class. He has mastered his multiplication table, though the applying that spell to any problem of actual life is usually beyond his comprehension. If he has lived in a manufacturing town, he is sharper than his bucolic comrade but is also less likely to have gone to church. He may, however, have heard some lectures. The agricultural recruit is less indebted to street corners and gin-shops for secular training, but he has probably stamped and clattered into the country church a good deal, and tried to keep awake during the early part of the sermon by counting the words in the Proverbs of Solomon with which the old Saxon arches are besmeared. Cometh the rattle of the drum, and Sam from Chimneytown, and Bill from Broadacres, are smitten with the desire of travel and combat, and away they go. They fight, like fine fellows as they are; but they cannot be always fighting, so they get drunk, because liquor is foolishly put in their way. They are put to extra drill—after which they get drunk again and are flogged, but still with the same sequel. Perhaps an army chaplain, struck with the good-natured expression of the persevering tipplers, approaches them, and, after some friendly remonstrance, asks, "Tell me, now, Sam, did no one ever warn you against this kind of thing? and you, Bill, surely you have been taught that the habit is degrading and beastly?" The soldiers consider; they would like to make a soldierly answer, and please the parson; but neither can recollect anything of the sort. But the clergyman is patient; and after a time a light breaks in upon them. Sam remembers that he once heard a lecture to young men in which a pleasant gentleman told some long stories, and advised everybody to be good and virtuous; and Bill is distinct in his recollection that the clergyman at Broadacres often preached against carnal wickedness, such as drinking, and the like. "And why did you not heed such good advice?" asks the chaplain. They look a little sheepish, and have, really, not the least idea. But is it not because they have been lectured at instead of *taught*? And is there not another reason—that it is unwise on the part of those in authority to allow the temptations of drink to be placed in the way of brave men for whom no other source of amusement or recreation is provided? If drink were not allowed to be introduced in the Camp, it would be impossible for the soldier to get drunk. To prohibit drink in a large city is no easy matter; but to prohibit it in a camp and amid a marching army is a task that would not greatly oppress either the intellect or the courage of a good commanding officer.

THE COURT.

The approaching arrival of the King of Sardinia in this country, on a visit to her Majesty, promises to impart unusual gaiety to the courtly hospitalities of the present winter season. The note of preparation is already heard at Windsor; and it is authoritatively announced that the State apartments appropriated to the use of the Emperor and Empress of France in April last are to be placed at the disposal of the Sardinian Monarch, whose presence in this country may be expected very early in the ensuing month.

The birthday fete of the Prince of Wales on Friday se'nnight has been the only incident in Court life during the past few days. The usual parade took place early in the morning, in the Home-park; and at a later hour the young Prince accompanied his illustrious father on a shooting excursion in the Royal preserves, during which the Heir-apparent killed several head of game with his own gun.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness Prince Albert joined the meet of the Queen's Hounds.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty. The Prince Consort went out shooting during the morning.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to London by a special train of the Great Western Railway, and honoured the studios of Messrs. M'Dowell and Bailey with visits, to inspect the works which they are executing for the new Houses of Parliament. The Prince afterwards visited Baron Marochetti's studio, to see the cast for the monument about to be erected to the officers and men buried at Scutari.

On Wednesday Prince Albert enjoyed the diversion of shooting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined with the Queen daily during the week; and among her Majesty's guests have been the Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount Torrington, and Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour.

The Hon Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambidge left London on Tuesday for Paris, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French. Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald and Colonel Tyrwhitt were in attendance on his Royal Highness, whose absence from England is not expected to exceed ten days.

The Egyptian Prince Ismael Pacha left Paris on Wednesday on his return to Alexandria. His Highness's younger brother, Mustapha Bey, left the French capital some weeks ago, and has arrived safely at Cairo.

The marriage of the Marquis of Winchester to the Hon. Mary Montagu is to take place at St. James's Church on Saturday next.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. Warner to Bradwell-juxta-Mare, near Maldon. Rev. C. Norris to Melton Constable, with the Rectory of Burgh, and the Perpetual Curacy of Briston annexed, near Holt, Norfolk. Rev. P. B. Bridges to Danbury, near Chelmsford. Rev. [illegible] Rev. S. Evans to Much Birch, Monmouthshire. Rev. T. Jones to Colwinstowe, near Cowbridge. Rev. J. M. Ward to Hampsthwaite, near Ripley, Yorkshire. Rev. J. S. Oxley to Clent, near Stourbridge; Rev. T. W. D. Brooks to Pattrick, near Ampthill; Rev. O. F. Owen to Child's Wickham, near Broadway, Gloucestershire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. A. W. Snape to St. Mary Magdalene, Southwark; Rev. H. W. Wood to Welton, near Ashbourne Rev. Dr. D. Bell to Goole; Rev. W. Boulton to Lesbrockhurst, near Wem, Salop; Rev. J. Laycock to Aisleby, near Whitby; Rev. J. H. Cardew to St. Paul's, West Dean, Gloucestershire; Rev. R. H. Blanshard to Flamborough, near Bridlington, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Hughes to Cedig, Carmarthenshire; Rev. J. Hall to Knockholt, near Sevenoaks.

IN a Convocation held at Oxford, on Tuesday, Mr. B. C. Brodie was elected Professor of Chymistry

A TESTIMONIAL of respect has recently been presented to the Rev. E. Hewlett by the congregation of St. John's Church, Bethnal-green, on resigning the curacy of that church.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The arrangements relative to the departure of Lord Canning for India are now concluded. The only members of his Lordship's Staff who will accompany him to India—the only members, we believe, yet appointed—are Dr Lorkie, late civil surgeon at Benares, now in Europe on furlough, who will act as his Lordship's medical attendant in India, and Captain Bouverie, A.D.C. The Governor-General and Staff will leave London for Marseilles about the 25th instant, and embark on the 1st proximo, at Marseilles, on board the *Caradoc* (the vessel which brought Lord Raglan's remains to England). He will proceed from Suez to Bombay in the Hon. East India Company's steamer *Feroze.—Overland Mail.*

THE LATE LORD TRURO.—By the demise of this nobleman a Chancellor's pension of £5000 a year falls to the Crown. There are still living three ex-Chancellors—viz., Lords Brougham, Lyndhurst, and St. Leonards. There are two of Ireland—viz., Lord St. Leonard's and the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne. Lord Truro was one of the survivors of the learned gentlemen who defended Queen Caroline. It is somewhat remarkable that all the leading counsel of that unfortunate Princess rose to judicial seats, amongst them being Lord Brougham, Lord Truro, Lord Denman, Mr. Justice Williams, Dr. Lushington, &c. Lady Wylde is in the enjoyment of a pension from the Crown.

RISE IN PRICES.—COFFEE, TEA, AND TALLOW.

We are threatened with a general rise in prices; the consequence primarily of a rise in the prices of food, which sooner (or later affects all other things, and, secondly, of the instinctive notion dealers have that, when any one commodity rises very much in price, like sugar, the production of other commodities, in place of which it can be grown or produced, will decline, and, consequently, they will become scarce. This probable effect is in part "discounted," to use the language of the market, before it actually occurs, and in anticipation of a comparative scarcity. It is known, for example, that the great rise in the price of sugar is already making the planters in the West Indies, in Brazil, and in Cuba attend especially to the cultivation of sugar in preference to coffee, and hence a motive arises, in addition to the shortness of the stock of coffee in the market, for the holders of coffee demanding and receiving for it an increase of price. At the close of last week the price of native Ceylon coffee in bond—called coffee consols in the market—was from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. higher than in the previous week. In this week it has risen again, and the price is now 56s. per cwt., which is 8s. above the price a fortnight ago. On the Continent, where coffee is very much used, and especially in Holland, which is the great Continental mart for Java coffee, the price has also risen. To justify the rise, besides the two general circumstances already mentioned, it is noticed that the stock of coffee in London is now only 167,130 cwt., against 138,503 cwt. at the same period in 1854; and it is said the stock in Holland and on the Continent is much less than usual.

The amount of coffee imported and exported was in the years—

COFFEE IMPORTED IN NINE MONTHS.				
1853.		1854.		1855
42,432,979 lbs.	...	42,492,319 lbs.	...	45,522,716 lbs.
EXPORTED				
20,870,017 lbs.	...	26,811,821 lbs.	...	22,344,498 lbs.
LEAVING FOR CONSUMPTION.				
21,562,962 lbs.	...	16,080,498 lbs.	...	23,178,218 lbs.

But the quantity taken out of bond for consumption was—

28,607,612 lbs.	...	28,410,719 lbs.	...	27,598,417 lbs.

From which we learn that the consumption has been for the three years considerably greater than the imports, though neither has been affected by the war—this year decreasing the stock, the small amount of which now justifies a rise in price. On the Continent and the United States consumption has increased; and, though the accounts from Ceylon, Java, and the Brazils, the great sources of supply, are favourable, it must be some time, at our present rate of consumption, before the stocks of coffee in Europe can reach their former level, and we can again have the price of native Ceylon down to about 40s. At present the prospect, in spite of large shipments from the Brazils and a great extension of coffee cultivation in Ceylon, is that the price of coffee will continue high, strengthening the inducements which always exist to use substitutes, and, still worse, to increase the abominable practice of adulteration. The dulness of the market at the close of the week is mainly the consequence of those realising who have bought for the rise.

Tea is also rising in price, and the wholesale price of congou is now 1½d. per lb. higher than ten days ago. For this rise there is probably less reason than for the rise in the price of coffee. The imports of tea in nine months were:—

1853		1854.		1855.
55,186,032 lbs.	...	62,851,970 lbs.	...	56,752,127 lbs.
EXPORTED				
4,041,054 lbs.	...	5,071,254 lbs.	...	10,726,720 lbs.
LEAVING FOR CONSUMPTION.				
51,144,978 lbs.	...	57,324,347 lbs.	...	46,025,407 lbs.
QUANTITY TAKEN OUT OF BOND FOR CONSUMPTION.				
45,496,[illegible]7 lbs.	...	47,002,329 lbs.	...	48,140,283 lbs.

The consumption of tea, which has rapidly increased, has, therefore, this year in some measure exceeded the supply, and has fallen on some of the comparatively large stock left over from previous years. We learn, however, from the *China Mail*, that the export of tea from China to Great Britain was, in the year ended June 30, 1855, 9,391,000 lb. more than in the year ended June 30, 1854; and between June and the end of August there was a further increase in favour of 1,850,000 lb. The supply promises to be ample, but there was a large increase in the exports of 1853—in fact, they were 2½ times as great as in 1853. This increase is, we believe, the consequence of the Russians having quarrelled with the Chinese at Kiatcha, who have withdrawn from that market. Russia—strange as it may seem—has received this year a large portion of her supply of tea, all of which she formerly obtained over land, by the route of the Western Ocean, through England and Prussia. The insurrection in China, now we believe coming to an end, and for some time not likely to be successful, has not much impeded our supply of tea, and has had little or no effect in causing the present rise in the price.

Another interesting household subject is tallow, for its price affects the price of candles, and the wholesale price of Russian tallow has risen in the market, within the last month, from 15s. to 16s. the cwt. Other tallow has risen proportionably. For this two reasons are assigned:—The supply of tallow in Russia is short; of this small supply the war will impede us from getting much; and our own cattle, from the short crop of hay and the high price of oil-cake through the summer, are very much less fat, we are informed, than usual. Another unfavourable circumstance is, that the supply from South America is less. The price of tallow, therefore, rises in consequence of the shortness of the supply, which is only in a small part caused by the war. Price, indeed, plays a much more important part in the economy of society than is usually supposed. If high, the consumers grumble; if low, the producers complain, and think little more of it; but as it rises or falls it stimulates or retards production, checks or promotes consumption, and is thus the guide to a vast number of actions. "Money-price," it has been justly said, "is the nicely-poised balance with which Nature weighs and distributes to her children their respective shares of her gifts, to prevent waste, and make them last till reproduced. It is an index to the wants of society—the finger of Heaven, indicating to all men how they may employ their time and talents most profitably to themselves and most beneficially to society." That war disturbs its beneficial agency is only another proof of the disastrous nature of war, and of the madness of that despotic ambition which forces nations for objects still more precious than the regulation of prices to engage in it.

LONDON ADVERTISEMENT HALL.—This is a novel appropriation of the premises formerly known as Hungerford-hall, Strand, which is now made a spacious thoroughfare to the suspension-bridge and steam-boats. Upon the walls are effectively-displayed advertisements; and classified registers are kept for gratuitous reference. As the traffic to the steam-boats exceeds six millions annually, great publicity is ensured for the wall-announcements, and the establishment bids fair to prove extensively useful, and deserves encouragement. The concentration which it ensures must greatly economise the time of persons in quest of information.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON PROGRESS.—Lord John Russell lectured on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall, on the Obstacles which have retarded Moral and Political Progress. Lord Shaftesbury presided: Lord Panmure, Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers were present. Lord John Russell was received with loud and continued cheering. The chief obstacles, he endeavoured to show, have been religious persecutions, commercial restrictions, intemperance, ignorance, and the vices of wealth, sensuality, excess, evil speaking, and unkindness.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE TURKS, UNDER OMER PACHA, AND THE RUSSIANS.

On the 5th of November (the anniversary of Inkerman), Omer Pacha beat the Russians in a pitched battle, on the river Ingur, in Mingrelia. The Russians numbered 20,000. The fight lasted five hours. The Russians suffered severely.

A second despatch confirms this, and adds:—

Omer Pacha forced the passage of the Ingur at four points, against superior numbers. The Generalissimo has pushed on to Kutais.

We have elsewhere stated that, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the brilliant victory of General Williams at Kars, Omer Pacha set out at once, with considerable forces, from Souchoum-Kaleh. He appears to have proceeded by rapid marches to the river Ingur, in Mingrelia, where he found a superior force of Russians prepared to dispute the passage, which, however, he succeeded in forcing at four points, after a contest of five hours, completely defeating the Russians, and inflicting great losses on them. He appears to have pursued them, for the despatches add that he pushed on to Kutais.

Another despatch dated Trebizond, Nov. 1, says:—"The Russians have sent from Kars to Alexandropol the greater portion of their baggage. This seems to indicate that they are about to raise the blockade of Kars. The besieged are able to keep open their communications. Eight thousand Turks are marching on Kutais. It is rumoured that the Russians have evacuated Kutais, and have retired on Tiflis."

PEACE CONFERENCES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—We learn from Vienna, that the instructions brought by M. de Bourqueney have led to the adoption of a basis for the future conferences at Constantinople on the subject of the Principalities. Austria is to resign to the Allies the positions they may require, in the event of a campaign on the Danube in the spring. The anticipators of peace say that everything is in a train for the renewal of negotiation as soon as Sir Hamilton Seymour, the new English Ambassador arrives at Vienna.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

DANTZIC, Friday.—The *Locust* has arrived. Admiral Dundas has gone to Kiel. Admirals Penaud and Baynes remain at Nargen. The transmission of mails, viâ Dantzic, ceases to-day."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 15.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 9	29.773	56·1	32·9	45·7	+ 1·2	94	S.S.E.	0.10
„ 10	29.824	56·9	42·3	49·0	+ 4·3	96	S.E. & S.W.	0.10
„ 11	30.149	57·7	39·5	48·3	+ 4·3	93	S.	0.01
„ 12	30.182	51·0	43·4	46·8	+ 2·1	89	CALM.	0.00
„ 13	29.985	49·1	41·7	43·6	+ 0·3	89	N.E.	0.00
„ 14	29.920	45·0	37·4	40·6	— 2·7	83	N.E.	0.00
„ 15	30.062	40·0	26·0	32·3	— 10·6	96	CALM.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.77 inches at the beginning of the week to 30·18 inches by the 12th; decreased to 29.92 inches by the 14th; and increased to 30.07 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.96 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 43·7°—being the same as the average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 31·7°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer, 26°, on the 15th, and the highest, 57·7°, on the 11th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 12·6°. The greatest was 23·2°, on the 9th; and the smallest, 4·4°, on the 13th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of two-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the former part of the week was fine, but cloudy; and the latter part was dull and overcast. A thick yellow fog was prevalent during the 10th.

Lewisham, Nov. 16, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week that ended last Saturday the births of 886 boys and 818 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts, exceeding the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years by 141 boys and 104 girls. The mortality of London shows a tendency to increase, but it continues much below the rate which is usually found to prevail in the beginning of this month. Last week the deaths of 986 persons were registered, viz., 473 males and 513 females. The daily average number of deaths is 141, being less by 31 than the daily average rate of mortality in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years, and exceeding the average number that occurs daily in the healthy districts of England by the same number. Cholera was fatal in only two cases. Scarlatina carried off 21 persons, and is on the increase. Zymotic diseases, 211 deaths, and to diseases of the tubercular class, 157; and to violence, privation, &c., 31 deaths are ascribed.

LORD PALMERSTON FOR THE CITY.—A movement is said to be on foot amongst a large number of influential citizens for making arrangements to return Lord Palmerston for the city of London at the next general election. It is not intended to ask the noble Lord to become a candidate, to which it is probable he might have some objection, but to nominate him, and when returned to give him the option of accepting the seat or not. This course is to be taken as an acknowledgment by the citizens of London of the vigorous manner in which he has carried out the war; and the general impression is that the noble Lord will be most triumphantly returned at the head of the poll.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF SUGAR, &c.—Last Saturday morning the retail grocers throughout the metropolis advanced the price of raw sugar to 7d., in some instances to 7½d., per lb., which is nearly 11 per cent dearer than sugar of the same quality was two months ago. Ordinary loaf sugar sells at 8d. and doubled refined at 9d. per lb. Demerara and St. Lucia crystallised sugar of superior qualities cannot be obtained for less than 9½d. per lb. Confectionery and sweetmeats of every description, and dried and preserved fruits, have also been advanced in price. The rise in these articles is attributable to the extraordinary advance in the sugar market.

THE GREAT CLOCK AT WESTMINSTER.—MESSRS. WARNER, of the Cripplegate Foundry, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, London, have received the order to cast the bells for the great clock of the Houses of Parliament. The great bell is to be nine feet in diameter, and to weigh about fourteen tons, and will be the largest bell ever cast in England; it is calculated that the four quarter-bells will weigh about ten tons more. The work is to be executed from the directions of Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., from whose designs the clock has been made, and the bells are to be subject to the final approval of that gentleman and the Rev. W. Tayler, F.R.S., and Professor Wheatstone.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A terrific explosion took place on Monday afternoon at the manufactory of Messrs. Hall and Boyd, sugar-refiners, St. George's-street, better known as Ratcliff-highway, whereby four persons were killed and several others severely injured. One of the latter has since died, making five persons altogether who have lost their lives by the accident.

THE LAST HYDE-PARK SUNDAY MEETING.—In anticipation of a renewal on Sunday last of the disgraceful proceedings of which Hyde-park was the scene on the previous Sunday, every precaution was taken by the police, with a view to their prompt and effectual suppression. On Saturday night a notice was very generally posted warning all well-disposed persons to abstain from joining or attending any such meeting, and stating that all necessary measures would be adopted to prevent any such assemblage. Notwithstanding this notice, the gathering in the Park by three o'clock, or shortly after, was much more numerous and infinitely more respectable than that of the 4th inst., bearing a strong resemblance to that which took place on the 1st of July, when the interposition of the police gave rise to so much condemnatory comment. Well-dressed gentlemen, fashionably-attired ladies, and women with children in their arms, were visible in all directions; but there were, nevertheless, not wanting some four or five hundred young roughs, who contrived to keep up a good deal of uproar, but without the perpetration of any actual mischief. In fact, the preparations of the police were upon a scale which prevented any hope of even a momentary impunity, had any of the ruffians who made themselves so conspicuous on Sunday week been inclined for a disturbance. The various footways were lined with constables on foot, and strong parties of the force were spread about in all directions, with peremptory instructions and a strong determination to act energetically if necessary. A powerful troop of horse-police, under the personal command of Captain Labalmondiere, took up a position in the centre of the open space north of the Serpentine. The result was, that no breach of the peace took place. As dusk came on the crowd dispersed, and by half-past five all was quiet.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Paris news of the week confirms in full the information we put forth a fortnight ago respecting the distribution of the prizes among English painters and sculptors. Sir Edwin Landseer has received, as we stated at the time, the highest honour, and stands alone; while Mr. Mulready and Mr Gibson, foreseeing the result, withdrew, or were withdrawn, from further competition. The decrees of the jurors are, in some respects, unsatisfactory. No one at all acquainted with art, ancient or modern, will be satisfied with the high and isolated position awarded to Sir Edwin Landseer. The palm of superiority should have been given either to Mr. Mulready or to Mr. Leslie. The assigning the highest rank in English painting to Sir Edwin Landseer is like assigning the highest rank in English poetry to Somerville for his poem of "The Chase." In one respect, however, we are glad to find that the French have in the selection just made read a lesson to the members of the Royal Academy. In the very first class is to be seen (and most deservedly to be seen there) the name of Mr. John Henry Robinson, the great English line-engraver. The Continental schools of Art do not assign to engravers those little "stools" to which we referred last week. They feel, too, that line-engraving is a superior art to mezzotinto-engraving, and have placed Mr. Cousins, a master in mezzotinto, in a lower class to that most properly assigned to Mr. Robinson.

Our American brethren of the Press, it appears, are not over well pleased with the appeal made to them by Mr. Thackeray not to print the lectures he is delivering to them and to the world, for the first time, on the Four Georges. Reporters were ready to record every word uttered by the great novelist; and editors of papers were looking for matter of moment to lend fresh interest to their columns. The appeal was, it is said, unexpected. Mr. Thackeray's lectures will depend, so say our brethren in America, not so much upon matter as upon manner;—his matter, it is true, is admirable, but his manner is inimitable. That the appeal will be complied with we have little doubt. Would Mr. Thackeray have ventured his wares without some certain expectation that a proper request such as he has made would be at once complied with? Here in England it would have been all but unnecessary to have made an appeal of the kind.

The fact of a great gift hereafter to be given to the public, in the shape of a most valuable library of English poetry and of books relating thereto, has just been announced in print, and with his name to it, by the most intimate friend of the person who is to bequeath so great a treasure to the public. It is no secret among collectors of rare books that the library of the Rev. Alexander Dyce, the learned editor of so many standard authors, is one of the choicest private collections in Great Britain containing many volumes that are unique, and more that are very rare. All are in fine condition. This collection Mr. Dyce has bequeathed to the University of Oxford. We had heard of this before, but, having no right to publish the fact, refrained from mentioning it. Now that it is told in print, and by the Rev. John Mitford we have great pleasure in giving further publicity to the fact. The Bodleian is already rich in its dramatic treasures. Malone bequeathed his collection to the Bodleian, and Mr. Dyce will leave his—but not, we trust, for many years to come. He is about to give us an edition of Shakspeare, and we may fairly look to receive editions of other British classics from his exact knowledge and his scrupulous care. The scattherment of the very curious library of Isaac Reed was, in the words of poor Tom Rodd (that best-informed of booksellers), "a national misfortune."

Mr. John Mitchell Kemble, the great Saxon scholar, the son of "Charles" and the nephew of "John Philip," is about to give us the result of his long and recent residence in Hanover, in the shape of a series of documents and other intelligence relating to the history of Hanover and its connection with this country. This reminds us that by far the ablest notice we have seen of Dr. Doran's recent work on the "Queens of England of the Hanoverian race" appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, and came from the pen of Mr. Kemble. It was full of new matter unknown to Dr. Doran.

Our note of information, with its appended query respecting the burial-place of Vining Bourne, was copied into the columns of that useful publication *Notes and Queries*, and has since been satisfactorily answered by a correspondent of that paper. The "neighbouring country churchyard" in which Vining Bourne was buried was that of Fulham. There the Westminster Usher sleeps by the side of some half-dozen Bishops of London, including Sherlock and Lowth. He may not lie very far from Theodore Hook. The exact spot is unfortunately unknown. Let no Westminster boy forget where Vining Bourne is buried.

A curious sale has just taken place at Shotover, in Oxfordshire. An estate and house there were given by George I. to his favourite, Baron Schutz, the father of Augustus Schutz, who figures in Pope and Lord Hervey's Memoirs. The hammer of the auctioneer has scattered this property, and with it what few knew to be there—some unpublished MSS. of Archbishop Usher, a fine portrait of that great man, and a very remarkable and *unpublished* letter from Sir Walter Raleigh to Cope, the Lieutenant of the Tower. The Usher MSS. were properly secured by Trinity College, Dublin; and the portrait was bought for Magdalen College, Oxford. The Raleigh letter was bought by Mr. Toovey, of Piccadilly. Sir Walter requests the Lieutenant's permission for his wife to be restored to him. He was still a prisoner, and his wife had been sent away. We are told that it is a touching letter.

A correspondent reminds us that the volume just issued of Mr. Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" contains an error which he wonders with us that the well-known vigilance of its writer has not detected long ago. Mr. Hallam tells us (vol. iii., p. 236) that Swift never turned anything with his name to it. Now this, our correspondent observes, is not the case: Swift's famous "Proposal for Correcting, Improving, and Ascertaining the English Tongue" was printed by Swift himself, and with his name very conspicuously to it.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The lecture-hall was, on Monday evening, filled from floor to ceiling to hear a lecture from Mr. G. Godwin on "The Homes of the Thousands." The bearing of the question on the moral and religious well-being of the poorer classes was illustrated in a clear and forcible manner, and the evident earnestness of the lecturer's sympathy with the unfortunate dwellers in over-crowded, ill drained, and imperfectly-ventilated houses elicited repeated applause. The average duration of life in the localities described was recorded, for these causes, to be [illegible] years in England it was 45 years, and [illegible] lives were annually sacrificed in the metropolis alone through the want of better provision for health in the homes of the poor. The lecture was one of a course specially intended for the industrial classes, and to which Mr. Alcock Bell, Dr. Sheen, Dr. Pettigrew, and Mr. Pepper have already contributed. Sir Robert Peel is announced to lecture in this course, but the honourable baronet's subject has not yet been notified.

STANISLAUS.

We have to thank an officer of her Majesty's ship ——, off Fort Kinburn, for the Sketch of the town of Stanislaus, at the entrance to the Dnieper, engraved upon the next page. The steamer on the left is the *Danube*, with the flag of Sir Edmund Lyons. Stanislaus is a considerable town, and, from our Correspondent's point of view, has the appearance of being well built. It is situated in the gorge of the cliffs, which are high, and consist of a reddish sandstone. Here is a fine sandy beach, extending to a long and low sandy spit, on which are some windmills. There is likewise a long line of windmills upon the heights, which insinuates that large quantities of corn are ground here. The spit forms the entrance to the right bank of the stream, which is very wide. There are nine mouths to the Dnieper, only three of which have any depth of water: even in these the shallows are numerous, and are interspersed with low islands covered with reeds. "Our Admiral's flag," says our Correspondent, "evidently caused a great sensation; for, as we passed near the town, large bodies of troops were drawn up, and the inhabitants were moving about in all directions; on this occasion the flag was hoisted at the main—we trust a shadow of a coming event."

ISMAIL PACHA

(GENERAL KMETY).

THE accompanying Portrait of the hero of the late terrible struggle before Kars has been engraved from a photographic picture of the General receiving a present of an ornamental pipe. The likeness is admirable, and the group together highly characteristic.

Kmety was born at Pokoragy, a village charmingly situated on an eminence about two miles from Rima-Szombath, in the Gomorer county, where his father, a Protestant clergyman, lived and officiated. Unfortunately the latter died while Kmety was still a child, between five and six years of age. His mother left the parsonage, and removed with him to Nyiregyhaz, in the Szaboloser county, where his grand-uncle, John Schulek, was a minister, and in whose house both mother and son found a modest but happy home. While the boy, George Kmety, went to the elementary grammar-school of that place he evinced great abilities. He next went to Eperies, where he studied successfully for some years at the Protestant College of the district, and proceeded thence to Pressburg for continuing his studies at the Protestant Lyceum. Here he prepared himself for a German University. As one of the hardest, but at the same time least wealthy, students, he contended for a scholarship. The committee at Pesth, who had to examine and decide, awarded him a stipend equal to 40 florins of conventional money -a large sum in those days- and a friend sent off the glad tidings to Kmety that his petition had been complied with. A singular circumstance, however, occasioned this sum of 40 florins, intended for our George Kmety, to be bestowed on another student of the same name, through some error on the part of the notary, or the committee itself. This disappointment of his hopes caused the young man so much chagrin that he went to Vienna and turned soldier. His rapid advancement proved that here also he did his duty, for by 1848 he had become a commissioned officer. The events of this and the following year are well known. In the August of 1849 General Kmety passed over into Turkey with some other companions in misfortune. Here he became a Musulman, and we see that Ismail Pacha, like the Generalissimo, Omer Pacha, does honour to the school in which he learnt the art of war. "The hero of the day" at Kars is now in the prime of manhood, being in his forty-fifth year.

ISMAIL PACHA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

THE BATTLE OF THE HEIGHTS OF KARS.

IN a letter from Souchoum Kaleh, written by a person who was at Kars during the late engagement, the loss of the Russians is said to be much greater than was at first reported. He says that the number of killed was not less than 6500, and that the total loss of the Russian army was about 9000, which would be nearly one-half of the forces under General Mouravieff. This estimate is confirmed in the following account of the glorious victory.

(From a Private Correspondent.)

On the 29th September, about 3.30 a.m., the Russians were seen advancing up the Shorak valley in dense masses, but in what order could not then, on account of the darkness, be ascertained. Our troops were in a moment under arms, and at their posts. General Kmety, with one battalion of infantry and seven companies of chasseurs, was stationed in Shesbanegee Tabia; Major Teesdale, with one battalion of infantry, in Yuskek Tabia; and Hussein Pacha, with the Arabistan Corps, in Tahmasb Tabia, where he was soon joined by Kerim Pacha, the second in command of the army. Bashi-bozouks were also dispersed throughout the different works, and the Laz held a small work called Yarem Ai Tabia, in front of Yuksek Tabia. General Kmety was the first to open fire with round-shot on the advancing battalions of the enemy; he was immediately answered by two guns placed in position on a height forming the north-west boundary of the Shorak valley. In a few minutes the whole visible force of the Russians charged up the hill with loud cries; they were received with a terrific fire of grape and musketry, which mowed down whole ranks at every volley. General Kmety's position was attacked by eight battalions of the enemy; they advanced very gallantly to within five paces of the work, when so heavy a fire was opened on the head of the column that the whole corps wavered, halted, then turned, and fled down the hill in the greatest confusion, leaving 850 dead. They did not renew the attack there.

Tahmasb Tabia bore the brunt of the battle; about sixteen battalions, with many guns, were brought up against it, but its garrison was undaunted, and for a long time the Russians could not even get possession of the breastwork forming the left wing of that battery; but, at length, an overwhelming force obliged the Turks to retire within the redoubt. A scene of carnage now ensued perfectly terrible to behold. As the Russians came over the brow of the hill within the breastwork, to take the battery in rear, Tchim and Tek Tabias and Fort Lake opened on them with 24-pound shot, which tore through their ranks, but they did not seem to heed this. They charged Tahmasb Tabia, which was one sheet of fire, over and over again, and so resolute were their assaults that many of the Russian officers were killed in the battery, but they could not succeed in carrying it.

General Kmety, after having repulsed the Russians, went forward with four companies of chasseurs to Yuksek Tabia, which was sorely pressed. Major Teesdale pointed out a battalion of Russian chasseurs which lay hidden behind Yarem Ai Tabia (this work having been abandoned by the Laz at the commencement of the battle), and begged that they might be dislodged. The General at once determined to carry the battery; so, forming up his men, he charged and drove the Russians down the hill; leaving a company to defend the work, he returned to Yuksek Tabia, from whence perceiving a battalion of the enemy trying to turn the right wing of Tahmasb Tabia, he reinforced his corps with three companies from Major Teesdale, and charged the Russians here, too, he was successful. In the mean time reinforcements were sent up from below; these formed behind the tents of the reserve, and watched their opportunity in attacking the Russian columns, when driven back from an assault on the batteries. For seven hours this went on; reserve after reserve of the enemy was brought forward, but only to meet death. Nothing could shake the resolves of our troops, till at length the Russians, wearied and dispirited, at eleven a.m. turned and fled down the hills in a confused mass, not one single company keeping its ranks. The army was followed in its flight by the towns people and Bashi-bozouks, who brought down hundreds as they fled. While the infantry were engaged in this conflict, the Cossacks tried to penetrate into the tents of the reserve, but they were soon driven back by the townspeople and infantry reserves with heavy loss.

One battalion of Russian infantry attempted to march round the position, and take a small battery situated in a commanding position on the road leading to a village called Tchakmak. It commenced its march in splendid order, but ere it went 600 yards it was broken and in great disorder, and so terrified, that fifty or sixty of our chasseurs drove the broken mass down the Tchakmak valley like a flock of sheep The cause of the terror was the terrible fire opened upon it by Yuksek Tabia, the guns of Shesbanegee Tabia and Fort Lake.

A column of eight battalions, with sixteen guns and three regiments of cavalry, attacked the English lines at half-past five a.m. This line of fortification was at the time very weakly garrisoned; the breastwork was carried in a few minutes, the batteries Teesdale, Thompson, and Zohrab, successively fell into the enemy's hands, and the men who formed their garrisons retired into Williams Pacha Tabia. The Russians then brought up their artillery into position in front of Zohrab Tabia, and began firing upon Fort Lake and shelling the town, but Fort Lake (under the able superintendence of the gallant officer whose name it bears), Arab Tabia, and Karadagh, opened so heavy a fire on them with 24-pounders, that they were compelled to withdraw their artillery altogether. The Russian infantry then charged Williams Pacha Tabia, but were repulsed by a flanking fire from Fort Lake and a severe fire of musketry from the defenders of the battery attacked. They retired into Zohrab Tabia, re-formed, and again assaulted; a body of their chasseurs was at the same time sent forward to within 500 yards of Fort Lake, to take a small open work called Churchill Tabia, which was doing the enemy without the lines much harm. This was occupied by two companies of our chasseurs; they turned to receive the attack of the enemy; and, after retiring a short distance, halted, and kept the Russians at bay. While this was going on, Capt. Thompson, who had charge of the batteries of Karadagh and Arab Tabia, sent over the 5th Regiment of Infantry from Arab Tabia to retake the English tabias of Teesdale and Thompson, and from below two battalions of the 2nd Regiment came up to recapture Zohrab Tabia. The forces commenced the attack together from each end of the line, and drove the Russians out of the forts and breastworks at the point of the bayonet. Once out of the lines, they did not attempt to retake them. Unfortunately the enemy had time, while in possession of the batteries, to take away five guns, and to spike three, but they abandoned three of the captured guns at a short distance from the redoubts, so that we only lost two. As the enemy retreated our long guns again played on their columns, and they retired as speedily as possible.

Some cavalry attempted to engage the battery above the village of

STANISLAUS, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DNIEPER.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

BATTLE ON THE HEIGHTS OF KARS.—THE FIGHT NEAR TAHMASH-TABIA.—SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER ENGAGED. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Tchakmak, but again the terrible guns of Fort Lake drove them off. By 10.30 a.m. the English tabias were silent

Such was the dreadful battle of "the heights of Kars." This is but a very lame account of the glorious fight. I have not the time to enter into greater details, but it will give an idea of what our men did and had to endure. The forces of the enemy exceeded 30,000, while ours, engaged, were below 6000. Not one of our men had tasted anything since the previous afternoon; hungry and thirsty, they remained undaunted, and repulsed column after column of the Russians; at last their heroism was rewarded with perhaps the most brilliant victory that has been gained during this war.

The field of battle was a sight too horrible ever to be forgotten by me: the dead in vast heaps in every direction around the forts—the ditches were full of mutilated bodies—the tents were torn to rags—arms, clothes, broken ammunition-boxes lay strewed about. Upwards of 6000 Russians fell, and more than 4000 muskets have been collected, and 150 prisoners taken. The total loss to the enemy in killed and wounded must have been very near, if not more than, 15,000. Several Generals were killed or wounded amongst the former, reports say, General Bruemer, the second in command; and General Baklanoff, who commanded the attack on Canly Tabia on the 7th of last August. Thousands of carts have been sent to Gumri (Alexandropol) with wounded.

Our list of casualties is but small, about 1000 in killed and wounded. Dr. Sandwith, the Inspector of Hospitals, had made his arrangements, and, thanks to his abilities, the hospitals are in good order.

For this great victory Turkey has to thank General Williams; during the past four months his exertions to get things into order have been astonishing; night and day he has laboured. He has had many and great obstacles to overcome, but nothing could break his energy. On the memorable 29th he directed the movements of the troops; the reinforcements always reached their appointed positions in time. The great results of the day prove how well his operations were conducted.

The loss inflicted on the enemy fully shows how well the positions of the redoubts were chosen by Colonel Lake. All the batteries flanked each other, and the Russians were unable to bring up guns to command any of our positions. The troops kiss the batteries, and say that the Mirahl Bey (Colonel) was "Chok akilli" (very wise) when he made them work.

Captain Thompson aided greatly in recapturing the English lines. He directed by order the guns of Arab Tabia and Karadgah, and sent the troops over to attack the Russians.

Major Teesdale was in the hottest fire, and acted with great coolness and bravery. He is the admiration of the Turks. He showed them how English officers behave in battle.

All the Turkish officers did their duty nobly. Kerim Pacha was slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; Hussein Pacha was hit; two Colonels and many other officers were killed.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a nominal list of the officers killed and wounded at Kars. The list is as follows:—1 General (General Koveleski), 4 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 5 Majors, 14 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 15 Subalterns, and 17 Ensigns, making a total of 76 officers killed. The list of wounded comprises—3 Generals (viz., Generals Prince Gagarine, Maidel, and Broudefsky), 8 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 14 Majors, 30 Captains, 35 Lieutenants, 39 Subalterns, and 47 Ensigns; making a total of 176. The killed and wounded together thus number no less than 252 officers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing season in England has at last come to a close, after upwards of eight months' duration, and, notwithstanding the war and the general tightness of money, it has not been below the average. The three-year-old crop has Wild Dayrell and Kingstown have retired, contains no horses of a good Cup stamp, except Fandango and Rifleman, and, in spite of his St. Leger mishap, the latter has, by his double defeat of Lord Zetland's colt, quite kept the premiership, which he earned as a two-year-old. We know no finer-looking Derby horse than Bird-in-Hand, who has never been seen within 10 lb of his true form yet; but at present the winter betting promises to be a sort of Tattersall's match between the North, with Ellington, Fly-by-Night, and Artillery, against the South, with Butterwith (a mere foil, according to many, for Roquerthorpe), Coroner, and Porto Rico. The owner of the latter shows very small symptoms of "retiring," as he has entered his horses largely in all the stakes which have recently closed, and has five nominations for the Doncaster Stakes of 1856. "Mr. F. Robinson," the *nom de guerre*, we believe, of a well known public man who has just come on the turf, appears in several Newmarket matches, and Sir R. Bulkeley's horses have returned to Peck's. One of the most remarkable features of the last season has been great prices given for Mary Copp, Oulston, and the yearling Lord of the Hills. It is rumoured that the owner of the latter has purchased Zuyder Zee, and, if so, he has three yearlings in his stable which average 1200 gs. a piece. The finest foal we have seen this season is a daughter of Melbourne and the equally celebrated Phryne, which has just received the name of Blanche of Middlebie.

Lord Glasgow's horses have left Newmarket for Middlecham; and the number of yearlings there is now hardly as many as John and William Day together are bringing forward at Stockbridge and Woodyeates. At the latter place they number thirty, and at the former upwards of fifty. There has been a strong rumour this week of a rupture between Mr. Padwick and Jem Mosley (Welsh), which may lead to the latter resigning the "black and orange cap" which he has worn so triumphantly for three seasons.

The only meeting of the coming week is a small steeplechase—at Waltham Abbey, and coursing meetings are equally scarce. Worksington crumples Monday and Tuesday; Appleby is on Tuesday and Wednesday; Limerick on Wednesday and Thursday; Sandorne (Salop) on Thursday and Friday; and Bryn-y-Fys on Friday.

Rowing matches seem quite eternal. Rice and Skinner row their £25 match, from Woolwich to Limehouse, on Friday; Turner and West's £5 one, from Charlton-pier to the Tunnel, comes off on Thursday; and on Friday the Cantabs contend for the University Sculls.

The sudden death of Sir Richard Sutton, of complaint of the heart, at his London residence last Wednesday, leaves a sad blank in Leicestershire. The season had not begun propitiously, as only two scarlets from Melton met him, when he opened it at Kirby gate last Monday week. Still, his threatened resignation bode fear to work an improvement in those foxhunting and yet fox-destroying followers of his hounds, of whose coverts it has been lately said, with sad truth, that "the hounds might as well draw for a wild boar or wolf as a fox." Under the above sad discouragement, he had hunted the country for ten years without a shilling's subscription, with a spirit never surpassed by the Meynells, Smiths, or Osbaldestons, and for two or three seasons past he had not only kept his own magnificent pack at Quorn, but placed his second son (for his eldest son, the present Earl, never hunts) at the head of another pack at Skeffington, so as to hunt the late Marquis of Hastings' country. With these two packs, the Duke of Rutland's in the Vale of Belvoir, and Sir John Trollope's at Cottesmore, the prospects of sport were never more bright for those for whom warprices did not keep from Melton. Sir Richard's joint studs amounted to fully a hundred first-rate hunters. He was hardly fifty-seven, and originally hunted the Burton country, taking to the Cottesmore when the late Earl of Lonsdale gave up hounds, and eventually succeeding Mr. Green of Rolleston as master of the Quorn. He was one of the finest game shots we ever had, and his aim was as unerring in autumn as ever, when he trod the Duke of Rutland's preserves at the Lucks and Owsley. Hunting was however, his ruling passion, and he thought nothing of taking a special train and travelling eighty miles to cover in a morning. A very beautiful painting, by Grant, of the deceased baronet in the midst of his hounds appeared in the Royal Academy a few years ago.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

Astley House Stakes.—Gameboy colt, 1. Bright, 2.
Racing Plate.—Lady Vernon, 1. Laura Seline, 2.
Aristocratic Plate.—Eulogist. 1. Whatcliffe, 2.
Shorts Handicap Selling Race.—Plausible, 1. Mayboy, 2.
Shrewsbury Handicap.—Pride of the Sea, 1. Speed the Plough, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Tom Burke, 1. The Assayer, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each—Staffordshire Nan, 1. Flying Duchess, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Severn Stakes.—Romeo, 1. Bullingham, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. Alfred, 1. Eardrop, 2
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Emigrant, 1. Star of England, 2.
Hurdle Race Handicap.—Garland, 1. Minerva, 2.
Selling Steeplechase.—Innkeeper, 1. Hopton, 2.

THURSDAY.

Hands up Plate.—Octavia, 1. Tancredus, 2
Sporting Handicap.—Dead Heat between Caneas and Cherry Brandy.
Welter Cup.—Eulogist, 1. Speed the Plough, 2.
Column Handicap. Lord Alfred, 1. Claret, 2
£100 Plate. Alfred, 1. Assayer, 2.
£50 Plate.—Mary, 1. Boer, 2
Copeland Nursery Handicap.—Shadow, 1. Byrsa, 2.
Monkmoor Plate.—L'Addio, 1. Prince's Mixture, 2.
Borough Plate.—Sandboy, 1. Cineas, 2.

THE EXPEDITION TO KINBURN.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

OFF KINBURN SPIT, Oct. 20.

WANDERING about the ditches and parapets of the fort of Kinburn a few days ago, I succeeded in passing into the body of the work in spite of the vigilance of the French sentries. I went in at an angle in the ditch, where a palisaded gateway defends the entrance to a small, low passage on the northern side of the work. The place was full of French soldiers, busy in various occupations, some of them carrying strange-looking bundles through the yards on stretchers, others noting down, from the dictation of non-commissioned officers, the list of the Russian materiel; others again ranging ammunition in piles, or removing rubbish and filling up the craters made by our large mortar-shells. Every one was at work, in fact, in restoring some apparent order amongst the confused ruins with which the place abounds.

The whole of the inner space of the fort had been covered by ranges of buildings, comprising the Governor's residence, the chapel, barracks, and provision magazines; but the slightness of these fabrics, chiefly built of wood, plastered over and whitewashed, had made them an easy prey to the flames at an early period of the bombardment of the 17th. The difficulty of procuring stones for the erection of solid masonry in a country which, for hundreds of miles, offers no other material to work upon than sand, explains the slightness of these buildings. The greater part of them had been burnt entirely to the ground, others had been rent to fragments by the balls and shells which entered them from all sides, and the whole presented an aspect of desolation and ruin not surpassed in any portion of the great wreck of Sebastopol. "There was no refuge anywhere from you," said the old Russian Commandant. The houses of the courts were untenable; the casemates of the south were invaded by shot from the northward, and those of the east by shot from the west; and those which were safest from direct fire were not proof against the perpendicular fall of heavy thirteen-inch shells from the English mortar-boats. In truth, the casemates, although built of solid mason-work, were none of them bomb-proof, the stone to all appearance having rotted with age. So weak, indeed, were they considered by the Russians themselves, that there were guns in two or three only of the stone embrasures; and the strength of the Russian artillery consisted mainly in the barbette pivot guns of the upper parapet, and nine or ten mortars in the interior of their works. The vaults, which were unused for hostile purposes, had apparently been made into provision magazines, or places of safety for charts, records, and miscellaneous articles: one of them smelt powerfully of sour beer, another of rotten cheese, none of saltpetre or sulphur. The whole cement which bound the fabric together had fallen away everywhere, and left the stones carried thither centuries ago by the Turks or Genoese to exfoliate and dwindle away. And this was not only the condition of the vaults internally, but of the outer walls also, which in consequences offered no effectual resistance to the breaching power directed against them. In many places, indeed, the Russians had made efforts to strengthen the traverses and magazines by piling up iron wheels of gun-carriages in rows, and mixing them with sand; but the whole of Kinburn Fort strongly reminded me in its external aspect of the fortress of Belgrade, which the authorities at Constantinople fancy to be a place of great strength, since they sent large sums of money to have it repaired—the fact being that the place, instead of being strengthened, was only whitewashed, the money having all been, I was about to say, expended in that solitary attempt at embellishment. It is difficult to conceive how the Russians should have left a place of such importance as the key to the mouths of the Bug and Dnieper in such a state of ruin as we found it to have been.

Although the French have made considerable progress in the repair of the place, especially on that side which looks towards the land, there were still, when I visited it, many parts of the parapets which have marks of the allied fire sufficient to prove the destructive force of our projectiles. There were but two or three pieces of ordnance in the whole fort capable of being fired at the time of the surrender. The carriages of the pivot-pieces, built of Russian pine, had in almost every instance been smashed, leaving the long tube of iron projecting into the air in a variety of attitudes—many of them so severely hit that they tumbled off the parapet and had fallen into the yard below. The guns themselves had not been spared. One had been struck and broken into two pieces, another had its breech knocked off, a third its muzzle, whilst a fourth and fifth had received such dents in their sides as to split them and render them unfit for further use. The ground around the guns bore marks of the explosions of our shells and their effects, where the fine sand had drunk the blood of the unfortunate slain. In eight or nine instances shells had fallen upon the vents of the casemates below, and, exploding as they fell into the vaults, caused those clouds of black dust-smoke which I had witnessed so frequently during the bombardment. The whole circumference of the parapets was marked by similar explosions, and it was creditable to the Russians that they fought so long under such adverse circumstances. Nay, if the old Commandant's assertion be true, the garrison would not have surrendered so soon as they did had the fire been confined to the gun-boats, mortar-boats, and small steamers. It was only when the English fleet, led by Sir Edmund Lyons, closing in, where they never dreamt that a three-decker could come, that despair seized them, and they lost heart. Then, as I am informed, a scene occurred different from that which I detailed to you in my last letter. The flags of truce from our Admirals landed on the spit, west of the fort, after seeing the white flag waved on the ramparts. The Commandant had not time to come down, but the messengers of peace were met by an officer—a Colonel of Engineers—who, after receiving the summons of unconditional surrender, declared that he would hear no terms, but was prepared for further resistance. The boats, upon this, were retiring, when the Commandant came up; and, after an altercation between him and the other officer, during which high words were bandied about, accepted the terms of surrender. They were, in substance, that the garrison should lay down their arms; but that the officers should preserve theirs, in token of the gallantry of their resistance. Then the Commandant returned to the fort, and came out to give himself up to General Bazaine, as I have previously described.

The new Commandant—a Frenchman of determined aspect—did not delay in making the necessary preparations for placing the fortress in a proper state of defence. The stones which had been displaced and not pulverised by us he gathered in heaps and used. The guns which were still serviceable he remounted, and where the carriages were destroyed he replaced the barbettes by embrasures, mounting the guns on ships' carriages. The western gate and drawbridge which had been blown in were cleared of ruins, and new works planned to defend the land front. The Russians themselves had destroyed the approaches to the drawbridge, and placed a palisade of stout pine-logs in front of it. These, though rive by shot, still stand erect, and are painted of the well-known colours of the Czar. In the fort thus strengthened the French will spend the winter, whilst our troops return to their old winter quarters. Large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and firewood in stacks will suffice to keep them comfortable. The Central and Spit forts being no longer useful, as the Russians can bring no ships to bear against us, will be blown up, and the long tongue of land become as of old untenanted, save by the gull and curlew. Provisions of guns to replace those which may be dismounted will doubtless be made so as to ensure a lasting defence; and good use will certainly be made for that purpose of the artillery withdrawn from the earthworks on the spit. The Russians, it was remarked, were without an arsenal from which to draw fresh supplies of guns, in case they had intended to prolong their resistance. The ground, it is true, was covered with old and rusty ordnance of various sizes, so coated with the dirt of years, that it was impossible to determine whether they were those which originally formed part of the artillery of the Turks, when they defended the fort against the Russians, in the time of Catherine, but not one of these was available for further use. The greater number had been deprived of their trunnions, either by accident or design, and the whole of them were in such a state as to leave them utterly useless; the only fresh marks about them, were those of some stray shot, or fragment of shell, which had glanced upon them, making broad gashes in their rusty sides, testifying by their depth to the weakness which age had inflicted on these old admirable engines of war. As for the mortars, although many of them still remained fit for use, I do not fancy them capable of much further employment, the iron being worn, and the vents enlarged, so than they may be classed much in the same category as that which we found in the Redan, at Sebastopol, and some were inscribed in huge letters, with "No bone, Johnny."

It may not be uninteresting to mention a few facts with regard to the other Russian works on Kinburn Spit which struck me as I visited them. These works will shortly cease to exist; but one of them, at least, furnishes an example to our military men of the ability of Russian engineers. The Spit Battery, as I told you, is built of wood, casemated and covered with sand. The Russians intended, had time been afforded them, to face the sand with turf, in order to give the work additional strength. But there was one radical defect in the redoubt which they could not cure. The embrasures, being cleverly made of logs cut square and dovetailed, were such as to answer all expectations at first. The men inside were effectually protected from projectiles of all kinds except those which entered through them—and hostile practice must be very good to insure such a result. But the capture of this work has proved that these wooden casemates are unfit for use for other reasons. Several shot having struck the upper part or roof of the embrasures, the logs were driven from their positions, and the superincumbent sand falling out through the interstices, blocked up the space through which the gun was fired. Casemates in sandy ground are, therefore, proved to be useless, unless provision is made to prevent the earth with which they are covered from falling through; and, as this is well nigh impossible, it is evident that open works are those most fitted for resistance in a sandy soil.

The centre battery of the Spit was open, and made a more prolonged resistance than the other. This may, indeed, be owing to its having been more feebly attacked than the rest; but there is little doubt that, had not the other works surrendered, that one might have continued to resist for a long time, as it was not damaged, and its guns were not dismounted. This battery was built in a peculiar manner. It was internally a parallelogram, of which three faces were armed, but externally it was marked out in a series of equilateral triangles, the appearance of which would naturally lead to the inference that the embrasure was in the deep angle. But, so far from this, the embrasure was cut, so as to point directly towards the external angle, or apex facing the spectators, each gun having a clear sweep of 45 degrees. The sides of this work were revetted with turf, and beautifully finished. A furnace for hot shot had been erected in the centre, and, as a whole, it was admitted to be a perfect specimen of Russian engineering skill.

On a visit to the *Devastation* French floating battery, which led the bombardment on the morning of the 17th, I also found much to interest me, and I left her with the conviction that, in the attack of maritime fortresses, a new era had commenced for which it will be necessary to make provision in future. The *Devastation* steamed into action and came to anchor at a distance of 700 or 800 yards from Kinburn Fort. The bulwarks had been removed from the deck, to lessen the mark, and the funnels of the steam-engine alone projected. The captain conned the ship standing on the companion, and giving directions to the helmsman below; and when the vessel came to an anchor he remained below. Twelve embrasures were opened, and the fire commenced. The effect of it, as I witnessed it from the village, was terrific, whilst that of the enemy's guns upon her was very slight indeed. I said in my last that the affair of Kinburn had taken place without a casualty; but in this, as regards the *Devastation*, I was wrong, as she lost three men killed and six or seven wounded. These losses were caused by a shot entering one of the embrasures, striking a gun near the muzzle, glancing off, and after killing three men, burying itself in the opposite side of the ship. The remaining casualties were caused by a shell entering a porthole and bursting inside. With these two exceptions, not a shot from the enemy damaged the *Devastation* in the slightest degree. She was hulled sixty or seventy times, the balls each time bounding from her sides harmless into the water, leaving their marks it is true, in the shape of dents, in some instances an inch and a half deep, but inflicting no real damage on plates of iron four inches in thickness. This, the first experiment, proved that at a distance of 800 yards 32 and 18 pounders are harmless against the sides of a floating battery; and, much to the annoyance of our navy, the trial has been made first by the French, and is not likely to be tested by us this year, in consequence of the unaccountable delay of the arrival of the *Meteor* and *Glatton*. Another remarkable result of the use of floating batteries was the loss which it inflicted on the garrison of Kinburn, and this by the simple application of the process common in the fighting of batteries ashore. Low down, near the water's edge, stanchions were fixed, on which a platform was erected, so that soldiers could stand upon it, and expose nothing but the upper portion of their head to the enemy. This platform was manned by fifty French riflemen, who made tremendous practice at 800 yards against the Russian gunners. It was remarked at the time the Russians were buried that many of them had been killed by rifle-balls; and the supposition gained ground that the garrison had been insubordinate, and that several men were killed by their officers. It is now certain that the death of these men was solely caused by the French riflemen in the floating batteries, who kept up a constant fire on the Russian artillerymen as they worked their guns the open parapet.

I am sorry to say that, whilst the success of the French floating batteries was thus great and encouraging, that of our gun-boats was in one instance the contrary. The *Arrow*'s Lancaster guns, after six discharges, both burst, fortunately without doing any damage, on account of the direction in which they were trained. This is another instance, added to those which precede it, showing that the Lancasters, as at present turned out of the hands of the manufacturer, are too slight for use, and dangerous to those who fire them. The *Arrow*, in her present condition, is only useful as a dispatch-boat.

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE BUG, Oct. 25.

French soldiers are not so dainty as Gil Blas' friend who was so much affected after partaking of a suspicious civet. We ourselves may have

indulged in dishes of a similar kind in the suburban retreats of Montmorency or Fontenoy, but none will suspect me of wilfully partaking of a *civet de chat*. Perhaps, however, Russian cats are better eating than those of other countries; and if we take this for granted we shall find the real cause of the disappearance of all those domestic animals from the villages around Kinburn. Had I not seen a French hare depriving a cat of his skin on the day of the bombardment, I would not accuse him of so foul an outrage on these defenceless prisoners; but that was proof sufficient to convince me that the vast number of feline pelts which I had seen in my perambulations was the result of French maraud. As for English soldiers, I verily believe they would rather live on salt pork and biscuit till they all died of scurvy than eat a horse-steak or a suspicious fricassee. Are they right, or are they wrong? This question I leave to the reader. In the mean while it must be owned we are suffering terribly from the want of fresh provisions, the cruise having lasted now a considerable time longer than was expected by most of us. But the Admirals and Generals, I suppose, have their plans, and will carry them out; so it remains for us to look on and be satisfied.

On the 20th the French and English armies, about 7000 strong, marched out from Kinburn towards Kherson, with provisions for four days. They took with them no tents, and bivouacked in the fields and villages on their way. I saw them safely to their journey's end on the first day, when they marched to a village of low huts, nicely constructed of wattle daubed with earth, and neatly whitewashed, surrounded by gardens and yew-trees, in a plain of sandy pasture. There was not a feature in the country more prominent than a windmill. A few trees, the sea, and a wilderness of sand were all that met the eye. In the village plenty of pumpkins, cabbage, and tomatoes; some poultry strong on the wing as wild fowl were all that was to be had. Fowls and geese seem, indeed, to be blessed in this country with a lightness unknown to those in our damper climate. If a hen catches sight of a stranger it flies like a pheasant, and geese sail up into the air like pelicans. The latter, however, have apparently a great fondness for their home, and circle their place of abode, with loud cackling and shrill noises, for hours. In this amusement doubtless all the geese of the village were engaged when we came up, and when I saw so many sharpshooters in our ranks I thought of those celebrated trials of sight of Natty Bumppo, and wished that my rifle, directed by his unfailing hand, might bring down two birds at one shot. The distance, it is true, was greater than Natty ever pretended to reach; but what is the use of mimic except to lessen distances? As I ceased to gaze at the flock of geese, I saw several soldiers point their pieces in the direction of heaven and fire together. One goose actually fell, and a scramble ensued which I can scarcely describe, for, like most around me, I could not see for laughter. However, after a manful fight for the goose, which did not yield his life without a struggle, the wretched bird was carried off in triumph. The soldiers here practised the plan learnt from the Zouaves for bringing down a Cossack, and it succeeded admirably. Yesterday we saw the army had returned, but I cannot give you the particulars of their march. I learnt, however, that they had not encountered the Russians, but had come back with some live stock, and pursued by 300 Cossacks. These active fellows, no doubt, followed up sharply for stragglers, having had a piece of luck a few days before in the capture of three sailors, belonging to the *Arthur Gordon*, who went out too far beyond the pickets for plunder, and who were served very right for their *penchant for lute* (plunder).

On the 23rd there was a considerable movement of ships from the anchorage outside Kinburn to that of the flying squadron in Dnieper Bay; that on board of which I have a berth being of those which had orders to go round. A fair opportunity was afforded me of seeing the batteries from seaward, and I found them very formidable on the northern front. Next day we closed the *Sidon*, and steamed up the lagoon towards the mouth of the Bug. Otchakoff, which appeared much less picturesque in front than it does when viewed from outside, was full of Russian soldiers actively employed in the removal of stores from the ruins of the fort. Carts drawn by stout horses were urged backwards and forward with feverish speed; and the Russians seemed to fear lest they should be interrupted, and anxious to do their work speedily.

There was a large Greek church near the shore, made up of ugly angles and faces, and covered with an enormous number of mushroom steeples; near it the ruins of large barracks, partially unroofed; behind it, to the westward, another large edifice in a perfect state, hundreds of houses, and farmyards filled with ricks of hay; and towering above all a telegraph with its wings in motion. The fort in ruins had stood on a spit approachable by water on three sides. It was quite untenable on Sept. 9, after the fall of Kinburn, and was, therefore, wisely blown up by the Russians. Such, apparently, was the fear entertained of the landing of the Allies on the mainland that the inhabitants appeared to have fled and left their homesteads to the tender mercies of the soldiers, who in Russia are not famous for respecting private property. It was doubtless to their exertions that the destruction of Otchakoff was owing, and the Russian peasants may learn from this among other examples that they have as much to fear from their own army as from that of the enemy.

It was evident, as we proceeded up the lagoon, that the Russians were in considerable force along the banks, in consequence of the constant alarm in which they were kept by the movements of our cruisers. We steamed up in the channel buoyed off by Captain Spratt, of the *Dauntless*, who, more than any other on the expedition, deserves credit for active exertion under fire as well as out of it. The *Hannibal* and other three-deckers had moved into the bay, whilst the whole of the French and English gun-boats, the *Ireton*, the *Stromboli*, and other steamers under the charge of Sir Houston Stewart, secured the shores from the Dnieper to the Bug. Sir Edmund Lyons himself, with several officers, had reconnoitred the mouths of both rivers a few days before; and during the reconnaissance the *Danube* tender, in which he made the trip, took the ground near Stanislav, where large numbers of troops were assembled. The Russians evidently feared, from all our movements, that a landing was intended, for the purpose of attacking Nicolaieff; and there is no doubt that every means was taken to confirm them in this belief.

With the exception of the enemy's movements, there was nothing to interest the spectators of this broad inland sea, bounded on one side by the low shores of the Bug, and on the other by the faint specks of trees or mills on the Kinburn Spit, which, casting reflections on the waters, seem to be rather formless masses floating on the surface than solid land covered with people. At the mouth of the Bug we found the *Stromboli*, the *Spiteful*, and *Ireton*, with the *Wrangler*, and several French gunboats.

A short engagement had taken place between the first of these ships and a battery inside of the Bug, in which no harm appeared to be done on either side; and, after a few discharges, the *Stromboli* retired. A French vessel made a reconnaissance of the same place, and soon retired also. On the hills behind these batteries, which occupy a point on the western shore, on the high plain of the eastern bank, are numerous encampments of cavalry. Straggling villages, with white steeples, are seen in the distance, and boats in great number are drawn up on shore. None of these have moved since we cast anchor, and at night we keep a sharp look-out for fire-ships. As yet, however, we have seen no signs of the Russians afloat, although we know that there are plenty of gun-boats and ships up the Bog towards Nicolaieff. It is certain now that, whatever the number of these may be, they cannot go very far with impunity.

DNIEPER LAGOON, Oct. 30, 1855.

After a dull week spent at the mouth of the Bug, where nothing of more consequence occurred than the capture of two oak-rafts, containing wood enough for two lines-of-battle ships, and worth £50,000 or £60,000, we returned to our old anchorage off Kinburn Fort, and found the fleets busy in preparations for re-embarking troops. The walls of the fort have been rebuilt, and covered with a stout gabionade, guns placed in position everywhere, and preparations made to meet any hostile attacks. The glacis was raised several feet, the old one insufficiently protecting the counterscarp. The Spit batteries have been disarmed, but not yet blown up. The *Sidon*, *Leopard*, *Tribune*, and some gun-boats, remain here until the frosts, to protect the garrison from seaward. The floating batteries will, I believe, also winter here. The only news current is that the divisions which had been marched to the aid of Kinburn too late to prevent its capture have made their way to the Crimea, where the Emperor, it is said, now remains.

I must not omit to tell you the names of the Russian Commandant and his second. The first is General Cochanovich; the second, Colonel Polisanoff.

POSTS DEPT. KAMIESCH, Nov. 3

After a long cruise of upwards of four days, with head-winds from Kinburn, I have just reached Kamiesch, where preparations are being made for another expedition. Rumour says Kaffa is our destination. The troops will not of course be disembarked here, but proceed as speedily as possible in the new direction marked out for them. There seems to be no change before Sebastopol, and I intend to follow this new expedition.

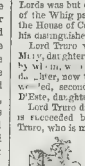
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD TRURO.

THE Right Hon. Thomas Wilde, first Baron Truro of Rowes, in the county of Middlesex, was the second son of Thomas Wilde, Esq., of London, and of Saffron Walden, solicitor, by his wife, Mary Ann Knight. He was born the 7th of July, 1782, and was educated at St. Paul's School. Early in life he adopted the avocation of his father, which he soon relinquished for the higher branch of the same profession. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1817, and rose to great eminence as a Nisi Prius advocate. His rough and vigorous eloquence, and his consummate tact in common-law actions, proved remarkably effective. His soon became a leader of the Western Circuit, and a constant practitioner in Westminster Hall; he has acted as counsel in some of the greatest lawsuits of his time: to his conduct of one of these, the Sussex Peerage case, he no doubt owed his second marriage. His rise to legal honours was rapid: he obtained the coif in 1824, and was made a King's Serjeant in 1827; he was appointed Solicitor-General, and was knighted, in 1830; he was Attorney-General from June to September, 1841, and was reappointed to that office in July, 1846; he held it, however, but for a few days, being, in the same week, raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1850 he became Lord Chancellor, and was created a Peer, with the title of Baron Truro. His elevation thus to the highest legal dignity proved more honourable than prosperous. The eloquent and able leader of Nisi Prius and accomplished common lawyer found himself rather out of place while presiding over the chief tribunal of equity, having scarcely ever, except when officially called upon, practised in the Chancery Courts. He retired with his party in February, 1852; but when they returned to power he did not resume the seals. Latterly his appearances in the debates and legal committees of the House of Lords was but occasional. In politics Lord Truro was a strenuous supporter of the Whig party. He represented Newark, and subsequently Worcester, in the House of Commons, and, as a debater, was somewhat superior to many of his distinguished legal contemporaries who have figured in Parliament.

Lord Truro was twice married. He wedded, first, the 13th April, 1810, Mary, daughter of Mr. William Wileman, and widow of William Denison, Esq., by whom, who died the 14th June, 1840, he leaves issue two sons and one daughter, now the wife of her cousin, Charles Norris Wilde, Esq. Lord Truro married, secondly, the 13th August, 1845, Augusta Mary, Mademoiselle D'Este, daughter of the late Duke of Sussex: by her he has had no issue.

Lord Truro died on the 21st inst., at his residence, 33, Eaton-place. He is succeeded by his elder son, Charles Robert Claude, now second Baron Truro, who is married to Lucy, daughter of Robert Ray, Esq.



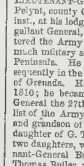
SIR JONAH HENRY STRACEY, BART.

THIS venerable Baronet died at Bognor, Sussex, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-four. He was the third son of Sir Edward Stracey, of Rackheath Hall, Norfolk, who was created a Baronet 3rd October, 1818; and he succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother, the late Sir George Stracey, Bart., 5th December, 1854.

Sir Jonah married, 23rd June, 1800, Diana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir [illegible] Bt., of Dalham Hall, Suffolk, Lady Stracey died in 1845, and only surviving son, Sir Henry Jonas Stracey, the present and fourth Baronet, M.P. for East Norfolk, who is married to Charlotte, only daughter and heiress of George Deane, Esq., of the Paddock, Canterbury, and has seven sons and six daughters.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BULLER

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FREDERICK WILLIAM BULLER, of Lanreath and Pelynt, county Cornwall, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, died on the 8th inst., at his lodgings in Bury-street, St. James's, after a protracted illness. The gallant General, who had attained the advanced age of eighty-two years, entered the Army as Ensign the 20th January, 1790, and in his early career saw much military service, although he did not share in the martial events of the Peninsula. He was in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in Flanders, and subsequently in the West Indies, including the siege of St. Lucia and the reduction of Grenada. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to George III. the 26th July, 1810; he became a Major-General the 4th June, 1813, and a Lieutenant-General the 27th May, 1825; since which period he retired from the active list of the Army. Lieutenant-General Buller was son of John Buller, Esq., and grandson of John Francis Buller, Esq., of Morval. He married Caroline, daughter of C. Tomlyn, Esq., by whom he leaves issue two sons and two daughters, who are the present Lady Polsmore and Mrs Hales. Lieutenant-General Buller's eldest son and successor is Major-General Frederick Thomas Buller, who married, the 18th August, 1831, the Lady Agnes Percy, fourth daughter of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland.



THE REV. THOMAS PHILPOTT, M.A.

THIS respected and venerable clergyman, who, endeared by his virtues to all who knew him, was known by the appellation of the "Good Rector," died at his residence, the Rectory, Pedmore, in the county of Worcester (to which he was presented in 1791), on the 10th of last September, at the advanced age of ninety-four. He was son of the Rev. Other Philpott, Rector of Pedmore, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Philpott, who was presented to the Rectory of Pedmore in 1721. He did the whole of the duty of his parish till about eighteen months ago, since which time his son-in-law has officiated as his curate.

His charities were very extensive; never, indeed, was an appeal known to have been made to him in vain.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Ellis, K.C.B., F.C., was proved under £35,000 personalty within the province of Canterbury; General Henry D'Oyly, £40,000; Admiral John Giffard, £16,000; Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Spicer, £36,000; John Burke, Esq., of Clifton, £50,000; Miss Mary Morrison, of Cadogan-place, £60,000; Sir Charles Chad, Bart., £45,000; Thomas Saul, wine-merchant, £10,000; Orpheus Pirrie Erard, harp and pianoforte manufacturer, £90,000, within the province of Canterbury.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall, commence their season on Friday next, 23rd November, with Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Beethoven's Mass in C. Mr. Costa continues to conduct as usual.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD PALMERSTON'S speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet contained nothing peculiarly original or eloquent, but it uttered the feelings of the country, and was received with an enthusiasm which a far more brilliant oration by some crotcheteer like Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright would not have commanded. The tone of the whole company was bellicose, with an exception to which reference has been made elsewhere. The Representatives of the Allied Powers stood up in turn to assure the country of their perfect unanimity, and of their determination to carry on the war to a triumphant conclusion. They seem to have been in no way terrified by the accession of some of the Conservative party to the ranks of the Peacemongers; and, in spite of the most logical proof that Russia is the most virtuous and ill-treated Power under the sun, and that our successes in the Crimea are a wrong and an outrage, it seems likely that the Western Sovereigns will press on the war in due season, and will not think that the object is sufficiently obtained by Turkey being included in the European family. Lord Malmesbury, whose grovelling conduct in regard to Austria is well remembered both here and on the Continent, has ample reason to thank his stars that he is not now Foreign Minister (and the country will not be indisposed to join in his thanksgivings), for it is evident that bad times are coming for the despotic dynasties.

Lord John Russell's Exeter Hall address has formed the subject of remark in another place. Mr. Gladstone has delivered another lecture on the Colonies, and the mode of governing them, but it is not generally supposed that the display of so much antipodean wisdom will induce Lord Palmerston to offer the Colonial Secretaryship to the member for Oxford; unless, to be sure, he does so on the ground that, having offered it to Lord Derby's son, he may properly offer it to Lord Derby's former subordinate. Mr. Gladstone himself was about the worst Colonial Minister we have had for many years, and that is saying a good deal. The situation itself is understood to be still going a-begging, and it will be very remarkable if it should appear that the Colonies go on as well without a master as with one. Their own highly-irreverent idea of self-government has long led them in that direction, and this experimental interregnum may not tend to dispel it.

A defence of Sir Colin Campbell against the charge that he returns home because he will not serve under Sir William Codrington has been put forward. It is stated that "urgent private affairs" had caused him to apply for leave of absence before he could know of Sir William's appointment. It is not pretended, however, that he would have served under the latter had matters been otherwise, and, indeed, the reverse is stated. One General, who had returned on similar "urgency" before the new appointment, is understood to make no secret of the fact that he would have refused to serve under Codrington, and there is ground for supposing that Sir Colin might entertain similar notions of his position. A better answer is given to the allegation that the Highlanders were "laid up in lavender" during winter, the truth being that under Sir C. Campbell's leadership they did invaluable service; and the *Times*, one of whose writers had stated the case somewhat carelessly and imperfectly, has very creditably and frankly admitted that an injustice was done to a gallant officer. It is to the honour of the British press that, unlike those who abuse it for its general honesty, it is seldom unwilling to retract an error that may inflict an injury.

Every one is desirous to know what chance there is of the proposed treaty to include Sweden among the Allied Powers being negotiated. It is clear that true wisdom and policy would range Sweden with those who, in return for the valuable aid which she could lend them now, would guarantee her against the force and fraud of her powerful neighbour and inveterate enemy. But, as Jeremy Taylor says, "he knows little of the nature of man who thinks that he hath only to show him that which is good to ensure his embracing it." Roubles which, Russian gold, which has hired half the German nobility to be the tools and spies of St. Petersburg, has not been idle at Stockholm. Added to which Sweden may think that the aggressive propensities of Russia have received a lesson which will render her harmless for some time to come. Should, however, the treaty be effected, and these two Northmen joined with the Allies, a remarkable stroke of policy will have signalised the close of the campaign of 1855.

Domestic news is scarce this week, save that the November fogs are settling down murkily and sullenly. The Hyde park meeting went off quietly, owing to the pressure and the manœuvring of a couple of thousand police, horse and foot, who moved about among the assembled scoundrelism, separating groups, and handling them with undeserved tenderness, for what business had they there? A curious feature was the contentious display of the police van, which paraded slowly, like an omnibus plying for customers, and intimating that if any body desired a ride to the House of Correction the way was open to him. But though the rioters were dispersed without damage, it is not only a most unreasonable thing that such a display of force should be rendered necessary, but it is certain that this forbearance will not effect the object desired. We shall have a series of such meetings, until some one takes the town by surprise by a sudden exhibition of brutality, and then we shall regret the kind of toleration that has been given to it. If only out of respect to the humbler classes—the people—who have a right to the enjoyment of the parks, these assemblages of the ruffianism of London ought to be scattered and prevented.

A judicial decision at Exeter will give satisfaction to the lovers of peace and quiet. A Judge has decided that no person has a right to keep vociferous animals, like Cochin-China fowls, to the annoyance of his neighbours, and has given damages in a case of the kind. We sadly want some such Judge in London. The obstinate selfishness of many persons who, for the sake of an abominable "pet," a yelping cur, a screeching parrot, or a grinding organ, will annoy a whole street by day or by night, can only be met by the law. There is no doubt, indeed, that the inhabitants of London have to bear more of what may be called small miseries, but which, like the constant water-drop, irritate beyond reasonable endurance, than those of any metropolis in the world. The best districts are the most infested. From morning to night itinerant musicians, roaring costermongers, shrieking venders of cat's meat and water-cresses, and a whole herd of loud-voiced peripatetic nuisances grind, howl, and howl all over Belgravia and similar regions, and no one seems to think that a remedy is possible. Were Louis Napoleon Sovereign here, and a representation on the subject were made to him by an influential and tax-paying class of his subjects that their lives were rendered intolerable by such a set of vagabonds, there would not be one of them in the street a week afterwards; but a constitutional Government, municipal institutions, a costly police, and a free press, can do nothing to deliver us.

OPENING OF THE BIDEFORD EXTENSION RAILWAY.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 29, 1854, we recorded the opening of the North Devon Railway to Barnstaple, which has been a great means of rendering the romantic beauties of Ilfracombe, Combe Martin, and Linton, accessible to visitors. We have now to describe the completion of an extension from Barnstaple to the ancient and important port of Bideford, the opening of which took place, with great ceremony, on Monday, the 29th ultimo, and was celebrated in the evening by a splendid banquet in the Town-hall.

This new line of railway owes its existence chiefly to the support rendered by the Directors of the North Devon Railway Company, and their enterprising contractor, Mr. Brassey. It met, notwithstanding the immense benefit it confers, with the usual amount of ill-judged opposition, and after a struggle of two years, through unparalleled obstacles, has at length been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Leaving Barnstaple, the line passes over the alluvial flat of the Taw, to Fremington Pill, where the North Devon Railway Company have established a wharf, and reaches the pretty village and watering-place of Instow, opposite to which is Appledore, picturesquely seated on a steep promontory stretching out into the estuary. Facing the coast, behind Appledore, is an extraordinary pebble ridge, from two to three miles in length. From Instow the railway runs parallel with the Torridge to Bideford, and competes for the palm of beauty with the South Devon Railway below Exeter. From Bideford many interesting and pleasant excursions may be made. Clovelly, a little fishing-town, about eleven miles distant, will well repay the trouble of a drive. From Clovelly the coast stretches away north and west until it reaches

OPENING OF THE BIDEFORD EXTENSIO RAILWAY.

Hartland Point, with an altitude of 350 feet. To the geologist this place contains many features of interest. Hartland Abbey Church will also repay the trouble of an inspection. To the tourist in quest of the beautiful or sublime, or the invalid in search of health, the completion of this line affords opportunities of obtaining both amidst the glens and rivers, woods, and rock-bound coast, and pure and exhilarating air of Devon.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1856.

NOTWITHSTANDING the legion of Almanacks which have appeared since the "Illustrated London Almanack" was first issued, this work maintains its high claim to popular favour. The Illustrations comprise a little gallery of statuesque figures characteristic of the months, designed by a Russian artist, each flanked with smaller vignette-like groups of the pastimes and aspects of each quarter. The central figures are throughout original, which is a recommendation, considering how dim the "mirror of the months" has grown by frequent repetition. Since the writer suggested to William Home for his "Every-day Book" Spenser's twelve Sonnets illustrated by Samuel Williams, there has been a pretty long trail of these monthly personages. Opposite the figure-heads in the Almanack before us is a group of flowers and leaves characteristic of the horticulture of each month, by W. S. Coleman. These are pleasing compositions, and the accompanying notes (also by Mr. Coleman) are full of variety and interest. The other illustrated page is occupied with neat views of natal houses and abodes, localities and memorials, and eminent persons, and events to be remembered—a class of illustrations germane to an Almanack. These engravings are 54 in number, and, with those before specified, make 58; in addition to which there are numerous illustrations in Mr. Glaisher's valuable pages of Astronomical Occurrences of the Months; and Illustrations of the Positions of the Five New Planets at the time of their discovery in the years 1854 5. In the Miscellaneous Records are an Explanatory Table of Public Acts of Parliament passed in the last legislative year; a Summary of Persons of Note who have died during the last twelve months; a Wa Obituary List; and a List of European Sovereigns, their Consorts and Heirs, and Chief Ministers; Population, and Naval and Military Forces; and the Coonial and Foreign Postage Lists are copious and complete.

We quote the figure of "December," and its "Leaves and Flowers," with the accompanying notes:

Our concluding group, like the first, is composed of some of the more remarkable form of leaves, being a selection from what the gardener calls "foliage plants," or plants which depend rather on their leaves than their flowers for their beauty or interest; in which points many of them are hardly excelled by any tenants of the conservatory, besides possessing the great advantage of remaining in equal perfection all the year through. Some of these rival in the richness of their tints the brightest flowers, such as *Dracæna*, *Caladium*, *Calathea*, and *Cissus discolor*. We figure the leaves of the last mentioned; but no engraving can show the beautiful variety and gradation on the

DECEMBER.

FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK" FOR 1856.

DECEMBER FLOWERS, FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK" FOR 1856.

rich velvet of its upper surface. The centre rib and principal veins are marked by various shades of purple and black; between the veins are silvery patches of white, and towards the edges the purple softens off into a lovely subdued green, forming altogether one of the most harmonious little pieces of colouring with which Nature indulges us.

The pearly sonnerila (*Sonnerila Margaritacea*) is one of the most charming of recent introductions. It has glossy green leaves, studded over with lustrous pearl-like-spots, and in the summer is ornamented with a spike of pink flowers of much beauty.

The curious plants from Java, called *Anæctochilus*, well deserve a place in any collection where sufficient heat is maintained. One of these plants at first sight gives the idea of a number of strange insects congregated on the ground, each leaf being so marked and shaped as to resemble the closed wings of a large beetle or moth—blackish green or brown, with golden or silvery veins, being the usual colouring. *Anæctochilus setaceus* is the species figured.

Several species of club moss—half moss half fern like feathery little plants—are very ornamental, for edging the aquarium, and for other purposes where their fresh bright green is acceptable. We figure the creeping-rooted club-moss (*Lycopodium stoloniferum*.)

We must now notice two of those curious mechanical contrivances which are met with in the leaves of some plants. The first is the half-animated Venus' fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*), whose leaves have the singular power o closing over and imprisoning for life any unfortunate insects which may alight on their surface: whither it is said they are tempted by a sweet liquor which exudes from the glands on the surface.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF BELFAST, AT BELFAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

REQUIEM FOR THE DEAD OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

On Tuesday morning a solemn mass and requiem were celebrated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Moorfields, by Cardinal Wiseman, for the "repose of the souls of the soldiers who have fallen in the Crimea during the last twelve months." High mass was sung by Bishop Grant, assisted by the clergy of the church. Cardinal Wiseman attended, accompanied by the canons and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in London. The latter were arranged on each side of a large

CENOTAPH AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL MOORFIELDS, IN MEMORY OF CRIMEAN SOLDIERS.

cenotaph erected in front of the altar, on a black carpet bordered with white It consisted of two steps and a plinth of black, yellow-veined, marble of about 25 feet long, by 14 inches wide, supporting a large sarcophagus of oblong form, resting on four lion's-paws of white marble at the angles. This sarcophagus is of the same colour as the steps, but has a white bordering enclosing the four panels forming the sides, on which are written the following inscriptions in gold letters:—

MILITIBVS. QVI TERRA MARIQVE. PRŒLIARE. DECERTANTES IN. PACE TAMEN. CHRISTI. DIEM. SVVM OBIERVNT | SACERDOTES POPVLIQVE WESTMONAST SOLEMNI. RITV. LIBANTES. D.O.M. PACEM. ADPRECANTVR. MDCCCLV

And on the sides:—

IN. CERTAMINE. FIDEI. COMMILITONES. NOSTRI

and

AVETE. ANIMÆ. GENEROSISSIMÆ.

On the top of the sarcophagus rises a pyramidal rectangular cone, crowned with a lofty and massive silver ball and cross, on each face of which was a trophy of armour, offensive and defensive, intermingled with the flags of England, France, and Sardinia. The erection of this very elegant and imposing cenotaph reflects the greatest credit on the skill and zeal of Mr. Nosotti, of Oxford-street, from whose *ateliers* it was produced at the very shortest notice.

The pillars, altar, and pulpit of the church were covered with black hangings. After mass the Cardinal entered the pulpit and delivered a short discourse. He reviewed rapidly and with his customary eloquence the perils, the hardships, and indescribable sufferings to which our gallant troops had been exposed at the seat of war in the performance of their duty to their Sovereign and their country; how cheerfully they obeyed the orders which they knew would in all probability lead to their inevitable death; how heroically they rushed into the fearful struggle, and sacrificed their lives without a murmur; and how for all those acts of fortitude, courage, and indomitable energy, their country owed them a deep and lasting debt of gratitude. It was to perform a portion of the duty thus incurred that the solemn requiem was performed on that solemn and sad occasion. His Eminence next alluded to the conduct of our gallant allies who had fallen in the same struggle, and implored all present to pray to the Most High for the eternal welfare of their troops who had perished in the sanguinary struggle, and not to forget in their prayers even those who were opposed to them as enemies on the field o battle, who had gone "with the sign of peace,"—for Christianity made no distinction between the children of our common Father.

After the sermon, the Cardinal proceeded, vested in a magnificent cope of purple velvet, covered with embroidery, and preceded by his cross borne by George Bowyer, Esq., M.P., to give the absolutions round the cenotaph.

The church was crowded in every part by a highly respectable congregation, including most of the Roman Catholic gentry now in town.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.

THE anniversary dinner of this charitable institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern—Lord J. Russell, M.P., President of the Institution, in the chair. A very large number of the friends of the charity attended. After the cloth was drawn, the noble Chairman gave "The Queen;" observing that every year increased the attachment of the

THE WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS, MATCHAM-GROVE HOUSE, NEW CROSS

people to the Throne, owing to the virtues of the Sovereign (Cheers). Then followed "The Health of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family."

The noble Chairman next gave the toast of "The Army and Navy." His Lordship, in referring to the gallant deeds of our army at Sebastopol, said: They would all remember that, when privations of every kind—cold, and want of food and clothing—had reduced the physical strength of that Army, yet that its spirit and courage had sustained no diminution. At the battle of Inkerman that spirit and courage had been triumphantly displayed time and time again; for those of those who stood resistless and unconquered upon that hill (Cheers) But, however much they might honour the daring of those who had fought these battles, they must still more admire the unabated courage and firm discipline of those who went night after night into the trenches with no chance of encountering an enemy face to face and hand to hand, but who stood there exposed to all the danger of the artillery of the enemy, and feeling disease creeping upon them from the cold and wet in which they were plued (Cheers). However great had been the courage displayed by our Army in the battles of the Crimea, the example of that fortitude was still higher, and would be honoured to all future time. We had since had to rejoice over the fall of Sebastopol (Loud cheers)—and we had to rejoice that while the British troops bore the brunt of the battles of Alma and Inkerman, our French and Sardinian allies, both at the battle of the Tchernaya and at the taking of Sebastopol, gained the main part of the glory, and had succeeded in those undertakings by the gallant efforts they had made. He trusted that the union of the Allied Armies which had been consummated at Sebastopol would be a pledge of the long-enduring union of the two countries (Loud cheers). With regard to the Navy, their skill and valour were too well known to need eulogy. It was no doubt a disappointment to the Navy that no hostile fleet had appeared to try its strength with them; but in every operation in which they had been engaged, and recently in the Sea of Azoff and at Kinburn, they had displayed the same skill and gallantry as in former times. He had made an omission in not having spoken of the Turkish Army. That army at Silistria, and a very short time ago at Kars, had shown that they wanted nothing but good officers to make them equal to the best soldiers in Europe (Cheers).

Major Wood returned thanks for the Army and Navy.

The noble Chairman then rose to propose "Prosperity to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools." His Lordship described the rapid growth of their institution. It appeared that in December, 1853, the first suggestion was made of the necessity of making some provision for the orphan and necessitous children of warehousemen and clerks. Within six weeks not less than £3000 were subscribed by young men for the purpose of founding the institution (Cheers). A short time afterwards the principals of these establishments, finding the project taken up with so much spirit, came forward, and subscribed more than £4000 towards the object (Cheers). It appeared that the subscriptions in no long time, and after one public dinner, were augmented to the sum of £10,000. The funded property of the society amounted to £9000; the annual income was £1000; and the balance in the banker's hands was £866 (Hear). Fifteen children had been admitted to participate in the benefits of the institution, and six more would shortly be elected. Ground had been obtained upon a long lease for a piece of freehold, and the institution was now nearly finished upon it. His Lordship then proposed "Prosperity to the Warehousemen and Clerks' School" (Three times three).

Dr. Archer proposed "The Health of the noble President of the Institution, Lord J. Russell," whose services in the cause of civil and religious liberty he eulogised, while he claimed the right to differ from him in some passages of his career.

The noble Chairman said, he should be the last to complain if any person present, or if the whole country, should differ from him. There was no use in our free institutions if men were not to form their own opinions. He would only say that in all the opinions he had ever formed his chief object and reward was the welfare of his country. Possibly mistaken, no doubt, he had been on many occasions, but he had always said on those occasions, "If I am wrong, let the opinion of the country set me right and direct me." Meanwhile, all he could do was to follow his best judgment, and to thank them for the kind acceptance of his name (Cheers)

Other toasts followed, and before the noble Lord left the chair the total amount of subscriptions nearly reached £1700

The premises recently opened for the institution is Hatcham Grove House, situated in Queen's-road, New-cross. It is a spacious brick mansion, built in the last century; in the rear are extensive and picturesque grounds, appropriated for the recreation of the school-children, who have also a playing-field.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE EARL OF BELFAST.

THE great feature of the recent visit of the Lord Lieutenant to the north of Ireland, was the Inauguration of the Statue of the late Earl of Belfast, in the capital of Ulster, on Thursday, the 1st instant.

His Excellency arrived at Belfast on Wednesday. The streets were decorated with flags, and as the viceregal cavalcade passed along his Excellency was cheered with enthusiasm by the people. At the Ulster Railway Station his Excellency received an address from the Town-council. In the evening his Lordship honoured the mansion of Lord Dufferin and Claudeboye by a visit.

On Thursday morning his Excellency returned to Belfast.

The Statue, which is erected in College-square, in front of the Academical Institution, was veiled from public view by a large curtain of French grey-coloured cloth, which depended from an arch, surmounted with the armorial bearings of the Donegal family, emblazoned in the proper heraldic colours, and on the other side was inscribed appropriate mottoes. On the left appeared Campbell's well-known lines:—

To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die.

On the right was inscribed the well-known line from Pope

The kindred arts shall in his praise conspire,

With the words "Resurgam" on the one side, and "Excelsior" on the other. In front of the inauguration arch an extensive platform had been constructed, accommodations between five and six hundred ladies and gentlemen, who had been admitted within the inclosure by tickets issued by the Statue Committee. This company consisted chiefly of the subscribers to the testimonial and their friends, and embraced a large portion of the fashion of Belfast and its vicinity.

Shortly before one o'clock the members of the Town-council, in the regalia of office, with the Town-Clerk and Sub-Treasurer, took their places on the platform. The Statue Committee and the Committee of the Working Classes' Association had also their allotted places. Among the large number of noblemen and gentlemen on the platform were General Lord Gough, the Earl of Annesley, Lord Dufferin, Viscount Masserene and Ferrard, Lord Lurgan, Lord Robert Montagu, Lord Rossmore, Lord St. Lawrence, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, the Hon. and Rev. S. Blackwood, &c. With these gentlemen and others were a very large number of ladies.

Shortly after its arrival, the Viceregal party were escorted to the platform in front of the Statue; and Lord Dufferin, having taken the chair, explained that, immediately upon the news of the death of the late Lord Belfast reaching the town, a feeling seemed to pervade all classes of its inhabitants that it would be desirable that their town should possess some memorial which would perpetuate the recollection of his many noble qualities. A committee was established for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the inhabitants, and that committee had the honour of handing over to the Mayor and to the Corporation of the town of Belfast the Statue which has been erected.

The Rev. Vernon, Esq., Mayor of Belfast, having formally received the Statue, the Lord-Lieutenant then ascended the rostrum for the purpose of delivering the inaugural address. His Excellency was again hailed with genial and cordial cheering.

His Lordship, in his address, sketched the career of the deceased young nobleman with a skilful hand, and paid a most eloquent tribute to his memory.

The curtains were then rolled back, displaying the Statue in the most effective manner; and the band of the North Down Rifles performed Mendelssohn's Funeral March.

This concluded the ceremonial. As his Excellency was retiring, "Three cheers for the Lord-Lieutenant" were lustily given from the platform, and repeated by the vast crowd.

The statue is by Mr. Macdowall, and is a graceful work of art.

In the evening a banquet was given in the Music Hall, and was attended by upwards of 250 guests.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—On Saturday the representative vestry of St. Marylebone assembled for the last time under the provisions of Hobhouse's Act, which, after an existence of twenty-three years, is now superseded by the Local Management Act, carried through the last Session of Parliament by Sir Benjamin Hall.

FROM THE COMIC TIMES ALMANACK FOR 1856.

A GOOD REASON, TOO!—The reason the public now receives no intelligence from the Crimea is because general Simpson finds he hasn't any too much for himself.

THE ANNUAL PARADOX.—About the 1st of January each theatre in the metropolis will have "the best pantomime in London."

PRINCIPAL MODE OF EARNING.—Baked-potato cans, oyster-stalls, perpatetic coffee-shops, and baskets of penny ham sandwiches.

MAGNANIMOUS.—The Allies, knowing the boon of newspapers to the wounded, have, it is said, sent several thousand *Invalides Russe* to the Mauvaise Hospitals.

TO SPIRITUALISTS.—The best kind of table from which to obtain the means of conversing with your departed friends in the autumn is the Railway Timetable.

CURIOUS FACT.—When the eagle at the Zoological Gardens is suffering from indigestion, he is not allowed to walk about the grounds, for fear of the inquisitive tradesmen taking notice of it as an all-eagle-procuring.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF JERSEY TO A TIGER BESIDE HER QUEEN VICTOR.—*You go!*

IMPROVEMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. Archer, the originator of the photographic collodion process, has been long working to render it more perfect, and to remove difficulties which all who make use of glass for negatives have experienced, not only from the weight of the glass, but from its liability to breakage, and other accidents happening to the picture film. Mr Archer has at length perfected a method which will be found an invaluable remedy for all evils. A solution of gutta-percha in benzole is poured over the collodion picture taken in the usual way; after being allowed to dry, which it does in a minute or two, the glass picture is then immersed in a dish of water, and the film immediately separates from the glass. It is then placed between paper, so that it will bear any amount of ordinary handling, and when removed, can be preserved in a book or paper case for printing from, and the glass after washing for another subject. Positives from negatives thus treated are quite as clear and delicate as those produced from the collodion picture by the old method, and the negatives can be placed in contact with the prepared printing paper. The result in particular will be to save the trouble and anxiety of carrying about large supplies of glass, and photographers will, we are quite sure, appreciate and quickly avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from this additional boon to the former valuable discovery, the collodion process of Mr. F. Scott Archer.

POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1856.—The proprietors of this work have now to add to themselves; but that they have [illegible] in their exertions on that account is fully evident from the expedition with which the Directory for the coming year. The map has been enlarged, so as to include within the circle within a radius of four miles from Charing-cross. The work is corrected up to the latest period, its removals, appointments, returns, [illegible] so as to render it as complete a guide as possible of a [illegible] to that change.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—At the meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Captain Washington stated the Admiralty had that day received a telegraphic communication from Aberdeen, stating that Captain Kellett's vessel, which had been abandoned in the ice so long since, had drifted out into Davis's Strait, 1200 miles from where it had been left. It had been taken possession of by a whaler; and having been manned with a crew, was expected home almost immediately.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

As several rather large sales of Consols have been effected for [illegible], and as very few purchases have been made on account of the public or the large corporate bodies, the supply of stock has increased, and the tone of the money market for all national securities has been heavy, and [illegible] per cent. There has been an active demand for money, and the [illegible] combine very firm. At Lombard-street [illegible] have been made to run, have been taken at 5½, and those [illegible] per cent. There has been no change in the Bank rate of discount, but money is becoming scarce.

The arrivals of gold have been under £200,000, and we hear that a large proportion has been already purchased for France

It is reserved that Government should allow the Bank of England to issue bills to fill up the deficiency which has occurred since 1844 [illegible] note circulation, through the failure of country banks. The amount is supposed to be £700,000, the details of which, we are informed by Mr. Cobden, will be given in the Act of 1844. This would be a judicious step at the present time, and by this the profits of the additional issue would go to the State

The Consol-market, on Monday, was very flat, and prices were rather drooping. The Reduced marked 87⅛; Consols, 88⅜ to 88⅝; New Three per Cents, 88⅜; and Consols for Account, 88⅝ ⅝. Bank Stock was done at 208½ to 207½; and Bank Stock, 220. Long Annuities, 1859, 19; India Bonds, 2s.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. discount; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅛ ⅜. The following quotations were realised on Tuesday:—Bank Stock, 209. Three per Cents Reduced, 87¼; Three per Cent Consols, 88½. New Three per Cents, 87⅞ to 88⅛; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 7-16; Ditto, 1-32 [illegible] Stock, 220; India Bonds, 3s. to 6s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 3s. [illegible] Bonds, 98⅛. On Wednesday, Bank Stock was done at 209, and prices were [illegible]. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 87⅛; the Three per Cent Consols, 87⅜ to 88⅜; New Three per Cents, 88 to 87⅞; Consols for Account, 88⅜; Long Annuities, 1885, 19⅛; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅛ ⅜. On Thursday very little business was done. Consols for Money were 88 to 88⅛, for the Account, 88½ ⅝. Exchequer Bills were 2s. to 4s. dis. Bank Stock, 208. New Three per Cents were 87⅞ to 88; and the Reduced, 87 to 87½. India Stock, 223.

The Foreign House has been heavy, and prices almost [illegible] have given way. Brazilian Five per Cents have declined 1 per cent. Small [illegible] Five per Cents, 100½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 81; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 15½; Ditto, Deferred, 10; Portuguese Four per Cents, [illegible]; Ditto, Five per Cents, 49; Russian Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 87; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; [illegible] Three per Cents, 45; Ditto, New Deferred, 10½ 20; Ditto, Passive, 6; Turkish Six per Cents, 93; Ditto New Scrip, 3⅞ to 4; Ditto, Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92 ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 94; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½; Equador, 4½.

Our advices from Australia, California, and India on the all-sent of the wool of gold are very favourable, and we learn that commercial matters [illegible] improving. The shipments of goods from this side, however, continue small.

The last return of the Bank of France shows the following results, as compared with the previous month:—

Coin [illegible]	£8,412,000	decrease £97,400
Bullion [illegible]	4,774,240	[illegible] 5,440
Notes in circulation	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 44,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6,480
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1,000
Advances on French Government [illegible]	[illegible]	30,400
Advances on Railway Securities	[illegible]	1,000,000

The [illegible] of the [illegible] in the amount of advances [illegible] but this decrease is considered to have a most unfavourable influence upon the whole business of the country. The further decrease in the stock of coin was not [illegible] by many parties here, because they [illegible] suppose that the Bank had received a great addition to its metallic [illegible] during the month. We are not informed what amount of [illegible] has been obtained in London, but we understand that it was very large—e.g., over £2,000,000. That [illegible] with £831,200 given in the above statement, appears to have been well [illegible] when a glance is taken at the details of the Bank of France. The [illegible] showed a falling off of no less than £[illegible] in the coin and [illegible] over her with an increase of £1,334,000 in the discounts.

The [illegible] Joint-Stock Banks have been limited. Prices, however, [illegible] well supported. Australian have realised 95; London, 55; British North American, 64; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16; London Chartered of Australia, 18⅞; New South Wales, 36; Oriental, 40 ex div.; South Australian, 2½; Union of Australia, 74; Ditto, New, 82; Union of London, 30⅞.

Most of the Miscellaneous Securities have realised as follows:—Australian Royal Mail, 6⅝; Berlin Waterworks, 7½; Canada Company's Bonds, 124; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 107; Crystal Palace, 2; Ditto, Preference, 4⅞; East and West India Docks, 118; London, 99; New Zealand, 6⅜; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 17⅝; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1⅝; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69½; Van Diemen's Land, 14.

The dealings in Insurance Companies' Shares have been limited. Globe, 107; Guardian, 50½; Imperial Fire, 360; Ditto, Life, 18½; Law, 9; County, 120; Pelican, 42½; Phœnix, 4; Provident Clerks, 2; [illegible] Fire, 2. Unpaid advanced prices have been paid for Mining Shares:—St. John del Rey, 30½; Cobre Copper 66s.; Linares, 7⅛; Santiago de Cuba, 2½; Tin Croft, 2; United Mexican 1.

There has been no actual pressure upon the Railway-market, but the business done in it has been trifling, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The following are the closing money prices on Thursday:—

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN STOCKS.—Caledonian, 87½; Eastern Counties, 5½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 17; Great Northern, B Stock, 119½; Great Western, 48⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74½; London and Brighton, 94⅜; London and North-Western, 93; London and South-Western, 83½; North British, 26.

PREFERENCE STOCKS.—Caledonian per Cent, 105; Bristol and Exeter, 94½; Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, ⅛ pm.; Ditto, No. 2, par; Great Western (Birmingham Guaranteed Stock), 68½; Midland Consolidated, 129; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3.

FOREIGN.—Bombay, Baroda and Central India, 4½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 21⅝; Namur and Liège, with interest, 4½; Royal Swedish, [illegible].

Friday Evening.

The Consol Market is very inactive to-day, and prices are rather drooping. The Three per Cents for Money are 87½ to 88; and for the Account, 88 to [illegible] one or two transactions having been recorded at 88⅜. The New Three per Cents have realised 87⅝; and the Reduced 87. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little is doing.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] to our market this week, [illegible] fresh up to-day was limited, and the [illegible] in demand, and in some instances [illegible] were rather favoured for fine parcels. We had a fair demand for [illegible] of which were moderate, at fully previous rates. Floating cargoes [illegible] the number offering was small [illegible] here is unchanged. Grind [illegible] and Odessa [illegible] We had a [illegible] oats, at full prices. The flour trade [illegible] the prices of the [illegible] year, 2849

[illegible] Wheat, [illegible] Norfolk [illegible] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] fresh up to-day was limited, and the [illegible] in demand, and in some instances [illegible] were rather favoured for fine parcels. We had a fair demand for [illegible] of which were moderate, at fully previous rates. Floating cargoes [illegible] the number offering was small [illegible] here is unchanged. Grind [illegible] and Odessa [illegible] We had a [illegible] oats, at full prices. The flour trade [illegible] the prices of the [illegible] year, 2849

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Monday.—[illegible] Wheat, [illegible] Norfolk [illegible] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] fresh up to-day was limited, and the [illegible] in demand, and in some instances [illegible] were rather favoured for fine parcels. We had a fair demand for [illegible] of which were moderate, at fully previous rates. Floating cargoes [illegible] the number offering was small [illegible] here is unchanged. Grind [illegible] and Odessa [illegible] We had a [illegible] oats, at full prices. The flour trade [illegible] the prices of the [illegible] year, 2849

Mark Lane, Monday.—[illegible] Wheat, [illegible] Norfolk [illegible] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] fresh up to-day was limited, and the [illegible] in demand, and in some instances [illegible] were rather favoured for fine parcels. We had a fair demand for [illegible] of which were moderate, at fully previous rates. Floating cargoes [illegible] the number offering was small [illegible] here is unchanged. Grind [illegible] and Odessa [illegible] We had a [illegible] oats, at full prices. The flour trade [illegible] the prices of the [illegible] year, 2849

Mincing-lane, Monday.—[illegible] Wheat, [illegible] Norfolk [illegible] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] fresh up to-day was limited, and the [illegible] in demand, and in some instances [illegible] were rather favoured for fine parcels. We had a fair demand for [illegible] of which were moderate, at fully previous rates. Floating cargoes [illegible] the number offering was small [illegible] here is unchanged. Grind [illegible] and Odessa [illegible] We had a [illegible] oats, at full prices. The flour trade [illegible] the prices of the [illegible] year, 2849

Liverpool Cattle Market, Monday.—[illegible] Wheat, [illegible] Norfolk [illegible] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] fresh up to-day was limited, and the [illegible] in demand, and in some instances [illegible] were rather favoured for fine parcels. We had a fair demand for [illegible] of which were moderate, at fully previous rates. Floating cargoes [illegible] the number offering was small [illegible] here is unchanged. Grind [illegible] and Odessa [illegible] We had a [illegible] oats, at full prices. The flour trade [illegible] the prices of the [illegible] year, 2849

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*Mark Lane

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss CUSHMAN and Miss BLANCHE FANE Every Evening. Miss CUSHMAN will appear, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, as Meg Merrilies, in Guy Mannering, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as Lady Townley, in the Comedy of The Provoked Husband. Miss BLANCHE FANE as Gertrude in The Little Treasure, every evening. To conclude with a favourite Farce.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. - Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES, HENRY the EIGHTH, and A GAME of ROMPS. Wednesday (by permission), Thursday and Saturday, THE RIVALS, and Tub BUTLER'S DAUGHTER.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—GREAT SUCCESS of MARIE DUCANGE and VALENTINE AND ORSON. MONDAY and During the Week, Marie Ducange, Marie Duvarge, Madame Celeste. After which, Valentine and Orson: Valentine, Mrs. Keeley; Orson, Mr. Keeley. To conclude with The £100 Note.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—The LAST FEW WEEKS.—The Seventy-eighth Representation of MACBETH, an ENGLISH OPERA, and the Farce performed by Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, every Night, except FRIDAY next. Friday Evening, at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £4 4s.; can be obtained at the Box-office, of all the principal Theatres and Libraries, and of Mr. Lyon, Bond-street. Stalls, 7s.; Second Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Last Night of the Season, on Monday, Five, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, Jun. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, November 24, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half past One. Professor ANDERSON begs respectfully to announce the positive termination of his Magical Performances, in consequence of the great preparations for his Spectacle and Pantomime as Covent-garden Theatre.

FIFTH SEASON.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, SKETCHES, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by the Artists of the Royal Academy, is now Open at the GALLERY, No. 121, Pall-mall, from Ten till Five o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."

W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS—VENTRILOQUISM.—Lower Hall, Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Regent-street, NOW OPEN. During the recess the Hall has been newly and completely decorated. Every Evening at 8, except Saturday Saturday at 3.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models and Preparations, every part of the human frame. Open (for gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures by Dr. Kahn, at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s.—4, Coventry-street.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night, at Eight, what he saw and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Six, 1s.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, No. 14, Regent-street.—The GREAT VICTORY AT SEBASTOPOL—The Capture of the Malakoff, Attack on the Redans, and Burning of Sebastopol, are now exhibited in the Diorama. The EVENTS of the WAR. The Lecture by Mr. Stocqueler. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr COSTA. FRIDAY NEXT NOVEMBER 23, will be performed Handel's Oratorio, JUDAS MACCABÆUS. Principal Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 3s., and 5s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter-hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—BEETHOVEN'S Mount of OLIVES and HANDEL'S ACIS and GALATEA will be performed on the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, on THURSDAY NEXT, 21 Principal Vocalists, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Winbye Cooper, Mr. Reinhardt Smith, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Weiss. Conductor, Mr. Hullah. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s. each, at St. Martin's Hall. Commence at half past Seven o'Clock.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—"THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN."—Mrs EMMA STANLEY begs to announce that she will have the honour of making her first appearance in London on MONDAY, December 10th, in a new, illustrated, original, and characteristic pantomimic entertainment, entitled and composed expressly for her, entitled "The Seven Ages of Woman."

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — SPECIAL JUVENILE MORNINGS, every Wednesday, commencing at 1, with a Popular Lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner, &c., &c., followed, at 2 by Messrs. Pepper's View of the War; 2 20, Submarine Explosions, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s.; to Mr. Barnacle's, 4, the Magnificent Panorama of the Overland Route, and last scene of Dissolving Views, illustrative of Indian Scenery.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square. A Ramble through Venice, with magnificent Dioramic Views. Dissolving Views, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on a tremendous morning and evenings, at 8 p.m., and 9 p.m. Life in Russia, by Mr. Lafercade, including Monday and Friday evenings, at Eight, Vocal Entertainment by Miss Rosina Dalton, and by the Orpheus Glee Union, at 1 30 and 7 45. Grand Performances on Organ by Mr. Hopkins, 3 p.m. Admission and admission to Promenade, 1s. 4d. and 2s. 6d. General Exhibition from Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s. Children and schools half-price.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—The collection of Living Animals now in the Gardens, including the finest series of Lions, Lions Whelps, Cheetah, Tigers, Panther, and other Carnivorous Beasts, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Rarer Animals. Admission, 1s. Monday, 6d.

STATE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the LARGE HALL of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, HOLBORN, on THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22nd, to Promote the Agitation for a Reform of State Abuses. Jonathan Duncan, Esq., President of the Association, will take the Chair at Eight o'Clock. Free Admission. WM. TAD MATSON, Secretary.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY for CHILDREN of those once in prosperity, Orphans or not. The next ELECTION will take place on 6th February, 1856. Now Candidates should be nominated immediately.—Applications and Subscriptions gratefully received by E. F. LEES, Secretary.

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK. Established in 1836.

Princes-street, Mansion-house, and 69, Pall-mall.

Subscribed Capital	... ...	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	500,000
Guarantee Fund	... ...	150,000

DIRECTORS.

William Bird, Esq. — Henry Grace, Esq.
Alexander Bruce, Esq. — Arthur J. Hilton, Esq., M.P.
Alexander Scarlett Campbell, Esq. — William J. Laurence, Esq.
Sir James Miller Corbett, Bart. — Thomas Chapman Taylor, Esq., M.P.
Charles Dalrymple Dundas, Bart. — George Meek, Esq.
Peter Morrison, Esq.
William Flower, Esq. — Andrew Moore, Esq.
George [illegible], Esq. — John Pattison Norris, Esq.
Charles [illegible], Esq. — James Stewart, Esq.
Thomas [illegible], Esq. — Joseph Thomson, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. — Thomas Weall, Esq.

Accounts are kept according to the custom of London bankers.

Sums of money received on deposit from the customers of the Bank and the current rate of interest and for such period as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the money market.

The Public Funds and other Country and Foreign Parks [illegible] on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Bills of Exchange on the principal towns of British and Foreign Countries negotiated, and sales of, and discount of Bills effected.

Letters of Credit granted on the Continent and on the chief commercial towns of the world.

THE HACKNEY and GUILDFORD ESTATES.—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY—[illegible] NOW [illegible] Strand, London, the Hackney Estate, in Middlesex, close to the Station of the North London Railway, at Kingsland-road Bridge, and the Guildford Estate, West Surrey, will be allotted. For plans and information to obtain them, apply to CHARLES LEWIS GELDERSEN, Secretary.

SPRING GROVE STATION, on the Windsor [illegible] Miles from Hyde-park Corner; Trains every hour [illegible] 30 minutes. Substantial VILLA RESIDENCES [illegible] each, on any approved plan, on the [illegible] estate, which is delightfully situate, on a soil of pure [illegible] Gravel-pit, and Richmond. These houses have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SILVER CENTRE-PIECE, BY CHARLES GRANT.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

We have engraved three of the beautiful works of British Art which have been attractive even in the Art-capital of Paris. First is a silver Centre-piece, designed by Charles Grant, and manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co. The figures around the base are modelled from Sir Edwin Landseer's celebrated picture of "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time." The centre support for the glass pan, here filled with flowers, is novel, but not very characteristic.

Next is a Clock Case, designed by John Bell, and manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co. The dial is encircled with figures of the twelve hours; and at the base are figures of Night and Morning. The design is more in the French taste than Mr. Bell's compositions usually are.

The third specimen is likewise one of Messrs. Elkington's contributions. It was executed in solid silver, as the Warwick Race Prize for the present year; the subject of the group is the last interview of Guy Earl of Warwick with the Countess, his wife

It is said that a number of foreign exhibitors, including several English, who have been the most successful, are recommended by Prince Napoleon, as President of the Imperial Commission, for the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

The Royal Dublin Society has sent over a collection of Irish-grown farm produce, which has been presented to the Imperial Commission. Those monster specimens of root crops show the luxuriant capabilities of the soil and climate of Ireland, in producing such extraordinary growth. Some of the mangel-wurzel weigh 25 lb. each, the Swedish turnips 15 lb. to 21 lb., and parsnips 4½ lb. to 6 lb.

Mr. J. W. Mackey (Chairman of the Agricultural Museum), with Dr. Tuohill, and Mr. A. Corrigan (Curator), are also in Paris, and have had an interview with Lord Cowley and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through the kindness of Lord Clarendon and the French Consul at Dublin. They hope to obtain some contributions for their museum from the splendid collections of the British and French Governments.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN CHINA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Canton, Sept. 12th, 1855.

As you are the depicter of events passing in the nineteenth century, I send you herewith a Sketch in connection with the daily events of 1855. Between 60,000 and 70,000 heads have been struck off by the executioners, in this little space of ground, since February last. Daily, except on the 1st, 15th, and three days at the time of the Emperor's birthday,

CLOCK-CASE, DESIGNED BY JOHN BELL.

SILVER GROUP (WARWICK RACE-PLATE, 1855), BY ELKINGTON AND CO.

have from 150 to 800 been carried in baskets by their fellow-men, to see the mangled remains of those who have by a few minutes preceded them carried or dragged out of the way, until the ground has become for several inches a filthy composition of blood and mud. Nearly every day one or two are tied to the cross; the executioner, facing the poor wretches, takes a sharp knife, and, rapidly cutting them in different parts of the body, finishes by putting it into their hearts. They are then cut down, their heads, hands, and feet are cut off, their livers and hearts cut out, and, with their heads, taken to show the Mandarins. I do not know that it is likely that your insertion of these will produce any effect upon the natives; but many of your pictures ornament the boats on this river. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Wal. Geo. Dickson, M.D.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION, AT CANTON.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR DALTON.

THE Lincolnshire tenantry of Mr. John Dalton have just erected in Fillingham churchyard a highly-decorated Gothic monument (designed and executed by Keyworth, of Hull) to the memory of Major Thomas Norcliffe Dalton. The inscription is as follows:—

In memory of Thomas Norcliffe Dalton, aged thirty-five (third son of John Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire, and of Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire), late senior Major of the 49th. Major Dalton served with distinction in India, with the 61st, during the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, taking part in the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goozerat, for which he received a medal and two clasps. Following up this career of glory in the Crimea, he fought gallantly at the Alma; and was killed while heading a charge at Inkerman, Nov. 5th, 1854—carrying with him the deep regrets of the brave 49th, and of all who knew him. This monument was erected by the grateful tenantry of John Dalton, Esq.

MONUMENT IN FILLINGHAM CHURCHYARD, LINCOLNSHIRE, TO MAJOR DALTON, WHO FELL AT INKERMAN.

MONUMENT TO THE HON H. A. NEVILLE AND THE HON. GREY NEVILLE.

A MARBLE mural monument to the memory of the two sons of Lord Braybrooke, who lost their lives in the Crimean campaign, has just been erected in the chancel of Saffron Walden Church, Essex. The sculptor, Mr Thomas Milnes, has produced a work of originality of design and striking effect. It consists of an elaborate Gothic sarcophagus: on the cornice is placed the bear-skin cap, sword, and sash of the Hon. H. Aldworth Neville, Captain in the Grenadier Guards; and, on the opposite side, the helmet, sword, and sash of the Hon. Grey Neville, Colonel in the 5th Dragoon Guards; and above these are placed the flags of the army and the regiment, thus forming a pyramidical group. The whole weighs about one ton, with scarcely a speck of colour to be found in it, very unusual in so spacious a monument: it is nearly nine feet in height and six feet in width, and projects eighteen inches from the wall. The following is the inscription on the tablet:—

Sacred to the memory of two gallant young officers, the third and fifth sons of Lord and Lady Braybrooke, who, having accompanied their regiments to the Crimea, were both cut off in the short space of one week while nobly fighting for their Queen and country. The Hon. Henry Aldworth Neville, Captain in the Grenadier Guards, after sharing in the glories of the memorable day at Alma, was mortally wounded at the battle of Inkerman, Nov. 5th, 1854, and expired a few hours after, aged thirty. The Hon. Grey Neville, Cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards, died in the hospital at Scutari, Nov. 11th, 1854, of wounds received in the charge of the heavy cavalry at Balaclava, Oct. 25th, aged twenty-four. "In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die, and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to be utter destruction, but they are in peace"—Wisdom iii., 2, 3.

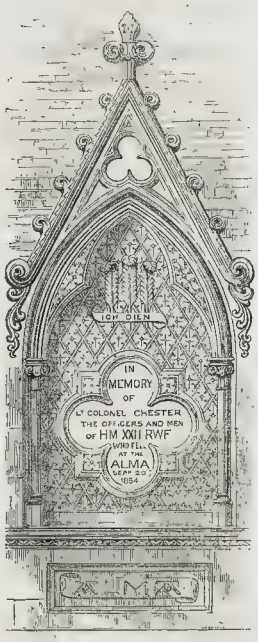
MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN THE HON. H. A. NEVILLE, AND CORNET THE HON. GREY NEVILLE, AT SAFFRON WALDEN CHURCH, ESSEX, WHO FELL IN THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

MONUMENT TO COLONEL CHESTER.

THIS elegant mural monument is now in course of erection by the citizens of London, Canada West, where the late Colonel Chester, with his regiment, was quartered for a considerable time, and gained general esteem.

This is an excellent demonstration of feeling for the "old country," which will be highly acceptable to remaining friends in the Crimea.

The monument is sixteen feet high and six feet wide; is of freestone; the inscription slab of marble. It will occupy a prominent position in the tower porch of the Church of St. Paul. The architects are Messrs. Smith and Beattie.



TABLET IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LONDON, CANADA WEST, TO LIEUT.-COLONEL CHESTER, WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE HOSPITAL WALLS.

THIS View was sketched by our Special Correspondent, Mr. Crowe, immediately after the fall of the fortress. Several of the buildings here shown will be remembered in our previous views. The temple in the extreme left has since been referred to in the following letter from Sebas-

SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE HOSPITAL WALLS.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

topol of October 30, in the *Constitutionnel*.—"The fire from the Russian forts for several days past has been very hot. A shell set fire to the charming little temple which crowned the eminence above the military port. It is stated that Marshal Pelissier was near the spot when the accident happened. This temple, called the Temple of Theseus, was of a rectangular form. It was surrounded with Ionic columns, and stood in the midst of a delightful little garden, but the interior was uninteresting. The Russian guns are not gallant. A pretty young English lady had her veil torn by a splinter from a shell on Sunday last. Visits to Sebastopol are very dangerous experiments."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—BREVET.—Major-General Sir William John Codrington, K.C.B., who has at present the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of General in the Crimea and Turkey: dated 22nd October, 1855. Colonel Lord William Paulet, C.B., Brigadier-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of Major-General in Turkey: dated 9th November, 1855. Colonel Duncan Cameron, C.B., 42nd Foot, Brigadier-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of Major-General in Turkey: dated 9th November, 1855.

THE Indian regiments and those in the Colonies are receiving daily additional recruits, by recruits entering Chatham garrison for the several [illegible] proceeding to their destinations. The present strength of the battalion is 1,215 sergeants, 28 drummers, and 2,041 privates; they are practising in their drill every day on the inner lines of the garrison.

THE *Chesapeake*, 50, is ordered to be fitted for commission; she is to be fitted at forward immediately.

MASTS, spars, rigging, and sails are being prepared at Sheerness yard for eight of the new gun-boats now building, ready for early service next spring.

A NUMBER of artificers in their various branches—shipwrights, smiths, sawyers, &c.—are under the orders for working extra hours at the dockyards to accelerate the completion of the seven mortar ship *Lucifers*.

THE *Pluto* steamer, with 500 men of the Army Works Corps, was expected to leave on the evening of the 1st inst. at the entrance of the Dardanelles. Her Majesty's steaming *Retribution*, having started about an hour before, was unable to assist her. A French steamer was ultimately sent to help her off.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the Horse Guards directing that promotions of non-commissioned officers, at depôts, should only be made provisionally until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment be obtained.

A LARGE reinforcement, numbering 25 officers and 725 men of the British German Legion, landed at Folkestone on Saturday last, from Heligoland.

AN examination of the hull and engines of her Majesty's ship *Merlin* has taken place in the dry dock at Woolwich, the result of which has shown that, by the explosion of the Russian infernal machine, three sheets of her copper were stripped off, her bulkhead was driven in, and one of her timbers split.

THE invalids brought home to this country in the *Robert Lowe*, No. 124 steam-transport, were disembarked at Portsmouth on Monday morning, to the number of 180 military, and 28 seamen and marines. A few cases had to be conveyed to the hospital, whilst others were taken to barracks in omnibuses. Although improved, had so far recovered from their wounds or sickness that they could comfortably walk to quarters.

THE Anglo-Italian Legion is rapidly augmenting its numbers. By the last accounts the first regiment is stated to be nearly complete. The previous delay in the recruiting appears to have arisen from the circumstances of the people of Italy being generally unaware of the wish of the British Government to form a legion. We hear that a very superior class of men are being enlisted, most of them having previously served in the armies of the King of Naples, the Pope, &c. The recruiting officers are prohibited from enlisting the young men who are liable to the conscription.

THE following general order has been issued to the Crimean Army:—"The Commander of the Forces has been much surprised at the numerous applications for leave of absence which have lately reached him from officers of all ranks in the Army. He has to remind them that they are still in the presence of a powerful enemy; moreover, that they have duties to perform in camp not less important than those in the field; and that the instruction, discipline, and well-being of the troops are subjects which require the earnest attention of all good soldiers."

THERE is at present building in Woolwich Dockyard a new description of mortar-raft for use in naval warfare. The raft will be supported by four pontoons, fitted lengthways, and which will also serve for the powder-magazine, through cutting the whole surface of the raft clear for the working of the mortars. It will be so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and put together in a very short time, as it is secured with bolts and screws, so that it will be taken on in pieces in ships to which it may be attached, and put together when required for action.

COLONEL the Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B., will succeed Sir Richard Airey as Quartermaster-General of the British Army in the East. Colonel Herbert served with the 60th Rifles in the last Kaffir war, and as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Second Division in the Crimea up to the time of his appointment to the very important place which he will now fill. It is believed, should that Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., will, on his return to London, succeed Major-General James Freeth as Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards.

ON Tuesday morning a considerable number of men, accompanied by their wives and families (the former belonging to the newly-formed Medical Staff Corps—arrived at the Waterloo terminus of the London and South Western Railway, in order to proceed to Southampton and there to embark for the hospital at Scutari. It was at first believed that the wives were to be allowed to accompany their husbands; but upon arriving at the terminus it was found that such was not the case, which produced some touching scenes. The women and children began to cry, and it was with great difficulty that they could be removed from the doors of the carriages. The parting were, however, after much trouble, taken off the platform when the train departed, the men being vociferously cheered by those at the station.

THE Edinburgh County Militia, now styled the "Queen's Regiment," was on Wednesday week paraded at Dalkeith for volunteering, when 90 young men—most of them colliers, to whom days passed and been allotted for the Scots Greys, the 1st Foot and the 72nd Highlanders—joined the regiment, which already consists of 375 volunteers to the line, and yesterday made a very respectable appearance. About 60 recruits have been received within the last fortnight. On Friday the second volunteering from the 3rd Royal Lanark Militia took place, when about 150 men—picked out of the ranks—were enlisted, making upwards of 400 since July, of whom more than three-fourths are for the 42nd and 72nd. This regiment has now enlisted more than 1,000 men.

THE BALACLAVA HOSPITALS.—Miss Nightingale lately visited the General Hospital, and the hospitals at the Castle and Monastery. The General Hospital has suffered an irreparable loss in the removal of Miss Weare, the lady superintendent of the nurses, from Balaclava to the Monastery. I have received several letters from officers in which, to whom days passed and been attended by the Scots Greys, the 1st Foot and the 72nd Highlanders—those regiments has already contributed 375 volunteers to the Line, and yesterday made a very respectable appearance. About 60 recruits have been received within the last fortnight. On Friday the second volunteering from the 3rd Royal Lanark Militia took place, when about 150 men—picked out of the ranks—were enlisted, making upwards of 400 since July, of whom more than three-fourths are for the 42nd and 72nd. This regiment has now enlisted more than 1,000 men.

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LETTERS FROM THE CAMP AT SEBASTOPOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR AND A CONVERSATION.

I HAD an amusing adventure the other evening. A stranger visited me, and I entertained a late distinguished *attaché* of the Reform Club to what was getting dusk, and I was very tired, having been engaged in the hospital wards all day—for we had a very sudden and violent outbreak of cholera there. Philipo, my Maltese servant, was down on his hands and knees, blowing the lighted charcoal in my fireplace, with the intention of expediting dinner. My mess was all ready

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

We cannot believe that the United States Government desires a war with this country; but it is said that the people are more powerful than the Government; and that a restless party, anxious to disturb Europe, are straining every nerve to plunge the Old and New World into hostilities. That some buccaneering adventurers are eager to seize Cuba must be admitted; nor is it to be denied that the cupidity of others aims at the subjugation of our West India colonies; nay, we may believe that the more rampant fanatics aspire, in their dreams or their cups, to annex Ireland. But we must discriminate between the desperadoes, chiefly foreigners, and the native American population, who respect and sympathise with the Anglo-Saxon race from which they are sprung. There are, however, some facts to be considered, of great importance in speculating both on the present and future prospects of American institutions, connected as those facts are with the history of immigration into the States from Europe, and with the ultimate consequences that may flow from the law of naturalisation as it now exists. It *may* happen, at no distant date, that the United States Government may be unable to control the foreign element that is yearly becoming more formidable; but, should this state of things arrive, it is more probable that some internal convulsion would disrupt the federal organisation than lead to any united attack on Europe. Let us cast a rapid retrospect over the past.

North America was first settled by European immigrants in the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1630 the number of English colonists did not exceed 4000; in 1660 it rose to 80,000; and in 1701 they were estimated at 262,000. The New England States—Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Carolinas—were principally settled by the English; New York and New Jersey by the Dutch; Mississippi and Louisiana by the French. The States which rose up after these were mainly settled by persons who emigrated from the oldest States, and to them were added large numbers who arrived from foreign countries, as Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, &c.; but foreign countries, as Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, &c.; but the Anglo-Saxon element largely predominated. The independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain, and peace restored, in the year 1783; six years afterwards the American Government was organised. A Republic attracted many from Europe who could not enjoy at home political and religious liberty. Other immigrants, poor but industrious, hoped to improve their condition in a new country. The French revolution swelled the tide of emigration, and it continued to flow without interruption till war again broke out between England and the United States in 1812, when it appears to have been suspended; but on the return of peace, in 1815, the current resumed its old channel.

Prior to the recognition of independence the colonists were not permitted to manufacture a single article for themselves; they were compelled to buy from the mother country; and to such a fanatical extreme did even the great Lord Chatham carry this commercial restriction, that he avowed in Parliament that he would not allow the colonists even to fabricate a nail for a horse-shoe. This was one of the principal causes of the revolt against British authority; and how deeply this injustice rankled in the American mind is plain from the second Act of the Congress of the United States, passed 4th July, 1789, entitled an "Act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandises imported into the United States." This Act was not a wise one, but it shows the spirit of retaliation by which Congress was animated. Louis XIV. had, by his ordinance, denied the right of emigration, when he endeavoured to prevent Protestants quitting the kingdom; and, though England never proceeded to that extreme, yet it prohibited by statute the departure from the realm of manufacturers in wool, silk, iron, &c., and also the export of tools used in certain industrial processes. Those who instigated mechanics to emigrate, or who sent machinery abroad, were subject to fine and imprisonment; but in 1824 these restraints were removed. Before the restrictive law was repealed, mechanics had stealthily quitted England under the pretence of being farmers, and, on reaching Canada, soon crossed the boundary and entered the States; but after 1824, when all danger was at an end, emigration largely increased. The construction of railways gave lucrative occupation to foreign labourers, and the cheapness of land attracted agriculturists. Germans went out in small colonies, and in Ohio particularly what they styled a "surplus population," and Government authorised the appropriation of parish funds to defray the expenses of the Transatlantic voyage. From year to year the Old World contributed to the population of the New, and in 1847 nearly 300,000 foreigners landed at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The Irish worked hard and saved their earnings; and, to their honour be it said, devoted their savings to bring to their new home those relatives and friends whom they had left in the land of their birth. Their aggregate remittances exceeded a million a year. By this vast accession of labour the United States added largely to their wealth, but whether they have not proportionately weakened their political institutions has been a subject of earnest inquiry among American publicists.

Mr. Jesse Chickering, of Boston, has investigated the history of immigration into the United States since the year 1820. He has availed himself of the official information collected by virtue of the Act of Congress, dated 2nd March, 1819, "Regulating Passenger Ships and Vessels." By that Act the collectors at the several custom-houses were required to make quarterly returns to the Secretary of State of the number of passengers from foreign countries arriving in the collection districts. Pursuant to that Act the returns have been annually reported to Congress, and published in the executive documents. They are somewhat imperfect, but give on the whole a close approximation to accuracy. From these papers Mr. Chickering computes the number of immigrants in decennial periods, and then compares the lists with the addition to the population created by the excess of births over deaths among the native Americans. These estimates are very copious and elaborate, distinguishing the foreign immigration into the free and slave States, and into each separate State; but it may be well to state, for the information of those who are rigidly exacting in the compilation of statistics, that the returns from collectors have been received from the Atlantic cities only, with scarcely an exception; none have been received from Vermont, nor from the northern and western parts of New York, and a portion of the country bordering on the Canada line, over which emigrants are constantly passing and repassing. However, a very sufficient accuracy is obtained from other sources. Thus, from 1820 to 1840 the number born in the United Kingdom, as registered at their departure from Great Britain and on their arrival in the United States, only differs by 11,000. However, it is not necessary for us to enter into minute details; as our object is mainly to show how, in the opinion of Mr. Chickering, immigration is likely to affect the stability of American institutions. We quote the following passage:—

> Supposing the number of white persons in the United States on the 1st January, 1848, to be 17,500,000—which is believed to be very near the number—and the number of foreign immigrants to equal the natural increase of this population at 2½ per cent per annum; when will the immigrants and their descendants, at the same rate of increase, equal the number of white persons in the country on the 1st January, 1848? We have already seen (p. 44) that in fifty years from 1790 the number from foreign immigration exceeded the whole number of the whites at the commencement of the period by 762,139. This foreign population in twenty-six years to 1st January, 1874, will be 17,856,705 exceeding the number of the whites above supposed [illegible] and the white population, exclusive of the foreign portion, will then only be 17,322,295 [illegible] Whose [illegible] great the new energy to show the integral part which the foreign elements constitute of the whole population of the United States. We have thus arrived at a period in the history of foreign immigration, when the number of foreigners coming here may be half of those born to the older inhabitants, and equals the whole natural increase of the whole population of the United States.

It must be conceded that the character of a nation results from the character of individuals, and is chiefly determined by the influences that proceed from central places, as large and populous cities, which give the tone to the surrounding districts. It appears that in Boston and New York city about one-third part of the whole population are foreigners by birth. Thus growing up side by side is a native and a foreign race, different in feeling, because different in training; and those American publicists who agree with Mr. Chickering contend that, owing to the facilities of suffrage, the naturalised citizens will soon be enabled greatly to influence, if not to decide, elections, and even nominate the President. To this subject the attention of Congress has frequently been directed, and numerous cases of fraudulent impersonation have been detected when party spirit has run high. The new party, called Know-Nothings, has been called into existence from this dread of the foreign votes. They appear to desire that the native Americans shall form the dominant race in a political sense, and that the only effective weapon in their hands is a change in the law of naturalisation. That law has undergone several modifications; so that precedents in favour of change may be appealed to. In 1790 only two years' residence was required; in 1795 the term was prolonged to five years; and in 1798 to fourteen years. In 1802 the period of five years was again adopted, and that rule is still enforced; but the foreigner must declare his intention to apply for naturalisation two years before he commences the probationary term. Then he must show that he has resided at least five years in the United States, and one year in the State where the Court is held before which he prefers his claim for admission to the rights of citizenship. The complete term is seven years. If we are rightly informed, the object of the Know-Nothings is to confine naturalisation to those born in the United States, who would be trained at the schools in the principles of the American Constitution. We must quote one more passage from Mr. Chickering, in which he speaks of the character of foreign immigrants, of course with many honourable exceptions.

> The majority, however, of those who come here know nothing of a rational or regulated liberty, nor consider the guards necessary to preserve it. The liberty in their minds is a licentiousness which has no respect for the rights of others. They come here smarting under injustice and oppression; to check by salutary restraints appears to them oppression; and to hate oppression and oppressive rulers is the only step they, in their ignorance, have thus far taken towards a rational liberty. By our laws they are admitted to political privileges upon easier terms than we admit our own sons—privileges which, in almost every State, are denied to a man on account of colour, though his father or grandfather was the friend and companion in arms of Washington. Is it that our privileges are too good for us—too good to be preserved? Is it that, in our ecstasy, we would, like children, part with our birthright, and, after it is gone, weep for the loss that is irreparable?

The facts and opinions here recorded may throw some light on the causes that *may* disturb the friendly relations that wisdom and humanity would desire to perpetuate between the United Kingdom and the United States. So long as the native American dominates peace will be maintained; but, if power should be transferred from the Anglo-Saxon to the mixed foreign race, war may be imminent; or, even in the heat of electioneering contests for the Presidency, should the native party be divided, and one section of it seek to triumph by the aid of the foreign votes, the anchor of the constitution might be lifted from the holding-ground. Our own population has been formed by a mixture of races, but they have been fused by time; not so in the United States, and hence the danger to which we have alluded. It is not, however, immediate, but prospective, and it may be completely averted by altering the law of naturalisation—a far less evil than the destruction of Liverpool and New York, or the destruction of the mercantile marine of the two greatest commercial kingdoms on the globe. War would ruin the Southern States, for England is the market for their cotton; and, if the cotton were unsold, how could food be obtained for the slaves? The stake is too large, and madness alone would stand the hazard of the die.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The United States Attorney-General has decided that it is no departure from neutrality for the citizens of a neutral State to sell to belligerents gunpowder, arms, munitions, or any other article of merchandise contraband of war, or for the merchant-ships of a neutral State to transport the troops or military munitions of either belligerent. Such commerce is perfectly lawful in itself, subject always to the chances of hostile capture by the other belligerent; and in the present war supplies of gunpowder or other articles contraband of war and military transportation have been furnished of lawful right by citizens of the United States to each of the belligerents, and more especially and in larger proportions to Great Britain and to France.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

TURKEY AND HER RESOURCES.—Turkey can, if necessary, bear the present kind of warfare for ten years to come. As long as Austria is the nominal ally of the Western Powers, Turkey is in no danger of breaking down, but it would be death to her if the war should by any chance be transferred to her own territories. A prolonged war must weaken and impoverish the State; but such vast sums in gold have found their way into the country, that the people are far wealthier than they ever were before. There is no longer distress in the remotest village of Anatolia who has not either directly or indirectly profited by the presence of the Sultan's allies, and, as they can find such a good market for their produce, the Asiatics and the Egyptians no longer object to lull their land. The harvest in Turkey has been so plentiful that there will be no want of grain even if the Allied Governments should raise their armies to 250,000 or 300,000 men.—*Letter from Smyrna.*

THE BOSPHORUS.—Had the Czar of Russia succeeded in overthrowing the Turkish empire in 1854, and fortified the entrance to the Bosphorus with the skill and costliness exhibited at Sebastopol, Cronstadt, and other important points, Western Europe would have been cut off effectually from the last participation in the Euxine traffic. This calamity has possibly been averted, and posterity, no doubt, will yet be called on to admire the wisdom of the two great Western Powers of Europe, who, having saved Turkey from Siberian bondage, took possession, in return, of the shores of the Bosphorus, fortified them after the best examples of Russian military engineering, and secured the most extensive market in the world for their respective productions and manufactures amongst the intelligent but fastidious inhabitants of Western Asia.—*From Letter XVI. of "Britannicus on the Turks and Turkey."*

BOMBA'S POLICE ENLIGHTENED.—The Turin Correspondent of the *Independance* states that lately the *Carlo Alberto*, one of the steamers of the Sardinian Navy, was obliged to put into Messina on her return from the Crimea with invalids. The young men of the town, anxious to testify their sympathy for the Sardinian soldiers, went on board the ship in a body, and were invited on board to a public dinner. The commanding officer was compelled to decline the invitation on account of some exigencies of his duty. The Sicilian police were greatly alarmed at the whole demonstration.

A DANGEROUS EXCURSION.—The Vale of Baidar is still the favourite ride of all those who have time and ponies; even ladies resort to it. It gains additional interest from its being the only place in our lines where one can have even an adventure. Thus the other day a party of ladies made an excursion in a jaunting-car, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback. In coming back at nightfall, seduced probably by the smoothness of the Woronzoff road, they followed it too far, instead of turning down by Kamara towards Balaclava, where they were bound to, and thus lost their road in the midst of the French Camp, on the hills occupied by the old Turkish redoubts. I was coming back with two gentlemen from Baidar, and we could not make out in the dark what the crowd on the road was, when in passing we heard a lady's voice, saying, "We have lost our way." My gallant companion offered to show the way, and one lady, who seemed not over-confident in the topographical knowledge of her escort, accepted the offer; but she remained in the minority, and the cart turned down on a footpath which leads straight to the ditch of the railway to Kamara; but as the moon was just then appearing on the horizon, I fondly hope that they escaped it and returned safe to Balaclava.—*Letter from the Camp.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—The following notice was posted in the underwriters' room, Liverpool, on Tuesday: "The Government emigration to Australia will, it is feared, have to be given up in Liverpool, from shipowners not tendering their vessels from this port.—Nov. 13."

MR. GLADSTONE'S LECTURE ON THE COLONIES.—On Monday evening the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., delivered a lecture on "The Colonies of Great Britain," at the Royal Hotel, Chester, in aid of the funds of the Chester Mechanics' Institution. The assembly-room of the Royal Hotel was crowded with the *élite* of the city and neighbourhood, John Williams, Esq., president of the Institution, presided.

MEARTH ELECTION.—This election, which will take place in the ordinary course in about a fortnight hence, is likely to present some peculiar features of interest. It is stated that the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Cantwell, who has hitherto been looked on as the "returning officer" of the county, is likely to differ in the present instance from the majority of his clergy and of the Roman Catholic electors, having, it is said declared very decidedly in favour of Mr. McEvoy, a candidate whom the other parties are not inclined to adopt

SUNDAY MUSIC.—At a meeting of the Town-council of Helensburgh (Scotland), held on Saturday last, the Provost produced a petition to her Majesty, handed him by some gentlemen for signature of the council, craving the suppression of music in Kensington Gardens, London, on Sunday. Councillor Hendry did not think the council of Helensburgh had anything to do with English practices. They might as well ask her Majesty to prohibit music in churches as in gardens on the other side of the border. The members were generally of opinion that, whatever might be the merits of the question, they were not called upon to interfere, and the parties getting up such petitions were taking the worst possible means of accomplishing their purpose, even if it were a good one.

THE BREAD MEETINGS NEAR BIRMINGHAM.—An adjourned meeting of the working-classes in the neighbourhood of West Bromwich took place on Sunday morning on the Spoil Bank, Spon Lane, the object being to consider the best means of bringing about a reduction in the price of food. It is estimated that at least 15,000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by [illegible] and a number of other persons, after which a petition to the Queen was read praying her Majesty to stop the exportation of grain, and to prohibit the distillation of it in consequence of the high price to which it has risen. It was then moved and carried that a deputation of working men should proceed to London to present the petition to the Queen. The meeting was then adjourned to the following Sunday, when a report of the deputation and the proceedings at the Queen's levee was to be given. The meeting was also adjourned to the following Sunday, when a report of the deputation and the proceedings at the Queen's levee was to be given. The assembly had attracted a good deal of notice, and was addressed by several persons on the question of dear food.

ANTICIPATED TURN-OUT AT WIGAN.—The expected turn-out of colliers at Wigan is for the recovery of five per cent reduction upon their wages made by the coalowners. The advance obtained by the colliers on the prices paid them in 1851 amount to an increase of the wages by 8½ per cent; and so large an increase is this upon the articles cannel, that the large gas-works in three of the neighbouring boroughs (Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford), which alone together take upwards of 120,000 tons of cannel per annum from Wigan, have to pay an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton, or a total increased cost of £15,000 per annum.

INCENDIARISM AT BARNSLEY.—The *Manchester Examiner* reports an incendiary fire at Barnsley, which took place on Saturday, upon the farm premises occupied by Sir John Kay and Co. The damage is estimated at £700. The property is insured. This is the fifth incendiary fire in four weeks; and only on Wednesday last a placard was published announcing a reward of £50, and a free pardon by her Majesty, to any accomplice who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person who set fire to the stacks at New Lodge, near Barnsley.

A RICH MENDICANT.—James Skelly, a notorious begging impostor, was brought before the Liverpool magistrates on Monday, charged with begging at church doors. When apprehended, £3 in gold and upwards of £4 in silver and copper were found upon him. He was committed to prison for two months, the cost of his living during that time to be defrayed out of his own money.

HOMICIDE IN CAVAN.—A terrible drama was enacted at the verge of Leitrim, but inside the county Cavan, on Friday night last. A party of neighbours from Carrigallen direction were in the fair of Arvagh, and during the day a quarrel took place among them, in which a young man, named Gannon, lost his life. Two young men, named Murphy, have been arrested as being of the party; but the man who inflicted the wound has not yet been apprehended.

THE BRIGHTON TRAGEDY.—The medical controversy touching the death of Dr. Franeks and his son is continued. Dr. Forbes Winslow writes to the *Times*, arguing that the death of the son was natural, and that on the discovery the father committed suicide. Another writer supports the supposition that the father, in a paroxysm of grief and madness, murdered his son, and then committed suicide.

FATAL WAGER.—A shocking occurrence happened at Lydney, Gloucestershire, on Thursday week. Two men were drinking at a beer-house, and had become intoxicated. A person offered to pay for a pint and a half of rum for each of them, if they would drink it. They consented, and the rum was sent for from a public-house and drunk. One of the men died almost immediately, and the other died on Friday morning.

DISMISSAL OF A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT FOR FRAUD.—Last week the Town-council of South Shields, at their annual meeting, discharged the superintendent of police, Mr. James Bugless, from their service, on charges of fraud brought against him by the Watch Committee. It very often happens that persons fined by magistrates' courts say they will not pay, but after being locked up raise the money, and are liberated. The person so liberated, however, stands as committed in the police station book; but it was the duty of the police superintendent to correct this entry, and pay over the money so recovered to his employers. Bugless had not done this, but in August alone had returned thirty-four persons as committed to prison who had paid fines and costs amounting to £19 7s.; and this sum of money he appears to have appropriated to his own use.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Sunday night a disgraceful outrage was committed near Bristol. A young man, named Roberts, from London, was passing, about nine o'clock in the evening, down a lane leading to Redcatch Farm, when he saw two men sitting on a stile, and wished them "Good night;" but they made no reply. In a minute or two he heard them behind him, and almost instantaneously he received a blow with a heavy bludgeon across the back of his head, which felled him to the ground. One of the villains then knelt upon his chest, stuffed his mouth full of mud, and throttled him, threatening him at the same time with instant death if he dared to make the least noise. They then beat his head against the road, plundering his pocket of his watch and all his money, and threw him into a pond. The cold water revived him, and he succeeded in getting to the bank, and, screaming for help, gave the alarm. The robbers had decamped.

A ROCKITE NOTICE.—A Rockite notice was posted last week in Carlow which has seldom been excelled in atrocity in any of the districts in Ireland under the government of the ribbon code. It is a disgraceful document, published in the capital town of one of the most peaceable counties in the kingdom, and we trust the miscreant who wrote or posted it may yet be traced, and brought to justice, though we fear the perpetrator is confined to his own bosom. It appears that a highly respectable firm in this town has purchased potatoes on commission for a Liverpool house in the usual way of mercantile business; and in order to prevent future transactions, a ribbon or Rockite notice, of which the subjoined is a verbatim copy was duly posted in that town. "Men of Carlow, blood must be shed. It's time when a would-be gentleman turned Potato Hunter. It would be justice in the sight of God and man to shoot a rascal that would trade in the blood of the poor." A reward of £30 has been offered by the contributory authorities, signed by the resident magistrate, C. H. Tuckey, Esq., for such information within six months as may lead to the detection of the party concerned in writing or posting the above notice.

DISTURBANCE AT THE LEWES WAR PRISON.—On Monday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, considerable excitement prevailed in the town, in consequence of a large body of the Fins in the War Prison having displayed signs of a disorderly and riotous disposition. Two of their companions, it would seem, were about to be discharged under orders from the Admiralty, and rumours concerning the reason of their discharge were at least among the prisoners, that they had exercised a very bitter rancour in their breasts. Having, as they imagined, learned the period when the two in question were about to leave the precincts of the prison, they rushed out of the hall with shouts and threats of vengeance not only against their former companions but also the governor. Lieut. Mann rushed out and met them as they were advancing to the office. With great promptitude and courage he threw himself upon them, and with the assistance of the warders checked the advance of the foremost, and ultimately bore them back beyond the gate. The prisoners soon arrived on the scene of action in a body, and their appearance rather damped the courage of the disorderly Fins. They maintained their position, however, until the order for the charge was given and executed, when they retired before "cold steel" like a flock of sheep with a dog at their heels. Having got them into the common hall, the governor coolly went among them, and draughted them off to their respective cells. The Fins themselves will be the only sufferers in consequence of this riot. The indulgences which have been gradually extended to them since their former escapade will be again restricted.

SOUCHOUM-KALEH, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

SOUCHOUM-KALEH ABKHASIA.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Souchoum-Kaleh is now one of the most interesting places upon the Black Sea. The base of operations in the campaign which Omer Pacha has just undertaken, it will increase in importance in proportion as that enterprise is crowned with success. Its population is now composed almost entirely of the army of Omer Pacha and camp followers. The houses of the Russian officials and merchants are occupied by Turkish officers; the plains and hills are covered with tents; and the harbour is full of shipping. The scenery in the neighbourhood is magnificent. The forests abound in wild fruit-trees of every description; and the snowy peaks of the Caucasus here and there overtop the nearest mountain ranges. The force at present collected at Souchoum-Kaleh amounts to about 20,000 men; but they have commenced their advance into the interior, and new arrivals come to take the ground vacated by the departures. A lovely view is obtained from the brow of the hill in rear of the town, where the hospitals are situated, and where Omer Pacha at present has his head-quarters.

On the morning of the 13th of October the Turkish camp at Souchoum-Kaleh was the scene of a demonstration well calculated to raise the spirits of the army encamped there. The intelligence of the defeat of the Russians before Kars had arrived, and Omer Pacha, with true soldierly instinct, immediately ordered the troops under arms, and communicated to them the spirited news of the success of their beleaguered brethren. Then, exhorting them to march and complete the good work, he rode, at the head of 5000 men, with two batteries of artillery, instantly forth on the road to Kutais; followed two days after by 5000 more. At the same time that this gratifying intelligence reaches us, we hear that the Turkish Sirdar had appointed the Naib of Circassia Civil Governor of all the provinces of that country—a step which secures the co-operation of the mountaineers. Thus two important enterprises are fairly on foot—a diversion in Immeritia and Mingrelia, and a diversion in the mountain country.

The Muchir's army had been considerably reinforced, 20,000 men having arrived in the course of the first two weeks of October, and British transports had returned for others. The route of the advancing army runs along the coast as far as to Ilori, about forty miles from the starting-point, crossing as many as eighteen rivers, and then striking eastward into the interior. About twenty miles from the coast the army will have to cross the Ingur, the largest river between Souchoum-Kaleh and Kutais, and forming the frontier of Mingrelia. There are no bridges over any of the rivers at present, the Russians having destroyed those previously existing. No serious opposition is expected before the Turks reach Sugdidi, about five miles beyond the Ingur, unless the enemy should attempt to dispute the passage of that river.

FORT ANAKLEA.

THE BOATS OF H.M.S. "CYCLOPS"

AND THE FRENCH BRIG OF WAR "LA VIGIE" RECONNOITRING FORT ANAKLEA.

The Fort of Anaklea was reconnoitred by the boats of the *Cyclops* and *Vigie* on the 10th of last month. It is situated at the embouchure of the river Ingur, and is surrounded by a forest so dense as to render great caution necessary in making a reconnaissance. The nearest Russian troops are those now watching Redoubt-Kaleh; they are estimated at 4000, and are nine miles distant. There are 4000 more at Sugdidi, a town situated twelve miles higher up the Ingour. Fifty men from the *Cyclops*, commanded by Lieut. Ballard, and twenty-five from the French brig of war *La Vigie*, commanded by Lieut. De Villmorin, landed and planted the French and English flags upon the walls of the old fort. This reconnaissance was of some importance to Omer Pacha, whose line of march passes a few miles to the eastward of Anaklea, and his flank would consequently have been exposed had any considerable force taken up a position at this point.

Affairs here are going on rapidly, and in ten days or a fortnight Omer Pacha will be in the interior, at the head of 30,000 men. He will find nobody to oppose him until he reaches Kutais, in all probability. This expedition was recommended by Mr. Laurence Oliphant, in a pamphlet published by him some months ago. If it had been undertaken then, Tiflis would have been in our hands by this time.

AN ENCAMPMENT OF OMER PACHA, NEAR SOUCHOUM-KALEH

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, ON THE BOSPHORUS.

NEW CHURCH IN BRITISH GUIANA.

It gives us sincere pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the accompanying view of the Church of St. Peter, Leguan, which has just been finished and consecrated.

The island of Leguan, forming a portion of the colony of British Guiana, is one of the many lying in the mouth of the river Essequibo, which, with the Orinoco, Corentyn, and other giant streams, drain the north-eastern shoulder of the continent of South America.

St. Peter's Church was erected at an expense of £2500, of which £1000 were contributed by the Colonial Legislature, £100 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the large remaining sum chiefly by private individuals resident in the island, or otherwise connected with it.

The plan of the edifice was furnished by the present Colonial Civil engineer, Mr. John Frederick Bourne; and amongst the promoters of this good work the names of the Rev. Mr. Wyatt and of Doctor Boughton stand prominent—the former gentleman having been Rector of the parish when the foundation-stone was laid; and the latter being one of the most influential of the islanders. To these names that of Mr. Wyatt's successor, the Rev. W. J. B. Webber, has every claim to be added.

The ceremony of consecration, which took place on St. Peter's day, was very numerously attended, although the period of the year, the rainy season, well maintained its character by heavy showers during the day.

Amongst those present were the Governor, many of the chief officials, Mr. Macrae (Financial Representative), and several leading members of society in the colony.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LEGUAN, BRITISH GUIANA.

The Bishop of Guiana—to whom this must have been a most gratifying occasion—performed the service, assisted by a large gathering of the clergy; and the church (which is capable of containing about 500 souls) was, notwithstanding the weather, crowded by the Negro and other inhabitants of Leguan.

The church is built of brick: the roof is covered with shingles of wallaba (*Eperua falcata*) a peculiarly durable wood, the produce of the colony; and at the left of the north-western entrance stands a detached bell-tower, surmounted by an octagonal brick spire.

On entering the building one is struck by the lightness of the roof, which is constructed without tie-beams, although the span is upwards of forty feet. Each truss consists of two rafters, with collar-beams, wall-pieces, hammer-beams, and braces, so constructed as to form a heptagonal arch.

The length of the church is 70 feet exclusive of the apse.

The windows are pointed, and are filled with handsome stained-glass; the seven in the apse represent events in the life of St. Peter, the Patron Saint; and those in the nave contain flowered quarrels, with rich borders. The east end of the church is raised one step, with stalls for the clergy and choir. The sittings are open—of crabwood (*Carapa Guianensis*), carved in a plain but solid pattern. The service was remarkably well chanted by portions of the choirs of the Cathedral and of St. Philip's Church, Georgetown, which is attached to the Bishop's College.

At the conclusion of the consecration an interesting sermon was preached by Mr. Wyatt, who took this opportunity of alluding to, and acknowledging, the very creditable assistance afforded by the Creole and African inhabitants of Leguan, both by their labour and subscriptions.

We cannot conclude this notice of so gratifying a ceremony without calling our readers' attention to the success which, under Divine permission, has attended the zealous efforts for the extension of religion in the British territories of the South American continent.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN CONSTANTINOPLE AND VARNA.

For months past an electric cable, three hundred and forty miles in length, stretching from Varna to Balaclava, has brought us in a few hours news of the intrepid arguments of the Crimea. We venture to quote here the words of a member of the French Academy of Sciences, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, when asked for some particulars in reference to this submarine telegraph of the Black Sea, in April last:—"I send my despatch to General Canrobert, and I have an answer sooner than I should have it by letter from a town half-way to Lyons, to Bordeaux, or Strasbourg, and I have not yet recovered my amazement at this prodigy." The Field Marshal and Academician did not share the general indifference to this marvellous fact.

Although submarine telegraph engineering seemed by the successful laying of the Varna and Balaclava line to have been reduced to a certainty, we have recently had to record the signal failure, first, of an attempt to lay a submarine cable from Cape Breton to Newfoundland; and, secondly, the same unfortunate issue of an attempt to complete the telegraphic communication to Algeria by a submarine line, for the Mediterranean Telegraph Company.

In contrast with these mishaps we have this week to record some particulars from an eye-witness of a new triumph of Submarine Telegraph by Messrs. Newall and Co., who, in August last, contracted with her Majesty's Government to establish telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Varna, so as to complete the telegraphic circuit to the seat of the Ottoman Government by a line of moderate cost, and free from the risks of interruption to which over-ground wires in countries where there is no effective police would be peculiarly exposed, and without facilities of repairing injuries.

For this and another line in the Black Sea, upwards of 200 miles of cable were manufactured, transported 2000 miles, and successfully laid down in the short space of three months; for on the 5th of October the Varna and Constantinople line was opened for business.

The cable consists of one copper wire, thickly insulated, and covered with iron wires to give it strength and protect it from injury. Its weight is about 200 tons. In this respect it differs from the Varna and Balaclava line, which, for the greater part of its length, consists of a copper wire one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, coated with gutta percha, and altogether little more than the thickness of a common black-lead pencil! The laying of such a line across the stormy Black Sea may fairly be characterised as the boldest enterprise ever made in electric telegraphing; the risk of doing which was undertaken by Messrs Newall and Co., who proposed it to the Duke of Newcastle, for the small sum of £22,000.

This marvellous line, which it was predicted by submarine telegraph directors and engineers could not be laid down, and if laid down could not last, has stood all the storms of the Black Sea for six months without the slightest injury or an hour's stoppage. These facts seem to indicate that heavy cables are a useless extravagance, save in very peculiar circumstances of exposure to anchorage. It is evident, also, that the small cable, such as the Varna and Constantinople line, brings within the easy reach of capitalists long lines (such as the Atlantic or Indian) which will pay a handsome dividend on the cost of the cable. We hear that although the single line to the Crimea is occupied in sending long despatches from the French, Sardinian, and Turkish Generals to their Governments, and *vice versâ*, yet its capabilities are far from being fully tested.

The operation of laying down the Varna and Constantinople cable was directed by Mr. Newall, and superintended on behalf of her Majesty's Government by Major Biddulph R.A., Director-General of the Black Sea telegraphs. The cable was shipped from Sunderland on board the screw steamer *Elba*, Martin D. Hammill, Commander. Her Majesty's steamer *Terrible*, Captain M'Cleverty, R.N., accompanied the expedition, and went ahead of the *Elba*, pointing out the course to be steered; and right well this important duty was performed.

Our Illustrations are from the sketches of Major Biddulph. The first shows the British Embassy at Therapia, on the Bosphorus, from which wires are carried on poles over high and steep hills to Pera, for the Sublime Porte; and to Kilia, on the Black Sea, near the entrance to the Bosphorus. The second View represents Cape Kilia, where the end of the cable was landed, and joined to the land line.

LANDING THE CABLE AT FORT KILIA.

The operation commenced on Monday afternoon, the 1st October. The cable was coiled on Mr. Newall's patent paying-out machine, and it was truly interesting to see the snake-like coils rapidly unfold themselves, and glide off as if alive, and endowed with instinct to free itself of kinks, the bane of submarining. In thirty hours the 150 miles were run, an average speed of five miles an hour. Communication was kept up throughout the day and night from a morse instrument on board with Kilia and Therapia, where Lord Stratford de Redcliffe evinced the greatest interest in learning the progress of the expedition.

The third View represents the landing at Fort Galata, about four miles

CONVEYING THE CABLE ON SHORE NEAR VARNA.

from Varna. From Galata the wires are carried on posts to the office in Varna. On the 5th the land line was completed, and the moment the line was joined to the instrument in the office messages were sent and received from Therapia with extraordinary rapidity by the experienced telegraphists trained by Major Biddulph. All the telegraphists, except two sent out by Messrs. Newall, are non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery. A staff of clerks from the London Telegraph Company are being trained to the use of the morse instrument, and are, we hear, to be employed at Therapia, Pera, and Scutari.

The Morse instruments are of the most perfect kind, by Siemens and Halske, of Berlin. They are marvels of workmanship, and their efficiency is two to three times greater than any other instrument that has been tried, notwithstanding that it has to contend with the difficulty of working through the longest submarine line that exists—340 miles.

THE CLUBS OF GLASGOW.*

The Muse of History marches generally *en grand pas*, and seldom condescends to observe or chronicle the shifting shadows and motive powers of the ordinary panorama of human life. Occupied chiefly with the vulgar great who pinnacle the high places of society, she has been accustomed generally to ignore the *odi profanum vulgus*, or carelessly to note down some of the many-coloured agencies which lurk within the lower levels and profounder depths of the body social and politic. Yet the people have never been entirely without their historians and *raconteurs*, from the days of Herodotus to those of the French memoirists and the crowd of English writers, who have nicely anatomised the social structure, and weighed, in a balance, all its social springs and moving agencies. And with this object, or a similar one, lo! here comes the learned Chamberlain of the city of Glasgow, with a goodly octavo under his arm, brim-full of delectable matter drawn from public munitments as well as from humbler social archives, and both richly illustrative of human life as it bubbled, and foamed, and fretted, and smoothly glided along the picturesque highways and byways of the ancient city of St. Mungo, during the three generations which preceded the present.

It is not very easy to furnish the reader with an accurate analysis of this curious and, in some particular points, truly original work, from its desultory character, and the rare variety of its materials, so as to put him in possession of a regular *carte des pays*. And it would exceed our limits to present anything more than a mere outline of its general contents and objects. Whilst the principal avowed object of the volume is to supply the cits of the Scottish commercial emporium with a *rechauffé* of the broader social peculiarities of their immediate predecessors, and to embalm these in a series of sketches, pictures illustrative of many of the phases of social life just passed away, the *statician* does not forget to interweave with these agreeable and spicy memorabilia the graver statistics which ascertain the progress of the community in all the great elements and agencies of social civilisation.

The Doctor commences with a clever panoramic view of the city in 1750, as introductory to a notice of one of its earliest and not least noticeable clubs or social fraternities, to which the gregarious and clannish tendencies of Scotchmen have always inclined them.

The description of this knot of social worthies, though brief, is very happy, and the *catalogue raisonné* of "the Literary Society of Glasgow in 1753" contains many names long since known to European fame. A sketch of the famous "Tobacco Aristocracy," who may be considered as the founders of the budding prosperity of Glasgow, next follows; and is amongst the most choice in the volume, and will be nuts to many an old citizen of St. Mungo. This introduces us to "The Hodge-Podge Club," composed of the leading citizens of the day; and some of whom—like Dr. Moore, the father of the General, and a man of undoubted literary talents—are well known to posterity. There is a clever *jeu d'esprit* quoted here, descriptive of the different characters in the club, by Dr. Moore, in the style of Goldsmith's "Retaliation," which is rich in talent and *élancé* humour. A brief notandum of the remaining contents of this *recherché* and curious volume will afford the reader a general idea of its rich composite material better than any partial selection. Thus, we have, "Glasgow from 1750 to 1780 and my Lord Rose's Club;" "Glasgow from 1777 to 1783 and The Morning and Evening Club;" "The Gaelic Club," "Glasgow from 1780 to 1795 and the Accidental Club;" "The Face Club," "Glasgow Loyalty and the Gigg Club," "The Camperdown Club," "The Meridian and the Pig Club," "Stockwell-street and the Beefsteak or Tinklers' Club," "The Medical Club," "Glasgow Theatricals and the What you Please Club," "Glasgow from 1795 to 1815 and the Caul Club," "Quandom state of the Glasgow Police and the Gigg Club," Next follow "The Banditti Club, the Peckers' and Every Night Club, the Post-office Club;" "Glasgow in 1814 to 1816, and the French Club;" "The Anderston Social Club, 1815 to 1816;" "The Wet Radical Wednesday and the Waterloo Club;" "Glasgow Charities and the Shuns Club;" "Progress of Liberal Opinions in Glasgow, and the Sma' Weft Club;" "Glasgow Politics in 1832, and the Crow Club;" including sketches of past and present clubs, with a curious Appendix.

Such is a brief digest of the varied contents of this amusing and instructive volume; besides which a copious variety of matter, hortative and illustrative, occurs, presenting a succession of social pictures à la Calcott, glowing with the hues of actual life, and instinct with social wisdom and instruction, if considered in all their bearings, social and political.

The Liberal tendencies of the accomplished author peep out in every page, and are never attempted to be concealed—whether judiciously expressed or not, it is not for us to say. Suffice it that we record our opinion that a more entertaining, and, in many respects, a more wholesome volume has seldom or never issued from the Glasgow press.

The Thin End of the Wedge.—It appears from a leading article in the *Constitutionnel* that the exhibition of cheap articles which has lately attracted so much attention in the special gallery devoted to that purpose in the Palais de l'Industrie is to be perpetual. The Prince Napoleon will contribute to the preliminary expenses; and, in order that no doubt may be entertained that the low prices affixed are really those at which the goods can be sold, it has been determined, after a good deal of hesitation, that the Exhibition shall not only be a spectacle, but a bazaar, and that any one shall have the right at once to buy the article to which he may take a fancy.

Russia and Spain.—In the Spanish Cortes, on the 5th, M. Arcas asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs if the relations of Spain with foreign Powers were satisfactory. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the relations with all foreign Powers, "Russia excepted," were of the most friendly character. The remark of the Minister about Russia caused a considerable sensation, and the *Epoca* says that the consequences of it may easily be anticipated.

Indian Court Circular.—The *Calcutta Englishman* gives us the following highly interesting item of intelligence:—"We are informed that his Majesty the King of Delhi has been pleased to appoint Moonshee Fuzlah Kurreem, of Calcutta, his Dewan Khoh. He has been presented with the usual khelat, consisting of a jamah, a nemah, a pulkah, a surpeje, a gashunnah, a pearl necklace, jigah, and a kinjhop. The following title has also been conferred upon him: Manzoozee Dowlah, Mookuramed Mulk, Mahomed Fuzlaol Kurreem Khan Bahadoor, Mookah Jung."

Austria and Switzerland.—An incident has just occurred on the Lake of Constance, of the issue of which at Tessino which may become a serious matter. According to official reports which have been made to the federal authorities, it appears that on the 28th ult. the sentinels placed on the Austrian frontier fired on a man called [illegible] at the distance of nearly half a mile from the frontier, a man name[illegible]. He had proceeded to the frontier for the purpose of entering the [illegible] territory with a package of tobacco, but on seeing the Austrian sentinels he turned back precipitately on the Swiss territory, and was fired at as he fled, and shot through the back. The cantonal authorities have commenced inquiries, which are to serve as the grounds for complaints which the Swiss Government will [illegible] address to the Austrian Government on the subject of this violation of territory.

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* "Glasgow and its Clubs, or, Glasgow Past and Present; illustrated by Original Sketches, Anecdotes, Odd Characters, and Curious Traditions of the Social Life of the Citizens." By Peter Mackenzie, LL.D. Author of "Scotland in 1745," and "Memorials and Letters illustrative of the History of Glasgow." Longman and Co., London; Richard Griffin and Co., Glasgow.

THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

This Act (18 and 19 Vict., cap. 120), passed the 14th August, 1855, comes into operation as to the new elections for Vestrymen in November, and finally and absolutely in December next. The metropolis, by this Act, includes the whole of the Registrar-General's district, extending north and south on both banks of the Thames, from Fulham and Putney, to Stratford-le-Bow and Woolwich, and from Hampstead to Sydenham. The whole metropolis, for the purposes of the Act, is divided into districts, composed of one or more parishes; and each parish with more than two thousand inhabitants is subdivided into wards, according to the extent of its population. All existing local boards or commissions for paving and lighting are abolished, as also the commission of sewers for the metropolis, but not for the city of London.

The management and construction of local sewers, and the carrying out of certain penal clauses of the Act relating to house-drains, water-closets, paving, lighting, &c., are placed in the hands of local Boards, whose constitution will presently be described. The construction and management of the main sewers, with power to declare any local sewer a main sewer, and specially the construction of a system of main sewers for intercepting and leading away as much as possible of the sewage that now falls into the Thames to the uninhabited part of the river, before the year 1860, are entrusted to a Metropolitan Board of Works.

The duty of this Central Board to control and so arrange all plans for local sewerage as to produce an harmonious work for the whole metropolis. It will also keep a register of the names of all streets; with power to substitute new names where several old streets bear the same name, to regulate the names of new streets, and the numbers of all houses. The Local Boards are elected in the following manner:—The wards elect the members of the parish vestry. The vestries of twenty-three of the most important parishes have complete control over their local works, regulated by the Act. All the other parishes are formed into districts—that is to say, the parishes of St. Marylebone; St. Pancras; Lambeth; St. George, Hanover square; Islington, St. Mary; Shoreditch, St. Leonard; Paddington; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; St. Mary, Newington, Surrey; Camberwell; St. James, Westminster; St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell (considered as one parish); Chelsea, Kensington, St. Mary Abbot; St. Luke, Middlesex; St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark; Bermondsey; St. George-in-the-East; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Hamlet of Mile-end Old Town; Woolwich; Rotherhithe; St. John, Hampstead, have their local affairs under the control of their vestries alone;—and the other parishes of the metropolis are formed into the following districts—each parish vestry electing members in proportion to its numbers to the District Board of Works, which will have the control of the Sewerage, Lighting, and Paving business, which is left to the management of the vestries of the large parishes, like Marylebone, &c.:—

Whitechapel District—which includes Spitalfields, the Minories, St. Katharine, Mile-end New Town, and the Tower, 58 members to a District Board.

Westminster District—57 members.

Greenwich District—including Deptford—57 members.

Wandsworth District—including Clapham, Tooting, Streatham, Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, and Roehampton—57 members.

Hackney District—including Stoke Newington—57 members.

Saint Giles District—including St. George, Bloomsbury—48 members.

Holborn District—including St. Andrew (above Bars), St. George, St. Sepulchre (in Middlesex), Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Ely-rents and Ely-place, Glasshouse-yard—49 members.

Strand District—including St. Ann, Soho; Covent-garden, the Savoy, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement Danes, and the Liberty of the Rolls—49 members.

Fulham District and Hammersmith—39 members

Limehouse District—including Wapping, Shadwell, and Ratcliff—36 members.

Saviour's District—39 members.

Lewisham District—including Sydenham and Penge—37 members.

Plumstead District—including Charlton, Plumstead, Eltham, Lee, Kid. brook—27 members.

(Lewisham and Plumstead are united to send one member to the Metropolitan Board of Works.)

Saint Olave District, with Southwark and Horseydown—28 members.

Thus, in the large parishes, the vestries, in addition to the usual parish duties of vestries, become Boards of Works. In the smaller parishes a double election takes place: first vestrymen are elected for each parish, and each vestry elects a certain number of members to the District Board. These two classes of vestries and District Boards make some clauses of the Act rather confusing. The qualification of a vestryman is an assessment at £40 a year, except where not one-sixth of the assessments are up to £40 per annum, then the qualification is to be £25 a year.

The Metropolitan or Central Board is composed in the following manner:—The Corporation of the City of London elects three, the first six principal vestries of single parishes each two, sixteen other parish vestries each one, and the District Boards of Works, with two unimportant exceptions, each one, forming in all a board of forty-six members, which has to elect a chairman, who need not be a member of the board; and, if he be, his election will create a vacancy to be filled up forthwith. The chairman is to receive a salary of not less than £1500 or more than £2000 a year.

The District Boards are to appoint and pay Medical Officers of Health, whose duty it will be to *inspect* and *report periodically* upon the sanitary condition of the district; to ascertain the existence of diseases, especially epidemic, increasing the rate of mortality; to point out the existence of any nuisance likely to affect the health of the inhabitants; the most efficient modes for the ventilation of churches, chapels, schools, lodging-houses, and other public edifices within the district; and also to appoint Inspectors of Nuisances, to superintend the execution of the sanitary contracts; to keep a book for entering complaints made as to nuisances; and, under the direction of the Board, to take proceedings before a magistrate for punishing any offence against health as directed by the Act.

The District Boards have power to compel the owners of houses to construct drains from every floor of a house, every sink, and out-office, to the common sewer, and to pave courts, and to substitute water-closets for open privies. They can enter and survey, give twenty-eight days' notice, and, on neglect of the owner to do the work, charge it to him, and recover the amount by order of two magistrates, who can inflict a penalty and issue a distress: tenants owing rent are bound to pay the Board of Works, and deduct the same from their rent. The drains and water-closets of any house constructed after the passing of this Act must be approved by the Surveyor of the District Board of Works before they are made, as neglect subjects the owner to have his house pulled down should the Board so order. The Boards have also power to enter, after due notice, and dig down to ascertain if drains, &c., are in proper working order. There are stringent clauses for regulating the height, ventilation, light, drainage, and conveniences of inhabited cellars. To enforce these regulations the Boards have stringent powers of inspection, and, if necessary, of forcible entry. For letting a cellar not qualified for habitation, according to the provisions of the Act, the owner is subject to a penalty of 20s. a day. The watering and cleansing of streets and footways is entrusted to the District Boards, in whom also is the right to sell ashes and refuse of private houses, which the inhabitants are bound to deliver to the scavengers who contract with the Boards.

The Metropolitan Board, in addition to the controlling power it will exercise over the main and local sewers of the metropolis, have power to make new streets or improve existing streets, &c., for facilitating traffic between different parts of the metropolis—subject, where the sum required exceeds £50,000, to the approval of the Commissioners of Public Works and Buildings.

The rates to be levied for carrying out the expenses and works authorised under this Act are to be levied in the following manner:—The District Boards will levy the rate they require in the same manner as the poor-rates and at the same assessment, distinguishing between the rate required for making or cleansing sewers from other expenses. They may exempt any parish or district not benefited by works done Sewers-rates levied on gardens or fields are to be assessed at only one-fourth of their annual value.

The Metropolitan Board have power to levy rates over the whole of the metropolis, or such parts as they consider benefited by their expenditure, and recover the proper proportion due by each district by processes directed to each Board of Works, and to the Chamberlain for the City of London.

As to *Accounts*, the Metropolitan Board and the District Boards are to keep accounts, which are to be balanced at the end of each year and audited. Each District Board is to print a summary of accounts, a report of their proceedings under the Act, and of works commenced and completed, with the reports of their Officers of Health, with lists of the names and addresses of the members of the Board and the officers. This list is to be sold to any one for twopence, and laid before the Metropolitan Board.

The Metropolitan Board is to report to the Chief Secretary of State. The Metropolitan Building Act, passed at the same time, invests the Metropolitan Board of Works with large control over the appointment of the District (Building) Surveyors, now acting and to be appointed.

These are the principal provisions of this important measure. It will be seen from the above abridgment that all the existing powers of local government (except everything relating to the poor, church matters, and baths and washhouses), and some very stringent and novel powers as to local sewerage, house drainage, and sanitary precautions, are entrusted to parish or district parliaments, with considerable patronage in officers and powers of local taxation; and that a sort of elective upper house is created for the purpose of securing needful agreement in the sewerage plans, and for carrying out the main lines or artificial rivers of sewerage which are required for purifying the Thames, as well as various general street improvements. The only local body which retains the greater part of its present powers is the City Commission of Sewers.

If the Act is properly carried out, we shall no longer have houses, courts, and even whole streets built cheaply, to breed fever, and every foul disease bred from dirt and corruption.

THE CURRENCY.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

Sir,—I happen to have by me minutes of a statement on the currency made by the Duke of Wellington in Parliament on the 4th February, 1830:—

			The largest previous currency. 1825	
Bank of England Notes		£19,900,000	...	£26,000,000
Country Notes	...	9,200,000	...	28,000,000
Gold	...	23,000,000	...	4,000,000
Silver	...	8,000,000	...	7,000,003
		65,100,000		64,000,000

The above shows an *increase* of metallic currency of twenty-five millions, and a *decrease* of paper currency of twenty-three millions nine hundred thousand, but an excess on the whole of one million one hundred thousand.

The decrease in Bank of England Notes was	10,100,000	23,900,000
" Country Bank-notes "	13,800,000	

The total of the currency of 1829 thus being 65,100,000, will be some guide whereon to form a judgment—whether, after a quarter of a century of augmented mercantile enterprises, and a largely-increased population, the circulating medium of the present day is adequate to the requirements of the country? And, if found upon the foregoing data not to be so, the facts of the case, upon a full, fair, and candid exposition and advocacy in Parliament, cannot fail, I should think, to bring into operation some measure of alleviation acceptable to the public, and conducive to the exigencies and extension of our commerce and the safety of the empire.

I am, Sir, very obediently yours, W. D.

Long Ditton, Nov. 6th, 1855.

Trial of Fire-Engines in Paris.—Amongst the results of the Paris Universal Exhibition the trial of twenty-three fire-engines, on the banks of the Seine, is worthy of record. The experiments took place between the Pont de l'Alma and the Pont de l'Ecole Militaire, in the presence of Prince Napoleon, accompanied by the Secretary of the Imperial Commission. It is to be regretted that little trouble was taken to ensure accuracy. The distance to which the water was projected was *stepped*, not measured; the shelving bank of the river was not adapted for the trial, and there was a high wind blowing all the time, by which the best engines were the greatest sufferers. The engines were worked by a party of Sapeur Pompiers, who exerted themselves in a very creditable manner. The first engine tried, and, as the result proved, the first also in merit, was a London Brigade fire-engine, named The Emperor, upon Hadley and Simpkins' patent principle, manufactured and exhibited by their relative and successor, Mr. Merryweather, of Long-acre, London. This engine had two 7-inch pumps, with metal valves in separate valve-chambers and spherical air-vessels, the suction-pipe being 3 inches, and the delivery 2½ inches in diameter. Worked by twenty-six men, it threw a three-fourth inch jet upwards of 120 feet, and its elegant appearance and general performance gave universal satisfaction. An engine of similar construction, The Prince Albert, in the Hyde-park trials, threw a 1¼-inch inch jet upwards of 187 feet, the greatest range attained by any, except the large Canadian engine. In fact, in no trial have Mr. Merryweather's engines been surpassed. An engine of similar power to the Emperor, by Mr. Tyler and Son, of London, was next tried; but its performance was very inferior. A pretty ship fire-engine, named The Admiral, by Mr. Merryweather, could not be tried, in consequence of the barge having been lost. A farmer's fire-engine, by Mr. Baddeley, of London, was tried, and its performance gave much satisfaction, being far beyond what could have been expected from such a small and simple hand-worked machine. Mr. Ellis, of Canada, was also an exhibitor at Paris, and his engine worked well. M. Letestu, of Paris, exhibited several excellent engines, but none of any great power. Considerable efforts were made to establish a superiority on behalf of M. Letestu's engines, and the *Moniteur* went so far as to assert that the French engines beat the Canadian and English; "whereas," says the *Times* correspondent, "the fact is, that its performance was the worst of the three." The perforated plate-valve of M. Letestu has lately been introduced, with much advantage, into the English steam fire-engines. M. Fiand's fire-engines (used in Paris) gave much satisfaction; but the metal suction-pipe, with its right-angled sharp turnings, is very objectionable. Several German engines were tried, but their performances were very mediocre.

The Floating Batteries.—The invention of these new engines of war is ascribed by the *Moniteur* to the French Emperor, whose aim was to find out a way of constructing ships which should be cheaper and more easily and promptly built than ships of the line, drawing little water, capable of being served by a smaller crew, and covered with an armour against which hollow shot fired from Paixhans guns should be broken like glass. Experiments were made at Vincennes on the required strength in the defensive iron plates, and, after the necessary thickness having been ascertained, the Emperor drew the plan of the new engine, as it now exists, with a single tier of guns, its external covering defying alike solid or hollow cold or red-hot shot; and gave it the name of "floating battery," to indicate that it was not a ship built to pursue or avoid an enemy, but a veritable siege battery, capable of attacking with energy and persistence fortifications heretofore regarded as unassailable by naval means. "As soon," says the official writer, "as the preliminary artillery trials had been made, and before the plan had been actually wrought out, the Emperor lost no time in transmitting the result to our faithful and great ally. Competent judges, men of knowledge and experience, expressed some surprise, for the problem had been regarded as insoluble; but the trials made in England confirmed those made in France, and the two Governments resolved each to construct a certain number of these floating batteries, which have just been employed for the first time at Kinburn. The projectiles which have struck them, although of great dimensions, have not been able to penetrate or damage their surface; while the floating batteries have opened practicable breaches in walls of masonry."

The Crimean Photographs.—In the article last week upon these works an error of the press gave the name of "Mr. Salton" as that of the author of a new and remarkable pamphlet on the positive process. The gentleman in question is Thomas Sutton, Esq., of St. Brelade's, Jersey.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

UNPUBLISHED VERSES BY ALLAN RAMSAY.

In one of my rambles at the east end of London, in search of old black-letter lore, I met with the quarto edition of "Poems by Allan Ramsay. Edinburgh: Printed by Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, for the Author, 1721." On the fly-leaf of this volume, written in a clear bold hand, are the following verses, addressed to a well-known character of the period. John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL.D., was the son of a French Protestant divine, and received his education at Christchurch, Oxford. He became very eminent as an experimental philosopher, and was the first who gave public lectures on that science in the metropolis. He was the author of several philosophical works, and various papers read before the Royal Society. I transcribe two of his advertisements, extracted from the newspapers of the period :—

"On Wednesday, the 9th of Feb., 1725-6, at six in the evening, will begin a Course of Experimental Philosophy, wherein the Principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Opticks, are prov'd and demonstrated by more than 300 Experiments. By J. T. Desaguliers, LL.D., F.R.S., at his house in Channel Row, Westminster, where Subscriptions are taken in and Catalogues of the Experiments may be had."

"On Monday, the 16th of June, 1729, at four of the clock in the afternoon, will begin a Course of Mechanical and Experimental Philosophy, wherein the Principles of Mechanicks, &c., will be proved. By Dr. Desaguliers, at the Rummer Tavern, in Paternoster Row."

The electric fluid which abounded in the worthy Doctor caused an occasional spark to fall upon those about him. In 1735, Mr Erasmus King, "lately coachman to the celebrated Dr. Desaguliers," is advertised to read lectures and exhibit experiments in natural philosophy, at Lambeth Wells, the price of admission being *sixpence!*

Dr. Desaguliers died on the 29th of February, 1744, at the Bedford Coffeehouse, Covent-garden, and was buried in the adjacent ground belonging to the Savoy.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

TO DR. JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS, ON PRESENTING HIM WITH MY BOOK

Is, then, the famous Desaguliers' son
To lear (1) the dialect of our Caliéon!
Wiel, Doctor, since ye think it worth your while
Sometimes on my laigh landart (2) shrine to smile,
Accept the haleware (3), and, when ye gae hame,
Stand by your post, and haud-up (3) the fame,
Gin ill-hair'd buckys girn (4) and shaw their spite,
Your good word will gang far, and put them byt. (5)
"Tis sport to see a critick fat (6) and fine,
And, like a dron-bee, daftly tune (7) his sting:
But the industr'ous whil (8), frae flower to flower,
Suck fra the sweet and bip (9) out o'er the sour.
While Arthur's seat shal my Parnassus be,
And frae its twasome (10) tap my nag can flee
Around this neither warld, us be my care
To gather muges handwal'd (3) and rare,
And gin I be sae leanny aft to please
The beast—my mind will be at muckle ease.
Then with a willing heart and fancy keen
Its be my study still to strike at spleen.

O worthy wight whase genius great refines,
And puts in practice Euclid's make (11) lines,
Be ever blyth, and keep a saul in heel,
Sae beneficial to the common-weal.

August 25th, 1721. ALLAN RAMSAY.

1. Learn. 2. Low rustic. 3. Hold up. 4. Grin. 5. Mad. 6. To puff or blow. 7. Lose. 8. A hasty flight. 9. Leave. 10 Two-headed. 11. Strange

QUERIES.

Is there any record of the asserted fact that King Charles I. granted to the members of Exeter, Jesus, St. John's, and Pembroke Colleges the privilege of wearing silver tassels to their caps?—B. A., Oxon.

MANUSCRIPT OF BURNS.—Will you have the goodness to inform me, under your head "Memorabilia," whether an original MS. of Burns' celebrated poem, "Tam o' Shanter," of which I became the purchaser about thirty years ago, is of much value in the market for relics? The copy alluded to was evidently one of the very first penned by the poet, containing as it does several interlineatory corrections previous to publication, or even circulation in the MS. state among his most intimate friends. The manuscript in question, I was told, was given by Burns to a friend of his in Dumfriesshire, just after its having been composed, and long before having been printed. It is written on quarto-size post paper, and worn through on the outer leaf where folded for the pocket—no doubt to show to friends, and there are some memoranda written on the outside blank leaf in allusion to Melrose Abbey as being mentioned in Grose's "Antiquities of Scotland." I had this relic preserved in morocco half binding, and titled on the back "*Burns' Tam o'Shanter: Original MS.*" with the intention of presenting it to Lord Byron, having just then (about 1824-5) read his eulogium on the Scottish bard; but the death of the noble poet interfered with my design. *Anywise* of Burns: I may here observe that about thirty years ago, while passing through the small town of Lochgelly, a young man in the Scotch fashion, named Boyd, told me he was in possession of a considerable number of Burns' original manuscript pieces, chiefly verses, never published, which his father, then a small tradesman in that place, received at various times from Burns, who used not unfrequently in his poverty to share the humble bed of his friend Duff. It often happened during those times that Burns—under the powerful influence of his native "mountain dew," while sitting round the small three-legged table of the humble public-house—would repeat or pen down extemporaneous flashes of his wit ("which used to keep the table in a roar") or let fall his withering sarcasm upon some hapless wight who had attracted the lightning of his muse's ire. Copies of these effusions he would frequently, at the time, present to Mr. Duff, sen. I endeavoured to revive Mr. D., jun., to publish those pieces, along with any other unpublished effusions of the poet that could be found, with the interlineations or corrections of the manuscripts faithfully given; but I never heard that my suggestion was ever acted upon, nor what became of the relics then in Mr. Duff's possession.—J. J.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

CHILD-BED SUPERSTITIONS.—I beg to say that, as the same foolish custom still exists in Norfolk, I can explain the meaning of the superstitious ceremony of "going up-stairs before going down," which your Correspondent, "Benedict," objected to allow his wife to perform after an "addition" to his family. In similar circumstances I was once, on a snowy January day, requested by my fat "monthly" to take a recent "addition" in my arms, and mount by a cold attic stair: on remonstrating against which, I was told that I ought to carry the infant *heavenward* on his first journey, or else, if taken *downward*, his final doom would *certainly* be in the *same* direction; on hearing which I at once agreed to make the ascent required, and, to make assurance doubly sure, added to it a promenade along a range of cold attics, on descending from which I was received by my credulous domestics as one who had performed a meritorious duty.—F., Norfolk.

The following circumstance may throw some light on the custom mentioned by your Correspondent, "Benedict." In a family residing in Sussex, with which I was acquainted, it was usual to place every new-born "stranger" on the top of a high chest of drawers (appropriated to this special purpose) as a sign "that they would *go up* in the world;" in fact, as an omen and security of future station.—CELERIS, Oxford Union Society.

Like your Correspondent who has "given hostages to fortune," though of the opposite sex, I, too, have been advised by "old monthly" and her assistantaste go up-stairs before going down; and though from them I have been unable to extract a reason, I know that in the north it is believed that to dream that you are going up a hill "leads on to fortune," to dream that you are going down betokens grief. Thence, I believe, has arisen the superstition.—TROTTS.

"THE OLD WEEK'S PREPARATION towards a worthy Receiving of the Lord's Supper." I find by a copy of the "New Week's Preparation," in my possession, that the authorship is attributed to Keble or Keeble.—J. W.

Notices to Correspondents.—S. T. U.: A communication from the sole representative of the Crosby family, formerly of Wiltshire, has reached us, and is at S. T. U.'s service, if he will send his address. W. G., Tenby, is thanked for the sketch and description of the "Scold's or Gossip's bridle" in Walton Church. W. E. J., Dudley, should apply to Mr. Dickens himself. Hercules; T. Crosby; J. J.; A Cestrian; A. A. O.; Thanus; W. G.; A Constant Reader; A Wykehamist; L. C. R.; Brekekeka; M. A., Cantab; Aragon *y* Leon; Coventry; R. M., Beverley; W. E. J.; W. Newton, York; Senex; C., Inverness; T. D. Ridley; J. D. W.; the Revs. W. E. D. Palgrave and F. Lygon, All Souls, Oxford; J. C. Wilkin; R. O., Windsor; Achates, Liverpool; A Borderer; C. H.; T. O., South Shields; Maria Husband—received with thanks.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. F. T., Hastings.—1. Ay, but suppose Black declined to take the Queen when you played her to Rook 4th, and moved his Bishop to Q Kt 5th, and then took the Q Pawn with Queen, &c. &c. Now could you possibly mate in the stipulated number of moves? 2. If in the game mentioned the young Ensign had taken the Kt at move 31, he would have been mated directly by Q takes Kt (ch), followed by R to Q Kt 3rd (ch). So, if he had taken it at move 23, Mate would have been given in two moves.

F. W., Bristol.—1. They are published in Walker's "Thousand Games." 2. The German's avocations prevented his remaining in this country.

A SUBSCRIBER.—1. The Key move to the Indian Problem is *R to Q B sq*. 2. Get a copy of the "Chess-player's Handbook." 3. It could not.

A. P. F., Jersey.—Well designed, but much too easy.

JASPER.—That which will afford you the least trouble and the most amusement.

"ONE PERSENT," &c.—Yes, truly a consistency doctrine for mediocrity, and quite worthy of the proposer.

G. W. Cousins.—We shall be glad to see the articles, but, as you must be aware, the theme is well nigh exhausted.

G. F., Dundee.; M. Hon. Sec., Leeds; J. F., Birmingham; H., Oxford; Capt. G., Leamington; W., Brighton; W. G., Whitby; T. Barton; C. W., Sunbury; received with thanks.

W. W.—The diagram appears to have been mislaid.

PARACELSUS.—It is always better for contributors to send their names and addresses, not for publication, but to facilitate communication with them.

H. H., Springside.—1.—There is no difference, except in name, between a Chess Problem and a Chess Enigma. 2. Your solution of No. 606 is imperfect.

S. M., Cheltenham.—We are totally ignorant of the game.

Q., Scrastopol.—It shall be given in our next.

S. MARKS.—"In playing a game the other day, I advanced a Pawn to the 8th square of the board, and inadvertently replaced it with my adversary's Queen. Was I at liberty to rectify the mistake, or was my opponent entitled to claim the Queen as his own?" It is not advisable to place an adversary's Queen on the board in such cases, because it may lead to mistakes; but to do so entails no penalty whatever.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 611, by Oscrof, Chilp, Dr. Field, Somerset; G. R., Omega, W. W., Excelsior C. W., Sunbury; MacLeus, Omicron, H. J. W., D. D., Shrewsbury Clerk, and Ware, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 612, by C. W., of Sunbury; Oldjam, R. P. H., Kemo, Mahomedan Perverse, Gregory, Alpha, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Percy, R. P., Dr. Field, Derven, Mona; C. W., Sunbury; Diggory, P. T., Yes-sum, M. P., Mayor B—, S. W. R., Bombardier, F. R. S., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 611.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 4th (ch)	K takes R	3. Q to K 2nd	Anything.
2. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K takes R (best)	4. Q or P—Mates.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 612.

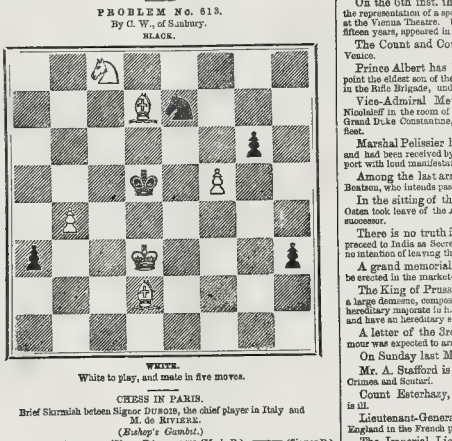
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P	B takes P	3. Q takes P (ch)	R takes Q
2. B to Q R sq	R to Q Kt 7th, or (a)	4. B to Q 4th—Mates.	

(a) 2. Q takes K B
3. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Kt 5th
4. B to 3rd—Mate.
(If, for his first move, instead of "B takes P," Black play Kt to Q 5th, White answers with Q to Q K 6th, &c.)

PROBLEM No. 613.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Brief Skirmish between Signor DUBOIS, the chief player in Italy and M. de RIVIERE.

(*Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Signor D.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Signor D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. K Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	10. Q R P takes Kt	Kt to Q B 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	11. K Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 4th
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	12. P takes P	P takes P
5. K B to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K 5th	13. K Kt to K B 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	14. Q to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
7. P to Q 3rd	K Kt to Q B 4th	15. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
8. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	16. P to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd

And Black surrendered.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

A smart little Affair between Messrs. KEPPING and OWEN, the two best players in Manchester.

(*Queen's Bishop's Pawn opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd
2. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	11. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K 5th
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	12. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q 3rd
4. P takes P	Q takes P	13. P to Q B 5th	Q to Q 4th
5. P to Q 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	14. B takes Kt	P takes K Kt
6. K B to K 2nd	Castles	15. Kt takes P	P takes B
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	16. Q to Q K 4th	P to K Kt sq
8. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	17. Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
9. P to K B 3rd	B to K 8 4th	White resigns.	

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 955.—By J. GHOLSON, St. Francisco.

White: K at Q sq, B at Q 4th, Kts at K 2nd and Q 2nd; Ps at K B 5th, K 5th, and Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at Q 8th; Ps at K 3rd, Q 4th, and Q Kt 3rd.
White to play, and mate in six moves.

A CHESS QUERY.

In the very interesting papers of Dr. D. Forbes, on the "Origin of Chess," which he clearly proves to have been invented in India, he states that in the original Hindoo game of "Chaturanga" the pieces consisted of Kings, Elephants, Horses, Ships, and Pawns; but that "latterly, among the Hindoos, the Ship was changed into the War Chariot." What proof is there of this change? Dr. Forbes adduces none; yet surely, if such a change took place before the game passed over to Persia, some Sanscrit works would be found to allude to it. The passage in the "Amaracosha," quoted by Sir William Jones, does not refer to the game of chess at all, but simply to the component parts of an army. Another point of the greatest interest in the history of Chess is the description given by Firdausi, in the "Shahnama," of the position and moves of the pieces when the game was first introduced into Persia. Dr. Forbes tells us that "no two manuscripts of it seem exactly agree," and that "sometimes whole passages are found in one copy and not in another." It is evident, therefore, that in selecting a text the utmost attention must be paid to the authority due to it, either on account of its antiquity or the internal evidence it may possess of authenticity, as representing what the poet really wrote. I should, therefore, be extremely glad to know from what manuscripts (their date, &c.) Dr. Forbes derived his translation describing the "moves of the pieces." In Chapter VI. of his "Observations" He informs us that he has chiefly followed the MSS. Add. 18,188 (written A.D. 1486) and 7724 (written A.D. 1621), preserved in the British Museum; but I am assured by a competent authority, that this account of the moves does not occur in either of the above MSS.; nay, more, that it is not to be found in any of the copies of the "Shahnama," in the British Museum (including a copy of great antiquity recently acquired, written A.H. 675—A.D. 1276); nor is it even in the text of "Firdausi," published at Calcutta in 1829, by Macan. It is true, however, that Hyde ("Hist. Shahirud," p. 63) quotes some lines from a copy of the "Shahnama," in which the moves are noticed; but this text does not agree with the version given us by Dr. Forbes; and the MS. from which it was taken can scarcely be relied on, since it contains some interpolated lines, in which two Camels are added to the other pieces on the board. ALPHA.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Marshal Pelissier as an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Order of the Bath.

The Insignia of the Order of Charles III., conferred by the Queen of Spain on Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and La Marmora, were sent to Paris by the *estafette* who was to leave Madrid on the 7th.

Prince Nicholas of Sweden, Duke of Dalecarlia, son of King Oscar, was on board the steamer *Gustilod*, which carried General Canrobert from Lubeck to Stockholm.

The King of Wurtemberg has conferred on Dr. Barth, the African explorer, the order of the Wurtemberg Crown.

The Czar and the Grand Duke Constantine witnessed the cannonade of Kinburn from an eminence at Cape Ochakoff. The fact has been confirmed by the Russian officers who were made prisoners.

A private telegraphic despatch from Trieste, of the 11th, states that the Archduke Ferdinand is in a very satisfactory condition, and only requires to be kept quiet.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald and Colonel Tyrwhitt, left his residence at St. James's Palace on Tuesday evening for Paris, on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Dowager Queen of the Netherlands, Anna Paulowna of Russia, intends to remain a few days at Potsdam, and then proceed to pass the winter at St. Petersburg.

Queen Christina has gone to Genoa to visit her daughter, the Duchess of Montpensier.

On the 11th ult. a Persian Ambassador, Abbas-Koull-Khan, arrived at Tiflis, on his way to felicitate the Emperor of Russia on his accession to the throne.

The Duke of Newcastle, after having touched at Kertch, and visited the eastern coast of the Crimea, has returned to the head-quarters of Omer Pacha. It is said that he will be at Constantinople about the 1st of December.

A grand full-dress banquet was given by the King of Prussia on the 8th instant, at which Barons de Budberg and Schimmelpenninck, Russian and Netherlands Ministers, were present.

Le Nord takes the trouble to assure its readers that the Princess Mary of Cambridge is not espouse the King of Sardinia.

The Danish Government has put forth a formal denial to the report that the Ministry had demanded the exclusion of Prince Frederic Ferdinand (not Prince William Frederic) from the line of succession to the throne.

On the 6th inst. the Emperor and Empress of Austria attended the representation of a spectacle entitled "A Story for Egg and Little Children," at the Vienna Theatre. Upwards of 100 children, of ages varying from six to fifteen years, appeared in the piece.

The Count and Countess of Chambord are to winter, as usual, at Venice.

Prince Albert has been pleased to signify his intention to appoint the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, to an Ensigncy in the Rifle Brigade, under the command of his Royal Highness.

Vice-Admiral Metin, who has been appointed Governor of Nicolaieff in the room of Admiral de Berch, is a young man, protected by the Grand Duke Constantine, and was formerly chief of the staff of the Black Sea fleet.

Marshal Pelissier has paid a visit to Admiral Bruat, at Kamiesch, and had been received by the garrison of that place and by the vessels in that port with loud manifestations of enthusiasm.

Among the last arrivals at Malta from Constantinople is General Beatson, who intends passing the winter in the island with his family.

In the sitting of the Diet of Frankfort on the 8th, M. de Prokesch-Osten took leave of the Assembly, and installed the Count de Rechberg as his successor.

There is no truth in the rumour that Lord Dunkellin is about to proceed to India as Secretary to the new Governor-General. His Lordship has no intention of leaving the Crimea at present.

A grand memorial of Napoleon, to be executed by Dupres, is to be erected in the market-place of Ajaccio.

The King of Prussia intends to present Baron de Manteuffel with a large demesne, composed of three fine estates, which will be erected into an hereditary majorate in his favour. He will be also raised to the dignity of Count, and have an hereditary seat in the First Chamber.

A letter of the 3rd, from Vienna, states that Sir Hamilton Seymour was expected to arrive in that city before the end of the month.

On Sunday last Marshal Radetzky reached his 90th year.

Mr. A. Stafford is on his way home from his second visit to the Crimea and Scutari.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is ill.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, K.C.B., is on his way to England in the French packet the *Carmel*.

The Imperial Lieutenant of Lombardy, Baron de Burger, has issued a notification to the effect that the ordinary direct taxes for 1856 are to be increased by 4½ centimes per florin (about 6½ per cent.)

The Bishop of Melbourne intends to leave this country and return to his diocese on the 26th inst.

Count Prokesch-Osten, who succeeds Baron Bruck as Austrian Internuncio at the Porte, has formerly served his Sovereign diplomatically at Constantinople. He is to call at Athens on his way to Constantinople.

Sir Benjamin Hall has left Paris for Paris. The right hon. Baronet will remain absent for about ten days or a fortnight.

A letter from Warsaw states that Marshal Paskiewitsch is consulted on all the plans of the Russian campaign in the Crimea, and that his opinion is followed with extraordinary deference.

The Bishop of Lincoln has a new work in the press, with the title, "The Church of Christ during the first three Centuries."

M. Mayer-Charles de Rothschild has arrived at Munich, to negotiate for the concession to the house of Rothschild of the railways projected in Bavaria.

Lady Cranworth has been appointed to succeed Lady Canning as the directress-in-chief of the establishment for supplying the army in the East with nurses.

Le Nord specially commends Mr. Cobden's letter in the *Leeds Mercury* to its readers, as being "very vigorous, instructive, and interesting."

A dinner was given at Woolwich, on the 9th, in honour of Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B., by the officers of the Royal Artillery, on his return from Gibraltar.

The Prussian police have not found sufficient reasons to detain in prison the sham Prince of Armenia. As he was born at Java he will be handed over to the Government of the Low Countries.

Mdlle. Rachel does not seem to have succeeded well in New York. The receipts were considerably increased, it is said, by her singing of the "Marseillaise;" but the chefs-d'œuvre of French tragedy have frequently been performed before half-filled houses.

Professor Wilson is to give his introductory lecture before the University of Edinburgh on Thursday next, his subject being "The Agriculture of the French Exhibition." Professor Wilson was one of the English jurors.

Philaret Chasle is at Berlin, with letters from Heine, intending to give lectures on modern French literature.

Mrs. Smith O'Brien and family have arrived in Limerick from Brussels, after a long sojourn with Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, with his eldest son, has proceeded on a tour to Italy.

The celebrated mill of Alphen, on the Rhine, which tradition assigns as the birthplace of the famous Dutch painter, Rembrandt, has just been destroyed by fire.

The workpeople of "Christy and Co.'s hat manufactory, Bermondsey," have presented Sir Charles Napier with an address and an Admiral's hat.

The salary of Mr. Austen, the newly-appointed Secretary to the Board of Public Works, will be £1250 per annum.

The following paragraph appears in the Turin correspondence of the *Indépendance*:—"The King of Naples has nominated M. Mazza, formerly Director of Police, a Councillor of State." (!)

A considerable activity prevails in Germany—despite the war—in the theatre of letters. In the first half of the present year 3879 works appeared in that country.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Charles Stanley, Esq., of Roughan, county of Tyrone, to the Commission of the Peace for said county.

An advertisement in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of November 1 announces that Colt's revolvers have arrived in that city in immense quantities.

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OUR NAVAL STRENGTH; AND THE WAY TO USE IT.

"ENGLAND is more especially a maritime, France more especially a military, nation," said M. de Persigny at the Lord Mayor's banquet. It can scarcely be said that this undoubted fact has been sufficiently recognised by the Government of this country. While the Administration of Lord Aberdeen affected to carry on the war, it did so feebly, both by sea and land, whilst that of Lord Palmerston, which is not to be reproached with any lack of spirit or determination, has not yet allowed the naval service to assume that preponderance of danger and duty which would seem to be the most natural as well as the most judicious course to pursue in the actual circumstances of Europe. In this we do not seek to blame the existing Government, which ever since its assumption of office has infused new vigour into every branch of the two services, and prosecuted the war with a wise and wholesome energy. But at the conclusion of the second year of hostilities, when the weather will in all probability prevent for several months any extensive operations either by land or by sea, it is useful to inquire whether the next campaign ought not to open under a different arrangement from the two last. Such an inquiry is necessary, with a view not only to the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the European system, unjustly invaded by Russia, but to the honour and glory of the two great nations who have embarked their fortunes in, and staked their national position on, the results of the conflict.

Great Britain and France have not taken up arms for extension of power or territory, but simply in defence of the great principle of justice, and of the rights of one of the constituent Powers of the European commonwealth. As allies they fight for the sake of peace; as individual Powers each has its own honour in its own keeping. If either of them withdrew from the struggle until the common object was achieved, the honour of that Power would be seriously attainted. In like manner, if England allowed France, or France allowed England, to take an undue share of the perils of the enterprise, or so mismanaged its own resources, and misunderstood the temper of its people, as to permit its ally to bear the greater part of the burden, and to carry off the whole credit of each successive victory, the Power so shortsighted would sink in the estimation of its own subjects. The humiliating opinion would be shared by Europe, Asia, and America; friends would become lukewarm if not inimical; and foes would be encouraged to become both insolent and hostile.

Though we at present seem to run no risk of such a catastrophe, it is well to consider whether in the Spring of 1856 this country ought not to act as becomes the first naval Power in the world, and so distribute, between Great Britain and France, the glory that will for ever attach to the pacificators of Europe as to make each nation perfectly satisfied with its own share in the immortal work. Though we are, a military people, as far as the possession of "pluck" and the military spirit are concerned, we are not, and we trust never will be, a military people in the sense in which that phrase is commonly understood. We will not and can not keep up large standing armies; they are alien to our habits and to the principles of our Constitution. We will not and can not consent to the decimation of our youth by a Conscription. If we cannot have voluntary soldiers we will provide other means of defence; but on no pretext less serious than that of an armed invasion of our shores—when patriotism would render a Conscription unnecessary—would the proposal of such a form of recruitment be tolerated by the free men of this country. In France, and on the Continent generally, the case is different. The Continental States keep up standing armies on principle, and, on principle as well as from ancient habit and use, the people are reconciled to a wholesale consumption of the flower of their youth and manhood which we in England would not endure. We can, therefore, never expect to equal France as a military power. We cannot give her soldier for soldier against the common foe; and, when we fight by her side, it is not unreasonable to expect, however brilliant may be the deeds of our own brave officers and men, that ultimately the greater portion of the work, and consequently of the glory—the soldier's best, and too often only, reward—will fall to the lot of those who have the best military system and the largest army.

At the capture of Sebastopol, the British, without any fault or their own, and solely in consequence of dispositions necessary to be taken for the success of the attack, were content that the French should monopolise the honours of the day. The same result will doubtless occur again; and there is a probability that the honour of meeting the Russians in the open field—and defeating them—is one in which the British army will not share, but which will fall to the lot of General Pelissier and his admirable army. The French are, by virtue of their numbers, the real masters of the situation in the Crimea; and the English commander, however great and able he may be, must of necessity subordinate his tactics to those of the General who has the larger and more readily available force. The English nation does not begrudge France its glory. Even its reflex upon ourselves is something to be proud of. Though sensitive and high-spirited, our people are content that their firm friend and ally should bear the palm of military success as befits an essentially military nation. They are even willing that our Generals in the Crimea should be under the command of the French, if such a distribution of strength be considered advisable for the mutual in-

ADMIRALS [illegible] AND SIR BOUDOIN STEWART, WITH OTHER OFFICERS, IN A CASEMATE IN THE SPIT BATTERY, KINBURN.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

terests of the two, or the success of a present or any future campaign. But being so proud and sensitive, and yielding to the superior claims of France as regards her military assistance in the war, is it not incumbent on the Government to consider whether, in directing more attention to the military than to the naval operations necessary to subdue the enemy, we do not run a risk of cooling the enthusiasm of the nation?—nay more—of protracting the war, which it is desirable to bring to as speedy a termination as we can? In other words, would it not be wise to concentrate authority in the Crimea in the hands of Marshal Pelissier—upon condition that the whole of the naval forces of Great Britain and France should be under the command of a British Admiral—and that England, in downright earnest, should make up its mind to capture Cronstadt in the spring of 1856? During the next four months—with or without the co-operation of Sweden—we might prepare our gun-boats for the assault on that fortress, and we will not so affront our gallant seamen as to imagine that, if the nation provides our Admiral with the needful boats, the men will fail to do the work expected of them.

By the aid of the French the military supremacy of the Allied Powers has been triumphantly vindicated. It remains for Great Britain to prove that, as a naval Power, she is the first and the greatest in the world; that her old prowess upon the seas is to be surpassed by the new; that she has yet many Blakes and Nelsons in her service; and that if Sebastopol can be taken, so also can Cronstadt. The destruction of Bomarsund and Sveaborg, and the expeditions to the Sea of Azoff and the Dnieper—brilliant as these achievements may be are not sufficient either for our credit or our security. And certain we are—if we can read public opinion aright—that a very dangerous dissatisfaction will be created if, at the next thaw in the Baltic, there is not a British Admiral in command willing, and fully prepared with gun-boats and every other *matériel*, to attack Cronstadt. The capture of Sebastopol has as yet done little or nothing for the cause of peace; but the capture of Cronstadt, which would open to us the gates of St. Petersburg, would be a peace argument that Alexander II. would find it difficult to resist. This is England's true share in the business; and Europe and our allies, as well as our own people, expect that we should undertake it.

SIR EDMUND LYONS AND ADMIRAL STEWART AT KINBURN

"As I wandered past the Central Redoubt (says our Correspondent and Artist), a slighter one than the rest, into the Spit Battery, I found the English Admirals, Sir Edmund Lyons and Sir Houston Stewart, and Captain Meads, Sir Thomas Pasley, and other officers, busy in one of the casemates discussing lunch, while Lieutenant Mackenzie, of the Royal Marines, stood by doing the honours of his quarters, and an interpreter was rendering into English the details gathered from the mouth of a Russian deserter caught during the night. This poor fellow, it appears, had made his escape from Otchakoff during the night in a boat, and was several times fired at by our steamers, which sent out boats to capture him. It was said to appear from his statements that the Russians had already sent men round to reinforce Kinburn, but that our movements were far too rapid for them."

The sitting figure in the background of the Engraving is Sir Thomas Pasley. The two persons sitting near him are Sir Edmund Lyons, without a cap, and Sir Houston Stewart, with one. Standing near the embrasure is Lieutenant Mackenzie (of the Royal Marines), Captain Buckle, Captain Meads, and the Russian prisoner to whom Mr. Crowe refers.

THE COURT.

The Privy Council held at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, and the celebration of the birthday of the Princess Royal on the same day, have been the only incidents in Court life during the past week. The latter was inaugurated by the first of a series of dramatic representations—Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" being selected for performance. The Queen and Prince Albert entered at St. George's hall (which had been fitted up as a temporary theatre) at eight o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Alice, Helena, and Louise, and the Duchess of Kent; and also by the Duchess of Atholl, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Lord Panmure, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. The performance commenced on the entrance of the Queen, a small circle were honoured with invitations to be present.

Among the guests at the Castle during the week have been the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl of Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Panmure, Sir Baldwin Walker (Surveyor of the Navy), Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, General Sir Hew Ross, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and Colonel Brownrigg, Assistant-Adjutant General to the Light Division of the Crimean army.

On Saturday last the Queen, with the Princess Alice, rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald. The Prince Consort went out shooting with the Duke d'Aumale.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Duchess of Kent and the visitors staying at the Castle were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took equestrian exercise in the Riding house.

On Thursday the Prince Consort left Windsor at an early hour in the morning for Birmingham, where his Royal Highness laid the first stone of the Midland Institute, now in process of building.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Waterpark and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have succeeded Earl Somers and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at the Castle. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, Viscount Canning, Earl Spencer (Lord Steward), and Lord Ernest Bruce (Vice-Chamberlain, officiating for the Lord Chamberlain).

At the Council, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere was sworn in a Secretary of State (Colonial Department), received the seals of office from the Queen, and kissed hands on his appointment.

Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board.

At the Court, the Duke of Somerset had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter worn by his father, the late Duke.

Captain Robert M'Clure, Royal Navy, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Sir George Grey, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, when the Queen was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, and Earl Granville, had audiences of her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have left Kew, to honour the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke with a visit, at Wimpole-hall, Cambridgeshire. Their Royal Highnesses visited Cambridge on Wednesday last, and lunched with the Master of Trinity College.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald and Colonel Tyrwhitt, arrived in town yesterday (Friday), from a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, at Paris.

The Duke of Newcastle was to reach Marseilles on or about the 20th inst. His Grace is expected in London before the close of the month

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS has not yet got over the effect produced by the grand ceremony of closing the Exhibition, which took place with much greater éclat and completeness of arrangement and effect than did that of the opening. To begin, the weather was splendid. From ten o'clock in the morning commenced the arrival of hundreds of carriages filled with brilliant toilets, splendid uniforms, and irreproachable black coats, white cravats, and straw-coloured gloves. During the next hour and a half this *beau monde* was occupied in installing itself; and then, woe to them who were behindhand!—the doors were closed, and neither prayers nor tears availed to obtain admittance. Soon after twelve the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, took their place in front of the throne, and the ceremony commenced with the speech of the Prince Napoleon. The Emperor's reply followed. Rarely, on any occasion, has it been our fate to witness so remarkable a triumph so well won as on this occasion. The voice of the speaker rung with a distinctness and an emphasis quite extraordinary through the whole extent of the vast building, and between each pause thunders of applause, enthusiastic and prolonged, greeted every passage of this most novel, striking, and energetic discourse, whose tenor has marked yet more strongly, perhaps, than any preceding act or speech has done the resolution individuality, and earnestness of the Sovereign who pronounced it. During the greater part of the ceremony the Empress remained standing: she seemed to suffer little from fatigue, though a good deal from the cold, which, in spite of the attempts made to warm that portion of the building, could not fail to be felt in the evening costume she wore. Her Majesty's dress was of scarlet, covered with white lace, and decorated with diamonds and pearls; on her head was a diadem of the same stones. Behind the throne, in the gallery, was the orchestra, with one thousand two hundred and fifty performers, directed by Hector Berlioz. The position was unfortunate for the effect of the music, which was, consequently, somewhat inefficient. The ceremony concluded, the Imperial party retired, and then the general break-up took place. It is difficult to conceive the intreaties, the intrigues, the interests, that were employed to obtain tickets for this exceptional ceremony, the triumph of those who succeeded, the anguish and heartburnings of those who failed;—had we but space, we could amuse our readers with many anecdotes on this score. Since the grand ceremony, the musical fêtes in the building have been going on with great éclat: there being no longer any necessity for the performers being placed in the orchestra, which want of space rendered it impossible to place elsewhere than in the gallery on the occasion of the great solemnity of the 15th, the music produces a very much finer effect, and these fêtes are being well attended.

A most painful impression has been produced by the frightful fire which took place on Sunday evening, in which a large portion of the vast magazine of the military stores of forage on the Quai de Billy were consumed. Various persons were wounded in the attempt to extinguish the flames; but fortunately no lives, we believe, were lost. Happily, the direction of the wind drove the fire towards the river; had it been otherwise, the Annexe of the Palais d'industrie would have been in the greatest danger.

M. Thiers has, in person, presented to the Prince Jérome a copy of his new volume of the "History of the Consulate and of the Empire," in which his Imperial Highness's name figures importantly.

It is whispered among the Orleanist circles that the visit of the Duc de Brabant to the French capital had a more immediate and personal signification than is generally known or supposed. Here is the version we have received on the subject. The question having arisen respecting the disposal of such portion of the property of the Orleans family as might be claimed by the grandson of Louis Philippe, the Prince de Chimay was privately deputed by the Belgian Royal family to ask the Emperor what were his intentions in the matter. The reply—so says our information was, "Qu'on vienne me demander;—je verrai." Hence the presence of the Royal visitor, to whom the Emperor is said to have promised full restitution of such property as would, in the event of the continuance of the Orleans dynasty, have fallen to his share. It is further reported that, it having been represented to his Imperial Majesty that this act would be regarded as a precedent, and that the other members of the ex-Royal family would consider they had a right to put forward a similar claim the Emperor repeated the same phrase that he had used with regard to the Duc de Brabant.

The sudden death of Maître Paillot, the celebrated and universally-respected member of the French bar, has produced a most marked sensation not only in his own profession, but among the various classes of society, where his talents, his high character, and noble qualities of heart had rendered him as much beloved and esteemed as he was admired. It was while in the act of pleading, with his usual energy and eloquence, that an attack of apoplexy seized M. Paillot: after struggling some time against the symptoms, that impeded at once his ideas and utterance, he was compelled to take a seat; he then fainted; and, despite of every effort to restore him, expired in the course of some hours, without having recovered his consciousness. His funeral was a perfect ovation to the memory of a man so universally esteemed and lamented.

The arrival of the King of Sardinia is to be the signal for a variety of fêtes: his Majesty is to be accompanied by the Duc de Grammont, the French Ambassador at the Court of Turin. The report has gained considerable ground here that the principal cause of the meeting of the King Victor-Emmanuel, and the Duke of Cambridge, is the desire for a connexion likely to result in a union between the former and the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The Théâtre Français has accepted a new comedy by M. Edmond About, entitled "Guillery." The Italian Opera is preparing a work named "L'Ascolo di Firenze," for Mario; the Gymnase, "Le Temps Perdu," and "Le Dessous des Cartes;" the Opéra Comique, "Les Saisons," and "Manon Lescaut."

AUSTRIA AND THE CONCORDAT WITH ROME.

The Concordat which Francis Joseph has made with the Pope has been published, and the discreditable document confirms all that had been previously said regarding its contents. It consists of 36 articles, every one of them a deadly stab to freedom of conscience and the independence of the crown, the church, and the laity of Austria. The first article declares the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion, with all the privileges which, by the laws of the church, it ought to have—unlimited persecution of heretics being of the number. The second article gives to the bishops, clergy, and laity free communication with the Pope, without the intervention of the temporal rulers—thus depriving the Emperor of any power or control over the national church, and placing it in the power of the Pope to contrive and execute the most dangerous conspiracies against the Government. Is it impossible to carry this doctrine of *imperium in imperio* further, and tolerant Austria has thus submitted to a yoke which would have been scorned by bigoted Spain in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella. The third article gives the Bishops complete authority, pastoral and legislative, over their clergy; the fourth places the whole authority under the Emperor of the Papal chair. The fifth places all public and private schools under the control of the Bishops; and the sixth gives the Bishops the power of appointing and removing the only persons allowed to teach sacred theology. The seventh provides that none but Catholic professors shall be allowed to teach anything in the middle-class schools, and the books of instruction are to be chosen by the Bishops. By the eighth article, the Emperor is to be permitted to choose the inspector of the schools of the diocese, but under the degrading condition that the candidates from whom he is to select shall be chosen by the bishops. The ninth promises the help of the Government to suppress such books as are dangerous to religion in the judgment of the bishops. The tenth establishes ecclesiastical courts for the punishment of the clergy and the trial of cases relating to marriage and matrimony. The eleventh arms the bishop with the power of inflicting ecclesiastical punishment on clergy and laity, and the twelfth article surrenders to the spiritual courts the power of deciding on the right of patronage, except in the case of a disputed succession.

The remaining articles are all of the same stamp, as will at once be conceived from the fact that the last two provide that everything else relative to ecclesiastics and clerical matters, not mentioned in the Concordat, will be managed and arranged according to the doctrines of the church.

As might naturally be anticipated, the news of the submission of Austria to Rome has caused great exasperation in Italy.

The *Armonia*, of Turin, Italian but in name, commences and ends its remarks with the unpatriotic cry, "Viva Pandita, viva Francesco Giuseppe!" To which the *Piemonte* replies "Viva l'Italia, viva Vittorio Emanuele II!"

Dr Cumming has written a long letter to the *Times* on the Concordat, in which he says:—

I have no hesitation in asserting, as I am able to prove, that no serf in "Holy Russia" is more at the mercy of the Autocrat than the young Emperor of Austria is now at the mercy of the Vatican. The rare phenomenon of an empire laying its neck under the foot of a Pope has been presented in 1855 Austria, who refused to be the ally of the Western Powers against a despot in the East, has, in righteous retribution, become the serf and vassal of a miserable spiritual despot in the West. Sardinia rises daily to the dignity of an empire, Austria has sunk into the dimensions of a province of the Vatican

SPEECH OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Last week we gave a telegraphic summary of the King of Sardinia's speech on the opening of the Chambers at Turin, on the 12th inst. The following is a translation of it.

Senators and Deputies,—The year which is about to expire has been at period of sad trials for my heart, the bitterness of which, however, has been alleviated by the tears of the whole nation, sympathising with the sorrow of my house. But in the midst of grief God hath upheld me in the accomplishment of my duties. Turning my attention to the great struggle which for the last two years has been raging in the East, I have not hesitated to unite my arms to those of the Powers that fight for the cause of justice and civilisation, and for the independence of nations (Applause). I have been induced to take that step, both from the desire of contributing to the triumph of the principles for which we fight, and inspired with the generous instincts of the Subalpine people, and the traditions of my family (Applause). Our soldiers, united to the brave armies of France, England, and Turkey, and seconded by the zeal and activity of our navy, have shared their perils and glories, and increased the ancient renown of our warlike country (Loud applause). May it please God to crown our common efforts by continued success, and thus soon to render a durable peace possible, guaranteeing to every nation its legitimate rights (This passage was received with enthusiastic applause). The expenses of the war will render a new appeal to public credit possible. The sternness of the harvest, and the reappearance of the scourge of cholera, added to other unexpected circumstances, have reduced the public income. While necessity again obliges us against the wish of my heart, to call for fresh efforts from the nation, my Government, on the other hand, has sought the means of rendering the weight of some of the taxes more supportable. Bills will be laid before you for the better distribution thereof, especially as regards those which are most felt by the poorer classes (Applause). Other laws, intended to improve the political and economical administration of the State, the organisation of the courts of justice and public instruction, will be again presented to you for discussion.

Senators and Deputies,—In the important mission confided to you you will give proofs of that prudence, activity, and constant devotedness to the interests of the country for which you have hitherto rendered yourself conspicuous We shall thus continue to afford the noble example of a King and a nation united by indissoluble bonds of affection and confidence, whether in joy or in sorrow (Loud applause), and always unanimous in upholding order and liberty—the two great bases of public happiness (Enthusiastic applause)

At the sitting of the Chamber, on the 14th, the President, Boncampagni, in thanking the Deputies for the honour they had conferred in electing him to that office for the third time, made some noteworthy remarks on the present crisis. Referring to "the grave duties" imposed on him by that situation, he went on to say

In the exercise of these functions and in the performance of our common labours, I derive new confidence from the unanimity which exists between the Throne and the nation in this—namely, love for the free institutions which embody the spirit of progress and of modern civilisation, and devotion to the constitutional monarchy of Savoy, whose destinies are irrevocably bound up in those of Italy

The unanimity and accord of these sentiments will triumph over the difficulties incessant to the government of States, and more serious, perhaps, in our days when all people look with anxiety towards the future, and prepare to endure sacrifices which the wisdom of your deliberations may render less heavy. From him which no human power can free us. Happy are we, nevertheless, to have maintained intact in the midst of such grave difficulties—thanks to the loyalty of sovereigns and to the moderation of the people—parliamentary institutions which unite so indissoluble alliance the majesty of the Crown and the freedom of the subject. Happy to have kept safe that flag, the symbol of liberty and independence which floats upon the palace, the parliamentary assembly, and the battle-field, where the destinies of European civilisation are being decided, and where the bravery of our army has surrounded it with a glory which Piedmont salutes as the presage of great prosperity and noble destinies (Loud applause)

AMERICA

The steam-ship *Africa*, which left Boston on the 7th inst., arrived at Liverpool last Sunday evening. The news of the English squadron having sailed for the West Indies had been received, and had not produced so much excitement as was feared. Respecting the difference with England the *New York Herald* has the following from its Washington correspondent, who writes on the 5th:—"By the last foreign mail, which arrived here this morning, highly important despatches were received from our Minister in England, all of which, I understand, will be considered by the Cabinet to day, and it is believed have reference to Mr. Crampton's difficulty, the whole of which will be developed in a day or two." The same paper says:—"We have received by the *Baltic* a letter from a reliable source in Paris, communicating the important fact that the old Cuban imbroglio has been very recently revived in a most belligerent shape between Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, and Lord Palmerston, the British Premier." The United States' Commissioner in the Mediterranean had written for a reinforcement of a steamer and a sloop in consequence of the probable state of affairs on the Continent, especially at Naples.

It is stated that in Kansas a secret military organisation had taken place, designed to control the affairs of that territory, and to resist the execution of any law passed by the territorial Legislature.

Advices from Matamoras state that from 4000 to 5000 men had been ordered by the Mexican Government to the northern frontiers to repel the Texan rangers. Vidauri was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Rio Grande, and had ordered the commanding officer at Matamoras to discharge the National Guards, which the latter refused to obey. Vidauri had addressed a note to Secretary Marcy complaining of the violation of Mexican territory, and charging the Commander at Fort Duncan with connivance with the Filibusters.

Advices from Nicaragua report that General Walker, having been reinforced by a small party of Californians, on the 12th ult. embarked at Virgin Bay on board the steamer *Virgin*, and before daylight next morning landed within four miles of Granada. After a rapid advance the expedition reached the city, and gained the Malaxa without encountering any serious resistance; but here a sharp contest ensued which resulted in a loss to the enemy of 15 killed and 40 severely wounded. General Walker afterwards took possession of the capital of Nicaragua. Subsequently the fact was captured by a detachment of Americans. Order having been restored, the citizens of Granada held a public meeting and tendered to General Walker the Presidency of the Republic, which honour he declined in favour of General Corral. Colonel Wheeler, the United States' Minister to Central America, after much solicitation, proceeded to Rivas with propositions of peace. Arriving at Rivas and learning that General Corral was absent, Colonel Wheeler attempted to return, but was prevented by the Governor, and detained two days, nor was he released until the town was threatened with an attack. This breach of faith on the part of Corral's forces led to a correspondence between the United States' Minister and the General. On the 22nd Corral surrendered; a treaty of peace was formed; and thus Walker's victory became complete.

A dreadful accident had occurred on the Pacific Railroad, which had precipitated 700 persons into the river, killing 30 and wounding about 50

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

PROPOSED BOMBARDMENT OF THE NORTH FORTS.

The latest news from the Crimea consists of a telegraphic message from Marseilles, with an abstract of the news brought by the steamer *Indus*, which left Constantinople on the 19th instant. Admiral Bruat has arrived at Constantinople with the French Black Sea fleet, having on board two brigades of the Imperial Guards. Eight regiments of the line will likewise return to France. The exportation of corn from Turkey had been prohibited, and the importation had been declared free for three months. General Vivian had arrived at Kertch. General Wrangel was stated to be menacing the Allies' position at the strait of Yenikalé. The Allies had 30,000 men to oppose any attempts which General Wrangel might make, and expected to be reinforced by 15,000 men.

From Sebastopol there is nothing; but it was stated in Paris on Wednesday, in quarters whose information has often proved correct, that, although the winter will put a stop to field operations in the Crimea, it is the intention of the Allied Generals to subject the northern part of Sebastopol to a bombardment of mortars, which will probably have the effect of deluging the enemy from Forts Constantin, Constantine, and their vicinity. It is stated that the floating batteries, whose efficiency and invulnerability was so effectually tested at Kinburn, will take a prominent part in the attack, while twenty-six batteries, armed with mortars of the heaviest calibre, will deluge the Russian forts from the southern shore. Eighteen of these batteries will be manned by French and Sardinian troops, and eight by the English army.

THE CZAR'S RETURN FROM THE CRIMEA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Czar has at last returned from his tour of inspection in Southern Russia. In his journey he has, no doubt, picked up a large amount of valuable information, which will enable him to form a shrewd guess as to what the real state of affairs is, and what chance there is of his being able to mend the condition of "Holy Russia" by carrying on the war till the end of 1856. The *Invalide Russe* gives the following details of the Emperor's visit to the Crimea, but it maintains a prudent silence as to the actual state of affairs. All it ventures to say is, that the soldiers whom the Emperor saw are healthy and vigorous:

His Majesty the Emperor left Nicolaieff for the Crimea on the 7th of November at half-past ten a.m.; he passed through Perekop the following day, at eleven in the morning, and continued his journey by way of Simpheropol, where he arrived at half-past eight in the evening.

His Imperial Majesty was received in that town by Prince Gortschakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces in the Crimea, and on the 9th of November he left, at ten a.m., for Baktchesarai.

During his journey the Emperor inspected different divisions of the army in the Crimea, and on the 10th of November his Majesty visited the troops in the advanced positions from the north side of Sebastopol, as far as Mackenzie's Farm.

In these different inspections the Emperor was completely satisfied, not only with the perfect state of these brave troops, but still more so with their healthy and vigorous appearance.

His Majesty left the Crimea on the 12th, after having inspected the army in the positions of the Belbec, Joukarika, Ralessa, on the Katcha, and in the village of Taschbastu.

The latest reliable accounts from St. Petersburg give a gloomy picture of the state of feeling regarding the war among the higher classes; nor is it much wonder, when we look at the rapidity with which Russia has been using up what it calls the "raw material of war." According to a statement in the *Augsburg Gazette*, the levies made since February, 1854, have already called up two thirds of the "whole fighting strength of the Russian Empire." At this rate another year will see Russia at a much greater loss for men, which is her chief wealth, than either France or England can possibly be.

ALLEGED SWEDISH ALLIANCE

From the enthusiastic manner in which the Swedish people have received General Canrobert there can be no doubt as to what the wishes of the Swedish are, and, if report speaks truly, the King has resolved to respond to these wishes. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* (writing on Wednesday) says —

The rumours alluded to yesterday with reference to the mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm are stated on good authority to be well founded, and no doubt appears to be entertained that he has succeeded in his object. The terms of a military convention have, it is affirmed, been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gun-boats will co-operate with our fleet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedes, will be sent to Courland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves. The inducement offered to Sweden to take the important step is authoritatively stated, but there can be no difficulty in believing that the restoration of Finland, so dear to the hearts of the Swedish people, is one of the principal conditions of joining the alliance. Thus Russia finds herself gradually hemmed in, and if she does not come to terms we fully expect next year will witness events as great as, if not greater, than any that have yet occurred. The effect produced on Poland by an Allied army occupying Courland is not difficult to foresee, and from that moment Austria and Prussia may have quite as much to dread as our present enemy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* (of the same date) contradicts this statement. He says:—

I am able to assure you that there is no foundation in the report of General Canrobert having been instrumental in forming an alliance with the Western Powers, which would cause Sweden to declare war with Russia. General Canrobert may have satisfied himself as to the naval and military resources of Sweden, but nothing more. The relations between the Government of Stockholm and those of France and England are precisely what they were before the General's departure, highly satisfactory. The French General has received a most cordial welcome from the King, the Court, and the people. He will proceed to Denmark on his return to Paris.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ASIA.

The letters from Constantinople received by the last steamer speak of another defeat of the Russians in Asia; but the details are so scanty that it is difficult to ascertain the precise facts of the case. The scene of this new disaster for the Czar is in Circassia, where Naib Mohamed Emir Pacha is said to have succeeded in collecting together a force of 20,000 men, and at their head marched in the direction of the Kouban, to take possession of the mountain passes leading across the Caucasus into Georgia. He soon made his position so hot for the Russians that they could not get their caravan of bat horses, laden with ammunition, from side to side. The enemy had now to make his way back, with his troops cut up, discouraged, and half-starved, toiling their way through rocks and roads, nearly impassable, and rendered more so by the opposition taken up by the mountaineers on the heights. Besides these difficulties, Mohamed Emir Pacha's men harassed them at every step, and disorganisation spread itself among the Russian ranks; and when they reached Kars Thay, on the border of the land in the possession of Russia, they fell into an ambuscade of the Circassians, commanded by the Pacha in person. The enemy was quickly put to the rout, with the loss of four guns and all their ammunition and baggage. The Russian commanding officer succeeded in making his escape, but eleven officers and 134 men were taken prisoners. Mahomed Emir Pacha, in his official despatch to the Porte, speaks favourably of the Abasza chiefs. He says they fought with great courage, and displayed unparalleled valour.

As regards the victory gained over the Russians by Omer Pacha, the Turkish despatch, dated Constantinople, Nov. 15, gives the following particulars:—

On the 6th of November the troops under the orders of Omer Pacha forced the river Aankara, or Ongour, in Georgia, under a terrible fire. The river was defended by 16,000 Russians, and our soldiers were in water to their waists. The Sultan's troops attacked the Russian redoubts with the bayonet, and carried them, notwithstanding the desperate defence made by the enemy. The Russian troops were completely routed, and took to flight. We have taken five guns, seven powder-carts, and forty prisoners. The Russians have left more than 400 dead on the field of battle, among whom are two superior officers and a hundred subalterns. Our loss is sixty-eight dead and 223 wounded.

A despatch of the French Ambassador, dated Pera, Nov. 14, although differing on one or two points, evidently relates to the same affair. It says:—

On the 5th Omer Pacha forced the passage of the Ingour. The enemy's army was composed of 8000 regular troops, and about 12,000 Mingrelian and Georgian militia. After a combat of five hours, in which the Russians suffered severely, the Turks crossed the Ingour at four points. The Generalissimo is marching upon Kutais.

From Trebizond we learn that the Russians have sent from Kars to Alexandropol the greater portion of their baggage. This seems to indicate that they were about to raise the blockade of Kars. The besieged had succeeded in opening their communications.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A LONG-LOOKED-FOR book has just made its appearance. Who that is at all curious about old English literature and music has not seen, or at least heard of, Mr. Chappell's charming work on the "Old National Airs of England"? We well remember its appearance. We could quote, were it necessary, twenty different works of established authors in which it is authoritatively referred to. We have never seen a human being to whom it has given anything but delight. Old Tom Killigrew was a fool when he said that English music was confined to "marrowbones and cleavers." What fine old airs we have! Who does not delight in

> Sellinger's Round
> And Packington's Pound,

in the "Hunt is Up," and other airs? Well, here we have them (thanks to William Chappell) in their pristine purity, just as they charmed Queen Elizabeth and Sir Philip Sidney. Here they are in the very notes and words which Sir Walter Scott would have loved to hear from the lips of Sophia Lockhart. There are other charms in these four parts (four out of sixteen)—they are full of the most recondite learning on the music-literature of England told (thank you, William Chappell) in the pleasantest manner.

Lord Brougham is about to publish, in his "Works," his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. His Lordship, with that manliness of nature so characteristic of his career, will include in the series the far-famed review of the "Hours of Idleness" the review which occasioned the famous satire of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." The prevalent feeling seems to be that Brougham only spoke the truth about the volume. In the "Hours of Idleness" it is impossible to recognise a true poet. There is no promise in it of "Childe Harold," or of the satire itself.

Lecturing seems all the fashion. Peers and poets—even antiquaries—are smitten with the disease. Lord Stanhope (Mahon) is lecturing; Tennyson, it is said, is about to inform the Isle of Wight about Crashaw and George Herbert (the author of "In Memoriam" must be well up in both poets); Colonel Rawlinson has engaged the *solemn* theatre at Oxford (not at the request of Plumptree) for the purpose of talking about cuneiform inscriptions; and Mr. Peter Cunningham, at, it is said, the request of Mr. Macready, the great actor (we have now, but few), is advertised to deliver a lecture at Sherborne, in Dorstshire, on what does the reader think?—Temple-bar:

The Germans are even more alert than ourselves in doing honour to Shakspeare. We have before us while we write the first number in "imperial folio"—of a series of illustrations of our great poet, published at Berlin, and dedicated to Queen Victoria. Each number will consist of three plates. The first illustrates "Macbeth," and worthily illustrates that great tragedy. Actors, artists, and even commentators, may learn much from this Berlin Shakspeare gallery.

The *Times* portrait of Shakspeare (certainly a portrait of Shakspeare's period, Dr. Waagen asserts) is now on sale in Paris. The portrait was given to the great actor by, we are told, an English nobleman. It is little known in England. We shall be curious to hear what, in this advanced age of knowledge about Art, critics and connoisseurs will say about it.

A corresponde nt, who gives his name (and his opportunities of being well informed on every literary subject are not to be doubted) writes to remind us that Mr. Lockhart did, on one occasion, refer in the *Quarterly* to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. There is no separate article in the *Quarterly*, as we stated with the time, the great novelist; but Mr. Lockhart wrote about him, and somewhat pointedly, in an article on Moroer's "Zohrab the Hostage." This was in 1832, and Sir Edward (then Mr.) Bulwer replied in an article in the *New Monthly Magazine*, of which he was then the editor. Mr. Lockhart made no rejoinder. While on this subject we may add that Mr. Lockhart and Sir Edward met for the first time a few years ago; that they were introduced to one another by a common acquaintance; that the meeting was most cordial; and that Bulwer, the next day, wrote to Mr. Lockhart a manly letter of satisfaction at the friendship he had just formed, and the animosity he had now forgotten. They met at a Royal Academy dinner. Two such men, who had so much in common, should have known one another earlier.

There is a passage in Mr. Tite's valuable evidence before the recent Committee on London Roads that cannot be made too public

I will give another remarkable instance. In Cornhill, at the corner of St. Michael's-alley, there were four houses which belonged to the parish. The houses became dilapidated, and the parish resolved to pull them down and let the land, reserving enough to show the whole of the beautiful church tower down to the bottom. It is exactly one-fortieth part of an acre. The improved ground-rent which the parish obtained for that piece of ground, under these altered circumstances, is £900 a year more than the rent that was previously paid for the whole block of houses.

Here this, ye churchwardens of St. Bride's and St. Botolph's! In this church, *now* happily a piece of *street* architecture, was baptised the author of "An Elegy in a Country Churchyard." The improvement was made with what Lord Chatham called "the *prophetic* eye of taste."

There is a class of letters to which our contemporary the *Times* gives undue prominence. Under this head we may mention the recent series of letters on an alleged wanton destruction of works of art. This underhand system of advertising has been going on for near a month, and has now happily ended in a letter from the alleged "Vandal" himself—Mr. Boys, the printseller. Our readers will recollect that we called attention to this subject some time back, and put the matter in its true light. We wish we could agree with Mr. Boys in thinking that the places when destroyed were in "fine condition." Were they not worked almost bare?

It has seldom been less easy to impute to the restorers of our ancient church buildings the odium of having destroyed the poetical associations of the past than it is in the instance of the recent works in the interior of Westminster Abbey. Here at least we have no room for the indulgence of those regretful reminiscences which in such works are so often provoked. The greatest stickler for conservatism in matters of the kind can in this case deplore the loss of no greater historical relic or time-worn beauty than was represented in that monstrosity of modern carpentry which, until a few years since, formed a kind of packing-case for the grandest cathedral choir in England. Of the earlier proceedings in the choir restorations—by which the old deal fittings were exchanged for Mr. Blore's elaborate, though by no means unexceptionable, oaken stalls and seating—we have now but little to remark; nor does our present purpose lead us to discuss the propriety, or lack of that quality, of design in the new stained picture-glass that has been introduced into the fine rose and other windows of the south transept. Our notice is confined to the doings of the past twelve months, during which time the choir has been enriched by several noteworthy additions, comprising a pulpit in Purbeck marble, polished, a pair of wrought-iron ornamental screens, and a stained-glass window in the clerestory. The new pulpit and screens are from the designs of the present cathedral architect, G. G. Scott, Esq., A.R.A., whose recent election to academic honours has been endorsed by the expressed satisfaction of all to whom it is of importance. The designs for the window were furnished by his pupil, Mr. Alfred Bell, a young architect and artist of the greatest promise.

The pulpit has been worked in Purbeck marble of the very finest quality, and is of a proportion and character that at once stamp it as cathedral-like and appropriate. It has been planned in two octagons, the upper and smaller of them being reversed upon and contained within the lower, while, by a very artistic introduction of bold mouldings and sculptured spur ornaments, the opposing octagons are blended and perfectly harmonised. On the sides of the upper portion are six quatrefoil panels, from which are projected sculptured busts of S.S. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, and Paul—the value of which carvings, in affording shadow and points of enrichment, in contrast to the general simplicity of the work, will be readily detected; and, on similar grounds, will be remarked the influence of the belt of foliated carving in circles under the quatrefoils. On one of the angles of this upper portion is an engaged shaft, which, with the displayed eagle in its capital, forms the support to the book-desk. The whole is surmounted by a set of cornice-mouldings, with a trefoil brattishing enrichment. Some experimental decorations of gold have been applied to the carved and some of the moulded portions of the work with but partial success. The intention here, however, is a good one; and we hope to see it followed out to ultimate success, as the grey-green of the marble and colour of the gold harmonise in the pleasantest manner. The execution of this work was intrusted to Mr Samuel Cundy, of Pimlico, who has most ably discharged his trust, and given ample evidence of his executive skill in such subjects. The pulpit is worthy of the noble building.

The erection of the iron screens has arisen from a necessity which has been forced upon the Chapter by the unblushing effrontery of those numerous visitors to the Abbey who, during service, come neither to scoff nor pray, but to stare and perambulate from transept to transept, to the great annoyance of the worshippers and disturbance of the minister, under whose book-desk these migratory visitors do not scruple to pass and repass. The entrance to the Abbey being by the transepts, these intersecting as they do with the choir at the eastern part, between the stalls and altar, no doubt prompted and offered facilities to the practice alluded to. The evil has, however, been effectually repressed by the erection of the screens. These have been fixed in line with the stalls across the transepts, thus inclosing the choir from end to end. Of the character of design and execution which marks this specimen of modern Art-workmanship in wrought iron we must speak in terms of the highest commendation. While the purpose sought has been perfectly attained by these screens, they do not in any way obstruct the magnificent view across the transepts. In height these beautiful barriers do not exceed six feet. Their lower portion is treated in an ornamental manner that bears some relation to the grille of Queen Eleanor's tomb. For the upper part a treatment of geometric foliations has been adopted, and here we think the ecclesiastical character is somewhat too strongly pronounced, a defect which has been rendered more prominent by the over-working of the mouldings, in which the life-giving effect of the hammer is lost. But beyond this there is nothing to qualify the praise that must be accorded to the work. To Mr. Potter, the metallurgist, of South Molton-street, the executive merits of the screens are due.

The new clerestory window contains two effigy figures, of a scale perhaps a little too small to be perfectly effective. The glass is highly coloured, and of a character corresponding with the era in which the building was reared. The window was executed at the establishment of Mr. T. Ward, of Soho.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia landed at Marseilles on Thursday, and was received with becoming distinction by Count Ney, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon, Viscount de Cateneglano, his Chamberlain, and Colonel Valabregue, his Equerry. His Majesty was to arrive at Lyons on Thursday, and rest for the night. The entry of the King into Paris was expected to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

His Majesty will arrive in England, for a stay of five days only, during the first week in December.

The Queen will receive the King at Windsor, where preparations on a scale of fitting magnificence have been made for his Majesty's accommodation. The details of the visit have not yet been completely settled, but arrangements have been made for a visit to the city of London, to the Crystal Palace, and to Woolwich. When the King leaves England he will be conveyed to Belgium by an English vessel of war. His Majesty will arrive at Dover in a French ship.

At the Court of Common Council on Thursday, it was resolved that an Address of Congratulation be presented to the King of Sardinia.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I thoroughly appreciate all that you have written respecting the approaching advent of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, and I sincerely trust the welcome we come may be given him in England as his enlightened policy demands. In England, however, it must, I think, be admitted we have but little to offer to a Sovereign as a popular demonstration except the pa.ds of such large multitudes as may be able to spare time to congregate in the streets along which he may happen to pass. A few flags decorate these thoroughfares, but they usually represent anything but the flags of those to whom the honour is desired to be shown. Such fantastic shapes and combinations of colours were, I think, never witnessed as when the Emperor of the French honoured us with a visit. Surely, Sir, with the large and influential circulation of your paper, you may suggest to London generally that the flag of Sardinia is a tricolor—viz., *dark* green, white, and red—the colours placed vertically, with the green next the flagstaff, and on the centre of the white ground there is a scutcheon of Savoy, red with a white cross, surmounted by a crown. If this were generally known it might, perhaps, prevent mistakes which have been observed, even in high places, respecting the flag.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE SARDINIAN FLAG.

BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert paid a visit to Birmingham, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the above Institute, the object of which is the promotion of science and art amongst the middle and working classes.

The Prince arrived at the Great Western station from Windsor at half-past twelve o'clock, where he was received by the Mayor and Corporation and the Council of the Institute; addresses were delivered, and then a procession was formed to the site of the proposed erection, closely adjoining the Town Hall. The Prince and his suite (the latter being unfavourable) were in the Royal carriages. In the town the occasion was observed as a holiday—flags, banners, and arches of flowers and evergreens were displayed along the whole route; and thousands of people lined the streets, windows, and house-tops.

His Royal Highness was received everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm. At the spot appointed the Prince received an Address from the Council of the Institute, laid the stone, and then proceeded to luncheon in the magnificent Town-hall which was crowded in every part; the galleries being filled with ladies, and upwards of four hundred noblemen and gentlemen participating in the entertainment. The Prince made an admirable and thoughtful address, on art and its cultivation by the masses. A powerful choir sung some novel and exquisite pieces.

About four o'clock the Prince took his departure from the Hall, amidst every demonstration of respect, and in a few moments after was on his way to Windsor. The whole affair was a complete success.

Strange as it may seem, Birmingham, with its immense population is, up to the time we write, without the many advantages which a public scientific institution, with its libraries, reading-rooms, lectures theatre, public and class instructions is so well calculated to afford. It is greatly to the honour of the promoters of the Birmingham and Midland Institute that they have determined to wipe off this reproach from their flourishing city and have, without distinction of class or sect, boldly come forward to found an institution the advantages of which can hardly be overrated. It is intended eventually that the building shall contain, under one roof, museums, libraries, record-rooms, a large lecture-theatre, and club-rooms; besides which, one entire floor is to be placed at the disposal of the Government School of Design, and another is to be devoted to class

instruction in chemistry and geology, as more especially bearing upon the industrial pursuits of the midland district. Before these objects can be attained, an outlay of at least £20,000 will be necessary, but as at the present time, in spite of much liberality, the subscriptions barely amount to half that sum, the Council of the Institute can only undertake the erection of a corresponding portion of the design. It is hoped, however, that the friends of Science and Art, and of education generally, will sympathise with the objects of the Council, and will enable them to carry out in its integrity their entire plan, so important in its educational bearing upon the manufacturing interests of the kingdom.

The building is to be in the Italian style, according to the designs of Mr. Edward M. Barry, architect, of 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, whose plans were selected in competition. The design, as may be seen in our View, is exceedingly appropriate, and reflects great credit on the talents of the architect. The interior of the lecture-room is admirably adapted to its purpose and position. It is a matter of regret the funds do not allow the architect a wider field for his exertions. The edifice is to be erected opposite to the Town-hall, and the necessities of the case have enforced a simplicity of treatment and a sparing employment of ornament.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO, THE SARDINIAN AMBASSADOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO, THE SARDINIAN AMBASSADOR.

Victor Emmanuel Taparelli Marquis D'Azeglio belongs to one of the oldest families in Piedmont, and one of considerable distinction at the present time.

The name of Taparelli is quoted in Novelli's "History of Savigliano" and Muletti's "History of Saluzzo" as belonging to one of the leading families in the small republics that divided that part of Italy as far back as 1100. They hold even now the feudal castle of Lagnasco, near Saluzzo, which one of the Sovereign Marquises of Saluces, taken prisoner by Prince d'Achaia, sold (to pay his ransom) to Petrino Taparelli in 1342. Another branch of the family settled in Saxony during the reign of the Electors Kings of Poland, and were rewarded by the highest honours for their services in the military and diplomatic careers.

The Marquis here represented was sent as Attaché to Munich and Vienna; he then acted as Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, Brussels, St. Petersburg, and Paris; lastly, he was appointed Envoy in London, at the age of thirty-four.

His father, Marquis Roberto d'Azeglio, has done a great deal in Piedmont towards promoting education in the lower classes, and securing to Protestants and Jews the same civil rights as those enjoyed by Catholics. He is, besides, a distinguished writer in fine arts.

He is a member of the Upper House, as well as his brother, Massino d'Azeglio, who is justly admired as a statesman, as a political writer, as a soldier, a novelist, and a painter. He married the daughter of Alessandro Manzoni. If we add that the mother of the Marquis Costanza Alfieri belongs to the family of the greatest tragic author in Italy, it will be seen how many distinguished associations are connected with this family.

GENERAL KOKONOVITCH SURRENDERING HIS SWORD.

This scene, of which our Artist has given a Sketch, took place on the 17th ult. When the flag of truce was waved from the parapet, two boats, each with a flag of truce, pushed off from the English and French Admirals' ships, and at the same time Sir Houston Stewart proceeded to shore near the battery, where he found the French General advancing to parley with the Governor. Major-General Kokonovitch advanced with a sword and pistol in one hand and a pistol in the other, threw down his sword at the officer's feet, and discharged the pistols into the ground, or at least pulled the triggers with the muzzle pointing downwards, in token of surrender. He was moved to tears, and as he left the fort he turned round and made some passionate exclamation in Russian, of which the interpreter could only make out, "Oh, Kinburn! Kinburn! glory of Suwaroff and my shame, I abandon you!" or something to that effect. As the garrison marched out they were ordered to pile their arms, but many of them threw them on the ground at the feet of the conquerors, with rage and mortification depicted in their features. It appears that the second in command—a Pole by birth—inflamed by courage and its Dutch ally, declared he would not surrender, and that he was prepared to blow up the magazine before the enemy should enter. He was supported by the officer of engineers and by the officer of artillery. Amid the crash of falling buildings, the explosions of mortars, the thunder of the fleet, and the smoke and flames of their crumbling batteries, the Russians held a hasty council of war, at which it was put to the vote whether they should surrender or not, and the majority carried the question in the affirmative, on the side of humanity and reason. In vain the fanatic Pole, the artilleryman, and engineer, tried to persuade the Governor and the majority to persist in the madness and folly of continuing their passive resistance, for active opposition was out of their power. "We can hold out for a week," said they. "What then?" asked the Governor. "You have not been able to fire a shot for three-quarters of an hour. Are you likely to be in a better state two hours hence, and, above all, where are the men to live meantime?" Such arguments, enforced by tremendous broadsides and by the knocks of the Admirals with cannon-balls against every side of the fort, prevailed, and the white flag was hoisted, much to the satisfaction of every humane sailor in the Allied fleet, the men of which could feel no pleasure in destroying a brave enemy, and much more to the gratification of those who were allowed to cease a demonstration of hopeless courage. Kokonovitch wept as he threw down the pen with which he signed the articles of surrender, but he had no reason to be ashamed of his defence. By the capitulation the garrison were permitted to retire with everything except their arms, ammunition, and guns; the officers were allowed to wear their swords, the men to carry off their knapsacks, clothing, regimental bugles, church property, relics, and pictures. When the Major General was asked to use his influence or to give a pledge that no harm should befall the Allies who might enter the place, he said he would do so; "but at the same time I must tell you," added he, "that the flames are at this moment very near the grand magazine." This was a friendly caution which produced, of course, a corresponding effect, and steps were taken at once to prevent any such lamentable losses as were caused after the evacuation of Sebastopol by the rashness of the troops.

THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE, BIRMINGHAM.

SURRENDER OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL AT KINBURN—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE, ESQ.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.—25th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—Dr Watts died, 1748 Lord Lyttelton died, 1779.
TUESDAY, 27.—Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833.
WEDNESDAY, 28 Revolution in Poland, 1830. Goldsmith born, 1713.
THURSDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.
FRIDAY, 30.—St Andrew. Duke of Gloucester died, 1834.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—Emperor Alexander I. of Russia died, 1825.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M A M A M A M A M A M A M A h m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m 2 36 3 16 3 57 4 17 4 37 5 00 5 30 6 40 1 6 1 37 6 50 7 19						

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

RUMOURS of peace grow with the wintry nights. They give speculators and jobbers something to operate upon. They afford theses for the diplomatists of Germany, and are encouraged systematically by all the Philo-Russians of Europe. The reasons are obvious. Every statement that peace has been offered by the Allies, and every allegation that Prussia or Austria is anxious to play the part of umpire between the mighty belligerents, is a tribute to the power of Russia. They imply that the Allies are not likely to be offered peace by their opponent, or to be able to dictate it without the assistance of the other Powers of Europe. Even the rumour that Leopold of Belgium, a Philo-Russian, though he ought in gratitude, if not from the ties of relationship, to have been a Philo-Anglican, has volunteered the aid of his wisdom and experience to bring the dispute to a termination, has been favourably received by all who would exalt Russia at the expense of the Allies, and by all that class in this country which is swayed by the arguments of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, or which looks upon war and the loss of money as far greater evils than the loss of honour and of national position. But all these rumours we believe to be pure inventions, suggested by Russia in the first instance, and caught up and promulgated by weak and thoughtless persons, who are unable to perceive or appreciate the magnitude and significancy of the struggle. Peace is always to be desired;—always to be kept in view by nations and by those who govern them, and is the end and object of all war that is not a war of savages and cannibals, or fiends in human guise. But it cannot be too often repeated that peace without honour is but a truce—a lull in the storm of strife; and that the nation which accepts peace, not because peace is honourable and right, and based upon sure foundations, but simply because war is inconvenient and costly, and accompanied by many calamities and horrors—invites the warfare which it is unable to repel, and points out to the strong and unscrupulous aggressor the point of attack, and the readiest victim to bind to his car of triumph.

The excellent speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the close of the Great Exhibition—a speech full of pith, meaning, and purpose—designates a peace movement, which had it been made two years ago would have rendered war impossible. It is the cowards and trimmers who have forced Europe into hostilities. It is the cowards and trimmers who prolong the war. It is the neutrality of Prussia, and the hesitation of Austria, that encourage the Emperor of Russia to fight it out to the last. Had they declared themselves against him at the outset, the Russian armies that crossed the Pruth, would have simply recrossed it, and there would have been an end. But they were false to their subjects and to themselves, and the fire which they might have extinguished with ease has spread into a mighty conflagration, from the flames of which they will be more fortunate than they deserve to be, if they escape uninjured. Let them ponder well the words of the French Emperor—words which will find an echo in every honest heart in Europe—and which define the position of Austria and Prussia with the precision of genius, and the broad common sense of the statesmen and philopher:—

"You should, each of you desire, as I do, that peace should be prompt and durable.

"But to be durable, it should clearly resolve the question from which the war emanated. In brief, Europe must pronounce herself, for without the pressure of general opinion the struggles between the great Powers only threaten to be prolonged; whilst, on the contrary, if Europe decide to declare who is right and who is wrong, it will be a great step towards a solution.

"In the present state of civilisation at which we have arrived the success of the armies, however brilliant they may be, are only transitory. It is decidedly public opinion which always carries the last victory.

"In the midst of a grave European conflict, indifference is a false calculation, and silence an error."

No mere words, such as those which King Leopold might employ, will end this great struggle. If Prussia and Austria—awake to the knowledge that their indifference is indeed a false calculation, and their silence an error—will tell the Czar that if he do not yield to the demands of the Allies they will try whether their swords are not strong enough to compel him to do so, a speedy peace would be almost a certainty, and the peace-mongers of the Manchester, Oxford, and Brussels schools might stand aside and allow the world's business to be carried on by those who understand it. Unfortunately for Prussia and Austria, the solemn warning of the French Emperor is likely to be thrown away upon them. If hereafter the avalanche of war should roll in their direction they will have none but themselves to blame for the catastrophes that may accompany it.

THE Emperor of Russia has visited the province which is not likely to receive him again as even its nominal lord. He has inspected what remains to him of armies and fortresses in the South, and has had the more time to do this from the circumstance of any naval review making no demand upon the Imperial attention. The Navy of the South, in fact, has now been captured by the Allies, and we observe that preparations are being made to remove the sunken prizes. The Czar's praises are everywhere lavished, and, so far as the skill of his Generals and the courage of his soldiers are concerned, it is impossible that he should applaud too much. The bombast and the fallacious predictions with which these laudations are environed may also be forgiven to a Sovereign addressing a semi-civilised audience. The miraculous picture of St. Sergius, which had been selected from among his relics by the Patriarch at Moscow, and after being enveloped in a case embroidered by Royal fingers, has been taken to the Crimea by the Emperor, is to do wonders when the conflict is renewed; and the Czar returns home, satisfied that the defences of his dominions are being strengthened at every possible point, and awaiting the unfurling of this pictorial oriflamme.

It is not an unfavourable moment for a glance at the state of the war, and the relative situations of the antagonists. Let us first look to the North. Here the physical campaign is over; but, unless diplomatists are over sanguine, a great victory is being now won. Our giant ships are returning home, and ice is thickening round the harbours which it will shortly blockade. The events of the campaign in the Baltic have been few and far between; but, according to the new member for Southwark, it is the fault of our Government that Sveaborg—instead of merely sustaining a terrific bombardment which destroyed, a million's worth of fortification, and, it is said, hundreds of lives—is not utterly destroyed. Had the Admiral, says his predecessor, been properly supplied with mortars Sveaborg would have been blotted out altogether. We have elsewhere remarked upon the future conduct of the naval portion of the war. Suffice it to say here that the blockade has been effectively kept up—so far as a blockade with a Prussian free passage for Russian goods can be effective. But if General Canrobert—whose reception at the Swedish Court has been most friendly, and for whom the greatest enthusiasm is shown by the Swedish people—succeed in inducing Sweden to become one of the allies, the campaign of 1855 will not have ended without a victory, the results of which may be invaluable to the Western Powers.

Passing southwards, we find Prussia still maintaining her humiliating neutrality, contrary to the wishes of her people, to those of the Heir to her Throne, and to those of her notables who have not been debauched by Russian gold. We find Austria in a still more degraded position, grovelling at the foot of the Sovereign Priest who is kept in his place solely by the bayonets of one of the Allies. Austria, however, is thought to have gained something by her crafty yet cowardly policy; and the question of the Principalities may yet take a complex form. It may, also, compel Austria to take part in the European struggle; and the very device upon which her cunning diplomatists plume themselves may precipitate the crisis which they have been so eager to avoid. At present, as regards the war, Austria may be described as the undeclared ally of Russia, and the benefactress who treacherously released a Russian army and sent it to combat the Western Powers.

So much for the European frontier. We now enter the seat of war itself, and the chapter of Russian disaster begins. The mouth of the Danube, lately a Russian lock, is ours. Odessa could be laid in ruins by two days of such a bombardment as crushed Kinburn, and we cannot understand why doubts on this subject are entertained, or why, after due warning to the inhabitants, the Liverpool of South Russia is not destroyed. Are we not weary of rose-water wars? Then the fortresses which were gained by Russia at such a cost, and were so naturally and highly prized by her, lie in ashes at the mouth of the Dnieper. Cherson and Nicolaieff are threatened. Crossing to the Azoff, the shores of that sea from Taganrog to Kertch are studded with triumphs of the Allies, and the boasted "nursery of Russian seamen" is hers no longer. It is but a few days since we heard that two miles of stacked provisions for the Crimean army had been seized and destroyed in the face of a powerful force of cavalry and infantry. Thence into the Crimea, and who need speak on the fall of the terrible stronghold that made Constantinople tremble, and kept the Euxine a Russian lake? What need to speak of the sunken navy, of the army around which the toils would seem to be drawn? To adapt Goethe's line—

We name thee, O "Sebastopol," and all at once is said.

Crossing to the Asiatic frontier, and what do we find under the shadow of the Caucasus? The Russian sea-fortresses are devastated and abandoned; and in Armenia a Turkish garrison, under every disadvantage and privation, but commanded by English officers, has successfully resisted and routed a fine Russian army led by Mouravieff, who was considered the first General in the Empire until Gortschakoff's brilliant defence of Sebastopol rendered such an estimate an injustice. Kars has been saved; nor is this all. A Turkish army, landed at Batoum and led by Omer Pacha, has advanced into Mingrelia, fought a desperate battle—in which everything but numbers was with the enemy, even to a position which seemed to render Russian defeat an impossibility—and the Ingour was crossed in four places: and by this time Kutais is probably in the hands of the victorious Turks.

The Emperor, we have said, has reviewed his forces in the South, and it is probable that the sight of much admirable fortification and many thousands of devoted troops has produced the effect which the display of material strength usually produces upon all but first-rate minds. He may now believe that the disasters of the war have not been really felt, and that events will take a favourable turn. He may shut his eyes to the fact that his merciless levies are draining away his population, and that this cannot be replaced—that the supposed inexhaustible resources of his empire are being exhausted with fearful rapidity. He may also undervalue the power and endurance of the Allies, and, misled by the mischievous peace-mongers here, may form a wrong estimate of the determination of the people at home. But the facts are before him, and before Europe, and in the rapid sketch which we have sought to give are included the signs and tokens by which the future historian will indicate the date at which the Northern Colossus began to totter to its fall.

Now that the Turkish army in Asia, by its victories at Kars and Ingour, has proved itself worthy of being named along with the heroes of Oltenitza and Silistria, it is worth while to consider what might have been the present state of affairs in that part of the Sultan's dominions, if the "clandestine compact" of Messrs. Gladstone, Cobden, and Disraeli to upset Government, last July, had been successful. Rumour has been busy for the last few weeks with the preliminaries of a new coalition of the Peelites, Protectionists, and Peace-at-any-price party, whose object will be, when Parliament assembles, to contend that everything has been ill-managed because their advice was not taken last summer. In order to show what claim they have to the confidence of the nation, let us take a glance at the debate on the Turkish Loan on the 20th July, when the member for the West Riding and the two ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer strained every nerve to turn Ministers out of office, and when, through the treachery and apathy of the present House of Commons, they had almost succeeded in doing so.

One of the strongest arguments employed by Lord Palmerston in urging the House to sanction the engagement of the Crown to guarantee the proposed loan was the poverty of the Sultan, whose finances had been exhausted by the expensive armaments he had been obliged to maintain for the last two years.—

Does any man doubt (said his Lordship) that the Turkish Government is in absolute need of this money? If apprehend nobody can doubt that. Does any man doubt, if this war is to be continued, that it would be a great misfortune if the Turkish army were reduced, from the want of means of supporting it, to a mere nullity, and rendered altogether incapable of co-operating with the armies of England and France? (Hear, hear.) I apprehend no man can entertain a doubt on that subject. If it is essential to the great operations in which we are engaged, that the Turkish army should be properly armed, clothed, equipped, and supported, it is necessary to give the Turkish Government means for that purpose.

But the members of the "clandestine compact" had no wish to see the Turkish army properly armed and equipped, or rendered capable of co-operating with the armies of England and France. They had prophesied failure, and they wished to see their prophecies fulfilled. Mr. Disraeli viewed the proposal of Ministers with great alarm, and advised the House to refuse to sanction it. Mr. Gladstone objected to the loan on technical grounds, and because he could see no case of urgency; while Mr. Cobden pretended to discover in Lord Palmerston's remarks so complete a confirmation of what he had always said regarding the ruined condition of Turkey, that he thought it would be absolute folly to carry on the war any longer. "The proceedings of that evening," he said, "afforded the most conclusive proof that, if they wished to save Turkey, the best thing they could do was to put an end to the war."

If any argument were wanted to show the necessity for a dissolution of Parliament, it might be found in the narrow escape which Ministers had on that evening. Notwithstanding all that was said by Lord Palmerston, as to the evils which must arise from negativing the resolution, the majority in favour of it was only *three!* He had shown that to adopt the course proposed by the motley Opposition would be equivalent to the postponement of the Loan to next Session, "a course which would be attended with the most disastrous consequences to the military operations of Turkey." He had thrown upon the House the responsibility of whatever calamities might befal that Power from our refusing "this efficient means of enabling her to maintain her army and her operations in the field." And yet no less than one hundred and thirty-two members of the House of Commons—many of them in defiance of the wishes of their constituents—voted against Government! Had they succeeded in their nefarious attempt to defeat Ministers, it is easy to guess what the result would have been at Kars and throughout the neighbouring provinces. At the very moment when France and England were rejoicing over the downfal of Sebastopol, the *Invalide Russe* and the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* would have been filled with the most enthusiastic reports of the capture of Kars; and in all probability the total destruction of the Turkish army in Asia. An English officer, writing from Erzeroum in June last, describes the condition of the army at Kars as "at the lowest ebb, ill-paid and worse clothed." If the Russian brigade in our House of Commons had had its will no means would have been taken to improve the condition of that army. Looking back, then, to that eventful discussion, it is not too much to say that the triumph of Ministers in Parliament was as signal a victory over Russia on the 20th of July as the repulses of General Mouravieff by General Williams and the brave troops under his command on the 29th of September.

RECEPTION OF THE HON. MR. HINCKS IN CANADA.—The reception accorded to Mr. Hincks by the people of Canada is the best indication that could be afforded of the high estimation in which he is held by men of all parties, and the popularity he deservedly acquired by his able administration of their affairs, under the government of the Earl of Elgin. The demonstrations which have rendered the progress he has been making through Canada, before assuming the duties of his appointment as Governor of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, a continued ovation, reached their climax in the banquet given in his honour at Brantford, Canada West, where upwards of 200 gentlemen assembled, representing all shades of political opinion, and including all the leading men of four counties. In responding to the toast of his health, which was drunk enthusiastically, Mr. Hincks reviewed his public career, and, in referring to his present appointment, pronounced a high eulogium to the late Secretary for the Colonies. His appointment was Sir W. Molesworth's first act in that capacity, and to be honoured by the confidence of such a man, and to receive assurances of his support, was an additional source of gratification. When he left Canada nothing, he said, was further from his thoughts than such an appointment, which had been conferred upon him with the view of carrying out a new principle in the civil service of the Crown, and of allowing the disposition which existed on the part of the Imperial Government to place the claims of individuals who had won distinction in the Colonies upon an equality with those of persons in the United Kingdom. The situation he was about to fill being given him upon this broad principle, every Canadian must feel gratified by the honour conferred upon him. Another banquet, followed by a ball, has been given to Mr Hincks at Niagara Falls, and a third of these festive demonstrations was to take place at London. The entertainment on the former place was on the most magnificent scale, and the Ministry, the Legislative Assembly, and all Legislative Council were numerously represented.

IN its sitting of the 15th, the Germanic Diet adopted a vote of thanks to the British Government for permitting the free export of saltpetre necessary for the fabrication.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 22

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature for the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			
Nov. 16	30.267	42.2	24.2	32.7	— 10.0	88	N.E.	0.00
„ 17	30.205	45.0	27.2	38.3	— 4.2	95	N.E.	0.00
„ 18	30.160	47.5	37.5	43.4	+ 1.0	97	N.E.	0.00
„ 19	30.060	41.2	38.3	39.7	— 2.5	94	N.E.	0.06
„ 20	29.978	41.2	30.2	40.1	— 1.9	92	N.E.	0.07
„ 21	29.854	40.2	36.0	38.1	— 3.8	91	N.E. & N.	0.02
„ 22	29.810	42.1	33.2	38.2	— 3.6	92	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer gradually decreased from 30.21 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.78 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.03 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 38.6° —being 3.6° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 23.3° —being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer during the week, 24.2°, on the 16th, and the highest, 47.5°, on the 18th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 8.7°. The greatest was 18°, on the 16th, and the least 2°, on the 20th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than one tenth of an inch.

The weather throughout the week was dull and gloomy, and drizzling rain fell occasionally. Fog was prevalent during the morning of the 18th.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the metropolitan districts during the week ending last Saturday the births of 1640 children were registered—885 being boys, and 755 being girls; exceeding their average number in corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years by 138 and 104 respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 975; of which 5.7 were males and 448 were females, being less than the average corrected for the increase of population by 177.

STATE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members and friends of this association was held on Thursday evening, at the Wheatsheaf Tavern, Hand-court, Holborn; Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the President, in the chair.

Mr. Matson, the secretary, read the manifesto of the association which was agreed to at a public meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern in September last. It was received with loud demonstrations of applause.

The Chairman said they had now heard the manifesto of the association, and he took it for granted that they received it as favourably as it had been at previous meetings. To make these meetings more varied it was usual for speakers to take up different points. Some would speak on manhood suffrage, others on primary education. He should refer to the monetary question, which was considered dry, uninteresting, and repulsive, but it really was very simple, and would be very intelligible if people would attend to it a little. People, however, had been averse to considering the subject because newspapers in the interest of bullionists told them it was too profound for them to understand. The working classes were deeply interested in this question, and he would attempt briefly to show why they should consider it, and in doing so he would advert to some popular fallacies which were very extensively indulged in. One of these popular fallacies got into great notoriety during the agitation for the repeal of the Corn-laws. It was a very popular fallacy, and excited a great deal of interest. It was put in these words: "That food is the first necessity of the working classes." Now, that was not true, although it appeared at first sight to be perfectly accurate. He divided society in reference to this fallacy into two classes—1, Those who lived upon fixed annuities, and did not produce anything; and, 2, those who lived upon wages, and who must produce before they consumed. If it were said that food was the first necessity to those who lived upon fixed annuities, he quite agreed that the proposition was perfectly accurate; but for the great mass, who did not live upon annuities, and who must produce before they consumed, the first necessity was not food, but money. If on one side of that room there was a large house full of food, and on the other side a warehouse full of clothing, a man without money might walk up and down and not obtain any advantage from the provisions or the clothing. With a man who lived upon an annuity, and who had already got the money, food was undoubtedly the first necessity; but to the working man money was the first and food the second consideration. He would next come to the question of cheapness. It was contended that cheapness was a great benefit to the working man. There were two forms of cheapness, which were not properly distinguished. A great deal of labour with little income was beneficial to those who lived upon annuities; but a deal of money for a little labour was advantageous to those who worked for their living. Men who adopted the fallacy to which he adverted proceeded upon the desire to buy their neighbours' goods cheap, and to get a good deal of money for those they had to sell, and in this species of antagonism they lost sight of the distinction he had pointed out. Other fallacies to which he would direct attention were those of over-production, over-population, and over-trading. No party objected to production, and the only objection was to over-production. Now, over-production never took place, except in reference to money, for it was never found in any state of society that there was production in excess over the natural wants of society—there never was more food or clothing or furniture than the community required for the purposes of consumption. But the evil was in this, that the bullionists passed a law to restrict the amount of money, and immediately afterwards declared there was an over-production arising from over-trading. Mr. Duncan, having gone thoroughly into this matter, proceeded with a masterly exposition of our present monetary system, which in many of its phases he severely denounced. He concluded by saying that, on the 5th of December, a great public meeting would be held in London on the subject of the Bank Charter Act, on which occasion he believed an impetus would be given to the subject equal to that of the Anti-Corn law League.

Mr. J. B. Standen moved the following resolution: "That this meeting cordially concurs in the objects contemplated by the State Reform Association, and pledges itself to yield the movement all possible support." He spoke of manhood suffrage, which he considered natural and inevitable; and dwelt upon the subject of popular education, an extension of which he most earnestly advocated. National greatness, no less than personal excellence, was dependent upon education. It was impossible to make men too learned, or to teach them too much. It should be incumbent upon the Government to establish a popular and permanent system, leaving it to the people of the various districts to decide in what manner it should be administered (Hear, hear).

Mr. Hoppy, barrister, pointed out many of the evils arising from imprisonment for debt. There had been many legal changes of late, but they were not reforms. The whole system should be swept away.

The resolution was carried; and the meeting, which was characterised by remarkable unanimity, separated after paying the usual compliment to the Chairman.

The new Lord Mayor took his seat in the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday for the first time. A vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor was carried, after a short discussion, in which some Aldermen accused the late Chief Magistrate of some inattention in the discharge of his duties.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.—With a view to facilitate the co-operation of the public in the action of the Sunday League, its committee have prepared three forms of petition—one for the opening of the museums, picture-galleries, and botanical gardens throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday afternoon; one for the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday afternoon; and a third praying for the opening of the British Museum, the National Gallery, Marlborough-house, and other national institutions to the public on Sunday afternoon. In their prospectus the committee say—"It is not anticipated that the results of this movement will be confined to metropolitan institutions only. The inhabitants of our large towns have also their museums, their picture-galleries, and botanical gardens; and it is presumed that the impetus once given in London, its effects will be felt to the remotest corners of the empire. The support of the provincial seats of industry to the metropolitan movement will be the surest means of completing an undertaking which claims for itself the title of 'National.'"

ROYAL LONDON YACHT-CLUB.—The annual dinner of this club took place on Wednesday evening, at Willis's-rooms, King-street, St. James's, when nearly 200 gentlemen sat down, presided over by the Commodore, Mr. James Goodson. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been proposed and responded to, the Commodore adverted to the extraordinary success the club had met with, and expressed a proud feeling of the high estimation in which it was deservedly held. Miss Henderson, Miss Marindale, Mr. Gempe, and a number of other professionals were in attendance, and contributed greatly towards the hilarity of the occasion.

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN THE DUBLIN STEAM-WHARF.—No fewer than four attempts have been made this week to burn down the premises known as the Dublin Steam packet Wharf, Lower East Smithfield. In each instance fires were found kindled in various parts of the premises, and but for the promptitude displayed by those employed on the establishment the most disastrous consequences must have ensued. The wharf is now strictly guarded by a party of the fire brigade and police.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE new Colonial Secretary is a very good man of business, who has had experience in divers offices of State. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty, Vice-President and afterwards President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. He has also had some little experience in the office over which he is now called to preside, having been Under-Secretary for the Colonies from March to August, 1839. For the rest, Mr. Labouchere is a very conscientious and upright man, with at least a due sense of his own self importance. He is rather subject to what the French call a *faux de bouche*, and is given to long and pompous exordia and perorations; but the habit of using fifty words where ten would suffice is not so uncommon in the House of Commons as to call for very severe notice. His family is French in its origin, and left France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is generally considered that Lord Palmerston's choice is a good one, especially as Mr. Labouchere, a Whig of very durable blueness, has steadily supported our war policy.

Keeping the Privy Seal is not very hard work, so the Duke of Argyll has undertaken, in addition, to keep, or rather to forward, the public letters. The Sutherland interest has thus been kindly exerted to help a Premier in search of a Postmaster, and the arrangement preserves the Cabinet respectable and aristocratic, and excludes plebeians. It was feared at one time that Lord Palmerston might give the situation to some inferior person, for no better reason than that he understood its duties. But he has, happily, been saved from such self-humiliation.

The organs of opposition exult in the thought that the Ministry will be exposed to divers "cross fires" when Parliament meets. It may be so; but if Lord Palmerston will but be honest and straightforward, and put himself at the head of the people, he may go through the ranks of his antagonists as our cavalry did at Balaclava—as "if they were card-board"—not to say foolscap. The hint of a dissolution would send these valiant *tirailleurs* scampering to their constituents, eager to explain that when they said they were for peace they did not think that war was so desirable; but *now*, "God and St. George," "British valour," "Flag that braved a thousand years," "Queen on whose dominions the sun never sets," &c. &c. The peace-mongering martyrs will speedily reenact at the sight of the stake that is to hold up the hustings.

It is sworn that certain vagabond priests, called in their own jargon Redemptorist Fathers, have been testifying their zeal against Protestantism by burning some Bibles at Kingstown. A Mr. de Buggenoms, one of the set, has given a jesuitical denial to this, stating that he only ordered the burning of "immoral books," and that if "Bibles" were burned it was against his will. The words, read by the light that hangs in the cell where Dens and Liguori are studied, are ingeniously elusive, as the Ultra-Romanists describe the English Scripture as an immoral book, and deny that it is a "Bible" at all. But the Government has, very properly, resolved to bring the question to a satisfactory test, and informations at the suit of the Crown have been sworn against a "Redemptorist father," one Petchinini, for having taken part in the outrage. A police-constable proves his identity, and the prosecution is in the hands of Mr. Keogh, the Attorney-General for Ireland, who, himself a Roman Catholic, and a fearless and honourable man, will do good service to all right-minded Catholics, by convicting and punishing those who have offered this insult to the faith common to all Christians.

The late Admiral of the Baltic fleet has been returned for Southwark without opposition. Sir Charles told his constituents that he intended to show himself a discreet man; declared that when in command he had done all that he thought within the limits of possibility; and severely blamed the Government for not having placed more means at the disposal of his successor, who, had he been furnished with proper resources, would have utterly destroyed Sveaborg. He shadowed out an intention of letting the Ministry know his mind on such points; and added that the Peace party were hoping that the country would soon be tired out with the war, and that he was afraid that the party in question were stronger than we were aware of. If so, the reason for a dissolution before they can say mischief. Sir Charles's return affords fit opportunity to call attention to the abuse of authority which is sometimes manifested by the Admiralty, and to the difficulty a naval officer always has to struggle with when, by any misunderstanding with that Board, he may find himself betrayed into a false position. An old officer may have his claims and services cruelly neglected, his proceedings misrepresented, and his motives impugned; but a young officer is liable to all this and to much more, for he may be delayed in his professional advancement, and, through treacherous contrivance and personal and exaggerated prejudice, may never attain the rank of Captain. We admit that an Admiral or a Lieutenant may sometimes be justly charged with "*discretion*," but we cannot admit it to be right that a distinguished flag officer in command of a fleet should be superseded by telegraph, as Sir Charles Napier was at Spithead, or that even a simple Lieutenant who has given proof of practical talents, and acquired honourable distinction both in and out of his profession, should be discouraged or allowed to remain on half-pay when he is willing and able to serve his country.

The Concordat, by which Austria has placed all her religious liberties and no small part of the civil rights of her people at the foot of the See of Rome, has just appeared. It is, perhaps, the most humiliating document which has ever been registered in the archives of Vienna. Those who will take the trouble to read it *in extenso*, will find that it contains thirty six articles by which the complete subjugation of the Austrian Catholics is provided for in the most ingenious manner. At the moment when the Pope is a puppet, hated by his own subjects, and sustained in the chair of Jupiter only by the bayonets of the "eldest daughter of the Church," Austria, or rather her Government, lays herself down in the dirt before him. Of course we know Austria too well to attribute such an act to mere fatuity, and it is not difficult to point out the motives which induce this "religious" proceeding at a time when Italy is about to be again convulsed. Of this more at another time; suffice it to say, here, that were it possible for Austria to place herself in a more contemptible position than she has done throughout the war, she has effected that object by this disgraceful Concordat.

The Reports of the three Recorders, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of the police upon occasion of the Hyde-park disturbances occasioned by Lord Robert Grosvenor and his brother Sabbatarians, has appeared. The learned gentlemen have entered with great minuteness into the history of the occurrences in question, and into every individual case which was presented to them. As might be expected, they report that, while certain policemen were guilty of serious misconduct, the behaviour of the great body of the force was exemplary, and that there are no reasons why the public confidence in the Metropolitan Police should be abated. Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, basing his instructions to the Commissioners of Police upon the Recorders' Report, directs that Superintendent Hughes be reproved and cautioned, but not dismissed; and that with the policemen marked out by the Report, the Commissioners shall deal either by suspension or dismissal, as they may think best, except in the case of three men, whose behaviour was so outrageous as to warrant Sir George Grey in ordering them to be indicted. Improvements in the station-house cells, and an alteration in the mode in which a policeman's number is marked on his collar (mistaken identity, from the difficulty of reading the figures, having caused unjust charges), are recommended. The investigation has been elaborate, and the judgment is temperate, and should close the question.

THE INTENDED VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO CHATHAM.—The visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to the sick and wounded at the military hospitals at Chatham, which was to have taken place on Friday last, has been postponed for a few days, in consequence of there being a few slight cases of fever and erysipelas among the inmates at Fort Pitt.—*South-Eastern Gazette.*

CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Paris Exhibition was closed on Thursday week, amid the pomp and solemnity befitting the occasion, and worthy of the exalted personages who presided at the ceremony. The contrast between the opening of this campaign, where Art and Industry were to contend for superiority on so noble a field, and its termination was striking indeed. Nothing could well be more unlike than its commencement and its close. The approaches to the building were kept free by detachments of military and squads of police, and the immense crowd flowed on in an uninterrupted stream. The weather, though cold, was fine; and, though a thin mist prevailed during the early part of the day, the sun shone sufficiently to impart still greater animation to the scene.

The external *façade* of the Palace was decorated with panoplies and escutcheons bearing the Imperial arms, and surmounted with flags of all nations. In the interior the *coup d'œil* was imposing. Opposite to the grand entrance, by the avenue of the Champs Elysées, to the nave of the building, the Imperial throne was erected. Under a lofty and gorgeous canopy of rich crimson velvet, supported by pillars on each side, with the Imperial eagle with outstretched wings on the top, and surmounted by an Imperial crown, four fauteuils stood on a platform, raised five steps from the estrade, and covered with a carpet of the same rich colour as the drapery. The two central ones, higher than the others, were destined for the Emperor and Empress. To the left of her Majesty was placed a fauteuil intended for the Duke of Cambridge, and to the left of that another for the Princess Mathilde. On the right of the Emperor, and close to his throne, was the fauteuil of Prince Jerome, and to the right of that the one to be occupied by Prince Napoleon. At about six or eight feet from the throne, to the right and left, were a series of benches covered with velvet. They were destined for the ladies in waiting of the Empress, the officers of the household not immediately on duty, the wives of the Marshals and Admirals of France, the widows of the high functionaries of the First Empire, the wives of the grand officers of the Crown, of the General commanding, the National Guard of Paris, the Adjutant General of the Palace, of the Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour, of the Presidents and members of the Standing Committee of the Senate and Legislature, &c. On both sides of the throne benches were placed for the various bodies—civil, military, and clerical. In front of the throne, and at both extremities of the nave, benches richly decorated were prepared for the exhibitors who had received medals. Immediately under the galleries a vast amphitheatre was constructed, extending the whole length of the building, and with seats for at least 30,000 persons. The whole of the space allotted for the spectators was filled long before eleven o'clock, and the only parts vacant were those which were to be filled by the members of the Imperial household and the other persons in attendance on their Majesties. Immediately above the throne the orchestra occupied four of the largest compartments of the gallery.

Precisely at twelve o'clock a salvo of artillery announced that the Imperial cortège quitted the Palace of the Tuileries. A quarter of an hour later the drums beating to arms announced the arrival of the Emperor and Empress. Their Majesties were received at the grand entrance by Prince Napoleon, attended by the Imperial Commission and the Foreign Commission, and were preceded on their passage to the throne by the great Officers of State, the Officers of the Household, &c. As the Emperor advanced to the platform on which the throne was raised, the vast assemblage stood up uncovered, and received his Majesty with the loudest acclamations. The Emperor led the Empress to the throne, and both stood for some time acknowledging the salutations of the multitude. The Emperor wore his usual dress, that of Division, with the cordon and star of the Legion of Honour. The Empress was richly dressed, and wore a magnificent diadem of diamonds. She looked better than for some time past, though still pale. She appeared in good spirits, and chatted occasionally with the Duchess of Cambridge. She was dressed in military uniform, with the grand cordon and star of the Legion of Honour, sat beside her. The moment their Majesties made their appearance the vast orchestra overhead struck up the air "Vive l'Empereur!" and, as after the first burst of acclamation the voices of the multitude were heard, the effect of the music from so many performers, vocal and instrumental, was magnificent indeed. When this performance was concluded Prince Napoleon descended from his fauteuil, advanced to the foot of the throne, and (their Majesties, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mathilde, and Prince Jerome standing) read the report of the Imperial Commission on the progress and close of the Exhibition. During the reading, which occupied about three quarters of an hour, the Emperor once or twice whispered to the Empress, evidently wishing her to be seated, but her Majesty, who did not feel fatigued, continued standing. Prince Napoleon then read the report, which alluded to the difficulties which first beset the Exhibition, and the subsequent great concourse of strangers from every part of the globe, and its final success. It then referred to the labours of the jury, the harmony which pervaded those labours, the number of medals awarded, and concluded with expressing thanks for the support the Prince had received from the enlightened men attached to it.

The Emperor replied as follows:—

Messieurs,—The Exhibition now about to close offers a grand spectacle to the world. It is during a serious war that the most distinguished men of science, of arts, and industry have come from all points of the universe to Paris to exhibit their works. The concourse in such circumstances is owing, I am glad to believe, to the general conviction that the war which we have undertaken menaces only those who have provoked it: that it has been pursued in the interest of all; and that Europe, far from seeing in it a future danger, finds it rather a pledge of independence and security.

Nevertheless, with so many marvellous works exposed to our view, the first impression is a desire for peace: peace alone, in fact, can further develop these remarkable products of human intelligence. You ought all, then, to wish with me that the peace may be prompt and durable.

But, to be durable, it must distinctly settle the question for which the war was commenced. To be prompt Europe must declare itself; for, without the pressure of general opinion, contests between great Powers threaten to be prolonged; while, on the contrary, if Europe resolves to declare who is right and who is wrong, a great step will be taken towards the solution.

In the epoch of civilisation at which we have arrived, the successes of armies, however brilliant, are but transient; it is public opinion which in the end carries off the final victory.

All of you, then, who think that the progress of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of a nation contributes to the well-being of others, and that, as mutual relations multiply, national prejudices fade—tell your fellow-citizens, on returning to your country, that France has no hatred for any people, that she has sympathy for all who wish with her for the triumph of right and justice.

Tell them that, if they desire peace, it is necessary at the commencement that they at least offer some wishes for or against us; for, in the midst of a great European conflict, indifference is a bad calculation, and silence an error.

As to us peoples who are allied together for the triumph of a great cause, let us forge arms without slackening our manufactures or stopping our loans; let us be great by the arts of peace as well as by the arts of war; let us be strong by union, and put our confidence in God, that we may triumph over the difficulties of the day, and the chances of the future.

As soon as the Emperor had concluded his reply, the Commissioners, and others who had obtained recompenses, either in medals or decorations, were successively presented to the Emperor. Cases containing medals and crosses were placed on a table, and, as each person approached, were handed to the Emperor, who delivered them himself to the recipients. The various classes which had gained prizes were represented by banners, about which the medallists and others gathered, and in this order passed on successively. This distribution occupied some time, during which the orchestra continued to play pieces selected from operas. At half-past two the Emperor and Empress quitted the building, and returned to the Tuileries with the same cortège and in the same form as they had arrived. During the whole time that their Majesties remained in inspecting the works of art, towards the conclusion of the ceremony, the acclamations and shouts hardly ceased a moment. Above all rose the strong energetic English hurrah; and it rose again and again with such earnestness that the roof of the building rang again. On the whole, the ceremony was most brilliant, and evidently most satisfactory. It was generally admitted that it surpassed in splendour of decoration and in completeness of arrangement anything that has been seen for a long time, and, in a word, that it was a fitting conclusion to so noble an undertaking. Everything was done with great regularity, and, though so many thousands were assembled within and without, not a single accident occurred.

SIR WILLIAM MILNER, Bart., M.P., has, we understand, advanced the rents of his tenantry 5s per acre, which will be about 12½ to 13 per cent advance on the rents previously paid.—*Leeds Mercury.*

CLOSE OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION AT PARIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE CITY OF KARS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

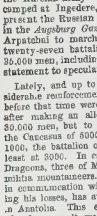
THE CITY OF KARS.

In the early part of last June General Williams left Erzeroum with his staff for the city of Kars (of which we have given a Sketch in this Number), in order to see what use could be made of the existing fortifications, and to raise the *morale* of the army, which had sunk to the lowest ebb in consequence of a long series of disasters and privations. At that time the Turkish army of Kars was encamped within a short distance of the city. Nominally, it was estimated at about 18,000 men; but the effective force did not amount to more than 12,000 men. At the same time the Russian army—50,000 strong, according to one statement—was encamped at Ingedere, about six leagues from Kars. Other accounts represent the Russian forces as not so large. A recent letter from Warsaw, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that when General Mouravieff crossed the Arpatchai to march against Kars he had only a body of infantry of twenty-seven battalions, and the whole of his corps did not exceed 35,000 men, including cavalry and artillery. The writer, proceeding from statement to speculation, adds:—

Lately, and up to the time of his assault on Kars, he had received considerable reinforcements, for in the reports regiments are mentioned which before that time were in the Caucasus. The present number of these forces, after making an allowance for the losses at Kars, may be estimated at 30,000 men, but to this force must be added the brigade of Grenadiers of the Caucasus of 5000 men, the battalion of Chasseurs of the Caucasus of 1000, the battalion of nobles and the artillery, which must be reckoned at least at 3000. In cavalry there are in Turkey in Asia three regiments of Dragoons, three of Musulmans, three of Cossacks, two of Kurds, and the militia mountaineers. The corps of Erivan, under General Sushoff, is also in communication with the army of General Mouravieff, who, notwithstanding his losses, has at his disposal 50,000 men, if not before Kars, at least in Anatolia. This explains why he did not raise the siege immed ately after his assault was repulsed. The army of the Caucasus has also been reinforced.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM MILBORNE SWINNERTON PILKINGTON, BART.



THIS youthful Baronet has survived his inheritance of the family title not more than seventeen months. He died after a brief illness on the 12th inst., aged twenty-four. He was second son of Sir William Pilkington, 6th Baronet, of Chevet, and succeeded to the estates not only of his paternal family, but of his mother's father, the late Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton hall, county Stafford. As he has died unmarried, the Baronetcy devolves on his only surviving brother, the present Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart.

The Pilkingtons are a very ancient race. Fuller says that they were gentlemen of repute in Lancashire before the Conquest; and he further asserts, that at that period the chief of the house, being sought after by the Norman soldiery, was fain to disguise himself as a thresher in a barn; from which circumstance, partly alluding to the head of the flail falling sometimes on the one and sometimes on the other side, and occasionally on himself, he took for motto—"Now thus: now thus." Of this right ancient stock was James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, one of the six divines appointed to revise the Book of Common Prayer.

SIR RICHARD SUTTON, BART.

THE death of this opulent Baronet occurred on the 14th instant. Sir Richard was grandson and heir of the first Sir Richard Sutton, of Norwood-park, M.P., Under Secretary of State from 1766 to 1773, who was created a Baronet in the latter year on his retirement from office.

The subject of our present notice was born 16th December, 1798, and married, 17th December, 1819, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, county Carlow, by whom (who died 1st Jan., 1842) he leaves several children: of whom the eldest son, now Sir John Sutton, third Baronet, was born in 1821, and married, in 1844, Emma Helena, eldest daughter of Colonel Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell.

THE HON MRS TALBOT.

THE Hon. Mrs Robert Talbot, whose death at Hampton-court Palace took place recently, was well known to a large circle of society, and was greatly esteemed, respected, and beloved. She was Arabella, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., and the present Sir Chas Ogle, and of the late Lady Aegill and the late Lady Daare. Early in life, in 1784, Mrs. Talbot became the second wife of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, third son of William, first Earl of Radnor, by whom she had one son, who has long since been dead. She married, secondly, in 1826 (her husband having died in 1824), the Hon. Robert Talbot, brother of the late Lord Talbot de Malahide. Her second husband died 17th March, 1843. Mrs. Talbot was distinguished by her excellent good sense and her remarkable amiableness of character.

ERRATUM. The late Robert Charles Tudway, Esq., M.P., has not, as stated, died without issue, but leaves a son and heir. His brother is a clergyman, the Rev Henry Gould Tudway.

WILLS.—Probate of the will of the Most Noble Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, Baron Seymour, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., was sworn under £120,000 personalty. The Rev George Edmondson, M.A., Rector of Winwick, Vicar of Cro., and Preb. of Hereford, £18,000. Rev. W. S. Gilly, D.D., Canon of Durham, Vicar of Norham, £12,000 within the province of Canterbury. Capt. R. M. Begg, 65th Foot, late of Wellington, New Zealand, £12,000. S. W. Silver, clothier and outfitter, Bishopsgate, £120,000.

THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—The nomination of a candidate to supply the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Southwark, occasioned by the death of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., took place on Tuesday morning, in the Town hall, Borough. The usual formalities having been gone through, Mr. Cyrus Legge proposed, and Dr. Evans seconded, the nomination of Sir Charles Napier, Bart. No other candidate being proposed, the High Bailiff put the question to the vote, and it was carried unanimously. The High Bailiff then declared that the choice of the electors had fallen upon Sir Charles Napier, an announcement which was received with vociferous cheering. Sir Charles Napier then presented himself to the electors, and reminded them that they had not paid sufficient attention to that part of the writ which required them to return a "discreet" man. Now, he had been more than once pronounced "indiscreet," but he would, for the sake of the electors of Southwark, endeavour to mend his ways for the future (A laugh). With regard to his career in the Baltic he did all that the British fleet was capable of accomplishing; but, at the same time, he had no hesitation in saying that had he been rash enough to carry the fleet to beneath the walls of Cronstadt, not one of the sailors would have refused to accompany it. He insisted upon the importance of carrying on the war with the utmost vigour. Until recently that vigour had been wanting; while as for the Baltic, he was convinced that enough had not been done this year. He did not blame his successor in command, but the Government and Admiralty were to blame for not having sent more mortar-boats and gun boats into the Baltic, and directed the concentration of the allied fleets upon Sveaborg when that place was bombarded. Had that course been followed, the fortress would have been completely destroyed (Cheers). The work at Sebastopol had been well done, and the army deserved the highest honour; but there was one matter in connexion with the Crimea which he could not pass over in silence. No doubt the electors had recently seen the numerous cases of "urgent private business" which had brought officers home. Now, for his part, in these days of peril

MUSIC.

THE LATE EARL OF BELFAST

In our last Number we gave an account of the inauguration of the statue erected at Belfast to the memory of this young nobleman, whose untimely death is so deeply lamented, especially in the extensive district of his country with which he was more immediately connected. This ceremony, which took place on the 1st of this month, under the auspices of the Lord-Lieutenant, was followed the day after by a concert at the Victoria-hall, consisting chiefly of a selection from the young Earl's vocal and instrumental compositions. It is well known that, in addition to the amiable qualities which endeared him to his countrymen, the spirit of active benevolence, and the talents for business, which promised to make him a distinguished ornament of the peerage, he was gifted with musical genius and attainments of a very high order. Many of his compositions have been from time to time given to the world, and are well known in our best musical circles. It was his practice to apply this, like his other gifts, to beneficent purposes: and it is interesting to repeat what was mentioned by the Earl of Carlisle, that the sale of some of his earliest works brought him the sum of £100, which he applied to the relief of the sufferers by famine in the dreadful years of 1846 and 1847. Of his music we are enabled to say, as the result of a careful examination, that it betrays none of the crudities of amateurship. It shows inventive talent, imagination, feeling, and a thorough knowledge and command of the resources of the art. His compositions for the pianoforte consist chiefly of chamber pieces, in the form adopted by Mendelssohn (in his "Lieder ohne Worte") and other celebrated artists of our day; short movements, that is to say, which paint a single image or convey a single thought. Lord Belfast's works of this kind are distinguished by tenderness of feeling, always felicitously expressed, and often deeply tinged with melancholy. They are delicate and graceful, demanding much refinement and finish on the part of the performer.

On the occasion to which we have alluded, Lord Belfast's pianoforte compositions found the best possible interpreter in the person of Charles Hallé, of whom it would be superfluous to say a single word of praise. He played them *con amore*, and gave them a charming effect. The pieces entitled "Chant plaintif au bord de la mer," "La Fileuse," and "L'Adieu," gave ample proof of the composer's talent for descriptive music, and of the grace and beauty of his melody. In "La Fileuse" the monotonous movement and hum of the spinning-wheel is delightfully imitated, while a quiet and resigned sadness is expressed by the air. The "Nocturne in E flat" has the dreamy melancholy and extreme delicacy of phrase which characterise the music of Chopin. The "Napolitana" is fiery, vigorous, and picturesque; its modulations are bold and original, though its conclusion may be objected to as being too sudden and abrupt. The fantasias on Irish airs, and on themes from the "Prophète," are brilliant and effective. Lord Belfast's treatment of the melodies of his country is full of national character and feeling. His Irish piece, entitled "Homage to Thomas Moore" was rapturously encored.

The vocal part of the concert was sustained by Miss Ransford and Mr and Mrs. Tennant. The former is well known to our musical readers; the latter are a young couple, possessed of much talent, who have lately made their professional début with every promise of success. Mrs. Tennant is the sister of Mrs. Sims Reeves. These vocalists sang several of Lord Belfast's songs and duets with great effect; particularly the grand aria, "Far, far o'erhead," the song, "The Wanderer of the Highlands," and the duet, "Summer Longings." With these, and other vocal compositions of the noble Earl, we mean to make our readers better acquainted, by speaking of them as published works.

We have pleasure in adding that the large proceeds of the concert were presented by the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal to the General Hospital.

At Mr. Hullah's second Choral Concert, in St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening, Beethoven's Oratoria the "Mount of Olives," and Handel's Serenata, "Acis and Galatea," were, on the whole, well performed. The "Mount of Olives" presented no remarkable feature; but in "Acis and Galatea" considerable interest was created by the appearance of Lucy Escott, who made her début as a singer of Handel's music, having been hitherto known only by her performance on the modern opera stage. She was completely successful. She sang in a pure and simple style, and with much grace and feeling. Mr. W. Cooper, a young singer newly introduced to the public, was also very successful, especially in the martial airs "Where, where is the enemy fair?" and "Love sounds the alarm,' both of which he sang admirably. Handel's delicious and truly dramatic music was most warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

A New Entertainment, entitled "The Welsh Girl's Stratagem; or, Songs of many Nations," is advertised to take place at the Music-hall, Store-street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 29th. The whole weight of the evening's business devolves upon Miss E. L. Williams a singer whose claims to a high position in her profession have been recognised both by the provincial and the London press. She will, in the course of the evening, appear in several characters, and introduce, among a variety of other songs, "Robert toi que j'aime," "Casta Diva," "Within a mile o' Edinburgh Town," "Aileen Mavourneen," "The Bells of Aberdovey," and the new martial song of "England, dear England," which appeared in the Illustrated London News of September 29th.

THE THEATRES, &c.

Princess'.—The tragedy of "Henry VIII.," temporarily suspended in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Kean is now acted with the usual popularity; and we are happy to hear that the invalid actor has entirely recovered. Laudable advantage has been taken of the opportunity given at this season of the year to revive the most meritorious specimens of our comic drama, which are performed on alternate nights in the manner we have been regaled with new representations of "The Heir at Law," which have been so successful that they are likely to continue for some time. On Thursday evening the comedy of the "Rivals" was revived, the cast of characters being nearly the same as on Wednesday evening, when the play was performed before Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, under the direction of Mr. Charles Kean. The revival of "Macbeth," which was announced for speedy reproduction, has been postponed.

Haymarket.—The comedy of "The Provoked Husband" was revived on Tuesday, Miss Cushman sustaining the part of *Lady Townly*, which she played in her most vigorous and careful style. Apart from the intensity which Miss Cushman is sure to throw into every character she performs, and which is somewhat too earnest for comedy, her execution of this marvellously-drawn portrait must be pronounced to be both brilliant and powerful. A considerable advantage was derivable from the nature of the work, which consists of dialogue, and revels in the display of mental energy, repartee, and wit. The strength of *Lady Townly's* replies to her justly-irritated and noble husband was unmistakably here Miss Cushman exhibited her force in conveying the author's meaning with the utmost impressiveness. It was manifestly impossible for *Lord Townly* to support such resources of verbal attack and defence as her Ladyship had at command. We have seldom seen *Lord Townly* more effective than by Mr. Howe. This performer with every higher rôle that he undertakes rises in our estimation; and we see no necessity for his being substituted, as he often is on great occasions, by a starring actor. Mr. Howe always takes full advantage of his opportunities, and manifests new qualities with every fresh effort. He belongs to the highest class of useful and respectable performers, and frequently surprises us with the intimation of yet higher talents. He has, in fact, been a gradually-improving actor for a long period; and continued practice accompanied by considerable intelligence has gifted him with remarkable precision in producing his points. The last scenes of the comedy, which are des gued for a moral lesson, and rise even into pathos, demanded both from Mr. Howe and Miss Cushman the display of the highest dramatic excellence. They succeeded in making a deep impression on the house, and the strongest feeling was produced in the audience, on whom the tenderness of the situation and the high merit of the acting had a decided effect. The comedy will bear several repetitions.

Adelphi.—The arrangements of this theatre are evidently progressing towards a state of completeness. The business, it is true, consists of revivals; but they are such as have proved their possession of permanency, and are likely to secure favour for an appreciable period. On Monday week the reappearance of Madame Celeste was identified with that of "Le Ducange," one of the most fortunate of Mr. Boyle Bernard's melodrames. It is always an auspicious circumstance when the name of a celebrated performer becomes associated for better and worse with that of a play or character. The drama partakes, then, of the fortunes of the living artist: it is no longer a dead letter, but has a vital interest, and shares in the reputation of its histrionic representative. This is particularly the case in the interesting drama of "Marie Dumange." We well remember its original production, and the strong impression then made on us by Madame Celeste's acting. It was then under and more impulsive than now; but it was, nevertheless, exceedingly effective. The scene she had to portray was of the romantic and startling kind, and there was besides a psychological element in it which had the appearance of profundity and conferred an importance on the theme. The awe and restoration of reason by means cunningly contrived, and suggestive of scientific insight, induced a process of thought, and took the drama out of the class of mere spectacle and melodramatic effect. At the same time, there was much of the latter in the reproduction of the scene, circumstances by which the mental alienation has been caused, as the best means of renewing the associations by which the patient might be recovered. Madame Celeste in her expression of the author's conception approached the domain of legitimate histrionics, and no higher praise can be given as much elaboration and finish to her performance that it merits to be regarded as one of the special impersonations of character and situation in the modern drama. The crowded audience of Monday fully acknowledged her power, and rewarded her efforts with unanimous applause. Madame Celeste is, in fact, an actress who wears well: and, in this quality of lastingness (so to phrase it), has the advantage over many of her contemporaries. So far from manifesting any failing in her energy of style, we feel that she improves, and also that there is improvement in the higher qualities of her art. She is therefore greatly deserving of public support. We have already remarked on the pleasing accession to the company in the person of Miss Kate Kelly, and have to distinguish her again as a most useful actress. Nothing could be better than the manner in which she recited the particulars of a long narrative in the character of a maid-servant, in fact, she made easy what to most professionals forms the difficulty of a scene. Perhaps Mr. Rogers caricatured too much the character of *Prong*; but this was probably owing to the character itself being too much of a caricature. The part was originally thrown in by way of broad relief to the serious interest, and now somewhat overrides the main argument to which it ought only to have been accessory. In spite of this blot, however, the piece must be accepted as one of the greatest theatrical successes of the day.

Standard.—This theatre has distinguished itself by the revival of Nat Lee's Alexander the Great." The magnificent hero is performed by Mr. Anderson, who sustains the character, and gives to the high metaphorical vein of the speeches a sonorous elocution that makes them appear as truly sublime. Such a performance is in these days a decided curiosity: and before such a miscellaneous audience its manifest effectiveness is a circumstance commanding reflection. The whole play was gradually acted, and the scenery and appointments were exceedingly picturesque.

Adulteration of Food.—Lecture in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—On Tuesday evening the northern school-room, Castle-street, Long-acre, was crowded with an attentive assemblage of the working-classes, who had been invited to hear Mr. Jabez Hogg deliver a lecture on the use of the microscope, especially as applicable to the discovery of adulterations in our food. The lecturer proceeded, first, to show how microscopes might be cheaply obtained or made; next, how they should be used; and, lastly, how by their aid food adulterations might be discovered which baffledefied all chemical investigation. Having thus opened his subject, Mr. Hogg poured forth a flood of valuable information as to the various modes in which bread, tea, coffee, sugar, and milk are adulterated; and how, more or less, the various adulterants act injuriously on the human subject. That it was fully appreciated was evidenced by the deep attention with which Mr. Hogg was listened to, and the frequent cheers that greeted the more remarkable points in his lecture. We were glad to hear at its conclusion that the investigations on the subject of food and its adulterations have already been attended with so much good that there is even now considerable difficulty in obtaining specimens of the spurious article for the purposes of experiment. A number of microscopes were placed on the table, and the audience gratified their curiosity before leaving with a peep at the horrors which form a portion of their daily food and drink.

Important to Ratepayers.—By a provision in the new Local Management Act all books relating to the new boards and vestries are to be open to the inspection of all ratepayers and others without charge, and extracts may be taken. Any refusal on the part of an officer is to render him liable to a fine of £10 on a summary conviction.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Racing men bade farewell to the season of 1855 at Shrewsbury, with the reflection that its last meeting had been too plethoric for anything. The sports began before twelve, and brought out seven fields in succession till dark, that the "Ring" had hardly time to collect their wits. Upwards of one hundred and fifty horses were saddled, and many did not come for lack of a stable: while the town was full from baseboard to garret. Looking back through the long vista of events since February, it must, we think, be allowed, that Rataplan, Scythian, Rifleman, and Fly-by-Night are the "first-class men" of their different years. Epaminondas, Crown Pigeon, Champagne, and Lightfoot are all for sale. Timbrel (who would probably be disputed by Touchstone and Melbourne) joins West Australian and Stockwell, at Lord Londesborough's, and little Cruiser has gone to Hawcliffe Paddocks, where the Flying Dutchman subscription is quite full already. Steeplechasing has had quite a lauder like Bell-and-noble men, gentry, and even great horse-dealers have given it up in despair The Waltham Abbey open one produced no race. Next week will, however, be rather a merry week at Aberystwith, which will have three or four days' festivity consisting of races, steeplechases, and hunting mixed; while Ashbourne holds its steeplechases on Monday, and the shadow of the Great Metropolitan will be seen on Wednesday over Uxendon farm, near Harrow. Lord Glasgow's stud is now, we believe, under the care of Cartwright at Tuppill, near Middlehaim, and consists of young and five yearlings. His Lordship's luck has been worse than ever this year, albeit his "shooting days" had ridded him of all his weeds, and the two-year-olds, especially, were most highly bred. A sixteen miles trotting-match has just come off near Brighton, and the little mare, who had not left her foal many weeks, did the distance with about two minutes to spare out of the hour.

The Newmarket great open coursing meeting begins on Monday with Mr McGeorge in the scarlet, and extends till Friday or Saturday. Leamington holds a little meeting on Tuesday; the Hampton-court hares will be chased "round a bush and back again" (as the great dons of the coursing world, who have breeze downs extending miles away for their own field, contemptuously call it) on Tuesday and Wednesday. Biggar Club also meets on Wednesday, &c., and Hordley (Salop) is fixed for the same day. The young Bedlamites are running wonderfully well this year, and don't work alone. Hunter won the Altcar Cup, Jacobite the Sefton Stakes, and Riot the Craven Cup; while another of them, Bendigo (whose eccentric namesake now devotes himself solely to coursing, and fishing on the Trent) ran up bravely for the latter. Their sire is one of the most sickle thighed dogs we ever saw. This wonderful son of Figaro, who won everything before him, and was never beaten, except in the course where he broke his toe, is not six years old, and measures twenty-six inches. His running weight was 58 lb, or 4 lb. less than his sire's, and 3 lb. less than Mocking Bird's, and 3 lb. more than Hughie Graham's.

We have heard of no successor as yet to Sir Richard Sutton in the Quorn, though it is hoped that his second son may be left in a position to take them. Sir Richard had, like Mr. Osbaldeston, twice broken his right leg, and rode with iron splints on it. His hounds made wretched work last season, and, comparatively, seldom killed a fox. They had, we believe, a good deal of Scotch blood in them, and went, like Lord Suffield's, at racing pace, often overrunning the scent by a field. A most extraordinary instance of fox-preservation occurred at Conington Castle last week. Reynard entered there after finding at Sawtrey

THE LATE SIR RICHARD SUTTON, BART.—FROM A PAINTING BY F. GRANT, R.A.

orts, but is as passionately fond of music as his father was of hunting.

Our Illustration, by the kind permission of Messrs. Graves, is taken from the engraving (now publishing) of a picture by Francis Grant, Esq., R.A., of Sir Richard with the Quorn Pack and a field of the most celebrated Melton men Mr. Grant was himself a first-flight man in Leicestershire before he laid down the bridle to take up the brush.

A FORAGING PARTY AT KINBURN.

When the Allies made their appearance at Kinburn, on the 15th of October, they took the enemy completely by surprise, and the result was that a considerable amount of provisions fell into their hands. At one place a plentiful supply of salted mackerel and herrings was found; at another a quantity of poultry; and everywhere there seemed abundance cabbages, potatoes, and tomatoes; but all speedily disappeared under the consuming power of the Commissariat.

A number of pigs were caught by the soldiers in the village of Kinburn and slaughtered without mercy. The Scene we have engraved represents a foraging party in pursuit of sundry fugitives of that interesting tribe.

A FORAGING PARTY IN THE VILLAGE OF KINBURN.

PRINCE BEBUTOFF, THE NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ASIA.

DELI MUSTAPHA, THE BASHI-BOZOUK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PRINCE BEBUTOFF,

THE NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ASIA.

THE absorbing interest that once attached to the long-continued conflicts between the Russians and the Turks in the Danubian Principalities has, to a great extent, been transferred to the operations of those two belligerent nations still further East. The brilliant victory obtained by Omer Pacha at the passage of the Ingour, and the consequent insanity of General Mouravieff, the Russian officer in command, have led to the appointment of General Prince Bebutoff as his successor

Russian resembles Roman policy, in that it seeks to incorporate the conquered with the conquerors. In the course of the eventful history of Russian aggrandisement, for every instance of a hostile kingdom converted into a tranquil province, there is found a reason and an explanation in the extensive and unscrupulous use of bribery as a means of influence. Of all kinds of bribery, honours, titles, and dignities have ever been found the most serviceable, where the aristocracy of a country are the objects of temptation. The Princely rank of the Bebutoff family in the hierarchy of Russian nobility is owing to one of these transactions. For many a year, indeed for many a century, the independent kingdom of Georgia had sustained an unequal but determined struggle with the growing power of the Muscovite—a struggle which, under the Emperor Paul, was rapidly drawing to a close, the domestic dissensions of the Georgians having led to an application for his interference. At length, in the reign of Alexander, the long-sought result was arrived at; the Georgians were conquered; and, in the year 1807, the Royal family of that country were, by order of the conqueror, invited to come to St. Petersburg, where they obtained Court dignities, Russian titles, and military rank; their country being at the same time converted into a province of Russia. In this distribution the immediate ancestor of the subject of this notice participated. The family of Prince Bebutoff was of Princely rank in Georgia, and it obtained the same rank in the nobility of Russia. Its members still professed the faith of their forefathers, who had been Armenian Christians.

The connection of the family with Georgia led naturally to the selection of Prince Bebutoff for a high command, under Prince Woronzoff, on the frontiers of that province and Asiatic Turkey. He had been previously employed on various services, but on none of a character to bring his name into distinction; nor must he be confounded with his elder brother, General Bebuteff, who was among the Russian Generals wounded in the battles with the Turks on the Danube, and who has been for many years past stationed in Russian Poland.

When the present war broke out, the Prince Bebutoff who is the subject of this memoir found himself under the general orders of Prince Woronzoff, and commanding a corps in Georgia, the province of which his ancestors had been Princes with general instructions to watch the Turkish frontier. Reinforcements had very recently been sent from Sebastopol, and Prince Woronzoff had only just concluded a general military inspection The Turkish forces, a part of the army of Anatolia, were under the command of Selim Pacha, a man who subsequently proved himself to be utterly unfit for his position. Under him, among others, was afterwards placed the celebrated General Guyon, but, unfortunately for the Turks without power to make his will obeyed, or influence to make his opinion respected. In the month of October, 1853, matters were in this state, and the Turkish commanders in Anatolia had received orders from Constantinople not to act on the offensive, and to avoid a combat unless compelled to accept one; but very shortly after an accidental skirmish brought on a general action with 15,000 Russians, who were defeated. This success however, on the part of the Turks was but a gleam of prosperity, to be soon followed by serious reverses. The Russians received reinforcements which increased their number to 45,000 men, and they were encamped in the neighbourhood of Kars, but on the Georgian frontier; a point from which Prince Bebutoff might, without much difficulty, after a successful battle, have menaced Constantinople itself.

In most of the engagements between these opposed armies Prince Bebutoff took a prominent part. Towards the end of November Lieut.-General Prince Andronikoff, with 9000 men, attacked some 10,000 Turks who had advanced against Akatshik. The Turks intrenched themselves at Supils; but the Russians stormed their camp. After a fierce encounter

COSSACKS SKIRMISHING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which lasted eleven hours, the Turks had 1000 men killed and 200 made prisoners; and they also lost a considerable number of guns. Their camp fell into the hands of the Russians. Simultaneously the Mushir Abdi Pacha had advanced with the principal Turkish force against Alexandropol; but a sally was made by Prince Bebutoff, which ended in the repulse of the Ottomans. It should, however, be added that this is the Russian account of the affair. The Turks tell a different story. They say that Prince Bebutoff made a sally, and that, after three hours' fighting, he was obliged to return to the fortress. Prince Andronikoff made, however, the usual Russian report to the Emperor as to the affair in which he had commanded: and he received the Imperial thanks, together with the order of St. George of the third class.

Even at this distance of time it is extremely difficult to ascertain with accuracy what these various military operations really were. It is quite clear, however, that Prince Bebutoff favoured, perhaps, by the incompetency of the Turkish General, and the disunion which reigned in his camp—did succeed in obtaining important advantages over the Turks. His services were acknowledged at head-quarters. On one occasion he was his own biographer. On the 3rd of December, 1853, the Prince addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in the Caucasus a despatch in which he gave an account of the operations of the corps under his command. The Prince had, on the 25th of November, heard of the retreat of the Turkish corps from Bayoudoury upon Kars; and, on the 26th, he marched in pursuit of them. Unable to overtake them, he took up a position at Bashshowragel. But on the 30th he heard that the Turks had rallied and formed a camp near the hamlet of Bash-Kadyk Lar; and he at once (according to his own account) resolved on forcing an engagement. The force under his command was not very large, consisting part of Russians and part of Caucasians in the service of Russia, with an auxiliary force of Cossacks. Finding the Turks prepared, he formed his troops in three lines, and attacked them. The Commanders immediately under him were Prince Tcharischavadze and Prince Mukhranski. As the fire of the Turkish artillery became troublesome, Prince Bebutoff ordered an attack by the bayonet. The troops ordered for this service were commanded by Prince Orbilian and Prince Bragatim. They were ordered to ascend the heights, and attack the right of the Turkish position. The Turks made a gallant resistance, but were compelled to retire; Prince Orbilana being severely wounded in the affair. Simultaneously, the Russian cavalry, under General Raggowut, attacked the Turkish, and the perseverance of the combined assault, together with the continuous fire from the Russian artillery, at length compelled the Turks to take to flight. They were pursued until late in the evening. The result of this affair was that the Turks were compelled to abandon Kars, and they retired on Erzeroum.

Whatever may have been the amount of truth contained in this despatch of Prince Bebutoff, it produced the usual effect at St. Petersburg. The Emperor addressed to Prince Woronzoff an autograph letter of thanks for these successes, and his Imperial Majesty desired that those thanks should be conveyed to Prince Bebutoff, for the affair of Bayoudoury. A reinforcement of eighty guns was also sent to the army. Notwithstanding this ebullition of gratitude, however, Prince Woronzoff was very speedily afterwards superseded by General Yermoloff, who again gave way to General Read.

The Russians at first confined themselves to the defensive, but soon afterwards advanced in the direction of Kars, where at length they took up their position. Early in January the Turks began to recover from their defeats, and were prepared to resume the offensive. Beyond skirmishes with various success, nothing, however, was done for some months; the Turkish army being paralysed by dissensions among its chiefs, while the soldiers almost with one voice called to be led by General Guyon, whom their instincts pointed out as the most capable of their officers. Towards the end of June they received sure intelligence of the forthcoming activity of Schamyl, and were tempted to advance. On the 28th of June Selim Pacha was defeated by Prince Andronikoff, at Ozurgheth, and was compelled to retire on Kars. In July, Selim received another defeat at the hands of General Prince Bebutoff; and early in August the same general commanded the Russian forces in an action with the Turks, the result of which was, that the latter were again repulsed, and forced again to retire on Kars. At length a decisive action was fought. Had the advice of competent Europeans in the Turkish army been listened to, there is good reason to believe that the result would have been different, and that the Turks would have been able, single-handed, to resist and defeat their enemies, as they have done in Europe. Prince Bebutoff took the leading part in this battle, which ended in the discomfiture of 35,000 or 40,000 Turks by some 20,000 Russians.

Matters were thus favourable to the Russians and disastrous to the Turks when Prince Bebutoff found himself compelled to abandon the fruits of these successes. For a long time past the Russians had been harassed by Schamyl, whose mountaineers cut off their supplies. They were now menaced with a descent by the formidable Circassian Chief, at the head of some 20,000 of his warriors. Nor was it to be forgotten how many of the soldiers under the immediate command of Bebutoff were themselves Circassians, serving against their will in the Russian ranks. Schamyl descended like one of the mountain torrents of his country, entered Georgia, and created a powerful diversion in favour of the Turks.

This movement gave rise to a sudden and most unexpected retreat on the part of Prince Bebutoff. The Turkish army had for some time before meditated an attack, and the Mushir had ordered the advance of eight regiments of cavalry, being anxious to force on an engagement in the open field. As the Turks, however, approached the camp of the Russians, they discovered proofs that it had been abandoned; and on entering it they found it completely deserted, the guns spiked, and the place strewed with wreck. Prince Bebutoff had withdrawn his army to the shelter of the fortress of Goumri; and, as Schamyl was at Tiflis, while there was certain intelligence of the departure of the Varna expedition, which was supposed to be destined for the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, there can be no difficulty in admitting that he acted prudently under the circumstances. These events occurred in August last.

Of the Prince's subsequent movements no intelligence has been received; but we may expect from day to day to hear of the measures he has been forced to adopt in consequence of finding himself in the redoubtable presence of Omer Pacha. Prince Bebutoff is about fifty years of age, and a man of courage and ability. He is, like the rest of his family, an Armenian Christian.

"OUR BASHI-BOZOUK."

The irregular cavalry force, who perform the same service in the Turkish army as the Cossacks do in that of Russia, although they have been under a cloud for some time, are likely to show themselves worthy of their brave ancestors before long. A recent letter from Eupatoria, in giving an account of the reconnaissance made by the Allies on the 23rd ult., says:—

With the first light we could see the Cossack outposts and our Bashi-bozouks skirmishing, and now and then exchanging an odd shot to keep themselves warm. The Bashis did their work well. These wild horsemen of the East manage their animals with wonderful skill; men and horses seem to thrive on air and exercise, with little else to boot. They live in the saddle, wary and watchful; and as an irregular cavalry for outpost duty they are invaluable; and it is well to bear this in mind just at this time, lest the misconduct of some of them under General Beatson should lead us to discard a force most useful in the enemy's country, freeing our regular troops from the most harassing duties, and, from their habits and mode of life, fully a match for the Cossack.

The accompanying Engraving of Deli Mustapha, a Bashi-bozouk, is given by our Artist as a favourable specimen of this class of wild troopers.

A PARTY OF COSSACKS.

Of all the various troops in the service of the Czar no class has been of so much service to him as his countless hordes of Cossacks. For many years the subjugation of those wandering tribes was one of the hardest tasks undertaken by the Russian Government; but the result has proved that the scheme was wisely planned. Hardy, frugal, and fearless, the Cossacks—of whom there are said to be about 80,000 altogether in the Russian army—are of immense value in offensive as well as in defensive warfare. Their horses, as will be seen from the Illustration we have given, are not very large, but they are admirably fitted for the hard work they have to perform, and, fortunately for the Russian Emperor, they cost very little, not more, we believe, than one-thirtieth part of the average price of English cavalry horses.

Egg-Hatching Machine.—Signor Carlo Minasi, the composer, has recently made an important improvement in the egg-hatching apparatus of Mr. Cantelo. The new incubator has excited considerable attention among farmers, and has been taken up for the hatching of valuable eggs by the Zoological Society in Regents Park. In many of the farmyards of the nobility it may be seen fulfilling the functions of a mother among the feathered race, and will, no doubt, become in course of time a general favourite with farmers, naturalists, and others who are interested in the rearing of poultry.

THE JULY DISTURBANCES IN HYDE-PARK.

The Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Recorder for the city of London, Mr Armstrong, Recorder for Manchester; and Mr. Henderson, the Recorder for Liverpool, have at last issued their report. In reference to Superintendent Hughes the Commissioners say:—

On a review of all the facts in evidence, we think that Superintendent Hughes, in endeavouring to discharge a difficult and embarrassing duty, gave too much sanction to the use of the staves, and exercised less control over his men than a due regard for the safety of unoffending individuals required. We believe that by a more calm and forbearing course on his part much angry excitement at the time, and complaint afterwards, would have been avoided. Upon such an occasion of expected tumult, it appears to us that the presence of a superior officer on the scene of action would have been desirable, and preferable to any attempt to direct the proceedings from a distance.

The Commissioners state, that of the 72 persons taken into custody on the 1st of July nine appeared as witnesses. All these persons had a common ground of complaint as to the sufferings to which they were exposed, owing to the wretched condition of the cells. On this head they speak in very severe terms of the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne and the inspector in charge, and recommend that steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar evils. As regards the refusal to admit certain prisoners to bail, they appear to think that in various instances the parties might have been lawfully admitted to bail, but they do not think that the refusal to exercise the power to do so could be justly made a ground for censure.

The Commissioners recite in full the evidence given before them, and then conclude as follows:—

After full inquiry into the complaints submitted to our consideration, we have deemed it our duty to report misconduct on the part of various members of the police; a result the more to be regretted on account of the high character of that body; but, if excesses were shown to have been committed by some, ample testimony was also borne to the moderation and forbearance of other members of the same body on the same occasion; and, whatever blame may attach to individuals, it was through the exertions of the police that accidents were prevented in the park, and property in that vicinity protected from damage. When the events of the day are properly appreciated, we think they will not be found to afford any just ground for lessening the confidence of the public—a confidence founded on the experience of six-and-twenty years—in the general good conduct and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police. All which we humbly submit to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

(Signed) James Stuart Wortley.
Robert Baynes Armstrong.
Gilbert Henderson.

Chrysanthemums in the Inner Temple Gardens. The collection this year consists of varieties of every hue, thirty-six of which are new. The display is exceedingly good; and much credit is due to Mr. Broome, the gardener to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, for the care he has bestowed in rearing this attractive collection.

Prussian High Treason.—The Prussian courtiers from whom copies of private despatches from Russia have been clandestinely subtracted at Berlin are M. Niebuhr and M. de Gerlach, Aide-de Camp of the King. These two personages, admitted to the closest confidence of his Prussian Majesty, were naturally in the fullest intimacy with the Russian Court. They were in the habit of receiving from M. Munster, Military Commissioner of Prussia at St. Petersburg, hints and outlines of the plans of the Russian Generals, and it is surmised at the Prussian Court that the recent warning of an attack sent by Lord Panmure to the Crimea owed its origin, by some circuitous channel, to those indications. A Berlin correspondent of *Le Nord* mentions the probability that the persons suspected of perusing these St. Petersburg despatches, and revealing their secrets, are to be tried for high treason; and truly to balk Russia of a victory is about the highest offence of which a Prussian could be guilty against his Sovereign.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

An impression having gained pretty general currency that some efforts will shortly be made by the German Powers to establish a basis of peace with Russia—though we ourselves, from the trifling influence which those Powers have over the Court at St. Petersburg, have great doubts of the success of German mediation—the Consol market has been very excited this week. Large quantities of stock have been taken off the market, although there has been a great scarcity of money for commercial purposes. The Paris Bourse has, likewise, been active, with extensive purchases of Rentes for delivery. As nothing of a definite character has transpired in reference to peace, sales have taken the place of purchases, and the quotations have fallen to nearly their former level.

Numerous applications have been made to the Bank of England for advances. On the whole, they have been well met by the Directors. In the general Discount market money has been in active request, and the rates have ruled high. We have to notice some extensive sales of Exchequer Bills, which have had the effect of reducing their value considerably—some of the bills having changed hands at 12s. discount. There has been another instalment of ten per cent paid on the English Loan this week. It was not productive of any serious inconvenience in the Exchange; but another payment is just due on the last Turkish Loan, and which is not likely to be easily met.

Sales of silver have been effected at $61\frac{3}{8}$d. per ounce, being an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$d. on the former rate. The imports of bullion have been about £200,000, chiefly from America and Belgium. Gold is still leaving the country for France, and we understand that about £180,000—partly fresh arrivals—has been sent away this week. In addition to that amount, £296,739 in gold and silver has been forwarded to India and China, and £4600 to the West Indies.

The Consol-market was rather flat on Monday. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at $87\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$, and for the Account, $87\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$. The Reduced were $86\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$, and the New Three per Cents, $87\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. Bank Stock, 209. India Bonds, 10s; and Exchequer Bills 3s. to 7s. discount. Exchequer Bonds were $98\frac{1}{8}$ to $98\frac{1}{4}$. An advance of nearly one per cent took place in the quotations on Tuesday. The Three per Cents Reduced were $87\frac{1}{8}$ up to $87\frac{5}{8}$; Consols, $88\frac{1}{8}$ up to $88\frac{5}{8}$; and the New Three per Cents, $87\frac{7}{8}$ to $88\frac{1}{8}$. Long Annuities, 1885, were $16\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock, 209 to 208. Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, $98\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$. The dealings on the following day were large, and prices further advanced. Consols for Transfer were $87\frac{7}{8}$ $89\frac{1}{8}$, closing at $88\frac{3}{4}$. The Reduced realised $87\frac{7}{8}$ to 88; and the New Three per Cents, $88\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. Long Annuities, 1860, $3\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 12s.; Ditto, Small, 3s. dis. The market opened heavily on Thursday, as it was thought that the Bank of England would further advance the rate of interest—however, no change took place in it. The Three per Cents opened at $88\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$, and closed at $88\frac{5}{8}$, after having touched $\frac{7}{8}$. The Reduced were $87\frac{3}{4}$; and the New Three per Cents, $87\frac{7}{8}$ $88\frac{1}{8}$. Bank Stock, 209 to 208. Long Annuities, 1885, $16\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 3s to 11s. dis.

The dealings in most Foreign Bonds have been somewhat restricted, yet prices have been very firm, owing to the rise in the value of Consols. Brazilian New Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked $92\frac{3}{4}$; Danish Three per Cents, 81; Ditto, Five per Cents, $101\frac{1}{2}$; Guatemala Bonds, 23; Mexican Three per Cents, $19\frac{3}{4}$; Peruvian Three per Cent, $51\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Cents, $85\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Three per Cents, $38\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Deferred, $19\frac{3}{8}$; Ditto, Passive, 6; Turkish Six per Cents, $79\frac{3}{8}$; Ditto, New Scrip, $4\frac{1}{8}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, $63\frac{3}{4}$; Dutch Four per Cents, 93; Equador Bonds, 5; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91 f. 50 c.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 66 f. 25 c.; Ditto Scrip, $1\frac{1}{2}$ prem.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have realised the following quotations:—Australasia, $91\frac{1}{2}$; Commercial of London, $30\frac{3}{4}$; London Chartered of Australia, $18\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto New, $3\frac{3}{4}$; London Joint-Stock, $33\frac{1}{2}$; London and Westminster, $48\frac{3}{4}$; Union of Australia, New, $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Nearly all Miscellaneous Securities have been dull, and cheaper:—Australian Agricultural, 26; Berlin Water-works, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Company's Bonds, $107\frac{1}{2}$; Crystal Palace, $2\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto Preference, $4\frac{1}{8}$; General Screw Steam-Shipping Company, $16\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican and South American, 6; South Australian Land, 35; Van Diemen's Land, 14. Sales of Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have been effected at 139; Birmingham, 92; Derby, 84; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 290. In Hungerford-bridge, 12; Vauxhall, $21\frac{1}{2}$. East and West India Dock Shares have been 117; London, 99; and St. Katharine, 84.

The transactions in all Railway Shares have been very limited, yet prices have ruled tolerably firm. The "calls" for the present month now exceed £1,200,000, by an addition of an instalment on the East Indian Extension to the amount of three quarters of a million. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 22; Ambergate and Nottingham Junction, $3\frac{5}{8}$; Caledonian, $55\frac{1}{4}$; Eastern Counties, $8\frac{5}{8}$; East Lancashire, $67\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 17; Great Northern, $86\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, A Stock, $70\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75; London and Brighton, $93\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 94; Ditto, Eighths, $1\frac{3}{8}$; London and South-Western, 85; Midland, 63; Newry and Enniskillen, $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, $26\frac{1}{4}$; North-Eastern, Berwick, 68; Ditto, Leeds, $11\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto, York, $44\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, $9\frac{1}{4}$; North-Western, $4\frac{3}{4}$; Scottish Central, $101\frac{1}{2}$; Vale of Neath, $18\frac{7}{8}$.

Line Leased at a Fixed Rental.—Lowestoft Four per Cent, 80.

Preference Shares. Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Ditto, No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 112; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, $96\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Five per Cent Scrip, $7\frac{5}{8}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, $12\frac{1}{2}$; Midland Consolidated Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 129; North Staffordshire, 19.

Foreign.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, $18\frac{3}{4}$; Dutch Rhenish, 10; East Indian Five per Cent, $20\frac{3}{4}$; Grand Trunk of Canada, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, $14\frac{1}{4}$; Great Luxembourg Shares, $3\frac{3}{8}$; Ditto, Obligations, $2\frac{1}{4}$; Great Western of Canada Shares, $21\frac{5}{8}$; Northern of France, 35; Paris and Lyons, 45; Sambre and Meuse, 8.

In Mining Shares so little has been doing that the quotations have ruled almost nominal. St. John del Rey have been quoted at 31; Brazilian Imperial, $2\frac{3}{8}$; Rhymney Iron, $21\frac{1}{2}$; and United Mexican, 4.

Friday Afternoon.

We have had rather an active market for Consols to-day, and prices have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Three per Cents have marked $88\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$, for Money; and $88\frac{7}{8}$ 89, for the Account. The Reduced Threes are $87\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Three per Cents 88. All Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are decidedly firmer.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Coastwise and by land-carriage, the arrivals of English wheat fresh up to-day were very limited, and the show of samples was small. For all kinds we had a slow inquiry, at Monday's quotations. Rather over 6000 quarters of wheat have arrived from abroad, but chiefly from New York. All descriptions met a dull inquiry and the currencies were almost nominal. Floating cargoes were quite as dear as on Monday. There was a steady business doing in malting and other kinds of barley, at full currencies. Malt was in fair supply and steady request on former terms. We were well supplied with foreign oats. On the whole the oat trade was steady, at full prices. Beans, peas, and flour as on Monday.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 2140; barley, 3890; malt, 2170; oats, 770; flour, 1300. Foreign: wheat, 6630; oats, 25,330; flour, 6440 barrels.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 64s. to 91s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 95s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 63s. to 89s.; rye, 50s. to [illegible]; grinding barley, 39s. to 42s.; distilling ditto, 41s. to 44s.; malting ditto, 42s. to 48s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 78s. to 82s.; brown ditto, 66s. to 71s.; Kingston and Ware [illegible] Chevalier, 83s. to 84s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 35s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s. to 28s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 28s.; tick beans, 42s. to 48s.; grey peas, 43s. to 46s.; maple, 42s. to 48s.; white, 50s. to 52s.; boilers, 52s. to 56s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 75s. to 77s.; Suffolk, 61s. to 62s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 60s. to 63s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 42s to 48s per barrel.

Seeds. About an average business is doing in our market, and prices generally are well supported.

Linseed, English, crushing, 74s. to 81s.; Mediterranean, 74s. to 79s.; hempseed, 51s. to 60s. per quarter. Coriander, 28s. to 30s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 8s. to 11s.; tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 90s. to 94s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £14 to £14 10s.; ditto, foreign, £13 13s. to £14 10s.; rape cakes, £7 10s. to £8 per ton. Canary, 63s. to 68s. per quarter.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to $11\frac{1}{2}$d.; of household ditto, 9d. to $10\frac{1}{2}$d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 80s. 10d.; barley, 39s. 11d.; oats, 28s. 0d.; rye, 52s. 10d.; beans, 52s. 0d.; peas, 50s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 74s. 11d.; barley, 39s. 0d.; oats, 28s. 3d.; rye, 51s. 0d.; beans, 50s. 1d.; peas, 49s. 11d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 125,465; barley, 93,691; oats, 19,029; rye, 280; beans, 5496; peas, 265 quarters.

Tea. There is less activity in the demand for all kinds, and prices are a shade lower. Common sound congou is selling at $8\frac{3}{4}$d. to $9\frac{1}{4}$d. per lb.

Sugar.—The demand is very inactive, and the quotations have ruled from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt. beneath the highest point. Refined goods are dull, at from 72s. to 75s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon has sold to a fair extent, at fully late rates. Good ordinary native has moved off rather slowly, at 55s. to 56s. per cwt. All foreign coffees are in good request.

Rice.—Nearly 20,000 tons of this article—chiefly to arrive—have found buyers, and fine Bengal is now worth 18s. to 18s. [illegible] per cwt.

Provisions.—The butter-market is firm, and prices are about 2s. per cwt. higher than last week. Carlow landed, 108s. to 112s.; Cork, 112s.; Limerick, 98s. to 104s.; best Dutch, 104s. to 112s.; and Dorset, 116s. to 118s. per cwt. We have to report a steady sale for bacon, at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. more money. All other kinds of provisions are in good request.

Tallow. As the imports this week have been considerably on the increase, our market has become less active, and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C., on the spot, 71s. 6d. to 72s. and 74s. per cwt. Town tallow, 72s. net cash.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 44s. to 44s. 3d. per cwt., on the spot. Pale rape, [illegible]; brown ditto, 59s. 0d.; palm, 49s. to 51s.; cocoa-nut, 50s. to [illegible]s. 6d. Turpentine is steady, at 37s. 6d. to 40s. for spirits, and 11s. 6d. to 12s. for rough.

Spirits.—The rum market is rather brisk, and, in some instances, prices are rather [illegible]er than last week. In brandy very little is doing. Malt spirit, 11s.; Geneva, 3s. to 4s. per gallon.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close, and prices show a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. In the private market scarcely any business is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are abundant, and in excellent condition, and the trade is active, at from 80s. to 110s. per ton.

Hops (Friday). Owing to the large amount of duty as officially declared and to the [illegible] samples, our market is heavy, as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, £4 to £8; Weald of Kents, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Sussex, £3 5s. to £4 10s.

Coals (Friday). Holywell, 19s. 3d.; Wharncliffe, 20s.; Eden Main, 21s. 3d.; Lambton, 21s. 9d.; Stewart's, 22s. 6d.; Cassop, 21s. 6d.; Tees, 22s. 3d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).—Although the supply of to-day's market was very moderate, and mostly in low condition, the beef trade ruled heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. We were but scantily supplied with sheep, which moved off steadily, at fully late rates. The best Downs readily produced 5s. per 8lbs. We had rather a large supply of calves in the market, and the veal trade ruled heavy, at a decline of from 6d. to 8d. per 8lbs. Pigs sold slowly, on former terms. Milch cows were dull at from £14 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdowns, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to [illegible]; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; suckling calves, 23s. to 30s.; and quarter old [illegible] each. Total supply: beasts, 904; cows, 120; sheep, 3300; calves, 440; [illegible]. Foreign: beasts, 220; sheep, 620; calves, 392.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a moderate trade here to-day, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase. Inferior beef, 3s. 2s. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0s.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 16.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 16.

[illegible] Dragoons: J. H. R. Stoddart to be Cornet. [illegible]: Cornet E. Robinson has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

Grenadier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. A. Poulett to be Lieutenant and Captain.

[illegible] Guards: Ensign and Lieut. St. V. B. H. Whitshed to be Lieutenant and Captain.

[illegible] Colonel, Brev. Major H. R. Ma[illegible] to be Major, Lieut. R. G. Brady to be Captain, Lieut. C. Hurt to be Captain, Ensign T. S. Townshend to be Lieutenant; A. W. Bambten to be Ensign.

[illegible]: W. A. Dauceny to be Ensign.

7th: Lieuts. G. H. Twemlow, E. S. Jervoise, to be Captains; Ensigns C. S. Courtenay, E. [illegible] Montgomery, to be Lieutenants; [illegible] Browne, E. Waller, to be Ensigns.

[illegible] Lieut. G. A. Warburton to be Captain; [illegible] to be Lieutenant; [illegible] to be Ensign.

[illegible] Lieut. P. Geraghty to be Adjutant.

[illegible] Cadet R. B. Gaskell to be Ensign.

[illegible] Ensign E. N. L'Estrange to be Lieutenant. W. H. Middleton to be Ensign.

[illegible] H. V. Jones, E. T. Evans, T. S. Mitchell to be Ensigns.

[illegible]th: Lieut. E. N. Hill to be Captain; Ensigns R. H. Neville, H. S. Smith to be Lieutenants; Cadet H. B. Pulleine to be Ensign.

[illegible] Brevet Major T. W. Hudson to be Major, Lieut. R. C. P. de Robeck to be Captain. A. H. Woodroofe to be Ensign.

41st: Lieut. W. Sheehy to be Captain; Colour-Serg. L. Fitzgerald to be Ensign.

46th: Lt. Hon. W. H. Herbert to be Captain.

[illegible]: Cadet G. R. Daniel to be Ensign.

59th: Lieut. J. Leyne to be Captain, Ensign B. H. Burge to be Lieutenant, J. M'Mahon to be Ensign.

62nd: Major W. L. Ingall to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. M'Kay Rynd to be Major, Lieuts. G. W. B. Hughes, J. T. Chandler to be Captains; Ensign J. A. Staines to be Lieutenant.

71st: Ensign R. Lewis to be Lieutenant. J. H. Campbell to be Ensign.

81st: H. H. Briscoe to be Ensign.

85th: Ensign F. White to be Lieutenant.

92nd: Ensign R. W. S. R. Hunton to be Lieutenant.

1st West India Regiment: H. Callanan, W. Hartrick, to be Ensigns.

2nd: W. B. Pugh to be Ensign.

Land Transport Corps. Adjutant W. Henry to be Second Captain.

British German Legion.—1st Jager Corps. Capt. J. Hussarzewsky to be Major; Lieuts. F. Hesse, T. Risler, to be Captains; Ensigns Baron Friedrich Von Au, L. Korber, to be Lieutenants. O. Julius to be Ensign.

British Swiss Legion. 1st Brigade: The Rev. A. Waher to be Field Chaplain. 1st Light Infantry: Lieut. C. L. Grassi to be Captain; Ensigns R. Schiffman, J. Romang to be Lieutenants, C. Von Buren, L. Gignoux to be Ensigns.

Unattached.—Lieut. A. Montgomerie to be Captain.

Provisional Depot Battalion.—Captain Hon. W. S. Knox to be Major.

Brevet.—J. Qualett and H. W. Cannel to be Veterinary Surgeons, while attached to the Artillery serving in the East.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 13.

Royal Marines: C. W. Fothergill and R. J. Pascoe to be Second Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTS.

C. COOMBS, Waltham, Kent, grocer.—J. GROGAN, [illegible]-terrace, Pimlico, musical instrument maker.—T. GORTON, Lincoln's-inn-fields [illegible].—W. [illegible]ENR, Clifford-road, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood, builder.—J. CHAMBERS, St. Martin's, Northamptonshire, coal merchant.—J. BAKE, Cambridge-terrace, Barnsbury-park, and Caledonian-road, Islington.—J. GLENN, Cambridge-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington, builder.—T. WALKER, Kidderminster, licensed victualler.—E. J. L. WHITMORE, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, apothecary.—B. VICKERS, Newton Bushell, Devonshire, wine merchant.—B. FRENCH, St. Mary's-terrace, Walworth-road, stationer.—W. HALL, Durham, grocer.—W. USHER, Sunderland, Durham, rope manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. LOCKHART, Baronald, Lanarkshire, wood merchant.—MARION WILSON or M'PHERSON, Glasgow, shoe furnisher.—P. HUNTER, jun., Millport, joiner.—W. LAVERY, Kilbarchan, Renfrew, carter and road contractor.

Tuesday, November 20.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 20.

Brevet.—Major-General the Hon. G. Anson to the local rank of General in the East Indies.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. CHOAT, Bishopsgate-street Within, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

T. CHOPPING, Larkhall-lane, Clapham, brewer.—H. OSBORN, Lower Thames-street, wine and spirit merchant.—G. FRASI, Pembroke Wharf, Caledonian-road, and Golden-lane, Barbican, iron founder.—H. WINDER, Oxford-street, shawl dealer.—W. TAVENER, Clifton-road, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, builder.—J. H. WELCHMAN, Grove-terrace, Bishop's-road, Paddington.—S. D. SIMPSON, East Cowes Park, Isle of Wight, licensed victualler.—R. CLARKE, Adelaide-street, Strand, lamp dealer.—W. CHAMBERLAIN, Walsall, Staffordshire, builder.—J. DAVIES, Cradley Heath, Staffordshire, plumber.—J. BA[illegible], Wallbrook, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. ALLEN and J. MOORE, Birmingham, merchants.—H. EUSTANCE, Neath, Glamorganshire, wine and spirit-merchant.—W. H. SAUNDERS, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, wine-merchant.—H. CAWTHRON, Halifax, Yorkshire, druggist.—J. DARLING, Sheffield, grocer.—J. MILLS, New Bank, Yorkshire, ironfounder.—J. RILEY, Chester, china-dealer.—J. BRONSON, Liverpool, hosier.—G. MOSS, Brcn Offa, Denbighshire, coal-dealer.—T. CARRUTHERS, Manchester, oil-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

E. FINLAYSON, Maryburgh, merchant.—J. PIPER, Edinburgh, tailor.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., the wife of Herbert Ingram, Esq., Loudwater Mills, Herts, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Prince's Gate, Hyde-park, the wife of Henry Gillott Gridley, Esq., barrister at law, of a daughter.

On Sunday morning, the 11th, at 23, Bedford-place, Russell-square, the wife of William Rathbone, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 12th inst., the wife of John St. Barbe, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

December the 7th, 1854, by license, at Saint George's Church, Bloomsbury, London, John Vinrace, surgeon, eldest son of Luke Vinrace, gentleman, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, to Selina Emeline, youngest daughter of John Mappin, surgeons' artist, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

On the 14th inst., at St. George's Church, Lisbon, by the Rev. Geo. S. Prior, M.A., Thomas Rumball, Esq., of St. John's Wood, London, civil engineer, to Maryann, youngest daughter of Edward Medlicott, Esq., of Lisbon.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Edinburgh, Harriet Anne, the beloved wife of Henry Harrington Glass, Esq., late H.E.I.C. Bombay Civil Service.

On the 25th ult., at Villa Rosa, Barbadoes, of yellow fever, Maria Jane, the beloved wife of J. W. Sinkler, Esq., M.D., and daughter of the late Captain Patterson, R.M., of Dublin.

On the 17th inst., at his residence, 29, Bryanston-square, deeply lamented, Alexander Erskine, Esq., of Balhall, Forfarshire, and Longhaven, Aberdeenshire, N.B., in his 81st year.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., in the 13th year of her age, Alice, eldest and beloved child of Edward Archer, Esq., of Trelaske, Cornwall.

On the 12th of November, at Torrelavega, in Spain, the infant son of R. M. De Michele, Esq.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.— [illegible] Week of MISS CUSHMAN'S Engagement. MISS BLANCHE FANE will appear Every Evening in one of her Popular Characters. Monday, Nov. 26th, The STRANGER; Mrs Haller, Miss Cushman. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, GUY MANNERING; Meg Merrilies, Miss Cushman. Wednesday and Friday, a Popular Play, in which Miss Cushman will appear. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednes[illegible] The LITTLE TREASURE; Gertrude, Miss Blanche Fane. [illegible] Friday, and Saturday, COURT FAVOUR, in which Miss [illegible] will sustain the principal character. To conclude each [illegible] with a Laughable Farce. Monday, Dec. 3rd, the renown[ed] [illegible] NENA and her Spanish Troupe will commence their [illegible] engagement previous to their return to the Continent.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, DON'T JUDGE by APPEARANCES, HENRY the EIGHTH, and A GAME of ROMPS. [illegible]day, Thursday, and Saturday, HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT (in which Mrs. C. Kean will appear), and THE MULETEER of TOLEDO.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On TUESDAY next will be revived, for the first time at this Theatre, Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT, in which Mrs. Charles Kean will appear; supported by Messrs. F. Matthews, Harley, Cooper, W. Lacy, Ryder, D. Fisher; Mrs. Winstanley; Misses Heath, Murray, and K. Terry.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—First Appearance of Mr. B. WEBSTER this season in JANET PRIDE. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, MARIE DUCANGE, with VALENTINE AND ORSON, and the revived Farce of TWICE KILLED, with Mr and Mrs. Keeley in their Original Characters.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch, Mr J. ANDERSON. Glorious Success of the English and Italian Opera Company—Mr. H. [illegible] Mr G. Perring, Mr. H Cunnette, Mr. Lubrino, Sig. Garcia, Miss [illegible] Warman, and Madame Costentine. Increased Band and Chorus of 50 Artistes. The Brothers Elliot.

POSITIVELY the LAST WEEK BUT TWO M. [JUL]LIEN'S CONCERTS.—The FALL of SEBASTOPOL and Madame GASSIER Every Night. Promenade, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s 6d. M. Jullien's Grand Bal Masqué will take place on Monday, Dec. 17.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST WEEK BUT THREE. Extraordinary business, money turned away from the doors for 84 successive nights.—On MONDAY EVENING the 85th Representation of MAGIC and MYSTERY, with New Ex[periments], including T[HE GR]EAT GUN TRICK. Novel Illustrations of SPIRIT R[AP]PING. Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven, comm[ence] at Eight. Private boxes, £1 11s. 6d. and £1 1s., can be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal Libraries. Stalls, 4s.; Dress Circle, 3s; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. [Box-o]ffice is open daily, from Eleven till Five, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, jun. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, December 1, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One. Professor ANDERSON begs re[spect]fully to announce the positive termination of his [illegible] [Perfor]mances, in consequence of the great preparations for his Spec[tacle] and Pantomime at Covent-garden Theatre.

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ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The GREAT VICTORY at SEBASTOPOL. The Capture of the Malakoff, Attack on the Redan, and Burning of Sebastopol, are now exhibited in the Diorama, The EVENTS of the WAR. The Lecture by Mr. Stocqueler. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

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MUSIC HALL, Store-street. THURSDAY, Nov. 29, 1855. Signor LANZA has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he will COMMENCE his VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT at the above Hall, entitled "The Welsh Girl's Stratagem," in which his talented pupil, MISS E. L. WILL[IAMS], the celebrated Welsh Nightingale, will appear in various [cha]racters of many nations.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—"THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN." Miss EMMA STANLEY begs to announce that she will have the honour of making her reappearance in London on MONDAY, December 10th, in a new, illustrated, cyclographic, and characteristic panorama of human life, written and composed expressly for her, entitled "The Seven Ages of Woman."

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. SPECIAL JUVENILE MORNINGS, every Wednesday, commencing at 1, with a Popular Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., and followed, at 2 by Dissolving Views of the War; 2.30, Submarine Explosions, &c.; 3.30, Conjuring Tricks, by Mr. Burmain; 4, the Magnificent Fire-Cloud; 4.15, the second and last series of Dissolving Views, illustrating Ladies' Head-dresses.

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FANCY CANARY BIRD SHOW. The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that the FIFTIETH ANNUAL SHOW of BIRDS will take place on MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, at the MUSEUM TAVERN, facing the British Museum, when the Prizes will be distributed to the successful [compe]titors. Admission by Ticket only (to be had free) on applica[tion to] Mr HONE, Secretary, 5, Thorney-street, Bloomsbury, or at the above Tavern. Hours of admission from Half-past One until Half-past Three o'Clock.

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The family consists of four boys, aged respectively seven, nine, eleven, and thirteen years; and two girls, two and five years old—the latter being a cripple.

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W. JERDAN, Hon Sec.

CANDLE LAMPS.—The high price of Oil, and the reduction in the price of Candles, has directed public attention to CANDLE LAMPS. These manufactured by PALMER and CO. may be relied upon as excelling other Lamps in facility of management, cleanliness, and general convenience. They are adapted for giving any degree of light, and are suited to all purposes of domestic use. Palmer and Co. having rendered both the Candles and the Lamps as perfect as possible, care should be taken to procure Lamps and Chimney Glasses, stamped "Palmer and Co.," as they cannot be answerable for the burning of their Candles when the Lamps or Chimneys used are not of their own manufacture.—Sold retail by all Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by Palmer and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

TO the AMERICAN READERS of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—Messrs. WM. DAWSON and SONS, News Agents, of 74, Cannon-street, London (established 1809), will forward the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Charleston, Washington, New Orleans, &c.; or any part of the Union (except California and Oregon) at the rate of 12½ cents per paper, including the British postage. Fifty-two numbers may be received for 6 dols. 50c., paid in advance, and remittances can be made through any American banker. For California and Oregon the price per paper is 14½c.; or, for 52 numbers, 7 dols. 62½c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

UNION JACKS and BRITISH ENSIGNS, in Silk, or Bunting—all sizes, continually in stock, at H. WHAITE'S, 64, Bridge-street, Manchester, Manufacturer of every description of FLAGS and BANNERS.

EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS and QUILTS.—W. H. BATSON respectfully invite Ladies to inspect their New Stock of EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, Petticoats, and Imperial Coverlets.—39, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

ORNE BALLS for KNITTING and CROCHET. To be had at all Berlin Repositories in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in all principal Continental Cities. Wholesale only by HUTTON and CO., 5 and 6, Newgate-street.

FLOUNCED FRENCH MERINO SKIRTS, ready made, beautifully trimmed with all the leading novelties [illegible]

FRENCH MERINOS.—The First Manufacturer of the day has taken the PREMISES of the FRENCH [MUSL]IN COMPANY for the Winter season, and will supply the Public direct with French Merinos at the same price (duty excepted) as English are usually sold. His colours are of the loveliest hues, [and per]fectly new shades this season. Patterns sent free. Address French Muslin Company, [illegible]

PATTERNS of the NEW SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, &c., for Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses, Forwarded post-free to any part of the United Kingdom or Colonies. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

Rich Silks	from £1 1s. 6d.	the full dress
French Merinos	„ 0 12s. 6d.	„
Winter Cloaks	„ 0 10s. 6d.	each
Splendid Flounced Evening Dresses	„ 0 10s. 6d.	„

THE CASPIATO, or FOLDING BONNET, and all the newest Parisian Millinery in the [best] taste, by first-rate artistes, and of the best and newest materials. Winter Bonnets at 21s.; Glacé ditto, at 16s. 6d.; Mourning ditto, at 14s. 6d.; Bride's ditto, at 21s.; Bridesmaid's ditto, at 12s. 6d. A great variety on view at the show-rooms of the Inventors and Patentees, J. and E. SMITH, 151, Regent-street (opposite Beak-street). The Caspiato packs in a box two inches deep, and surpasses all bonnets for elegance, convenience, and lightness. Price the same as other Bonnets. Instructions for self-measurement sent post-free.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Compli[mentary]. The Proprietors of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article of the very best description requisite for a complete outfit of Mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. The habitual attendance of experienced assistants (including Dressmakers and Milliners) enables them to suggest or supply every necessary for the occasion, and suited to any grade or condition of the com[munit]y. Widows and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note descriptive of the Mourning required will ensure its being sent forthwith either in town or into the country, and on the most reasonable terms.—JAY and CO., proprietors, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

THE CLOSING of the FRENCH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION has at length afforded Messrs SOWERBY, TATTON, and CO., of Regent-circus, London, an opportunity of introducing into this country some of the rarest and most admired specimens of Continental Manufactures, including the richest FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, interwoven with Velvets, Chénes, Flos-fringed Plushes, &c., DINNER and BALL-DRESSES of Glacé Silks, elaborately embroidered, MANTLES in every elegant design and shape, ornamented with rich trimmings of the newest Plushes or beautifully figured with needlework; Ribbons and Ribbon Trimmings in endless varieties, together with every novelty upon which Imperial patronage or public approbation has bestowed any justifiable notorie[ty].

SOWERBY, TATTON, and C[O.], Regent-circus, Lond[on].

Incidental to the above announcement they beg to call attention to a large importation of superbly-brocaded Flounced Silk Robes on rich Glacé grounds, widest widths, 18 yards to the dress, including trimmings, £2 17s. 6d. each; also sev[eral] cases of the richest damask brocaded Silk Robes (of last year's patterns), £2 18s. 6d. each, originally 6 and 7 guineas.

HOLYLAND'S IMPROVED FASHIONABLE GARMENTS.—Their renowned PROMENADE MANTLE CAPE will be found to be a gentlemanly and corre[ct garme]nt, rendered at the most economical prices, for cash payments. Also the BERKELEY WINTER OVERCOAT, being a[n entir]ely of their own Invention, celebrated for durability and comfort, at Three and a half and Four Guineas, 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.

TROUSERS.—A good fit in this garment can be seldom obtained.—R. GRAVES, fashionable Trousers-maker and Tailor, 313, HIGH HOLBORN, after many years experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. Graves, 313, High Holborn.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA. Mr and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, are giving the highest price in Cash for Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothes, Regimental Epaulets, Boots, Books, Linen, Plate, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Goods. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on at any time or place by addressing as above.—N.B. All parcels from the country, the utmost value remitted by Post-office order. Established 48 years.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. HUTCHINSON beg to acquaint Ladies and Gentlemen they continue to give the highest price for every description of Left-off Clothes, Naval and Military Outfits, Old Lace, Swords, Epaulets, Books, Jewellery, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen having any of the above to dispose of punctually attended on at any time or distance, on addressing, prepaid, to Mr. or Mrs. Hutchinson, 17, Dean-[stre]et, High Holborn. Parcels from the country, the utmost value in [illegible] [remi]tted by Post-office order.

SHRIMPTON and HOOPER'S GRADUATED GROOVELESS NEEDLES.—"Lieut.-Col. Phipps has received the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to thank Messrs. Shrimpton and Hooper for the very curious specimens of the perfection to which has been brought the art of making the eyes of needles.—Buckingham Palace, July 18, 1851."

On the 5th May, 1854, Messrs. Shrimpton and Hooper obtained an Injunction from his Honour the Master of the Rolls against a Manufacturer at Redditch for imitating the Labels of their highly-approved Needles.

None but First-class Goods made by SHRIMPTON and HOOPER. Established more than a Century.

Albion Works, Studley; and 13, King's-square, London.

CAMP and FIELD.—BOOTS, SPURS, &c., of the most suitable kinds, of first class, as supplied to many of the most distinguished officers of the Army of the East, sent to the Crimea, or elsewhere. For the usual SIEGE or CAMPAIGN BOOTS, the length of leg, with the outline of Foot and girth of Leg, Instep and Joints, in inches, will suffice. Price £3 10s. Extra Long Stockings, 6s. 6d. per pair. Waterproof Pants, One Guinea the Dozen Ties.—BOWLEY and CO. 53, Charing-cross.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior BARLEY-WATER in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for infants and invalids; much approved for making a delicious custard-pudding, and excellent for thickening broths or soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate GRUEL, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others, in town and country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

NO CHIMNEY is WANTED for RICKETS' PATENT CALORIFERE GAS-STOVES, in churches, halls, or shops and for conservatories or any close apartment a pipe can be attached to convey away the burnt air. These highly-approved stoves are used at her Majesty's Mint, Colonial-office, Bristol Cathedral, many churches, chapels, and other places in all parts of England.—Manufactory, Agar-street, Strand, facing Charing-cross Hospital.

A KNOW-NOTHING DEMONSTRATION.

THE meeting of which we give an Illustration, was held in front of the City-hall, New York, three weeks ago, and is described by the *New York Herald* as "one of the largest mass meetings ever held in this city." The following placard, calling the citizens to attend, will show what the object of the meeting was :—

AMERICANS TO THE PARK!—A mass meeting of the electors of the city and county of New York, opposed to the present administration of the general government, to the efforts of fanatical fanatics to destroy the union of the States, and to the reckless expenditure of over 5,000,000 dols., for the support of the Municipal Government; and all who are in favour of the election of the American ticket at the ensuing election to effect a thorough reform are invited to assemble in the park this (Wednesday) evening, at seven o'clock. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting, and a torch-light procession will be formed after adjournment.

The chief speakers were Colonel May, Colonel Bryce, Messrs. S. B. Cushing, George Briggs, L. C. Levin, and S. V. B. Mallory. The meeting appears to have been a large one, no less than 20,000 persons having been present; but we should hardly deem ourselves warranted, in the "Old Dominion," in calling such a crowd "a tremendous demonstration," as the *Herald* terms it.

TORCHLIGHT MEETING OF "KNOW-NOTHINGS" AT NEW YORK.

FIRE-ENGINE AT CINCINNATI.

THE application of steam as a substitute for hand power in fire-engines has recently been successfully tested, for the first time, we believe, in Western America. A steam fire-engine built in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been in operation since January, 1853; and during that time has been used at many great fires, at all of which it has fully realised the object for which it was designed. The frequency of disastrous fires in American cities is perhaps known to our readers. They may safely be set down as ten to one in comparison with those in cities of equal population in the United Kingdom. The cost of the fire department under these circumstances is enormous. In Cincinnati, where the voluntary system has been, by a recent law, replaced by the organisation of a paid fire-brigade, the annual cost is about £13,000; and the introduction of one steam-machine promised to reduce it by £5000.

The steam fire-engine of Cincinnati—which has now superseded the ordinary engines (of which, with the alarm bell and accompanying trumpeter, we give an Illustration below)—has the capacity of six hand-power fire-engines; and is capable of easy transit with the aid of four horses, assisted by steam power, which, by a clever contrivance, is put on the aft wheels, by means of a rod connecting them with the crank of the engine, when the machine is traversing the city. When the power is applied to pumping, this connection is detached by the engineer. In appearance the steam fire-engine is a cumbersome and unsightly object. Its weight is immense; but the builders declared themselves prepared to manufacture similar machines, with the same power, of a far less weight and cost. The first one, which is of the largest dimensions that can be effectively constructed, cost about £2000; and (being an experiment simply) is capable of much improvement in the matter of weight—a very important consideration. When passing through the streets the effect is singular, and not a little alarming. The noise is somewhat similar to about twenty well loaded omnibuses, and the houses are shaken to their foundation as it flies along. At night its appearance is hideous, as it leaves a stream of burning coals behind it, and, as a warning to pedestrians, sounds a shrill demoniac whistle.

It is arranged so as to throw from one to six streams of water. In a single stream from a nozzle 1½ in in diameter it throws 240 feet. Water is supplied by the suctions, each 24 feet long, attached to the forepart, which are let down into the cisterns located at street intersections in all American cities for this purpose. It will throw 2000 barrels of water per hour on a burning building; and of course will work as long as fire is kept up in the furnace without intermission. The cylinders are 10 inches in diameter, with 24-inch stroke, making from sixty to seventy revolutions per minute with 75 lb. of steam.

Steam can be raised sufficient to work the pumps in the space of three minutes and a half from the time of applying a match to the fire, but the usual time occupied on ordinary occasions is five minutes. This interval must in nearly all cases elapse between the sound of the alarm and the attaching of the horses; so that there is, in fact, not a moment's delay in raising sufficient steam for the purposes of locomotion and throwing water.

Its success as far as it has been tried is unequivocal, and the manufacturers, Messrs Latta, Shawk, and Co., of Cincinnati, are about to construct several more, both for the use of their own and other cities in the States.

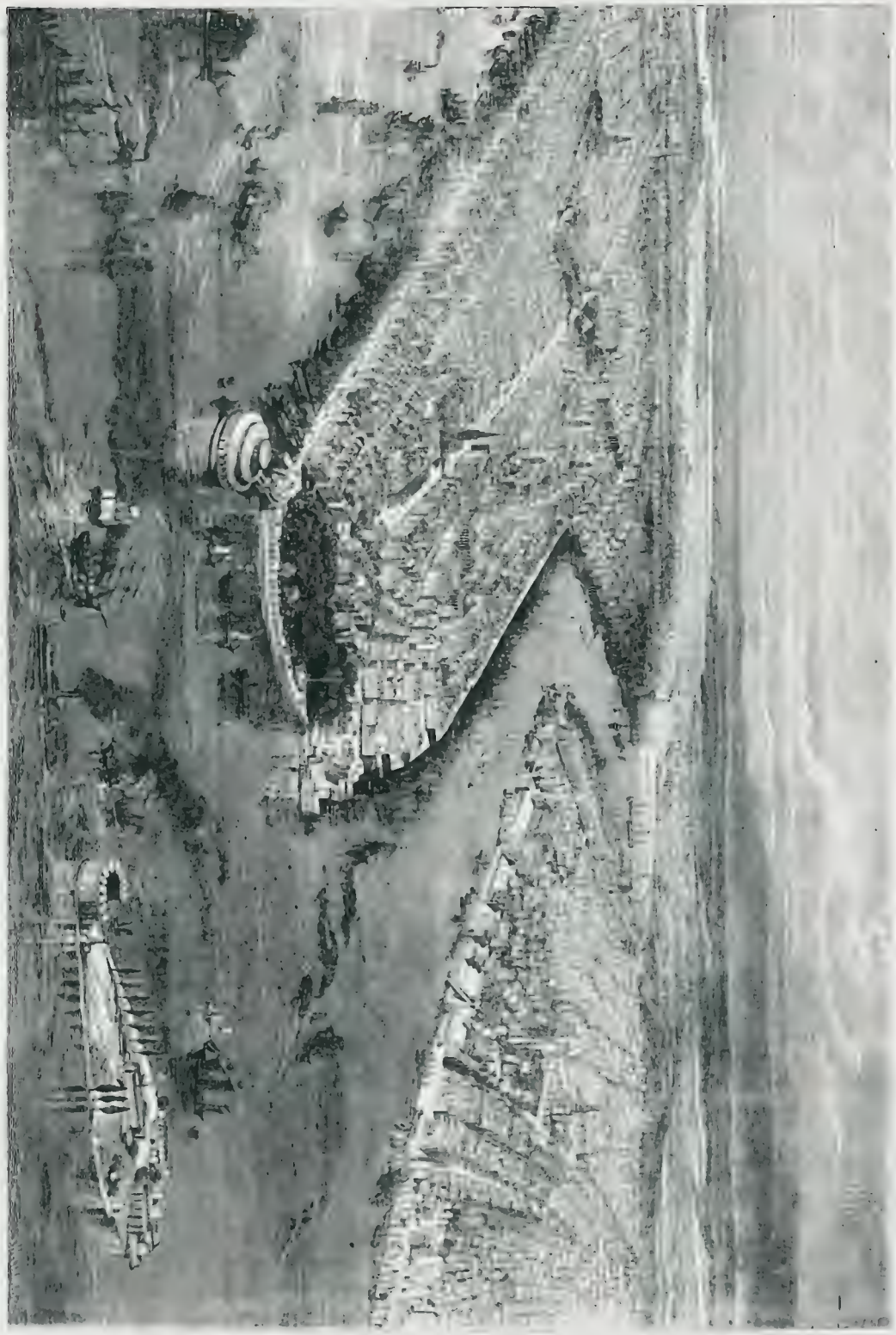
This machine runs on three wheels—the front one revolving in the centre of the car, in order to save the machinery from straining in passing over the inequalities of the pavement. Its introduction has marked an important era in the history of fire apparatus in America. It has at least proved the fact that the potent agent, steam, can be brought to bear with success on the most destructive fire.

Not the least important point in the steam fire-engine is the frame of lattice-work which, on the principle of a tressel-bridge, supports the whole machinery. The advantage of this arrangement is obvious—lessening the weight of the engine considerably, thus making locomotion more easy, without taking from the strength of the frame which has to sustain such a massive pile of iron work.

This engine was one of the great attractions of the New York Industrial Exhibition; and Mr. Dilke thus reported on its capabilities :—

On reaching the station we satisfied ourselves that there was no fire in the engine, and that the water in the boiler was cold. On the order being given to proceed to a particular point, the light was applied to the grate, always kept ready filled with very combustible materials, the horses were harnessed, and the engine left the house in three and a half minutes after the supposed fire was announced. It reached the spot indicated, 1450 feet distant from the engine-house, in two minutes and three quarters; and in six minutes and a half from the first announcement the horses were uncoupled, and the engine placed over the supply-cistern. In eight minutes and a half the steam-gauge was at 35, and the pumps self-feeding. In nine minutes a hose was affixed, and the reel dispatched in nine minutes and a half to about 100 feet distant from the engine, during which time a second hose was being fixed and laid out. In twelve minutes water was issuing from one hose, and in twelve minutes and a half from both. In thirteen minutes the jet of water reached 100 feet from the nozzle first applied, one of an inch diameter, and from that time a large body of water was pouring forth. In seventeen minutes the supply was strong enough to rise about sixty feet in height. In twenty-eight minutes it was playing over a moderate-sized house. In thirty-three minutes all six nozzles were in use. In thirty-eight minutes the issue of water was stopped, and the capability of supplying steam jets might be shown. In thirty-nine minutes and a half a very powerful blast of steam was issuing. We were informed that the engine had on two or three occasions played six hours continuously, and once twelve hours, and we were given to understand that it had thrown water 230 feet—a statement we could believe from the power exhibited, and which was shown by directing the steam against a heavy car, standing empty in the street, and which was driven by it nearly 100 feet.

FIRE-ENGINE AT CINCINNATI, UNITED STATES.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NEW YORK.

THE rise and progress of the commercial metropolis of the United States may be included among the marvels of modern history. That part of the American coasts which comprehends the State of New York was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but he made no claim to it on behalf of King Henry VII. of England, by whom he was employed. In 1609 Henry Hudson sailed up the river which bears his name. The Dutch made a settlement by building some stores and cottages in 1620, and called the district in which they planted a colony the New Netherlands. On the island which the Indians called Manhattan they built a city which they named New Amsterdam. When Charles II. of England gave to his brother James, Duke of York, Long Island, Hudson's River, and other contiguous possessions, New Amsterdam became New York. In 1697 the population of the city was 4302; in 1784 it had increased to 23,614; and at the present time it exceeds 600,000. Seated on a river navigable for 150 miles from the sea, and possessing a sheltered harbour where a ship can ride in safety, it has become the emporium of trade between Europe and America. Its progress has been rapid since its independence was recognised; and it may almost be asserted that, while Liverpool has built New York, New York has built Liverpool. It is within the last thirty years that improvement and progress have advanced with the steps of a giant. It is within that period that the first line of sailing packet-ships was established between Liverpool and New York; and it was deemed so doubtful an experiment that it was only undertaken with two vessels of 500 tons. Complete success rewarded the adventurers, and very quickly similar lines were established from nearly all the Atlantic cities.

In 1818 a steamer called Savannah (having the same name as the port from which she sailed, and reached Liverpool in safety; and in 1838 the *Royal Williams*, of 180-horse power, sailed from Quebec to Picton, and thence to London. But these voyages seemed to have been overlooked, or only regarded as lucky accidents, for scientific men had declared the navigation of the Atlantic by steam impracticable. In 1838, however, the problem was solved by the arrival of the *Great Western* from Liverpool, and of the *Sirius* from Bristol in New York harbour. The Cunard line of steamers was then established, followed by the Collins line, the former British North American, the latter United States, but both running to New York. Then were added lines to Southampton, Havre, and Bremen. While rapidity of intercourse was thus promoted between America and Europe, a set of railways and of electric telegraphs brought into almost immediate contact all the main points of the United States, and an extended system of canalisation brought all the lake districts into juxtaposition. From these multiplied improvements New York derived incalculable benefits as the great point of distribution for the products of the Old and New World. Mr. William Chambers, in his recently published tour in America, states that in one single establishment for the sale of "dry goods" that is, clothing and haberdashery of all kinds—the annual returns exceed seven millions of dollars. It is called Stewart's Store, a huge building of white marble. This alone gives a vast idea of the traffic of New York.

The churches, theatres, and especially the hotels, are magnificent. One of the most remarkable objects in the neighbourhood of the city is the Croton Aqueduct. In the second volume of the "First Report of the Commissioners for the Health of Towns" the height of the water is described as 115 feet above tide, about 105 feet above the lowest, and 60 feet above the highest grade of streets. There are 100 miles of mains, besides 40 miles of aqueducts. The sizes vary from 36 inches to 6 inches. They are always charged, and the water is kept at high pressure in all the streets and at all times—a most valuable aid in case of fire. This splendid work cost 14,000,000 dollars. Libraries are among educational establishments in New York, and some noble libraries. One of the most splendid is the Astor Library, called after its munificent founder, John Jacob Astor, who bequeathed 400,000 dollars to erect a suitable building and fill it with books. Should the United States remain at peace with the world, New York may rival London at the close of the present century, for it must continue to flourish as the Far West is peopled and cultivated.

PAINTINGS FOUND NEAR PÆSTUM.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

IN your Journal of the 10th ult you published a copy of some sepulchral paintings found near Pæstum in the course of the past year. The drawing was accompanied by some explanatory documents from the pen of H. W., on which I intend you will allow to me to make a few remarks I shall confine myself to the largest of the two paintings you extracted.

H. W. conjectures that the swarthy individual at one extremity of the painting refers to the story of Antæus. And, indeed, the adjoining slops of ground does resemble that spoken of by Pindar, Philostratus, from which the gods were supposed to witness the struggle between Hercules and Antæus. On the other hand, however, I much question whether any two articles could have been selected than these two combatants as hardly sparring and sparring at each other. I believe it will be found that Hercules is invariably found as clutching hold of Antæus, and raising him bodily from the ground. Indeed, it is in this elevation from his mother earth that the whole pith of the story consists. Again, the subject is one to which it is difficult to attach any sepulchral significance. Suppose we do so in this wise. Owing to the influence of Asiatic—mind, I do not say Egyptian—art and religion upon the monuments which have been discovered in the bowels of Italy is a fact of which it becomes every day more apparent. Especially is this the case with those dogmas which prevailed in antipodyn on the destiny which awaited the soul after death. The struggle recounted in the *Lord Arden* of Hungarian legends of the Persians, between the good and evil genii, who made it their duty to protect and assault respectively the soul of the departed, find their counterpart in the pictorial illustrations of similar combats which we meet with in the cemeteries of ancient Italy. I should further remark that, in the Persian religion, to the cock or dog was assigned the task of aiding the good genii in their protection of their soul—a point of some importance with reference to the painting before us, and which I think ought to be borne in mind in all sepulchral monuments where the bird is introduced, unless some more obvious interpretation at once present our assent. Nor is this all. The representation of the soul under the aspect of a figure mounted on horseback, riding to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," is one perfectly familiar to the archæologist. Not less so is the fact that black is the colour by which the evil genii of sepulchral demonology are distinguished from the good. I am aware that to attempt to discuss any question at present art without being in possession of such ample and minute details as cannot necessarily find a place in a journal like yours is a task of no ordinary difficulty, not to say rashness. Still I think, if your correspondent, H. W., would look at the painting from the standing point furnished him by the above imperfect remarks, he might not be unwilling to suppose that the artist's intention was to represent the departure of a soul from this life, its retreat, so to speak, being covered by the good genii engaged in combat with the evil ones. It is not impossible that some details in your drawing might then require some modification, the fruit of a closer inspection of the monument.

C. K. W.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.—Letters from Athens mention that the new American Minister is leaving no time to prove to the Greek population that his Government is on the most friendly terms with the Emperor of Russia. With reference to my letter a few days ago, on the visit of the King and Queen to the Russian church, and that in the *Moniteur* now bearing it, they again state that that Majesties were received by the whole corps of the Russian Legation in full uniform, and by the clergy in their robes, and that hymns were chanted in the church. The letters do not speak of the Queen in particular or of the consecration of the church. This, however, is not of so much importance. What is important is the character of a manifestation of this kind in Athens, which, under certain circumstances was understood to have, and the effect produced on the Greeks, who would not give so innocent an interpretation to the incident. M. Persiani, the Russian Envoy, appears on excellent terms with the Minister of the United States. He paid a visit the other day to the American frigate in the bay, and was received with the greatest honours. All this, of course, is interpreted by the Greeks as a sign of good amity, and perhaps more, existing between the Emperor Alexander and the United States' Government. Another letter speaks of a journey made by the American Minister to the Greek Government with a view of receiving it from the protectorate of France and England, and, namely, the payment by the United States of the sum due to France and England, on condition that the interest of Mills should be given as security for ninety years.

M. BONAPARTE, who has been elected President of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, filled the same functions last year. He is a member of the Left Centre, and was the candidate of the majority who support the Ministers.

MILLE CRAVELLI'S engagement at the Grand Opera, Paris, being about to terminate, the director has been authorised by Government to offer her a renewal of her contract, but no definition of salary is spoken of, the amount of which seems incredible—180,000 francs a year!

The Imperial Commission, having received intimation that certain sculptures and paintings not exceeding in number [illegible] exhibitors whose productions, according to their opinion, [illegible] Palace of Industry and the Champs Elysées, [illegible] purchase, [illegible]

Professor Nager, of Lucerne, was lately robbed on Mount Parnassus by brigands, who stole his watch, telescope, and ring, and abused him violently when they found he was too poor to be held to ransom.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SQUADRON IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL SIR E. LYONS.

Admiralty, Nov. 20, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea:—

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, Nov. 6, 1855.

SIR,—The accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Sherard Osborn, of the *Vesuvius*, with its several inclosures, will place the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in possession of a detailed account of the active and energetic proceedings of the squadron in the Sea of Azoff, under the command of that valuable officer.

The enterprise, which was undertaken and so successfully carried out by Commander J. E. Commerell, of the *Weser*, in crossing the isthmus of Arabat, and in destroying a large quantity of forage on the Crimean shore of the Sivash, reflects great credit on that officer, and adds still further proof of his having deserved that promotion which their Lordships have lately been pleased to confer upon him. The gallantry of William Rickard, Quartermaster of the *Weser*, deserves to be particularly mentioned, and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favourable consideration for the medal and gratuity for distinguished service.

Lieutenant Geo F Day, commanding the *Recruit*, has also displayed his usual activity and zeal in harassing the enemy on the north-east coast of the Sea of Azoff, and I regret to find that his foot has been severely injured by the recoil of a gun. I am, &c. (Signed) EDMUND LYONS,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty's ship Vesuvius, at Sea, Oct., 25, 1855.

SIR,—I am now returning westward towards Gheniteki, having been employed with her Majesty's ships named in the margin (*Curlew, Recruit, Ardent*), since the 9th October, 1855, along the north coast of this sea as far as Taganrog.

On Crooked Spit, as well as Belosarai or White House Spit, the enemy had established a large force in the remains of the old fishing establishments, and constructed a series of rifle-pits and breastworks, from which they opened fire upon any of our vessels taking shelter under those points; and as the enemy had a number of boats with them, with which they could easily board a vessel in distress, I thought it right to destroy the latter and dislodge the men.

The *Recruit*, Lieutenant Geo. F. Day, came in collision with them on the 16th instant, and, although he could not dislodge the riflemen, he succeeded in destroying seven launches and five large fisheries, in spite of the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

Lieut. Day, I am sorry to say, received a severe injury of the foot by the accidental explosion of an 8-inch gun, but he speaks in high terms of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Wm. Parker, second master of the *Recruit*, executed the service intrusted to him.

On the 20th October the *Ardent*, Lieut. Hubert Campion, drove in a large force of cavalry who made an attempt to prevent him approaching Crooked or Krivala Spit, and he likewise destroyed three boats.

On the 24th October the weather was sufficiently favourable to enable me to get the launches close enough to force the enemy from their rifle-pits upon the Belosarai Spit. At one p.m. the small-armed men and marines of the ship landed, under Lieut. Chetham H. Strode, Mr. R. R. Armstrong, mate, and Mr. H. D. R. Farquharson, midshipman, supported by the ship and boats.

Directly the enemy saw their escape threatened they beat a rapid retreat, though fully 150 in number, and effected their escape by a superior knowledge of the paths through the sands.

Lieutenant Strode then destroyed their posts, which had been recently reconstructed, they were eight in number, and collected to house 200 more, besides these, seven fine boats and an extensive fishery were set fire to near the town of Alti.

The *Recruit*, Lieutenant Day, at the same time destroyed in the neighbourhood of Mariopuol two large fisheries and some fine launches, mounted on regular travelling land-carriages, and in the evening we were complete masters of the only portion of the coast the enemy have attempted to re-establish themselves upon; and, as the troops have already set in, I am in hopes that they will not be able to recover their ground before next spring.

The extraordinary efforts made by the enemy to prosecute their fisheries upon this coast are the best proof of their importance.

They erect nets more than an arpent deep, while two escort large launches plus oared boats, carriages, and arabas drawn by oxen aides, with nets and gear, as well as fishermen to work them.

The fish, directly they are caught, are carried off into the interior; and, when it is remembered that we have destroyed some hundred and odd launches upon one spit alone, some dozen bedecked of the immense quantity of fish consumed on the coast, and, in proof of its being a large item in the sustenance of Russian soldiers, I would refer you to the fact that 1,200 tons of salt fish were found and destroyed by us in the late destruction of the military depôts at Berdiansk and Mariopol.

The report I send of Berdiansk, where I had the satisfaction of learning, as the inclosed letter from Lieutenant Commerell will show, that he had succeeded in destroying a large collection of forage and corn at the entrance of the Solgar or Kara-Su River.

The zeal and enterprise displayed by Lieutenant Commerell on this occasion, as well as whenever any service has to be performed, is most conspicuous, and his judgment in seizing the only good opportunity that has occurred for some time to cross Arabat Spit, and traverse the Putrid Sea, deserves to be particularly called to your notice. Mr. William Rickard, quartermaster, the man he had, I perceive highly by Lieutenant Commerell, was one of my boats crew. A fully concur in the high character given of him.

I have, &c., (Signed) SHERARD OSBORN,

Captain and Senior Officer in the Sea of Azoff.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., &c., G.C.B.

Her Majesty's Steam Gun-vessel Weser, Genitchi, Oct. 12, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on the evening of the 10th inst. I determined, in obedience to your discretionary orders, to launch a boat across the Spit of Arabat, and destroy large quantities of corn and forage, stored on the banks of Kara-Su and Salgir Rivers, on the Crimean shore of the Sivash; the proximity of a guard-house and signal station, also the distance the corn lay from the beach, rendered anything but a night surprise impracticable.

Having left the *Weser* in charge of Mr. Haswell, second master, and accompanied by Mr. Lillingston, mate, a quartermaster, and two seamen, manned by a party, we hauled a small prize boat across the Spit, embarked in her, and at half-past four a.m. reached the opposite side.

Leaving with the party six of the men, I forded the above-mentioned rivers, and at a distance of about two miles and a half from the boat arrived at the corn and forage we were in search of, stacked on the banks of the Salgir River, entirely for transmission by water, as the river was perfectly navigable for barges, the banks being cut, and towing paths on either bank.

In a short time the forage and corn, amounting to about 400 tons, was totally destroyed; not, however, without alarming the guard, and from 20 to 30 mounted Cossacks, who were encamped in a village close at hand. On our retreating we were somewhat pressed by them that, but for the circumstance of the last 200 yards being mud, and the cover of rifles from Mr. Lillingston and a man who remained in the boat, we could hardly have escaped capture. Having crossed the river we returned to the *Weser* by eight a.m.

I must bring to your notice the excellent behaviour of the small party who accompanied me, more especially that of William Rickard, quartermaster, who, although much fatigued himself, resented to assist the other seaman who, from exhaustion, had fallen in the mud, and was unable to extricate himself, now thinking the enemy were keeping up a heavy fire on us at the distance of thirty or forty yards as we crossed the mud.

Trusting my proceedings will meet with your approval,

I have, &c., (Signed) J. E. COMMERELL,

To Captain Sherard Osborn, Senior Officer. Lieutenant Commanding.

H.M.S. *Recruit*, off Berdiansk, Oct. 18, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you a report of my proceedings since leaving her Majesty's ship *Curlew* at this place on the 12th. According to my orders I stood off and on during parties entering the Dnipe boats and Whitehouse Spit. When off the latter place, observing a number of mud boats engaged in fishing, and also that many large fishing storehouses had been built since my late visit here on the 14th of last month, I hauled close in to the shore, anchoring about 700 yards off, with the intention of landing with my boats and destroying all I could as soon as I had driven back the troops who were coming down in great numbers, both cavalry and infantry, to prevent us, the former we soon dispersed of, but the latter, entering themselves about in twos and threes, threw themselves on the ground, creeping along so that we could not see them to stop their advance with our shells from the ship; I therefore resolved to land at once, in hopes, by the quickness of our movements to get our work over before they could possibly assemble in force. [illegible] at me I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CURRENCY CONGRESS.

On the 5th of December a public meeting will be held at the London Tavern to protest against the continuance of the monetary system created by the Bank Charter Act of 1844. Invitations have been sent to influential gentlemen resident in the great provincial towns, and a numerous attendance is expected. On the day following the meeting a Currency Congress will be held, when a petition to both Houses of the Legislature will be framed, praying that the Act of 1844 be not renewed. By a clause in the Act Government is empowered, after the 1st of August, 1855, to give notice to the Directors of the Bank that the existing arrangement shall terminate, and, on payment of the debt due to that establishment, all its privileges will expire. Considering this movement of vital importance to all classes engaged in the pursuits of industry, we hope it may be conducted with energy and judgment, and that all parties will agree to waive any controversy on minor details, so that they may concentrate their whole strength in placing gold at its market price in national legal-tender money of the realm of England.

There is a view of this subject which too frequently escapes observation, but it is one of grave importance. Every one knows that trade resolves itself into barter, and that barter is the interchange of equivalents; but, in a very material sense, this rule is violated under our monetary system. If we exchange cottons or woollens for wheat, the equivalency is preserved; but when we exchange gold for wheat the case is very different; for in the former case commodities *alone* are bartered for commodities; while in the latter we part not only with gold as a *commodity*, but with gold as our *legal tender*. When this happens the Bank puts on the screw—discounts rise, and production is arrested. Such is the position in which the country is now placed; and it will be the duty of the Currency Congress to impress on Parliament the folly of a system which restricts the operations of industry at the very time when the necessities of war require the fullest development of all our available resources.

Why are we called upon to make these enormous sacrifices? Simply to maintain what is called the convertibility of the bank-note. Writing in 1840, Mr. Jones Loyd said:—"It is not sufficient merely to ordain, as Peel's Bill (of 1819) did, the convertibility of the notes; it is further necessary to see that effectual means are provided for that end It is now discovered that there is a liability to excessive issues of paper, even while that paper is convertible at will; and that, to preserve the value of a paper circulation, not only must that paper be convertible into metallic money, but the whole of its oscillations must be made to correspond exactly, both in time and amount, with what would be the oscillations of a metallic currency, as indicated by the state of the bullion. Such a system, therefore, for the management of the circulation must be constructed as shall secure that due and steady regulation of the amount of the issues through which alone any permanent security for their convertibility can be maintained." It was in consequence of this advice that the Act of 1844 was passed, and it was styled the "complement" to the Act of 1819. It is plain that neither of these measures gave us a legal tender suited to the trade of the country, which ought to have been the object of a wise legislation; nothing more was done than to secure the convertibility of the notes into gold at a *fixed price*. To this all other considerations were sacrificed. No provision was made for the state of war or a scarcity of breadstuffs; panics were anticipated in cycles of every five or six years; but these were utterly disregarded, and the authors of the bill were completely indifferent to periodical suspensions of labour in the manufacturing districts. All that they cared about was the convertibility of the note. The system assumes that the be-all and end-all of monetary legislation is the retention of a single commodity, gold; and it avows that, when a country is in a state bordering upon *famine*, the supply of *gold* is more important than the supply of *bread*. If the bullionists were consistent, not a single bank-note ought to be in existence; the circulation ought to be exclusively metallic; that is the test by which their principles are to be tried; and we will now show that the mixed circulation of gold and paper is a "delusion, a mockery, a snare."

Government owes a debt to the Bank of fourteen millions, which it cannot pay in gold, while it compels all her Majesty's subjects to pay their debts and taxes in gold; moreover, it tells her Majesty's subjects that they shall not be permitted to trade or earn their bread in the sweat of their brows, unless they find gold which the Government itself is unable to find. It says to the Bank, as we cannot pay you what we owe, we will allow you to violate the law and issue notes to the extent of fourteen millions without any metallic reserve; and, while we tax the people to pay you three per cent interest on the debt, we will empower you to tax the people in the shape of discounts as much as you can extract on your inconvertible notes. Thus the Bank derives two distinct profits from the debt, and yet its notes are mere wind bills, as it is not bound to keep gold to represent the fourteen millions, but only for those notes which may be in excess of these fourteen millions. When it has a difficulty in getting these wind bills into circulation, it tempts the unwary, by low discounts, to borrow and expand their trade; and, when it finds that it has more wind bills out than it can conveniently redeem, it rapidly raises discounts and ruins those it has beguiled. Thus, through a system at once arbitrary and delusive, the Bank is made a *despot* to the community, while she is herself a *slave* to circumstances; resembling him of olden time who, though playing the tyrant over others, was himself enslaved to secret alarms, and ever whose throne a naked sword was suspended by a single thread.

If the Currency Congress put an end to this iniquitous system, which periodically makes labour the victim of usury, it will deserve well of the country. A nobler field of exertion was never open to patriotism. With their success Free-trade will become a reality; the merchant would conduct his business without fear of panic; industry would never be driven into compulsory idleness; production and consumption would increase from year to year; and the revenue would improve, while the pressure of taxation would be lightened. Let the Currency Congress bear in mind the counsel of Junius—that "there is no extremity of distress which ought of itself to reduce a great nation to despair. It is not the disorder, but the physician; it is not a casual concurrence of calamitous circumstances, it is the pernicious hand of Government which can alone make a whole people desperate."

Hamburg letters state that the Swedish Government has contracted a loan of five millions of Swedish dollars with the house of Salomon and Heine, to be expended for purposes connected with the present high price of provisions

Eleven hundred workwomen have been employed at Metz for more than three months in making gaiters for the army of the East. The average amount of their daily earnings was 1f. 25c., which was surpassed by the women who were assisted by children.

The latest statistics of the passenger traffic between England and France show that the aggregate number from and to Boulogne during the past month was 17,006, against 10,861 in October, 1854; [illegible] 4345, or 60 per cent.

A brisk trade has sprung up between Ma[illegible] and Kamiesch. Several private steamers and sailing vessels have been placed on that line, and every vessel which leaves Marseilles takes out a rich cargo.

WAR OBITUARY.

(*Continued from page 538.*)

BLAKISTON (Lawrence), Lieutenant 62nd Foot, who fell at the storming of the Redan on the 8th Sept., was third son of Major Blakiston, of Mobberley Hall, Cheshire (the author of "Twelve Years' Military Adventure"), and nephew of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart. He was twice wounded on the advance and, still continuing to lead his men, was killed by a cannon-shot on the top of the Redan. His loss is deeply deplored in the regiment, both as an able officer and worthy and amiable gentleman.

EVAN (Lieut.-Col.), C.B., 41st Foot, who fell at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th September, entered the British Army as Ensign in 1838; he became a Major in 1852, and a Lieut.-Colonel the 8th November, 1854. Lieut.-Colonel Evans served in Spain with the British Legion from July, 1835, to January, 1836, and was present in the various skirmishes with the enemy during that period. He was with the 41st throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, and obtained a medal. He shared in the engagements of the Pisheen Valley, Candahar, Ghoine, and Ghuznee, the taking of Cabool, the expedition into Kohistan, and in the capture of Istalif. In the Crimea he was in every action, and he was particularly distinguished at Inkerman. He has left a widow and three young children. He was, at the time of his glorious death, only in his thirty-sixth year.

GRAHAM (Thomas), Lieut.-Col. 1st Regiment, who died at Haslar Hospital on the 2nd inst., of dysentery, contracted in the Crimea, and accelerated by going into the trenches on the 8th Sept., was youngest son of the late General Alexander Graham Stirling, of Duchray and Ardkyle, North Britain. He was aged forty-six; and is deeply and truly lamented. Lieut.-Col. Graham entered the Army as an Ensign the 31st May, 1826, and became a Major the 3rd May, 1844, and a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel the 20th June, 1854.

HAYTER (William), Deputy-Assistant-Commissary Field-Train Department, who was killed at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th Sept., by a shell in one of the batteries, where he had volunteered to take the place of a wounded sergeant. Hayter when but fifteen years old was a trumpeter in the Artillery; he was afterwards a corporal and sergeant, and served for eleven years in the Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope.

OGILVY (Balfour), Colonel, who died of cholera at Balaclava on the 12th of July last, was the eldest son of Colonel William Balfour, a well-known Peninsular officer, who commanded the 40th Regiment in some of our most brilliant engagements in the last war. Colonel Balfour was a Company's officer, and served in India for ten years. He married Miss Ogilvy, of Tannadice House, Forfarshire, N.B.; and, upon her succeeding to the property, he took the name of Ogilvy. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant, an active and intelligent magistrate, and his loss as a good landlord, hospitable and social friend, will be long felt by those among whom he lived. Taking a very decided view as to the wrongs that Russia was inflicting on an inoffensive Power, Colonel Ogilvy and his old friend and brother officer General Cannon offered their services to Lord Cardigan, and her Majesty's Government, on Lord Cardigan's recommendation, appointed them chiefs on special service at the seat of war. Upon their presenting themselves to Omer Pasha, that great Commander very gladly received them, and gave them important commands in the Turkish army. Colonel Balfour Ogilvy assisted General Cannon in that eminently successful strategical movement which rendered the almost exhausted garrison of Silistria with 5000 fresh troops. This opportune relief was the immediate cause of the Russians raising the siege, which they did a few days after Cannon's troops entered the fortress. He was with the gallant Butler at the time he received his death shot at Ak Palanka, and assisted in carrying that brave officer from the battery to the town. The passage of the Danube and signal success of the Turks at Giurgevo was mainly owing to the gallantry and generalship displayed by Colonel Ogilvy on that occasion; indeed, he may be allowed the honour of having finished the Danubian Campaign, as Giurgevo was the last place on the Danube that the Turks and Russians met. But the triumphs of the day had for him its corresponding sorrow, for three of his old friends (one a near relative) were killed. They were English officers, and had joined him a few days previous to the battle of Giurgevo. Frequent attacks of ague fever (a malady common to the Danubian marshes) had so much impaired his health, that he was obliged to return to England in the latter part of September, 1854; but, thanks to his native air and a naturally robust constitution, he soon rallied, when he lost no time in returning to the seat of war. At Eupatoria he commanded three thousand Turks, and assisted greatly in the defence of that fortress in 1855. He was conspicuous here for his energy, coolness under fire, and presence of mind in critical moments. Omer Pasha, conceiving a great estimation for him, wished to attach him to his Staff; but Colonel Ogilvy, thinking that the best work would be at the head-quarters of the Allies, obtained a separate command and went to Balaclava, where he was regarded by every one who knew him as a brave and gallant officer. Shortly after he proceeded to the Sea of Azoff with the command of five thousand Turks, and took an active part in all our successes there. When at Kertch his health again gave way, and, after much persuasion, he accepted a medical certificate to return home on leave, and he arrived at Balaclava on his way to England in a very weak state, when, in a few hours, he fell another victim to that awful scourge, cholera. He was buried at the head-quarters of the English Army, and the officers who served under him, together with his personal friends in the Crimea, have erected a handsome monument to his memory. Omer Pasha considers the death as a very great loss, and one that could with great difficulty be supplied. And her Majesty's Government have shown their appreciation of his highly-distinguished and meritorious services both in word and deed. Colonel Ogilvy received the order of the Medjidié, the gold medal for distinguished conduct, a medal for Silistria, one for Giurgevo, and the Crimean medal from the English Government. It is satisfactory to know that the Government has very creditably awarded to Mrs. Ogilvy a Colonel's widow's pension, and has granted to Colonel Ross (Charles Cornwallis), Captain 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), was born April 5th, 1827, and entered the Army in December, 1845, as Ensign in the 52nd Regiment, then serving in Canada, where he proceeded in May, 1846, and returned to England with the regiment in August, 1847. In 1853 he exchanged into the Buffs, and joined that regiment at Malta in July. In the autumn of 1854 the Buffs were ordered to Athens, and in April, 1855, joined the army before Sebastopol. On the night of the 31st August Capt. Ross was in command of a party of his regiment covering a working party of another regiment in the advanced sap before the Redan. An Engineer officer came round and remarked that some of the sentries might be pushed further forward. Captain Ross immediately said that he would go forward and examine the ground himself. He asked another officer of his regiment to go with him, and they had reached a slight hollow where some men of the 97th Regiment had been killed the night before, and were looking at their accoutrements. Captain Ross observed that he would send a fatigue party for them, when a strong Russian picket, who had crept up unperceived, fired a volley at about ten yards distance. His companion most fortunately escaped with a very slight wound; but Captain Ross has never been heard of since, nor have any traces of him been found. He must, therefore, either have been killed on the spot or have been so badly wounded as to have died very soon afterwards in Sebastopol. On the 13th of October Prince Gortschakoff replied to General Simpson's third inquiry by stating that Captain Ross was not in the hands of the Russians. Captain Ross here the character of an "excellent hard-working officer, very attentive to the wants and comforts of his men, and one in whom the men had very great confidence." Captain Ross was eldest son of Mr. and Lady Mary Ross, and is the fourth grandson of the second and last Marquis Cornwallis who has fallen in the Crimea within ten months. His other grandfather, General Ross, was the intimate friend and companion in arms of the first Marquis Cornwallis, whom he accompanied to America and India.

ROOKE (William Frederick Augustus), Captain 47th Regiment, died on the 1st October last from the effects of a wound received at the attack on the Redan on the 8th Sept. He was Brigade Major of the Second Brigade; and, when fatally struck, was with Colonel Windham, then commanding the Brigade. Captain Rooke was wounded on the head, early in the day, by a piece of shell, and as there was no fracture of bone the wound was not considered to be of a very serious character. The mischief subsequently proved to be deeper than was anticipated; and though for some time under orders to leave for England, at the recommendation of a medical board, he was not in a fit state to bear the removal. He was an active, intelligent officer, and, from his industry and experience, the loss of his services as Brigade Major will be much felt. He is deeply regretted, not only in his own but in all the regiments of the Brigade. This officer was one of a numerous family who have served their country in the Army and Navy. He was the third and youngest son of Charles Rooke, Esq., of Westwood House, near Colchester, who himself served in the Royal Artillery, in Egypt, under Abercrombie. Captain W. F. A. Rooke accompanied his regiment to the East in March, 1854. At the commencement of the war he was never absent from his duty for a day, and was present in every engagement up to the fall of Sebastopol, sharing in the arduous duties of the trenches during the winter, and was placed on the staff in the spring of the present year

(*To be continued.*)

SCOTCH FACTORY GIRLS IN BOSTON.—Among the passengers by the ship *Star of Europe*, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Liverpool, were about sixty Scotch girls, engaged to work in the factories here. They are mostly young, neatly dressed, and some of them are quite [illegible] *Traveller*

WOUNDED RUSSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ON receiving a copy of your interesting Paper of the 6th October, I was much surprised on reading a letter headed "Battle of the Tchernaya," signed "Wm. John Cuape, Rector of Falmouth, and Assistant-Chaplain to the Forces," on the subject of the wounded on that battle-field, and containing grave imputations and reflections on the want of humanity of the British medical officers in their department.

Had the reverend gentleman confined himself to chronicling his own "good Samaritan" deeds I should not quarrel with him; but when he deliberately proceeds to charge his own countrymen with that want of humanity which they justly pride themselves in possessing as a national trait, I can only say that he has not only stated that which is not true, but that which is untrue, mischievous, and wicked as I cannot see what object could be gained or answered by exposing that which, *even if true*, could have only been *accidental* or *unavoidable*; and I consider that he ought to be officially called upon to retract the base calumny he has been guilty of towards the officers of this army.

I was for several hours present on that dreadful field as well as Mr. Caspe, who, by-the-by, has no business there at all (unless he professes the religion of the Greek Church), and saw several British cavalry surgeons engaged in the performance of their painful and self-imposed duty, exposed to that fire which the reverend gentleman appears to have innocently imagined was only intended for himself and his *white horse*. I likewise rode a white horse, and beg modestly to claim a very small share of the fire of the Russian "heavy guns," which your Correspondent wishes to monopolise; and I am somewhat at a loss to understand how he could have managed to place the *knapsacks* of the wounded under their heads when it is well known they had *no knapsacks with them*, or how the operation of placing them there could be performed without dismounting, as he states he was unable to dismount from a hurt in his leg. I was readily prepared to make due allowance for the excitement of the novel position in which he found himself—probably enhanced by the difficulty he must have experienced in keeping his seat on his prancing charger under a fire "directed against him" amidst the "shouting, sounding of bugles, and flying to arms"—as to have been unable to mark a scene of confusion to distinguish a British medical officer; but I beg to assure you and your readers, as a direct contradiction to his statements, that British surgeons were present when their services could be spared, and that Surgeons Crosse and Massey, of the 11th Hussars and 17th Lancers, who had their instruments with them, performed some capital operations on the field, and with others (Dr. Elliott, Artillery; Surgeon Wall, 38th; Assistant-Surgeon Lane, 50th; and some others whose names I do not remember) rendered every assistance in their power. I know likewise that Dr. Hall was there, and waggons and mule-litters; and that the Inspector-General of Hospitals himself accompanied the waggons and litters that were sent to the field at five o'clock the following morning. That more medical officers of the infantry were not present is due to the fact that all the troops in front of Sebastopol were under arms, and confined to camp by order of the various General commanding divisions, who were expecting an attack on the whole of our position. I am likewise enabled to state that several civil surgeons, from the General Hospital in Camp, proceeded to the field at an early hour the following morning, but were warned back by the French sentries. So much for the truth of your Correspondent's letter. I cannot help observing, when a person in the position of a clergyman makes statements to the public reflecting upon others, for which his profession may offer a natural guarantee, he cannot be too careful in accurately ascertaining their correctness, as well as application; and I would seriously advise him, when he next proceeds to the field of battle, mounted on his war horse, to charge the enemy instead of the Medical Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. MOUAT,
October 27th, before Sebastopol. Staff-Surgeon First Class.

THE ISLAND OF KAWAN.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

THE Island of Kawan, one of the most picturesque objects in the neighbourhood of Auckland, is distant some thirty miles to the northward of the capital of New Zealand, and forms one of the principal leading points for vessels entering the Hauraka gulf. It is one of the numerous estates of the North British Australian Land Company, and is chiefly valuable on account of the rich vein of copper ore that traverses the whole island, and which is now being worked under the able direction and management of Mr. Berger, who, having arrived from England some nine months since, has, in spite of great difficulties, succeeded in keeping the greater portion of the Cornish miners sent out by the company, and in erecting an engine-house and engine of some fifty-horse power, fully capable of keeping the mine free from water for a considerable distance below its present depth. The mine itself is situated on the beach, with one of its principal levels running some distance under the sea.

A small landing, close to the adit level, has disclosed the copper ore cropping out in considerable quantities, with a green oxidised appearance, and about ten feet thick. Beneath this there are three other levels, at 9, 14, and 24 fathoms, from which already large quantities of ore have been extracted and sent home under the previous system of management.

Some years since certain gentlemen residing in Auckland, being aware of the richness of the lode, applied to Governor Fitzroy for permission to purchase so many acres of sea in the immediate neighbourhood of the island. Unaware for what purpose so strange an application had been made, their request was granted, when they commenced sinking a shaft beneath the sea; and it was not until some time and money had been expended in litigation that these gentlemen were bought off for £5000, when they received the expressive *soliciqued* of the Under-Mining Company. The mine is at present perfectly dry, and Mr. Berger proposes to sink the present shaft twenty-four fathoms more, as he finds that the lower he goes the richer becomes the quality of the ore.

The accompanying Sketch represents a view of Mr. Berger's residence, situated about half-a-mile from the mine, in a small shady bay; and, from the highly luxuriant vegetation surrounding it, together with its gentle shelving beach, one of the most romantic and lovely spots to be met with in the whole island. Momona Bay—signifying in the native language rich, fertile—is a small inlet from the more extensive harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, and of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

About half a mile up this harbour are situated the smelting-works, which, although not at present in active operation, are still in excellent repair, and capable of smelting five tons and a half of ore per day. Mr. Berger anticipates in a few months hence to obtain sufficient ore to keep them in constant work.

The most beautiful forest scenery that can be imagined skirts the banks on each side of the harbour of Bon Accord, the stately and majestic Kauri pine towering above its lesser companions of almost every tree and shrub peculiar to these islands, among which, perhaps, not the least conspicuous is the tall and graceful tree fern. On the hills behind these forests are to be found numerous wild cattle, besides pigs, pigeons, and wild fowl, which will afford ample sport to the fowler.

There is little doubt that in a few years hence this beautiful island will form one of the most favourite resorts for the tourist, the merchant, the Government official, or even the valetudinarian from India, who, in consequence of the recent establishment of steam communication between Auckland and Sydney, are already flocking to visit this most interesting country.

A SURVIVING NEW ZEALAND CHIEF'S REMINISCENCES OF CAPTAIN COOK'S VISIT.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Auckland with the accompanying Sketch of one of the natives of New Zealand who, at the date of the above communication, remembered the visit of our illustrious countryman, Captain Cook. The native whose portrait is here engraved, our Correspondent writes, "is known by the names of Horata and Taneura, and more familiarly by the Europeans as old 'Hook-nose.' He is a Chief of some importance, and has always evinced much friendship to the settlers." Our Correspondent writes —

I saw him when on a visit to the newly-discovered gold-field at Coromandel Harbour. As soon as he heard that gold had been found on his land, he was the first Chief who came forward to meet his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Wynyard, and to make arrangements for the Europeans to dig for it. Upon my showing him some specimens of gold which I found on the river Waiau, claimed by him, he said that he should now be content to die—that he had lived many days, but that this day was the brightest of them all. He did not seem to value the consideration of the gain it would be to him, so much as the thought that his land, the place of his ancestors, should be the first to produce gold. He glanced at the fine honoured peak of Mota Tere (Castle Hill), and turning then to the setting sun, appeared to commune with the generation he had outlived. The following is the account he gi[illegible]t Cook's visit to Mercury Bay (Witianga). From what he says respecting

THE ISLAND OF KAWAN, NEW ZEALAND.

his own age at the time, it would appear that he must have been about twelve years old:—

We thought that Captain Cook's vessel was a large kind of whale, and the men on board were gods. When we saw them pulling with their backs to the bows of the boats we thought they must have eyes in the back of their heads. When the natives saw the salt pork which was used on board the vessel, they thought it was the flesh of whales—it was so very fat. For some time I was afraid to venture on board, but I did so after some of the men had returned in safety. Some other boys went with me. Captain Cook spoke very little—less than any of the others. He seemed to take most notice of children. He placed his hands on our heads and patted us. By making signs, he got our men to draw a large chart on the deck, with charcoal, of as much of the coast as they were acquainted with, which he copied on paper. As regards the North Cape (Cape Maria Van Diemen), the men took much trouble, by signs, to explain that at this place their spirits, after death, took a plunge to the realms below. Captain Cook seemed much puzzled by the mode of explanation used on this occasion. He gave us the first potatoes we had seen—a double handful. These we planted, and in three years called a great feast to commemorate their introduction, at which, for the first time, they were allowed to be used for food.

After Captain Cook went away we saw another party of Europeans, who got spars of Kahikatea (*Podocarpus excelsa*) from the river Thames, and after that a larger vessel than either of the other two came to the Thames. On taking her departure she fell in with a fishing-canoe which had been driven out to sea. The wind was so strong that, after taking the two young chiefs on board which it contained, she could not again make the land. The two young men were taken to France, and in about two years were brought back in another vessel, which at the same time introduced pigs.

The following story of an act of theft on the part of a native chief named Maru-tu-ahu, at Mercury Bay (Witianga), at the time of Cook's visit, and the subsequent adjudication on it by the natives, tend to illustrate the strong sense of justice so conspicuous among them, which they possess up to the present time. It also shows how much mischief one bad man may produce under such circumstances:—

Among the natives who went to trade with Captain Cook's ship was Maru-tu-ahu, a man who was always stealing. He was so bad a man that it any young man was found stealing, he was, as a proverb, said to be the son of Maru-tu-ahu. The words were quite known in the neighbourhood. He went in a canoe, with eight other men. He sat in the middle—four were in the stern, and four in the bows. He sat on a dog-skin mat. When he got alongside the ship, the gentleman whose business it was to collect the flowers of trees, shells, and things of that kind (the naturalist, it is supposed) made signs to barter for the skin, and, producing a large roll of calico, let the end of it fall into the canoe, and unrolled a considerable quantity—quite a heap. He then took a knife out of his pocket and cut it off, making a sign for the mat to be handed up.

Instead of being obeyed by Maru-tu-ahu, as he should have been, this thief made a sly use of the proverb, *Te uri a Maru-tu-ahu* (the son of Maru-tu-ahu), in order to let his companions know his bad intentions.

They were but too willing to take the hint; and, striking their paddles into the water, made for the shore. The disappointed naturalist disappeared from the deck for a moment, and returned with a double-barrelled gun, with which he took a steady aim over the bulwarks, and fired at the retiring canoe.

In the excitement of the paddling the extent of the injury done by the discharge was not noticed, for Maru-tu-ahu had scarcely altered his position; but upon reaching the shore he was found sitting nearly dead upon the heap of calico, which was dyed with his blood, and before he could be lifted out he expired. The ball had entered his back. A great meeting of natives took place to investigate the matter. They came to an agreement that he had deserved the punishment, and that his death should not be revenged upon the strangers. They said also that as he had paid for the calico by his death it should not be restored, but that he should keep it; and they accordingly wrapped it round him as a winding-sheet. That he had stolen, and was killed for so doing—one for the other. That he should not be deprived of that for which he had given his life. He should keep that for which he had paid. Captain Cook and others landed soon afterwards, and traded as if nothing particular had happened.

CHARLES W. LIGAR.

THE NEW ZEALAND CHIEF HOHATA-TANEWA ("OLD HOOK-NOSE"), CONTEMPORARY WITH CAPTAIN COOK.

THE HUTT VALLEY AND BRIDGE.—RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

An interesting account of this catastrophe (one of the localities of which is represented in the accompanying Illustration) has been communicated to the *Times* in a letter, dated March 5, from a resident in the Valley of the Hutt river, New Zealand. "We were sitting," says the writer, "round our table with a friend, when, at half-past nine o'clock at night, without the rumbling notice which earthquakes generally give us, the shock commenced; the house waved to and fro, rocked, and jumped, as you might fancy a ship would when she strikes upon a rock; the lights were dashed off the table, books, glass, china, &c., on the shelves round the room, came down, together with the chimney—part of which fell inside and mixed with the ruins of the furniture, &c. Our friend jumped out of the window, and clung to a post outside, but was thrown down then, and obliged to lie on the ground. I rushed to open the door, but it was some time before I could open it, and then only by watching the waving of the house; and when the door was opened, and I let go my hold of it, I was thrown down, and could not rise on my legs till the shock was over, which lasted about three minutes. No house, but one built with posts let into the ground, and wooden houses put together like a box, as the houses in this country are built, could have outlived such a rattling. Ours, though somewhat out of the perpendicular, is not down. Every one in this valley (of the Hutt) lived in tents for some weeks, as the shocks have continued up to the present time, but none have been so severe as the first. This part for many square miles is rent in every direction; cracks in the ground of many feet in length, and from a few inches to several feet deep, exist over very large spaces, at short intervals from each other; our horse-track to the river, which is about half a mile off, has more than twenty such across it, twelve of which opened and shut with violence during the shock, and threw water to a considerable height over the surrounding bushes. I saw the water, cracks, sand, and mud, which were thrown up, the morning after, and glad I was that no fissure had opened nearer to our house than 200 yards, or it must have come down on us. Fissures opened in two native 'warries' to my knowledge, and nearly smothered the inmates with water, besides bringing their light buildings down on them. Five natives, however, were killed in one house in this valley, and one man only in Wellington, 54 miles off."

THE HUTT RIVER AND BRIDGE, NEW ZEALAND.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

A NATIVE AUSTRALIAN, OF THE WARRIALDA TRIBE.

By way of contrast to the scenes of progress described in the adjoining column, the accompanying account of a young native of New South Wales, lately arrived in London, will be read with interest. He is of the Warrialda tribe, of the district of the Gwyder, inland from Sydney upwards of 400 miles. He is of the family of the chiefs of his tribe, of which he is said to be a good specimen. He has been employed by Mr. Geddes, a colonist, who has brought him to England to show him the mother country. Mr. Geddes considers him active, honest, and trustworthy, and a good horseman after stock; he also considers him quite capable of improvement to any extent that an opportunity might offer

NATIVE AUSTRALIAN, OF THE WARRIALDA TRIBE.

for his instruction; and a similar report is made of him by the Captain of the barque *Balthazar*, in which he came passenger. His age is about sixteen.

MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

A CORRESPONDENT (Mr. Stubbs, sen., of the firm of Stubbs and Son), whom we have to thank for the above View of the present appearance of the capital of Port Phillip, emphatically writes:—"Let it be remembered that the site upon which the city stands was, only nineteen years ago, the resort of the untutored savage, and the feeding ground of the wild kangaroo." Our Correspondent, who is evidently a lover of facts and figures, adds:

"The population at the former period was about 700; and at the present time is 50s,000.

"The first public sale of land, which took place on the 1st June, 1837, averaged £70 per acre, and some of the very same land sold at the rate of £120 000 the acre the year before last (1853).

"The customs duties collected in 1837 was £3000, and the probable income under the same head for the present year is taken at £1,457,700; income from gold, £330,000; from licences, £150,000; from fines, £69,000; from fees of office, £37,000; from assessment stock, £70,000; from postage, £45,000; from port and harbour dues, £30,000; auxiliary to these there are other items bringing the revenue up to £2,400,000."

An interesting *resumé* of the present aspect of the city is given in *The Land and Banking News*, No. 41, whence we select a few items:—

The city of Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, comprehending a municipality and suburbs, is situated on the banks of the river Yarra Yarra, and on the shore of Hobson's Bay, in the harbour of Port Phillip. The municipality extends over 9000 acres, upwards of 3000 of which are public parks, squares, and reserves. The suburbs comprise 7000 acres. Like Rome, Constantinople, Moscow, and other celebrated cities, Melbourne boasts within its precincts of no less than seven hills. Part of the municipality is divided into wards the first four form the old city; the last is also called Collingwood, or the New Town. The suburbs are East Collingwood, Richmond, and Prahran. At a greater distance, but still in a measure suburban, may be likewise mentioned the seaport town of Williamstown, and the thriving and beautiful rural township of Brighton, situated on opposite shores of Hobson's Bay; a number of villages, such as Hawthorn, Flemington, Brunswick, Footscray, &c., &c., may almost be said already to form part of the rapidly-spreading metropolis.

The old portion of the city was unfortunately laid out in a rectangular block, and squares were totally forgotten. The principal streets are broad and convenient, but between them are lanes originally intended for back entrances to the allotments, which, having become valuable, were all built upon. These are now densely populated by singularly-contrasted classes. Some are full of merchants' warehouses, and in one of them, called Chancery-lane, are the chambers of nearly the whole legal fraternity. Collingwood was built on private property, and no regular plan was adopted: it forms, therefore, a heterogeneous mass of fine streets, narrow lanes, and blind alleys. The Legislative Council have voted £50,000 for opening up the streets and lanes, and as far as possible remedying the original defects. The other portions of the municipality, built upon since the gold discovery, form a marked contrast in plan to those above noticed. The streets are all wide, and large squares and parks have been judiciously reserved.

The style of architecture in the principal streets of Melbourne is singularly varied. Good stone and brick buildings, some of them of elegant and massive proportions, are very numerous; but frequently beside them may be seen wretched little wooden houses, which are not only unsightly, but are the subject of frequent fires, happily diminished by a stringent Building Act. In the recently-built portions, iron, zinc, and wooden houses are numerous. During 1853 and 1854 building operations were carried on to such an extent that the number of stone houses was at least doubled.

Amongst the many buildings claiming notice is the Town Hall, in Swanston-street, an imposing structure not yet completed: it is in the mixed Italian style, reminding one of the manner of Inigo Jones. Next are the new National Schools, at the east end of Lonsdale-street: the Exhibition-building in William-street, not less remarkable for its artistic and tasteful design than for the rapidity with which it was constructed. The Hospital, in Lonsdale-street, recently much enlarged, is also an imposing building; the Offices of Government and the Courts of Law, interspersed in various parts of the city, are massive structures. Almost every Christian religious denomination possesses several places of worship, to nearly all of which are attached excellent schools; but, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, dedicated to St. Francis, in Elizabeth-street, none lay claim to massiveness of design or size. The Anglo-Episcopal Cathedral of St. James, in Collins-street, is simply a parish church, without any pretensions to architectural display. The churches of St. Paul, Swanston-street, and St. Mark's, Collingwood, are spacious, roomy edifices. But, taken altogether, Melbourne is deficient in high and decorative church architecture. A University of noble design is in course of erection on a commanding site in North Melbourne.

The effect of the gold discoveries in Australia has been strangely to cheapen the fortune of the colony; and this is specially evident in Melbourne. Our Correspondent is of opinion that the gold-fields are unbounded in extent, and favour the supposition that they are capable of giving employment to 100,000 persons for the next century.

Yet a letter dated July 18 states that—

The whole Colony is now in a state of destitution and riot. There was a

THE TOWN-HALL, MELBOURNE

detachment of police sent under arms to the diggings, on account of a previous row between the Tipperary and the English diggers. This disturbance is caused by a general scarcity of gold. Some may say in reply that the present returns of gold are equal to any former return. This may be the case, we will allow; but consider the increased population of the diggings, which is three times that of 1853, and yet the same amount of gold only is obtained. But Melbourne and the district is in a state of poverty: there are thousands prowling about the streets who cannot get work. * * * *
I do not write through interest in any way, but in pity for those poor unfortunate beings who have been so foolish as to believe the reports of some of the Australian papers, whose editors and proprietors are influenced by the squatters, whose interest it is to fill the colony with labour, for the purpose of getting shepherds and herdsmen for little or nothing except their rations.

Mr. Howitt, in his "Two Years in Victoria," lately published, gives the following scene of reckless extravagance of the successful diggers:—

You can scarcely pass Bouverie-street (a horse-dealing ground) without danger of being galloped over, for the diggers are always buying horses there, and come headlong out of the yard into the street, and gallop and rampage about the streets in a furious way. The whole street swarms with diggers and diggeresses. Men appear in slouching wide-awakes, with long untrimmed hair and beards, and like navvies in their costume. Some have heavy horsewhips in their hands, and are looking at the exploits of other diggers on horseback, with a knowing air. Others are swearing about the doors of pot-houses, where others, again, are drinking and smoking. Others, with a couple of bundles, or a pair of huge boots, swung over their shoulders, are lighting their pipes at a candle, or cheapening digging apparatus. The whole street abounds with second-rate shops, which supply tools, kettles, tin-ware, boots, clothes, and so on. You are amazed at the price of every article. These scenes are continually going on. Amid all this there were open carriages driving about crowded with diggers and their diggeresses, at the rate of £1 per hour Diggerdom is gloriously in the ascendancy here. One of the diggers asked the hire of a cab for the day. "Perhaps more than you'd like," said the Jarvie, for the digger was a very common-looking fellow. "What is it?" asked the digger. "Seven pounds for the day." "There is ten," said the fellow; "you can light your pipe with the difference."

By way of contrast with the handsome city engraved upon the preceding page, we have copied a Map of the site and the position of the huts and buildings previous to the foundation of the township by Sir Richard Bourke, in 1837; surveyed and drawn by Robert Russell.

ON DRAWING ANIMALS IN MOTION.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I have read attentively the letter from Mr. J. F. Herring, sen., in your impression of the 20th ult. If he had paid my letters a similar compliment, he would have accomplished two objects at once—discovered how unnecessary were many of his remarks, and spared your readers the infliction of another communication from me. The following are the valuable points of information we may derive from your correspondent:—That there is no rule for drawing horses in motion. That there may be a rule. That nothing like an accurate delineation will ever be accomplished. That he cannot represent progression without exaggeration. That in order to appear right it is sometimes necessary to be wrong. That Sir Edwin Landseer is a most estimable man. That we ought to point out his beauties as an artist, and not his imperfections. That contrasting his style with that of another artist is making an "invidious comparison." That your correspondent had no time to discover any defects in Rosa Bonheur's picture—"The Horse Fair"—and, therefore, that a gentle rebuke is deserved by those who had more time and paid more attention. Such is a brief analysis of the Herring philosophy! A more lively and edifying epitome of Art-doctrines could scarcely be introduced to the notice of Art-students! Really one might almost be excused for declining to fence with a man who handles his foils so carelessly.

Your correspondent tells us that he does not see how "a wire frame, to assist the calculations of the eye," could be of the slightest use in drawing moving objects. Neither do I see the possibility of using it for such a purpose? I thought I said, as plainly as my limited command of the English language would permit me, that "the wire frame" and paper ruled proportionally were only applicable to drawing objects at rest—a study preliminary to that of attempting to represent them in motion. In using these aids, the only aperture required to look through is the ordinary human eye animated by ordinary intelligence.

In noticing the hind leg of the most prominent grey horse trotting in Rosa Bonheur's picture, the limb appeared in a constrained stand-still attitude, while the rest of the animal was in motion. If the foot had been lifted from the ground, and the heel turned up, other alterations would have been necessary, involving a repetition of attitude already given in the picture; so, to avoid "tautology" of representation, the artist committed, as I conceive, an error in her pictorial syntax. Mr. Herring says, that if any alteration had been made the animal would have lost its spirit and motion. I am not surprised at this statement, for, if certain pictures that I have seen attributed to Mr. Herring are not forgeries, he is one of those artists who has represented horses at the full stride of galloping with their hind feet on the ground—an attitude impossible in nature, for no animal can spring from ground that is not immediately under its body One of the most conspicuous violations of this "rule" is to be seen in Mr. Cooper's (R.A.) picture of "Prince Rupert Fighting for the Standard."

To describe the horse's paces is not quite so simple a task as many imagine. We will suppose that we have a horse moving slowly before us, and that he begins his steps with the off hind foot; it is lifted first; then the off fore foot is moved to make way for the hind one; so far, then, we get a lateral action; the near hind foot is the next to follow suit, and, lastly, the near fore foot completes the act of progression. This slight precedence of the hind foot is the germ of the compound lateral and diagonal tread which becomes a more conspicuous feature of movement as the horse accelerates his pace. This principle of progression is "more or less" common to all quadrupeds that move in regular steps. Why "more or less"? What occasions the difference? As far as I have had opportunities of observation, it appears that the lateral action predominates in those animals—like the giraffe—which are short in the body and long in the legs; while the diagonal action is more characteristic of those animals which, like the hippopotamus, are long in the body and short in the legs. The movements of the camel and elephant more nearly resemble those of the horse in the lateral aspect of the walk, with the slight precedence of the hind foot. We may therefore repeat that, within an infinite variety of style, manner, and expression of movement, there exists a unity of principle. Those persons who visit menageries, and notice the camel or elephant dawdling about his cage and treading first on one side and then on the other, may be assured that they are observing nothing exceptional; they may see a similar kind of movement in the first donkey that walks quietly by their doors. Some readers may accuse me of inconsistency in stating in my former letter that the action of the camel was not strictly lateral. I meant that the animal did not raise his fore foot and hind foot simultaneously; and, in tracing a principle of motion, the fraction of a second of time is an important item of consideration.

Mr. Herring remarks that he can count one to four in the horse's gallop: certainly he can, and in every other pace, because the horse never moves two feet together with mathematical simultaneousness. The same principle manifested in the walk is observable in the gallop. If the horse or any other quadruped galloped with all four feet touching the ground simultaneously, he would bound along like a cricket-ball, and not like an animal.

Your correspondent says that "there *are* horses that move like the camel," in particular paces, as if there were some constitutional difference in the principles of movement between some horses and others! He also adds that "there are only three recognised paces." He might as well have informed us that there are only three recognised colours. I always thought that the drawing of animals in motion was somewhat empirical; but I was not prepared to find it "so far gone," as Mr. Herring wishes us to believe.

In conclusion, allow me to thank various anonymous correspondents for their hints and suggestions, especially one gentleman, whose graphic touch I think I have before seen in your pages, who has sent me a very spirited sketch of a horse trotting at a great rate. May I find fault? May I say that the back of the animal is too straight, and that one foreleg is in the same predicament? The limb certainly looks as if it were rigidly pointing or taking aim at something before it in the road. The horse never raises his legs without bending them gracefully; he never moves stiffly unless he is diseased. With this trite remark I close my letter.

I remain, &c., NEWTON CROSLAND.

Hyde-vale, Blackheath.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER IN THE CRIMEA.—To-day is the 6th, the first of the two days for which the Russian attack has been predicted, but there is no sign of Russians, and the Camp is as silent as it was noisy last night. The 5th of November, the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman, which probably will be likewise substituted by most people in England for the memory of Guy Fawkes, has been celebrated in the English Camp by bonfires. A number of tar-barrels, which had been brought back by the soldiers from Sebastopol, where a great quantity of it has been found, were broken open and set on fire. In these were dipped pieces of rag fastened to sticks, and thus torches improvised, which were swung about and thrown up in the air, giving to the scene the appearance of some pyrotechnic exhibition; but when you came nearer it looked like a war-dance of some cannibals, or the "Valse Infernale" in "Robert le Diable," with yells substituted for the music. When seen quite close it formed a picture à la Rembrandt, but the subject reminded one more of the fantastic paintings conceived by the excited imagination of some Spanish painters of the monastic school of terror, than to the placid scenes of the Dutch master, only no painter could have given on his canvas the life which animated the scene. The main group in the middle stirring up the tar-barrels, the frantic attitudes and leaps of those around, swinging about their torches and throwing them into the air, and in the background the guard turned out to prevent disorder, and forming a picturesque contrast in their dark grey coats with the glaring figures of the chief actors The Light Division began the joke, which was taken up soon by the other English divisions, until the whole English Camp was one blazing light, and the air rung with shouts and hurrahs. But it was not only outside in the open that the anniversary of the victory of Inkerman was celebrated. It was kept up likewise in the huts and tents, and many were the applications for an hour or two's leave to keep the lights burning. A sort of confused noise, contrasting with the usual silence of the night, left no doubt that the solemnity was kept up to a late hour. If the Russians did not remember their defeat as well as we did our victory, they must have been sorely puzzled at these signs of excitement prevailing over a part of the Allied Camp, especially if they really had the intention of venturing an attack some of these days. Their telegraphs, as far as we could see from the glare of the bonfires, were as busy.—*Letter from the Camp.*

THE DISCOVERY SHIP "RESOLUTE" FOUND IN THE ICE.—On Saturday week the barque *Alibi*, of this port, Captain Stewart, belonging to the Aberdeen Arctic Company, returned here from Davis's Strait. She sailed from this on the 10th August, and arrived out in lat. 63.52, long. 64.49, on the 1st Oct. The weather was then very adverse, boisterous gales prevailing from the northward, accompanied by frost and snow showers, and, from the close-packed state of the ice, the vessel was prevented reaching her destination; viz., the fishing-ground in Cumberland Sound, whither she had been preceded by Captain Penny with the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*. Matters continued in this state for nineteen days, without appearance of change, when she again set sail for this country, having seen no British whale-ships. On the 17th ult., two days previously to leaving the country, midway between Cape Mercy and Cape Elizabeth, spoke the discovery-ship *Resolute*, which vessel was abandoned at Melville Island in 1853 by Captains Sir E. Belcher and Kellett, and was now in the possession of Captain Buddington, of the American whaler *George Henry*, of New London (U.S.). The *Resolute* was boarded by Captain Buddington and ten of his crew on the 17th September last, off Cape Mercy, distant thirty-five or forty miles, and was found in good condition, with about four feet water in her hold. Captain Buddington's intentions, when Captain Stewart left, were to winter with his prize at Whale Fish Island. The *Resolute* must have drifted in the pack from Melville Island through Barrow's Strait, Lancaster Sound, and down Baffin's Bay, to where she was picked up, a distance of about 25 or 30 degrees. Captain Stewart received from Captain Buddington Captain Kellett's epaulets, left on board the *Resolute*, to forward on his return home.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

NATIONAL UNION OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., whose exertions on behalf of reformatories are well known, has recently delivered two addresses on the subject to gentlemen connected with the south of Devon In the course of his remarks the hon. Baronet thus alluded to the scheme for forming a union of all the reformatories in the kingdom:—"Among the contemplated advantages would be the communication to each other of the knowledge and experience which all managers of reformatory schools must necessarily acquire; and all such information as might lead to the placing out of boys and girls, after leaving the institutions, into eligible situations. There were various other objects contemplated by the movement, which would, he hoped, in a short time, be brought prominently before the public. It was proposed to hold annual meetings on a plan similar to that adopted by the Royal Agricultural and other societies, at different parts of the country, where an interest was felt in the subject, in order to make their mode of action better known; and probably some of those distinguished foreigners, who took such a prominent part in the movement abroad, would be attracted hither on such occasions."

CONFERENCE ON THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—An influentially attended conference assembled at Bristol on the 18th inst., its immediate object being to awaken public sympathy on behalf of the Juvenile Reformatory School established by Miss Mary Carpenter at Kingswood. The chair was taken by William Miles, Esq., M.P. for East Somerset, supported by the Mayor of Bristol, J. Vining, Esq.; W. H. G. Langton, Esq., M.P.; Sir J. E. Wilmot, &c. At the close of the proceedings, which were of a highly-interesting character, a subscription was entered into to carry out the objects of the meeting.

MR. MOWBRAY, M.P.—This gentleman addressed his constituents in the new Town hall, Durham, last week. The hon. gentleman at great length entered into the details connected with the objects and struggles of the last Session of Parliament, and, passing thence to the topic of the war, contended for its vigorous prosecution until Russia gave guarantees for a satisfactory peace. He expressed his disbelief in the rumoured coalition between Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Disraeli; and denied that the Opposition, as had been stated, was behind-hand in supporting the Ministry in prosecuting the war, as the Opposition was ever ready to support measures calculated to promote the cause of liberty throughout Europe.

IRISH LOVE OF LITIGATION.—A few days since an action took place in the Irish Court of Common Pleas for a sum which was originally only 1s., and which amounted, with costs, to only 17s. previous to being brought into a superior court; and on Wednesday week the Irish Lord Chancellor gave judgment in an appeal from the Rolls Court, in which the cause of action was a tithe rent charge of only 14s. a year. The appellants were the ecclesiastical commissioners, and the respondent, a Mr. Garvey, of Mayo. The Lord Chancellor affirmed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, leaving each party to pay his own costs, which amounted in this absurd litigation to a sum that would pay the disputed tithe rent charge for a period of 700 years.

A BREAD INSPECTOR APPOINTED IN STOCKPORT.—The dishonest practice so long pursued by a certain class of shopkeepers in the borough of Stockport of selling short weight in bread to customers chiefly of the working classes has at length attracted the attention of the authorities, and the Town-council have appointed Mr. Larkum, the District Inspector of Weights and Measures, as inspector of bread also, with orders strictly to enforce the provisions of the Act of Parliament of William IV.—viz., "That all bread (excepting French or fancy bread or rolls) shall be sold by weight, and that any person who shall sell, or cause to be sold, bread in any other manner than by weight (the bread to be weighed in the presence of the purchaser) shall be liable to a penalty of 40s. for every such offence.

THE BIBLE-BURNING IN IRELAND.—We are glad to state that the Attorney-General for Ireland has directed the immediate prosecution of all the persons, whether lay or clerical, who there may be fair grounds for thinking were engaged in the late case of Bible burning in Kingstown. The right hon. gentleman has, in doing so, taken a step which cannot but be approved by all well-meaning persons, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant. There has been a good deal of positive assertion as to the fact on one side, and of denial on the other, coupled with statements of the charge having been trumped up against the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics from unworthy motives. If the disgraceful indecency has indeed been committed, it will be satisfactory to have the perpetrators punished; and, should the charge be merely the result of blind bigotry on the part of those who make it, it will be equally satisfactory that this falsehood shall be clearly and unmistakably established by a public investigation.—*Globe.*

THE MANCHESTER STRIKE.—The number of unemployed factory hands in Manchester now amounts to about 2400. At Messrs. Fothergill and Harvey's mill about 80 hands have struck rather than submit to a reduction; and, although some additional machinery in other mills has been necessarily stopped, as a result of the turn out, the great addition to the unemployed is said to have arisen from causes not connected with the strike—such as alterations or repairs in the machinery which are now being made. A procession of 300 or 400 of the turn-outs passed through some of the principal streets on Monday fornoon; and an appeal has been issued to the public for sympathy and support, and to the masters to adopt short time rather than force the hands to remain out of work at the present season.

THE "DEAR-BREAD AGITATION."—At ten o'clock last Sunday morning a meeting, consisting of about 1000 persons, assembled at Deritend Pool, West Bromwich, where they were addressed by Chartist leaders, who, at considerable length, descanted on the dearness of bread and the evils under which the labouring classes are said to labour. About three o clock a third meeting took place at Hockley Pool, when the assembly was addressed upon the same topics by Dalzell and other Chartists. All, however, passed off quietly. The police throughout the day were in readiness, in the event of any necessity for their interference. A torch-light meeting was held on the previous Thursday night at Gosta Green for the advocacy of the charter.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—According to an arrangement come to at a general meeting of enumerators and members of committees held in March last, the estimates of the average produce per acre for the whole of Scotland are now being taken, the period then fixed having been between the 15th and the 30th November. This plan has the advantage of getting the estimates taken about the same time, instead of, as last year, running over a period of three months. It must be obvious that these estimates, however correct, cannot be used until the returns of acreage are all made.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN MAY MARRY HIMSELF.—In the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, on Friday, judgment was given by Judge Crampton in the case of Beamish *v.* Beamish, which had been argued at some length before the judges. The case arose out of a secret marriage between the Rev. John Beamish, an Irish clergyman, and a female, the clergyman performing the ceremony on his own behalf, and going through all the essential forms, placing the ring on his wife's finger, &c.; and although no one was present, being seen from the window of another house, the only defect being that the party overlooking the ceremony could not hear the clergyman declare himself the lawful husband of the woman. The parties afterwards lived together and had a son. Judge Crampton stated the case at great length, quoting precedents He had come to the conclusion that the marriage was valid. Judge Perrin said he concurred in the able judgment pronounced, and in the arguments by which it had been supported, save upon one point. Judge Moore concurred in the decision of the other members of the Court.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—On Tuesday night Dr. W. B. Hodgson delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Public Education in connection with the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. The lecturer began by stating the several modes in which education might be carried on—by parents solely, by churches, by municipal organisation, and by State agency—and discriminated between education and instruction—instruction meaning special training for a profession, and education that culture which aimed at developing the powers of man, and making him a wiser and a better being. There were also two meanings of the word education one, the narrowest, that which was acquired at school or college; and the widest, that which recognised all those influences which affected and modified human life. A proper scheme of education would provide for the moral elevation of the pupils, for it was from defectiveness in this department of its duty, more than in the intellectual, that our present school system was seen to be bad. School training, however, was indispensably necessary for subsequent education. Dr. Hodgson then considered education as a remedy for social evils. He did not think that these evils could be much mitigated by a mere increase of the number who could read and write; but education, to be effective, must go beyond the merely intellectual, and vices must be met by a training in early life of the higher powers of humanity, so as to afford elevating enjoyments to supply the necessity in man for excitement. The process of eradicating the vices of society must be begun in school, and it was for the future to see how that could be done. Another remedy advocated by some was by legislative interference; but this remedy could only be partial and faulty, as in a free country the law to be operative must harmonise with the spirit of the people. In a second lecture, delivered on the 16th inst., Dr Hodgson adverted to the free-trade-in-schools theory, and stated objections to it, as well as to schools kept up by subscription, which he believed tended to pauperise education. The present system of Privy Council grants was also objectionable as it; gave most money to the richest localities. As regards the religious difficulty, there was little danger of religious teaching being neglected, indeed it would be a great gain to religion if it could be taught on a better foundation of school training. In conclusion, Dr. Hodgson adverted to the deficiencies of our present system, and advocated the introduction of the teaching of common things.

OUR LODGERS.—(No. IV.)

THE SECOND FLOOR.

We let our second floor altogether as sitting-room, bed-room, and dressing-closet, for one pound one per week—boot-cleaning, fires, &c., extra, of course. Sometimes we have clerks in banking-houses, and sometimes young married couples just starting in life, and who generally derive a good deal of experience at the hands of Mrs. Mungo, who always contends that nothing's worth anything unless you pay for it; and by the time they have lived a couple of months with us they cut their wise teeth, I promise you, Mrs. Mungo's system of domestic economy is so very instructive. Some years ago we "let" to a Mr. Frederick Turtle (name is real because he has since married into a Royal family on the coast of Africa, and is called Prince Puddiboo, or something like that. When we showed him the rooms, both Mrs. Mungo and myself thought that we had got the quietest of good young men, for he scarcely spoke above a whisper, and was so particular about the regular habits of the other lodgers, that we made up our minds for prompt payment and very little trouble. What a mistake we made! He was articled to his own father, who was an architect, and, as a matter of course, went to his office whenever he pleased. His breakfast hour varied from nine o'clock until half-past two; and he had fellows dropping in all the morning to smoke cigars and drink beer, till all of us were nearly run off our legs. Our area railings were quite a sight of a morning, for the pot-boy always hung the pewter pots on the spikes in order to reckon up Mr. Turtle's account. Under our first impressions of his character we unfortunately let him have a latch key, and the use he made of it was dreadful. If any of his companions were locked out of their own lodgings he brought them home to his; and it was no uncommon thing to find one person snoring on the table, another on the sofa, and a third on the hearth-rug. Mrs Mungo gave him warning at the end of a fortnight, but he wouldn't take it. he said she wasn't a *fum-sole*, or something of that sort, and therefore the notice was illegal. So I gave him the next, but he would'nt go then because I had spelled "notice" with two t's, and he declared that a consulting barrister had pronounced the paper informal. I tried to pick a quarrel with him, but he was so good humoured over the matter that I could not do it, although Mrs. Mungo led me a terrible life in the kitchen. We put up a bill, "second floor to let," but he lay in bed three days playing the cornet, and swore he would not get up until we took the bill down. We threatened to double the rent, to which he agreed, because he said he should double the trouble, and take to learning the hurdy-gurdy in the morning, and the Scotch bagpipes in the evening. At last we hit on a stratagem to get rid of him. We found out that his father had gone to Paris; so what did we do but got a French dancing-master that we knew to write a letter, saying that old Mr Turtle was dangerously ill, and wanted to see his son. He packed up directly and started off to Paris; and we let the rooms the next day to a young married couple of the name of Dove (name fictitious; but it seems to rhyme to Turtle, and so I use it). Little did I think what we should get by our cleverness! Mr. Turtle called when he came back from Paris, and paid his little score, shook Mrs. Mungo and myself by the hand, and told us that he should never forget our kindness; and he did not—for one day a hundred undertakers at least called to measure me for a coffin: the knocker was never still. Another day as many ironmongers brought gridirons, and waited for their money. The Excise officers came and searched for an illicit still, and cut open all the beds in the house for smuggled bandanas. In short, we were driven almost mad, and could not for the life of us find out our tormentor, as Mr. Turtle generally called once a week to ask for his letters, and never failed to condole with Mrs. Mungo; and I do believe we should not have discovered the delinquent if he had not himself let us into the secret. This was how it was. One morning there came a ring of the bell, just as I was shaving; and, Mrs. Mungo and the girl being up-stairs, I went to the door myself. I found a Jew clothesman there with an enormous bag of clothes, which he had brought for the inspection of the second floor gent. I was very much surprised and thought there was some mistake, especially as the Jew did not know Mr Dove's name, but as the Hebrew had come a long way and was in a great perspiration, I went up and inquired. As I thought, Mr. Dove knew nothing about it, but it was a difficult matter to convince the Jew of his mistake; as eight Spanish cloaks were no joke to carry five miles for nothing. About this time Mr. Turtle left off calling, and I had seen nothing of him for a couple of months, when one day, whom should I meet in the Strand but Mr. Turtle. That is, I shouldn't have seen him if he hadn't in the pleasantest manner knocked my hat over my eyes, and given me a sharpish pat between the shoulders. He seemed very glad to see me—very glad, and asked all about our business, and whether we'd the same lodgers. I told him with pride that we had, and, to prove how satisfied Mr. Dove was, showed him an engraved card with that gentleman's name and address upon it. He smiled when he saw the card, said it was a very pretty design, and he should have some printed like it—so he put it in his pocket. We kept walking on and talking until we got into Jollywell-street (name fictitious), when all of a sudden a Jew clothesman ran out of his shop, and made a very polite bow to Mr. Turtle. I thought I had seen the man's face before; but my attention was taken from him by a boy selling some save-alls at four a penny. We'd been paying a halfpenny a piece for the same article only the week before. When I looked for Mr. Turtle I saw him in earnest conversation with the Hebrew dealer, who was pointing to me. What Mr. T. said I did not hear; but when he left the shop the clothesman smiled and bowed as though he had secured a good customer.

"Mungo," said Mr. T., "I've been greatly annoyed."

"Dear me, how, Sir?" says I.

"Until lately I have given my old clothes to one of my father's servants, but thinking a penny saved is a penny gained, you know"——

"Just so, Sir," says I, showing him the save-alls——"I resolved to sell them for my own profit. This servant has had the impudence to send away a man that I ordered to call, so I tell you what I've done—I have desired him to come to-morrow morning at half-past seven, and——." Before he could finish the sentence he had caught sight of somebody he knew in a cab, and play fully bonneting me again, rushed off like a mad man.

I was awoke the next morning, at half-past seven, by Mrs. Mungo's screaming thieves and murder. I heard a voice misapplying the v's and w's to a frightful extent—I thought I could detect a rush up-stairs. I jumped out of bed and put on my top-boots, and Mrs. Mungo's flannel dressing-gown, and ran up to the passage, where I found Mrs. M. gasping in an agony of rage, and pointing frantically to the ceiling above.

"What's the matter?" said I, shaking her at the same time.

"The Jew! he's gone, bag and all," she replied with much difficulty.

"What do you mean?" and I shook her again.

"He wouldn't take no for an answer. He said you had denied him once before; that his orders were to go up to the second-pair back room and to let nobody stop him. And he's gone! and Mr. and Mrs. Dove not up—and—"

There came such a clatter that I thought the roof had fallen in; but it was not so bad as that. It was the Jew clothesman, followed by Mr. Dove—without topboots even—kicking the unfortunate tradesman down-stairs three steps at a time, until he ultimately took refuge in the middle of the street, while I dragged in Mr. Dove exhausted by rage and exertion. I saw it all in a moment. Jollywell-street! the card!! the Hebrew!!! Mr. Turtle was our tormentor. He was revenging himself for his trip to Paris, and I was afraid to tell anybody what I knew; but I resolved to go to his office the next day and conclude a treaty of peace with him if I could. Judge of my delight when I learned that he had gone abroad for the benefit of his creditors, and that it was very unlikely that he would ever return to England. But he did; I met him in London some years afterwards, when he told me that he had married a black Princess on the Coast of Africa, was now a Prince, and if Heaven should bless him with an heir he'd have it called Mungo, after me. L.

THE JERSEY REFUGEES.

A PROTEST.

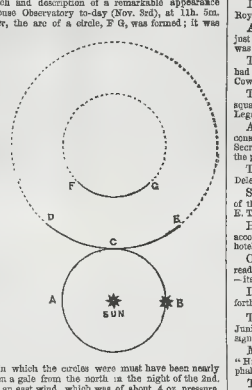
A liberal lady once kept open hall
For every wayfarer who chose to call.
No matter what his creed of church or state,
He met with welcome at this lady's gate.
Some, when their crowns sat loosely on the head,
Looked for a resting-place, and hither fled;
Some, fresh from slaughter and a tyrant's thongs,
Found in her house a safe retreat from wrongs;
Some, whose free faith offended bigot pride,
Beneath her roof the priestly scourge defied;
Some, whose big hearts had broken with their shame,
But that a hope of future freedom came!
Others there were, whose wild, fierce thoughts had made
A bloody drama by red murderers play'd,
And driven forth, like Cain, they sought and found
A resting-place at last on British ground.
Our liberal Lady bade the wanderers stay,
And asked but this, "My household laws obey.
Share in the peace which Order here ensures,
And every right *I own* is also yours.
They entered in—the Red, ungrateful crew;
And, life secure, their fears to boldness grew.
Soon in our Lady's house the restless herd
Was fierce in threat and desperate in word;
Sought to make strife where strife no more should be;
And proved themselves unworthy to be free,
By wretched slanders of the one who gave
A home when others offered but a grave
Let those go forth again who will not rest
Their patriotism's selfishness, at best.
Spurn at the cant which would, in Freedom's name,
The patriot and avenger rank the same.
God speed the man who'd set his country free,
But woe to him who'd make an anarchy. L.

REMARKABLE SOLAR PHENOMENON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I beg to enclose a Sketch and description of a remarkable appearance seen from the Highfield-house Observatory to-day (Nov. 3rd), at 11h. 5m. Immediately after a shower, the arc of a circle, F G, was formed; it was exceedingly bright, and had the prismatic colours very apparent, the red being nearest to the sun. The arc was a portion of a circle of about 46°, whose centre was in the zenith: it vanished at 11h. 18m. This was seen from the Beeston Observatory. At 12h. 55m. p.m. the same arc was witnessed at Highfield-house after a violent balastorm, and was equally, if not more, brilliant than the one seen at 11 o'clock. At 1h. 9m. the common halo of 22½° radius, A B C, was formed, together with an inverted arc of another circle, D C E; this had a radius of 45°, its centre being in the zenith. At the same time a mock sun, B, was formed on the horizontal level of the true sun on the N. side, and situated on the circle A B C. The phenomenon faded at 1h. 12m. No trace of cirrus cloud could be detected, the sky being particularly clear at the time. The crystals of ice in which the circles were must have been nearly transparent. There had been a gale from the north at the night of the 2nd. The day showery with hail, an east wind, which was of about 4 oz. pressure, except during the showers, when it rose to 2 lb. The atmospheric electricity was positive and feeble until the showers commenced; then during their continuance it became negative and powerful.—I am, &c.,

E. J. LOWE



P.S.—The dotted portion was invisible.

Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham, 1855, Nov. 3rd.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.—We are happy to find that these almshouses—the Printers' Rest—situated at Wood-green, near Hornsey, are at length progressing towards completion, and, it is believed, will be ready for the reception of three inmates, to be elected in May next. The principal cause of the unavoidable delay which has taken place since the laying of the foundation-stone by the present Earl Stanhope on the 11th of June, 1849, has been the want of necessary funds. Although the sum of £4000 has been subscribed, which had been expended in the purchase of land and the erection of the building to accommodate twelve inmates, there is still a considerable sum required to provide for enclosing the premises, laying out the ground, and supplying the houses with water, as well as endowing the inmates with small annuities, without which the charity would be scarcely available for the superannuated workmen it is intended to benefit. We trust that this excellent charity, emanating from the body of the working printers, and brought to its present position almost entirely by their own contributions, will not now lack assistance and support from the author, the editor, and, indeed, all who are benefited by the art of printing—and who is not?—as well as the master printer and a benevolent public. Subscriptions will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, Mr. William Cowes, Duke-street, Stamford-street; by the Secretary, Mr J Dackin, 121, Fleet-street; or by the Collector, Mr. C. Pope, 14, Derby-street, King's-cross.

THE martello tower off the Spit Isle of Grain, erected by Messrs. Kirk and Parry, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, is completed, and was on Saturday last officially given up to the Ordnance authority at Sheerness. This tower has been nearly two years in erection, and is completed within the time specified by the Board of Ordnance. The peculiar construction of this tower gives it the facility of firing the guns (which are to be of the largest calibre) on traversing centre pivots, so as to do execution in the fair-way of the rivers Thames and Medway. With the latter river this tower forms a crossfire with the Sheerness Battery guns, sufficient to sink any ships attempting to pass. The tower is struck from seven different centres, in order to give stability to the assailable parts thereof. The average thickness of the solid masonry is 12 feet. The outer dimensions are 63 feet by 71 feet; underneath is a barrack-room capable of accommodating thirty gunners, and an officers' private room. The basement story contains the following room:—viz., ordnance store, provision store, barrack store, regimental store, and magazine, the latter being encased with an entire coat of asphalte. The whole of this basement is lined with 9-inch brickwork, all being within a 2-feet wall of masonry. The estimated cost of this tower is about £14,000, exclusive of its foundation of piles, which support solid balks of timber, with York landings, being filled in to a depth of six feet with cement. The extreme height of the tower is 41 feet 6 inches. From the exposed situation of the tower, which is subject to the sea and weather, great difficulties were experienced during the winter months in proceeding with the work.

FRENCH RAILWAY RETURNS.—The annual traffic returns of the French railways has just been issued, from which it appears that the increase during the year on the principal lines is very great. The Paris and Lyons return shows in round numbers a total of 38,000,000 f. for 1855, against 21,000,000 f. in 1854—being an increase of 15,000,000 f.; Northern, for the same years respectively, 42,000,000 f. and 34,000,000 f.—augmenting 8,000,000 f.; Eastern, first concession, 30,000,000 f. and 26,000,000 f.—increase, 4,000,000 f. and Western, 30,000,000 f. and 23,000,000 f., showing an augmentation of 7,000,000 f.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The correspondent of a morning paper, writing from Oxford, says, it is rumoured in circles likely to be well informed that there is a probability of the youthful Prince of Wales becoming a member of this university.

On Saturday last the Emperor went to Versailles with the Duke of Cambridge, and passed in review the cavalry of the garrison.

During his stay in the metropolis the King of Sardinia will honour the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London with his Royal presence.

The King and Queen of Prussia and the Court moved from Sans Souci to Charlottenburg on the 17th inst., to remain there until Christmas, when they will return for the holidays, and then take up their residence at the Berlin palace during the carnival.

The Austrian Government has, in a note to Count Colloredo, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, announced its acceptance of the nomination of Sir H. Seymour to the post of English representative at Vienna, and expresses its regret at the departure of Lord Westmoreland.

Some of the Continental journals connect the visit of General Canrobert to Stockholm with some supposed matrimonial project pertaining to Prince Napoleon and a daughter of the King of Sweden.

The *Caradoc* has proceeded to Marseilles, to be in readiness to embark the newly-appointed Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, and Lady Canning, for Malta and Alexandria, *en route* to the seat of his government.

The Duchess d'Orleans, together with the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, arrived at Eisenach on the 11th inst., on a visit to the Court of Saxe-Weimar.

The Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff from his offices as Chief of the Staff and of the Imperial Convoys, and has named General Count Alderberg II. as his successor.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, who, in accordance with established usage, was entitled to a second year's term of office, has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

The King of Prussia has, through the medium of the Prussian Consul-General, Baron Mesenbach, presented the order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class to Solyman Pacha, Commander-in Chief of the Ottoman forces in the Principalities.

In the Glasgow Town Council, last week, Mr. M'Adam gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the freedom of the city be presented to Sir Colin Campbell. The announcement was received with applause.

The King of Naples is about, it is said, to procure from the Holy See the canonisation of his first wife, Maria Christina of Savoy—a pious Queen, whose memory is still respected by Neapolitan devotees.

The *Highflyer* returned from Circassia to the Crimea on the 5th inst., having on board the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Simpson, the artist, who accompanied him on the excursion.

It is said in Vienna that Baron Prokesch Osten, the new Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, is to visit London before proceeding on his mission.

The Spanish Government has got wind of a plot to carry off the young Princess of Asturias, and in consequence her Royal Highness never goes abroad without an escort of forty or fifty dragoons.

Lord Montgomerie, Lord Eglinton's eldest son, has entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet. He has nearly completed his fourteenth year.

A letter from Dresden states that an operation for cataract has just been undergone by the Princess Amelia, sister of King John. The operation was performed by Dr. Cosins on both eyes, and was perfectly successful.

The *Moniteur* records that on Saturday the Bishop of Oxford had the honour of being presented to the French Emperor and Empress by Lord Cowley.

The Greek Minister has given up his late residence in Park-square West, and taken a mansion in Portland-place, where the business of the Legation will in future be transacted.

A vacancy in the representation of Taunton will take place in consequence of the appointment of Mr Labouchere to the office of Colonial Secretary. At the last election the right hon. gentleman came in at the head of the poll.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has elected M. Delehaye as its President.

Sir George Cornewall Lewis has resigned his office of member of the Oxford University Commission. The vacancy will be filled by the Hon. E. Twisleton.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister at the Court of France, accompanied by the Portuguese Minister of Finance, has arrived at Claridge's hotel, from Paris.

On the 3rd of January Mr. Warren, the Recorder of Hull, will read a paper before the members of the Hull Mechanics' Institute, on "Labour —Its Rights, Difficulties, Dignity, and Consolations."

It is now said that M. de Lamartine is not likely to attend the forthcoming soirée of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution.

The Lord Chief Baron has appointed Mr. Edward Archer Wilde Junior Clerk of Assize on the Oxford Circuit, in the place of Lord Truro, resigned.

M. Thiers has personally presented the twelfth volume of his "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire" to Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, brother of Napoleon I.

The Chief Examiner of Army Accounts at the War-office, R. C. Kirby, Esq., after a service of upwards of fifty years, is about to retire on the full pay of his rank—viz., £1200 per annum. It is said that Mr. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Cash Account branch of the Ordnance, will be his successor.

The *Epoca* says that Victor Hugo is shortly expected at Madrid, and that a house there has already been taken for him.

M. Emile Augier, one of the most distinguished men of the French bar, died suddenly on Saturday last. He was the advocate who defended Madame Lafarge.

At the meeting of the Dublin Photographic Society, last week, Dr. Lover exhibited an apparatus for taking photographs by gas-light.

Mdlle. Dupree has resumed her duties at the Opéra Comique, Paris, after her late tour in Belgium: her reappearance took place in "L'Etoile du Nord."

The Town Council of Falkirk are about to present Sir C. Napier with a testimonial.

The projected National Opera Company is extinct, in consequence of the insufficiency of the number of shares applied for.

The Belgian Minister of the Interior has presented to the Chamber the draught of a projected law to prohibit the exportation of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and other cereals, besides potatoes and dried peas.

A letter from Kiel bears testimony to the comparative sobriety of the sailors of the English ships now stationed at Kiel. The discontinuance of the "evening rum" is said to have had a good effect.

An engineer employed in the telegraph direction at Naples is said to have invented a very simple machine for the discovery and repair of ruptures in submarine telegraphs.

The two young Russian officers who lately escaped from the war prison at Lewes have reached the neutral territory of Hamburg, and are now on their way to Russia.

The accounts from Hamburg state that the rate of discount has advanced to seven per cent.

The French Government is about to establish a Consul in Berlin to watch over the interests of French commercial men.

A memorial from Oldham praying for a remission of the sentences on Frost, Williams, and Jones, has been forwarded to the Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen.

On the 8th inst. two shocks of earthquake at Malta were felt. A similar shock was felt at the neighbouring island of Gozo some three weeks before.

The Belgian Government is about to introduce a project of law, bringing cases of outrage against the person of Sovereigns under the law of extradition.

The *Sheffield Morning News*, another of those small daily newssheets which came into existence on the passing of the Newspaper Stamp Act in June last, has just been withdrawn from circulation.

The Prussian Chambers will be opened on the 29th inst.

Unlike the city of London, the town of Hertford has adopted a resolution to found a public library. The meeting was a very large one; most of the Town Council were present; and the resolution passed without a voice being raised against it.

The clerks in the telegraphic office at Berlin will be locked up during the time of business, and for two and three hours afterwards, so that they may not be able to betray the secrets of customers. This precaution has been found indispensable.

BATHS.

KIEL, SKETCHED FROM THE HAR

ARSENAL.

COPENHAGEN, SKETCHED B

MILITARY COLLEGE UNIVERSITY

DANISH MAN-OF WAR[illegible]

BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

KIEL AND COPENHAGEN.

THESE ports were last year places of considerable interest in connection with the war, and they have once more become so. At Kiel the Allied Baltic fleet has, in part, anchored; and the visit of Sir Charles Napier to Copenhagen, and his hospitable reception by the King of Denmark, will be remembered among our early Illustrations of the incidents of the war.

A letter dated Hamburg, 17th inst., gives the following particulars relating to the Baltic fleet:—

The Bay of Kiel presents a spectacle of great animation, in consequence of the arrival of the English line-of-battle-ship the *Duke of Wellington*, on board of which Admiral Dundas has his flag, and of the two French liners *Duguesne* and *Tourville*, with Rear-Admiral Penaud and the staff of the French squadron. On the 16th, four English ships-of-the-line—the *Duke of Wellington*, *Nile*, *Royal George*, and *James Watt*; two corvettes, the *Lightning* and *Firefly*; the steam transport *Royal Adelaide*, and the two French liners, were anchored in the port, where the *Orion*, the last of the English ships remaining in the Baltic, was hourly expected. The French corvette *D'Assas* was ordered by Rear-Admiral Penaud to stop at the island of Gothland and place herself at the disposal of General Canrobert, Extraordinary Envoy to Stockholm. It is impossible as yet to ascertain if Admirals Dundas and Penaud intend to await at Kiel the arrival of the rest of the fleet. A mail service has, in the mean time, been organised for the exchange of letters and despatches between the fleet and England. So far, nothing appears to have been decided with regard to the winter-ing of a portion of the Allied squadrons in a Danish or Swedish harbour. According to letters from Stockholm of the 13th General Canrobert was to leave that capital on the 16th for Copenhagen, where the Minister of France, M. Dotezac, had officially notified his proximate arrival to the Government.

The two accompanying Views were sketched by Mr. Carmichael in the last campaign.

KIEL, a city of Holstein and Lower Saxony, on the coast of Germany, in lat. 54 deg. 20 min. N. and long. 10 deg. 8 min. E., is situated upon a small and beautiful peninsula in a bay of the Baltic, and has a large and commodious harbour, with good anchorage and depth of water for our largest men-of-war, with well-wooded and pleasant shores on each side, which are thickly studed with villas. Kiel is a city of much commercial importance. Having an excellent canal, which was begun as early as 1777, and now connects Kiel with Tonningen, crossing the peninsula through the Duchy of Holstein, passing by Rendsburg, and falls into the river Eyder, and thence to the German Ocean, besides a direct railway to Hamburg distance about twenty leagues, much used as the best road to Sweden, Norway, Finland, &c.

COPENHAGEN, anciently called Kiobmansehaven, the capital city of Denmark, in lat. 55 deg. 41 min N. and long. 12 deg. 40 min. E., is situated on the east of the island of Zealand, in a good bay at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, two leagues from the Sound, and a little more than five miles from Schonen, in Sweden, being opposite the Island of Almack, which forms the harbour, into which only one ship at a time can enter. Formerly chains were stretched across for protection. There are several good canals intersecting the city, where large ships can lie close to the warehouses. It is about 100 leagues from Stockholm. The entrance to it is intricate, running through a narrow channel between the Island of Saltholm and the Middle Ground, which is a long shoal, that extends along the whole sea front of the city of Copenhagen, leaving an intervening channel (called Konigs-Stiefe) of deep water, about three-quarters of a mile wide. The harbour is defended by the batteries on Amag Island and two artificial islands called the Crown Batteries, with others that run along the northern and southern shores.

In 1801 they had twenty-three sail-of-the-line, besides smaller vessels. Now their strength consists of gun-boats, as they find that kind of craft is best fitted for the defence of the Great and Little Belts, &c. The celebrated Thorwaldsen collection of sculptures is here.

WINTER FASHIONS.

[For our information on Dress and Fashion we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DEVY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

THERE is perhaps scarcely any costume more generally becoming than a rich winter walking-dress; and the present fashions are peculiarly deserving of favour. The round cloaks, so common last season, have given place to mantles and paletots of various kinds, all of them being of full size and a graceful shape. One of the handsomest we have seen is of black velvet, trimmed with rich fringe nearly a quarter of a yard deep, the fringe being set on at the shoulder to imitate the capuchin or hood, and the sleeves edged with the same. Another, of black velvet, is trimmed with gimp and bugles.

Grey cloth is also much worn, and should be trimmed with braid and tassels of a mixture of black and white. For travelling we recommend a paletôt composed of grey *drap d'Armenie*, a sort of knit ed cloth extremely thick and warm. It is simply trimmed with braid and buttons, and has a deep pocket on each side.

For the mere carriage-drive, however, a very different style is adopted—namely, a close fitting jacket, with shawls and wraps to supply the extra covering we may be required.

Bonnets present an almost endless variety in point of colour and fa'ric, but the shape is nearly alike in all, it being a modification of that which has been recently worn. The winter bonnets are slightly larger than their predecessors, and though still worn towards the back of the head have brims which project forward in the centre more than usual, and tie down close at the ears.

A very charming bonnet is composed of pale violet-coloured velvet and white silk, the top of the crown being of the latter material, covered with a star of black lace, the points of which lap over the velvet; the edge of the brim is also of white silk, with a double fall of white and black blonde. A full blonde cap with flowers, and strings of violet and white, A stone-coloured terry velvet bonnet has a trimming of *grenadia* velvet, with feather to correspond, and white blonde embroidered with black.

There is a pretty bonnet made of black chenille, laid in chequers over pink silk, with pink and black chenille intermixed, and hanging in long tufts over the curtain. Cap of white blonde and pink flowers, with black and pink strings

There is another attractive bonnet of pale-green terry velvet, with feather of the same colour, and trimmed with white blonde and black velvet. A very full cap, with a bunch of flowers on one side. Curtain alternate pieces of the green and black velvet.

A handsome and more matronly bonnet is of dove-coloured moiré antique, with feather to correspond. The bonnet is otherwise trimmed with white and black blonde, and the inside is ornamented with cerise velvet and flowers the same colour

A black velvet bonnet, with bird of paradise plume, is a favourite; and many shades of brown are worn.

But for any occasion of gaiety a white bonnet, interspersed with any bright-coloured velvet, would still be suitable; or one of some pale shade in terry velvet, interspersed with white, and the star of white blonde at the top of the crown.

Dresses are nearly all made with flounces, three being the favourite number; and they are, if possible, more trimmed than ever. There is one dress composed of black silk with three flounces, a flounce having graduated rows of a running pattern of velvet ribbon, on a very d'Italy ground. Another dress, in a similar style, is of cinnamon-brown, the bronde on the flounces being of black and white.

For demoiselles plain skirts of plaid silk are much worn.

In all cases of demi-toilette the light jacket up to the throat is adopted; sometimes it is of the same material as the skirt, but not always. A jacket of black velvet is richly trimmed with knotted fringe and gimp, the basque being rather deep, and put in with broad plaits, on the surface of each of which is a medallion-like trimming of gimp with tassels, and the sleeves have large full puffings.

A jacket of black moiré antique is trimmed with black velvet, gimp and tassels; it fits to the shape, the trimming forming bretelles or braces, with short broad ends finishing in tassels.

A very rich jacket of garnet-coloured velvet is made something in the same style, with a fringe composed of bright beads, the same colour. In this instance, however, instead of bretelles, the trimming forms a sort of stomacher down from the shoulder to the waist.

When the jacket is of the same material as the dress, the trimming of course corresponds with the brocade or trimming of the flounces, though probably with the addition of an edging of black velvet and black lace. Steel beads and bead and bugle trimming are also used; and sometimes the jacket is formed of a deep frill or flounce of the silk, especially if the brocade of the silk forms the edge. The sleeves are always very large, and very full with puffings and much ornament.

The style of evening dress is scarcely yet established; but we may mention a very pretty dress of blue silk, ornamented with a ruche near the bottom of the skirt, and another within a quarter of a yard of the waist. Between these ruches are put on alternately slanting ruches of a narrower kind, and a trimming of black velvet and white blonde. The corsage is ornamented by lappets of blue silk with ruches of blonde crossing, and tying in long bows behind.

There is also a very Spanish looking dress of pink silk, intermixed with white silk and narrow black velvet and lace, the lower part of the skirt consisting of alternate vandykes of the different materials.

Velvet dresses of all colours are worn.

There is a decided change of style in *coiffures*. They are no longer worn entirely at the back of the hair, but lie flat on the top of the head, with ribbon, flowers, or feathers drooping behind or at the sides. A seasonable novelty is composed of a wreath of ivy, which comes forward on the forehead, and is interlaced with cerise-colour velvet, the latter falling in long ends behind, and with velvet flowers the same colour at the sides Another, something similar in style, is composed of velvet and gold braid, with drooping flowers of gold and ends of velvet.

A very pretty style of hair-dress is composed of plaited black velvet, which, though forming the shape of the head-dress, shows the hair through its folds; it has puffings of blue ribbon at the side, with loops of broad blue ribbon hanging behind, and a wreath of blue flowers passing across the forehead. A head-dress of pink ribbon, with roses and Michaelmas daisies, is also very becoming, and this one has also pendent loops instead of ends. It admits loops or plaits of hair to pass through at the back.

A coiffure of a different sort is formed of long lappets of lace, fringed with feather trimming, with a braid of cerise-colour velvet, coming in a point on the forehead.

When flowers are worn at the back of the head, a wreath to correspond should pass across the forehead.

The mixture of black and white blonde is still in favour, and, intermixed with velvet and bright-coloured flowers, has an excellent effect.

Chemisettes, unsuitable for cold weather, are not likely to be revived until the spring. Collars are worn large, though not preposterously so; and under-sleeves very full.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. S., Darking.—It shall be referred to the author, and, if correct, the Solution shall be given shortly

ARIADNE, Hollo.way. Your Solution of the Indian Problem is quite right

S. L. You must have placed the men incorrectly in Problem 611. The Black King cannot move to Q 6th without going into Check of the adverse Queen, which in the diagram stands at White's Q Kt 5th

F. W. B., Lincoln.—A very promising first attempt.

C. B. J., Dundee.—They shall have due attention

C. M., Birmingham.—Correct, a Knight may be taken by an adverse Pawn. Who could have informed you otherwise?

S. N., Clapham.—Ably by Mr. John K., ing, Manchester Chess-lub, Ridgefield, Manchester

F. B., Lisle.—We have before had occasion to comment on the unreasonableness of foreign correspondents asking us to keep postage open for their friends' letters. Mr. —, of Lisbon has forwarded us Mr.'s three letters, and hoped, surely that we might—if not free—pass a penny of the enormous postage demanded on which he pretends to be so wrong

BRUHAL-GREEN. Your Solution of Problem No. 611 is incorrect 2. You will find it is no Problem at all, as the key-move is at once obvious to the merest tyro. 3. Your Solution of No. 609 is correct. 4. There is no reference whatever to your name

A. Reform Club.—1. You should join the St. George's Chess-club, by far the most important club of the kind in the kingdom. The numerous society of chess-amateurs is provided every Tuesday and Friday evening with a series of the finest games that are played in any part of the world by the most eminent players, under the superintendence of Mr. Staunton, and the results are published in the Chess-column of the Illustrated London News. 2. Problems are received by the Publisher of the Illustrated London News, and forwarded to the Editor of the Chess-column. 3. We are glad to hear that Mr. Bellamy is recovering from his severe illness. 4. Problem 609 is correct. 5. Your Solution of No. 610 is correct. 6. Your Solution of No. 611 is correct. 7. Your Solution of No. 612 is correct. 8. Problem 613 is correct. 9. Your Solution of No. 614 is correct. 10. Your Solution of No. 615 is correct. 11. Problem 616 is correct. 12. Your Solution of No. 617 is correct. 13. Problem 618 is correct. 14. Your Solution of No. 619 is correct. 15. Problem

T. B. MACAULAY writes, in his lay of the "Armada":—

"The tall Pinta, till the noon, had held her close in chase."

What was the *Pinta*? Is it a generic name or that of a ship? One of C. Columbus's caravels at Palos was also named by that name. Now, to think it might be the same ship that discovered the New World, and then was the forerunner of the Spanish fleet off "Aurigny's Isle," would make it nearly as old as that which conveyed the yearly "Theories" from Athens to Delos Further, I doubt whether the "tall Pinta" of Philip II.'s time sailed well with the petty caravels doled out to that obstinate beggar, who soon gave his King and Queen a new world in exchange.—ARAGON Y LEON, Coventry.

LANDED GENTRY OF SURREY. Can the Editor inform me if any, and what, record remains of the landed gentry of Surrey about the year 1632? —W. B., Garden-court, Temple.

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN. Who wrote this popular song, and is it original (I mean the words) or borrowed, as I remember to have heard, from an old ballad of the sixteenth or seventeenth century? Any information you can afford regarding it will oblige.—A SINGER.

NOTES.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.—This intellectual gymnasium, at which Scott, Jeffrey, Brougham, and others, first trained their powers, still exists. In looking over its records lately, it was amusing to observe the character of the subjects selected for essays by some of its eminent members. Scott appears, as he did in life, compounded of the lawyer and the poet. His essays were on the "Origin of the Feudal System;" on the "Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian," on the "Origin of the Scandinavian Mythology." Henry Brougham (admitted Nov. 21, 1797) selected the following subjects:—"Political Remarks on the Union," "The Balance of Power," "Indirect Influence of the People," "Influence of National Opinion on External Relations," and "An Examination of Certain Plans that are at present entertained of Cultivating the Crown Lands in the Ceded Islands." Charles Grant (Lord Glenelg) was admitted Jan. 12, 1803, and read an essay on the "Usefulness of the Study of Mythology." These young speculators were all Liberals. On the 25th Nov., 1800, the question, "Ought the Test Act to be Repealed?" was brought forward by John Archibald Murray—the kind and hospitable Lord Murray of the present day—and was "carried unanimously in the affirmative."

BLAIR'S POEM OF "THE GRAVE."—Mr. Cunningham, in his new and beautiful edition of "Johnson's Lives of the Poets," quotes a passage from Southey's "Life of Cowper":—"Though the strain of the 'Night Thoughts' is stamped with the strongest manasseism, and both the matter and the manner are of a kind to affect the reader powerfully and deeply, Blair's 'Grave' is the only poem I can call to mind which has been composed in imitation of it." The earlier portions of the "Night Thoughts" were published in 1742, and Blair's "Grave" in 1743; therefore Southey's inference is somewhat less wrong. The "Grave" was written in 1741; and its author, in February, 1742, endeavoured in vain, through the influence of Dr. Isaac Watts, to obtain a publisher in London. The honour of originality, therefore, belongs to the Scottish poet.—D.

MORLEY'S MADRIGALS, AND GREENE'S PERIMEDES.—In Mr. Payne Collier's charming little volume of "Lyrical Poems, selected from Musical Publications between the Years 1589 and 1600" (Percy Society, No. LI.), occur the following lines, taken from Thomas Morley's "Madrigals to Four Voices," 1600:—

April is my mistris face,
And July in her eies hath place;
Within her bosom is September,
But in her hart a cold December.

The learned editor has not noticed that the same idea may be found in Robert Greene's "Perimedes the Blacksmith," 1588:—

Fair is my love, for April in her face,
Her lovely breasts September claims his part,
And lordly July in her eyes takes place,
But cold December dwelleth in her heart.

If both are not translations from the same foreign original, the coincidence is curious, and certainly deserving of a note. EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

ALMANACK WIT.—"Poor Robin's" Almanack for 1696 concludes with the following receipt:—*To Cure Corns.*—Take the strongest Aqua-fortis you can get, and drop a Spoonful on your Corn, and it will not only eat away your corn, but your Toe also; so you may be sure your Corn will not come there any more.

And this is all which I this year shall pen,
Next year expect to hear of me again."—DIRK.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

FASTRADA, THE WIFE OF CHARLEMAGNE.—I do not find that difficulty which M. Victor Hugo experienced in attempting to interpret the two last lines of the inscription on Fastrada. I read the whole thus:—

Fastradana pia Caroli conjux vocitata
Christo dilecta jacet hoc sub marmore
Anno septuagintesimo nonagesimo quarto
Quæ numerum metro claudere nusa negat
Hæc pie cum gessit virgo hostes superavit
Spuritus heroes sit patriæ quæ tristia necat.

Literally translated, this is the interpretation:—

Fastradana the pious, called the wife of Charles,
Beloved by Christ, lies under this marble,
In the year seven hundred and ninety-four,
Which words the muse does not permit to include the number in metre.
"O Pius King, whom the Virgin bore, although she (*fi.*) is here turning into ashes,
May her spirit be heir of that country which knows no sorrow.

This is in every respect a most interesting inscription. Its antiquity of eleven hundred and sixty years renders it amongst non-classical inscriptions most valuable, and the jingle of the rhyme in the two last verses shows us the barbarian origin of that addition to poetry to which we are now accustomed. I know not if an earlier specimen of rhyme in Latin verse could be found. In after ages it became the general fashion in ecclesiastical compositions, as we find in innumerable inscriptions and epitaphs.—R. M. BEVERLEY, Scarborough.

THERE is a translation of the "Posterior Analytics" of Aristotle, by Edward Poste, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, published by Macpherson, Oxford, price 4s.—B. A., Oxon.

SAVE ME FROM TO DIE. At the moment we can remember only two instances of this form of expression. The one in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Book III., c. xii., stanza 35:—

——— or if that ought do death exceed,
Be sure that nought may save thee *from to die*.

The other will be found in a Masque by Ben Jonson, called "Chlorida"—

And sculpture, that can keep thee *from to die*.

THE expression "from to die," as equivalent to "from death," occurs in the following fine stanza of Spenser's "Ruines of Time."

LXI.

For not to have been dipt in Lethe's lake,
Could save the sonne of Thetis from the die;
But that blinde bard did him immortall make
With verses, dipt in deaw of Castalie:
Which made the eastern conquerour to crie,
O fortunate yong-man! whose vertue found
So brave a trompe, thy noble acts to sound. M.

GOSSIP'S BRIDLE, OR BRANKS. The following notes may be of service to W. B. in his researches after branks. A woodcut in vol. i, p. 283, of the "Local Historian's Table Book of Northumberland and Durham," represents Robert Sharp, an officer of the corporation of Newcastle, leading Ann Bidlestone through the streets with branks. The writer states that the branks are still preserved in the police-office. In Hodgson's "Northumberland" it is recorded that Elizabeth Holburn was, on December 3, 1743, punished for two hours at the market-cross, Morpeth, for opprobrious language. An engraving of branks will be found in Brand's "History of Newcastle," vol. ii., p. 292, to which W. B. is referred for further information.

There is a scold's bridle in Warrington Museum, and for an account of where four others are see "Transactions of Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for Session 1854-55," page 61. London: J. H. Parker, 377, Strand, 1855.—C. S. GREGSON, Edge-lane, Old Swan.

THE INITIALS M AND N IN THE CHURCH SERVICE.—"R. V." has misplaced these letters in order; they stand as N or M, and are, I believe, the initials of Nicolas and Mary—St. Nicolas being the patron saint of boys, as Our Lady is of girls; at least this is the only intelligible explanation I have ever heard.—F. L., All Souls College, Oxford.

Notices to Correspondents.—A. Macgillvray, Dr Kennedy, Dr. Rimbault, C. M. Ingleby, Scotus, Y. W., C. L., A. H., Ignoramus, H. W. Ranger, Delta, H. Langmead, E. A., M. B., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Yenicale, C. Forrest, Rector, E. L. B., B. N.—received with thanks E. D. For *retro* read *nostro*. J. C., Buckton.—Next week.

*** All communications intended for this department should be legibly inscribed at the top "MEMORABILIA."

MUSICAL REVIEW.

BOOSEY'S UNIVERSAL FLUTE PRECEPTOR. Edited by J. CLINTON.—BOOSEY'S UNIVERSAL CORNOPEAN TUTOR. Edited by STANTON JONES. Boosey and Sons.

Before making a few remarks on these particular works, we wish to say a word on the subject of musical instruction-books in general. In the first place, we have to observe that they are multiplied to such an excess that not one in a hundred has any value of its own. Almost everything that can be said in the way of instruction, in regard to singing or playing on instruments, has been already said again and again: the subject is worn threadbare, and all that a compiler can now do is to hash up a *crambe recocta* of hackneyed precepts and stale examples. Occasionally an exceptional case may occur, when a teacher of great ability and eminence embodies the practical results of his own experience; but such cases are now exceedingly rare. And there is also the case of instruments recently invented or improved, and the powers of which are still in the course of development. When a distinguished performer on one of these instruments publishes his peculiar method, his publication is valuable, because it contains what cannot be had elsewhere. In the second place, we desire to remark that, because such works are described by their authors or publishers as being for the use of amateurs, it is generally supposed that an amateur has only to buy a "Singing Method," or "Pianoforte Method" or "Violin Method," and straightway set about teaching himself to sing or play, without any other assistance. There cannot be a greater mistake. It is impossible to learn to sing, or to play upon any instrument, without a competent *master*. There are a thousand things necessary to be learned which cannot be conveyed by written instructions alone. The master must show, *by example*, how the voice is to be emitted, how the instrument is to be handled, how its tones are to be produced, how its scales and passages are to be fingered. He must do all these things himself, and it is by imitating him that the pupil learns to do them likewise. We advise the amateur, therefore, never to trust to instruction-books. Let him take a master—and let him do so from the very beginning. It is another vulgar error, repeated every day by sensible enough people in other things, that a young lady (for instance) may begin the piano with the help of her mamma or a half-taught governess armed with some "Pianoforte Method," and that it is time enough to resort to a master when she has, as it is said, got over the rudiments. Thousands of pupils are here spoiled in this way every day. It is at the very outset that the soundest instruction is the most essential. The self-taught, mammama-taught, or governess-taught girl (we don't speak of the superior class of governesses, who are few in number), when she comes to have a master, finds, to her own mortification and that of her friends, that she must *unlearn* all that she has been learning so laboriously. Few are able to go through this painful process, and nine out of ten throw it up in disgust.

The real utility of an instruction-book consists in its serving as a *Vade Mecum* or *Handbook* to the master. If it contains a body of sound, concise, well digested, well-expressed, and well-arranged precepts, illustrated by examples and exercises of a similar character, it will facilitate his labours, methodise his lessons, and aid him in many ways. Masters in general, accordingly, take such assistance; and a master will show his judgment by the choice of the handbook he employs.

The two works, the titles of which are given above, belong to a series of "Musical Handbooks" now in course of publication by Messrs. Boosey. Those already published are for Singing, the Flute, the Cornopean, the Pianoforte, the Concertina, the Violin, and the Clarinet. Of these works we may say that though in general they have no pretension to originality of matter, or even novelty of form, yet all of them possess the advantage of *comparative cheapness*. They are judicious compilations, containing as much really valuable matter as could be obtained, in any previous publications, for twice the money; and this is certainly quite a sufficient recommendation.

The instruction-books for the Flute and the Cornopean are somewhat differently situated from the others. Besides the recommendation to them all, these have the additional advantage of belonging to the case (which we have already noticed) of instruments recently invented or improved, and the powers of which are still in progress of development. The flute, it is well known, has of late years undergone important changes both in its construction and in the manner in which it is played. At this moment there are several rival flutes and several rival methods; and it is of much consequence to the amateur that he choose the best kind of flute and the best method to it. Mr. Clinton, the very eminent professor of the flute, is the inventor of one of these improved instruments, of the superiority of which we have already given our opinion. His flute has this peculiar advantage—that, while execution is facilitated and intonation perfected by means of additional keys, these new keys do not disturb the action of those previously in use; so that the established system of fingering is still preserved, and the instrument can be played either with or without the superadded keys. In the "Preceptor" before us Mr. Clinton has given the most simple and approved methods of fingering every scale on the ordinary flute, leaving it to the amateur afterwards to acquire the use of the new keys added to the instrument. This is the kind of instruction-book for the flute which, we apprehend, is the most generally useful; and nothing, we may add, can be more concise and clear than the directions for practice, or more judicious than the exercises and examples.

The Cornopean (otherwise called the cornet-à-piston) is a recently-invented instrument, for which few instruction-books have yet been published. There is, therefore, room for Mr. Jones's work; and we find that it contains every thing requisite, as a manual for the master and an assistant to the pupil, in teaching and learning an instrument which is coming more and more into general use.

The Russian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the export of all kinds of grain by the Polish frontier, "except wheat," which may be exported through any of the Polish customs stations.

The vacancy created in the Dublin police magistracy, by the appointment of Dr. Kelly to the office of Judge of the Admiralty, has just been filled by the nomination of Joseph O'Donnell, Esq., of the Leinster Circuit.

The directors of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank have, we understand, ordered all their *employés* who adorned their face with a moustache to shave or resign.

The *Cardiff Guardian* says that a child, the son of labouring people, received at the baptismal font at Merthyr the names of "James Louis Napoleon Malakoff Broom."

THE FIRST MEET OF THE SEASON.

A BARONIAL castle restored, with plate-glass windows and damask curtains;—a lawn rustling with November's yellow leaves;—a pack of fox-hounds—old, steady favourites, and young ones in their first season inclined to riot after the Persian cat; the huntsman in his bright, fresh scarlet, soon to be stained to a rich damson, silent, attentive, firm, and self-possessed, a commander-in-chief preparing for action; the two whips outside, like sides-de-camp, full of fire, the second proud of new boots and horsemanship; the first whip a huntsman in reversion, with an eye on his chief, and the other on the hounds;—a constant crushing of gravel and grinding of wheels, as family coaches, four-in-hands, mail-phætons, dog-carts, and tandems roll up; while hasty hacks are at gallop across the park, and old hands, riding their hunters, pace soberly;—a crowd of foot-folk in smockfrocks rolled up; a few cherry-cheeked country lasses, with their fathers or sweethearts, mounted on Dobbins, or leading ancient phaeton and modern shandydan, hovering round the lodge gates;—an army of grooms and gardeners and ploughboys turned grooms for the day, leading and fistling hunters, either clothed or great-coated; windows full of lively faces, in pretty morning costumes, beginning with the "company" in the breakfast-hall, and rising gradually to ladies' maids, chambermaids, until the upper turrets are crowned with an infant army and guardian nurses:—these form the raw material of a grand meet with open doors. Condescending butlers walk about armed with cherry-cordial for the shy or the owners of restive horses not to be trusted. The experienced walk in as a matter of course, salute the host and hostess, if she be gracious enough to appear, and then fall to steadily at the best thing going, knowing that at such meets there is almost always time for digestion before a fox gets away in earnest.

The man makes a great mistake who lays in a heavy feed, if there is likely to be any real work within the next two hours. The young and timid slouch in, blushing rosy, as their first "Pink," and, sitting down on the first seat, take exactly what's before them, whether they like it or not, and from pure bashfulness swallow successively tea, cherry-brandy, old ale, and port wine. The squires get in knots and exchange county slang, full of allusions as mysterious to any out of their set as the language of Nineveh. Everybody has got the best horse in the world, and in the general good humour of the first breakfast of the season no one disputes the happy idea.

The lion of the day is the foreign sportsman, Count or Baron, extensively got up with a red cord down his leather breeches: if a German, whether Hanoverian or Bohemian, he will probably be a first-rate judge of horseflesh, and not a bad performer as long as the feeding is reasonable, in spite of his (in our English eyes) eccentricities of costume.

Once moustachios were considered foreign; now they crop out all round the table. Hunting costume is very improving and deceptive. The best-dressed man is a London horsedealer, who may always be taken for a gentleman until he opens his mouth. We must not forget the ladies and the boys. There's the Hon. Mrs. Slashaway, the best horsewoman (we were going to say horseman) across country in the county. Every one crowds to look at her when her name is whispered, and every one is disappointed. It's twenty years since she was a beauty, and rode slap into Slashaway's heart by leading him over five new looked gates. She is now hard, thin, and reddish brown in complexion, and walks up the hall like a dragoon, slapping her whip; but then, in those most breathing grey wide-awakes with ostrich-feathers, there are a couple of nieces who don't ride so well, but canter in the most charming manner through gates opened by ready hands. It requires health and a brilliant complexion to stand the early glare of a hunting breakfast. The boys in kilts, in leggings of curious cut, leather trousers, and Tom Thumb boots, are scrambling in all directions under the unwonted excitement of a holiday, cheesecake and marmalade without end, and a gallop that would be enough for any animal but a pony, without hunting.

We may observe in passing that although a Castle Meet or a Lawn Meet is very well in its way, for real jovial fun and hospitality, unchilled by the dignity of those tremendous butlers and footmen, a rich squire's grange or a-thousand-a-year farmer is to be preferred.

As for the sport between the numbers and the noise, the breakfast of the riders and the freshness of the horses, the glasses of brandy pressed on huntsmen and whips—it is very seldom that a "Grand Meet" ends in anything but chopping an unfortunate or two in cover after heading them back. We can just remember one good day at a Lawn Meet, at Badminton, when we found in Swangrove in the Park, and had thirty-five minutes and a "kill"—about a score in, out of three hundred!

Having said so much by way of preamble about what we may call Break-fast Meets—no pun intended—possible and actual, we are bound to add that our castle is Hever Castle, where Henry VIII.—an earnest sportsman, and never satisfied without a kill—courted Anna Boleyn. How pretty she must have looked on her palfrey, with her hawk on her fist, on the way to kill a heron on the Eden River. As to the fox-hounds, they are the Old Surrey. Their meets include few squires, and only two lords, but are composed largely of corn and mustard dealers, brewers, stockbrokers, brewers, and hatters in a large way, no miscellaneous horse-dealers: one is attached to the Hunt in a sort of official character. The horses are, for the most part, too good for the country; for price is no object with the owners. The country may be divided into three kinds—steep chalk hills and downs, without flints, the same covered as thickly with flints as if a road-maker had made them the receiving-ground of his stock; and a clay vale country below the hills, with deep ditches full of water, banks, and fences stiff enough to satisfy any Shiresman. In the hilly chalk part there are of course no ditches and no fences, except the posts or rails of new inclosures.

The hedges are mere pony jumps, full of gaps; so any man or woman can ride there who don't mind galloping down hill, or at times over something much worse than a macadamised road. The covers lie thick and full of foxes, within a short two miles of each other, so that altogether, as long as you keep out of the clay, it is pleasant galloping over sheep downs with very little trouble, and you may go all day without taking a jump. The field may be divided into two classes. Those who ride there because they can't find time to go into a better country—many of these are horsemen equal to the stiffest country in England; and a most respectable banker sort of subscribers, who go for a constitutional canter and the pleasure of seeing the hounds work—for which last pleasure the Surrey bills are very favourable. We shall not say anything about who are the best men, but among the oldest are two whom it is impossible to pass by. A light-weight, wiry, fresh-complexioned, pleasant old gentlemen, in a white cravat and brown coat, the picture of a squire, but really a banker, riding a thoroughbred, as familiar with the country as his garden, and always well up at a check for experience does for him what hard riding did when he was younger. And then there's Mr. Cannon-Ball, as we may venture to name him, on his old white horse, not the father, but the grandfather of the Hunt—an iron proof that with plenty of hunting and shooting a man may defy even the damp dreary fogs of a City residence. Mr. Cannon-Ball does not ride hard, but he knows all the hounds and all the foxes from the time they are littered until they are fit to run, so although he only trots and canters you meet him, after hustling along best pace on your best horse, when you least expect him. Altogether Surrey is a capital country for a beginner or to get an appetite for dinner, or for a timid gentleman fond of sport; but strangers must take notice that, unless properly introduced, they are fined half-a-crown. There is a sort of City rivalry between the stag-hunters and the fox-hunters in Surrey that is very amusing to a stranger. Why a man should be despised for following the sport that he likes best by anyone except a human hog, who spends his life in eating, drinking, and grubbing up money, we have never could understand. But it is satisfactory to praise yourself by laughing at your neighbour.

It is well to mention that Croydon, close to open downs, is a good place to keep hunters during the summer, or to have them prepared for the hunting season; and that the manner in which horses are conditioned at the Derby Stables, kept by Bignold, fits them to go with the fastest hounds in England.

COURSING.

A COURSING meeting is a racing meeting of sweepstakes, cups, and matches, without jockeys; where the public are lookers on, not partakers in the sport. It bears the same relation to a day with a friend's greyhounds that a steeplechase does to a day with foxhounds. A man must be an owner of greyhounds, or very fond of the sport, to go out in bleak winter weather on open downs like those of Wiltshire or Cambridgeshire, and stand still on foot or horseback while a brace of long-limbed, smooth-coated, keen-eyed beauties race venomously out of sight, with no one up except the judge, and he paid for his fun. But tastes differ, and there is as much enthusiasm in their line among the wearers of the silver cuspules as any class of sportsmen. Certainly they have one advantage—they are not obliged to leave the chief care of their favourites to mere trainers and grooms; for, although it is forbidden to a courser to make a pet of his hounds, under penalty of utterly ruining their reputation, still he may have his kennel in his stable-yard, and, if within reach of open ground, help in the training, if he does not undertake the whole business himself. He can begin at the beginning; breed his pups, nurse them through their infantine diseases, enter them to their first hare, and keep himself and his puppies in condition, while preparing his pet long-tails for serious racing, with no other assistance than one or two intelligent yokels, and the invaluable "Greyhound, by Stonehenge," as his handbook. We don't promise him that he will carry off first prizes at Altcar or Swaffham, but he will think for it, and the thinking of success is the principal element of sport. Prince Poniatowski, an Italian-Polish nobleman, used to say that he liked a very bad horse, because people laid such long odds against him. That is a sort of advantage that it is easy to possess in greyhounds; bad ones are always to be plentiful, and cheap. It may be, but it need not be, a very expensive amusement, unless a man chooses to trust sham professional trainers, and pay unlimited bills for Cheltin eggs and boiled rabbits, pats of butter, portwine, oysters, and other nostrums for making a greyhound-trainer's bill. Stonehenge calculates the cost of a greyhound, bred from a litter, trained, and ready to start, at about £12—so a man may have a dozen for half the price of a very moderate thoroughbred yearling. As to describing a coursing meeting, that is impossible—it is too short and sharp, so hares and beaks, so perfectly mannish (ladies don't go to coursing meetings), so made up of townsmen, noblemen, squires, butchers, and shepherds—it must be seen to be appreciated. If you have a book on the event, or if you, or your uncle, or the squire of your parish, has an idea of carrying off the Challenge Cup or Puppy Stakes, you won't exclaim, as we have more than once—

Dull for an hour and merry for a minute.

There is another sort of coursing that your regular coursers look down on as foxhunters do on beagles, and that is pot-hunting; or else when my Lord gives his tenants a day, and every man that can, begs, borrows, or brings his own dog.

Pot-hunting is thiswise. You are stopping at any some Southdown breeder's farm in Wilts or Sussex when the Missis inquires at breakfast whether you are fond of hare-soup, to which carelessly or thoughtlessly answering yes, in five minutes it is settled that "those nasty long-tails ought to do something for their living—always in mischief, lapping up the cream and upsetting the milk pails;" "so you are to ride the colt," and "father" gets on "the old mare" (there always is an old mare at a farm), and away you go up and down the long hills, with a brindled bitch and a black pup careering before, behind, all round, or peering into rabbit-holes in a manner

HUNTING.—THE MEET AT HEVER CASTLE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

that would drive a real courser crazy—quite dea. to whistle and name—away you go until you come to the shepherd, Old Tom. Of course Tom knows of a hare—"such a regular Jack." Silence is ordered, but not obeyed; for the three lads are out on their ponies, laughing and wrangling. Nevertheless, we get close up to the farm without an idea of giving any law. And "Loo-loo, she's away!" with Brindle close to her scut, and Snowball a dozen yards behind. Away we gallop, down a hill as steep as the roof of a house, shouting like demons, until we are brought up on the opposite hill by a gradual descent from a canter to a trot, from a trot to a walk and dead stop—the colt blown, ourselves black in the face—to see the hare circling in the distant downs back towards us. The old mother runs cunning, and leaves the young one to do all the work, waiting for the turns; once, twice, and away, a near shave, as we fancy, but no, it takes five minutes before the puppy turns Puss again, and Brindle, catching her with hasty hungry jaws, rolls over down the steep slope three or four times before stopping. One pitiful squeak and all is over. The farmer, who has not pressed the "oud meare," and Shepherd, who knew pretty well where Brindle would have her, are both up; and the final rites, including presenting Master Tommy, aged seven, with the scut, are soon performed. The colt has recovered his wind. After halt an hour's beat, at it we go again. We are four hours on the downs, with another hare and a leveret, and miles two. We return—hounds and ponies pretty well tired; men and boys with appetites finely set for dinner. So there's hare-soup and jugged hare, and a roast leveret, besides the sport, the heat, the exercise, the shouting.

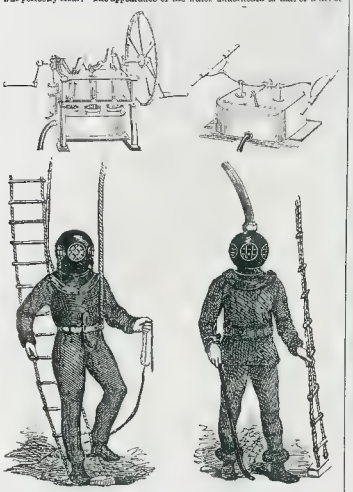
Speaking fashionably, this sort of thing is "very slow;" but tastes differ: for our own parts, we hope to have many days on the downs ending with farmers' fare, and "the roast leveret," the black pup killed.

WOLDEMAR.

COURSING.

IMPROVED DIVING DRESSES AND LIFE-BOATS.

Some interesting experiments lately took place at Paris, on and near the Seine, with different diving apparatus, life-boats, fire-engines, grappling-irons for saving lives from shipwreck, &c. At noon precisely Prince Napoleon arrived at the place appointed for the experiments, accompanied by a number of the members of the international jury, officers of the Navy and Artillery, and several of the high functionaries from the Departments of War and Marine. The experiments commenced with the life-boats. A boat invented by M. Berthon, which cannot be upset, another in wire-woven canvas, and a third in caoutchouc, were tried with perfect success. The last-named boat was inflated, launched, and manned with three lusty rowers in five minutes. Five diving apparatus had been inscribed for exhibition, but only four—two French and two English—those of Messrs. Siebe, Heinke, Cabirol, and Ernous, were tried. All these apparatus are constructed on nearly the same manner, being composed of a waterproof dress, terminated at the upper part by a cuirass in metal, to which, when on the body of the diver, is screwed a helmet of the same metal, having affixed to it the tube for giving air, the supply of which is kept up by means of an air-pump and a valve for letting off the breath of the diver. One of the experiments tried with Siebe's apparatus was that the diver can of his own free will come to the surface by removing a part of the weight which keeps him under water. The four divers descended at the same time. One of them remained under water forty minutes consecutively, and the others a somewhat shorter period of time, picking up during the immersion several small pieces of metal which had been thrown down. Mr. D. Siebe (who dived) informed us that the Seine was discoloured for about seven feet; but about two feet from the bottom the water was perfectly clear. The appearance of the water underneath is that of a dark sea-



M. SIEBE'S IMPROVED PUMP AND DIVING-DRESS.

MONS. ERNOUX'S AIR-PUMP AND OPEN-HELMET DIVING-DRESS.

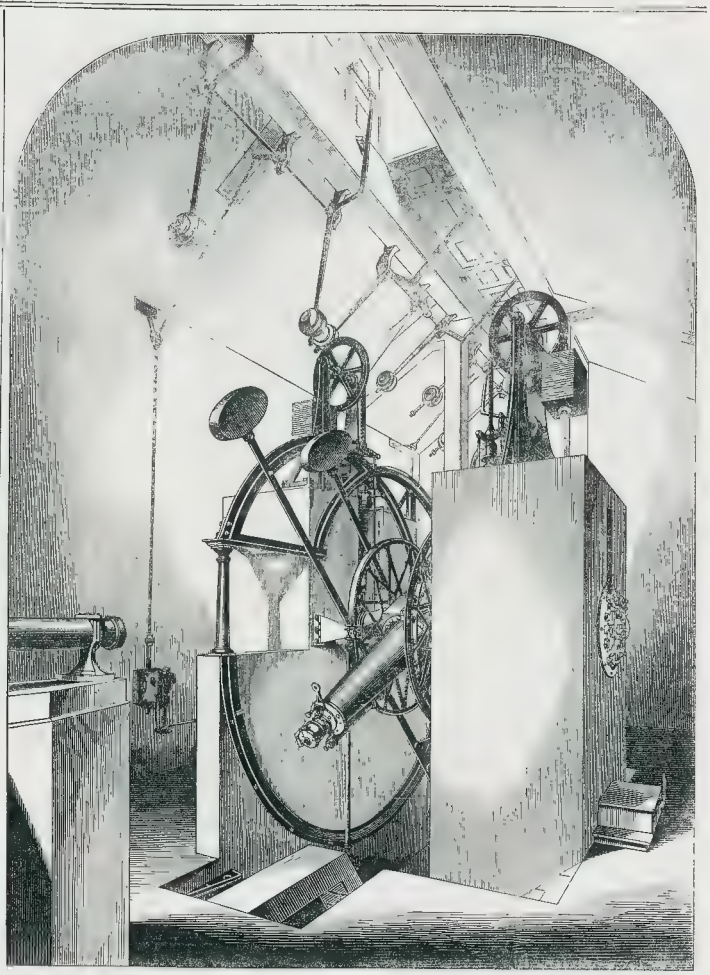
og. The apparatus for throwing the grappling-irons were placed at the entrance o fthe Champ de Mars. The first apparatus, that of M. Trembley, and which is very similar to that used for throwing Congreve rockets, impelled the grappe to a distance of 300 yards; the apparatus of M. Delvigne, consisting of a projectile fired from a small mortar, carried the grapple about the same distance, but with a smaller line. The time taken to throw the grapple was about twelve seconds. A number of fire-engines were also tried, and worked very satisfactorily.—*Galignani*.

MODEL OF THE GREENWICH TRANSIT CIRCLE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

In the Nave of the Palace of Industry, between the great naval trophy of England and the St. Gobain glass, within view also of Erard's grand piano, stands a large instrument, which has been the wonder of provincial visitors and the puzzle of many a Parisian throughout the summer. It has been described, even by a Parisian *feuilletoniste*, as a model of Greenwich Observatory. I may adopt the Astronomer Royal's explanation of his instrument, calling it a Model of the Transit Circle (an astronomical meridional instrument), copied from that in Greenwich Observatory. I believe that considerable disappointment has been caused by the discovery of the fact that this most prominent model is not a working one. The instrument of which this is the model was constructed some years ago. In the report of the Astronomer Royal to the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, dated the 5th of June, 1847, it was stated that meridional instruments carrying larger object-glasses were now required for the wants of the Royal Observatory. In an "address to the individual members of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory," by the Astronomer Royal, dated December 20th, 1847, a proposal for a large Transit Circle was explained in considerable detail. The Board of Visitors took the matter into consideration at their extraordinary meeting of 1848, January 15th, and drew up a formal resolution, expressing their approval of it. This resolution was communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and their Lordships immediately gave their sanction to the proposal, and took the necessary steps for providing the requisite funds. The object-glass was purchased of Mr. Simms (after trial and approval by Mr. Airey, the Astronomer Royal) in the autumn of the same year; and in the winter and following spring the Astronomer Royal prepared a detailed model. This model was exhibited to the Board of Visitors, at their meeting of 1848, June 3rd. In the autumn of 1848 Troughton's Circle was removed to a temporary position on the external walls of the East Buildings, and the alterations necessary for reception of the new instrument were made in the circle-room and piers. The instrument was also commenced by Messrs. Ransomes and May, the engineers to whom the construction of the massive parts was intrusted; and, as early as the advance of the larger portions of the instrument permitted, Mr. Simms proceeded with the optical and graduated parts. In the autumn of 1850 the instrument was mounted, and the requisite wooden stages, &c., were immediately prepared; and observations were commenced with it on the first observing day of 1851.

Our Engraving gives a perspective view of the instrument from the north-west—supposing the ladders removed, and the pillars which support the roof broken off. On the right side is the western pier. Upon its external face are seen the eye-pieces of seven microscopes (one pointer microscope, or microscope for reading the whole number of graduations, and six micrometer microscopes), and the attachments for four micrometers not mounted (used occasionally for examining the graduation), all carried by one solid brass plate. The inclined position of these eye-pieces shows that the microscopes, whose tubes are merely perforations of the pier, are directed towards the circumference of the large graduated circle. The bent tube seen among the eye-pieces is the gas-pipe leading to the lamp, whose flame is in the centre of the eye-pieces; the pipe is, for the most part concealed in the pier. This portion of the pipe is jointed, in order that it may be turned away when observations are made on the collimator in the axis of the instrument. The smoke chimney, for carrying off the hot air from the lamp, and for reading the eye, is omitted. At the north and south ends of the pier are the steps for descending into the observing pit. At the top of the pier are the standards, carrying a large wheel, over which passes a jointed chain; which on one side sustains a pile of rectangular plates of lead, operating as a large counterpoise; and on the other side is attached to the fulcrum of the ordinary transit counterpoise, and to the large vertical rod (cut with a screw thread), by which the transit circle is lifted when necessary. Between the standards is seen the ordinary transit counterpoise (in shape resembling a hammer), and on the left side of the large vertical rod is one of the slenderer rods that sustain the friction-wheel frame, by which the ordinary counterpoise acts to support the transit axis.



THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—MODEL OF THE TRANSIT CIRCLE IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

At a distance to the left is the eastern pier. In the form and dimensions of its central mass it corresponds to the western piers, but it has also north and south wing-walls (the north wing wall is seen in this view) for carrying the extremities of a large iron arch, whose middle part is on the lower part of the western face of the eastern pier, and for supporting the ends of two iron intersecting arches above. The intersecting arches are adapted to sustain the pressure of friction (and thus to prevent tremor) of the two inclined arms bearing large counterpoises, whose lower terminations carry the quicksilver trough, to the lower arch is clamped, in any required position, the middle of a horizontal bar connecting these inclined arms. The western face of the eastern pier also carries two projecting plates, of which one is seen here, for the clamps of the clamp circle, the rod of a hook's joint depends from the clamp. The apparatus at the top of the eastern pier is generally similar to that on the top of the western pier; the view shows distinctly the screw-cut large rod and the bevelled wheel-nut, by whose rotation the large rod is raised. Between the two piers, at mid-height, is the Transit Circle, in the form of a transit instrument, with conical tubes and cubical centre-piece, carrying on its eastern side a clamping circle, and on its western side a graduated circle, whose graduations are viewed by the pier microscopes; and also a steering-wheel, or circle, furnished with handles for turning the instrument. Between the bases of the two piers is the observing pit, extending in the north and south direction, as far as the extreme faces of the pillars which support the roof (whose bases only are exhibited in the drawing). There is in each of end the pit a moveable stage, whose top is level with the floor, and whose front next the centre of the pit has steps. Near to the base of the eastern pillar in the view is seen (imperfectly) the iron crane which carries the store of quicksilver, but which is usually turned out of the way into a recess cut in the face of the wing wall. A new iron crane, generally similar to this, has been mounted near the south end of the pier, as a more convenient position. At the extreme left of the drawing is shown the pier carrying the north collimator. The axis of the telescope is at the

NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AT FINCHLEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

same height as the axis of the Transit Circle, and the object-glass is turned towards the Transit Circle. The wooden box which covers the telescope is supposed to be removed. In the upper and left-hand portion of the Drawing is seen the machinery for opening the roof-shutters. The roof-opening is along the ridge of the roof; it is covered by four shutters, opening on hinges upon the eastern side. The Drawing shows two of these closed and one open. The interstice between two adjacent shutters is covered by a supplementary flap, which is raised by either of the neighbouring shutters; one of these flaps is partially seen in the Drawing as raised by the raised shutter. The mechanism for opening and closing the raised shutter is shown. At a convenient height above the floor there is fixed to the wall a frame carrying a winch, on whose axis is a pin on driving a toothed wheel, and upon the axis of this toothed wheel is a pinion acting in a rack which forms a rod up or down. The upper end of this rod is connected with a bridle-rod, whose centre of motion is at the top of the wall; and from the point of connection a rod leads to the extremity of a short lever arm, which is carried by a horizontal spindle that turns in bearings fixed to the lower side of one of the ridge-beams. Near each extremity of this spindle is fixed a long crooked bar, of which one end acts (by a jointed connecting rod) to support the shutter, and the other end carries a counterpoise. Upon the toothed-wheel frame is a bell: in the movement of the winch, either for opening or for closing the shutter, when the movement is *nearly* completed, a hammer strikes the bell, as a warning to the person who turns the winch that he must move it gently. A large iron forked hook, whose centre of motion is on the wall, is so placed that, when the shutter is closed or when it is fully opened, the hook will lodge upon the winch handle, and will thus effectually secure the shutter in its position

The foregoing description of the Transit Circle will suffice to explain its construction to the reader. Those persons who would be glad to become acquainted with the details of this fine instrument may find ample explanations, together with various plans, in the first "Appendix to the Greenwich Observations (1830)," to which we are indebted for the general view we have attempted to give, having followed the Astronomer Royal's own mode of seeing his apparatus.

THE FINCHLEY NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The subscriptions for these schools were opened in 1846. In the following year the foundation of the buildings was laid, and in 1848 they came into active operation. The establishment includes a boys' school for one hundred; girls' and infants' schools for eighty-four each, with class-rooms, lavatories, cap and cloak rooms, and furnished houses for the master and mistresses (there are two of the latter required, one for the girls' and one for the infants' school), kitchen, fitted, for the proper preparation of the girls in effective but economical cooking, a wash-house, furnished with eisterns, coppers, and washing-troughs, with pipes for hot and cold water; a laundry, with ironing-stove, mangle, and other necessaries; a drying-room, with hot-air apparatus; store-room; scullery and bakehouse; gardens, shrubberies, and play grounds; for the committee have not lost sight of the fact that the child as well as the adult must have amusement, and that it is only by the encouragement and proper regulation of innocent and healthful recreations that the tendency to join in vicious pursuits, injurious to the body and destructive to the soul, can be counteracted. The gardens and land used for agricultural purposes are contiguous to the schools, and each boy in the industrial class cultivates, under the direction of the master, but for his own or his parents' use us or profit, a plot of ground, of the acreage, the produce, and the value of which he is required to keep an account. In the offices enumerated the girls are taught washing, ironing, cooking, and all household duties that are required in a female servant, or in an industrious wife and mother in a cottage. The education imparted in other respects, is fitted for the children of the middle class; and there can be no doubt but that the "industrial" or moral reasons (observe the commit ee) that the children of these classes should be educated together in the National School. Such a union of the middle and labouring classes is recommended by the Committee of Council on Education, and has produced admirable results at King's Somborne, and in other places."

LITERATURE.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF GOETHE. WITH SKETCHES OF HIS AGE. &c By G H LEWES, Esq, Author of "The Biographical History of Philosophy," &c. 2 vols.—Nutt.

As *Faustof* was both "witty himself and a cause of wit in others," so Goethe—the most various and voluminous of modern writers—was also the occasion and subject of the greatest amount of contemporary criticism He lived so long, too, that in his contemporary criticism he heard what was the language of posterity about many a former friend or competitor, about the fair inner genius of Schiller, and the more vigorous spirit of Wieland. Ministering, on the whole, far less to light amusement than Walter Scott, his popularity, in the true sense of that word, was never so great as Sir Walter's: but his fame was greater, and, of course, being that of a much more serious, studious, and voluminous author. It was also, and is of a different kind as well as a different level. We firmly believe that this fame of Goethe is out of all proportion to his genuine merits as an author, and that we could satisfactorily account for a large portion of it without touching upon the excellence of his works. His countrymen have himself pronounced to be the readiest literary admirers in the world; and, being such, they were just producing their first claims to a national array of compositions in those various lines of intellectual labour which had been long ago by well filled in all surrounding countries. In short, the Germans would have hailed with delight even an inferior writer to Goethe, provided he had shown himself equally universal in his attempts, and equally self reliant in his tone; and foreigners, for some time, at least, invariably take an author's estimate of himself from his countrymen, thinking that the more perfect appreciation which a common language enables the latter to form is conclusive, and admits of no dispute on their part. To this we could add three elements or peculiarities in the social condition of Germany, as it then existed, which peculiarities rendered inevitable the promotion of such a man as Goethe to "*the chair of its literary States General*," without the possession of those soaring gifts from Heaven that have characterised the grander intellects of other lands. To put this in very clear and strong light would be so easy that we are sure every one of our readers who happens to be acquainted with the literary antecedents of Germany seizes most of what we should have to say at a glance; but our present limits forbid us. Impartial and competent judges at the present day would probably all agree that the most striking characteristic of Goethe as a writer is the quantity of what he has written, which is so immense that it would consume the long life of a man whose literary taste was ordinarily busy, merely to read it all. But what is quantity in the productions of the mind? If it be of a poor material, and of coarse workmanship, the more of it the worse. He who has never displayed his capacity may claim the foremost place with more credit and more reason than he of whose insufficiency to occupy that place we have a long life's demonstration. Goethe has left no masterpiece in any division of literature; and there is not a division of literature which he has not attempted. He is eminent in some, considerable in more, but of the highest order in none whatsoever. Compare his *opus magnum*, the "Faust," either as a poem or as a drama—we care not which—with any one of Shakspeare's finer efforts (if effort be the word in talking of Shakspeare), and the dwarf at once appears, despite all the concealments of morbid, mandlin rant despite the big pedestal of Germna enthusiasm among Germans themselves or Germanised critics. But, perhaps, Goethe gave not to his "Faust" as much pains as Shakspeare, and others gave to their chief productions? Granted, after first taking advantage of whatever genius or diviner rage he had within him—after first exhaling the "Faust" in all the fire of his early inspirations—continued to retouch and improve it for a longer period than Shakspeare lived—for the incredible time, indeed, of about sixty years. We do not mean that, during this stupendous delay, he did nothing else; we mean *more* than this. He knew better. Such a method would have stupefied him. He reserved for his favourite work all his happier moments; he would not pay, even to it as a whole, what was his very highest; he possessed nothing in his mind worth possessing which he did not jealously concentrate, just at the right instant, upon this the supreme criterion of all that Goethe could achieve. He watched the capricious visits of his muse, and fed her, whenever she came radiant, always to the one task. He viewed this task from a thousand points: he consulted friend after friend: he armed himself with the hints and comments of two generations of great poets and great critics. In one work he collected all the effects of enthusiasm and all the refinements of meditation: he tested the result with unwearied patience. He waited for the day Goethes that follow each other in his patriarchal life—as in all or as successive men seem to come and to go, approving or disapproving of the past, confirming or annulling: he was resolute, ever equally resolute, resolute to the last that this poem-tragedy should be perfection—human work of the sort ever before received from its author anyti . . . . . like such exertions or such circumspection; and, when he had lavished upon it every thing that was precious in the treasures of his mind, the ecstacies of his youthful genius, wrought and jewelled as it were by the unsurpassed experience of his age, he at length presented it to the world, as it now stands,—and died

Of this work every reader is at liberty to form his own opinion, an opinion which will necessarily be that reader's *dernier mot* about its author also. With the space to which we are now confined we decline expressing ours. It would need full exposition.

In all departments of literature, under all varieties of terms and conditions—light, serious, scientific, positive, real, ideal—Goethe laboured for very nearly seventy years, living eighty four; and in not one line not one—has he bequeathed to us a work regarded by the enlightened as entitled to take rank with the highest of its respective class. It were ludicrous to mention his claims in philosophy. As to system in metaphysics, physics, or morals, was worked out by Goethe. His "Metamorphoses of the Plants" is merely suggestive

His "Theory of Colours" is on a special and rather minute subdivision of a vast and integral subject. In natural history, in physiology, in botany, in chemistry, which are parts of science, and in engraving, in physique, in painting, which are parts of art—he made ingenious and desultory remarks: but not the slightest attempt at any co-ordination of view, such as that which Bacon, on an architectonic scale, and Humboldt, in some favourite provinces of his own, have luminously traced. Still his "Kunst und Alterthum" is a fine essay. In all philosophy, moral and psychological, as well as physical, Goethe was thus a discursive critic and a suggestive guesser; but in no solitary instance the founder, the discoverer, or the teacher of anything assured. As a political writer he seldom troubled himself: a few platitudes, of which nothing practical can easily be made, are all he produced. His historical claims are not much higher. The "Annals" are pretty nearly as egotistical as the "Wahrheit und Dichtung," or Autobiography, which, of all his works, is the one principally meant to put the author in a fascinating light, and most calculated to give an unpleasant impression of him. His "French Campaign," again, requires that the title should be forgotten, in order to disarm the reader's vexation and contempt: for this "Campaign" is all about Goethe himself, his studies and his sensations. The "Letters from Switzerland," and the "Italian Tour" are the best of these semi-narrative productions, except the criticism on Winckelmann. The "Benvenuto Cellini," we need hardly say, is a translation; we may add that any one who possesses an equal knowledge of German and Italian has only to take up Goethe's version and compare it with the masterly original. The only remaining department of prose in which he much figures is that of the novelist. Omitting his work on the "Conversations of German Emigrants," there are still four fictions to be noticed. The "Sorrows of Werther" tells its story in epistles, which are in a style of impassioned and sentimental raving, intended to narrate the emotions of Werther's unsound mind. These constitute the real incidents and adventures of a morbid book, which contains endless "oh's and "ah's," and must have been composed with the hair of the author's head standing on end, and his bloodshot eyes staring wildly.

If Werther be a narrative of one individual's successive passions and paroxysms, the "Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Meister, a psychological romance," is the narrative of another individual's reflections in strictly literal order, and of the interior germinations of a brooding intellect. To the same class the "Wanderings of Wilhelm Meister." No one who had read the others could mistake its authorship, or that of the "Elective Affinities," which is any thing but a moral work, even for Goethe.

We thus come to his poetry. It is needless to mention that he has left no epic behind him, nor any poem which would sustain a comparison with even the great irregular grandeurs of the muse of his own or of other lands. It was not for him to compose anything like the "Orlando;" without alluding to such a work as the "Divina Comedia," so well and beautifully named. It would be a mere waste of time to talk of his "Achilleis." On the other hand, among the minor poems there is not one which deserves to be cited in company with many of his friend Schiller's. That great writer's genius shines even more superior in song to that of Goethe than it towers above Goethe's, in the noble, though one-sided, eloquence which he carried into vast and multitudinous historical researches, such as will remain for ever monuments of his fervid spirit, his penetrating and exalted intelligence. But our subject is running away with us. We must turn from the author of this book about him by Mr. Lewes.

We have always felt that a really great writer would have those with whom he is a favourite, and many are the examples which we could give of this very intelligible truth. We have, in fact, frequently noticed the good results which common sense would have led us to anticipate. Erasmus records the same, with a slight difference to fully. But a strong taste for Goethe will generally be found to have a lamentably different result. Mr. Lewes is evidently an accomplished scholar, and a man of naturally fine taste, which he has not allowed to run to waste for want of culture. He deserves higher praise than this. His kind and generous sympathies, the ardent and ideal temperament of that species of intelligence of which it were hard to say whether it be originally more poetic or philosophical. Such a critic misses no beauties, though he may condone many a defect; nay, he has a tendency to transform by the fire of his own genial soul the baser objects over which it is kindled. Unconscious himself of the effects of a fervour to which the sentiment of generous admiration is a necessity, he seems at times to be great and smooth as great but not uncouth; for a coloured light is shed upon it from his own glowing fancy, and he pauses to worship in the "subjective" image what nothing but the "subjective" action could thus have mellowed.

In this manner Goethe looms upon him as vast and sublime through the fuliginous atmosphere with which that literary star, long thought to be a central sun, is at once wrapped and magnified. Far be it from us to jeer at a noble disposition too rare in this age of shallow cynicism. But Mr Lewes has been unlucky, with such a peculiarity of literary temper—whether we regard its weakness or its strength—in having sworn such his loyal heart to a mere Alexander or Sesostris of letters whose fleeting and meteoric conquests are already passing away, and to whose dynasty a much more modest kingdom only (though that, indeed, legitimate) will remain enduringly.

However, we are far from wishing to describe the present work of Mr. Lewes as uninteresting. The subject is rich in facts, and suggestive of most instructive reflections. Quite the contrary. Any one who loves Goethe is well founded, or it is not. If well founded, Goethe was a truly great man, and we have here a work in which he is sharply delineated with that intention in the portrayer. On the other hand, if the enthusiasm for him be unfounded, we have in Goethe's success a startling proof that any European —phenomenon which we cannot too closely study. In either case Mr. Lewes deserves to be read. His book is adorned with two splendid engraved portraits of Goethe at the ages of thirty and of seventy-nine respectively; and it is a very good, and beautiful; and the whole work would grace either the table or library.

The historical position, moreover, of Goethe, standing among those who laid the foundation-stones of modern German literature, is of immense importance; and the character, bearing, and conduct, as one extremity, the Seven Years' War and the deeds of Frederick the Great, and reaching at the other into the reign of Louis Philippe, is one of the most interesting and remarkable that any author, ancient or modern, was ever able to bring with honour to its long-deferred conclusion

Those who do not know German, and would estimate for themselves the extraordinary mind of Goethe, should read Mr. Filmore's "Faust" which furnishes the means of a delightful comparison Schiller's "Wallenstein," and "Faustus," and Longfellow translated them, being presented to the public in the same volume.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. A New Edition, illustrated with upwards of One Hundred Designs, drawn by John Gilbert. London: George Routledge and Co.

"The Song of Hiawatha," by Mr. Longfellow, we consider to be a great mistake, but the mistake, nevertheless, of a man of genius. Such a poem never can become popular; and, with all respect to the gifted author, we must add our belief that it does not deserve to be so. But in his earlier poems, collected in this magnificent edition of Mr. Routledge, he has established his claim to rank among the immortals.

Too many of our modern verse-makers have wandered far away from the lofty purposes and the rightful mission of poetry. In vague and misty themes (does not Mr. Longfellow sometimes like those of Mr. Alexander Smith, in harsh and crabbed styles like those of Mr. Browning, they have quenched the genuine inspiration, or, at any rate, have attempted to substitute mere "bosh" for the divine afflatus. The great and well-earned reputation of Henry Longfellow may be accepted as a certain proof that good poetry will always meet with admirers. Let a master strike the lyre, and he will soon attract the attention of a crowd of eager listeners. No other American poet is so generally read as Longfellow. His name is a household word; he is a guest in our firesides; the companion of our sons and daughters, our relations and friends; in fact, he enjoys a European reputation. There can be little difficulty in discovering the reason of this universal homage; the poetry of Longfellow—his "Hiawatha" always excepted—appeals to the heart. In his verse he deals with human life as it really exists; in his effusions we find something akin to the tides of existence that are ebbing and flowing around us. He addresses his generation in terms that all can understand. Most of his productions contain proofs of a deep and solemn purpose: we ever find him bent upon communicating lofty truths to his fellow-men. Let our youthful aspirants for poetic fame remember that people will not trouble themselves with the perusal of works which even the authors themselves can scarcely be supposed to comprehend. No man ever poured sweeter poetry than Shakspeare; none ever fashioned the English language, or any language, ancient or modern, into such variety of appropriate apparel, from "the gorgeous pall of sceptered tragedy" to the "easy dress of flowing pastoral." His words and idioms, as Coleridge says, "are as fresh now as in their first bloom;" and although the changes through which our language has passed since his day, and unavoidable progress of the press, have scarcely perplexed his critics, and rendered the meaning of certain passages obscure, yet, upon the whole, Shakspeare is intelligible to all who read and reflect for themselves. We are not desirous of instituting a comparison between Shakspeare and any living poet; we would merely show that poets who have ever commanded the attention and won the esteem of mankind agree in one point: they deal in themes of universal interest; they make use of language that may be readily understood. No true poet hides his head in gloomy and treacherous obscurity. If he has a mission, he knows what it is, and does not fear to declare it; and when he has anything to communicate he strives to render his meaning intelligible. Verbiage and mysticism are to true poetry what fustian is to genuine oratory—a very poor counterfeit.

Longfellow has vindicated his right to the poet's wreath, and never was a fairer trubute offered to genius than the edition before us. Mr. Gilbert's illustrations are gems of art—equal if not superior to those which his graceful and facile pencil executed for Mackay's "Salamandrine."

The wood engravings have been executed with the greatest care and attention, and may be regarded as triumphs of that branch of art. The work is enriched by a very beautiful likeness of the poet, taken from the only portrait for which he ever sat.

THE KING AND HIS DEPUTY.—A well-known Anti-Russian member of the Prussian Chamber, M. de Vincke, elected by the town of Hagen, has not accepted his nomination. The following explanations are given by the *Post Ampt Gazette* of that step. A short time after the election the King passed through Hagen, where he met a very warm reception. He said on that occasion, "The reception given me the greater pleasure, proceeding as it does from a town which has elected as Deputy to the Chamber one of my enemies." These words determined M. de Vincke to resign

MORTALITY IN THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The number of deaths in New York city last year was 28,458, being 1 to every 31·95 of the population. In Philadelphia the number of deaths was 11,811, or 1 to every 42·33 of the population; in Baltimore, 5703, or 1 to every 36·54 of the population; in Boston, 4418, or 1 to every 36·21 of the population. In New York the ratio of deaths by consumption was 951; in Philadelphia, 842; in Baltimore, 315, in Boston, 379.

AUSTRIA'S SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.—Letters from the south-east corner of Prussia complain that their communication with Warsaw is now entirely impeded by the quantities of sulphur which are being sent daily in ther from Cracow, the railroad from the latter place joining the Warsaw Rail at the point where the Prussian Rail from Myslowitz does. In the ordinary way of transport these goods would pass from Austria along the Nordbahn, would cross the Prussian frontier, and be conveyed from the Myslowitz (Prussian) station to the Warsaw Railroad. Since, however, the Prussians have refused to forward any contraband of war to Russia, not being of Zollverein origin, the Austrians are obliged to have the goods stopped at the Leipnik station on the Nordbahn, whence they are conveyed across country to Cracow, and thence brought upon the Warsaw Railway. The quantity of sulphur thus conveyed by Austria, with the open connivance of the Government and railway authorities, has been more than 100,000 cwt in the last four weeks, and every day upwards of 600 cwt. pass. Another article in hand, Insterburn Tilsit, a Prussian town on the frontier of Russian Poland, that eight or ten barges are still lying there laden with sulphur, which the authorities will not permit to pass into Russia.—*Letter from Berlin.*

TERMS OF PEACE.—The *Austrian Gazette* publishes a letter from its Paris correspondent in which the writer says: "It is certain that after the fall of Sebastopol the question of an indemnity for the expenses of the war was raised before the Allied Powers; and that England showed itself rather disposed to add that article to the conditions upon which peace would be made The Emperor Napoleon, however, pronounced against it, from a double motive: first, in order to prove to Europe that the Western Powers have only in view the general political equilibrium, without demanding indemnity; and next, because the financial situation of Russia is not such as to enable her to defray, even in part, the charges of the war supported by the Western Powers, whilst the latter only desired to impose upon her conditions at once practicable and accepted by her. But, on the other hand, the Western Powers have resolved to require, with much the more reason, the full and true meaning of the Four Points, and they will keep the Crimea as a pledge for the due execution of them"

WHY ODESSA WAS SPARED.—When the fleet was off Odessa, the advice of the highest person in France on the project of bombarding the town was sought by the French Admiral, and it is believed that his reply implied a "radical opposition" to any such proceeding, nor was our Admiral authorised by the home authorities to attack Odessa unless certain of success. Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Bruat have acted all along with the most perfect accord; but there has been this difficulty in their mutual relations, that Admiral Bruat is under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, while Admiral Bruat is directly under the control of Marshal Pelissier, and it is known that the latter is opposed to any operations which would require large detachments from the French army. * * * * If Odessa is to be destroyed, it can only be done, first, either by great numbers of floating batteries to reduce the forts and enable the lines to approach within bayonet distance; secondly, by a sustained fire constantly renewed for several days of a flotilla of gun-boats, bombs, ketches, and mortar-vessels, fed by continuous supplies of ammunition, and even of new guns and mortars; thirdly, by the disembarkation on the coast below the city, or higher than the Peresyp, of a force sufficiently strong to defeat the garrison and the outlaying army defending the place, in which case the city would be open to the conquerors, and all the defences taken in reverse; or, fourthly, by some unknown operation of war, locked up by the Admiralty key in Lord Dundonald's bosom, or secreted in Mr. Disney's stink-pots Of these plans the third alone seems to ensure the certainty of destroying Odessa. The wear and tear of ships in a protracted bombardment is incredible. For one shell which would fall through the roof of a house in Odessa, three or four would fall in the public streets, squares, and yards, where they would be comparatively harmless. These large missiles take up great space, and the fleet *could not hold enough to lay Odessa in* ruins.—*Letter from the Camp.*

SPECIMENS OF MODERN GERMAN ART.

ART in Germany has of late years pretty freely mingled the severities of the historic style and the realities of the landscape with poetic creations drawn from the very widest range of fancy. The works which we engrave in the present sheet are specimens of this sensuous and romantic school, which although certainly removed from their more gay and joyous neighbours of France and Italy, has lost nothing of its sentimentalism in the transfer.

The first—"The Signal," by Hollwig, an artist enjoying considerable popularity, represents a young lady in an old fashioned brocaded dress, seated in an old-fashioned oval window, holding forth a handkerchief as a "signal" to her admirer, who, doubtless, is not far distant. The combination of the hard architectural locale, with the earnest and wandering expression of the eye, is remarkably quaint, and is German all over.

In the other picture, an "Italian Girl at a Fountain," by De Keyser, there is more of the abandon and warmth of the sunny South. The figure is well drawn; and the introduction of the butterfly on the young lady's shoulder affords an opportunity for a telling contrast of glittering colours, and for a pleasing expression of curiosity and interest in the face. A poet friend thus apostrophises this agreeable subject.

AT THE FOUNTAIN

BUTTERFLY, butterfly,
Wilt not stay and rest?
Warm beats the heart here
Underneath my breast.
Purple black my locks are,
Dewy red my mouth;
Fancy them vine clusters
And roses of the south.

Far hence the Maremma
Spreads its waste of lands;
Better rest, butterfly,
In my tender hands:
I beside this fountain,
Couched in dreamy ease;
I ke[illegible] ace.

Lover's breath shall never
Stir thy winglets gay,
Nor brown-handed children
Clutch thee in fierce play
Lovely, safe, and lonely,
All our summer-tide,
Thou and I, butterfly,
Will together bide.

Ah! was that a flutter
Of that restless wing?
Then I'll hold thee looser,
Little trembling thing.
There! no tie shall bind thee,
My heart's warmth alone:
If thou wilt, butterfl.
Go! Ah, thou!

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THE PAUPER'S BIOGRAPHY of a BEGGAR-BOY.—This is a plain and unvarnished memoir of the life [illegible] Pauper, and [illegible] Workhouse, and [illegible] Parish Officers, [illegible] Workhouse Visitors, [illegible] Guardians, [illegible] Relieving Officers, [illegible] Workhouse Schools, [illegible] Workhouse Masters, [illegible] Workhouse Matrons, [illegible] Workhouse Nurses, [illegible] Workhouse Porters, [illegible] Workhouse Cooks, [illegible] Workhouse Laundresses, [illegible] Workhouse Chaplains, [illegible] Workhouse Doctors, [illegible] Workhouse Apothecaries, [illegible] Workhouse Dispensers, [illegible] Workhouse Schoolmasters, [illegible] Workhouse Schoolmistresses, [illegible] Workhouse Industrial Trainers, [illegible] Workhouse Industrial Trainesses, [illegible] Workhouse Porters, [illegible] Workhouse Messengers, [illegible] Workhouse Clerks, [illegible] Workhouse Auditors, [illegible] Workhouse Solicitors, [illegible] Workhouse Barristers, [illegible] Workhouse Coroners, [illegible] Workhouse Magistrates, [illegible] Workhouse

"THE SIGNAL."—PAINTED BY HELLWIG.—(SEE PAGE 630.)

ALIAN GIRL AT A FOUNTAIN."—PAINTED BY [illegible].

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 772.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE KING OF SARDINIA AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA: A CONTRAST.

THE auspicious visit of the King of Sardinia, the good friend and ally of this country, affords an opportunity for contrasting his position, his conduct, and his character with that of another Sovereign who might have entered, but would not, into the great alliance of England and France, in defence of the independence of Europe. While London rings with the unbought applause of an honest people on the pathway of an honest King who comes to make more intimate acquaintance with them, those amongst us who do not yet sufficiently understand the noble part which Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia has played in the politics of our time will be able to comprehend it more fully if it be contrasted with the conduct of the Emperor of Austria—a Sovereign standing in a higher place, having grander opportunities of action, and a greater stake in the pacification of the world. If the Sovereign of a great nation appear but mean and small by the side of one who rules a more limited territory, and who cannot call into the field a tenth part of the bayonets at the command of the other, so much the worse for the character of him whose heart is not equal to his work, or whose intellect is not bright enough to show him that safety and duty always go together;—that in the eternal balances of Heavenly Justice the coward incurs more danger than the brave, and that Might, though apparently on the side of the Wrong, always in the long run comes over to the Right, and bears it in triumph to issues which confound the calculations of the faint-hearted and unprincipled.

Francis Joseph of Austria and Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia are both young men; both are Sovereigns in Italy; both succeeded to their thrones in consequence of the revolutionary events of 1848; both are the children of adversity; both made compacts with their people, or inherited those compacts with their crowns; both have to maintain their independence, as Sovereigns, against the all-grasping power of the Papacy; both have to consolidate their domestic rule over their subjects,—and both have aspired to take their share in the great drama of our time—the war of industrial and civilised Europe against the military despotism and encroaching barbarism of Russia. Let us see how each Sovereign has comported himself in such great emergencies, and what gratitude and respect are due to either—by their own subjects or by Europe.

Youth is said to be generous; but where are we to look for the generosity of Francis Joseph? He was called to the throne that he might save the empire—not because he was wise or just, or brave; but simply because he was young, and had made no enemies. His uncle was imbecile, and was forced to abdicate to save his family the disgrace of his expulsion. His father—not exactly imbecile, but weak and irresolute—was set aside because he had a wife of strong mind and unpopular character, whom the people would not tolerate on the throne. So Francis Joseph—in his teens—was called upon to fill the gap. He found the empire in danger of dismemberment and destruction. The waters of the post-Metternichian deluge had broken loose—Lombardy and Venice were in revolt—Kossuth was "thundering at his gates"—the Viennese were clamorous for a Republic. There was peril everywhere, and safety nowhere but in dishonourable reliance upon foreign aid. Francis Joseph sought that foreign aid, and became indebted for his crown to the contemptuous charity of the Czar Nicholas. His Italian and Hungarian kingdoms were thus preserved, and the sword became the emblem, as it had been the instrument, of his Government. The desire of his subjects for Constitutional Government could not be quenched, but it could be thwarted. The concessions made to the people in the dark hour were retracted in the sunshine of Russian support, till it became apparent to all Austria that the only results of the revolutionary movements of 1848 and 1849 were to rivet still tighter the chains of the people, and to abolish such privileges of the aristocracy as had been found to interfere with the autocracy of the Emperor. But all this, bad as it was, did not exhaust the domestic policy of the youthful Monarch. History offered him great examples of Sovereigns who, arbitrary at home, caused themselves and their nations to be respected abroad. But these examples were unheeded in Austria. With a meanness and a short-sightedness unparalleled in the annals of Europe, with a gratuitous renunciation of kingly dignity, with the most servile self-humiliation before the spiritual arrogance of a Pope whom his own bayonets help to keep upon an unrespected and tottering throne, the young Francis Joseph has thrown away, without value received, without the shadow of a *quid pro quo*, his right to be supreme in his own dominions, and bound himself body and soul to the service of Popes and Cardinals, degrading himself and his nation, and causing his subjects to blush for him with a shame greater even than that which they felt when, for the more tangible reason of conquering the Hungarians, he sold his dignity to the Czar. And, while such has been his domestic policy, what has been his conduct towards foreign nations? The facts are patent. The whole world knows them. He has confessed his sympathies with England and France against Russia, but has not had the courage to give effect to them by his actions. What is the result? Simply this: that Austria has not a friend in any part of Europe; that her name is a byword of contempt in the councils of Sovereigns; and that Russia—in fear of whom she stands—must share the contempt as largely as any other Power, and will one day make her feel it, if ever the fortune of war should give her the opportunity.

Under every one of the aspects in which we have considered the policy of the Emperor of Austria, King of Lombardy and Venice, that of Victor Emmanuel, King of Piedmont and Sardinia, stands in brilliant contrast. *He* also was the heir of revolution; but had sagacity and courage to manage his own domestic affairs without the aid of alien Sovereigns. *He* also made compacts with his people,—but he kept them. *He* also had a Constitutional Government to administer; but, instead of destroying, he widened the basis of rational freedom and conquered the revolutionary malcon-

COUNT CAMILLE CAVOUR, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF SARDINIA.

MARQUIS MESSIMO D'AZEGLIO, AIDE-DE-CAMP OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tents of his dominions by his justice and his liberality. *He* also had dealings with the Pope, but did not find it necessary to act like a slave. On the contrary, he vindicated his independence both as a man and Sovereign, and freed his subjects from sacerdotal tyranny and priestly assumption in matters secular, without weakening the sentiment of true religion either in himself or among his people. He refused to yoke himself to the retrogressive car of the Papacy, but went forward in the path of honesty and honour, with the blessings of all Italy and the approbation of mankind. His foreign policy was, if possible, more noble. He boldly took the side of Right and Justice, and enrolled his gallant army among the defenders of Europe—setting at nought the jealousy and hostility of Austria, his nearest neighbour and worst foe—and braving all risks that might accrue from the pent-up vengeance of Russia at a future time. By thus acting he not only rendered essential service to the cause of the Allied Powers, but added new lustre to the name of Italy, and fixed upon his person the eyes of all Italians who desire Italy to be Italy, and to take the rank which her past glory, no less than her present virtue, entitles her to claim.

In one sentence, the conduct of the Emperor of Austria is a warning to great Sovereigns of the faults which they should avoid, if they do not wish to become little and despised; whilst that of the King of Sardinia shines as a brilliant light to show the Sovereigns of small but independent kingdoms how they and their people may become great and respected. Victor Emmanuel has not come amongst us in vain. His reception in this country will read a lesson to many kings who seem to stand in need of one.

COUNT CAMILLE BENSO DE CAVOUR, SARDINIAN PRIME MINISTER.

IF it were always a political truth, that the occasion brings forth the man, the anxieties of many States on the subject of their future might be dispelled. Unfortunately it has happened, and to no States more frequently than Piedmont, that the genius for war or for statesmanship has been found wanting in rulers exactly at the critical moment. The enemies of Kingship will proclaim that this is an evil inevitably resulting from absolutism, and that it may be averted by a measure to the constitutional system of government, under which the best man is sure to distinguish himself. Yet, if the combatants on either side were driven to support their arguments by instances, the champion of Constitutionalism would be forced to confess that, as a general rule, Monarchs have not lacked the energy and the talent demanded at great crises, however much chance may have influenced that result. While the career of the Emperor Napoleon III. might be cited as an example on the opposite side, no stronger argument in favour of free government could be urged than that afforded by the life and actions of Count Camille de Cavour, as contrasted with those of the predecessor of the present Sovereign of Piedmont.

It is scarcely too much to claim for Count Cavour that to him is mainly owing the extraordinary success of the constitutional or representative form of government in Piedmont, with a population who were believed to be unfitted by temperament for the exercise of such functions, and who certainly, during the earlier years of their Parliamentary system, did their utmost to fulfil the prophecies of their enemies. For, if Count Cavour, as a Minister, is not exactly the man whom a cautious people like the English would place at the head of affairs, more especially of the finances, he is of a temper of mind exactly that which was required in the comparative infancy of the Piedmontese Parliament, when boldness, firmness, energy, and tact were absolutely required, in order to control the State, yet would have only provoked opposition, if not known to be allied with a strong sympathy for the wants, the wishes, and even the foibles, of the people.

Count Camille de Cavour assisted at the very birth of the Piedmontese Parliamentary system. The late King Carlo Alberto had resolved—seeing the tendency of the times—to bestow on his subjects a constitutional form of government, rather than find himself ungraciously forced to make such a concession. Still, it was but the resolve, not the execution,—for which, indeed, a more astute and enlarged mind than that of Carlo Alberto might have been puzzled to find a safe form. At this moment he received, among other requests of the same kind, a deputation from certain citizens of Turin, praying for the grant of a Constitution. The deputation presented itself to the Count Avet, Minister of Grace and Justice; and, the King having decided to know the names of those of whom it was composed, it appeared that they were Brofferio (with whose name the public are so familiar in the debates of the Piedmontese Parliament), Count Santa Rosa (afterwards Minister), Col. Durando (now General and Minister of War), and Farina, the Count's family physician. It is said that when the King heard this last name mentioned he at once saw that the matter was serious and worthy of attention. The consequence of this was that the King finally resolved to perfect his idea. He called around him the most able men on the Constitutional side, and in the end there came forth what was called the "Statuto"—a term equivalent to the French "Chartre" which, however, was but a crude and imperfect work, little more than a copy of the French Charter of 1830, which, at the very epoch of the appearance of its Sardinian prototype, was about to be trampled under foot by the Republicans of February, 1848.

And why did the late King of Sardinia thus pay respect to the name of Count Camille de Cavour? In the first place, there was the fortunate accident that he lived in the Royal memory. Of an ancient and wealthy family of Piedmont, and connected with the most noble houses of that country, the young Cavour had been appointed, while yet a mere youth, a page at the King's Court. Here the sanctity of his wit and the independence of his character soon distinguished him, though in a manner not to render him a favourite of courtiers. He left the Court for the military academy, where he obtained the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers. But, although of a high and wealthy family, he was but a cadet; and in Piedmont military promotion was then almost the sole privilege of the more favoured children of birth and fortune. Nor had he made friends at the Court. The result was, that he gave up the military career; and, leaving his country, he resided at Geneva for some time, and afterwards in England. The years which followed his subsequent career will not be surprised at its events, when they consider in what atmosphere the youth and early manhood of the statesman were passed.

In 1847, at the period of the recognition of the Count's name by the King, he had already made himself a political notability in Piedmont, by becoming editor of the *Risorgimento*, a journal of daringly Liberal tendencies, yet pervaded by the aristocratic spirit as regarded the tone of its articles. Its doctrine in some sort resembled that of Whiglism some sixty or sixty years ago, when Dukes, heirs to earldoms, and leaders of Opposition, proposed to our Parliament a measure falling but very little short of what is now termed the People's Charter. It must not be understood that Count Cavour, in his journal, pandered to the mob; on the contrary, his notions were so thoroughly aristocratic that he could not, if he would, have made him take the laws of his mind from others. Relationship to the then existing state of things in Piedmont must the [illegible] of this publication, and of its editor, be regarded.

Carlo Alberto then exhibited more perspicuity than some subsequent passages of his career would imply the existence of, when he at once saw the importance of the name of Count Cavour as a member of the deputation to which we have referred. It is worth while to follow the fate of its other members. The Count de Santa Rosa afterwards became, under Victor Emmanuel, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He was about to die at the very height of the dispute between Sardinia and the Papal See, and the priests refused to administer the sacrament unless he would retract his complicity, as Minister, in one of the measures of the Cabinet designed to repress priestly rapacity and Papal tyranny. The priests held out, and the Minister died unabsolved, declaring, in his dying moments, that

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 17, 1855.

THE appointment of General Codrington to the supreme command of the British Army, and the numerous changes made in the general staff, as well as in the organisation of the forces, have naturally been the subject of much debate. The proposed formation of two army corps, under the command of General Markham and Sir Colin Campbell, the concentration of military arrangements in the hands of the new Chief of the Staff, and the apparent intention of making alterations in the well-worn military institutions of England, were naturally the subject of varied opinion and comment. That the British Army should be divided into two parts, instead of six, changing the hierarchy of divisions, was considered a step of serious moment, and I believe objected to on more than one ground. It was evident that the Government invited comment on this measure by naming as chief under the new arrangements men who are not at present in the Crimea, and are unlikely to return to it for some time. This part of the new Government plan is, therefore, in abeyance, whilst at the same time the names of Sir William Eyre and Lord Rokeby are mentioned as those officers likely to have the command which Generals Markham and Campbell might be unwilling or unable to assume. In case of a vacancy thus arising in the Third Division, Gen. Garrett, it is said, would take the lead therein, whilst Gen. Barnard assumed the command of the Second. As Sir William J. Codrington assumed his new command three days ago, at the time of General Simpson's departure, Lord William Paulett was instantly installed in his place in the Light Division. The General-in-Chief issued short and pithy addresses to his old corps and to the army on his abandonment of divisional and assumption of the chief command. General Windham has not yet entered on his new duties of Chief of the Staff; and Colonel Herbert will not be in orders, as successor to General Airey, until to-night. In the midst of all these changes the new brevet made its appearance yesterday, and gave general satisfaction, on account of the evident fairness that had presided over the choice of names.

In the midst of the quietness of a camp settling itself gradually down for a few months' repose, a terrible incident cast a gloom over us on Thursday, the 15th inst. At three o'clock in the afternoon, as I was returning from the hills of Careening Bay, and passing through the Light Division, the French siege-train by the Inkerman Mill blew up with a terrible commotion. A vast perpendicular column of fire rose, as by magic, three hundred feet into the air, with a roar that shook the ground. The smoke spread instantaneously from the summit of this column of flame, and, expanding into large round volumes, again emitted a grand rolling sound, like the bursting of a hundred shells. The spectators outside the immediate focus of the explosion stood gazing in astonishment at the grandeur of the sight, when suddenly, out of the mass of smoke and flame, appeared to issue a quantity of shells and rockets, which burst in every direction, filling the air with volumes of sound, dazzling the eye with the brilliancy of explosions, and making the boldest heart quail. The death-shower lasted but a few minutes, but in this short space had sent upwards of 400 souls to their last account. I was happily, by the gracious interposition of Providence, saved from imminent peril, as were many round me, who, like myself, panic-stricken, by the speed and terrible force of the visitation, made violent but abortive attempts to run. Never did hope so speedily disappear from the minds of men. The race here was not for the swift or the strong. It was, in truth, best to remain passive. There was no cover, and the iron hail fell around, fatal to many, but strangely harmless to the mass. The Staff Officers and Generals of Division were speedily on the scene of disaster, General Codrington at their head, notwithstanding the imminent danger of explosion, partially renewed, as the fire raged and gained ground. The explosion first occurred in the French siege-train, where there were large depôts of gunpowder and live shells. It communicated rapidly to the English artillery park, where fortunately there was no powder, and only rockets and Moorsom shells, the greater part of the latter out of range of the fire. The instant effect of the explosion was to kill or maim forty artillerymen and 150 of our infantry regiments around; the huts and tents about the place were blown in; the English and French hospitals overthrown; the roof blown off the mill, at that moment filled with 300 tons of powder; and the Ordnance Commissariat, French and English, thrown down.

The loss amongst our allies was greater and more severe, amounting in all to 250 men—many of these, as well as of the victims in our own ranks, having disappeared for ever. Mr. Yelland, Ordnance Commissary, was blown to death; whilst Lieut. Roberts, who had been with him, was severely scorched. Lieut. Dawson, R.A., suffered such injuries that his foot was shortly afterwards amputated. Doctor Bent's artillery hospital fell in; not, however, before the men had had time to crawl under the iron bedsteads. Numbers of men and horses were killed at great distances all round. Two men were killed in the Second Division, many in the Light, and two in the middle of the houses of Little Kamiesch, or Coquinville, as it is now generally called.

In the course of a few hours the fire was extinguished. The troops had been ordered under arms at the moment of the catastrophe, in case of the Russians intending an attack. They opened vigorous fires upon us when they saw the explosions, which so surprised them that they jumped on the parapets of their works and lined the hills all round to see us. Nothing occurred of moment.

On Monday night the French sent a large party in scullers to the north side of Sebastopol for the purpose of firing a steamer there. Notwithstanding a strong musketry, they boarded the vessel, lighted a fire in her bows—which, unfortunately, burnt too slowly, for after the men retired the Russians came down and put it out.

We have had fine weather, though cold.

THE EXPEDITION IN THE CRIMEA.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIR W. CODRINGTON.

War Department, Nov. 29

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B.:—

Sebastopol, Nov. 17.

My Lord, On the 15th inst., about 3 p.m., a terrific explosion shook the army and spread heavy destruction in the immediate neighbourhood of its force; even here, at head-quarters, two and a half miles perhaps distant, it burst open and broke windows, and felt the power of it; and the high column of smoke, with shells bursting in the midst and around it, told too well the cause, and showed the danger of all within its reach.

It was not long before we were on the spot. To the sudden burst had succeeded a continued and dark drift of smoke, which told its tale of continued fire and danger: constant bursting of shells was going on, and the ground was covered with bits of wood, musket-balls, and splinters of shells from the first explosion, which had strewn the ground with destruction, and killed and wounded many people.

100,000 pounds of powder [illegible] to all the stores there, said to our neighbour, an English park, which was fiercely burning whilst [illegible] second and as serious an accident [illegible] roof of the building had been damaged and the door blown in by the shock.

Some general officers had taken [illegible] marched part of their divisions down, others sent some to the fire, some with stretchers for the wounded; all exerted themselves with the French with an energy and disregard of danger that was admirable; blankets were taken to the exposed store, placed and wetted on the roof by water being passed up in buckets: the doors were covered with blankets and sandbags, and in a short time it was reported and looked safe, though the closeness of the fire and frequent explosions could not allow the feeling of security. Many detached though small fires were burning, and the ground of both the French and English parks, a space of 150 yards across, was a mass of large fires, some of fuel, some of huts, some of gun-carriages, boxes, handspikes, and rope.

The fortunately light air had rather changed its direction, and by breaking up and throwing away a large part of the mass at first ignited, and fires put out, and gradually got under control, because confined to small or though fierce fires, but manageable.

I saw every one working well, and I know that French and English took live shells from the neighbourhood of danger to a more distant spot, and at a later period parties threw what earth the rocky soil could give upon the fires, and helped much to subdue them. All was safe at seven p.m., and a strong guard and working party posted for the night.

The army was under arms the following morning before daylight, and, everything being quiet, I ordered the divisions to turn in, and continue the working parties in the roads, which I had counter-ordered for that morning.

The exploded powder-store was situated in the ruins of some wood which had advantageously been made use of for the purpose of shelter; it had been the store of supply to the French attack on the Malakoff front, and it contained the powder which had been brought back from their batteries. It is at the head of the ravine, which, as it gets towards Sebastopol, forms the steep and rocky valley of Ravin du Carénage.

The Light Division was on the ground which it first took up in October, 1854, the Rifles on the right; then the 7th, the 33rd, and 23rd; on their left the 34th Regiment, which subsequently joined, was on the right front in advance; and the vacating of a spot of ground by the Sappers' camp enabled me, when commanding the division, to place the Artillery and Small-arm Brigade on the immediate right of the Rifles.

The French subsequently brought their main siege train and store to the position it has now for some time occupied.

Daylight showed the damage, of which I have given your Lordship an outline in another letter, but the more important and sad part is the loss of life, and the wounded who have suffered.

One officer and 20 non-commissioned officers and men, killed; 4 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers and men, wounded; with 7 missing, show the sudden and fatal power of the shock, which not only destroyed its immediate neighbourhood, but wounded, by shell and splinters, some at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The loss of our allies is distressingly heavy.

I have, &c.,
W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES, KILLED ON THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1855.

Royal Artillery: Field Train Department—Deputy-Assistant Commissary G. Yelland, Corporal William Langley. Gunners William Spence, John M'Grace, Samuel Torgoose, James Howard. Bombardier Daniel Lackie. Field Train Sergeant-Conductor John Dickson.

7th Foot: Private [illegible].
[illegible] Sergeant Major Mark Sergeant.
33rd Foot: Corporal Alexander M'Kay; Private John Bell.
34th Foot: Private William M'Gash.
[illegible] Joseph Lally.
77th Private John Irwin.
77th Private Joseph White, John Freeman, John Davison.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private William Powell.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Royal Artillery: Lieutenant [illegible] Dawson (dangerously). Field Train Department: Deputy Assistant Commissary [illegible]. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieutenant W. H. [illegible] Assistant-Surgeon [illegible], slightly.

THE PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR.

THE details of the Turkish victory on the 6th of November, which have been received this week, encourage the belief that the Russian army in Asia is not strong enough to resist Omer Pacha. The Russian position on the Ingour, although one of considerable strength, was held by too small a force, considering its importance, from which it is inferred that General Mouravieff is short of troops. Great credit is due to the Turkish General for the skill with which he conducted the operations. On the night of the 4th ult. he caused two batteries to be erected opposite a Russian fortress commanding the ford and enfilading a portion of the opposite bank. This was so promptly executed by the Turks that it was completed before the morning. The object of the batteries was to engage the attention of the enemy while Turkish troops passed the river below, where it divides into two branches. The first was crossed without opposition, the Rifles, under Colonel Ballard, leading the way. They were followed by a column of infantry and several guns. It was on the second branch of the river that the engagement began in a contest of riflemen and artillery. A second ford having been fortunately discovered, Omer Pacha directed a simultaneous attack on both points. Osman Pacha, with six battalions, crossed the Ingour in the face of the enemy, on the right, driving him from the bank at the point of the bayonet; while in the centre Colonel Simmonds, with two battalions of infantry, and Ballard's rifles, dashed through the stream and carried the intrenchment by storm. The two successful columns formed that day. The Russians, driven from the battery, fled in confusion, and, finding the day had gone against them, and that a victorious enemy had turned their left flank, they abandoned the fort of Ruchi, and the whole of the Turkish army was transferred to the left bank of the Ingour.

The accounts vary as to the numbers engaged. The Turkish bulletin makes the Russian force from 15,000 to 16,000 in number. The Correspondent of the *Times* says: "It cannot have been less than 10,000; of which 4000 were Mingrelians."

Letters from Erzeroum bring news from Kars of the 27th of October. The Russians had made no new attempt against the place, but the blockade is maintained in as vigorous a manner as possible. A convoy of provisions and munitions of war is expected there. It is hoped that the winter, which is rapidly approaching, will force the Russians to retire, if Omer Pacha advances as far as Kutais they will be obliged to raise the blockade, otherwise their retreat will become impossible.

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN STORES.

Several despatches have been received from the Crimea within the last few days, but they contain very little additional information. One of the despatches—from Brigadier-General Paget—gives an account of a considerable capture of Russian stores made by the Allies on the 2nd ult. at Tchotai, about fifteen miles north from Eupatoria. The prize consisted of forty arabas, three carriages, and about 8000 head of horses, camels, oxen, and sheep. Before coming away, on their return, they burned thirty large ricks of hay.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A good deal of speculation has taken place the past week regarding the Danubian Principalities. Those who profess to know what is going on in the various Cabinets affirm that the English and French Governments are inclined to place Wallachia and Moldavia under the sceptre of a Sovereign taken from one of the European princely houses, to which plan neither Austria nor Turkey is willing to consent. The Western Powers are naturally anxious to settle the question of the reorganisation of the Principalities during the winter, but Austria cunningly urges that it will be better to leave it in suspense until the war is ended. She holds that the affairs of Wallachia and Moldavia cannot be definitively settled without Russia; but if the Allies agree to postpone the matter until hostilities have ceased, they will always find Russia and Austria opposed to them in the council chamber. It is obvious that both the Czar and the Emperor will endeavour to prevent the establishment of any strong Government on the west coast of the Black Sea; and it is equally clear that the Western Powers ought to seek to render the Principalities as independent of their two powerful neighbours as possible. The Bund has declared that the question of the Danubian Principalities is of vital importance to Germany; and therefore the Western Powers have a right to demand that it should join them in guaranteeing the future independence and integrity of the Walachian and Moldavian territory.

Prince Gortschakoff, in Vienna, is said to have received a confidential despatch from Count Nesselrode instructing him to protest against all and any resolutions that may be arrived at with regard to the future constitution of the Government of the Principalities.

BALTIC FLEET.

On the 23rd ult. the *Lightning* left the fleet at Kiel, on her way to England direct. On the [illegible] arrived at Kiel from Faro, bringing word that Admiral Baynes, with a part of his squadron, had passed there. The weather in the Gulf of Finland still continues mild for the season; but in the Gulf of Bothnia it has been very severe. The *Dragon* was frozen in a few days ago a little [illegible], but soon broke her way out with her paddles. She is said to have made some valuable prizes. On Monday last another division of the fleet left Kiel on its way to England. It consisted of the *Nile* and *Colossus*, who started in the morning, followed by the *Royal George* about noon. Other ships are expected to leave in a few days. The weather has lately been fine and mostly, with occasional slight showers of snow or sleet.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which sailed from New York on the 14th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The American papers are chiefly taken up with speculations relating to the reinforcement of our West Indian squadron. The *New York Herald* says:—

The object of the new West Indian squadron is not to protect Ireland, it is to watch this country. There are four subjects of pending dispute between the United States and Great Britain—all relate to American territory alone

The *Herald* goes on to state that there are differences between the two Cabinets with regard to Cuba, to St. Domingo, to Honduras, and to the Sound Dues question:—

In view of all these contingencies the presence of a British fleet in the West Indian Islands would be useful to England, and might operate as a check on the administration of this country. There are peculiar reasons why it might be serviceable at present. The Presidential election is at hand—the reckless character of the President is well enough understood in England for the supposition to exist that if any opportunity offered he would endeavour to repeat the Grey Town infamy in the hope of making capital. From so unscrupulous a man as Mr Pierce—from one who has so little to lose and everything to gain from the contingencies of a general row—anything may certainly be expected. It would not be a matter of surprise if we heard some day that he had fitted out an official filibustering expedition against Cuba, or bombarded and seized St. Thomas, or sent down half-a-dozen ships to help or capture Kinney or Walker on the Mosquito shore. He would do anything that would be likely to make a noise in the world, and which might, by some strange turn in the chapter of accidents, give him a gain of popularity were it to occur during the Presidential canvass; but, if he knew that half-a-dozen British men of war were cruising off the Central American coast, a dozen Grey-towns may flourish, and a score of Mosquito Kings might set up colonies with perfect impunity; it would be the same thing with the Danish colonies. It is likely enough that St. Thomas would be the point aimed at by the Administration, if trouble arose between Denmark and this country; but, if three or four ships lay there, Mr. Pierce would no more venture to attack it than he would dare to carry the Scarlett letter. These, depend upon it, are the real reasons for the equipment of the new British fleet. It is a watch on the folly of President Pierce, and the move of Great Britain for our next Presidential election.

The *New York Shipping List* says:—

The alarmists of Wall-street have endeavoured to make a little capital out of what they call the belligerent attitude of England towards the United States, but their efforts have not been attended with very flattering results, indeed, since we have held their own remarkably well considering the currency of the money-market, and some of the prominent descriptions have even improved slightly since our last issue. The London *Times* thinks we are filibustering too much, and talks grandly about the British squadron now in the Gulf. Sundry American papers have taken up the same tune, and new gravity incensed. The better-informed journals, however, tell us that it is only the relief squadron sent out to the West Indies, and a part of the Baltic fleet sent into winter quarters. There will hardly be war between this country and England while bread is so much desired abroad. Both nations are a little nettled, no doubt—the one at unauthorised recruiting, the other at an imaginary invasion of Ireland; but no fighting can come of it, and sensible people treat the fulminations of the *Times* with indifference.

All the leading New York papers agree in stating that the United States Government is sending a naval force to the neighbourhood of Central America. The *New York Daily Times* says:—

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is lying at Sandy Hook, provisioned for a cruise, and bound on a special mission to the West India Islands. Her precise destination is kept secret, but rumour says she is bound for St. Domingo. The United States frigate *Potomac*, flag-ship of the home squadron, Commodore Paulding, and the sloop-of-war *Dyane*, are fitting out with all possible despatch, and will soon leave the navy-yard for the West Indies. All three of these vessels are very effective. The two sloops have 150 men each, and the frigate 500 men. The officers and crews are aboard, and the ships are overhauling and taking in provisions and water. The *Release*, lately on the Arctic Exploring Expedition, is to be fitted out immediately, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, as an exercising ship for naval apprentices, by which they may be made practical seamen. She will be under the command of Captain Hartstein. There are now four hundred recruits and about two hundred apprentices, who daily practise at the guns, reef, spince, &c. The two vessels engaged in the expedition lie side by side, and appear little worse for their experience in Arctic ice. Their outwaters are deeply bruised from contact with the ice, and the iron plates securing the bows are considerably torn and broken. With these exceptions, they appear to be in good order. Mr. Steers is making a strong effort to launch the U.S. steam propeller *Niagara* before the 1st of January; but the short days and bad weather may foil him in the attempt. A large force is employed under Chief Engineer Gray in prosecuting the work on the large machine-shop and other buildings connected with it, so that it is expected they will be ready for the manufacture of steam machinery for war-vessels of the largest size in six or seven months.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* publishes a rhapsodical advertisement from three Irishmen, calling on their countrymen to "either do or die in endeavouring to accomplish that for which Emmett mounted the scaffold."

The New York State election had resulted in the success of the new-Nothing candidate. The same party was successful in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Louisiana, and had gained a victory at New Jersey.

In reference to the Danish Sound dues, the *New York Herald* says:—"The question, on account of a new treaty, will be settled next year. The first American vessel that then goes to the Sound on a Baltic voyage will ascertain for us whether Denmark will submit or not." From Nicaragua we learn that General Walker, as Commander-in-Chief of the Democratic Army in the occupation of Grenada, had concluded a treaty of peace with General Corral, acting on behalf of the forces and people adhering to the Comerro party. Reinforcements had arrived from San Francisco.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on Tuesday morning, with intelligence from Calcutta of the 22nd October; Bombay, 2nd November; Hong Kong, 15th October; Canton, 12th October; and Shanghai, 8th October. The Santhals were still in rebellion. From China we learn that the Imperialists have been defeated by the Patriots near Chin-Keang-Foo.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonries:* The Rev. E. J. G. Hornby to an honorary canonry in Manchester Cathedral; Rev. J. G. Lonsdale to a canonry residentiary in Lichfield Cathedral; Rev. J. Underwood to a canonry in Hereford Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. T. H. Marsh, M.A., to Cawston, near Reepham; Rev. G. B. Bill, to Collingtree, near Northampton; the Rev. J. H. Young, to Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire; Rev. T. Woodward, to Thundridge, Hertfordshire; Rev. H. H. Still, to Cattistock, near Dorchester; Rev. W. T. Freer, to Houghton on the Hill, near Leicester. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Morton, to Rothwell, Northamptonshire; Rev. W. Leeper, to All Saints', South Lynn; Rev. H. Bromfield, to Blockley, near Chipping Campden; Rev. O. M. Ridley, to West Harling, Norfolk; Rev. W. Windle, to Kirtling, near Newmarket. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. F. H. Addams, to St. Peter's, Nottingham; Rev. F. H. Gray, to Borley, near Sudbury; Rev. P. S. Aldrich to Boyton, near Heytesbury; Rev. F. A. Morton, to Christ Church, Milton next Gravesend; Rev. T. Bromley, to St Paul's Church, Tiverton; Rev. F. Elmer, to St. Paul's Church, Over Tabley; Rev. C. F. Priddle, to St. Luke's Church, Liverpool; Rev. H. Hampton, to the temporary Church, Barnsbury-place, Islington; Rev. J. Luken, to Hewelsfield, Gloucestershire.

PRESENTATION.—A handsome silver tea-service and silver have been presented by the congregation and inhabitants of St. Mary Magdalen, Southwark, to their retiring Incumbent, the Rev. Christopher Bowen, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem.

PROMOTION OF SIR EDMUND LYONS.—We are happy to announce that her Majesty has been pleased to promote Rear-Admiral of the Red sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.H., Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in the Black Sea and Mediterranean waters, to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, the first exercise of the Royal prerogative in such matters since the new order in Council was adopted.

A CURRENCY EXPERIMENT.—As the stock of bullion in the coffers of the Bank is not likely to be very much increased for some time to come, and consequently the circulation of the Bank of England notes must necessarily continue to be restricted, and more especially so when the Bank is called upon to pay the dividends due in January, Mr. Burn, of Manchester, suggests that a sum equal in amount to those dividends should be prepared in notes of five pounds and upwards, stamped "Dividend notes," and that the Bank shall be authorised to pay the claimants of such dividends exclusively with this paper; and further, that these notes shall be made legal tenders, and not convertible into bullion at the Bank, but to be received back in payment of the national taxation, and then cancelled. This, he says, would give a steady and wholesome relief to our circulation for some time, and be a test of the value of a paper currency, as compared with a metallic one, and, if found to answer, future dividends might be paid in a similar manner.

BREAKING WINDOWS was, in olden times, "a Star Chamber matter." Thus, among the proceedings of that inquitous Court, we find that the Earl of Surrey, Thomas Wyat, and young Paul Inge, were each fined to the Star Chamber for breaking windows, and were committed to the Tower.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT THE TUILERIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE KING OF SARDINIA AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT THE GRAND REVIEW AT PARIS

VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

THE enthusiasm with which the King of Sardinia has been received by the people of France, is another proof of their heartiness in the great cause to which that Monarch has given his adhesion. Along the line from Lyons to Paris, all the stations exhibited considerable decorations; and not only at those places, but at all points whence a good sight of the Royal train could be had, the people had assembled in crowds to greet their ally with every testimony of sympathy and welcome.

ARRIVAL AT THE PARIS STATION.

It was about one o'clock on Friday when he arrived in Paris, accompanied by his suite, and by the officers of the Emperor's household who went to Marseilles to attend him. At the Paris station the decorations were exceedingly handsome. Numerous trophies formed out of the flags of the Allied Powers graced the entrance from the Lyons side. The interior exhibited a further display of the various national standards; and the landing-place itself was converted into a magnificent apartment, covered with rich carpets, with splendid *fauteuils*, and rows of raised seats at the sides, also covered with velvet, and still further embellished by the occupancy of ladies in evening costume.

Towards mid-day detachments of the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, and various regiments of the Line, accompanied by their bands, took up their position within the station, and extending without, in lines three deep, from the Boulevard Mazas to the Pont d'Austerlitz. Nine of the Imperial carriages, with the attendants in full State liveries, awaited the arrival of his Majesty; and a squadron of the Cent Gardes, commanded by its Colonel, and two squadrons of the Guides, with a Lieutenant-Colonel, were in readiness as an escort. M. Fleury, Aide-de-Camp and First Equerry to the Emperor, presided over all the detail of the reception. Before one o'clock his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, in a General's uniform, Marshal Magnan, and various high officials, took their places in the splendidly-adapted salon to receive his Majesty on his arrival. Several Sardinian officers in full uniform were also in attendance.

At ten minutes past one the Royal train arrived; and, on stepping out of the carriage, King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia was welcomed by a cordial grasp of the hand from the Prince, who led him into the reception-room, and presented Marshal Magnan and several of the other personages of distinction. His Majesty, who is of good stature and of very martial appearance, was dressed in the highly-picturesque uniform of a Colonel of the Sardinian Hussars. Of his immediate suite there were present in the Royal train the Duke Pasqua, Prefect of the Palace; Baron Nigra, Comptroller of the Household; and his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Major-General Count Morozzo de la Rocca, Major-General the Marquis d'Angrogna, and Major-General the Chevalier Garderina. The Count de Cavour, the Pre-

sident of the Sardinian Council, and the Chevalier d'Azeglio, who met his Majesty at Lyons, were also in the Royal train, along with the French officers who had been dispatched by the Emperor to Marseilles to accompany his illustrious visitor to Paris.

The band of the Guides greeted his Majesty with the Piedmontese National Hymn immediately on his getting out of the train, and the air was afterwards repeated by the different bands outside the station. But little time, however, was spent in these forms of reception ere the cortège moved off amid the thunders of artillery and the hardly less deafening cheers and huzzas of the immense crowd that had assembled. The order of the procession was as follows:—The Guides, the Court carriages, and then that in which the King himself and Prince Napoleon were seated. The Cent Gardes preceded and followed the Royal carriage—the Emperor's First Equerry being at one door, and the Colonel of the Cent Gardes at the other. The route taken was along the Boulevard Mazas to the Pont d'Austerlitz, the quays on the right bank of the river to the Hôtel de Ville, and through the Rue Rivoli to the Tuileries, which was entered by the Arc de Triomphe.

RECEPTION AT THE TUILERIES.

At the Tuileries the Emperor, attended by the great officers of the Crown and of his household, received the King at the foot of the grand staircase of the Palace. His Imperial Majesty embraced his august ally, and conducted him to the Empress, who, with her ladies, was at the top of the staircase. Their Majesties then proceeded to the white drawing-room, where the grand officers and the officers and ladies of the households of the Emperor and Empress had the honour of being presented to the King. After the presentations, the Emperor conducted the King of Sardinia into the apartments which had been prepared for him in the Pavillon Marsan, where most sumptuous furniture had been placed, under the direction of M. Fould, Minister of State. The manufactory of Sèvres was some time back directed to prepare a magnificent service in porcelain for his Majesty, with the arms of Sardinia on each piece, and the workmen only brought it to the King's apartment the day before his arrival.

The following is an authentic programme of his Majesty's proceedings while in England, as at present arranged:—

On Saturday (this day) the King will visit Woolwich.
On Monday (probably) a Royal visit to Portsmouth will take place.
On Tuesday his Majesty will visit the City.
On Wednesday there will be a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at Windsor, when his Majesty will be formally installed a Knight of the Most Noble Order.
On Thursday the King will take his departure.
Great preparations are being made at the Guildhall for the purpose of giving *éclat* to the approaching Royal visit to the Corporation. It is intended to follow out the interior preparations and decorations as in the case of the recent visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French. The entertainment will consist of a *déjeûner*, to be furnished immediately after the reception of, and reply to, the Address by his Majesty.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 2.—Advent Sunday. Battle of Austerlitz, 1807.
Monday, 3.—Flaxman died, 1826. Belzoni died, 1823.
Tuesday, 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
Wednesday, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
Thursday, 6.—St. Nicholas.
Friday, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
Saturday, 8.—Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M h m 2 46	A h m 3 8	M h m 3 29	A h m 3 50	M h m 4 10	A h m 4 31	M h m 4 51
A h m 10 57	M h m 11 16	A h m 11 33	M h m 11 52	A h m 12 9	No h m Tide 12 30	A h m 0 38
M h m 1 19						

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1855.

We believe that we are not incorrect in stating that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government to dissolve the present Parliament; at least until a majority by a hostile vote, upon the management of the war, or any other essential question, shall compel it to have recourse to that exercise of the prerogative. We believe also that among many other reasons for this patient endurance of a Parliament that no longer truly represents the country, [or at least such portions of the country as have deputed the functions of legislation to Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Laing, and one or two other gentlemen of great power of tongue,] is the notion, prevalent in the Ministerial mind, that Russia is about to sue for peace. It is believed in high circles that the Czar only seeks a decent pretext for withdrawing from an untenable and most damaging position, and that renewed overtures will speedily be made both by Austria and Prussia (secretly prompted to the step by Russia) for establishing the bases of a satisfactory negotiation. All that can reasonably be said upon this subject is, that, if Russia really desire peace, she can have it for the asking. On every side of her she meets failure and discomfiture. The Czar has not a friend on whom he can rely. He has not a population that can supply him incessantly with new armies. He cannot have in his own secret heart the sentiment of right that upholds men in the day of danger and distress, and that creates heroism where it did not find it. He cannot defraud his own conscience into the belief that the sympathies of the world are with him, or that he is not surrounded by jealous enemies, treacherous dependents, and vindictive tributaries, ready to strike a blow to expedite his downfal whenever the moment shall seem to be most propitious. He cannot but feel that his great predecessor made a terrible mistake and miscalculation, and that in his own person he has inherited a claim and position which he must abandon voluntarily or involuntarily; and that the longer he affronts a world in arms the more weighty will be the retribution exacted of, and the penalties imposed upon, him. The months that have elapsed since April last,—when, through his Ambassador at Vienna, he was so haughty and supercilious, so dictatorial and unyielding, must have convinced him that he then allowed a golden opportunity to slip unheeded away; and that he might then have purchased peace at a much smaller loss of power and dignity than he can now expect. We sincerely trust that these anticipations of the leading statesmen of Great Britain and France are well founded; but we must express our own belief that they are not sufficiently founded in fact to warrant any present speculation upon them. We may be certain, however, that the Allies will in no case suffer themselves to be vindictive. They did not take up arms for revenge, but for justice. For justice they still fight; and for justice they will continue to fight, until the Emperor of Russia,—for himself and his successors—shall give security for the future and indemnification for the past. The Allies, though not revengeful themselves, will not, from any sentimental or selfish love of present peace, give defeated Russia any opportunities for taking against them the vengeance which they are too magnanimous to seek. What they must have is adequate security; and we may be assured, however greatly the Czar may stand in need of peace, and however much the cowardly Courts of Berlin and Vienna may desire it, for reasons of domestic, no less than of foreign policy, they will not relax in their efforts until they obtain it. If "nations," as Lord Palmerston said, "have no cousins," nations, in like manner, can have no sentimental sympathies with a falling or fallen foe. War is so mighty an evil that it must not be rendered probable in the future, by ill-judged leniency in the present. The Allies must in the first place be just to themselves and to all Europe, whose interests they represent. When justice is done, it will be time enough to talk of mercy.

We are glad to observe that the great majority of the American press has treated with dignified contempt the big-mouthed braggadocio of some unwise journals in this country—which did their worst, a few weeks ago, to foment ill-feelings between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the Old and New World. There is no cause of quarrel between the two. If there were, the people of this country would do their utmost to remove it. If our Government were in the wrong, they would compel it to make atonement; and if, on the other hand, the American President had given cause of offence to this country, they would offer him every facility of withdrawal from a false position, and exhaust patience itself before they would shut the door of negotiation and resort to violence. And, while such is the feeling of this country, we do not think that there is much, if any, risk that it will be misunderstood by the sensible public opinion of America. England hates war; and, in the case of Russia, only resorted to it as an imperative necessity, and after all negotiation had failed. But if it hate war, even with Russia, it would hate it still more cordially with America—not because it thinks itself too weak for such an enterprise; not because it values peace above justice and honour; not because it begrudges the money-cost of war as the wise men of the Manchester Gotham do; but because war with our brethren in America—if anything consistent with our self-respect could be done to avoid it—would be considered monstrous and unnatural wickedness by every sane and true-hearted Briton. We do not judge so ill of Mr. Pierce and his advisers, however much the luckless electioneering necessities, or presumed necessities, of his position as an outgoing President desirous of being re-elected may compel him to make "political capital" out of the popular passions of the unreasoning multitude, as to imagine that he would look upon a war between Great Britain and America in any other light than as a disgrace to his Government and a misfortune to humanity. But there is too much gunpowder scattered about in the highways of the world at the present moment, to render it other than criminal for men in high places to run about with lighted torches. A firebrand, like Mr. Caleb Cushing, may do more mischief in a week than negotiation or the sword could set right in a lifetime; and an intemperate article in any London journal, supposed, however erroneously, to express the sentiments of the British Government or people, might, by wounding the pride of the Americans, exasperate feelings to an extent that might render calm judgment impossible. But we trust these things will not be; and that there are powerful and sensible men in sufficient numbers on both sides of the Atlantic to estimate at their proper value the reckless electioneering "dodges" of New York or Washington, or the equally reckless diatribes of the men in this country who write what they consider "powerful leaders," or launch their mock thunderbolts into the midst of every public question, heedless of the evil they may do, provided only that they create a sensation. There is no ill-will towards, or jealousy of, America in England. On the contrary, our best and foremost men but express the general feeling which animates the breasts of their humbler countrymen—of all ranks and classes—when they form wishes for the permanent and cordial friendship of the two nations. Englishmen look upon the progress of the United States feel as much satisfaction as fathers take in the welfare of their sons; and with honest pride that they are of the same race, speak the same language, and are in the main animated by the same free and independent spirit. We in this country may be somewhat disappointed that the Americans do not sympathise as heartily with us as they might, in our war against Russia; but, strong in our sense of right, we can trust to the future for the growth of a better feeling. At all events, though we may deplore the fact, we certainly shall not go the length of quarrelling with the Americans for their want of taste. Perhaps, after all, those who are guilty of it are in the minority?

Visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Chatham.—On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite arrived in London from Windsor, by the South-Western Railway; and afterwards proceeded from the Vauxhall Station to the Bricklayers' Arms Station of the North Kent Railway, when, having entered the Royal carriage, a special train started at two minutes past eleven, conveying her Majesty and Royal Consort to the Strood terminus, where her Majesty was received by Colonel Eden, the commandant of the garrison, a guard of honour, consisting of the Royal Marines, with their band, being stationed within the terminus. Her Majesty then proceeded through Rochester to Fort Pitt Hospital, containing about 500 patients, as also the military hospitals in the garrison, and at Brompton, where over 200 patients are accommodated; as also the invalid depôt at St. Mary's, where her Majesty inspected nearly 500 sick and wounded non-commissioned officers and soldiers recently returned from the Crimea. The visit of her Majesty was private, the officials only being present. After the inspection her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to London, and proceeded by the South-Western Railway to Windsor.

THE COURT.

There has been little variety in Court life during the past week. On Saturday the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen, in the evening accompanying her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Frogmore, to dine with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Duke of Cambridge was also at the service.

On Tuesday Major-General Knollys, commanding the troops at Aldershott Camp, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. On the same day Lord Bloomfield, her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Prussia, and Sir Hamilton Seymour, had audiences of her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Major-General the Hon Charles Grey, and Captain Du Plat, left Windsor by a special train of the South-Western Railway, at ten o'clock, for Chatham. On arriving at the Waterloo station, the Royal party proceeded in the Queen's carriage to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and travelled by a special train to Strood, where her Majesty was received by Colonel Eden, commanding the garrison, who conducted the Queen and Prince through the hospitals of Fort Pitt and Brompton, where her Majesty inspected a large number of invalids, and returned to the Castle at five minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon.

The marriage of the Marquis of Winchester with the Hon. Miss Montague took place on Thursday last at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

Viscount Palmerston gave a dinner to his colleagues in the Cabinet on Wednesday last.

Approaching Marriages in High Life.—The preliminaries are arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Lady Augusta Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, and the Hon. John Twisleton Fiennes, eldest son of Lord Saye and Sele. A marriage is also about to take place between the Lady Elizabeth Rligh, sister of the Earl of Darnley, and Mr. Cust, son of Col. the Hon. Peregrine Cust, brother of the late Earl of Brownlow.—The Lady Bertha Hastings, daughter of the Marchioness of Hastings, will shortly be led to the altar by Mr. Clifton, younger brother of Mr. Talbot Clifton, and brother-in-law of the Lady Edith Clifton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 23	29·755	43·2	30·5	35·7	— 6·0	88	W.S.W.	0.08
,, 24	29·761	43·1	32·6	37·8	— 3·8	94	N. & N.E.	0.03
,, 25	30·013	44·2	36·2	39·6	— 2·1	87	N.E.	0.00
,, 26	30·311	40·1	26·1	35·0	— 6·2	92	VAR.	0.00
,, 27	30·028	46·3	33·3	39·6	— 2·3	92	E.	0.00
,, 28	30·069	46·8	27·0	42·1	+ 0·6	96	CALM.	0.01
,, 29	30·097	45·0	39·6	41·2	— 0·7	83	N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign ° denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The recding of the barometer increased from 29.75 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.31 inches by the 26th; decreased to 29.57 inches by the 27th; increased to 30.10 inches by the 28th; and decreased to 30.04 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30·00 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 38°2—being 3° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 20·7°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 10·8°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than one-tenth of an inch

The weather throughout the week was dull and the sky at times covered with cloud.

Lewisham, Nov. 30, 1855. James Glaisher.

Health of London.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 826 boys and 755 girls, in all 1614 children, were registered within the metropolitan districts—exceeding the average of the ten preceding weeks of the years 1845-54 by 213. The deaths during the week were 1073—viz., 547 males and 526 females—and is an increase of nearly 100 on the week. To the increase in the mortality, as a result which is for the most part to be referred to the recent depression of temperature, as shown in our weekly reports above.

"Wesleyton v. Liddell."—St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, Pimlico.—The long-deferred judgment in this case is fixed to be delivered by Dr. Lushington, on Wednesday next, in the Consistorial Court, Doctors' Commons, at eleven o'clock.

Smithfield Club Prize Cattle Show, 1855.—An impression having arisen that this show has been removed from the Baker-street Bazaar, where it has been so long held, we are authorised to say that this is not the case, and that it will take place as usual on the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 14th of December, at the Bazaar. The success of the show, which has annually increased in public interest, is the best proof of the good selection of the locality.

The Nightingale Fund.—On Thursday afternoon a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, St James's, for the purpose of inaugurating a subscription to commemorate the services of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided, supported by the Dean of St Paul's, Hon Sidney Herbert, M.P., Rev C E Lefroy, Chaplain, Hon. and Rev. S G Osborne, Rev Dr Cumming, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Stanley, Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Sir J Pakington, Duke of Richmond, Mr Layard, A Pellatt, M.P., Sir W Heathcote, Bart., Viscount Goderich, M.P., Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Major McDonald, Alderman Wire, F. Bennoch, Esq., &c. It was resolved—That the noble exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East, and the invaluable services rendered by them to the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand the grateful recognition of the British people. That it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, and to record the gratitude of the nation, by a testimonial of a substantial character; and that, as she has expressed her unwillingness to accept any tribute designed for her own personal advantage, funds be raised to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants.

Memorial to the late Joseph Hume.—A committee meeting of the promoters of a memorial to the late Joseph Hume was held on Tuesday at Radley's Hotel; J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The minutes of previous meetings having been read and adopted, the Chairman informed the meeting that Mr. Osborne, M.P., had intimated his readiness to co-operate in the general object. The Secretary said that Sir J. Duke had promised to move the matter in the City. On the subject of preliminary expenses, Mr. Roebuck observed that so confident was he of the result of the subscription that he had empowered the chairmen of the local committees to draw on him, if necessary, for any preliminary expenses that might arise. Mr. Roebuck said that he considered it in the light of a duty on his part to do everything he could to promote the expression of the public feeling towards the memory of the late Mr. Hume (Cheers). Mr. Hume it was who had introduced him (Mr. Roebuck) to public life; and ever since he had stood by the side of his political sponsor, acting always in the most strict harmony with his honest friend (Cheers). If he had been able to do any good—and he hoped he had (Cheers)—he owed it all to Mr. Hume; and he strongly did he feel that to be the case, that gratitude as well as duty impelled him to come forward on the present occasion. The character of the late Mr. Hume was rather a peculiar one in England, as he had never sought anything for himself. He was disinterested in all he did, and more especially was above all considerations of pecuniary benefit (Hear, hear). But there was one thing to which Mr. Hume very properly aspired, and it was a grace which would have done honour to those that conferred it. Mr. Hume desired very much to be made a member of the Privy Council (Hear, hear). That was a mark of respect on the part of the country which might have been cheaply and easily conferred. His friends were in power, and many applications, as he (Mr. Roebuck) well knew, were made to them, but the thing never was done (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). Why that was he could not tell—he only stated a fact; but its not being done was a slur on those who having the power of conferring the honour had neglected to do so.

Great Reduction in the Price of Sugar.—On Monday last the retail grocers throughout the metropolis reduced the prices fully 1½d. in the pound. Inferior Brazil sugar, that was selling at 7d. per lb., can now be obtained at 5½d.; and West India sugar of the best quality can be had at from 6d. to 6½d.; refined lump at 7d. to 7½d.; and crystallised Demerara at 7d. per lb.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE arrival of her Majesty's illustrious and gallant ally, the King of Sardinia is, of course, the topic of the week. The Order of the Garter has not always been so carefully bestowed as to make it the honour *sans reproche* which courtly writers like to call it; but even now there are some great and good names in the muster-roll of its knights, and it will be enriched by the contemplated addition of the young Monarch, our guest.

The Queen has paid another of her kindly and salutary hospital visits On Wednesday her Majesty went to Chatham for the third time, to inspect the sick and wounded soldiers at Fort Pitt and Brompton. Numbers of the Crimean heroes came under the eye of their Sovereign, and, trite as the observation is, it cannot be too often repeated, that not only are the hearts and spirits of those who have bled for their country cheered by there gracious visits, but the Queen takes the direct and straightforward way of showing to the working army to the rank and file—that their share in the glories and sorrows of the war are fully appreciated by her in whose service they fight.

And while speaking of the visit of a Royal lady to the bed-side of the wounded soldier, let us record, as one of the incidents of the week, the first step towards the memorial in honour of another lady whose name will ever hereafter be associated with the recollection of similar visits paid almost in the scene of actions. The public meetings for the foundation of the Nightingale Fund is honourable to all engaged in it, and who have hastened to seize the only acceptable means of showing the national sense of the self-devotion of Florence Nightingale. The subscription list, nobly started, is open, and no one who has sympathised with the sufferings of our soldiers during the terrible hardships of last winter, or exulted over their heroism throughout the campaign, but will gladly contribute, according to his ability, to an object at once wise and charitable in itself, and a tribute to one who has assuaged so much affliction, and done so much invaluable service to our men.

Contradictory reports are circulated as to the success of General Canrobert in Sweden. There is no doubt that he has been most favourably received, and that his mission has excited much popular enthusiasm, but a usually well-informed contemporary asserts that it is entirely premature to allege that any treaty of alliance has been entered into. He has proceeded to Denmark, and the understanding seems to be that the two countries bound themselves together, at the opening of the war, in a way that renders it impossible for either to enter separately into any agreement with a third Power. But this state of things by no means negatives the probability that the Northern Powers will join against Russia. No State binds itself without reference to eventualities—such a course would be irrational. At the outset of the war the relations of the belligerents were very dissimilar to what they now are, and a Swedish or Danish statesman may well think it necessary to reconsider the whole case. We incline to believe that, had the matter not been in great measure settled beforehand General Canrobert would hardly have been dispatched with so much notoriety, or received with so much *éclat*.

A curious discussion has arisen upon the subject of our own defences. We can take Sebastopol, and burn Odessa; but can we protect the Isle of Wight? Mr. James Fergusson has again appeared in the field, or, rather, in the Redan, and has argued at considerable length that certain fortifications, erected with great care and at much expense for the defence of the Island, are an elaborated blunder; and he points out to our enemy the series of manœuvres by which they can be rendered harmless. To him hath responded another Vauban, with an official character, who denies everything which the assailant of the works has stated, and comforts the winter residents by the assurance that the defensive works are admirable. It is satisfactory to be told this, even although the Grand Duke Constantine has not yet settled the day for the sailing of the expedition that is to crush us and himself together.

The Government prosecution of the Redemptorist Father for burning the Bible has been pressed, and, after the culprit had gained a little time by pretended illness, he has been committed for trial, but bailed. It appears that the man is a Pole by birth, and was a resident in Odessa. The ultra-Romanists are furious, and in the excess of their rage they do not hesitate to speak of the English Bible in a way that illustrates our remark last week, that the Jesuitical phrases in which M. de Ruggeonns disclaimed the act were but a shuffle. One of the priests writes that the book is an abominable one, and that had he to burn it he would take it up with a pair of tongs, for fear of contaminating his fingers. The journals of the party are also endeavouring to intimidate Government by threats of disturbance among the lower orders, who have, it is said, been inspired with a ludicrous veneration for these dirty fanatical publications, and will rise in wrath at their chastisement. As Dublin makes some pretence to be a civilised metropolis, it is probable that such menaces will not be allowed to interfere with the proceedings of its law courts; but, should the admirable Irish constabulary, the finest body of "protectives" in Europe, be inadequate to the repressing the passions of a priest-led mob, London can spare a thousand or so of police, and keep order in Hyde-park with the balance." But it is almost an insult to the Irish capital to suppose that the threats of a rabble riot will have weight with its officials

Another kind of pressure is threatened by Irishmen of a different class. Serjeant Shee has published a letter wherein he intimates his conviction that the only course by which the Irish representatives can obtain "justice for Ireland" is to take a determined attitude of "dissatisfied independence," and to manifest this dissatisfaction, not only in regard to important questions and Irish topics, but upon "every day matters." In other words, the Irish members are to pursue a course of petty and harassing faction, for the sake of forcing the Ministry and the House of Commons to purchase their good behaviour at the price of concession. The proposal is in itself sufficiently humiliating to those to whom it is offered, but it is not novel, and has been, indeed, carried into effect without success. In temperate and persevering appeals to the good sense and good feeling of Parliament, the Irish members will find a better road to the accomplishment of their wishes; but, if it would not be asking too much of "dissatisfied independence," one would be thankful if the "representatives" would agree upon two small points first, what their grievances are; and, secondly, how they wish those grievances rectified. For, at present, although all Irishmen agree that Ireland is the most oppressed and unhappy country in the world, the selection of any particular sorrow immediately sets the party fighting. The only tangible grievance at which we have been able to arrive is, that the Minister has not quite places and patronage enough to stop the patriotic mouth; or, if he have, he oppressively and inhumanly applies them in another direction. Poor Mr. Lucas, in the later part of his life, stated this in terms much too express to please his colleagues.

NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING COLLODION PLATES SENSITIVE.—Mr. C. A. Long, of 183, Fleet-street, states that, after a long series of experiments, he has at length succeeded in devising a method by which the sensitiveness of the collodion film may be preserved in a simple and perfect manner. The novelty consists in sealing up the sensitive collodion in a case of transparent gutta percha, which will preserve the moisture in the film, and at the same time thoroughly protect it from that great enemy to the photographer—dust. The plate is exposed in the camera, the side next the glass receiving the image; then by means of a sharp knife the gutta percha is relieved from the edge of the glass; the film is carefully stripped off and laid on a slab, and the development and fixing are performed in the same manner as in the ordinary collodion process. The advantages attending this process are obvious.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will recommence his very popular Mont Blanc Entertainment on Monday next, at the Egyptian-hall. The principal novelty will be in bringing the traveller back by Paris, and showing him the Exhibition, illustrated by views painted by Beverley.

Several persons have lately been arrested in different parts of the Austrian monarchy for presuming to blame the recently-concluded concordat.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COUNT MOLE.

LOUIS MATTHEW COUNT MOLE, a distinguished statesman, Minister, and Peer of France, died recently at Paris. The family of Molé, which the Count represented, is one of antiquity and historic note. Its greatness was founded in the fifteenth century, by William Molé, Echevin of Troyes, who induced his fellow-citizens to desert the English and to deliver up Troyes to Joan of Arc, who was then besieging the place. This drew upon him the favour of Charles VII., and the Molés have since continually held a forward position in French politics and law. Matthew Molé was an eminent Judge in the time of Richelieu, and his descendants, hereditarily, under the old *régime*, filled high judicial offices. The last of these Judges, Edward Molé, the father of the Count just deceased, perished on the revolutionary scaffold, the 20th April, 1794. His son, Louis Matthew, the subject of this notice, was born in 1780, and in early life devoted himself to literary and historic studies. When twenty-six years of age he published a series of essays on morals and politics, which were very much admired, and which brought him into public notice. He became a Councillor of State, and in 1807 Prefect of the Department of the Côte d'Or. He was made a Count of the Empire in 1811, and in 1813 he filled the office of Grand Judge and Minister of Justice. Under Louis XVIII. he was created a Peer of France, and was Minister of Marine and of Public Worship. After the Revolution of 1830 Count Molé attached himself strongly to the cause of Louis Philippe, and was, on more than one momentous occasion, Prime Minister of France. Louis Philippe, indeed, had recourse to him in all emergencies, and he was actually placed at the head of a new Ministry only an hour before his Royal master finally abdicated. Molé was subsequently a Member of the Legislative Assembly, but, age and infirmities coming upon him, he meddled little with politics latterly.

LADY EMMELINE CHARLOTTE-ELIZABETH STUART-WORTLEY.

THIS gifted lady, the accomplished poetess, died at Bayeux, 30th Oct. Her Ladyship was born 2nd May, 1806, the second surviving daughter of John-Henry, present Duke of Rutland, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward, fifth Earl of Carlisle. She married, 17th Feb., 1831, the Hon. Charles Stuart-Wortley, second son of James-Archibald, first Lord Wharncliffe, and was left a widow 22nd May, 1844, with two sons (one since deceased) and one daughter.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK MARKHAM, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL MARKHAM, C.B., died on the 22nd ult., in his fiftieth year. This distinguished British officer was the second son of Admiral John Markham, and grandson of the Most Rev. Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York. He entered the Army as Ensign in the 32nd Regiment in May, 1824, and saw considerable service in North America and the West Indies during his military career. He was with his regiment in the rebellion in Canada in 1837, and was wounded in four places at the action at St. Denis. Markham then accompanied the 32nd to the East Indies, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and served in the Punjaub campaign in 1848 and 1849. He commanded the Second Infantry Brigade at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, where he was wounded; also a division at the action of Soorkoond, where the enemy's position was carried, and seven guns taken; and the Bengal column at the storming and capture of the city of Mooltan in January, 1849. He was at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Goojerat. Soon afterwards he became Adjutant-General of the Royal forces in India, which appointment he held till he obtained his promotion as Major-General. Gen. Markham was then named to the command at Peshawur, but when within two days' journey to assume his post he was recalled, in order to lead a division of the army in the Crimea. He at once set out, and performed the journey to Calcutta in the unexampled space of eighteen days, despite the hot season, and it was from excessive fatigue that the seeds of his fatal illness arose. On his arrival in the Crimea he took the command of the Second Division, previously headed by General Pennefather, and led that division at the last attack on the Redan. He was justrise to see Sebastopol fall, but his health became so precarious that he was ordered home. He came to Southampton on the 24th October: in less than another month his glorious career was ended. Major-General Markham was a Companion of the Order of the Bath, an Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, and was in receipt of a pens on for distinguished services. He became a Major-General Nov 28, 1854, and he also held the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey from the 30th July 1855.

SIR JOHN R. CAVE BROWNE-CAVE, BART

THIS gentleman died on the 11th inst of paralysis, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was descended through a long line of ancestry from Jordayne de Cave, who came over with William the Conqueror. Sir John succeeded his father, Sir William, as tenth Baronet, in 1839, and was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1844. He married, in 1821, Catherine Penelope, youngest daughter and coheir of William Mills, Esq., of Barlaston-hall, county Stafford, and leaves a numerous family. The eldest son, now Sir Myles Cave Browne-Cave, Bart, inherits the title and estates.

FRANCIS RUDE.

FRANCIS RUDE, whose death has recently occurred, was one of the most distinguished sculptors that France has produced. He was born at Dijon, in 1784, and when but a child displayed a taste and love for the art in which he was afterwards to excel. In 1812 he obtained the grand prize of sculpture at Rome, and his talent was recognised and fostered by Napoleon I., to whom and whose cause Rude was devotedly attached. The restoration of the Bourbons consequently proved a period of obscurity for the young sculptor, he remained unnoticed by them; and it was not until the Revolution of 1830 that the era of Rude's fame really began. He, from that time, rose rapidly in public estimation; and in 1833 his exquisite statue of the Neapolitan fisherman, which Louis Philippe rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, placed Rude at the summit of his profession. He was the principal artist employed in 1836, by M. Thiers, to decorate the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, his carved performance on that famous arch, representing the departure of the French republican armies to defend the soil, in 1795, has proved a constant theme of admiration. Rude's death was caused by an attack of gout. The Grand Jury of the Exposition Universelle had just granted him a Grand Medal of Honour

JAMES HARDIMAN, ESQ.

JAMES HARDIMAN, the venerable historian of Galway, and conservator of Celtic literature, died on the 13th inst., at the age of seventy-three. Mr Hardiman, in early life, practised as a solicitor in Ireland; but, being appointed Commissioner of Records, in Dublin Castle, he seems to have given up his profession. While engaged in this record employment he became acquainted with many curious and valuable manuscripts relating to Irish annals, public and domestic, of which he subsequently availed himself. His "History of Galway" will long remain a monument of research and accuracy. It is chiefly on this history that his fame will depend, and his ability be appreciated. Yet with the lovers of national poetry his "Bardic Remains of Ireland" will have, perhaps, a greater charm. He was also the translator of the "Statutes of Kilkenny." The last work by many was a "History of Iar Connaught," originally written by O'Flaherty in Latin, translated by Mr. Hardiman, and published by the Archeological Society

Mr Hardiman eventually gave up his appointment as Commissioner of Records, and subsequently resided in Mayo and Galway. On the establishment of the Queen's Colleges in 1849, Mr. Hardiman was appointed to the office of librarian, a post which he continued to fill with satisfaction to the professors and the public up to the time of his demise

Mr. Hardiman was much esteemed for his charity and benevolence. To him the Galway Institute mainly owes its existence. He was instrumental in procuring its charter, and bestowed on its library a donation of one thousand volumes.

GEORGE PILCHER, ESQ.

THIS eminent surgeon died suddenly at his residence in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, on the 7th ult., aged fifty-four Mr. Pilcher was a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and a member of the Council. He was twice President of the Medical Society of London. He was also Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical, the Pathological, and Epidemiological Societies. In early life he was associated with the celebrated Edward Grainger, and, at his death, became joint lecturer with his brother, Mr. Richard Grainger, so well known to the public for his measures of sanitary utility. Mr. Pilcher was ever ready and anxious to advance the interest of literary and scientific institutions, and to promote the diffusion of knowledge, as his many years' connection with the Southwark Literary Institution testifies.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Admiral the Hon. Wm. Henry Percy was proved in London under £12,000 personalty.—The will of John Aldred Twining, Esq., of the Strand, and Bayswater, proved under £80,000.—James Colquhoun, LL.D., Stratford-place, £16,000.—W. Evens, Esq., of Mount Priors, Plympton, £30,000.—The Rev. Thomas Pearce, of Dover, £10,000.—Ambrose Brewin, of Tiverton, lace-manufacturer, £9,000.—W. Sharp, of Greenwich and Rotherhithe, tar and turpentine manufacturer, £10,000.—Wm. Oakey, Esq., of Hatch Court, Somerset, £60,000.—Miss Magdalen Oakey, of Swansea, has bequeathed £100 to the Swansea Infirmary, and small legacies to eighteen other charitable institutions.—Miss Hannah Devenish, of Salisbury, has bequeathed £200 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £200 to the Religious Tract Society; £100 to the London Missions; and £100 to the Association Fund for Poor Dissenting Ministers of the Independents.—Mary de Poilier Vernand, of Lausanne, who died possessed of £12,000 personalty in England, has left to the Asylum of the Rhind, Lausanne, £500; to the Society of Incurables, founded in 1827, £300; and £300 to the Asylum of the Aged of Yverdon.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II., KING OF SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c.

THE visit of the King of Sardinia to this country excites an enthusiasm nearly as great as that which greeted the arrival of the Emperor of the French, though quite different in character. In welcoming Napoleon III. the English people felt that they had a double duty to perform—to lend more closely the ties which united England and France, and to atone to one of the most remarkable men of his age for misconception which were, under the circumstances, inevitable, and not dishonourable to either of the parties concerned. In the case of the King of Sardinia we have only have to pay honour to a firm and magnanimous ally, but also to a Prince whose political career has singularly identified him with the most lively sympathies and the most deep-rooted sentiments of the whole British people. We have learned to respect the Emperor of the French, in spite of radical differences of opinion on the subject of rival systems of government; but the King of Sardinia requires at our hands no such sacrifice of our principles—or, shall we say it? of their prejudices—to our candour. For the King of Sardinia stands forth before mankind not only as identified with a foreign policy dear to the English people, but as one of the allied defenders of the rights of nations, and of the sacred principles of international law, he is also in his domestic policy the champion of civil and religious liberty, the patron of the system of Parliamentary Government, and the antagonist of Papal encroachment. His public proceedings, therefore, bring him in harmony with the feelings of the British people, on the two fundamental articles of their political faith. There is, perhaps, no record of any Monarch who, within so short a time, has effected so much, and that so wisely and so soundly, for the great cause of human freedom.

To comprehend at once his personal character, and the peculiar difficulties of his position, it will be necessary to look back a little to his antecedents, and also to the position of his country before he was called to the throne. This we shall do as briefly as is consistent with the importance of events and of their bearing on the career of King Victor Emmanuel.

Emancipated by the peace of 1814 from the thraldom of French ascendancy, the then Royal representative of the House of Savoy found himself in a difficulty similar to that of many other Monarchs of his time. In politics or religion he had to stand between two intensely antagonistic influences—that of absolutism, temporal and spiritual, and that of a spirit of freedom, which sometimes took the shape of Italian nationality, and sometimes that of Republicanism. After sixteen years of ambiguous dominion he died, leaving the crown to Carlo Alberto, the father of the subject of this memoir. More than one-half of the life of Carlo Alberto had been passed in exile. Born in 1798, at the epoch when the French revolutionary armies began to overrun Europe, in the second year of his age he was taken to Paris, where, although under the shadow of the brilliant despotism which succeeded the revolution, he was not wholly estranged from the friends of his family and of his fortunes. He was sixteen years of age ere he returned to Piedmont, on the restoration of that State to independence, and the accession of his father to the throne. In accordance with the policy of many Royal families when subjected to political vicissitudes, he embraced in his youth the opinions which were then prevalent among the "popular" party in Italy. Secret societies, of a revolutionary character, were then, as now, the great obstacles to the advance of that country in real freedom, and Carlo Alberto, whether from policy or from preference, had become a member of one of these—that of the Carbonari. His revolutionary and insurrectionary principles probably sat upon him as slightly as did the "republicanism" of the present Prince Napoleon, who, from having been Chief of the Mountain, is now the right-hand man of the Emperor. Time, or perhaps resulting from altered circumstances, speedily, however, wrought a change in the views of the young heir to the Piedmontese throne; so that when, in 1830, he was called upon to succeed to the crown, he was as prepared to support the Royal authority as in former years, he had been ready to subvert it.

The history of the reign of Carlo Alberto reflects the changing interests of his country. When the preponderance of those interests leaned towards absolutism and Austrian dominion in Italy the King was employed in the repression of all revolutionary movements—on more than one occasion even to the extent of cruel proscription. When, on the contrary, the interest of Piedmont demanded, or counselled, that the King of that country should take a lead in Italy, he then permitted himself to be forced into a position as head of the "nationality" movement. Nothing is more common than to hear bitter charges against the rulers of States who are similarly situated. Their accusers only listen to the suggestions of their own passions and prejudices, forgetting that a King or a governing Minister is compelled to consider the interests of all the traditional policy of the kingdom, the chances of failure, and the retribution which may follow attempts at revolution.

His eldest son, the Duke of Savoy, now the King of Sardinia, so far trod in the footsteps of his father as that, although like him he married into the Imperial family of Austria, he at an early period adopted those general principles to which the Austrian system is antagonistic. Whether in this course of conduct he was sincere, or only politic, is probably a secret confined to his own breast. All that his contemporaries have a right to do is to judge of him by his actions, and these have hitherto been marked by consistency. The normal condition of Italy is insurrectionary. Perhaps it will continue to be so, at least, until foreigners shall cease to hold the soil. It is not necessary here to recapitulate all the causes which rendered the Italians ripe for a struggle, and ready to take a prominent part in the great revolutionary movement of 1848. The compact Government of Piedmont, its liberal character—for, in 1847, Carlo Alberto had *octroyé* a Constitution to his subjects framed on the English model—and its considerable military power, pointed it out as the natural leader of the resistance now commenced against the foreign possessors of Italian territory. Politicians like Gioberti had planned an Italian unity very different from that dreamed of by those of the school of Mazzini. Believers in disinterested statesmanship may still suppose that the rulers of Piedmont favoured the cause of Italian liberty for other objects than the aggrandisement of that State; but those who rightly read the lessons of history will infer that it was not a policy of mere "sentimentalism" which at last led Carlo Alberto to put his forces in motion. The flame of insurrection—never in a more righteous cause—had spread through Italy, and Lombardy had risen against Austria. The King of Sardinia and Piedmont well knew the strength of the Power thus braved—too well for success. He delayed his military movements until he appeared to have been forced to adopt them; and this caution justifiable on narrow views of policy—caused terrible reverses to his arms

It is at this point that the present King of Sardinia, then the Duke of Savoy, enters historically on the scene. On the 23rd of March, 1848, one month after the downfal of Louis Philippe, Carlo Alberto issued the proclamation by which he raised the Piedmontese flag as the "standard of Italian unity." His forces consisted of two corps d'armée and a reserve, which last was under the command of the Duke of Savoy, the subject of our memoir: it numbered about 20,000 men. The artillery was commanded by the Duke of Genoa, the second son, since deceased. A series of strategic manœuvres, which appear to be universally condemned, resulted in an engagement before the walls of Verona. The success was about equal on either side. The Sardinians had hoped for a rising within the city; they therefore retired without being beaten; while Radetzky considered that he had gained the day, inasmuch as the Piedmontese failed in their object. All accounts agree that the Duke of Savoy behaved with great gallantry, and fully sustained the military honour of his house The King of Sardinia next took the fortress of Peschiera, and here, too, the Duke of Savoy distinguished himself; but his principal exploits were in the engagement at Goito, whence, after a whole day's fighting, he dislodged the Austrians and drove them along the right bank of the Mincio back on Mantua. Then came the long, tedious, and fruitless attack on Mantua, which furnished Radetzky with the time necessary to concentrate his forces. Then came a series of disasters to the Piedmontese arms. The lines of Carlo Alberto were forced in several places, but his army, with a gallantry which promised victory, retired. The Austrians suddenly receiving reinforcements to the number of 20,000 men, the flank of the Piedmontese army was turned, and Carlo Alberto was forced to recross the Mincio. The present King took part in these actions, and displayed all the qualities of a gallant soldier. On the 3rd of August the Piedmontese, pursued by the Austrians, entered Milan, which, however, he soon quitted, as the citizens capitulated. This was followed by a truce, and finally led to the evacuation of Lombardy by the Piedmontese. It was during the progress of these events that the throne of Sicily was offered by the insurrectionary party to the Duke of Genoa, the second son of Carlo Alberto, and, after some coy hesitation, refused.

The year 1849 was destined to witness new efforts on the part of Carlo Alberto, and still greater reverses. The King opened the Parliament on the 1st of February, with a speech wherein he spoke warmly of Italian unity, and called on the nation to aid in the sacrifices necessary to continue the war. In adopting this course, he was rather forced than otherwise by the miscalculating enthusiasm of his people. On the 12th of March following it was officially notified to Radetzky that the armistice

HIS MAJESTY VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF SARDINIA.—FROM A PORTRAIT PUBLISHED AT TURIN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

was at an end. The Piedmontese army was already in motion, under the command of General Chrzanowsky, a Pole, and the King accompanied it as general of a brigade. We are here interested in this brief campaign chiefly as it affects the conduct of the then Duke of Savoy. He was stationed at Vercelli in command of the reserve, while he was compelled to retire before the advancing Austrians, whose object was to intercept the road to Turin. By the 23rd of March Radetzky had reached Mortara, opposite to Vercelli, the station of the Duke of Savoy. There he was attacked by the Duke, with the reserve under his command, with the view of arresting the Austrians so as to give time for the main body of the Piedmontese to march from Novara to Vercelli. The Duke failed in this attempt. He was driven back, and on the following day Radetzky advanced and forced on the decisive battle of Novara. The Piedmontese were utterly defeated; the Duke's division being driven to Biella, at the foot of the Alps, and that of Chrzanowsky to Borgo Manero. All accounts agree in attesting the bravery and good conduct of the Duke on this fatal day.

The immediate result of the battle was that the King Carlo Alberto abdicated in favour of his son, the Duke of Savoy, who now became Victor Emmanuel II. Carlo Alberto went into voluntary exile, and soon afterwards died at Oporto. So intense was the disappointment of the Italians at this disastrous result to all their exaggerated hopes, that it was with difficulty the King and his sons escaped personal injury. Shots were fired, and every kind of insult offered to the defeated Monarch. The new King, Victor Emmanuel, was the husband of an Austrian Archduchess; and Radetzky affected to treat him with every respect. An armistice was immediately concluded. Piedmont agreed to pay all the expenses of the war; the Senia was to be the line of demarcation between the Piedmontese and the Austrians; and the fortress of Alessandria was to be jointly garrisoned by their troops. It was a proof of the courage and patriotism of the young King that, although suffering from such fatal ruin, he peremptorily refused Radetzky's first demand, to have exclusive possession of Alessandria, Genoa, and a fortress in the Alps. This convention concluded, King Victor Emmanuel returned to Piedmont, where he formed a new Ministry. On the 27th of March, the Senate was to be opened, and the terms of the convention were read. They produced an explosion of impotent rage and misguided patriotism from the extreme politicians, who already were the bane of the Assembly. A leader of the Opposition, Lanza, moved contumacious resolutions, which, on the remonstrance of the Minister Pinelli, were carried. The Assembly also voted warlike resolutions, which only evidenced the madness of their promoters, who thus provoked a rebellion in Sardinia at the very moment when the enemy was at the gates. Genoa, in fact, did break out into insurrection, fomented by that republican party which is the peculiar bane of Italy. The small garrison was driven out of the city, and a Provisional Government was formed; but the king adopted vigorous measures. General de la Marmora, the same who now commands the Sardinian army in the Crimea, and to whom we may observe, in passing, the army of that nation owes in no slight degree its present efficiency, summoned a powerful force, and on the 3rd of April declared Genoa to be in a state of siege. On the 11th Genoa submitted, as did most of the other Piedmontese cities which had refused to accept the armistice. Ultimately, though with great difficulty, a treaty with Austria was agreed to; but the King was compelled to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies—a step which he accompanied with a speech of great dignity and moderation, recapitulating the past impracticable conduct of the Chamber, and renewing pledges to the great cause of constitutional liberty, which, he declared, should in no way be compromised by the dissolution. There are few Royal speeches on record, more distinguished by frank manliness and straightforward statement.

"When," says Gallenga in his recently published "History of Piedmont," "Victor Emmanuel ascended the throne on the 26th of March, at night, two days after the battle of Novara, but little was known about the young King, and that little by no means to his advantage. He had proved himself a daring, dashing soldier, but, for the rest, his manners were described as harsh and haughty. He was the son and husband of Austrian princesses and the pupil of Jesuits. When he joined his father in pledging his Royal faith to the Constitution on the 1st of February, 1849, his huskiness of voice and sourness of mien had been the theme of unfavourable remarks. The 'democratic' Ministry had resigned on the first tidings of the fatal issue of the war, and a new Cabinet had been formed under General de Launay, one of the well-known reactionary Councillors of Carlo Alberto. The appointment had caused the greatest uneasiness. For days and months Piedmont was kept in a state of breathless suspense." It was by that "reactionary" Government that the dissolution of the Parliament was resolved on and executed. Piedmont was not, however, long "kept in suspense." It soon became clear that the King was determined to abide by his oath, yet to do his duty to his country. Even a second dissolution was necessary ere the madmen who obstructed the progress of Government could be silenced, or the people disabused of the calumnious reports spread by them, that the King was about to violate the treacherous conduct of the other Sovereigns who, having granted Constitutions when in fear, withdrew them again in triumph. It was only by the aid of some of the most honoured of the true patriots of the country that the King was then able to vanquish his obstructive enemies; nor was it until January, 1850, that the Piedmontese Parliament finally ratified the treaty with Austria which arrested the Sardinian projects of Italian conquest, and restored internal harmony to the kingdom.

Secure on the throne of his ancestors, King Victor Emmanuel II. devoted himself to the task of equally securing the liberties of his people That his own interests as a Sovereign were identical with those of his subjects is an additional guarantee of the soundness, if not of the disinterestedness, of his policy. Sovereigns like Joseph II. of Austria, who follow out their own noble inspirations without calculating the fitness of their subjects for the reforms they initiate, expose their country to danger from political reaction, which are, perhaps, ultimately greater than those from which they seek their emancipation. Politicians of the era of Joseph II. would have denounced as impossible such a resurrection of ecclesiastical tyranny as has been developed within these few weeks by the late Concordat between Austria and the Pope. Victor Emmanuel II. is favoured by fortune in his great undertaking, because his people are fully prepared with the changes designed and perfected by his wisdom and patriotism. He has pursued a course of policy more difficult, if less immediately dangerous, that attempted by his father. He has applied himself to the task of fostering and consolidating the institutions in Piedmont, in spite of impracticable domestic enemies and of foreign menace. He has raised in Italy the only standard round which Italians can rally with any hope of success, while reviving the ancient glory of his country in foreign wars. The free constitution of Piedmont was scarcely more than two years old when he seconded the throne. It had to contend with enemies in its cradle, which it has vanquished with herculean vigour. Among the best and most sincere advisers of his father and himself were men who had formed the same exaggerated notions of the capacity of Parliamentary government which rendered the efforts of the French Constitutionalists so abortive. He, too, had to contend, if not with dynastic passions, at least with Republican fanaticism, with rashness, firmness, candour, and forbearance, and aided by the counsels of some of the most able and politically-disinterested men who ever took part in public affairs, he surmounted all those difficulties. In a protracted struggle he was assisted by the strong faith and sympathy of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and by the will and towering administrative talents of Count Camille de Cavour. We doubt if the reader would take much interest in the details of the process by which all the anarchical elements of a representative system crushed in each of the three deadly and dangerous kind were finally reduced to harmony and order. The most extravagant freaks of the most "factious" Oppositions in England were innocently and imitatively caricatured in the young Parliament of Piedmont; and the Ministry had to encounter a force of resistance more than one of the most sincere supporters of the system endanger its young existence by an exaggerated estimate of its capabilities. Out of that chaos, however, order has at last been educed, and Victor Emmanuel now enjoys the proud satisfaction of having consolidated representative government on a soil, and among a people, alike presupposed incapable of that privilege. Piedmont has been cited, successfully, as an example of the absolute efficacy of the British-born institute for temperaments and climes seemingly antagonistic to its healthy action.

It has been through fire that the true temper of the Piedmontese Parliament has been tried and proved. Ultra-democratic tendencies within itself, and absolutism, spiritual and temporal, without, have conspired against it for years; its chiefs have been deadly and treacherous, hereafter, to exercise a healthy action. The last has been crushed, apparently for ever. We do not here desire to enter into all the minute details of the struggle maintained so long, and finally so triumphantly, by Victor Emmanuel II. against the tyranny of Rome. The worst features of the Papal system had pervaded Piedmont, eating into the vitality of the Government and people as a canker or a blight. The Pope, in the exercise of his presumed spiritual authority, and acting through the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church, sought to paralyse the temporal power of the Government, while legions of priests, monks, and ecclesiastics, in every form known to a corrupt superstition, consumed the substance and corrupted the morals of the people. To cleanse the land of these clogs and abominations was the second great task of Victor Emmanuel. It was a terrible trial for the new representative institutions, which had to withstand to priestcraft a ready instrument of political power. It took years to accomplish, but accomplished it is at last; and Victor Emmanuel has come out of the struggle with the glory of conquest and yet the honour of martyrdom. It will not be his least claim on the sympathy of the British nation that, on account of his resolute determination to purge his kingdom from the temporal corruptions and the spiritual interference of the Church of Rome as developed therein, he has now upon him the ban of excommunication! The English people will not be slow to decide which is the Monarch most deserving of honour—Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, the outlaw of the Church, but the champion of his people's liberties; or Francis Joseph, who has sold his subjects to spiritual slavery, the better to secure a temporal crown.

The struggle between the two Governments of Piedmont and the Papal See has lasted, with varying fortunes, from soon after the accession of Victor Emmanuel down to the present time. The Civil Marriage Bill was only carried after a most severe contest in the Chamber of Deputies, in January, 1852; but it was thrown out, on appeal by the Ministry, in effect, consistently with the forms of the Constitution, to carry the dispute further. In this direction, the Government of Victor Emmanuel determined to attack the property of the Church, not for confiscation, but to provide a due support for the clergy, and for the purposes of education. A bill to this effect was introduced in November, 1854, and passed on the 29th of May in the present year.

In the mean time the foreign policy of Victor Emmanuel has kept pace with his domestic policy, in advancing the general cause of national freedom. He was the first of the European Monarchs to join England in the great work of Free-trade, by signing in 1850 a treaty of commerce suited to the altered wants of the two nations. When the Russian war assumed such a shape as to afford a pretext for negotiations for peace, King Victor Emmanuel, at the risk of again provoking the jealousy of Austria, boldly threw himself into the Western Alliance, joining France and England in the defence of Turkey, and sending to the Crimea a powerful contingent, under the command of General de la Marmora. To enable him to do this he contracted a loan with England. The gallantry of the Sardinians in action against the Russians amply proves that, with good organisation and good generalship, they are fully capable of sustaining their ancient fame.

Successful beyond precedent among Italian Kings in his public life, the King of Sardinia has been fearfully stricken in his domestic affections. All Europe sympathised with him when it was known that his mother, his brother, and his wife, followed each other to the grave with fearful rapidity. His priestly enemies saw in this the finger of God—he only a human affliction. Still it preyed upon his mind and health, so much so that at one time fears were entertained for his life. His long meditated visit to the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England was delayed from this cause. It is now paid; and neither in Paris nor in London will his Majesty have had reason to complain of his reception. In both capitals his general kingly virtues are fully appreciated, and he is welcomed not more as a gallant ally than as a patriot King and champion of liberty.

It remains only to add the leading dates and facts of his life. Victor Emmanuel II. (his other names are Marie Albert Eugène Ferdinand Thomas) was born on the 14th of March, 1820. He was the eldest son of Carlo Alberto Amadeus, who was born on the 2nd October, 1798, died on the 28th July, 1849. On the 12th of April, 1849, he married the Archduchess Marie Adelaide Françoise Renière Elisabeth Clotilde, daughter of the Archduke Renier, of Austria. She died on the 20th of January, 1855. On the 23rd of March, 1848, Victor Emmanuel succeeded his father, Carlo Alberto, in virtue of a verbal abdication on the field of Novara, confirmed in writing at Tolosa, in Spain, on the 3rd of April, 1849. The King has four children by his deceased wife, of whom the eldest, the Princess Clotilde, is twelve years of age; and the second, the Prince Royal of Piedmont, Humbert Renier, is eleven years of age. His brother, the Duke of Genoa, who died on the 20th February, 1855, left two infant children, a son and a daughter. The King of Sardinia is now thirty-five years of age.

THE SARDINIAN ARMY.

The following facts with reference to the Sardinian Army are derived from a statistical table in the "Almanach de Gotha for 1856." The table is drawn up from the war-budget of 1854, and is the latest published. The Sardinian Army is there shown to comprise a total of 47,524 soldiers, of whom 80 are generals, 3181 superior and inferior officers, and 44,414 rank and file. The total number of infantry soldiers, including officers, is 30,761, of whom 3637 (about ten battalions) Bersagliari troops or sharpshooters, and one battalion of Chasseurs. The Cavalry is composed of four heavy regiments, and five light cavalry regiments, numbering 315 officers, and 4896 privates. The Artillery consists of 479 privates, 231 officers, and 5 generals. The remainder are Royal Carabiniers, body-guards, guards of the royal palaces, veterans, invalids, and others. The former of these—the Royal Carabiniers—are divided into two detachments: those serving on the main land, about 30,000, and those serving in the island of Sardinia, 855.

PRINCE ALBERT AT BIRMINGHAM.—In his speech at Birmingham, last week, Prince Albert remarked that the work in which they had been engaged—laying the foundations of the Science and Art Institutions—was "one of the first public acknowledgments of a principle which is daily forcing its way amongst us, and is destined to play an important part in the future development of their system and the world—I mean," said his Royal Highness, "the introduction of science and art as the conscious regulators of productive industry." He went on to show that whatever amount of courage and enterprise might be evinced in our industrial pursuits, the ultimate success of our efforts would depend on the degree of our knowledge of the scientific laws by which all the forces of nature are regulated. In this country there are many persons who possess practical experience, but are deficient in the knowledge of those scientific laws by which their power over the material world might be illimitably extended. Other persons have scientific knowledge without a sufficient practical basis. The great object, therefore, of such an institution as that of Birmingham should be to combine the two. After referring to the fact that Oxford and Cambridge have rather arbitrarily selected the classical languages and mathematics as the essential parts of our university education, he pointed out several other branches of knowledge which we cannot do without. As regards the Midland Institute, "the laws regulating matter and force," said he, "are those which will constantly present themselves to students, such as the principle of subdivision of labour is the one most congenial to our age, I would advise you to keep to this speciality, and to follow with undivided attention during the session the study of one science. The consequence will be a great witnessing the beneficial results upon our national prosperity. Other parts of the country will, I doubt not, emulate your example; and I have in hopes that all these institutions . . . . . than complete their mutual organisation."

HUNT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL SAFETY HOOK.—This hook, for halters, harness, pole-chains, carts, waggons, and vehicles of every description, ... portant advantage (hitherto unaccomplished) of giving instantaneous release, however great the strain may be upon it, while it has also the strength of an ordinary hook of the same size. The chief object of the invention is to give instantaneous relief to horses when fallen down with a heavy load upon their backs, a case of accidents of daily occurrence, especially in the winter. It is not, however, in the falling that a horse generally hurts itself, so much as when upon the ground with the weight resting upon it; and while so down, during the time the animal is being released, which is seldom accomplished without the harness being cut or otherwise injured. Numerous accidents occur from polechains and backbands coming unfastened; and although such hooks have been made considerably longer and more crooked than the ordinary hook, as well as with the drop-link, still they have been found very insecure, and the only plan to secure them is by tying them with string or leather. For strength, security, and instant release, this new hook will be found of great value.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW-STEAMER "EDINBURGH."—The *Edinburgh* screw-steamer, which was launched at Partick, near Glasgow, the other day, will be ready to start on her first trip to New York in the course of the present month; and from the appearance of the vessel—her fine lines, improvements to facilitate speed, and superior accommodation—we should say that in every respect she will be equal, if not superior, to the finely-equipped ships which Messrs. Tod and Macgregor have already built for this company. The dimensions of the *Edinburgh* are as follows:—Burden, 2400 tons; length of keel, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet. She will be propelled by a pair of engines of 450-horse power. Her internal fittings will be fitted and tasteful, and accommodation will be afforded for 100 first-class and 400 second-class passengers. Her cargo capacity on her first trip to New York is also to be provided. One of the attractions of this launch was the magnificent sheds of glass and iron under which this vessel was built, and which were lately constructed at a cost of £13,000.

TRADE RETURNS.—The value of articles of British produce exported during October was £8,860,594, being a very considerable increase on the corresponding month of 1854, when the amount was £6,472,164.

A MEETING, which was numerously attended, took place in the Exchange-hall, Nottingham, on Monday evening, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the late Mr. Feargus O'Connor. A committee was appointed.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE death of Lord Truro has been the means of giving to the public the true and full version of a little incident in his career as Chancellor, connected with letters, and highly honourable to every one in any way concerned in it. Lord Truro, a Whig Lord Chancellor, was, of course, a constant reader of our clever contemporary, the *Examiner*. A statement in that paper to the effect that the Tories had done nothing for the son of the poet Southey—then a Curate in an out-of-the way parish—caught the Chancellor's attention, and it immediately occurred to him that, if the young man deserved well on his own account (there was not a doubt with respect to the poet then no more), a church living in the gift of the Chancellor might be given to the son of the poet of "The Curse of Kehama," with advantage to letters and with advantage to the Church. On this hint he at once wrote privately to the editor of the *Examiner*, was satisfied with what he heard in reply, and immediately presented the only son of Southey to the living in Essex which he still holds, and holds most worthily. Nor was this all: Lord Chancellor Truro paid the fees on presentation out of his own pocket. This recognition by a Whig Lord Chancellor of the claims of a Tory writer reminds us that the *Whig* Sydney Smith owed his church preferment to a *Tory* Lord Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst. In this way the Tory Earl of Oxford in the last Ministry of Queen Anne gladly permitted the Whig Congreve to retain his Whig appointments under a Tory Government.

Mr. Carruthers has just published, and for the first time, a very remarkable letter from Martha Blount to the poet Pope, that serves to explain very characteristically the cause of the quarrel that induced Pope to pollute his will with female resentment. "The fair-haired Martha" was on[what proved to be her last visit to Ralph Allen and his wife, at Bath. She seems to have given herself great airs, and to have come very early to an open quarrel with Mrs. Allen. She left in a tiff; retained her resentment, and made Pope a participator in the quarrel. Pope's answer was already in print. Let us add, from materials to which we have access, that the editors of the poet antedate the quarrel by a whole year.

A matter of interest connected with English poetry and English art has just been discovered. Sir Anthony Vandyck, by his will, made only a few days before his death, left the charge of his infant daughter to Mrs. Katherine Cowley. No one has told us who Mrs. Katherine Cowley was. She was the sister (and this is the discovery) of the poet Cowley. What additional pathos does this discovery give to that passage in Cowley's admirable poem on Vandyck's death in which he refers so touchingly to the newly-born daughter of the dying painter? Let the reader turn to the whole poem and annotate accordingly.

The last advices from America assure us that Jonathan "assumes" to be angry with Mr. Thackeray. His lectures are, it is said, "coarse." What: too "coarse" for our American brethren? We are afraid that the request to the papers not to publish has had something to do with the alleged dislike. The wiser few are delighted with the series; and such has been their influence that Mr. Thackeray has consented to repeat at New York the whole four.

Mr. Albert Smith reopens his Mont Blanc Exhibition on Monday next, introducing, of course, all the leading novelties and new points that have arisen since his close. He seems to have, and most deservedly, a monopoly of exhibitions of the kind. The secret of his success lies in the undoubted goodness of the thing itself, and the continuous pleasure he takes in making it still better. Hits as happy as his have not been continuously successful; from a mistaken notion of letting well alone. He studies to please, and to make his audiences comfortable.

The book-buying market is on the mend. The trade acknowledge a turn for the better. In the country among country dealers, there has been a good deal of depression, owing to the centralisation system in London; but, on the whole, books are looking up, and publishers are once more condescending to accept MSS. Amidst the depression, and this is curious, there have been more poets in quest of publishers than at any other period within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the Row.

Buyers of old books will be glad to learn that a gigantic old book-shop is about to open on the vacated premises in the Strand of the Messrs. Smith, the leviathan caterers of literature for the rail. Mr. Willis quits the Piazza, and Mr. Sotheran his West end house, joining their collections and good names under the firm of Willis and Sotheran. Rare books still fetch rare prices.

MR. DICKENS' NEW STORY—"LITTLE DORRIT."

WE have received the first number of "Little Dorrit," which smacks throughout of the best qualities of its writer. There is the same happy invention in contriving to bring the same ingenious and searching observation of men and things; the same dexterity in selecting odd circumstances, and assembling around them odd associations; and, above all, the same skill in creating characters new to fiction and yet true to everyday life.

The story opens at Marseilles. The very air of the description is suffocating:—

Thirty years ago Marseilles lay burning in the sun one day.

A blazing sun upon a fierce August day was no greater rarity in southern France then, than at any other time, before or since. Everything in Marseilles, and about Marseilles, had stared at the fervid sky, and had been stared at in return, until a staring habit had become universal there. Strangers were stared out of countenance by staring white houses, staring white walls, staring white streets, staring tracts of arid road, staring hills from which verdure was burnt away. The only things to be seen not fiercely staring and glaring were the vines drooping under their load of grapes. These did occasionally wink a little, as the hot air barely moved their faint leaves.

There was no wind to make a ripple on the foul water within the harbour, or on the beautiful sea without. The line of demarcation between the two colours, black and blue, showed the point which the pure sea would not pollute; but it lay as quiet as the abominable pool, with which it never mixed. Boats without awnings were too hot to touch; ships blistered at their moorings; the stones of the quays had not cooled, night or day, for months. Hindoos, Russians, Chinese, Spaniards, Portuguese, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Genoese, Neapolitans, Venetians, Greeks, Turks, descendants from all the builders of Babel, come to trade at Marseilles, however great the sacrifice, taking refuge in any hiding-place from a sea too intensely blue to be looked at, and a sky of purple, set with one great flaming jewel of fire.

The universal stare made the eyes ache. Towards the distant line of . . . . . it was a little relieved by light clouded mist, ... ing from the evaporation of the sea; but it softened nowhere . . . . for away the glaring roads, deep in dust, stared from the hillside, ... from the hollow, stared from the interminable plain. Far away the dusty vines overhanging wayside cottages, and the monotonous wayside avenues of parched trees without shade, drooped beneath the stare of earth and sky. So did the horses, with drowsy bells, in long files of carts, creeping slowly towards the interior; so did their recumbent drivers when they were awake, which rarely happened; so did the exhausted labourers in the fields. Everything that lived or grew was oppressed with the glare; except the lizard, passing swiftly over rough stone walls, and the cicala, chirping his dry, hot chirp, like a rattle. The very dust was scorched brown, and something quivered in the atmosphere as if the air itself were panting.

Blinds, shutters, curtains, were all closed and drawn to keep out the stare. Grant it but a chink or keyhole, and it shot in like a white-hot arrow. The churches were the freest from it. To come out of the twilight of pillars and arches—dreamily dotted with winking lamps, dreamily peopled with ugly old shadows piously dozing, spitting, and gheggin—was to plunge into a fiery river and swim for life to the nearest strip of shade. So, with people lounging by, and lying wherever shade was, with but little hum of tongues or barking of dogs, with occasional jangling of discordant church bells and rattling of vicious drums, Marseilles—as fact to be strongly smelt and tasted—lay broiling in the sun one day.

In chapter ii. we are introduced to an open-air scene at Marseilles, in which the dramatis personæ are Father and Mother Meagles, their daughter Pet, and her attendant or lady's-maid, Tattycoram; a Mr. Arthur Clennam, a young gentleman on his way to England from China; and Miss Wade. Father Meagles is an inimitable creation. He is an eminently practical Londoner—well to do in the world, with a fondness for

travelling, and a rooted determination to speak English wherever he goes thoroughly convinced "that individuals were bound to understand it somehow.' Hear how he accounts for the odd name of Tattycoram.—

He spoke to a handsome girl with lustrous dark hair and eyes, and very neatly dressed, who replied with a half curtsey as she passed off in the train of Mrs. Meagles and Pet. They crossed the bare scorched terrace, and three together, and disappeared through a staring white archway. Mr. Meagles's companion, a grave dark man of forty, still stood looking towards this archway after they were gone; until Mr. Meagles tapped him on the arm

"I beg your pardon," said he, start ng

"Not at all," said Mr. Meagles.

They took one silent turn backward and forward in the shade of the wall, getting, at the height on which the quarantine barracks are placed, what cool refreshment of sea-br eze there was, at seven in the morning. Mr Meagles's companion resumed the conversation.

"I say I ask you," he said, "what is the name of"

"Tatty coram?" Mr. Meagles struck in. "I have not the least idea."

"I thought," said the other, "that —

"Tatty coram?" suggested Mr. Meagles again.

"Thank you—that Tatty coram was a name; and I have several times wondered at the oddity of it."

"Why, the fact is," said Mr. Meagles, "Mrs. Meagles and myself are, you see, practical people.

"That you have frequently mentioned in the course of the agreeable and interesting conversation we have had together walking up and down on these stones," said the other, with a half smile breaking through the gravity of his dark face.

"Practical people. So one day, five or six years ago now, when we took Pet to church at the Foundling -you have heard of the Foundling Hospital in London? Similar to the Institution for the Found Children in Paris?

"I have seen it

"Well! One day when we took Pet to church there to hear the music- because, as practical people, it is the business of our lives to show her every- thing that we think can please her—Mother (my usual name for Mrs. Meagles) began to cry so, that it was necessary to take her out. "What's the matter, Mother?" said I, when we had brought her a little round; 'you are frightening Pet, my dear.' 'Yes, I know that, Father,' says Mother, 'but I think it's through my loving her so much, that it ever came into my head.' 'That ever what came into your head, Mother?' 'Wo- dear!' cried Mother, breaking out again, 'when I saw all those children ranged tier above tier, and appealing from the father none of them has ever known on earth, to the great father of us all in Heaven, I thought, does any wretched mother ever come here, and look among these young faces, wondering which is the poor child she brought into this forlorn world, never through all its life to know her love, her kiss, her face, her voice, even her name!' Now that was practical in Mother, and I told her so. I said, 'Mother, that's what I call practical in you, my dear.'"

The other, not unmoved, assented.

"So I as next day. Now, Mother, I have a proposition to make that I think you'll approve of. Let us take one of those same children to be a little maid to Pet. We are practical people. So if we should find her temper a little defective, or any of her ways a little wide of ours, we shall know what we have to take into account. We shall know what an immense deduction must be made from all the influences and experiences that have formed us—no parents, no child-brother or sister, no individuality of home, no Glass Slipper, or Fairy Godmother. And that's the way we came by Tattycoram."

"And the name itself

"By George" said Mr. Meagles, "I was forgetting the name itself. Why, she was called in the Institution, Harriet Beadle—an arbitrary name, of course. Now Harriet we changed into Hatty, and then into Tatty, because, as practical people, we thought even a playful name might be a new thing to her, and might have a softening and affectionate kind of effect, don't you see? As to Beadle, that I needn't say was wholly out of the question. If there is anything that is not to be tolerated on any terms, anything that is a type of jack-in-office insolence and stupidity, anything preposterously conceited, wasteful, and big-ass, our English holding-on by nonsense, after every one has found it out, it is a beadle. You haven't seen a beadle lately?"

"As an Englishman, who has been more than twenty years in China, no."

"Then," said Mr. Meagles, laying his forefinger on his companion's breast with great animation, "don't you see a beadle, now, if you can help it. Whenever I see a beadle in full fig, coming down a street on a Sunday at the head of a charity school, I am obliged to turn and run away, or I should hit him. The name of Beadle being out of the question, and the originator of the Institution for these poor foundlings having been a blessed creature of the name of Coram, we gave that name to Pet's little maid. As the time she was Tatty, and as the time she was Coram, until we got used to making the two names together, and now she is always Tattycoram."

Of the bits of painting in this chapter here is a sample —

The rest of the party were of the usual materials. Travellers on business, and travellers for pleasure; officers from India on leave; merchants in the Greek and Turkey trades; a clerical English husband in a black strait-waistcoat, on a wedding trip with his young wife; a majestic Englishwoman and papa, of the dissolute order, with a travelling case, three growing-up daughters, who were keeping a journal for the confusion of their fellow-creatures; and a dear old English mother tough in travel, with a wise decidedly grumpy daughter indeed, whose sharp nose was already sketching about the universe in the expectation of ultimately toning herself off into the marriage state.

In chapter iii. the narrative moves from Marseilles to London. Mr. Arthur Clennam has returned home and visits his widowed mother. Here we are introduced to the widow, a marvellous piece of puritanical stiffness, and to her two attendants, Mr. and Mrs. Flintwinch. Mrs. Flintwinch promises to be a very happy and original creation.

We wish we could find room for a charming bit of satire about church bells and Sunday in London, but this the reader must gather for himself and from the number itself. We close "Little Dorrit" with a wish that Christmas was nearer than it is. Little Dorrit—we may observe from the glimpse we obtain of her—is a little girl or "whim" of the widow Clennam's.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AND HIS TENANTRY.—TWO pleasant instances of interchange of good feeling were manifested at Newtownards, on the 20th and 22nd of last month—the tenantry on the County Down estates of the Marquis of Londonderry having entertained his Lordship on the former occasion, and the farmers' wives and daughters having invited the Marchioness to a ball on the latter. The dinner was held out in the Assembly-rooms of the Market house, which were neatly decorated with flags, bannerets, evergreens, &c. At the head of the room was the inscription in prominent letters, "Welcome to our Landlord;" and at the foot the Londonderry Arms was displayed. Covers were laid for 200 persons; and the Chairman of the evening was one of the tenants, Robert Jamison, Esq. The compliment to Lady Londonderry took place in the Assembly-rooms, Newtownards. At eight o'clock the Marquis and Marchioness arrived; and, on being recognised, they were greeted by the crowd with an enthusiastic burst of cheering, which was prolonged for some minutes. The Marquis was accompanied by the Rev. Charles M. Dougall; John E. Jones, Esq.; and Joseph Eglinton, Esq. The Marchioness, who was accompanied by Captain Conner and Miss Latouche, entered the room leaning on the arm of the Rev. Hugh Moore. Upwards of 250 of the tenantry were present, exclusive of their wives and daughters, who swelled the number up to at least 400. At eight o'clock dancing commenced. The ball was led off by the Marchioness of Londonderry and Robert Jamison, Esq., and Lord Londonderry and Mrs. Jamison. The ball-room was tastefully and beautifully decorated with banners and evergreens. The side walls were covered with a profusion of banners, judiciously arranged, respecting the martial dignity of the Allied Powers. Dancing was kept up to an early hour in the morning.

THE BIBLE-BURNING CASE.—Father Pecherine, the Redemptorist, who had been remanded from Monday, was again brought up on Wednesday, when several witnesses swore that he was present while copies of the Bible were burned. No defence was made, and Father Pecherine was bound over to keep the peace at the next commission. Pecherine is a Russian by birth, and his confrères of the Redemptorist order are nearly all foreigners. Two of them are Belgians and two of them Greeks.

SHARP PRACTICE AT SEBASTOPOL.—The Russians on the north shore have ascertained the exact range point on the south side to the greatest nicety; and they have men always busy with spyglasses to point out the movements of our officers. We shun a uniform, and you are sure of a shot. Crossing some of the ravines, as visitors will, in a cluster, generally brings a shower or two about your ears. I had half-a-dozen escapes myself this way, and, being on a white horse, the Russians had little excuse for missing so fair a mark, since, as their fire is never returned, they might take aim as coolly as if at a review. I saw four English naval officers riding close together on Wednesday or Thursday, near the French artillery barracks (Monsieur Jaubert's quarters), when they had attracted the attention of the enemy. A shell burst close them with a concussion shell, which just missed the foremost horse and rider, and put the four visitors from the fleet to flight. Their horses would not stand to receive a second compliment. After their retreat a ball, in the same line of fire, nearly put an end to our trumpeter, who, like a cock on his own dunghill, was at the moment giving full effect to his musical powers; and other shot and shell pitched on both sides of our horse. Close shaving this. But none of us were hurt. Some officers of high rank have had a wall in their windows against shot and shell, for the spies soon told the enemy where persons of note had taken up their residence; and, in the evening, a mere light carried across a room was sure to draw a shot upon them.—*Letter from the Camp.*

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY commenced its concerts for the season, on Friday week, with the "Last Judgment" of Spohr. Beethoven's Mass (or "Service" as it is called in Exeter-hall phraseology) in C. There was an immense concourse of people, every part of the vast space being crowded. Costa, to whose talents and exertions the musical public in general, and the Sacred Harmonic Society in particular, are so much indebted, was received, on entering the orchestra, with acclamations in which the whole host of vocal and instrumental performers joined. The "Last Judgment"—undoubtedly Spohr's chef d'œuvre—was more splendidly performed than we ever heard it. The solo parts were sustained by Madame Rudersdorff, as soprano, Miss Dolby as contralto, Mr. Lockey as tenor, and Mr. Thomas as bass. Madame Rudersdorff's powers are as versatile as they are great. She has always herself an admirable performer both on the Italian and German stage; but it is as an oratorio singer that she especially excels. Excepting only Clara Novello, she has no rival in this department among our resident vocalists. She is thoroughly conversant with the works of Handel and all his great successors, and she has the advantage of speaking and singing our language with the purity and facility of a native. Mr. Thomas has recently made his début in London. He has been bred, we understand, in Yorkshire, and has gained distinction in the most musical district of England. He has an excellent bass voice, and sings like a sound and experienced musician. The choruses were sung with a precision which showed the excellence of Costa's discipline, and they rose sometimes to the highest pitch of sublimity. Beethoven's Mass was less effective; indeed, it belongs to a class of music which cannot be rendered effective in a concert-hall. It is intended to be mixed up with the pompous ceremonial of the Romish Church; separated from which its design is marred. The only excuse for introducing such music into our concerts is that, in England, we cannot hear it in any other way.

MR. ELLA, the eminent director of the Musical Union, on the evening of Monday last, delivered a lecture on the History and Characteristics of the Popular and Traditional Melody of England and Scotland, at the London Institution, before a crowded auditory. Mr. Ella's remarks on this interesting subject evinced much research, and the airs, songs, and his illustrations were curious and novel, showing the effect of rhythmical influence on the arbitrary measure of the old *Canto fermo*. In a desultory and familiar way he initiated his audience into the conventional rules for imparting to music an emotional impression in the structure of Scottish melody and harmony; for it is not to melody alone (as some suppose) that the peculiarities of this species of music are limited; the progressions of the bass, and of the chords which accompany it, are often as characteristic as the strain of the tune. The lecture was copiously illustrated by the singing of Miss Lascelles and a small chorus, with Mr. Rimbault and a lady pianist, Mrs. Willmore; the two latter concluded with the cherro in Mendelssohn's Scottish symphony. The fund of historical information, interwinzed with original and lively anecdote, which the lecturer displayed, kept his audience gratified and entertained for nearly two hours.

JENNY LIND (Madame Otto Goldschmidt) has been arrived in London, and is about to give a series of concerts and oratorios at Exeter-hall, under the management of Mr. Mitchell, and the orchestra to be conducted by Mr. Benedict. The "Creation" is to be performed on Monday evening, the 10th December, and "Elijah" on Monday, the 17th.

THE result of the judgment given on Tuesday last by the Court of Queen's Bench in favour of Mr. Lumley, in the long-depending action of ejection from Her Majesty's Theatre at the suit of Mr. Croft, will greatly tend to remove the obstacles to the reopening of that house. Not only has his right of occupation as lessee been sustained; but it appears that the principal possessors of boxes—the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Sligo, the Earl of Londesle, Lord Ward, Lord Witton, and other influential persons—had come forward, as joint defenders with him, to enable him to maintain it.

CHELSEA SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This society gave a concert on Tuesday evening last, at the Parochial School rooms, King-street, Chelsea. The performance consisted of a selection from the oratorio of "Daniel's Prediction," by C. E. Horn; followed by a miscellaneous selection of sacred music. Although the weather was unpropitious, the attendance was very good. We understand that the annual performance of the oratorio "The Messiah," by this society, will take place shortly before Christmas.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—Mrs. Kean's appearances are now so rare that they may be resembled to angel visits, in all but in their brevity. In assuming a new character, Mrs. Kean bestows on it the study and care requisite to ensure it the continued attention of the public. We who recollect her early career can bear witness to the diligence which, even as a young artist, she bestowed on her parts. This, perhaps, had grown into a habit with her; for so no actress was ever naturally gifted with more impulse, more energy, or has been justified in sacrificing to happy spontaneous accidents the steady acquirements of skill. Whether, as "a true woman tigiting for her heart," to adopt one of Sheridan Knowles's sayings in regard to her, or maintaining her innocence against the temptations of the world, there was no lady on the stage who showed more purity, freshness, and freedom of feeling. All this might well have substituted the art of acting alto gether; but the artist was too judicious to permit such a tendency unduly to prevail. Gradually there was an advance to a more artistic development, and soon after her marriage it took a decided form. One reason for this was, evidently, the advantage which constant co-operation with a consummate artist must always afford. A performer standing alone is dependent on the caprices and deficiencies of his co-workers; but, where a perfect union is established on the scene, an harmonious effect, according to the principles of art and the inmost significance of the situation, may be predicated. Mrs. Kean has reaped the full benefit of her most fortunate position; and, in all she undertakes, acts with the most precise reference to what may be called, for the sake of distinction, the artistic relations of the scene.

We have already remarked that the time of year is favourable to the revival of our stock comedies, and that already laudable advantage has been taken of the season.

But until Monday Mrs. Kean has not herself come forward to illustrate the wit and humour of these national dramas Her choice has fallen very justly on Mrs. Inchbald's "Every One has his Fault," a play abundant in natural feeling and unsophisticated gaiety. Much hypercriticism has been expended on this drama, and it has been undervalued on account evidently of its simplicity of style to particulars without injustice to those performers who make points not sparkle with point, and the narrative has too much of the earnest of reality for that gaiety of conduct proper to the productions of Thalia. It may be more fitly, indeed, termed a Play than a Comedy; and we think, therefore, that it was on these judiciously grounded hints that Mrs. Kean was guided in the selection of her character.

The womanly patience and forbearance of the impoverished wife, her intense love for her husband, her sufferings for the act of self-devotion committed by him, her recognition of her long-lost boy, and interview with her proud, unforgiving father, were all points in which both the natural genius and acquired talents of Mrs. Kean alike told; they touched the heart, and satisfied the mind. Mr. Dyas's *Irwin* was a fine and manly impersonation, such as justified the devotion of a noble lady who had sacrificed rank and fortune to her love. The whole play was so charmingly acted that it is more than usually difficult to particularise without injustice to those performers who must perforce not to be mentioned. Mr. Harley and Mr. Cooper, in *Solus* and *Lord Norland*, were precisely the characters set down for them in the text—the exact embodiment of the dramatist's conception. Higher praise is impossible. Mr. W. Lacy was excellent in the minor part of *Sir Robert Ramble*—a character with which the author has herself sported, as if aware of the improbability of the incidents in which he is made to figure. Here dramatic invention has, in fact, been made to operate in subservience to the general application; and the anomalies of a Scotch marriage must be accepted as the drapery of a fable, not as the substance of a plot. Mr. David Fisher's *Placid*, we thought was much too mercurial; but the *Harmony* of Mr. Frank Matthews was the thing itself. The scenery, the costume, and the "get up" in the good of his sequaintance was in his own proper person before the audience, and they recognised him before he had uttered a syllable. It was a veritable portrait—the aptitude and merit of which were of themselves enough to sustain the performance for a long period. We must not omit mention of Miss Kate Terry, as the poor adopted boy; she played with a nicety of discrimination not to be excelled. Miss Murray and Miss Heath, as *Mrs. Placid* and *Miss Woburn*, were equal to their roles, and acted with pleasing elegance. The performance was received with unanimous applause. Mrs. Kean was loudly called for at the end of the second act, and again at the conclusion of the play. She responded on both occasions amidst a furore of applause. The recall of Mrs. Kean was followed by that of several of the other performers. The success commanded was decidedly deserved.

ADELPHI.—The "Twice Killed" of Mr. Oxenford was reproduced on Monday. Mr. Keeley revelled in his old character of *Euclid Fecile*; and Mrs. Keeley, as *Fanny Fegger*, was extremely rich in the former consequent on the old situations, tragic in their basis though broad farce on the surface, with which the piece abounds. The house was well attended.

DRURY LANE.—Madame Labarrere appeared on Monday with her cage of wild animals. The lions and the bear behaved with decency, and Madame sustained her mock supremacy with becoming *sang froid*.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Revivals are also at this house the order of the day. "The Comedy of Errors" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" have been both reproduced with exemplary care. The first has proved exceedingly attractive, and, indeed, its eccentric character affords the fullest opportunity for comic sport. Mr. Marston, as the *Antipholus of Syracuse*, supported the character most effectively. The getting-up of the Shakspearian visionary scenes is the latter wild and fanciful drama is accomplished with even more than the skill and taste of former years; and the cast may be regarded as much stronger. Miss Rose Edouin, as *Puck*, is, in fact, inimitable—not only grotesque, but poetical. She is another instance how well children may be taught to act; how readily susceptible they are to instrinic suggestion; and how much more easily and better they may be instructed to go through the business of the scene than even the most experienced adults. Another grace is also possessed by this performance: Miss Jane Marston's *Hermia* is throughout a delicious piece of acting. Of Mr. Phipps' *Bottom* enough has already been said. It is as unique as it is excellent, and is likely to retain all its former popularity.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE is not even a steeplechase to break the dormouse slumber of the ring next week; and Messrs M'George and Nightingale, &c., are now the "lords of all" in the coursing fields. Even Fly-by-Night is for the nonce superseded by greyhounds on Langton Wold, where the Malton Champion Meeting comes off on Tuesday. Chartley Open and Whitehaven are also fixed for Tuesday; while Deptford Inn, Barton-on-Humber, and Cardington, all commence then, and last about three days a-piece. The Ridgway Club and Mid Annandale Meetings come off on Thursday and Friday, and Mr. Lawrence will mount the scarlet at Spelthorne on Friday and Saturday. The Aehdown Park coursers consider that they have seldom seen a finer lot of greyhounds than were put into the slips at their recent meeting; and the "Brampton folk" have produced a winning phenomenon in the shape of Titmouse, who only measures twenty three inches, and weighs thirty-nine pounds. Hares are so scarce in Cumberland district, near Lord Carlisle's Border tower of Naworth, that a few score of these gentle "moss-troopers" are to be turned down next spring.

A sale of some of Earl Fitzwilham's thorough bred stock is fixed for Monday, at the paddocks near Wentworth Woodhouse; but the stamp of animals which Mr. Tilburn has to offer is very different to what it was in those proud days when John Jackson and Cuff went to scale at Doncaster and York in the "green and black cap" for Orville and the choicest blood of Sir Peter; and when Catton's best son, Mulatto, defeated Longwaist, Actæon, Fleur-de-lis, and his old Leger conqueror, Tarrare, for the Doncaster Cup.

The Messrs. Tattersall have a sale at Quorn, on the 13th and 14th inst., of all the hunting establishment of the late Sir Richard Sutton. It consists of twenty-nine seasoned hunters (one of which was in waiting for him at the Melville coverside when a messenger arrived from Quorn to tell of his death, and just in time to get the hounds whipped off), and several others which have only been used in cub-hunting. The seventy couples of hounds are to be sold in lots of five couples each; but the fifty couples of unentered hounds will not be sold before March. The *Sporting Magazine* mentions the Leicestershire *on dit* to the effect that the late Baronet's second son, who is at present the master of the Donnington country, and as keen a sportsman as his father, has had £10,000 a year left him, and hence entertains slight hopes are entertained that he will not desert the Quorn in their present difficulty, if things (as the late railway king would say) can "be made comfortable and pleasant." The incidents of the hunting field are endless in their variety; and not many days since a Shropshire "good liver" on his favourite hack, or rather "cob," at first through a gap, actually rode over and killed the fox, some thirty yards from cover. The Earl of Listowel has met with a warning at Concavan, as he stumbled unawares on one of his traps for fox-destroying, and, in his efforts to escape from tumbling into it, dislocated one of his shoulders. That was, however, preferable to finding himself in such close proximity with a half-muddened fox below.

Mr. Valentine, the dam of War Eagle and Inheritance, &c., was destroyed at the Hendon Court Paddock lately, in her twenty-fourth year, leaving an Orlando foal behind her. Mr. Bouverie sold her in 1849, with Wingenund at her foot and in foal with Whaw-Hoop, to Mr. Payne, for £600; but she proved a dear purchase. It is said that Lord Londesborough has not purchased Mary Copp, but that she was bought in by Mr. Lawley. The Doncaster £1200 grant to the races has again been carried by 15 to 2, although the minority, who numbered one less than the majority, were profusely eloquent. John Dawson, and not his relation, Cartwright, is, it seems, to train Lord Glasgow's horses, while his Lordship's late trainer, Cooper, who prepared Orlando for the Derby, and made General Peel's name so terrible to the owners of two-year-olds, is, we hear, about to retire altogether. Mr. Cooper brought up Nat from a boy in his stables, and introduced him to the racing saddle about twenty-five years ago.

The premiership in stakes, which was enjoyed by Clifden, Eglinton, Exeter, Hawley, Exeter, Derby, and Padwick, in the seasons of 1848-1854, has this year fallen to the Duke of Bedford, with £10,940; and Mr. Parr, thanks to Saucebox, has won £9483. The stout Weathergage has been sold to go to France; and it is worthy of note this horse, along with Saucebox, Defiance, and Clockwork, who cost him something like £400, have won Mr. Parr about £16,000 in stakes alone. Saucebox has already won him £8672; while Mortimer was his second "revival" in horse-flesh this year, and perhaps more wonderful than any of them. For many years he was the terror, with old Towerton, &c., of the leather-plating squires of the Welsh circuit and Fernhill was almost the only horse whose racing powers he did not fully perceive. Lord Clifden has won £3620 under the Northleach engagement, and Collingwood has also left us, after proving himself no Phantom to the Shelly family.

The Caledonian Soulless' race will have its attractions on Monday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the inhabitants would stand for hours to see a bonfrace if the thermometer was at 30 degrees. Some people can extract sport out of everything; and—as a contrast to the 10½ lbs. golden eagle, which was found in a pie—we have seen four Rugby boys wing to wing (a la record that the champion of a Sparrow Club lately produced 3696 heads at the annual festival, and was rewarded with half a sovereign; while his most formidable rival received a crown for 2116. What with the war and this species of homœopathic sporting, powder and shot makers may well flourish.

HARROW AND METROPOLITAN STEEPLECHASES.

WEDNESDAY.

Match: £100 each.—Honeycomb beat Roberto Diavolo.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Minerva, 1. Laura Sellua, 2.
The Great Metropolitan Handicap Steeplechase.—Oldham, 1. Janus, 2.
Harrow Handicap steeplechase.—Massacuri, 1. Ginger, 2.
The Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Non Compos, 1.

THURSDAY.

Sonry Handicap.—Victory, 1. Roving Betsy, 2.
£40 Plate.—Sum-qua-non, 1. Anglo-Saxon, 2.
Harrow Plate.—John o'Briggs, 1. Victory, 2
Steeplechase.—Minerva, 1. Lord of the Isles, 2.
Hack Steeplechase.—Ginger, 1. Massacuri, 4.
Handicap Hurdle.—Sailor, 1. Ginger, 2.

The Prussian Government will respond to the honour conferred on some of the Prussian exhibitors, by bestowing decorations on a certain number of French exhibitors.

A new comet was discovered on the 14th ult. by M. Karl Bruhns, of the Berlin Observatory. It is in the constellation of the Lion, near Regulus.

A gutta-percha speaking-tube, four hundred feet long and one inch in diameter, is used in a Liverpool printing-office, and messages are distinctly conveyed through it. This is said to be the greatest length of speaking-tube ever laid.

The Government of the United States of America has lately given considerable orders to a Rheunh house for bullet-proof steel cuirasses, to be delivered next spring.

GENOA, FROM THE PIAZZA DEL AQUA VERDE.—EMBARKATION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF SARDINIA FROM TURIN.

The King of Sardinia embarked from Genoa for Marseilles, on the morning of the 26th ult., with a brilliant military suite. The Duke de Grammont accompanied his Majesty.

Before leaving Genoa the King of Sardinia paid a visit to Queen Marie Amelie, the state of whose health causes some anxiety.

On the 19th ult., the day previous to his departure from Turin, the King of Sardinia received the deputation of the Senate, with the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which we gave last week. This address repeated, in other words, the same sentiments expressed in that of the Chamber of Deputies. In the sitting of the 19th the President of the Council announced the intended departure of the King on the following day. Various bills are introduced, among which was one embodying the Extraordinary War Budget, and one for the establishment of a branch of the National Bank at Cagliari. The Chamber decided upon suspending its sittings for a few days, in order to attend the Bureaux, or Committees. During the absence of the King of Sardinia Prince Eugene of Carignan is intrusted with the direction of affairs Dr Lanza assumes the direction of the Department of Finance during the absence of Count Cavour.

The *Corriere Mercantile* estimates the deficit of the Piedmontese Budget for 1856 at 28,680,000 francs, assuming that the war shall last. To meet

PLACE VITTORIO EMMANUELE, TURIN.

THE ROYAL PALACE AT TURIN.

it the Government intends to contract a loan of 30,000,000 francs, and to apply to the Chambers for permission to raise that sum upon Treasury Bills, in order to have it in its power to choose the most favourable moment for contracting the loan. About 2,500,000 francs of the above sum are to be devoted to public works in the provinces.

We have engraved three Views in Turin, the capital of the Sardinian dominions, and one of the most flourishing cities of Europe. It lies on the left or western bank of the Po, in a wide and fertile valley, between the lower offsets of the Cottian Alps on the west and the hills of Montferrato, the valley opening to the north-east into the wide plain of Lombardy.

Turin is one of the most regularly-built towns in Europe; most of the streets being in straight lines, and intersecting each other at right angles the squares being also of a regular form. The buildings, though massive and lofty, are, generally speaking, plain. The town was formerly surrounded by ramparts, which have been razed of late years, and additional buildings and promenades have been constructed in their place. Several of the principal streets and squares are lined with arcades, which are much frequented.

We have selected one of the principal squares—the *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele*—which is chiefly remarkable for its great extent and regularity, and the fine views which it commands of the Po and the Collins, covered with villas and churches, the superga towering over all. At its eastern extremity is the bridge which connects this piazza with the opposite banks of the Po, just in front of the Church of La Gran Madre di Dio Another principal square is the *Piazza Castello*—so called from an old castle or palace which stands in the middle of it, and which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Savoy. The northern side of the square is formed by the modern Royal palace—a vast structure, with gardens n the rear. Adjoining to the palace is the Cathedral of St. Giovanni Battista, with the annexed handsome rotunda chapel, Del Sudario, cased with marble and adorned with gilt bronzes. On the eastern side of the square is the great theatre, constructed by the architect Alfieri. Another remarkable building of Turin is the University, built by Victor Amadeus at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Turin also contains a great number of churches, but few remarkable for their external archi t-cture.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. GIOVANNI, AT TURIN.

OMER PACHA UNDER THE CAUCASUS:
HIS NEW FIELD.—MINGRELIA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE FIRST CAMPAIGN," ETC. PUBLISHED IN THIS JOURNAL.

OMER PACHA'S nine or ten months' conflict on both banks of the Danube revealed to the world several of those marked and unusual qualities by which he is distinguished, while to persons of reflection that campaign conveyed the idea that Omer must be a really great general. There is much difference between the two impressions which we have here contrasted. A really great General means something which we should not adequately or worthily describe in less than a good-sized volume, whereas the majority of those who became the admirers of Omer for his marvellous stand in Bulgaria would leave themselves little or nothing to add when once they had pronounced him "a clever fellow." Some perhaps might vary and adorn this elegant encomium by asserting that Omer's "head was rightly screwed on," or might, perhaps, facetiously profess their readiness to lay a wager that he slept with one eye open: commendations all of which would just as freely be applied to some sharp monkey-jiber. Nevertheless, as every body knows this is the way in which Omer Pacha (who is a great pet with us, and who, we are convinced, will experience a wonderful welcome in the streets of London, if ever he pays us a visit), this is the style, we say, in which thousands speak of one who ranks among the most extraordinary soldiers the nineteenth century has produced: and, what is still more curious, one whom they *believe* to be all that he is. It is our way in England.

When Omer was fighting on the banks of the Danube, two circumstances, quite distinct from that strategy which at once arrested the surprised and admiring attention of all persons in the least conversant with the grand principle of the military art—two adventitious circumstances, we say, increased our wonder. The first was, that Omer literally had to form and organise his army in the very presence of the enemy over whom he nevertheless made it uniformly victorious; the second is, that this enemy was commanded by a succession of able and highly-esteemed chiefs, who all lost their slowly-earned and long-enjoyed reputation the moment they encountered the Commander of the Ottomans—we cannot say the Ottoman Commander, for, as all our readers know, Omer is no Turk, but an adventurer of the sword, a soldier of fortune, who has risen from obscurity to glory and renown by the sheer force of those personal qualities with which Divine Providence has endowed him. Osten Sacken, Lüders, Gortschakoff, paled their inefficient fires before the fierce yet steady glare of this new meteor.

When he went to the Crimea, had put Eupatoria in a state of defence, and had beaten off Generals Liprandi and Khruleff in a sharp action, he became exceedingly dissatisfied with his position. There was no part for him to play. Such a character rises once through secondary grades, but in afterwards in utility almost lost to a cause if reduced to dependence upon the authority of others. He is best first, therefore best alone, therefore best away from such a scene as the Crimea, where he could hope for no greater destiny than that of virtually a Divisional General. But another circumstance aggravated his disquietude (the wretched incompetency of the Turkish commanders in Asia Minor; and he brooded continually over such engagements as those at Gumri and Akhalzik. We may add a third motive, which was probably not without its power over such a spirit as Omer Pacha—that the man who was reported to be the very first of Russian strategists, General Prince Mouravieff, had been appointed to succeed Prebetell in command of the active forces of Georgia; and splendid indeed would be the glory of crushing the dreaded chief whom the Czar preferred to a victorious officer, and whom he had so strangely promoted over the conqueror of the Turkish Selims. If Mouravieff deserved his fame, it was clear that fools ought no longer to remain opposed to the Russians in Asia: but of the three original routes by which Russian aggression might ever hope to assail or even to reach the audacity of the Turkish empire, here in Asia the third still remained. The other two, by the Danube and the Euxine, were effectually secured; but the third, we say, remained open, and the ablest officer in the Czar's service was now dispatched to operate at its further extremity. At length Omer fairly quitted the Crimea for Constantinople, where heaven knows what influences had frustrated all his applications by letter for the Asiatic command. On taking leave of his soldiers at Tchoulion and the gorge north west of the Baidar Valley, he told them he would soon return "If you do not," cried they, "we won't stay here behind you." Omer was magnificently received in Constantinople, and, after some delay, was allowed to take *a part* of his own army to Asia, provided he could transport them.

The Allied forces were, at this time, drawing very severely upon the services of the fleets. Provisions, ammunition, and the whole equipments consequent upon the fall of Sebastopol being in progress. Omer, therefore, had only such assistance to reckon on as would carry his troops and munitions by fractions. He would, we firmly believe, never have gone to the south seaboard of the Euxine could he have conveyed the whole of his army in a single expedition; but, when reduced to transport it by successive detachments, it was out of the question. Meanwhile, Kars was hard pressed, and it may seem strange that Omer should have preferred the enemy in the open field to the defence of the fortress of Kars. Kalek was full three hundred miles of circuitous march from Kars: whereas Batoum, on the confines of Gouriel and Lasistan, was less than a third of the apparent distance. This is true; and a soldier of less penetrating mind than Omer would probably have hurried straight to Batoum, where he would have found himself much nearer to the town of Kars, but much further from its relief. The formidable table-land of Armenia, on which, some six days' march inland, stands Kars, overhung with eminences, presents an unenviting line for trains of cannon, and the weightier number of an invading force. Coming by batches, moreover, such a force would soon feel itself the assistant only in name, but struggling for its own life in reality. Mouravieff's whole army was buried from the ramparts of Kars; but the garrison [illegible] could only [illegible] much less before it, have driven the Russian [illegible] from their own bourne, though but half their troops should hold it. The true danger of Mouravieff was the precise reverse of his own condition: if attacked from Circassia, in Abasia, or Lasistan, the Russian reinforcements [illegible] would [illegible] street gradually rising; and the desperate resistance offered to his progress by a mere handful of hastily-collected battalions portal composed of militia, and relying on their intrenched position behind the Ingour, shows the extreme misery and destitution with which the Russians justly regarded their new enemy and this, to them, fatal movement. Independently of the professional motives thus briefly glanced at, there was, however, the allimportant consideration of rousing and encouraging the mountain tribes to fresh exertions; and the effects of this presence of Omer Pacha will soon be felt if they are likely, in truth, to prove incalculable.

It was imagined by some persons who sought judgment is entitled to respect that, once Omer had selected Batoum as the vestibule by which he might break into the ancient Gouria, through Imeritia, and so threaten Tiflis and cut off Mouravieff not only from the Pass of Dariel but perhaps from the Caspian—once, we say, this first plan, or outline of plan, was fixed, it was supposed that Omer would have availed himself of the navigable stream of the Rion to penetrate more quickly into the enemy's positions. But any good map will show that this would have been for the soldier who was assailing his opponent's supports to imperil his own. From Kopchid, the very column which he has now scattered on the Ingour might have compelled him to retrace his step or put his whole expedition in jeopardy. It is reported, on the authority of the *Presse d'Orient*, that Prince Mouravieff has become insane. Now

[illegible] preceding days have [illegible] in obedience to [illegible] in order to balance or neutralise the terrible [illegible] of a mind so [illegible] tremendous overthrow aggravated his rage and [illegible] very soon manifest himself in leaving that Omer Pacha [illegible] him in front, and thus enabling him to fall back [illegible] oppressive [illegible] increasing resources of [illegible] supports, [illegible] that very fine Gibb only hope [illegible] foundation-head, he must have seen that his game was [illegible] he who had exploded the reputation of so many other Russian [illegible] would also terminate the career and run the fame of Mouravieff [illegible] lived at [illegible] death of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GERMAN LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. At Coblentz there is published a newspaper, called the *Rhine and Moselle Herald*. The conductors of this paper, in their issue of the 14th inst., inform their subscribers that the Government had caused to be intimated to them its decided disapproval of the tone they had taken in discussing the events of the day, and had threatened them with strong measures. The commission of the paper announces that, as they cannot belie their principles, the journal will, on the 31st of December next, cease to appear.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE arrival of notices that £1,160,000 in gold from Australia has led to some activity in the Consol-market this week, and prices have advanced nearly one per cent. Under the impression that nearly the whole of the above-mentioned large supply of gold would go into the Bank of England, large purchases of Stock have been made for money, whilst the rumours current in certain quarters that a peace with Russia is not far distant have induced numerous parties to purchase largely for the account. We learn, however, that not more than about £400,000 will be received as the remainder has already been purchased for the Bank of France. Apart from the premium offered by the directors of that Bank, the present prices of Australian gold leaves room to send it to Paris as an exchange operation.

Efforts still continue to be made to stop the shipments of silver from this country to India and China, but as yet they have not been successful. The East India Company have given notice of a further reduction of 4d. per rupee for bills on India. The rates are now 2s 0½d per rupee for bills on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 1d. on Bombay. This week £31,000 in silver has arrived from Belgium for transmission to the East by the next packet; but we are informed that the supply from Belgium will shortly cease, as the contained drain is productive of serious inconvenience in that country. There has been a good demand for money, and we hear leading to any change in the rates of discount. Money is easier in Paris, and the pressure at Hamburg—where money can be had at from 6½ to 8 per cent—is gradually subsiding.

The returns of the condition of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales, during the four weeks ending on the 27th of October, show that £17,233,458 in notes was out being an increase, compared with the previous month, of £495,800. These banks are also the richer their liabilities, £20,120

English stocks were firm on Monday, and prices were improving. The Reduced Three per Cents realized 87¾ ⅞; Consols for Money, 88¾ ⅞; Ditto, for the Account, 88¾ up to 89; and New Three per Cents, 87¾ to 88¾. Bank Stock was 208 to 209. Long Annuities, 1860, marked 3⅞; ditto, 1885, 16⅞. India Bonds were 5s.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 9s. discount. Exchequer Bonds, 98. On Tuesday increased firmness was apparent, both as regards demand and value. The Reduced were 87¾ to 88; Consols, 88⅝ to 89; and the New Three per Cents, 88½ to 89⅝. Bank Stock, 208½ to 209½; India Stock, 260 to 262; India Bonds, 5s to 3s; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 3s. discount; Exchequer Bonds, 97⅞ to 98. The Omnium was done at 1¼ prem. The market on the following day was decidedly active, and prices were somewhat higher. The Three per Cent Consols sold at 89⅛ to 89⅝; the Reduced, 87⅞ to 88⅛; the New Three per Cents, 88⅝ to 89⅝; and Consols for Account, 89⅛ to 89⅝. Bank Stock, 208½ to 210. Long Annuities, 1860, 3 7-16; Ditto, 1859 3⅞; Ditto, 1885, 16⅝. India Stock, 260½; India Bonds, 3s.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. discount; Exchequer Bonds were 98⅛. On Thursday the market was quiet. The Three per Cents were 89⅛ ¼ for Money, and 89⅜ ½ for January. The New Three per Cents were done at 89⅜ to 89⅝; and the Reduced 88⅛ 88½. Bank Stock, 209 to 210, India Stock, 226; Exchequer Bills, 1s to 3s., and India Bonds, 5s. discount.

The demand on the Foreign House have been rather restricted. Prices, however, have been remarkably steady. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have marked 56½; Danish Three per Cents, 82½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Onesand-a-Half per Cent, 19½; Ditto, Deferred, 6¾; Peruvians Four per Cents, 46; Russian Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 88; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Spanish Three per Cents, ¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 20; Ditto, Passive, 6¼; Turkish Six per Cents, 90⅝; Ditto, New Scrip, 8⅞ dis.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63; Ditto, Four per Cents, 89¾; Brazilian Five per Cents, Small, 99½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½.

There has been about an average business doing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, at very full prices. Australasia have realised 92; City, 59½; London Chartered of Australia, 18; London and Westminster, 4⅜; Oriental, 39; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 63; Ditto New, 8.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been steady in price; but the trade has been to them have been comparatively small. Ambs value Agricultural have been done at 2s; Canada Company's Bonds, 135; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 105; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto Preference, 4¾; English and Australian Copper Company, 12½; Ditto, New, 3½; Hudson's Bay, 19½; Ditto, New, 3½; India Rubber, 126, London Dock, 9½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 16½; Peel River Land and Mining, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 7½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; South Australian Land, 2½; Australian Agricultural, 2½.

A few sales in Canal Shares have been effected, as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 159; Derby, 84; Grand Junction Guaranteed Six per Cent, 114; Lichfield, 60; Worcester and Birmingham, 19. Berlin Waterworks Shares have realised 74, East London, 102; Kent, 78½; Southwark, and Vauxhall, 89½; and West Middlesex, 90.

A prospectus has been issued of a new Joint-Stock Banking Company to be established in London and Paris, with a capital of £000,000, in shares of £100 each. The projectors propose to adopt the system of business on the principle of our joint-stock banks, which has not only shown wonderful success, but has consider the immense amount of monetary business which is now transacted between the two capitals, and the heavy expense of forwarding remittances between them, it is difficult to estimate the profits saying that the proposed bank will be invaluable in a commercial point of view, because it will offer advantages to all classes hitherto not enjoyed, though apparently needed. The directors anticipate the future as being a large return, from the fact that the operations of both branches will be restricted to legitimate business; and from the circumstance that the French Ministers have promised to give it every encouragement. The interest on shares is guaranteed for good faith—justly observe that "Considering the intimate relations which subsist between the two countries, they feel warranted in expressing their conviction that it is difficult to estimate adequately the future importance, importance, and advantages—political as well as commercial—of an international banking institution, superseding equally to Great British and France, conducted on the soundest and strictest principles of English banking, and tending to promote the identification of commercial interests, transactions, and feelings, among the people of these two great empires."

Although the business in the Railway Share-market has not been excessive, prices have somewhat improved. The "calls" for the present month [illegible] heavy, viz., £2,397,400. In December, 1854, they amounted to [illegible] and in the corresponding month in 1853 to £5,000,000. The total "calls" for this year are thus raised to £15,505,987, against £13,171,842 in 1854, and £11,288,273 in 1853. The following are the official closing prices for [illegible]:

[illegible] SHARES AND STOCKS [illegible] Exeter, 50; Caledonian, [illegible] Clarence, 9; East Lancashire, [illegible] Edinburgh, Perth, and [illegible] several Western, 90; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76; London and Blackwall, 6; London and Brighton, [illegible] London and North Western, [illegible] Midland, 93; North-Western, 85; Midland, 93; North [illegible] Eastern Berwick Extension, 11; Ditto, York, 44; Scottish Midland, 72.

[illegible] LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Birmingham, 8.

PREFERENCE SHARES [illegible] Caledonian, 5; Great Northern Five per Cent, 103; Ditto Five per Cent Scrip, 7; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99; Ditto, Chester Five per Cent, 8; [illegible] Ireland, 20; Ditto, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9; South Devon, 14.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 35; East Indian Five per Cent, 21; Great Western of Canada Shares, 23; Ditto, New, 7; Madras Extension, 4.

Deals as in Peninsular Mining Company have been recorded at 13; Cobre Copper, 67; and United Mexican, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 26. To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English [illegible] but sold [illegible] In average wheat no letter was doing than the quotations were nim as nominal.

[illegible] ditto, white [illegible] grinding, hard [illegible]

[illegible] the quantities have an upward tendency. Linseed and cakes are rath [illegible]

[illegible] white, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English [illegible] [illegible] to 41s. 6d.

[illegible] bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 11½d.; of houses [illegible]

[illegible] 10d., barley, 23s. 11d.; oats, 23s. [illegible]

[illegible] heat, 124,000; barley, 160 [illegible]

[illegible] a very moderate business has [illegible] however, we have no change [illegible]

Wool. At some recent public [illegible] refused to purchase at the [illegible] rates. [illegible] quantities to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]

Rice. The inquiry for this article is not so active as last week, owing to the lowness in the corn trade. Prices, however, are supported, and the finest Bengal is worth 18s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a steady inquiry for Irish butter, and fine parcels may be considered 1s per cwt higher than last week. In the value of other kinds we have no change to report. Lard, hams, and bacon continue firm at [illegible] price.

Tallow.—Great inactivity prevails in our market, and per [illegible] the P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 69s. to 69s. 6d.; and for forward delivery, the per cwt. Town tallow [illegible]

[illegible] I need oil is full at 43s. per cwt. on the spot. Pale rape has sold heavily at £37 and brown £39 cs. Turpentine is heavy, at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. for spirits.

Coals.—There is no report a slow inquiry for rum. Proof rewards 3s to 3s 1d; East India, 2s [illegible] 2s 1½d per gallon. In brandy only a limited business is doing. Marseilles, 7s. 5d. to [illegible] to 8s per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 55s. to 126s.; clover ditto, 80s. to 147s.; and straw, 32s. to 38s. per load.

Coals.—Hasting's Hartley, 17s. 9d.; Wylam, 17s. 3d.; Hetton, 17s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s. 3d.; Lambton, 17s. 3d.; Caradon, 17s. 3d.; Adelaide, 17s. 3d.; Tanfield, 17s. 3d.

Iron.—Fine hops are in moderate request, at about stationary prices; but inferior kinds are very dull, and lower to purchase. The best Kent pockets are held at 45s. 0s. to 49s. 0s. per cwt.

Wool.—The transactions in all kinds are trifling, and the quotations are almost nominal.

Potatoes.—The arrivals continue good, and a full average business is doing, at from 70s to 75s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—There has been a good demand for all breeds of beasts, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs. Sheep have sold at a similar improvement. Calves and pigs have met a slow inquiry.

Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. by sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Generally speaking the trade has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 23.

2nd Dragoons: T. Gonne to be Cornet.

7th Light Dragoons: Lieuts. J. P. North to be Lieutenant and Adjutant. W. B. Lowe to be Lieutenant. R. Lomax to be Cornet.

8th Hussars: F. W. S. Browne to be Cornet.

9th Lancers: Lieut. W. Riley to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: J. B. W. Skedding to be Lieutenant.

Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. C. A. Alexander to be Adjutant.

Coldstream Guards: Brevet-Col. Sir G. A. Wetherall, Bart., to be Colonel. Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major Hon. F. R. H. Fielding to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd Foot: Ensigns H. J. Lawrell, W. C. F. Reay, to be Lieutenants. W. M. Davey to be Lieutenant.

Ensign G. T. Cape to be Ensign.

19th: Ensign P. Beatte to be Lieutenant. M. M. Butler to be Ensign.

19th: Lieut. B. Swete to be Captain.

17th: Lieut. R. Pennefather to be Captain and Capt. J. H. H. Gammell to be Captain. Ensign G. L. Campbell to be Lieutenant. Ensign F. de Cotham, C. Tucker, to be Lieutenant.

[illegible] Ensigns R. H. Neville, H. S. Smith, [illegible]

[illegible] Ensign W. Patterson to be Captain [illegible] Ensign R. J. Knox to be Lieutenant. [illegible] Brockenbury to be Ensign.

[illegible] Ensigns T. M. James, J. W. Haynes, [illegible] Lieutenants.

[illegible] Ensign G. L. Mellon to be Lieutenant [illegible]

[illegible] Gold Coast Corps: Lieut. J. Jewell to be Captain. Ensign J. T. W. Andrews to be Lieutenant.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—P. F. Forreday to be Paymaster. Quartermaster-Sergt. Boyce to be Quartermaster of Brigade. Superintendent J. Miles Colour-Sergt. W. Wynn, [illegible] Riders-ry, Troop-Sergt.-Majors to James and G. Edwards. J. W. Beatty, J. Bridge, [illegible] Wheeler to be Sergt.-Majors. Sergt. J. R. Spring, W. Spalding, H. Rowe, [illegible] Bodkin, N. Burnett, A. Gale, R. Crowe, Colour-Sergt. Smith, Superintendent [illegible] Sergt. H. Burder, R. Powell, to be Sergts.

[illegible] Brevet Major T. H. Somerset, to have his brevet rank converted into that of Lieut.-Colonel. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Lewis to have the substantive rank of Major.

PROVISIONAL DEPOT BATTALION.—Capt. J. Mancor to be Assistant-Adjutant. R. W. Tod to be Paymaster.

[illegible] MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. [illegible] to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Assist.-Surg. R. Gibson [illegible] to be Surgeon to the Staff at Malta.

BREVET.—Colonel J. Gordon to be Major-General. Brevet-Col. H. K. Storks, Brigadier-General in Turkey. To have the local rank of Major-General in the Black Sea, at Scutari and all the dependent posts as far as smyrna, inclusive, A. J. Stewart to have the rank of Assistant-Adjutant-General in the Black Sea, at Scutari, Constantinople, and all [illegible] Lieut. C.B., W. Maguire, to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. To be Lieutenants:

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C. J. COTTERELL, Abingdon, Berks, Grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

E. F. FOX, Pinch-lane, City, coal-merchant. [illegible] SMITH, Low Moor, Yorkshire, worsted spinner and manufacturer. [illegible] Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer.—R. BUTLER, Tiverton, brewer. Bayswater, ironmonger.—R. BRIANT, Murray street, New North-road, Hoxton. [illegible] PEARCE, Wellington-square, Marylebone, tailor.—J. SEVERN, Worcester, Solicitor.—J. DYER, Devonport, builder.—R. SCOTT, Beckingham, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.—[illegible] Leeds, woollen-cloth manufacturer.—[illegible] BELLAMY, Sheffield, wine and spirit [illegible] F. SCAIFE, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturer.—R. BURNS, Liverpool, milk-dealer.—J. TRAVIS, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

R. GRIEVE, Edinburgh leather merchant.

BIRTHS.

At 59, Pitmos of Athens, on the 14th November, the lady of W. Beaver Asolo, her Majesty's Consul for Continental Greece and the Ionian Islands, a son. Esq., of a daughter.

On Friday, Nov. 16, at Moorland, in Sneffe, the wife of Malta Sheppard, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Bath, Lady Wade, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at Clarendon-park, Lady Harvey Barbaret of a son.

[illegible] Bedford, at No. 6, Onslow-square, the Hon. Mrs. Newcombe Burns, of a son.

[illegible] November, at 19, St. James's place, Hermondsey, the wife of Mr. F. W. Nash, of Thrale Barring Lower Wharf, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 22nd ult., at the parish church, Wiehampton, Dorsetshire, by the Rev. [illegible] Bastard, Rector, Lieutenant Lemster Gambier, of Bonna Villa Constance, Esq., of Wimborne Minster, to Mary Frederica, only daughter of the late Robert Glyn, Esq.

On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Capt. G. Probyn, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and a Magistrate for the county of Middlesex.

[illegible] on the 20th inst., at the [illegible] Captain W. H. Henderson, [illegible] Royal Artillery.

[illegible] November at Leawood House, Devon, aged 37, Sarah, the beloved wife of [illegible] Mundy, Esq.

[illegible] at Princes-park, of scarlatina, Elsie Campbell, aged 16 years, and on [illegible] aged 12 years; children of James N. Henry, Liverpool.

All [illegible] of typhus fever, on the [illegible] [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Royal Artillery, and the [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Royal Artillery, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Re-appearance of Senora PEREA NENA, MANUEL PEREZ, and the celebrated SPANISH DANCERS; likewise Mr. BUCKSTONE and Miss REYNOLDS.—Monday, To-day, and Wednesday THE BURGLARY: Harpist, Mr. Buckstone; Miranda, Miss Reynolds. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS: Mr Poppet, Mr Buckstone. After which every evening, the new and successful Comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE, in which Mr. Barnes one will sustain his original character of Captain Walter Hayesbrook; Senora Perea Nena, Manuel Perez, and the Spanish Dancers in Two Ballets every evening.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, HOW STOUT YOUNG GETTIN; HENRY the EIGHTH, and A GAME OF ROMPS. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, DON'T JUDGE by APPEARANCES, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT, and THE MULETEER of TOLEDO.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Re-appearance of Mr. B WEBSTER in the celebrated Drama of JANET PRIDE, on Monday, and during the week. JANET PRIDE, in which Mr. B. Webster will make his first appearance this season—with WHICH IS KILLED. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley in their Original Characters.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. —Seventeenth Night of the celebrated Mr. JAMES ANDERSON and Eighth Week of the Grand Opera Company. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in addition to Mr. George Perrin, with Band and Chorus of Fifty Artistes.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE Revision of Programme for this Night, MONDAY, DEC 3, being the 92nd Representation of the extraordinary successful Spectacle of MAGIC and MYSTERY by Professor ANDERSON. Those who have not been, should assist at soon. Professor Anderson begs to announce that this Evening's Representation, on Tuesday, December 11th, on which occasion the Wizard will have the pleasure of producing something more astonishing than he has yet accomplished. Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s. 0d.; Pit, 2s.; can be obtain d at the Box-office, or at the principal Libraries. Stalls, 4s; Dress Circle, 3s; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily, from Eleven till Five under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, but from 1 o'clock on Monday Morning, Saturday, December 8, Two o'clock. Doors open at Half past One. Professor ANDERSON begs respectfully to announce the positive termination of the Magical Performances, in consequence of the great preparations for his Spectacle and Pantomime at Covent-garden Theatre.

MONT BLANC will OPEN on MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS BASHFUL IV "LES HORACES." W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the human frame. Open for gentlemen only from Ten till Ten. Lectures by Dr. Sexton, at 12, 3, 4, and 8 o'clock precisely. Admission, 1s.—6, Coventry-street.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES EVERY Night (except Saturday), at Eight, what he SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA with Moving Illustrations every Saturday, at Three o'Clock. Admittance, 1s.; 2s., and 3s. The Collection on view during the day, from Eleven to Six, 1s.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, No. 14, Regent-street. The GREAT VICTORY at SEBASTOPOL, The Capture of the Malakoff, the Redan, and Burning of Sebastopol, are now exhibited in the Diorama, The SEVENTH DAY of WAR. The Lecture by Mr Stocqueler. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission is 2s. and 3s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—SPECIAL JUVENILE MORNINGS, every Wednesday, commencing at 1, with a Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., and Successful Ascent, at 3, by Dissolving Views of the War; 2.30, Submarine Exploration; 3.30, Dissolving Tricks, by Mr Buckaby; 4, the Magnificent Fire Cloud, 4.15, the second and last series of Dissolving Views illustrating Lucile' Bird-Stories.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—A Return through Vienna to Sebastopol, Daily, lasted up the Fall of Sebastopol on a tornado mornings and evenings at 3 p.m., and 8 p.m. Life-in Russia, by Mr Leicester Buckingham, Monday and Friday evenings open an account with the Bank of Miss Bessie Dutton, and by the Orpheus Glee Union, daily, at 3, 30 and 7. Grand Organ Performances by Edmund J. Chipp, at 3 p.m. Luncheons and Chromatic Fountain, at 1.45 and 9.30 General Admission from 1 o'clock to Five, and Seven to Ten Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

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WAR.—TRADE.—MONEY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 5th of DECEMBER, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate, to consider the STATE of OUR MONETARY SYSTEM, and the influence of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 on Public Industry and Foreign Commerce.

FRANCIS BOWYER, Esq., will take the Chair at Seven o'Clock precisely. Admission, 1s.

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The following Table exhibits the Progress and Present Condition of the Joint-Stock Banks in London

Name of Bank.	When Established.	£ s. d. Each Share.	Amount of Shares Paid Up.	Per Cent. Dividends on Capital for Last Year.	£ Amount of Profits, 1854.	Rate per Cent. Invested.	£ Value of Shares.
London and Westminster	1834	20	145	8,166,353	384,231	13	16
London Joint Stock	1836	10	34	216	6,351,7—	15	20½
Union Bank of London	1839	10	31	210	8,363,460	120,000	20
London and Country	1839	20	41	105	4,013,213	103,715	18
Consolidated Bank of London	1840	20	31	55	1,317,554	66,109	10
Royal British Bank	1840	50	30	Par	901,053	13,794	6
Total					29,345,981	1,—	121

Thus it will be seen that the amount of deposits is £29,345,981, and the reserved funds £796,521, that the Shares bear a premium in reaction to capital, from 5s. to 20s per cent, and that the dividends range from 6 per cent to 20½ per cent per annum

The "City Bank," and the "Bank of London," which have been established only a few months, also give promise of equal success, their Shares having already realized a premium—being already £20 3s. and £4 5s. 0d. respectively, and their shares already bear a considerable premium. It is, therefore, obvious that Joint-Stock Banks present a most eligible investment for capital.

The Bank will be conducted upon the principles which have conferred so great success upon those of the above Joint Stock Banks, and it is intended also to open a branch as the West-end.

Interest will be allowed in accordance with usage as well as on deposits, in proportion to the value of money in the market.

The Bank will undertake the agency of Our Banks whether Joint-stock or private. It will receive, free of charge, annuities or dividends, for the pay of military, naval, and civil officers; and it will undertake the purchase, sale, and transfer of stock in the public funds, &c.

It will likewise undertake the negotiation of foreign bills of exchange on the most favourable terms.

CONTINENTAL DEPARTMENT.

But, however encouraging may be the prospects of an additional Joint-Stock Bank, the Directors cannot but feel that the principal Directors desire to state, that one of the prominent features of those under whose auspices it is intended the English system of Joint-Stock Banking be Continental, and that the business of the Bank will chiefly be to be conducted by competent persons, specially empowered by the Court of Directors, whose gentlemen will act under the superintendence of a Council de Surveillance, consisting of persons of high position, and of proved financial experience in France.

The Administrators of the Paris Branch, as soon as it is established will supply the London Bank with the necessary funds to meet the drafts of France.

Inquiries have been made by well-qualified persons as to the present mode of conducting monetary transactions in France and as to the facilities for the employment of capital; by on the Continent, and it is considered that a new system of Banking—namely, the Receiving of Deposits, drawing the Exchanges, and the other legitimate operations of a Bank of Deposit in England, by a Joint-Stock Company, chartered under the Act of 1844, conducted by a Court of Directors in London, with a Branch in Paris, and the appointment of its management the most approved principles of English banking The result of these inquiries has been most satisfactory and most encouraging.

A deputation of the Directors have had communications with the Minister of the Interior, in Paris, and they have the satisfaction to state that there exists not only no opposition on political, commercial or legal grounds, to such an institution, but that it will meet with encouragement and support.

Paris being the great centre through which the Continental Exchanges and the monetary operations between France and England are transacted, the establishment of an International Bank such as the London and Paris Joint-Stock Bank, is a matter of much importance and necessity, and we consider it to commend the attention of capitalists happy existing, by multiplying the bonds of common interest.

The success of the Bank of Deposit" and the security it will afford to the numerous and influential British and American residents in, and visitors to, Paris, formed an additional consideration of no inconsiderable importance

The success of the Bank of Trade" must the vast extent and annual increase of the commercial transactions between Great Britain and France.

As regards the port of London alone, it appears by the last returns of the Customs, that the value of the imports and exports with cargoes cleared from the port of London for France was 1,— tons. The amount of tonnage is larger than that from the port of London to any other country in the world, and is exceeded only by the amount of tonnage from the port of London to the East Indies.

The operations of the Paris branch will be restricted to legitimate business with all kinds of securities, and merchandize, and no advances, except upon satisfactory security.

The subjoined Table shows the present condition of the leading Chartered Banks (Scotch and Anonymous) in Paris

Name of Bank.	Amount paid-up per Share.	Present Market Price.	Dividend for the Last Year per Share.	Rate of Dividend per Annum
	francs.	francs.	francs.	Per Cent
Bank of France	1,000	2,125	184	18½
Crédit Mobilier	500	1,71	99	19
Comptoir d'Escompte ..	500	681	13	2½

Under these favourable circumstances the London and Paris Joint-Stock Bank has been formed; and when it is considered that London is the focus of foreign banking operations, no one can doubt that the monetary and mercantile transactions between England and France will be assigned. many by fully of the Joint Stock Banks, and that the increase relations which exist between two countries, it is evident that the Bank is calculated to realize the most extensive success that it is difficult to estimate adequately the future magnitude of its operations. The dangers incidental to the attitude and aim international banking institution, appertaining equally to Great Britain and France must be met by the soundest and safest principles of Joint banking, and tending to promote the liberal position of confidence, security, and economy, among the people of

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be had of Messrs. F. Cazenove and Co., Stock and Share-brokers No. 59, Lothbury, or at the offices, No. 4, Prince's-street, Mansion House.

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Residence.....
Profession or Trade.....
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MUSICAL-BOX REPOSITORY, 32, Ludgate-street (opposite Everington's), London WALES and McCULLOCH are Sole Proprietors of Price's celebrated MUSICAL BOXES, playing, with unrivalled brilliancy of tone the most Popular, Operatic, and Sacred Music. Large cases 1 air, 4s.; 2 airs, 6s.; 3 airs, 8s.; 4 airs, 10s.; 6 airs, 12s.; 8 airs, 16s.; 12 airs, 24s.; 18 airs, 36s.; 24 airs, 48s.; 36 airs, 72s.; 48 airs, 96s.; four tunes, 40s. Catalogue of tunes, 6d.; gratis and post-free, on application.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The sudden death, on the 18th of September last, of Mr. SAMUEL COLLINS, who was for many years on the staff of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and Publishing Office, has left a Widow, 38 years of age, with infirm health, and six children almost entirely destitute of the means of support.

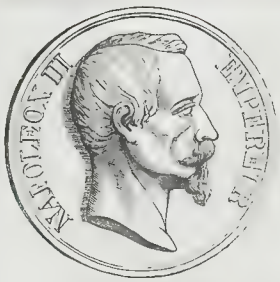
The family consists of four boys, aged respectively seven, nine, eleven, and thirteen years; and two girls, two and four years old.

The following Gentlemen have indeed the friends of the deceased consented to receive subscription for the purpose of purchasing an Annuity, or otherwise providing for the support of the bereaved family

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to receive Donations:—
HERBERT INGRAM, Esq., 198, Strand (who will act as Treasurer).
THOMAS R. SWINNY, Esq., 198, Strand (Solicitor).
Subscriptions already announced £93 4

Donations are requested to be forwarded to the Treasurer, at 198, Strand, Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY RIGHTS of CHOICE.—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—At the Third Annual Meeting, at Exeter-hall, on THURSDAY, December



PARIS EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL. (SEE PAGE 646)

(*Continued from page* 646.)

those two tails which are sometimes, wrongly, added; 4, of a pair of cuffs which screen the wrist and the front of the arms.

We can as yet only give very imperfect notions of the costumes that will be adopted for ball-dresses. Feathers of all kinds are being prepared as trimmings for robes. They are placed *à plat*. Others, for the dresses of young girls, are made of swan's-down. Bonnets are trimmed upon the edge *à plat*; and, at the same time, with tufts placed close to the top. Next come a host of charming patterns for ball head-dresses—*Marabouts*, *Plumes d'Autriche*, *Folettes*, *Esprits*, *Oiseaux*, and *Aigrettes*, of varied tints, which will, perhaps, throw into the shade artificial flowers of the usual materials; for, at the late Exhibition, we admired flowers made of feathers of natural colours, which are much softer and more graceful for the complexion than factitious shades, however successful they may be.

Bonnets are still worn as small as ever, and have *barolets* as large. They are worn of velvet for walking-dresses, with plumes, flowers, or velvet. For the theatre or visits, bonnets are made of white gauze, embroidered either with *petit pois* or pretty running patterns; or, again, with squares of very narrow white velvet, or silk chenille, forming a network upon the soft ground. The front is then ornamented with white blonde and tulle, mingled with a few flowers, white or red, and also with some black velvet, which, by-the-way, forms part of almost all winter ornaments, and this is worn without being in mourning. The sleeves have varied very little; only, for the winter, those intended for walking are close, with several rows of flounces trimmed with rich embroidery and Alençon lace.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bonnet of maroon velvet, with crown of white tulle, ornamented with maroon velvet, with bows on each side and a tuft of feathers. Mantle, arranged with black velvet and fitting into the waist with corsage ornaments, orming a pelerine, black satin ribbons placed at the top of a round scolloped lace, and which support a silk fringe. The sleeves, as well as the bottom of the mantle, which is quite closed in front, are ornamented to correspond. Plain robe or skirt of *satin turc* with wide black satin stripes. The bottom is blue or maroon, with other satin stripes, forming squares.

Boy. Black velvet cap, with a bow of Scotch ribbon placed at the side, just where the shade terminates. Mantle of dark green velvet, trimmed with silk galons of the same shade, or black—Scotch plaid.

Girl.—Bonnet with velvet ornaments. Robe of plain blue poplin, trimmed with a wide piece of black velvet, forming above an undulated trimming upon the skirt. The corsage closes straight in front, with malachite buttons. On each side, and forming braces, is a similar velvet ornament, beginning at the point of the corsage and joining the belt behind. Pelerine of poplin, similar, and ornamented the same. Little trousers, ornamented with embroidery *à l'Anglaise*; and long grey cloth gaiters, or black ones, to the knees.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE WEST KENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

On Wednesday week the impressive ceremony of presenting new colours to the West Kent Light Infantry took place on the regimental parade at Aldershott. In the absence of Lady Julia Cornwallis, whose gift the colours are, General Knollys officiated, and explained that her Ladyship was prevented from being present by family affliction, consequent on the loss of relatives in the Crimea. The men were drawn up so as to form three sides of a square, and, after the colours had been blessed by the chaplain, the General, in spirited and appropriate language, committed them to the care of the regiment, the discipline and good conduct of which, while in camp, he warmly and deservedly eulogised. At the close of the ceremonial, Sir T. M. Wilson, the Colonel, and his officers, entertained General Knollys and the friends who were present at luncheon in the mess-room.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE WEST KENT LIGHT INFANTRY, AT ALDERSHOTT.

VISCOUNT CANNING, THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

WHEN the nobleman who forms the subject of this sketch was first nominated to the high and responsible post of Governor-General of India, it was at once remembered that, by a singular coincidence, the same office had been offered to his father. It is one which the popular opinion always designates for some statesman of talent and position, who, from some cause or other, either stands in the way of mere party movements, or who has been unlucky in provoking public discontent by partial failures in Parliamentary or Ministerial life; or for whose soaring ambition the sphere of home politics is too contracted. At the period to which we refer the liberal and statesmanlike views which George Canning was endeavouring to graft on the traditionary prejudices of his party rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the great bulk of the Tories. It was natural, therefore, that he should desire to escape from the unsatisfactory position in which he found himself, as well as that his political associates, to whom his presence was an obstruction, should desire to facilitate his wishes. It was under these circumstances that the Governor Generalship of India was thought of for Canning -we believe actually accepted by him—as a sort of splendid exile, as well as a field in which his peculiar genius would find full scope for action. It is not a little remarkable that rumour should have assigned a similar end to the political career of Mr. Disraeli, at a time when the return of his party to power seemed probable, while his position and claims appeared likely to cause embarrassment.

To do recent Ministries of this country justice, they appear to have been guided by higher objects in their choice of statesmen to fill this high post, than those considerations of mere convenience which public opinion usually attributed to their predecessors. The appointment of Lord Ellenborough, for instance, although distasteful to persons who ultimately succeeded in effecting his downfal, was certainly justified by his many brilliant qualities, and a general character which fitted him to exercise dominion in the East. The selection of Lord Hardinge, in like manner, proved that a higher estimate was set than formerly upon the duties and demands of the Governor-Generalship; and if, when Lord Dalhousie was first appointed, it appeared that some secret influence must have regulated the choice of the Government, his subsequent conduct, while in the possession of power, has proved that that selection was made with great sagacity and knowledge of character. That Lord Canning should have been chosen to follow a line of men so distinguished is to him complimentary in the highest degree, indicating as it does Lord Palmerston's belief that he possesses those sound and commanding qualities which are now admitted to be necessary in the holder of the office of Viceroy in India.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, VISCOUNT CANNING.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

Lord Canning's antecedents in relation to our domestic politics much resemble those of Lord Dalhousie. He has never been a violent politician or an active partisan, but has always shown a capacity for business—a clear head, much application, and a trained and philosophic spirit. Bearing such a name he could scarcely fail to be emulous of distinction, and he has, of course, been much helped in his career by the prepossessions entertained on his behalf by men of all parties. He has also enjoyed in an eminent degree the favour of the Court.

Lord Canning first entered public life in the year 1836, when he had attained his twenty-fourth year. He is the second son of the celebrated George Canning, by the third daughter of Major-General John Scott, of Balcomie, Fifeshire. Lord Canning was born in the year 1812, at Gloster-lodge, Brompton. After having been at Eton, he went to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he much distinguished himself, being a first-class man in classics, and a second in mathematics. This was in the year 1833. In the following year he married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, who was his junior by five years. Lady Canning was early appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and has ever enjoyed an especial share of her Majesty's favour. In August, 1836, Lord (then Mr.) Canning, was elected Member of Parliament for Warwickshire, and he continued to sit for the county till the following March when he succeeded to the peerage.

The reader is aware of all the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Canning, and of the demonstrations of gratitude made by the nation, recognising his brilliant qualities and eminent services. Besides the gift of a pension, the widow of the deceased statesman received high rank in the peerage, with reminder to her sons. Viscountess Canning continued to enjoy her title, from its creation in 1828, to her death in 1837, when she was succeeded by her second son, the elder having died young. Lord Canning now entered the House of Peers, where he early attracted the notice of the leading statesmen of the day, who appear to have entertained some doubts as to to the banner under which he would range himself. Occasional speeches, in which he displayed much good sense and general knowledge, and showed more especially that he had followed in the direction of his father's most distinguished preferences, led to a very high opinion of his abilities by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. We believe, also, that the position of Lady Canning at the Palace, and the evidences of political sagacity he had himself displayed, led to his Lordship being occasionally consulted on matters connected with Ministerial arrangements. At a later period, his name came prominently before the public in a transaction of the kind, in which he appears to have borne himself to the satisfaction of all parties.

Considering the strong (political) antagonism that prevailed between the late George Canning and his long-time colleague but some-time rival, Peel; it was generally remarked as a singular coincidence that it should have been under Sir Robert Peel that he first took office. This he did on the accession of the deceased statesman to office in September, 1841. He was then made Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—a post which frequently imposed on him the task of answering for the Ministry in the Upper House, and this he always did with great discretion and ability.

From September, 1841, until January, 1846, Viscount Canning continued to fulfil the duties of his Under-Secretaryship. In the March following, on a partial reconstruction of Sir Robert's Peel's Administration, necessitated by the repeal of the Corn-laws, Lord Canning was promoted

A STREET IN CALCUTTA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Chief Commissioner ... a seat in the Cabinet ... In this office he gave great satisfaction. On the downfall of Sir R. Peel in July, 1846, Lord Canning accompanied his chief into retirement, only occasionally addressing the House of Lords, and then chiefly on matters connected with the duties of his office. He continued to attach himself to the fortunes of what was termed the Peelite party; and, when Lord Aberdeen came in as ... Viscount Canning, however, still remained in office as ...

The change in the Coalition Ministry, which resulted in the accession of Lord Palmerston to the Premiership while it made no alteration in the official position of Lord Canning, gave occasion for another signal commentary on political antagonisms and friendships. Sir Robert Peel had been denounced by the leaders of the "country party" as having betrayed, before Canning, yet the son of that statesman, as we have seen, first took office under the right hon. Baronet. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, though from 1832 a steady opponent of Sir Robert Peel, and ... minister for a party chief, had ever been regarded as ... Canning, whose general principles of foreign ... had led him to wish to carry out. It was a striking ... of Shakspeare's saying that the "whirligig ... round his revenges"—that it should at ... of Lord Palmerston to be able to offer to the ... the past the Governor-Generalship of India— ... at one time was, on the point of filling. From the ... Viscount on the occasion of his appointment, there is every ... question, on the occasion of his appointment, there is every ... that he took with him the sense ... of business acquired ... office here, are not his only claims to guide the affairs of ... study to the ... ring the knowledge ... claims of the Crown ... by their suite, and accom- ... not be a matter, sailed from England on ... for Madras and India.

Beneath the Portrait of the new Governor-General is engraved upon the preceding page a View of a principal street in Calcutta, the seat of the Government, and the principal place of the Presidency of Bengal. Its extent along the bank of the Hoogly, from north to south, is about ... miles and a half, and its breadth, from ... to the Circular Road measures about a mile and a half; the entire site, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles, being included between the river and the line of the road intervening between it and the Mahratta Ditch. The city is thus described by Thornton:—

"The approach to Calcutta by the river from the sea is marked by a series of superb mansions at Garden Reach, surrounded by lawns which descend to the water's edge. Off the point no change is afforded to the magnificent scenery displayed between Saugor and Calcutta, by means of which the residents of the capital communicate with Europe is carried on. A little to the north of Garden Reach are situate the Government dockyards: above these, the canal of Circular Road, which forms a junction with the river. To this succeeds the Arsenal, and still higher up is Fort William. From this point the appearance of Calcutta becomes grand and imposing. Heber, writing thirty years ago, describes the scene from the fort as seeming, "having on the left the Hoogly, with its forests of masts as if sail soon through the stems of a double row of trees. On the right is the district called Chowringhee, lately a mere ... with ... but now almost as closely built as, and very little less extensive than, Calcutta. In front is the Esplanade, containing the Town-hall, the Government-house, and many handsome private dwellings, the whole ... like some parts of Petersburg that it was hardly possible to fancy myself anywhere else." Above the Esplanade, on the river bank, is Chandpaul Ghaut, the principal landing-place of the city; and from this point a noble street extends northwards, along which are many fine buildings, including the Custom-house, the New Mint, and other Government offices. Many ghauts, or landing-places, communicate with ... town; and finally the Circular Canal bounds the ... northern extremity, and separates it from the suburb ... interesting the only eastward from Bebee Ross ... to the Upper Circular Road, may be regarded as ... the native and European divisions, the northern ... are assigned to the native population, and the ... the ground occupied by the European community. One ... however, observable in the two localities is, that a ... division is inhabited by "natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and ... of Hindoos, while very few Christians have their ... in this last mentioned division the streets, ... are narrow, though the houses of the wealthier ... few are built in the form of a hollow square, with ... to a hundred feet each way, which, when lighted up ... appearance. The other division ... and appearance, as well as in population. It has ... and wider streets, inhabited by several noble families, and the other adorned with the residences of Government functionaries and opulent merchants. In this latter quarter, which is called Chowringhee, the houses are constructed in the Grecian style of building, ornamented with pleasing verandahs, and from their imposing exterior Calcutta has not unmeanly been dignified by the appellation of the "City of Palaces." Between Chowringhee and the river an extensive space intervenes, designated the Esplanade, in which is situate Fort William. Owing to its brackish character, the water of the river is unfit for general use, and the chief ... has a ... some supply of the necessary of life rests upon artificial ... which contain their stores from the periodical rains. The number ... reservoirs, public and private, which have been constructed in various ... amounts to 1040. Fifteen of them are public tanks.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

Pressure ... compels us to postpone our "MEMORABILIA" until next week. In the meantime we have to acknowledge the receipt of communications from the following correspondents, all of which shall receive attention:—

... Kennedy, Hull; D. D.; C. M. Ingleby; D. Rimbault; W. Chappell, ... Kendrick, Warrington; W. Newton; York; S. Driver, Chertsey; E. Cromer, Cerne; Bristo; H. E. L.; H. L. O.; Jas. A.; Delta; T. Harvey, Alton; F. K., Cave Hall, Cambridge; Fenwick; Pewsey; London Stone; H. M.; York; George Daniel, Canonbury; Nassau; R. ..., Portsmouth; K. S., Bracebridge, Oxford; A Native; "Old Cole," Leeds; Beta; Brecon; C. W. D., Grasmere; J. M., L. W., Longford; Dr. Mayo, Southern Lake; H. P. Exeter; J. T. Rowland, Dublin; W. ..., Ipswich; T. H.; W. J. R.; T. Purland; C. J. H. C.; Agnes; ... Mackenzie; Walcott, M. A.; S. Grice, Castleford, Scotus, Bridge of Allan; ..., Manchester; P. J. ..., Sidney College, Cambridge; J. H., Manchester; J. ..., Bewdley, Worcester. An Original Subscriber; J. P. D.; John Farquhar, Bridgewater Monument; J. R. R.; J. ..., Shrewsbury; F. I.; A Lover of Old Customs; T. H. Colmer; A. S. H.; Sylvynx; Eureka; W. P. Heaning, Debentures, M. D.; Leamington; the correspondent who sends the epitaph on Frances Harding is requested to write again, stating where the gravestone is to be seen, whether the inscription is accurately copied in respect to the relative space occupied by each line, and how much in width of the stone is so far obliterated as to render the words illegible. The description should be ... that the last legible letter on each line should come under that of the line preceding. Some are evidently obliterated. The last line but one looks like the name of a place. Is the last name what it resembles?

... D. D.—We need hardly say that the small collection of letters alluded to of Swift, and Addison, and Gay "supposed to have been never printed"— ... a most ... boon.

A FRENCH OPINION ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.—The *Siècle* has received from an American friend in London a letter, protesting ... the notion that the United States has any sympathy for Russia; but at ... that American opinions do look with some apprehension at the possible consequences of the Anglo-French alliance. If, when the present ... and France and England shall be cordially agreed as to the ... there is reason to fear that the influence of these two nations ... Americans. The correspondent asks ... the *Siècle* does not see matter for ... which includes? The *Siècle* at once ... London are groundless. France ... has ... interests, which is not to ... Russia. The United States, again, ... H. Gland would never be a party to such a resettlement of Europe as should make France master of the Continent; and France would never consent to the annihilation of the secondary maritime Powers, or in any measure to check the progress of American shipping. In the opinion of the *Siècle* the different genius of the French and English people is a sufficient guarantee against any such ... one of their combined power. The United States ... not do better than ... manufacture, in which they would ... ers from the first, a few years ... open to them.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. Schaperel, DELTA, and others.—ENIGMA No. 923. The solution of this Problem involves so many variations that they would occupy a third of a column if given in full. The following are the leading ones:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 3rd (ch)	K takes Kt, or (a)	(a) 1	K to Q 4th, or (c)
2. Q to K B 5th (ch)		2. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	
And mates next move.		And mates next move.	
(b) 1.	K to Q B 3, or (b)	(c) 1	K to Q 5th
2. Q to Q Kt 7th (ch)		2. Q to K 2nd (ch)	
And mates next move.		And mates next move.	

MANCHESTER CHESS CLUB.—"A member of the Manchester Chess-club wishes to correct an impression which a contemporary's account of its play between the Rev. J. Owen and Mr. Kipping is likely to produce, that the latter gentleman played a doubled statement of all games and matches Every gentleman have played together. From the record sent it appears that Mr. Owen has scored in all twenty-six games, and Mr. Kipping twenty, and one game has been drawn.

F. T., Derby.—Have you added a Black Rook at Black K. Rook's 8th, as we have twice recommended? With that addition the game is not very difficult. It begins—1. Kt to K B 3rd (ch). 2. Kt to K Kt 3rd (double ch) &c.

THE SPHINX.—In Problem No. 906 Kt to Kt 4th cannot possibly be given in less than the stipulated number of moves, which is five, *if Black plays the best defence*; and it is on the presumption that the best defence will be made that problems are composed. 2 to in No. 908. If mate could be given as you suggest, the Problem would, of course be worthless; but you omit to observe that, if the White Rook chooses at 8th, the Black Kt can capture it.

DELTA, Bath.—The key-move Enigma 925—1. K to Q B sq.

CALCULATOR.—When a player advances a Pawn to the 6th square he can demand another Pawn, but that Bishop can only run on the same coloured squares as the one to which the Pawn was advanced. It may happen therefore that a player has two Bishops running on the same coloured squares. 2. We do not know of any parish room where Double Chess is played.

T. SOMERSET.—Your solution of the Indian Problem is not correct.

T. S., Barking.—The key to the solution of Enigma No. 927 is 1. K to K 8th. The rest is obvious.

F. C. R. HURST.—A piece employed in covering the king from a check through incapacity to move, is not dead for all other purposes, but remains as its character and ... power.

... Jacobson has safely arrived at ... after obtaining ... wins, ... drawn, and ... lost. ... shortly be returned to ...

... Ashmore, H. W. D., B ... P's, P. ... Mill, Liverpool, Cole, G. D., Lyon, ... Pratt, H. W., Lee, ... Bowdler, Shrewsbury, Dowson, ... Jones, Wrexham, ... Lee, ... Bowdler, Shrewsbury, Dowson, ... Jones, Wrexham, ... Lee, W. C.; Fisher, Sidney, C. D.; Boyd, Donaldson, A.; Pott, G. F. J.; Toxford, "Maine-ehon"; Lyon, Sherborne; Grange, C. D.; Baxter, W. C.; C. C. W.; Sunbury; Devenney, G. C.; Mark-lane, Exeter-place, Stee, F. L. H.; are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Berwick, S. T., Minora, Philip, D. D., Peter, O. Q., Alpha, Miles, C. W., Sunbury, Puffenstuff, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 614.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 4th	P to Q B 6th
2. Q to K 4th	P takes B, or *
3. Q to Q 3rd—Mate	

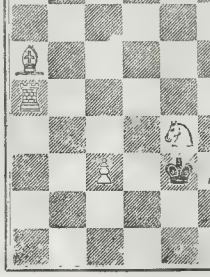
* P. P to Q B 5th

3. Q to Q Kt sq. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 615.

By A. B. SHIPWORTH, Esq., Cambridge.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

ALPHA'S CHESS QUERY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—In your number of last Saturday there is a Chess Query, signed "Alpha," of such a nature as to require my immediate notice. Alpha asks "What proof is there that latterly among the Hindus the Ship (of the old game) was changed into the Chariot?" I answer, that the proofs are innumerable. To adduce a few: My principal authority is the great Colebrooke, undoubtedly the first Sanscrit scholar of his day. In a note to a paper on Chess, by Captain Hiram Cox, in the 7th volume of the "Asiatic Researches," 8vo edition, p. 504, Colebrooke says, "I find also, in an ancient 'Treatise of Law,' the Elephant, Horse, and Chariot mentioned as pieces of the game of Chaturanga." In the same paper Alpha will find that in the commentary Hindustanee game the piece which we call Rook is there called Rukh, or Rath—showing that the Indian people used both the Persian and Sanscrit term: in all probability the former was in use among the Musselmans, and the latter among the Hindus. Furthermore, in the Burmese game, which was undoubtedly derived from that of the Hindoos, the Rook is called Rathe—the Sanscrit word itself, pure and unchanged. This proves two things at once, viz., that the Burmese game came from India, and, that, at whatever period they went took place, the Hindus had the Caariot, and not the Ship. Lastly, the Malays, &c., to this day, have the Chariot in the place of our Rook; as may be seen in an extract from "Rajah Brooke's Journal," published in the 9th volume of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*. I need not say more on this point.

It were well for Alpha had he confined himself merely to the above part of his query. I must here quote Alpha's words entire, and then briefly give my reply. He says, "I should, therefore be extremely glad to know from what manuscripts (their names, &c.) Dr. Forbes derived his translation, describing the moves of the pieces, in chap. vi. of his 'Observations.' He (Dr. Forbes) informs us that he has chiefly followed the MSS. additional 18,188 (written A.D. 1486) and 7724 (written A.D. 1631), preserved in the British Museum; but I am assured by a competent authority that this account of the moves does not occur in either of the MSS.; nay, more, that it is not to befound in any of the copies of the Shahnama, in the British Museum (including a copy of great antiquity recently acquired, written A.H. 675—A.D. 1276), nor is it even in the text of Firdausi, published in Calcutta, in 1829, by Macan." You will observe the above extract consists of two sentences. My answer to the first sentence is this:—The MSS. from which I have *made* (not *derived*) my translation "describing the moves as the pieces" are precisely those I mentioned, viz., No. 18,188 and No. 7724, preserved in the British Museum. At the same time I briefly consulted some nine or ten other MSS. of the Shahnama, in the British Museum, as well as Macan's printed edition; yes, more, I consulted the so-called "copy of great antiquity" alluded to by "Alpha," before it came to the Museum. Well, in all of these, with I believe only one exception, the account of the moves *does occur* exactly as I have given them; always excepting, or rather excluding, a couplet about the two *counts*—which I agree with "Alpha" in considering an interpolation. Now we join issue, as the lawyers say. Alpha denies the existence of "the account of the moves," in every copy of the Shahnama in the Museum, as well as in Macan's printed edition. I, on the other hand, pledge my truth and honour that "the account of the moves" DOES OCCUR (with, at most, one exception) in every one of the manuscripts of the Shahnama in the Museum, as well as in Macan's printed edition; and I am quite ready to point out the passage in all of them to any gentleman and scholar who may have the least doubt on the matter.

53, Burton-crescent, 19th Nov., 1855. DUNCAN FORBES.

REVISION OF THE CHESS LAWS.—A meeting of the committee, appointed at the inception of the Lyceum to confer with Mr. Staunton on the subject of the Chess Laws, was held last week at the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James'-street. After listening to the alterations proposed by Mr. Staunton for the improvement of the present defective code, and comparing and contrasting them with the amendments suggested by his distinguished colleagues, MM. Von Jaenisch and Von Heydebrand der Lasa, the committee resolved unanimously that it was highly expedient Mr. Staunton's New Code of Chess Laws and Regulations, accompanied by explanatory extracts from the already-printed treatises of MM. Von Jaenisch and Von Heydebrand der Lasa, should be forthwith printed; that a copy of the pamphlet should be distributed gratuitously to every member of the Provincial Chess Association; and that the new rules should be finally submitted to the Association at the next meeting in 1856.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Hamilton Seymour has given orders to engage a new residence for the Embassy at Vienna, as the lease of the present building has expired. He is expected to arrive at Vienna in three or four weeks.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, of the third class, upon Dr. Barth, the African traveller.

Lord Lifford, it is said, succeeds to the Irish representative peerage vacant by the death of Lord De Vesci.

The King of Hanover has conferred upon the sculptor, Rauch, the rank of a Commander of the Guelphic Order, in the second class.

The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which Mr. Baines has succeeded, has lately been held by Lord Harrowby, who now takes the office of Lord Privy Seal, vacated by the Duke of Argyll.

The Emperor Francis Joseph intends to visit Italy in February next. He has accepted an invitation from the Pope to visit Rome.

The *Morning Post* says it is not true that Mr. F. Peel has resigned.

The three Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, have returned to St. Petersburg. The two last will set out for the army towards the end of this month.

General Canrobert left Stockholm for Copenhagen on the 20th ult. One of the King's adjutants, Count Bjornstjerna, accompanied him to the frontier. At Gottenburg they are preparing a brilliant reception for the General.

A grand soirée of the members and friends of the Glasgow Athenæum is announced to be held in the City Hall, on Friday next, the 7th inst. The chair will be occupied by the Earl of Eglinton.

The King of Sweden has named General Canrobert, as ex-General-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, Grand Cross of the Order of the Seraphim. The habit Canrobert is seldom conferred except on crowned heads and members of sovereign families.

The *Morning Post* contradicts the statement that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is likely very shortly to succeed Viscount Hardinge as Master of the Horse Guards. The *Post* adds that there is no probability whatever of the resignation of Lord Hardinge.

The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville passed through Belgium on the 23rd ult., on their way to Conghiano, near Genoa, to see Queen Marie Amelie, whose state of health causes, it is said, some disquietude.

Two sets of apartments which have recently become vacant in Hampton Court Palace have been assigned, the one to Mrs. Sandforth, widow of Col. Shadforth, who was killed at the first unsuccessful attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June; the other to Lady Torrens, widow of Sir Arthur Torrens, who died at Paris a short time ago from the effect of the wounds which he received at the battle of Inkerman.

The Duke Georges of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who accompanied the Czar on his recent visit to Odessa, is the younger brother of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who receives £3000 a year from the English nation by reason of his marriage with the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The Prince who follows the Czar was married in 1851 to the Grand Duchess Catherine, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Mr. Seymour Thellusson, of the War Department, has been appointed private secretary to Colonel Mundy; and Mr. William De Burgh private secretary to Mr. F. Peel.

Accounts from Warsaw represent Prince Paskiewitsch as seriously ill. The King of Prussia has sent Dr. Schönbein, the Court physician, to the suffering veteran.

Captain Carpenter, late 41st Regiment, who was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, has, by the decision of the Court of Chancery, come into possession of £60,000.

Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, arrived at Havre on Saturday last, from Rome. The venerable prelate, who is a Canadian, the descendant of an old Norman family, officiated in Havre, at Notre Dame, on Sunday.

The grandson of the Czar of Grusia, George XIII., serving as an ensign in a Russian regiment, was killed in the engagement at Kars on the 29th September.

Dr. Vaughan having resigned the incumbency of St. Matthew's, Brixton, it has been placed under sequestration in the usual manner, and will remain so until the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is the patron, appoints a successor. It is worth about £800 a year.

M. Paillet has left by his will 10,000 francs to the Council of the Order of Advocates, to be employed by them in the encouragement of young barristers.

Mrs. Morrison, widow of the late Dr. William Morrison, of Hong-Kong, has received a large gold medal from the Emperor of the French, in testimony of her late husband's kindness to the French residents at Hong-Kong.

By the death of Michael Vororsmarty, at Pesth, Hungary has just lost one of her greatest poets. An epic, entitled "Zalan futasa," is his principal work.

The English Ambassador at Bucharest has not made any further official step in the affair of Colonel Tur, arrested lately at Bucharest. He awaits new instructions from his Government.

Subscription-papers for a testimonial to Sir C. Napier are now issued, and are lying for signature at several of the banks and other public offices in Falkirk.

M. Emile de Girardin has sold his villa in the Champs Elysées to the Empress's mother, the Countess of Montijo.

The *South Eastern Gazette* says, Madam Goldsmidt (Jenny Lind), with her husband and children, landed at Folkestone on Saturday last.

Mlle. Emma Fleury has been elected a member of the Théâtre Français, a rank much desired by French actresses.

The German papers state that Austria intends to open an Exposition of Arts and Industry at Vienna in the spring.

A public library, under the provisions of the "Public Libraries Act of 1855," has been refused by a large majority at a meeting called at Tunbridge Wells, specially convened for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration.

The amount of the subscription to the Austrian Crédit Mobilier will be fifteen millions of florins. The lists will be opened from the 10th to the 15th instant.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has declared to the Cortes that the result of the sales of clergy lands throughout Spain has been most satisfactory.

An educational association for working men has been formed in Oxford. Prizes, to the amount of £20, are given for lectures, and several gentlemen of the University gratuitously supply the instruction.

The first number of a weekly journal, to be called *Revue Musicale et des Théâtres*, is to be published on New-year's-day next at St. Petersburg.

The "altar" and "sedilia" of Heworth church were last week sold by public auction at Gateshead. The altar was sold for six guineas and a half; the sedilia for thirty shillings.

The manuscripts of Bernardin de St. Pierre, which have been purchased by the Municipal Council of Havre, have arrived in that town. They are so numerous as to form twelve or fifteen folio volumes.

The Free Church General Assembly agreed to memorialise Government on the subject of the assemblages in the parks of London on Sunday; and also to memorialise the Queen to withdraw her permission for military bands to perform on that day in Kensington-gardens or elsewhere.

The French Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of the recent rise in sugars, and to report whether any measures can be taken to relieve the pressure on the consumer.

The estate of Seaclithe, near North Berwick, has sold for £65,000. It has been bought by an association for establishing a Roman Catholic colony, with a nunnery, Popish chapel, hotel, &c.

One of the St. Petersburg journals states that the news of the London Stock Exchange reaches St. Petersburg every day in eleven or twelve hours.

The first ship that entered the Victoria Docks on Monday was the *Enterpe*, an American clipper of 3000 tons, with a full cargo, from Calcutta. The size and draught of this ship, it is said, would have prevented her admittance into any other dock in London.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Brussels last Saturday night.

A parish overseer at Dover, named Bratt, has been committed for trial for disturbing a Mormon congregation.

The *Gazette Militaire*, of Switzerland, states that the Federal army numbers 115,000 men, with 476 guns. The organised militia consists of 10,000 to 20,000 men.

The Great North of Scotland Railway Company have placed on the floor of each compartment of their first-class carriages flat jars of warm water—very pleasant comforters to the feet of the travellers in these cold mornings.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BANK CHARTER ACT OF 1844.

THE parties who have convened the meeting to be held at the London Tavern on the 5th of December intend to propose a distinctive plan of Monetary Reform, of which we are enabled to give the substance. The first proposition refers to imperial money, to be issued by the Crown with the sanction of Parliament. Its amount will be limited, from year to year, to the annual amount of taxation. It will derive its value from the authority of the State which calls it into existence, and be declared legal tender. In this money the Crown will pay its debts and receive its taxes. If any person wishes to buy gold with this money he will be able to do so by purchasing that commodity at its market price.

The second proposition relates to commercial money, which will be issued by private banks giving security to Government. The issues of these establishments will be limited to two-thirds or three-fourths of the securities lodged. Government will fabricate their notes, which will bear a distinctive die, and they will be declared legal tender. In the event of bankruptcy Government will be empowered to sell the securities, so that every holder of the notes will be guaranteed twenty shillings in the pound.

Imperial and commercial money are designed exclusively for domestic purposes, and their main excellence will consist in the being *valueless abroad*, while they are *valuable at home*. The one as the instrument of taxation, the other as the instrument of internal trade, both would constantly remain among ourselves, uninterruptedly discharging the functions for which they were created. The Bank "screw" would cease to exist, and prices would rule at an equable rate. Panics would be at an end, for our legal tender would never be exported.

Under this system gold would be restored to its natural character as a commodity, and, in common with every other commodity, would find its market price in imperial or commercial money under the law of supply and demand. It would no longer be fixed in price, as it is now, because it would no longer bear a moneyed denomination. Not an ounce of gold would be needed in any of our home transactions. By being thus economised, we should always have an abundance of gold to pay any adverse balance of foreign trade, to purchase breadstuffs in time of scarcity, and to grant foreign loans in time of war.

Such is an outline of the plans which will be proposed at the London Tavern meeting, and we will take this opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the opinions of some of our most eminent merchants and bankers who have condemned the Act of 1844.

Writing on the crisis of 1847, the late Lord Ashburton referred to the Act in the following terms:—"Nothing can be more absurdly preposterous than to substitute machinery in such a case for human intelligence. A very short time ago the interest of money was 2½ to 3 per cent. Every body found it difficult to employ their capital; now nobody can obtain capital for the best security under 8, 10, and even 12 per cent. The stagnation of the most legitimate trade is complete; the manufacturer stops his works; the Minister is obliged to double the interest of his Exchequer Bills."

When examined before the Lords' Committee in 1848, Mr. Samuel Gurney, the most extensive bill-broker in London, said:—"I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, the Treasury letter of the 25th October, 1847, virtually annulled the Bill of 1844, and saved the country from an almost universal stoppage of payment, in which the banking department of the Bank of England would have been included. In my judgment the Act has failed in securing safety, and has a tendency to create, confirm, and increase panic."

Mr. George Carr Glyn gave the following evidence before the same Committee:—"I am free to admit that after the passing of the Act of 1844 I was inclined to think that it was a very fair experiment, and it was not until I saw the operation of it last year that I altered my views." He then observed that the Act "had decidedly failed;" and, upon being questioned as to the loss of property and the diminution of capital to the London commercial body in 1847, he describes them "as a very considerable indeed; beyond anything in my experience, certainly."

Mr. Lister stated "there was a panic throughout the country; people thought they were in an iron cage; that iron cage was the Act of 1844."

It would be easy to extend this condemnatory evidence by quoting from the testimony of Mr. Horsley Palmer, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Bates, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Birkbeck—this last gentleman being the delegated representative of the country bankers. We must not, however, omit the high authority of Mr. Tooke, who denounced the Act of 1844 "as one of the most wanton, ill-advised, pedantic, and rash pieces of legislation that has come within my observation;" and he adds "that the vaunted principles of the measure are entirely destitute of any foundation in fact or in reasoning."

With such evidence from such eminent authorities, all practically versed in business, surely a case for inquiry is, to say the least, fairly established. In 1847 we were at peace, and yet the Bank was only saved from stopping payment by the suspension of the Act, which had prostrated the fortunes of thousands of honourable, prudent, and experienced traders; now we are in a state of war, which requires gold to be sent to the East, and we may soon be called to export that metal to America in payment of breadstuffs. How, then, can we hope to retain a sufficiency of legal tender to carry on our home trade and our foreign commerce? An increased revenue, the result of increased taxation, can only be raised by an increased production and consumption of commodities; but since profits must disappear under heavy rates of discount, and wages must be lowered, or wholly cease when trade does not yield a fair return for capital and labour, the sources of revenue must fail, and the public treasury remain unreplenished.

In the second report on Banks of Issue, Mr. Gilbart, the chief Director of the London and Westminster Bank, gave the following evidence:—"In time of war I should stop payment at once. It would be better to stop payment before the gold was gone than afterwards. I stated that if I were Prime Minister I would, immediately on the commencement of war, issue an order in Council for the Bank to stop payment. I stated also that I spoke as a politician, not as a banker. The only war that has occurred in my memory is the war of twenty years with France: that is the war to which I referred. Now, under such a war as that it appeared to me that a suspension of cash payments would be inevitable. I recollect some time ago investigating the circumstances attending the suspension of cash payments in 1797. I came to the conclusion that under the circumstances a suspension of cash payments was not a matter of *choice*, but of *necessity*. That is the opinion at which I arrived after a careful investigation of the circumstances: it has since been confirmed by the writings of Mr. M'Culloch."

A flippant criticism inspired by egotism affects to sneer at all who denounce the Act of 1844, designating them "mere dreamers;" but the names we have cited effectually silence this silly attempt at abusing public credulity. The Currency Congress need not blush for a cause so ably defended, and perseverance alone is wanting to ensure a decided victory. At this crisis the operatives of Manchester have suspended

[illegible] not realise a fair profit. Thus the two parties [illegible] her of them perceiving that the common enemy [illegible] That basis is unremunerative in the metropolis [illegible] s not stopping when discounts range from [illegible], according to the date of bills; but the very [illegible] to the remedy. When the Bank of England recently made a difference of one per cent between bills at sixty and ninety days, it struck a blow at the course of trade when has existed so long as to have established for among traders the rule has always been, after what is called the "settlement," for the buyer to give a bill at three months. The Bank by its new arrangement has in the most arbitrary manner cut off one month from the credit; while long-dated bills in the [illegible] are subject to a rate of discount which transfers the whole profit of the market into the till of the banker.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE [illegible] the [illegible] Peace [illegible] largely occupied [illegible] and [illegible] more [illegible] ships [illegible] being [illegible] the [illegible] stocks. This fact will show the increased size which is given to our present vessels of war. Additional shipwrights, sawyers, and mechanics have been added to the dockyard strength at Pembroke, and great exertions are to be made for the spring.

THE Observatory telegraph at Milford Haven is near completion. This is to be the link between the forts of Thorn Island, the Point Battery at Dale, the martello on the Stack Rock, and the dockyard, so that a rapid communication between all the defences of the Haven can at once be secured.

IT is understood that Government have in contemplation the erection of large and commodious permanent barracks, to accommodate at least 5000 men near the present fortified barrack on Llanyrth-hill. A large building has for some time been marked on the plans, and the want of accommodation is much felt.

THE barque *Mohawk*, with a general cargo of provisions from the Royal William Victualling-yard, Plymouth, sailed for Balaclava on Saturday. The barque *Lady Warncliffe*, the brig *Alfred*, and the barque *Amoeba* are being laden for the same destination. In consequence of the great demand, instructions have been received at Plymouth yard from the Admiralty to roast coffee day and night until further orders.

THE authorities at the Horse Guards have just issued another memorandum relating to instruction in musketry, in addition to the memorandum laying down regulations for the organisation of the corps of instructors in musketry, issued a short time ago. The memorandum details various rules which the Commander-in-Chief directs to be strictly observed with a view to efficient instruction in the use of the rifle. The course of instruction is to commence in every battalion or depôt on or before the 15th of March in each year, so that it may be finished by the time the autumn half-yearly inspection takes place.

THE 12th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the 54th and 96th, from Gibraltar, will shortly embark for the Crimea. These corps consist principally of old soldiers. They will be relieved by Militia regiments.

CAPTAIN TWYSDEN, 55th Regiment, is under orders to leave Hythe for the Crimea, to assist Colonel Kennedy at the School of Musketry about to be established there.

THE average weekly number of recruits joining at Chatham is fifty. About 4000 young men, after completing their drill, are annually sent from Chatham 2600 to India and the Colonies, 700 volunteers to different corps, the regiments coming home taking the remainder.

THE Minister of War at Turin, in order to favour enrolments in the Anglo-Italian Legion, has decided that officers of the Sardinian army may, on the receipt of their passports, either start corps shall not lose either their pensions or the rank which they had attained.

THE mortar-vessel launched from the building-yard of Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, last week, is the first English mortar-boat built of iron; and, if the experiments immediately to be tried upon her answer the anticipations of the Admiralty officials, it is said that a large order will be given for the construction of more upon the same principle. Mr. Laird is also constructing fourteen wooden steam screw gunboats, of 240 tons each, and about 60-horse power. They are to be armed with one gun of heavy calibre, and to carry a crew of 45 men. Each vessel will cost about £5000. Though the order for them was only received from the Admiralty six weeks ago, already about 1000 feet of building sheds have been erected at these yards and fitted with gas, so that the men can work at the vessels night and day. Four of the boats are well advanced in frame, and the whole are to be ready for sea by March next.

MR. DOUGLAS, of the Strathcden Foundry, Cupar Fife, has recently received an order from Government for a large supply of bombshells. No specified number is mentioned in the contract, the directions being to manufacture as many as possible, and to continue doing so until orders to the contrary are received. Falkirk Foundry has furnished more shells than all the others in the United Kingdom. About eight months since the Messrs. Kennard, of the Falkirk Ironworks, entered into a contract with Government to supply shells for the Crimea, and since that period they, with a staff of nearly 2000 workmen, have been engaged night and day in executing their orders. The maximum weight of shell manufactured daily of all sizes has been about 155 tons; and so great was the demand for some time previous to the fall of Sebastopol for these destructive missiles, that the Messrs. Kennard had received instructions from Government to supply them at the rate of 200 tons daily; and they, we have ascertained, had made extensive additions to their works to enable them to produce this extraordinary quantity. The following are the quantities of shells of the larger sizes which have been turned out since the commencement of the contract:—13 inches, 120,000, 11,000 tons weight; 10 inches, 90,000, 4000 tons weight; 8 inches, 60,000, 1800 tons weight: total, 270,000, 16,800 tons weight. If we add to the above numbers the shells of various sizes the quantities of which we have not been able to ascertain, we are certain we are within the mark when we say that the entire number cast at the Falkirk Ironworks must have amounted to upwards of 300,000, representing a weight of upwards of 17,000 tons.

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.—The new Concordat meets with no mercy at the hands of the German journalists, who view it in exactly the same light as it is regarded by at least two-thirds of the population of this empire. The organ of the clerical party in Germany are at great pains to show that the new convention between the Church of Rome and the sword of Austria is a deadblow to the machinations of the revolutionary faction in Italy; but lay Conservatives predict that, sooner or later, the Concordat will lead to the downfall of the Austrian empire. The effect produced on the people by the convention with Rome is so extremely unfavourable, that the Austrian clergy have directed their subordinates to act with extreme circumspection, "and gradually to accustom their flocks to the new order of things."—*Letter from Vienna.*

Twelve hundred pounds have been voted out of the Doncaster borough fund for the next Doncaster races.

The hills in the neighbourhood of Coombe St. Nicholas, Chard, Somerset, were covered with snow to some depth on Wednesday, the 21st ult.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

NEVER, probably, since the "siege of Troy divine," have the interests and the destinies of the civilised world been longer concentrated within so limited an area as in the months that have elapsed since the Allies first landed at Eupatoria. Within a few days of that event, indeed, the arena of strife became yet more narrowly contracted. The battle of the Alma was fought and won (the ever-famous flank march was successfully accomplished—the British forces established their *point d'appui* at Balaclava; the French occupied Kamiesh harbour: both armies conjointly pitched their tents on the elevated plateau to the south of Sebastopol, and opened their first approaches on that side of the doomed fortress. Henceforward the catastrophes of the world-drama there to be played out were limited to a very confined arena. Within a quadrilateral site of ground, whose utmost limits might be measured by a line of twelve or fourteen miles to the side, battle after battle was fought and won in the great cause of Civilisation and Progress versus Aggressive Barbarism; and as, we hope, the future fortunes of Europe secured alike from the diplomatic enterprise of ambitious Czars and the material *débâcles* of Muscovite hordes.

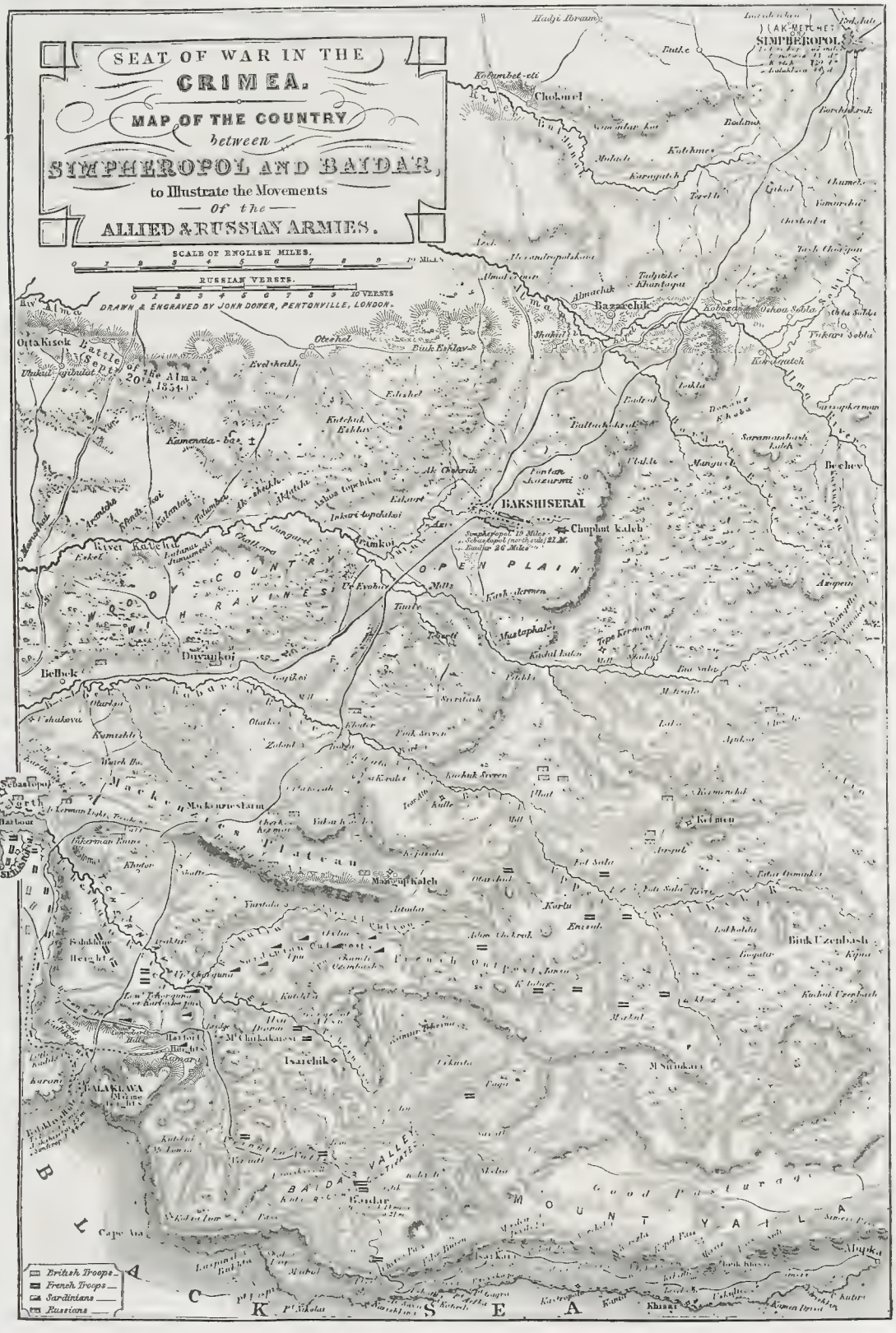
Restricted within so narrow an arena, the destinies of the conflict have naturally turned upon the most minute points of topographical and geo-

[illegible] more curious, among [illegible] of interest and ca[illegible] presented themselve[illegible] rent war, than the recurrence of occasions when the [illegible] desperate conflicts have depended upon apparently [illegible] soil and situation. The sickle of an [illegible] the trend [illegible] presence of a few thickets of brushwood, here pre[illegible] result of the most hotly contested encounters. Look [illegible] under such [illegible] have been the issue of [illegible] Tchernaya, again, [illegible] last and fiercest of the three Ru[illegible] [illegible] how which, by accident [illegible] of the attack [illegible] storm of shot from the battery during their advan[illegible] sian army almost ere they crossed the water; and, when after[illegible] and dil-comfited by the French infantry, the dread of encountering [illegible] same ball of death-dealing missiles indeed many thousands of the enemy to lay down their arms, and converted the orderly retreat of the [illegible] a panic rout.

These are but two instan[illegible] actual truth to say [illegible] tween Sebastopol harbour, [illegible] the seasonat on the west, has [illegible] played its important part in the progress of the s[illegible] about five, [illegible] [illegible] sions. On the other hand, an accidental elevation [illegible] a site whereon they erected the formidable Malakoff ba[illegible] while it commanded all other points, not being commande[illegible] furnished a key to their whole position, and, when once taken by a *coup de main* by our gallant allies, was tenable against [illegible] capture, and ultimately rendered the evacuation of the [illegible] Sebastopol a matter of sheer necessity. But, besides these special [illegible] of locality, the general geological conditions of the district in [illegible] of the utmost importance since the siege first commenced. [illegible] shores of the Crimea have been compared to the Und[illegible] Wight, and, so far as their surface appearance [illegible] is tolerably accurate; but beneath there is a wide difference betwe[illegible] two. Instead of the light dry chalk strata of the Isle of Wight, the plateau of Sebastopol is covered with a layer of stiff clay, [illegible] imposed over impervious rock. A few days of winter rain convert[illegible] surface aforesaid into mud from one to four feet deep, and, thus rendering transport difficult, at once delayed the progress of the siege, and brought on the British army all the hardships and privations which inspired feelings of such bitter shame and resentment a few months since among their countrymen at home. The Nemesis who will hereafter undertake to write the history of the Crimean War must intersperse his narrative with many pages of picturesque description, and illustrate it with sundry maps and plans, similar to that which we give in our present Number, before the reader can hope to make his account intelligible, and apportion fame or censure with any approach to justice among the combatants on either side. As the siege of Sebastopol proceeded we have given numerous sketches, faithfully taken upon the spot, of the most memorable sites, and striking scenes enacted during the progress of that great drama. By the fall of the fortress the *locale* of conflict has somewhat shifted; and in the Map which we now publish we present an outline of the geographical position and topographical contour, as derived from the latest authorities of the country which now forms the "seat of war," or which, according to present appearances, will be the scene of conflict during the ensuing campaign. Compared with previous designs, it will be seen that the site of contest has shifted a little, and only a little, northwards and eastward. The Russians have been permanently expelled from the whole seaboard to the west, and from the undulating plateau of which Balaclava is the centre to the south. At present their right wing rests on the elevated cliffs which skirt the north shore of Sebastopol harbour; but we learn they are busily growing with new batteries and intrenchments; while their centre and left wing are placed in strong positions upon what is termed the Mackenzie plateau, behind the Akyar ridge of hills, and stretching towards the east and south to a point of which we cannot be said to know accurately the limit. For, elevated as are some of the points on the Sebastopol plateau, they none of them dominate the Mackenzie heights. From the most lofty positions occupied by the Allies, the horizon is still limited by the summits of the steep escarpments which line the northern or Russian side of the Tchernaya valley. What passes beyond the ridge, what camps are formed there, or what preparations for attack or defence may be arranged by our wily enemies, we are necessarily ignorant of; while our own encampments lie stretched before them in full view, and are, no doubt, industriously daguerréotyped day by day, by clever artists, for the information of his Imperial Majesty Alexander II.

Both armies, according to the latest accounts from the Crimea, are placed in what must be called a condition of "armed neutrality." They have both accepted the arrival of winter in so far as to have postponed all [illegible] of active hostilities, and rema[illegible] nt content with such military arrangements as may enable them to defy every attack from their enemy. The Allies, accordingly, occupy not only the area on which they encamped during the siege, but hold the entire south side of the Sebastopol harbour (avoiding always some localities wherein the guns from the northern forts play too heavily), and have pushed forward their advanced guard to the eminences that line the south side of the Tchernaya valley, where a succession of batteries and redoubts in every point of vantage constitutes altogether an impregnable series of defences. Russian batteries crown the opposite heights; their intrenched works all every break in the vista, and leave an impression of force still more numerous and formidable yet more formidable lying beyond our ken. The force of the Allied armies now mustered in this part of the Crimea is estimated at 200,000 men: viz., 80,000 British, 100,000 French, 15,000 Sardinians, and 35,000 Turks. The Russian troops are supposed not to exceed 150,000 under Prince Gortschakoff, but large reinforcements are known to be at hand; and new army corps are actively organising, whose time and mode of junction will depend upon the facilities of transport at the command of the Russian Generals. Hitherto we must acknowledge that our adversaries have exhibited a perfection in their transport service more than equal to our own. No difficulties of country or inclemencies of season appear to have prevented the arrival of their stores and reinforcements, although obtained perhaps at a sacrifice of life and expenditure of which we have no idea.

There may be many sufficient reasons why their present position should be chosen for the winter quarters of the Allied armies. But, in furnishing the plans of the ensuing campaign, the Map which we now publish will show the enormous difficulties that must attend any effort to operate from that basis for the reduction of the whole peninsula. The positions now occupied by the Russians are indeed little, if at all, less formidable than that within the town of Sebastopol itself. Towards the north and east, in which direction the Allied troops must first advance, the attack will have to be made in face of enormous batteries, skilfully placed upon the most commanding position. Behind these, again, is probably a second line of defence of which we are unable to guess the extent. The very nature of the ground is also against us in any attempt from this quarter. From the lofty central ridge of the Tchadir Dagh lateral ridges start out towards the west, whose intervening valleys are traversed by the Alma, the Katcha, the Belbec, and other streams flowing into the Euxine. The general tendency of the surface is that of decline towards the south; but every successive ridge presents its steepest activity in that direction, with a shoulder of far less rapid ascent turning towards the north. Such a line of heights is now occupied by the Russians around the Tchernaya valley and Mackenzie plateau. They still possess strong reserves at Baghtcheserai, twenty-one miles from the north side of Sebastopol, with a base of operations at Simpheropol, at forty miles distance. Between these points there is more [illegible] ridge of the character we have described, steeply escarped on their southern face, and presenting to any attack from that quarter of the country an impregnable position. The contour of the surface prevails [illegible] at the high lands and open plains in the very centre of the [illegible] lofty districts are arid in summer [illegible] in cooth seasons inapt for warlike operations. But the obstacles thus presented are palpably those which a military genius, and none other, is competent to overcome. If such can be found in the Allied armies, the conquest of the Crimea will speedily be [illegible]


SEAT OF WAR IN THE
CRIMEA.
MAP OF THE COUNTRY
between
SIMPHEROPOL AND BAIDAR,
to Illustrate the Movements
— of the —
ALLIED & RUSSIAN ARMIES.
SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES.
RUSSIAN VERSTS.
DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY JOHN DOWER, PENTONVILLE, LONDON.
Battle of the Alma 1854
SIMPHEROPOL
BAKSHISERAI
Bazarchik
Belbek
Baidar
Isarchik
BALAKLAVA
Mackenzie's Farm
Sebastopol
North Harbour
South Harbour
British Troops
French Troops
Sardinians
Russians
BLACK SEA
OPEN PLAIN
COUNTRY INTERSECTED BY RAVINES
BAIDA VALLEY
MOUNTAINS

FORT KINBURN, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

These three Sketches of Fort Kinburn by our Artist and Correspondent, who accompanied the expedition, give a pretty fair notion of the terrible havoc produced by the combined fire of the French floating batteries and the English fleet. An eye-witness of the attack says it surpassed anything he had ever seen in the Crimea: "Heavy as the fire has been from time to time during the bombardments of Sebastopol, it never was anything like that opened by the Allied fleets in force, intensity, din, or grandeur." Under so frightful a fire-storm (*feu-d'enfer*), it was no wonder that the place very soon became too hot for the Russians. As the buildings in the inner space of the fort were chiefly of wood they fell an easy prey to the flames. Our own Correspondent explains how this was in the following passage of a recent letter:—

"The difficulty of procuring stones for the erection of solid masonry in a country which, for hundreds of miles, offers no other material to work upon than sand, explains the slightness of these buildings. The greater part of them had been burnt entirely to the ground, others had been rent to fragments by the balls and shells which entered them from all sides, and the whole presented an aspect of desolation and ruin not surpassed in any portion of the great wreck of Sebastopol. There was no refuge anywhere from you, said the old Russian Commandant. The houses of the courts were untenable; the casemates of the south were invaded by shot from the northward, and those of the east by shot from the west; and those which were safest from direct fire were not proof against the perpendicular fall of heavy thirteen-inch shells from the English mortar-boats. In truth the casemates, although built of solid mason-work, were none of them bomb-proof, the stone to all appearance having rotted with age. So weak, indeed, were they considered by the Russians themselves, that there were guns in two or three only of the stone embrasures; and the strength of the Russian artillery consisted mainly in the barbette pivot-guns of the upper parapet, and nine or ten mortars in the interior of their works. The vaults, which were unused for hostile purposes, had apparently been made into provision magazines, or places of safety for charts, records, and miscellaneous articles—one of them smelt powerfully of sour beer, another of rotten cheese—none of saltpetre or sulphur. The whole cement which bound the fabric together had fallen away everywhere, and left the stones carried thither centuries ago by the Turks or Genoese to exfoliate and dwindle away. And this was not only the condition of the vaults internally, but of the outer walls also. In many places the Russians had made efforts to strengthen the traverses and magazines by piling up iron wheels of gun carriages in rows, and mixing them with sand. * * * There were but two or three pieces of ordnance in the whole fort capable of being fired at the time of the surrender. The carriages of the pivot-pieces, built of Russian pine, had in almost every instance been smashed, leaving the long tube of iron projecting into the air in a variety of attitudes—many of them so severely hit that they tumbled off the parapet and had fallen into the yard below. The guns themselves had not been spared. One had been struck and broken into pieces, another had its breech knocked off, a third its muzzle, whilst a fourth and fifth had received such dents in their sides as to split them and render them unfit for further use. The ground around the guns bore marks of the explosions of our shells and their effects, where the fine sand had drunk the blood of the unfortunate slain. In eight or nine instances shells had fallen upon the vents of the casemates below, and, exploding as they fell into the vaults, caused those clouds of black dust-smoke which I had witnessed so frequently during the bombardment. The whole circumference of the parapets was marked by similar explosions, and it was creditable to the Russians that they fought so long under such adverse circumstances. Nay, if the old Commandant's assertion be true, the garrison would not have surrendered so soon as they did had the fire been confined to the gun-boats, mortar-vessels, and small steamers. It was only when the English fleet, led by Sir Edmund Lyons, closed in where they never dreamt that a three-decker could come, that despair seized them and they lost heart."

FORT KINBURN: EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT, OCTOBER 18.

SOUTH-WEST ANGLE OF KINBURN, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

Camp at Sebastopol, Nov. 10, 1855.

General Codrington is appointed Commander-in-Chief, and succeeds General Simpson. General Airey and General Barnard return to England, and Colonel Percy Herbert is appointed Quartermaster-General of the army. These arrangements have given enormous satisfaction.

After much hesitation and divergence of opinion amongst the leaders of our armies and fleets, the Allied forces have gone into winter quarters. The British troops on board ship since the reduction of Kinburn are about to be landed and whilst the marine brigade returns to England, as a just reward of its great and well-done service, the regiments under General Spencer will resume their old position on the heights above Sebastopol.

The expedition destined, we were told, for Kaffa did not sail, on account of the belief entertained by our Generals that considerable danger and loss might attend it. For many days the fleets lay at anchor off Kamiesch, with their living freight anxious to learn what their destination might be. New reasons were assigned every day for delay. At first the Generals were waiting for telegraphic news from England, then for the decision of the highest authorities in Camp. At last it became evident that, notwithstanding the hopes of the sanguine, no movement was intended. The Bombarding batteries *Glatton* and *Meteor*, deprived of their heavy spars, were laid up in Kazatch; and the indefatigable Captain Fletcher, of the *Triton*, was observing towing on one after another the mortar-boats which to the last moment had hung lazily astern of our men-of-war.

Long before these symptoms had appeared amongst us, others of a similar nature were witnessed in the fleet of our Allies, which proceeded to disburden itself of the troops brought back from Kinburn, and was speedily filled again with the division of Louis Napoleon's Imperial Guard, on its way to France. The withdrawal of these splendid troops had been anticipated for some time, and the gap made by their departure had been more than filled up by the draught of 24,000 men into the Crimea, whose new uniforms proclaimed them novices on these well-trodden fields.

I left the *Charity* with regret, after more than a month's cruise, during which we had had the honour of a pennant whilst blockading the Russians at the mouth of the Bug, and an easy time of it, lying quiet in smooth water, with our guns ready for the enemy, who, of course, did not appear.

In the short time which had elapsed between our departure and return the Allies had never ceased in the most active exertions for the completion of the roads between the ports of Kamiesch and Balaclava and the camps in which the troops are to winter. The road from the former port to Kamara over the Col de Balaclava, following the slopes of the elevated plain above Sebastopol, had been closed to traffic and remetalled. Large detachments were busy also in completing the lines intended to connect the redoubts built for the defence of Kamiesch These, when completed, will make a formidable intrenched position of the French landing harbour and secure it as a place of last resort in case of disasters, which, although not anticipated, are still guarded against by this judicious arrangement. The redoubts are placed at intervals of three-quarters of a mile from each other, and connected by a deep ditch and parapet which will.

INTERIOR OF FORT KINBURN, OCTOBER 18, SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF TWO HOURS' BOMBARDMENT.

shortly be completed. On our side, the ways of communication from Balaclava over the Col to the camps, with the divers branches from the road to the positions of each division, are almost finished, metal being laid down plentifully, and drains dug to keep the lines from overflow and moisture. With the exception of the 4th Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, which lies at Baidar, the advanced guard of General de Salles has fallen back, and covers the heights in front of Balaclava, where we built redoubts in the autumn of last year. The general opinion of the officers who reconnoitred the head waters of the Belbec was that the Russians could not easily be turned in that direction, and that the precipices which face us here are as difficult of access as those which prevent our approach to Mackenzie's Farm on the ragged rocks held by the enemy at Inkermann.

The north side of Sebastopol, still bristling with guns which pour out a slack but continuous fire into the town during day and night, appears to be permanently occupied for the winter; and although many think the Russians must feel the effects of the bad season, and suffer from want of food, fuel, and forage, there is at present no appearance of a determination to abandon it.

A vast number of huts have been erected for the soldiers, who are gradually becoming more comfortable as they are housed for the cold season. The weather, fortunately, has been favourable for the operation, being warm and genial, and different in this from that which was experienced at a similar period last year. The cavalry is not to winter here, and has already been partially moved. The 1st Dragoon Guards has gone to Kululez, and will be followed by the 6th and other heavy regiments.

The *Highflyer*, with the Duke of Newcastle on board, returned a few days ago from a cruise along the coast of Circassia, and is now in Kazatch Bay. I may be able to give you some details of her operations in one of my forthcoming letters.

A small part of the above letter appeared in a portion of last Saturday's publication.

COUNTRY NEWS

Tribute to Sir Colin Campbell.—A meeting of influential persons was held in Glasgow last week—Sheriff Sir Archibald Alison in the chair—for the purpose of making arrangements to pay a tribute of respect to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, who is a native of that city. On the motion of Mr. A. Morrison, Dean of Faculty, seconded by Mr. W. Campbell, of Tullichewan, and supported by Mr. Hastie, M.P., it was resolved that the citizens of the city of Glasgow would pay a tribute of respect to their townsman, Sir Colin Campbell, for his eminent military services in various quarters of the globe, by presenting him with a sword of honour; that, to mark the compliment as general as possible, the subscriptions for the sword be limited to contributions of 1s. from each person; which, however, is expected to raise a sum amounting to several hundred pounds; that Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, be respectfully requested to present the sword in Glasgow, at such time as may be convenient to Sir Colin. It is also intended that at the next meeting of the Town council the freedom of the city shall be voted to Sir Colin Campbell. Both presentations are, therefore, likely to come off about the same time, and be followed by a banquet on a large scale. Sir Archibald Alison stated that this movement, which was so cordial and general on the part of the inhabitants of Glasgow, was peculiarly gratifying to him. It happened that his eldest son stood by Sir Colin's side while the memorable assault was being made on the Redan at Sebastopol, and when one of his Aides-de-Camp was killed close to his person; and he knew that Sir Colin was beloved by every officer and private under his command, as well as by the whole British army.

Sir Robert Peel and Captain Townshend at Tamworth.—The two members for Tamworth had an opportunity of meeting their constituents on Tuesday week at a public dinner given to the retiring Mayor of the town. The toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" was spoken to by Sir Robert Peel, who said:—This war was not a matter of choice to them; it was a necessity (Hear, hear), and the best way of concluding it was by a firm and determined prosecution of it, and an untiring perseverance in carrying out the object we had in view ("Hear, hear," and cheers). But, however determined the Government and the people were to carry on the war with vigour, it would be useless unless they had fitting agents abroad to answer to the policy of Lord Palmerston. What they wanted were men three thousand miles away, with energy and vigour to carry out the policy of the Administration at home (Hear, hear). He could not help saying that the press had rendered the most incalculable benefits to the country. Far from crying down the press, as some others were inclined to do, he thought that the press had done infinite good, by placing before the public, with great temper, judgment, and determination, the circumstances which had occurred in connexion with the war, and which otherwise might have been concealed both from the Parliament and the country, and which had led to the adoption of measures which, but for the press, might not have been undertaken ("Hear," and cheers). On having touched on the cost of the war, which he set down at one hundred millions sterling, Sir Robert went on to say, that during the last year the fleet in the Baltic had cost the country between eight and nine millions; and he thought he was expressing the opinion of the country—at least he was sure he was expressing the opinion of many in the country—when he said that the eight or nine millions spent in the Baltic had not answered the expectations of the people (Hear, hear). The hon. Baronet expressed a similar opinion as to the fleet in the Black Sea, and referred with high praise to Lord Palmerston's late speech at Guildhall. Captain Townshend followed, controverting Sir Robert's views as to the fleets, pointing out that all that could be done was done.

The Peace-at-any-price Party. A large meeting of the inhabitants of Stroud, Gloucestershire, have given expression to their opinions on the war in an unmistakable manner. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing an address delivered by Mr. H. Richards, the Secretary of the Peace Society, on the origin, objects, and probable consequences of the war with Russia, and the chair was taken by Mr. R. Poole thwaite; Messrs. S. Bowly, J. Surge, and others of the Peace party were on the platform. Mr Richards addressed the meeting at great length, and was listened to with patience, though his remarks were frequently interrupted by cries of dissent. He accused France of being the first to stir up a quarrel, and fixed on the Porte the charge of having communicated hostilities, and on England and France the responsibility of having incited her to it. He pictured the consequences of the war as fearful and disastrous, and said the burdens would fall almost entirely on the labouring classes. Mr. Richards was followed by several speakers, who vindicated the necessity and justice of the war. Among these was a working man named Wood, who denied that the labouring classes were the only sufferers by the war; the rich had their share of the burden to bear, and while to those burdens might be, the working men would cheerfully bear them for the honour, safety, and welfare of the country (Loud cheering). Mr. S. Bowly followed on the peace side, and ridiculed the idea that we were fighting for liberty, or that we could conquer Russia, which was too difficult a task for Napoleon Bonaparte. On a vote of thanks to Mr. Richards being moved, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Harper, affirming "that the war is both just and necessary, and that the warmest support ought to be given to the present Government to enable them to carry it on vigorously until a just and safe peace can be concluded." The chairman refused to put the amendment, and, amid the greatest confusion, left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Marling, when, thanks having been voted to Mr. Richards, Mr. Harper's resolution was put and carried amid thunders of applause.

The Earl of Leicester and the Labouring Classes.—The Earl of Leicester recently delivered an excellent address on the position and habits of the labouring classes to the members of the Dorking Agricultural Association. His Lordship's observations evoked a good deal of attention throughout the district, and he has now followed them up by taking steps for the establishment of a library, reading-room, &c., in the parish of Holkham, where workmen are to be supplied every evening with tea, coffee, &c., at the moderate charge of twopence per cupful of the day. In the spring a building is to be erected in the village expressly for their accommodation; in the mean time the school-room is to be suitably fitted up. The committee of management, to the extent of supporting every person admitted to its privileges will be required to pay a penny per week, but the great bulk of the necessary expenditure will be borne by the noble owner himself.

Relief of the Poor.—Great efforts are being made to relieve the necessities of the poor during the winter in some places in Devonshire. At Exeter large quantities of potatoes and turnips are being sold weekly to the poor at a great reduction in price. As many as twelve tons were sold on Saturday last. An extensive soup-kitchen will be in operation in a short time, an apparatus having been erected by which 2000 gallons of soup can be supplied daily. At Tiverton a public meeting was held last week to devise means for relieving the poor, when it was resolved to establish a soup kitchen. The Earl of Portsmouth, at a recent audit, requested his steward to urge on his tenantry the duty of assisting their poor labourers during the winter.

Mr. Miall, M.P.—On Saturday last it was announced by placards posted on the walls of the town, that Mr Miall, M.P., would address the electors and non-electors of Rochdale this week. A rumour is current that some of the electors are dissatisfied with Mr. Miall's negative mode of dealing with the question of the war; and we are informed, on good authority, that a placard is in the press calling upon the electors to consider how far Mr. Miall represents them on that question.—*Manchester Guardian.*

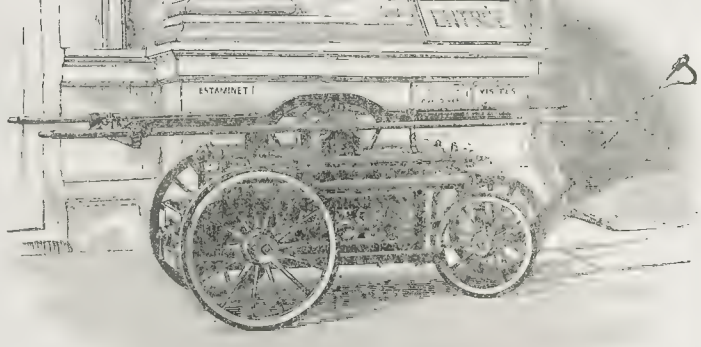
The Irish Catholic University.—From a statement of accounts published by the Roman Catholic University, it appears that that institution has already obtained funds amounting to above £50,000, of which £27,600 was contributed in Ireland, £4100 in England and Scotland, and £16,200 in the United States of America. Of this amount nearly £17,000 is lodged in Government stock and other funds, and the remainder has been expended in establishing the University, purchasing the premises, paying professors, advertising, &c.

Wholesale Ejectments in Ireland.—On the 23rd ult. a detachment of military, supported by about 150 of the police, and accompanied by J. M. O'Hara, Esq., sub-sheriff and a number of bailiffs, proceeded to Driffield, near Loughrea, for the purpose of ejecting seven families. On the appearance of the military and police the persons who were to be ejected made a show of resistance, and declared that they would not surrender possession of their holdings. Mr Ryan who commanded the force remonstrated, and advised them to give up quietly, as the law must be carried out at all hazards; the sub sheriff also spoke to the same effect; but they replied that they would not yield except with their lives. After some further parley the police charged with fixed bayonets, and several of the peasantry were wounded; one man, named Monaghan, received a deep bayonet wound in the groin, and is not expected to recover. The houses, seven in number, were then taken possession of, amidst the wailings of women and children, who formed a part of the inmates.

Scandalous Interruption by a Bishop. The Rev. H E Head, Rector of Feniton, Devon, has addressed the Bishop of Exeter on the subject of a recent scandalous interruption of the communion service. He commences:—"My Lord, Much astonishment, I have been told, was given, not very long ago, by the word 'damnation' suddenly uttered in not the gentlest tone by the right reverend prelate during the celebration of the holy communion, in the way of correction, it would seem, of the officiating clergyman, who, in reading the passage relating to eating and drinking our own damnation, had substituted 'condemnation' for 'damnation.'" He then proceeds to a philological examination of some of the texts of Scripture which the doctrine of eternal punishments is based, and concludes:—"Whether the circumstance to which I alluded in the beginning of this letter has been accurately reported or not I do not undertake to say, nor having been present at that communion. This only I affirm, that the clergyman who substituted a softer word for 'damnation' was Scripturally correct, and that the prelate who publicly rebuked him for so doing was doubly in the wrong."

A Brave Old Woman.—On the night of Monday week Mrs. Vining, aged eighty four, who lives in a small cottage in Shepton Mallet, was alarmed by a noise as of some person forcing his way into the house. On looking up she saw a man enter her bed-room with a lighted candle in his hand, his face being covered with a veil of thick crape. The old woman leaped out of bed, and, challenging the fellow as to his business in her cottage, boldly said it should be life for life. She then ran up to him and tore the mask from his face; upon which he dealt her a blow upon the head, which felled her to the ground, and rendered her partially insensible. On recovering herself she saw the burglar about to carry off a box in which was her little all. Resolved, if possible, to save her property, she seized the tongs, and commenced a fierce attack upon him. One of the blows which she aimed at the robber knocked the candle from his hand. The old woman raised a cry of "murder;" and, either fearing the arrival of help, or unwilling to remain in the dark with the incensed owner of the cottage, the villain decamped, without his booty

The Sewing-Machine and the Shepton Shoemakers.—A few weeks ago a public meeting of the artisans of Stafford was held relative to the supposed introduction by Mr. Edwin Bostock, shoe-manufacturer, of a machine for binding and sewing bootops, at which several resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the introduction of machinery into the manufacture of the staple trade of the town. Mr. Bostock, in reply to a deputation of the workmen, said he would not press the machine-sewed tops upon his men against their wish, although the excellence of the work was one of the greatest inducements for its adoption. On Monday last the workmen of the town held another meeting at their society's house, when it was resolved that Mr. Bostock's manufacturer should be put on strike if he would not promise to decline the use of machinery in the manufacture of his bootops. A deputation accordingly waited upon Mr. Bostock, when that gentleman gave the promise demanded, but observed that, in appearing to give way to popular clamour on the subject, he was only carrying out the promise which he had previously given them, and if they positively refused the aid of the machine when they became acquainted with its capabilities he would not enforce its introduction upon them; but, at the same time, he saw no reason to alter his opinion of the value of the sewing-machine, or of the probability of its extended introduction into the trade.



PERRY'S CANADIAN PRIZE FIRE-ENGINE.

THE FIRE ON THE QUAI DE BILLY, NEAR PASSY.

This fire, which broke out on Sunday evening, the 18th ult., at the military bakehouse, on the Quai de Billy, has happily not been attended with the serious consequences that might have been feared. Only one storehouse of corn, isolated from the *manutention* properly so called, and from the mill, was burnt. The immense supply of corn and flour remains, therefore, almost untouched. Still, at the present prices of grain, the value of the flour and corn destroyed must be represented by a very large sum, of considerable national importance. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the establishment from the fact that, by the regulations, stores were always kept on the premises to supply 40,000 men for three months, and that upwards of 40,000 rations were prepared there each day.

As soon as the fire was observed, General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely ordered a party of the Cuirassiers of the Guard to mount, whilst another party and the Regiment of Voltigeurs of the Guard went to the spot on foot at double-quick time. M. M. Fleury and De Toulongeon—the former Aide-de-Camp and the other orderly officer to the Emperor—were early on the spot, encouraging the men, and did not quit until all fear of further danger was removed. The Minister of the Interior was one of the first to arrive, and on leaving he gave 500 francs to M. Colombet, the Commissary of Police, to be distributed among the four men who had been injured by some of the falling timber. At the fiercest moment of the conflagration a well-dressed young man, whose name is not known, heard the alarm-whistle of the steam-engine, an indication that the boilers had become overheated, and were about to explode. Every passage was obstructed by the flames, but, guided by the sound of the whistle, the man rushed forward and opened the valves, and thus prevented additional mischief. Two English non-commissioned officers, in undress, who are in Paris for the service of the English Government at the Universal Exhibition, made themselves remarkable by the coolness with which they went into the greatest danger. The Minister of War, who notified the steam-engineer of these facts to him the following day, that he might personally thank them. A fact

NEW ZEALAND.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

Will you allow me to correct two typographical errors in the interesting letter from my old friend the Surveyor-General of New Zealand, which appeared in your last Number? The island described is Kawau, spelt with a u and not an n, and pronounced Kow-wow. The tree mentioned is also spelt with a u, and pronounced Cowrie. The name of the island is the same as that of the Chief, to whose tribe it belonged, and who, by-the-by, was a cousin of Old Hookinse, described by you; the whole of the land on which the city of Auckland now stands and all the surrounding country was also bought from the Chief Kawau. While writing on the subject of New Zealand, will you permit me to correct a very false impression which I have found widely diffused in England—viz., that the whole of New Zealand is subject to the action of earthquakes. This is not so. All that have occurred since its occupation by Europeans, and as much further back in time as the natives have been able to describe, have appeared to have exhausted their greatest force in and about the Valley of the Hutt, extending with sufficient violence to Wellington to destroy most of the buildings in that town, and reaching across the strait in a slight degree to Nelson; they have also reached as far as Taranaki or New Plymouth to the north, but no farther. And as Auckland, the capital of New Zealand, is as much farther to the north from Taranaki as Taranaki is to the north of Wellington, Auckland is perfectly free from their influence; and, as far as one can judge, is likely to continue so. Philo-Maori.

Jonathan and the Greeks.—A letter from Athens affirms that the sole object of the American mission to the capital of Greece is the recovery of a sum amounting to 180,000 drachmas, said to be due to an American citizen as compensation for a certain piece of ground which has been used by the Government in the construction of a street. The claim has been recognised, and the money paid in so prompt a way as to call forth strong expressions of approval from the American Envoy. All the officers belonging to the American squadron have been presented to his Majesty King Otho and his Queen, and have also had the honour of receiving invitations to dine at the Royal table.

Turkish War Finance.—Much is said of the peculations in the Turkish administration; everybody thinks he has the right to throw a stone at it without giving himself the least trouble to enquire into the truth. Doubtless it has committed abuses, but people will be astonished when they have before them a distinct proof that these abuses are less here than anywhere else. It will not be long before this evidence appears, for the Porte had decided to publish officially the budget of the war during the last two years. It will then be seen that, since the commencement of the war, the Porte has had to maintain 200,000 men upon an effective war footing, either against the Russians in Roumelia, Asia, or in the Crimea, or against the Greeks, and in the interior; and that, during the whole two years, the entire expenses of the clothing and subsistence of these 250,000 men have not exceeded £5,000,000, or 125,000,000f. —*Letter from Constantinople.*

A Cheerful Prospect in the Crimea. If we have not improved in pure generalship, we have done so vastly in the administration of our interdances; and when the snows and rain-torrents of winter again deluge those Crimean heights, tender-hearted philanthropists at home will be no longer agonised by hearing of such sufferings as fell to the lot of their campaigning countrymen before and after Christmas last. In fact, so far as I can learn—and I have presented inquiries in most of the departments on whose efficiency the physical comfort and well-being of the troops will be dependent—there will be little to complain of in any one of the three grand items of food, housing, and clothing. Much as was promised some months ago about the entire hutting of the army, I, for one, never expected that so grand a project would be realised; and I think I may venture to say that of the justice of that opinion there is yet every reason to be satisfied; but still a large majority of the force will be so sheltered, and very many of the remainder will be warmly and drily lodged under double canvas, whilst an abundance of fuel and food will be laid up for all. Under these favourable conditions, and perseveringly drilled during the idle winter months, even the rawest levies whom the shortsightedness of the home authorities have sent out may be expected to be manufactured into efficient soldiers by the time that spring comes round to permit of a renewal of military operations. As yet we have weather which reminds one of an English August—bright sunshine by day, and chill, winter-warning dews by night, but both as unlike as possible to the ordinary climate of a northern November. If this last for another fortnight, we shall be fortified against the worst that can follow; and, with plenty of food, warm shelter, good roads, and no trench duty, our hybernal sufferings are not likely to be great.—*Letter from the Camp.*

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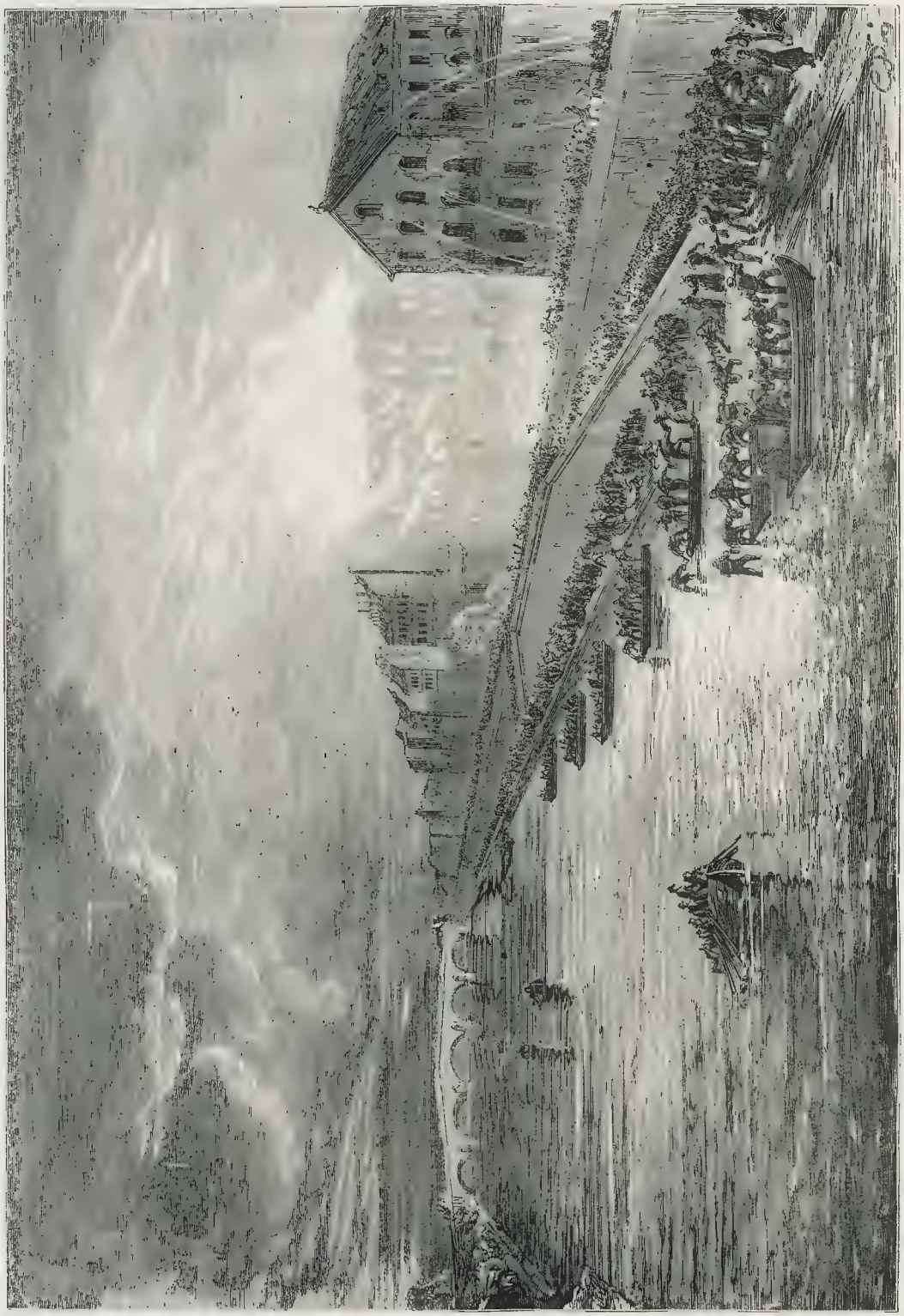

GREAT FIRE ON THE QUAI DE BILLY, PARIS. (See page 651)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 773.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1855. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

THE rumours of renewed negotiations for peace, on which we commented in our last week's impression, have acquired additional strength and consistency within the last few days. The wintry weather that impedes both naval and military operations is propitious for diplomacy. When the sword is idle, the tongue becomes industrious; and the Gortschakoff of Vienna assumes importance whenever the greater Gortschakoff of Sebastopol is forced into inactivity by the elements. The opinion has gained ground in well-informed circles that peace is far more probable to result from any negotiations that may be renewed during the winter than it was at any former lull of the great war-tempest. We trust that these anticipations will be realised; but, until the public knows exactly from what quarter the propositions for peace are to emanate, it will do well to be prepared for a continuance of the war. If it be merely Austria and Prussia who offer to mediate, because the war imperils and distresses them, it is not likely that any good will come of their interference. Their services are not required; and, if offered, will be received with cold politeness, and no more. But, if these Powers are really moved by the Emperor Alexander to negotiate in his behalf, the Governments and people of Great Britain and France will not only be ready but anxious to listen. Any reasonable propositions, proceeding directly or indirectly from the Russian Government, will be received with attention and respect. The Allies fight neither for glory nor for gain—but for the independence of nations and the public law of Europe. If Russia wishes to terminate the war, and will give adequate security against renewed aggression on Turkey, the Allies are too just and generous, and too deeply aware of their mighty responsibilities to the present and future Time, to continue the war for any purposes of so-called glory or the still worse purposes of revenge.

One thing must be firmly impressed on the minds of the diplomatists—Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and any other who may in the course of events be called upon to debate this great question—that there is an end of the "Four Points" which were discussed at Vienna in April last. They are dead and non-existent, and cannot be revived. The chariot-wheels of Victory have driven over them, and their memory alone remains, to show the Emperor of Russia how favourable an opportunity he let slip; and what sacrifices and humiliations he might have spared himself and his country if he had at that time taken a true estimate of his position and his duties. He has since the breaking up of the Vienna Conferences put forth all his strength, and been defeated. Calamity has met him on every side. He has had a first-rate General; but he has been foiled. And—worse than all defeats that could have been inflicted by the arms of such great Powers as England and France—he has been beaten ignominously by the Turks, whom he has taught his people to despise. His *prestige* is gone. The nations of Europe no longer stand in awe of his power, and those of Asia no longer consider him invincible. Turn where he will he finds no

VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.—THE ARRIVAL AT CHARING-CROSS.—(SEE PAGE 675.)

friend that he can be assured will not speedily become his foe. He is not even sure of the allegiance of Prussia, much less of Austria; and the naval Powers that hold and guard the entrances of the Baltic are half, if not wholly, disposed to give to the cause of England and France the support of their fleets and armies in addition to the sympathies of their people, which were given long ago. The longer the war lasts, the greater the sacrifices he must make, and the humiliations he must endure. The Allies have not put forth a half or even a tithe of their strength. They have not only resources in reserve, but a battle-cry which, if they did but utter, as they might, would arouse against him hosts of internal as well as external enemies who as yet have made no move. All these things he must know, if he be of sane and unprejudiced mind; and the knowledge must predispose him to listen to the prudent counsels of his friends in Prussia and Austria, who, if they hate England and France, hate war much more—friends that sit in powder-magazines, and cannot but be alarmed when the Allies run to and fro with lighted torches, and may, intentionally or unintentionally, cause a conflagration in which their thrones may perish.

Unfortunately it cannot by any means be taken for granted that the Emperor of Russia is in this reasonable frame of mind, and that he regards his prospects unswayed by passion or by desperation. If he were, it would not be difficult for the diplomacy of England and France to fix a minimum of concession, on his adhesion to which the war might be brought to a termination honourable to the Allies, safe for Turkey and all Europe, and as little as possible humiliating to the pride and self-love of the Russian people. Such a minimum, if proposed now, would include *Six* great Points:—*first*, a complete and absolute renunciation by Russia of all claim of interference with the civil position of the Greek or any other Christians in Turkey; *second*, the erection of Wallachia and Moldavia into free States, paying their tribute to the Sultan, but holding their place in the European commonwealth, as Switzerland does, under the joint protection of all Europe; *third*, the absolute freedom of the Danube to the commerce of all nations; *fourth*, the razing to the ground of the fortresses of Sebastopol, north side and south side; *fifth*, a prohibition—to which Austria and Prussia should be parties, in common with England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia—rendering it a *casus belli* if Russia should erect, or cause to be erected, any naval fortress whatsoever in the Crimea; and *sixth*, the limitation of the Russian fleet in the Euxine to such a number of vessels as might be considered by all the Powers sufficient for the legitimate protection of Russian commerce, and insufficient for any aggression against Constantinople, or any other part of the Turkish territory. Less than these Six Points the Allies could not accept as bases of any permanent pacification; but more than these they would be, in strict justice to themselves, entitled to demand, if the overtures of peace were made immediately. But the question of indemnification, if too galling to Russian pride, might perchance be waived, provided that Russia in good faith acceded to the Six Points we have named, and gave adequate security for the fulfilment of her contract. The terms of the winter of 1855 will not keep. Time will destroy and spoil them, and produce new claims for consideration. Victory with its sword will dictate in the long days a higher price than would be accepted by Diplomacy with its pen in the short ones; and the winter of 1856, if the war last so long, will produce a minimum infinitely more formidable than the one thus briefly sketched—a minimum inclusive, perhaps, of the restoration both of Poland and of Finland, and possibly of the Crimea and of Bessarabia.

If, as we said before, the overtures for peace really come from Russia herself, there will be no insuperable difficulty. If, however, they come from Austria or Prussia, without Russian consent, the war must work itself out to its proper issues; and the German Powers must either stand ingloriously aside, as they have long done, or enter into the quarrel on one side or the other. England and France will neither court them in one case, nor fear them in the other.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

His Sardinian Majesty having taken his departure, the people who stood for hours in the streets to see him pass have returned to their homes and hearths; where, indeed, they have need to shut themselves up and remain, so bitter is the cold that within the last few days has set in—a black, dull cold, that nothing in the shape of a sunbeam comes to brighten or relieve. The King of Sardinia has left behind him a most favourable impression The frank, soldier-like gaiety of his manners, and his perfect freedom of speech, have considerably astonished, and not a little amused, the Court and the society here; and a hundred entertaining anecdotes are in circulation of the sayings and doings of the illustrious guest, which are, however, unfortunately, for the most part, a little too *sans façon* to be properly chronicled in the public press. The Royal critiques upon, and comparisons between, the French and Italian clergy are most amusingly and energetically expressed. In proof of the nature of his sentiments towards the former, his Sardinian Majesty has conferred on the Cardinal de Bonald, the Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Avignon, and the Bishop of Marseilles—these four being the prelates he came more immediately in contact with—the decorations of his national order. The King of Sardinia purposes at present to return to his dominions by Paris, where he will spend two days on his route.

A return to the customs of some of the preceding dynasties is strongly marked by an arrangement now being carried out in the Jardin des Tuileries. The great terrace that runs parallel with the river, and is known by the designation of the Terrasse du Bord de l'Eau, has been for the present closed against the entrance of the public, in order to secure a private promenade for the Empress during the existence of her actual position. The custom commenced, we believe, with Anne d'Autriche, and was kept up by Marie Louise, the Duchesse de Berri, and the Duchesse d'Orleans. The terrace communicates by a subterranean gallery with the palace; in order to prevent the Empress suffering from the cold and damp of this passage, a number of calorifères are being established.

It appears that the Comte Molé had for some time been fully aware of his precarious state, and was quite prepared for the fatal event that has just occurred. During the summer he made a long tour in Germany. In a small town in Saxony he accidentally encountered the Comte de Chambord. At the termination of a long and highly-interesting interview, in which the representative of the legitimist monarchy and the late President of the Council of Louis Philippe had freely conversed on affairs of State and politics, the former, who was no less surprised than gratified by the moderation and the liberal and enlightened views of the former statesman, embraced him, saying "Au revoir, j'espère, M. le Comte." M. Molé made no reply, but shook his head sorrowfully. It is said that M. Molé has left memoirs, but it seems doubtful whether the family will consent to their publication. We cannot refrain from citing here, *apropos* to the death of M. Paillet, a speech made by M. Molé on another late distinguished orator: "En France aujourd'hui, les hommes distingués meurent vite, parce qu'ils veulent toujours se tenir debout et ne savent pas s'asseoir à temps."

The Exhibition concerts have come to an end; it must be confessed that the idea of establishing them did not prove a very happy one. The size of the building prevented the music producing the effect that it ought to have done; there was never anything like a sufficient audience to make it one quarter, or at the very outside one third, full, and the cold was so intense that many persons could not remain above a short time present. As many complaints are being made respecting the bad management and defective organisation that reigns at the winding-up of the Great Universal Exhibition as existed as its commencement. Even the persons who most desired that the period for its closing should be deferred now regret that the request was accorded. Since the ceremony of the 15th, nothing but dust, dirt, noise, and confusion has reigned in the building, and, as before, innumerable annoyances and vexations to the exhibitors. Above all, the measure which refuses to those latter the permission to enter, or to send their representatives into the Palace until the arrival of the day for the removal of their products, excites general dissatisfaction, and is the more absurd and unaccountable from the fact that, while the Exhibition remained open, and the public were admitted to view its contents, these were allowed to be carried off amid hurry, bustle, and confusion most disagreeable to the visitors, while, now that none are admitted, this necessary work of removal is put a stop to. During the last day but 677 persons visited the Palais de l'Exposition, and 343 that of the Beaux Arts—a pretty sufficient argument against its prolongation.

Two destinations are proposed for the building—one that we have already mentioned, transporting thither the Bourse; the other that of establishing in it a vast theatre, a sort of hippodrome for great public fêtes.

It has been a subject of general remark that on the occasion of the swearing-in of the new prelates at the Chapel of the Tuileries they knelt before the Emperor. This custom, adopted in the reign of Louis XIV., has never been followed up by any Sovereign till the present one.

On the 10th instant takes place, at the salle of the Rue Drouot, the sale of the pictures and drawings of the late Camille Roqueplan, for the benefit of his widow and only daughter, who are left otherwise unprovided for. The works of this painter are, beside their real excellence, remarkable for the immense variety of style and subject they present, and for their fidelity to nature, of which he never abandoned the study. Hence Camille Roqueplan is peculiarly free from the defect to which most modern French painters incline, namely, conventionalism, and a seeking to produce strong effects by extraordinary and unnatural means. Many of these productions are quite unknown to the public, having been painted in the more leisure hours of the artist, and laid aside to serve as a heritage to his family.

The theatres have been in a vein of success during the last ten days. At the Français, "La Joconde" has a brilliant triumph; at the Odéon, "La Florentine," the first dramatic production of a young amateur of Polish extraction, highly in favour at the Palais Royal—not the theatre, but the Palace—meets with great and well-merited applause; M. Charles Edmond (*a nom de plume*) bids fair to take a very high post in dramatic literature, if it pleases him to continue his efforts in that line. At the Porte St. Martin, "La Boulangère a des Ecus" draws abundant audiences: as also, at the Vaudeville, "Le Fils de Monsieur Godard. Mdme. Borghi Mamo takes the place of Mdlle Cruvelli at the Opéra.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Asia*, which left Boston on the 21st ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The intelligence by this arrival removes all apprehension of a rupture between England and the United States. A letter from Washington, Nov. 16, says:—"The Cabinet were in session again to-day, and the despatches by the *Pacific* from our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, were received at the State Department and considered in Cabinet Council. The tenour of these despatches is, I am informed by good authority, of the most friendly character, assuring our Government that there was no significancy in their sending a fleet to the West Indies, and that there was not the slightest cause for the panic created by the English journals. This news has quieted those excitable spirits in the Cabinet who have been anticipating a rupture between the two Governments. Commodore Paulding's expected mission to San Juan has thus been frustrated, and only one vessel of the home squadron will proceed to Nicaragua. The Administration is greatly relieved by the news that England does not intend her fleet for a Central American demonstration, as it relieves them from the danger of having to back out from the Monroe doctrine or fight."

Accounts from Bermuda, to the 7th, state that the British fleet from Halifax, with the Admiral in command, and a portion of the Baltic fleet, were daily expected. Governor Murray had prorogued the Legislature. The mail-steamer *Curlew*, from Halifax, had nearly foundered during a late passage.

According to the *New York Herald*, Bank of England post-notes, payable sixty days after sight, have been sent to the United States to a large amount. "It is supposed they are intended for the purchase of breadstuffs for shipment to Great Britain, and to prevent or postpone the exportation of specie from London for that purpose."

Mr. Williams and the Electors of Lambeth.—On Monday evening there was a numerous assemblage of the electors of Lambeth, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to hear from Mr. Williams an account of his conduct in Parliament during last Session. Mr Williams, who was received very cordially, commenced his address by recapitulating the course he had taken with reference to the various measures which had been introduced into the House of Commons during the Session. He had, he said, in every instance acted to the best of his judgment in strict conformity with the principles he had professed, and he had always been present, with the exception of five nights, when he was incapacitated by illness. After commenting upon most of the measures of the Session, and animadverting on the mismanagement which led to the disasters of last winter, Mr. Williams proceeded to say that he looked forward with a little more hope to the exertions of the present Government, though he had not implicit faith in them. He concluded by giving his opinion that the only way to secure a lasting peace was to carry on the war with vigour, and if they did so he believed it would not be long before they would establish it upon the safest and most honourable terms (Cheers). Various questions having been put by electors to Mr. Williams, and answered by him, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting, having watched the public conduct of our representative, W. Williams, Esq., during the last Session of Parliament, and having heard his explanations, express its full satisfaction and thanks for his exertions, which they believe have been productive of the most useful results."

The Minor German Powers and Russia.—The *Indépendance* of Brussels says:—"The Powers of the second order, and the majority of the other Courts of Germany, have just addressed representations to Russia, enforcing on her the necessity of restoring peace to Europe before the spring. These Powers have not addressed themselves to Russia collectively, but have come to an understanding together as to the nature of the representations to be made to her, and have all written in the same tones. This is a fine reply of the Courts of Germany to the loyal appeal made to them by the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor himself did not use that language without well knowing, from the conference of MM. De Beust and Von der Pfordten, when in Paris, how it would be understood in Germany."

The Case of Colonel Turr.—Rumours from Constantinople state that Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe has protested energetically against the late arrest of Colonel Turr by the Austrian Commander at Bucharest. It is said that the Porte also has expressed itself to the Austrian Minister at Constantinople as deeply aggrieved by this outrage, seeing that the Turkish territory was the scene, and that the officer arrested is attached to an allied army, the individual members of which, by virtue of a treaty, have the right to circulate throughout the Sultan's dominions. It appears from the *Ost Deutsche Post* that on the 30th ult. Colonel Turr was in prison at Cronstadt, and that a council of war had pronounced his sentence.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 24, 1855.

Ruined as was Sebastopol, when abandoned by the Russians—burned, broken down, and destroyed, as we found it on the morning of the 9th September—its aspect is now more desolate than ever. In the midst of the general overthrow there were still some large edifices entire, which testified to the former splendour of the spot, and spoke of the energy and taste of our enemies. Since then two forces have been at work completing the destruction of those well-fought remains, and, between the pickaxe of the Allies and the cannon of the Russians, the remnants of Sebastopol are fast returning to the dust out of which they were created. The stately edifices, churches, clubs, and barracks, are falling piecemeal before us every day; and the stones or wood no longer grace structures of ambitious elegance, but descend to the more useful erection of huts and stables. The well-known temple in Sebastopol West, the barracks and hospitals round the dockyards, and other large palaces and houses are unroofed, and partially carried away; whilst the Russians, intent on the death of the spoilers, fire away daily volleys, their shot and shell reverberating amongst the ruins, and casting up volumes of dust and stones wherever they alight. Sebastopol will shortly offer the spectacle of unsightly gables and rugged walls in the whole of its extent; and, through the wreaths of snow which already encircle it, one may almost fancy that the gaunt relics around are a wilderness of tombs—the sole memorials of a race now departed. Whilst these changes are daily visible on the shores of the harbour near which the Russians still linger, with that love of old haunts which characterises almost every animal in the creation—whilst one town is disappearing, another is rising on the hill—of a less permanent and solid appearance, it is true, but more vast, and more suited to our present purposes. The elevated plain of the Chersonese is now a perfect wilderness of huts, intersected by broad and well-constructed roads, drained on the most improved principle, and metalled, to meet the exigencies of large traffic during the forthcoming period of winter. Wherever the ground appears to offer the most successful return of stone, large parties may be seen daily delving and blasting, quarrying out the rock, and breaking it into fragments. Strings of carts line the roads, carrying the produce to the site of new erections, whilst others wend their way along from Balaclava to the front with parts of huts sent out from England by the care of Government. The new roadways are not alone brought into daily use, but a speedier communication has been established along the line of railway by the working of two new locomotives, whose whistles cheerily and shrilly echo amidst the hills. One of these is "The Victory," a pretty little engine, decorated with the flags of the united nations. A few more days and a force-pump will be in readiness to fill the boilers, which are now laboriously supplied by hand. These preparations, and the activity of officers and men, were luckily made in time for the majority of our troops to be comfortably housed; for already November has given us a foretaste of winter. On Wednesday the hills of the Crimea, which had lain all the morning shrouded in heavy clouds, broke into day, and exposed their sides covered with snow. A high north-east wind began at the same time to blow, and the following day and night were marked by snow and bitter frost throughout the Camp. Ice of two or three inches in thickness was every pond and pail of water; and those who, like your Correspondent, are still under canvas suffered much discomfort from the sudden inclemency of the weather. The wind has since shifted, and the days are still warm and cheerful enough.

The Russians seem to have been suddenly compelled by the rapid advance of winter to move their quarters. Without sufficient shelter, and suffering, we are told, from shortness of provisions and want of fuel, they began yesterday to move in masses from their camps on the north side to positions inland. I observed six or seven battalions thus in motion cresting the hills and diving into vales, followed by strings of carts and pack animals, as if a regular retreat were intended. Coupled with this fact is another which has reached us from Eupatoria, where General d'Allonville has again been successfully beating up a body of the enemy retreating towards Perekop. The difficulties of the Russians in their old positions must have been increased by the capture on the Azoff shores of a convoy of corn two miles long, which was destroyed a few days since by men from one of our ships of war—I believe the *Vesuvius*. It is supposed, not without a good show of foundation, that Prince Gortschakoff has commenced the evacuation of the Crimea. In the mean while, however, the batteries of the north side still continue their daily fire upon us, and they have even extended their batteries and built two new ones at the mouth of the pass leading towards Simpheropol from Inkerman.

It is satisfactory to be able to record the continued healthiness of our forces, which are in the enjoyment of repose and the best spirits. A pause, however, has occurred in the dispatch from hence of the cavalry regiments to the Bosphorus. We hear of a fresh and virulent outbreak of cholera at Scutari, where Dr. M'Gregor and another medical officer have fallen victims to the prevailing disease. The 6th Inniskillings, under orders to embark on the 21st, were countermanded, and the 4th Dragoon Guards also remain for the present in the Vale of Karanyi.

Other letters from the Crimea speak of the movements of Russian troops on the Mackenzie-ridge, from which it is inferred that they are about to move inland. The accounts which arrive by deserters confirm this belief. Lately great numbers of Russians have come in, partly to the Piedmontese and partly to the French, and from every arm of the service. This frequent desertion speaks either of a great carelessness in the outposts, or, what is more probable, of their being, as they say they are, on short commons. The deserters all state that the Emperor Alexander was in the Crimea in the middle of last month, and, as we learn the same fact from the *Invalide Russe*, we have thus some ground for relying upon the information they give. They all agree in stating that he reviewed the troops on the Mackenzie-ridge on the 12th, those in the Slevernaia on the 13th, and those on the plateau of Korales towards the Upper Belbec on the 14th. They say the Emperor expressed at the review his satisfaction at their defence of Sebastopol, and thanked them for it. He said that they were not driven from Sebastopol, but evacuated it according to his orders, as he did not think that the holding the south side was worth the lives of so many of his brave soldiers and dear children. In conclusion he said that he hoped that they would prove worthy of their fame as the defenders of Sebastopol now they were going to march. None of the deserters knew what this last expression meant, whether it applied to a retreat or to an attack. After the review every man received a gratification of three roubles, or very nearly nine months' pay.

About the movements of the Russian army the deserters seem to know nothing. The expression which they say the Emperor used in his speech, namely, that they are going to march, puzzles them as much as it does the Allies; whether they are marching forwards or backwards is to them a complete mystery. The only difference between the accounts given by the deserters and the official one in the *Invalide Russe* relates to the date of the Imperial visit, which is described by the latter authority as having ended on the 12th of November. On that day the Emperor addressed to Prince Gortschakoff the following rescript, dated Simpheropol, Nov. 12:—

During my sojourn with the army in the Crimea, I have remarked with peculiar satisfaction that the soldier has preserved his air of vigour and contentment in spite of the unparalleled labours which he has undergone since the defence of Sebastopol, and, moreover, that order in all departments—and this is the basis of the good organisation of an army—has been undisturbed. The excellent condition of the army testifies to the solicitude and indefatigable exertions by which alone you have attained such an end, and that, too, in a moment when all your activity, all your thoughts must have been directed to

combating an enemy who is powerful, brave, and sparing of no sacrifice Seeing the situation which nature has created at Sebastopol, facing back before the enemy step by step, and guided by the wise motives by which an accomplished commander must be influenced, you have left the enemy but ruins dearly bought at the price of the blood which has been shed. Having withdrawn the troops by a way up to that time unknown, you are again ready to meet the foe and to fight him with the courage you have always displayed in leading your regiments to the field. In rendering full justice to your signal services, it is agreeable to me, after having personally expressed them to you, to renew here my sincere acknowledgments. I pray you, Prince, to believe in my invariable good-will in your regard

Yours, sincerely attached, ALEXANDER

The different general orders issued in connection with the inspection of troops held by the Emperor during his journey to the Crimea show that in all parts the troops consisted of light cavalry; the only exception to this rule is formed by the division of cuirassiers now stationed in the neighbourhood of Nicolaieff. All correspondence from Russia that is spoken of here as coming from well informed sources expresses astonishment at the rumours of pacific overtures, &c., current in the press. The only facts the letters contain point to energetic preparations for a renewal of the war in the spring.

Though the Emperor arrived at Tzarskoe-Selo in the night of the 18th ult. he had not visited St. Petersburg up to the 21st, on which day the Dowager Queen of the Netherlands was to arrive there. The Dowager Empress of Russia had already provisionally taken up her residence for the winter in the Palace of St. Petersburg assigned her in the will of the late Emperor. Immediately after the arrival of the Emperor at Tzarskoe Selo, on his return from the south, not only Count Nesselrode, with his assistant Seniavine, the Secretary of State, Count Panin, Count Rüdiger, and various senators, repaired to the Imperial residence there, but also Count Orloff, Count Adlerberg, Baron Lieven, and Prince Bariatinski, who had all accompanied the Emperor on his journey.

By the *Euphrates*, which left Constantinople on the 26th ult., we learn that Admiral Lyons continued to cruise near the shore of the Crimea, to survey the point of Kertch, against which the Russians seem to be preparing an attack during the winter. They were fortifying Arabat, and were concentrating in its environs 30,000 men, whilst 15,000 more were sent towards Yenitchi, in order to establish communications between the mass of the army of Prince Gortschakoff and the interior of Russia by the road over the Spit of Arabat. The guns of the boats and steamers of the Allies, and of their floating batteries, can reach the Russian convoys along the whole route, and across the whole breadth of the Spit, unless maritime operations are suspended by the freezing of the Sea of Azoff, in which five gun-boats were cruising when the steamer left.

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

There appears to be some very gross mismanagement with regard to this useful body of troops, as the following letter, from a cavalry officer of the Turkish Contingent, abundantly shows. It gives a very true sketch, from an eyewitness and sufferer, of the recent voyages, hopes, and disappointments of the unlucky cavalry of the Contingent:—

On Monday, the 20th of November, a fleet of steamers and transports were seen arriving, one by one, in Balaclava roads, where they remained the whole day, not anchoring, but, with steam up, moving to and fro. With the exception of a solitary boat, which passed to the shore, no communication was held with the port. Next morning the mysterious fleet was gone. What could the armament be that it contained, and on what imp ortant errand was it bound? It was the cavalry of the Turkish Contingent: it had arrived from Kertch: it had sailed for the Bosphorus. The following is the history of its wanderings.—General Vivian, in his exposed position at Kertch, greatly needed his cavalry, and wrote for it to join him. General Shirley hastened to embark a force, he and his officers hugging the belief that they would at last see some service. Large steamers and transports, expensive ships, costing the Government £100 to £200 a day, conveyed the force, which, owing to bad weather and contrary winds, reached Kertch only on Thursday, 15th of November. What does it bear on arriving? [Every one is calling out for cavalry. There is abundance of forage in the country around. Only the day before the Cossacks had been rick-burning within three miles of the place. The cavalry are delighted to hear they have arrived just at the right time; but their hopes are soon dashed. A report spreads that there are no means of landing them, and that they must go back to the place whence they came. Go back, indeed. Why, there are two or three gunvessels in harbour, pitched for the transport of cavalry, and steamers of light draught have passed by the ships during the day, going straight into Kertch. Why not use them? We are told the naval agent says it cannot be done. Our water and provisions are running short. The * * * arrives from Balaclava on board. Is that to go back too? By no means. There is a steam-tug at once to take that on shore

Sunday, Nov. 18.—General Shirley returns on board. We are to leave for Balaclava. What! sail away from such a famous place for cavalry! Why not land us, if only for a fortnight, to give the horses' legs a chance? Rely on it, Shirley would clear the country round, bring in forage for the whole winter, and the cavalry would gain some credit. Can it be that they think we should gain more than our share, by being the right troops in the right place? God by, for this year at least, to all chance of honour and distinction. With heavy hearts we see the anchor lifted. The horses are beginning to droop. We reached Baclava. The General goes on shore, to seek permission for us to land at Eupatoria. He wants a chance for his cavalry. The naval authorities refuse, and we sail for the Bosphorus. What has this trip cost the Government?

The sole reason for all this rad blundering and waste of the public money is said to be professional jealousy. "It is no use minding the matter," says the Correspondent of the *Times*; "the truth is, as I have good grounds for believing, that there are persons in high places at headquarters who do all in their power to deprive the Contingent of opportunities of distinction, because it is commanded by an Indian officer; also, perhaps in a less degree, because numerous Indian officers hold appointments in it—some of them on the Staff. * * * * *

But Shirley, it may be said, the crack Colonel of the 7th Hussars, is no Indian officer. Why thus fribble and trifle with him? Because he has cast in his lot with a Company's General—one, certainly, of high rank, an honourable career, beloved and respected by his officers and soldiers, indefatigable in his duty, and who, under the mild demeanour of a polished gentleman, conceals, as those who best know him well know, much energy and firmness of character. All his good qualities avail not. Vivian is an Indian, and, consequently, unpleasant to the sight and hearing of our military red-tapists and exclusives."

A PRUDENT DECISION.—The Madrid *Nacion* of the 23th ult. says that the Holy See has postponed, perhaps abandoned, the projected reply to the memorandum of the Spanish Government; and it remarks that in so doing it has acted with prudence and displayed a conciliatory spirit. The *Express* says that amongst the English shareholders in the proposed Bank of Spain are Messrs. Henderson, Fox, Kennard, Denison, and Flower; and amongst the French, Count de Morny.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Count Coronini is expected at Vienna to take part in the deliberations for the settlement of the affairs of the Danubian Principalities, which are to be opened so soon as Sir Hamilton Seymour arrives. The Austrian Government has announced its satisfaction with the appointment as Ambassador, in the most flattering terms, in answer to an official communication from Mr. Khuit, of the date of the 24th ult., informing the Cabinet of Vienna of Sir Hamilton's nomination. The statement of Prince Gortschak.f having made a declaration that Russia would protest against any organisation of the Principalities arranged without her participation is discredited by the *Augsburg Gazette*. According to that journal, Austria, Turkey, and the Western Powers indicated, a year ago, by the treaties they then concluded, an intention of terminating the provisional state of matters existing in the Principalities by settling a definitive system of government for their regulation; and if Russia intended to protest she would have done so long since

THE INQUISITION IN THE VATICAN.—The *Piemonte* of Turin publishes a letter from Rome giving the following account of the Tribunal of the Inquisition at Rome since the present time:—"The old Palace of the Inquisition having been turned into barracks for the French troops, the tribunal has been transferred to the interior of the Vatican, where the Dominicans occupy a part which cannot be known but by a guide in the Palace can ever find, such is the intricacy and multiplicity of the stairs, passages, and secret corridors that lead to it. When the inquisitors want either to arrest or question you, they neither send officers of justice nor a warrant; such extreme measures are only reserved for those who attempt to escape; but a gentleman calls upon you in a quiet way, and informs you that the Holy Office requests the pleasure of your company. Should you happen to expostulate, the quiet gentleman politely suggests the expediency of being punctual. When you reach the outer court of the Vatican you find a priest who conducts you to the tribunal; and, if you are only summoned as a witness, it is he who conducts you back. When in the presence of the inquisitor you are made to swear that you will speak the truth; your answers to the questions put to you are written down in Latin; and before being released you must take another oath that you will reveal nothing of what you have either seen or heard."

BURYING A WHOLE PARISH.—The sexton of Cullompton, in Devonshire, who died a few days since, had buried upwards of 4000 persons, while the population of the town is only 3685. It is said that the sextonship had been in his family for a period of 300 years.

TO VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF SARDINIA.

FOREMOST and greatest in the ranks of Kings,
Thy march hath trod a host of fictions down:
Honour upbears thee on her proud-spread wings,
And on thy brow sits wisdom, as a crown.
O where is Chivalry, if not in thee?
Thou art as one who, in an earlier day,
Through lone, dark midnights, upon reverent knee,
Did watch his arms beside some altar grey,
Thence to ride forth and champion the world!
First in the noble struggle of the free,
No lagging banner hath thy hand unfurled:
Here, planted fast, and rooted as a tree
In the strong heart of nations, let it stand,
Victorious ensign of a glorious land!

E. L. HERVEY.

THE BRIGHT AND CRAWSHAY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following correspondence between Mr. Crawshay, of Gateshead, and Mr. John Bright appeared originally in the *Birmingham Journal*. Within the last few days it has been published by the *Manchester Guardian*, and has given rise to a rather warm discussion among the electors of that borough as to whether it is not high time to get rid of a member who talks in so insolent a manner of the opinion held by the great majority of his constituents on the most important question of the day. There was some talk of a ticket meeting to be held in the new Free-trade Hall, in order that Mr. Bright might have an opportunity of explaining his views on foreign policy; but this, we are told, has been abandoned, as in that case he would be under the necessity of speaking out on the question of the nationalities, which would damage him still more in the estimation of the Manchester democracy. On some points Mr. Bright has boldness enough, and to spare; on others it must be confessed that he is exceedingly prudent.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL."

Having read a very remarkable article in your number of yesterday, in which a comparison is instituted between Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Bright, I send you a correspondence which I have recently had with the latter gentleman, which will, I think, show you that Mr. Bright does not stop short of conclusions, but stops short of action on those conclusions.

This correspondence originated in my having from the members of the House of Commons selected Mr. Bright as one who, from his ability, independence, and courage, had suggested to me the hope that the qualifications requisite for the task of taking the first steps in a national and judicial investigation might not be wholly wanting in the Legislature.

My hopes have, for the present, been disappointed. Should the present indications of public awakening be incipient only, and, consequently, progressive, my hopes in Mr. Bright may, as it is my fervent prayer, in the end be realised. It is my belief that even now Mr. Bright and I fully concur in one point—a reprobation of that public apathy which has rendered the House of Commons, in the neglect of its own duties, the true representative of the people. Yours obediently,

Sheffield, Nov. 8. G. CRAWSHAY.

(Copy. No 1.—Extract.) Gateshead, Sept 23.

After applying for information, the letter concludes thus, the extract being written from memory:—"If we had understood the character of our Ministers, and especially of the Prime Minister, we should not be in our present position, from which I can see no extrication but by that character becoming understood, however late." Yours truly, G. CRAWSHAY

(Copy. No. 2.) Rochdale, Sept. 25

Dear Sir,—The fact is that Mr. Cobden and I know nothing of the matter except the gossip of the day. I presume it to be notorious that the Leipsic Consul was a disreputable person, and that he was appointed by Lord Palmerston: but I suspect our system of appointments is not intended to exclude such. I know nothing whatever of the matter, and I think Mr. Cobden knows nothing that will serve your object, or that you can publish.

With regard to the Prime Minister, he knows the ignorance and the foibles of the people, and suits himself to them. That is an imposture as evident enough, but to expose him does nothing. He exactly suits the frothy politicians that are so numerous among our countrymen. He is to the middle classes what Feargus O'Connor was to the working classes, and I wish them joy of him. Yours very truly, JOHN BRIGHT.

G. Crawshay, Esq.

(Copy. No. 3.) Gateshead, Oct. 2.

Dear Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 26th ult., with respect to which I feel called upon to remark:

You observe with respect to the Prime Minister, "That he is an impostor is evident enough, but to expose him does nothing."

May I beg of you to ask yourself this question, how far such a description may not be justly applied to a member of Parliament who can hold such language? Yours truly, G. CRAWSHAY.

J. Bright, Esq., M.P.

(Copy. No. 4.) Rochdale, Oct. 3.

Dear Sir,—I hope I do not rightly understand your note. It seems intended as an insult to me, because I am unable to join in proceedings which I am not clever enough to comprehend. To expose the Minister is nothing, so long as the people are a prey to the delusions which he practises upon them.

He is the proper ruler of a nation arrogant and intoxicated, and, so long as the present temper of the public is maintained, they have the Government they most deserve.

Lord Palmerston is Minister, because he is supposed to be wishful to support the foreign policy you advocate. I am not sorry if he plays false to his credulous followers, for it is difficult to say whether his policy or theirs would be more pernicious to the country. Perhaps, as we differ so much on these topics, it is better that our correspondence should cease.—I am, respectfully,

George Crawshay, Esq. JOHN BRIGHT.

(Copy. No. 5.) Gateshead, October 4.

Dear Sir,—What I intended by my note was not insult, but blame. I would not willingly insult any man.

In my first letter I only asked you to give me some facts. You could not. How could I desire to insult or even blame you for that? But I could not pass over the doctrine repeated in your last, "that to expose the Minister is nothing," put forth with whatever qualification. This is nothing to do with our opinions. Suppose you had a friend in the position in which you yourself depict the nation, "a prey to delusions and practised on by an impostor." Would you consider it nothing to show him that he was made a fool of? Most certainly, if you can see nothing wrong in the language I have complained of, our correspondence, at least upon this subject, cannot proceed.—Yours,

J. Bright, Esq., M.P. GEORGE CRAWSHAY.

MR. MACREADY has just forwarded a handsome subscription in aid of the funds of the Printers' Almshouses.

MARY KELLNACK, the aged woman who walked from Cornwall to see the Great Exhibition of 1851, in Hyde-park, died at Newlyn, on Wednesday week, aged eighty-eight years. Her portrait appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 526.

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, and BATES have been removed to Millbank Penitentiary, where they are fulfilling their sentence in the ordinary way.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The 199th anniversary of this institution was celebrated by a public dinner at the London Tavern on Monday evening; the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by about 150 friends of the charity. The collection of the evening amounted to upwards of £500.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—On Wednesday next, the 12th instant, the elections by the metropolitan vestries of members to constitute the Board of Works will take place. The city of London will return three, and the highest number to a single parish is two. Several magistrates are candidates. It is not necessary that a vestryman should be elected.

EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—On Monday morning, at 11.50 a.m., an accident occurred in the rocket department of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, which, it is feared, will cause the loss of several lives. At the extremity of the yard are some slightly-erected sheds for making and finishing rockets. In one of these, called the mealing-shed, where nine men were employed in pulverising the powder for the manufacture of Hale's rockets, an explosion took place, whereby the finishing and mealing sheds were blown into the air, and nine men were more or less injured. Three of them were dangerously wounded, and four others are severely wounded and bruised, besides being fearfully burnt. The only cause by which this sad accident can be accounted for is that, in mealing the powder, some slight friction, sufficient to create a spark of fire, must have been occasioned by the double-handed wooden instrument used for that purpose.

THE MANCHESTER STRIKE.

THE strike at Manchester is not at an end, and both masters and men have appealed to the public. We have read their appeals, one of which has been especially sent us "to make our information more exact." We have, however, nothing to retract or alter in what we wrote on the 24th ult. We lament still that the difficulties of a strike provoked by a combination of some Manchester masters to reduce wages should be added to the sufferings which severe weather and dear bread invariably inflict on the working-classes. Whether the Manchester self-minders get higher wages than the similar workmen in the surrounding places is disputed, and, considering our present facilities of communication, is not credible, unless there be peculiar circumstances in Manchester to warrant it. In the general condition of the trade there are no apparent circumstances to justify the attempt of the masters. To the end of September we have already shown, and we can now assert to the end of October, by later returns, the cotton trade was more flourishing than ever. Since the end of October the supply of the raw material has improved; and trade-circulars issued at Manchester say, "At the commencement of the month (November), and extending over a period of fourteen to twenty-one days, considerable improvement in the demand for both goods and yarns existed." "Large operations were entered into, and an improved price of both goods and yarns necessarily followed." We have read a letter, too, in a contemporary from "A Manchester Cotton-spinner," in which it is stated that the manufacturers "have exported largely for the last nine months," but in which it is assumed that this was the consequence of the high price of provisions at home, which reduced the home market for cottons, and forced an export. The assumption is incorrect, for the whole quantity of cotton used has been, on the average, 3700 bales per week more in 1855 than in 1854. Though the price of agricultural produce has been high, our own crops were very large in 1854, and not small in the present year; our agricultural classes have, consequently, all been employed throughout 1854 and 1855. There has been a great demand for labour at prices pretty nearly adequate to the increased price of food; and the assumption, therefore, that the increased export has been forced by a much-diminished market at home appears to be without foundation. If exports have not been profitable, there must have been excessive production or high discounts, or both; and it is not fair that the men should suffer from the faults of others. Our statement of the trade was perfectly exact; and, though we are thankful to the gentleman who offers us information, we must say that he seems to require it himself.

We described the whole factory system as nursed and regulated by laws, and the trade, in consequence, as one in which the parties were continually seeking by unions a species of force to gain unfair advantages over one another. The public hears continually of disputes between factory owners and workmen, the like to which do not habitually occur in other great trades. The masters, in their appeals, say:—"Unions of the men have successfully promoted constantly-recurring efforts on the part of the operatives to obtain advances of wages." "In pure self-defence the masters in Manchester formed themselves into a union." "In 1853," the "times being favourable," and "the associated masters not being sure of their strength," the self-minders and piecers obtained an advance of wages. The masters in union now suppose the times are favourable for withdrawing the advance; and they retort on the men. They speak "of the past dictatorial conduct" of the operatives, and allege that "they have no inducement, in the state of their business, now to continue making sacrifices which only a *profitable trade enables them* to meet." Instead of carrying on an unprofitable trade, as the "Cotton-spinner" alleges, they have carried on a profitable trade; but now they find it unprofitable, and they will no longer make what they call sacrifices for the dictating workpeople. Such phrases describe continual contests, rather than a continual series of mutual services. Our description of the factory system, then, was exact. There is a perpetual conflict; but just now the masters, suffering very much from the condition of the Money-market, are partially unable, as well as unwilling, to pay the rate of wages "extorted" from them in 1853; and, thinking that the times are no longer favourable to the operatives, they try by a combination to win it back. That is their own statement.

From our former remarks we have nothing to retract. We must add that the masters, far more than the men—few of whom have votes—are the persons chiefly responsible for any condition of the law inimical to trade, and that the unrepresented classes should justly be the last and the least to suffer from enactments which they had little hand in making. Some writers are predicting the loss of the cotton trade from the cheaper manufactures of Switzerland and Germany. With them we say such loss would be ruinous to England; but the cotton trade was not made flourishing by low wages, and there are better means of producing goods cheaply than degrading the workmen. Intelligence, not slavery, is the parent of cheapness, and the wealth-creating intelligence of the multitude is not increased by poverty and very, very small rewards. There is more danger of our being undersold by the Americans than by the Swiss.

THE King of Sardinia, accompanied by the Marquis d'Azeglio, Chevalier Nigra, and Chevalier Cigala, on Wednesday honoured the establishment of Mr. Quartermaine, of Piccadilly, with a visit, and became a purchaser of three very fine horses of great value.

A SOCIETY, calling themselves "The National League for Obtaining the Opening of the British Museum and Crystal Palace on Sundays," have recently called two meetings at Haverstock-hill, to form a branch. On both occasions they have been met by those who are opposed to what they consider the desecration of the Sunday by law, and defeated by a show of hands. On Tuesday evening the opponents of the League held a public meeting at the National School-rooms, Hartland-road, to form a Sunday Rest Society. After some excellent speeches, both by professional and working men, the resolutions to form the society were carried by overwhelming majorities.

AN ACT OF CLEMENCY.—The Princess Christine Belgiojoso of Lombardy was banished from Austria some six years ago, on account of her political doings. This lady took up her residence at a farmhouse in Asia Minor, where, being totally destitute, she was forced to labour with her hands for her very existence, in the strictest sense of the word. The Emperor of Austria has now been pleased to recall the lady by an edict of grace, and to annul the sequestration which at the time of her banishment was placed upon the whole of her property.

BREAD MEETING AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—On Sunday a meeting convened by handbills, headed "For lack of bread the people perish," was held on the town moor, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to consider the high prices of bread. About 10,000 persons were present. The Rev. J. H. Rutherford, a dissenting minister, addressed them in a very sensible manner, urging frugality and temperance as the best means of lightening the effects of high prices. Other speeches in a very different strain followed; the rapacity of the rich and the mischievous results of bad legislation being the main topics. The assemblage dispersed quietly.

THE NORTH AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, according to a Sydney journal, cleared that port in July last. The expedition consists of the barque *Memarch* and schooner *Tom Tough*. Several savans in zoology, botany, and geology, are of the party. The vessels were to call at Moreton Bay for horses and further supplies; and the depôt was to be formed at the Victoria River, where the *Memarch* was to leave for Singapore, the schooner remaining for whatever services might be required of her. Stores are supplied for eighteen months; and the little band will proceed to explore the unknown interior of the country.

ERRATUM.—We are requested to state that the announcement in our Journal that the medal and honourable mention by the jurors were awarded to Mr. Walker, of Sheffield, for the patent self-feeding stove and fender, was incorrect; the recipient being Mr. Thomas Walker, of the Oxford-street Stove Works, Birmingham.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SARDINIA, IN "THE VIVID," AT DOVER.—(SEE PAGE 675.)

RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA BY PRINCE ALBERT AT THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION.—(SEE PAGE 671)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.—2nd Sunday in Advent
MONDAY, 10.—Grouse shooting ends. Charles XII. killed, 1718.
TUESDAY, 11.—Louis XVI. brought before the National Convention, 1793
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Lord Hood born, 1724. Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.
THURSDAY, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784. Lord Ellenborough died, 1818.
FRIDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799 Izaak Walton died, 1683.
SATURDAY, 15.—Earl Stanhope died, 1816.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 15, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 58	A h m 1 38	M h m 3 20	A h m 2 6	M h m 3 58	A h m 4 18	M h m 5 1
A h m 5 42	M h m 6 4	A h m 6 37	M h m 7 4	A h m 7 35	M h m 8 5	A h m 8 34

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS
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VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, Dec. 15, 1855, will contain the completion of the Series of Engravings of the King of Sardinia's Visit, with the following Splendid Illustrations:—

Reception of his Majesty at Windsor Castle.
Mass at the Sardinian Chapel.
Presentation of the Address to his Majesty in the Guildhall (Two Pages).
Investiture of his Majesty with the Order of the Garter (Whole Page).
Grand Ball at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, &c.
Also several Sketches from the Crimea, and other Illustrations.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER (1855) OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, will be published the

CHRISTMAS ANNUAL NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

And, besides the usual attractions, a New and Marvellous Supplemen will be given, containing

MAGNIFICENT COLOURED PICTURES

OF

The Angel Appearing to the Shepherds. By John Gilbert.
London: Returning from Church on Christmas Morning. By George Thomas.
Bringing in the Boar's Head. By J. Gilbert.
Singing the Christmas Carol.

ALL PRINTED IN COLOURS.

In addition to these, the ordinary CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT will contain, among others, the following Illustrations:—

The Monster Snowball.
Cold Without. Drawn by S. Read.
The King and the Jolly Miller. Drawn by John Gilbert.
Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Drawn by John Clayton.
The Shower of Toys: a German Custom.
Conjuring for Children's Parties. By Professor Anderson, the Great Wizard of the North. With an Illustration.
The Shadow on the Wall. By Phiz.
And a variety of other subjects appropriate to the season.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC.—No Copies can be supplied of this Double Number unless subscribed for immediately.

Price of the Double Number. TENPENCE; Stamped, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1855.

THE honest people of England have looked into the honest face of the King of Sardinia, and both, there is reason to believe, have derived satisfaction from the acquaintanceship—we might say the friendship—thus formed. His Majesty's reception, if not boisterous, was hearty and sincere. The people did not look upon him as the Sovereign of a great people—as a mighty conqueror—as a romantic hero—offering in his life the strangest vicissitudes and most remarkable adventures; neither did they throng around his path to catch sight of an apparition of the rarest female loveliness that has been seen in our time—all of which feelings mingled in their minds when the Emperor of the French came amongst them a few months ago; but they regarded him in the light in which his own subjects look upon him—as an honest and intelligent man, governing his small kingdom with justice and honour, and building up amid difficulties and dangers, and the obstruction and hostility of priestcraft, a stable edifice of constitutional liberty. The applause they bestowed upon him as their gallant ally in a great and just war was only a portion of the homage which they rendered to him; for, engrossing as the war is, they could not but remember that the domestic policy of Victor Emmanuel is as noble as his foreign, and that he has set an example worthy to be followed by all the Sovereigns of Europe, and afforded an encouragement to every people who desire freedom, but have not yet been able to attain it. Russia, if she meditate universal conquest, or the subjugation of Europe, can have no more formidable enemies than free States; and every King who founds such a State, or consolidates popular rights that were pre-existent to his accession, though unrecognised and disputed, raises a barrier against barbaric dominion, and contributes in a large degree to the peace of Europe. If all Italy had been as free as Sardinia, and if all Germany were ruled by constitutional Kings, England and France would not be compelled to constitute themselves the policemen of Europe and its protectors against the brigandage of Muscovy.

In his journey westwards Victor Emmanuel may have seen more pomp and splendour than met his eyes in our dingy London in the murky month of December; but he nowhere beheld a spectacle so calculated to edify and exalt his mind as that of our people, who are not only the most free but the most loyal in the world, and who have carried the difficult art of self-government to the highest perfection which it has ever reached in ancient or modern times. If from the visit he have derived encouragement to pursue the bold career into which he has entered—if he have acquired any greater respect for free institutions—the journey will not have been made in vain, and may produce results not yet anticipated even by those who most earnestly study the shifting history of our time. His Majesty carries with him from our shores the best wishes of our people, both for his own person, and for that beautiful Italy in which he is the only Sovereign who has acted with good faith, common sense, or ordinary humanity. He has shamed Austria and Naples—braved the Papacy—and proved that, at least, some of the Italians are capable of self-government. Such deeds are prolific; and are as serviceable to all Europe as to Italy herself.

A REPORT upon the condition of one of our great railway companies furnishes a more gigantic illustration than could have been expected, or desired, of the species of dry rot which is making its way throughout our commercial system. Hitherto we could only point to numerous but isolated instances of the fraud generated by, and reacting to generate, the diseased atmosphere of our artificial life; but in the course of the last few days we have had presented to us a whole series of specimens, selected from among the ramifications of a chartered commercial society. We need hardly say that we refer to the Report of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Eastern Counties Railway, a document that has produced a singular sensation, even in an age that is asserted to be one of hollowness and humbug.

The proprietors of this company, unable to resist the conviction that the unsatisfactory state of their affairs was in some degree connected with somebody's misdoings, took heart, in August last, to appoint a committee of seven shareholders to inquire into the whole business. Of course a company, directed by "men of business," had its big account books, and its balance-sheets, and its regular audits, and all the rest of the Lares and Penates of commercial superstition; but, somehow, these household gods had not helped it, and there was nothing but frightful expenditure and frightful loss. So the seven wise men were desired to investigate. One declined, one became indisposed towards the end of his work, and the report comes out, signed by five—Messrs. Love, Ball, Christy, Pilcher, and Soper, whose names should be preserved as those who venturously unrolled a most uncleanly and decomposing mummy. After three months of inquiry they report the existence of about as rotten a system as ever excited the indignation of the public. It is edifying, indeed, to see how "men of business," who pooh pooh the "impracticable schemes" of men who cannot tell the price of Consols, or calculate the profits on stock-jobbers' bargains, do their own business, or allow it to be done for them. Even a set of solicitors, supposed, not without cause, to be the persons most utterly innocent of all knowledge of accounts, could not have managed worse than this grand company of practical men.

Premising that, as might be expected, various of the people who are charged with blunder or misconduct by the committee have put forth contradictions of the report—each declaring that, however evil other people may be, he is the soul of wisdom and honour—we should observe that we do not undertake to decide on these points of detail, or settle, between report and correspondence, what precise amount of blame is to fall upon each delinquent. We simply take the case as stated by the committee, who have given their best attention to the work, and who state that they have tried to do justice, neither using their authority ungenerously nor shrinking from exposing error. Now, be good enough to draw a very long breath, for the plunge into the turbid waters. Now for the deeds and sufferings of "practical men."

The accounts have never been properly kept, and most important books were never laid before the auditors, whose business it was to have them. No correct balance has ever been struck in one of the great departments since the present chairman was chosen, and the two accounts on the subject never agreed. A small trifle of "capital account" was added to the liabilities of the Eastern Counties Company when it really belonged to another company; but this is not worth dwelling on, the sum being only £69,606 10s.; but the committee mention it as an illustration of the "reckless manner" in which the affairs have been managed. Seventy thousand pounds, however, is nothing to what has been otherwise brought upon the company. Contracts have been made on terms not remunerative, unjust preferences have been given, debts have been largely and "illegally" increased, and "a most reckless expenditure" has been kept up, not for the advantage of the company, but for that of other persons." And, in addition to all this, bad as it is, improper representations have been made of the state of the company's affairs at the half-yearly meetings.

Pretty well this, for practical men, to say nothing of honest and upright mercantile men. But it is difficult to feel with or for a corporation which, as the Irish orator said, has neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be still more severely treated. Only put a single individual in the case of the company, and imagine his affairs thus treated by those to whom he confided his interests. His account-books all wrong, other men's debts taken on his shoulders, articles bought for him at a price that would leave him no profit, his money otherwise squandered, and falsehoods told him when he came down occasionally to learn how his business was going on. He would, of course, take Basinghall-street on his way to Hanwell, unless he had to take Newgate as a half-way house, consequent upon his taking avenging law into his own hands. But men of business are so prudent and regular, and smile so very contemptuously at schemers

It is impossible to show here, in much detail, how these mercantile men have been going on. We will say nothing about improper allotments of shares or of an "astonishing bargain" made with some great contractors for the working of the Tilbury line; even the committee are afraid to use the words by which they would like to qualify it. But one thing must be mentioned. The company have taken Lowestoft harbour, and the committee can only hope that "so ruinous an adjunct" may be removed from the company's possession by the sea washing up the sand and destroying it! The grossest mismanagement is charged in regard to the steam fleet, and the coal department, and the passenger traffic. A locomotive superintendent is appointed at a salary fixed at £600, and under various pretexts he is paid sums amounting to £20,000 in five years. In the "stores" there has been more "fraud and loss" than in any other respect: goods have been bought at forty per cent over the market price, and "untouched goods" have been sold for old stores. The company, say the committee, have been paying the highest price for what they have "sold to marine store dealers" (a race that ought to be devoted to pitiless extermination) "as rubbish." The committee does not know what has been lost in this way—perhaps £10,000, perhaps £40,000. Add that the constitution of the company is objectionable, that its banking system is wrong, and that the audit of its accounts—a farce regularly performed—is "perfectly useless."

Designing to return to the subject, we have desired to present a sort of conspectus of the condition of one of our grand railway associations, as set forth by its own officials. Interesting as is such a view, suddenly opened up, it becomes ten times more interesting when regarded in its moral and social light. But it is too pregnant a text to be dealt with hastily or briefly, and may be all the better handled when its general character shall have become more familiar to the public. As, after the tremendous explosion lately in the Crimea, men's ears must have time before ordinary sounds can affect them.

THE COURT.

The interest of Court life during the past week has been centred in the visit of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, full particulars of which are given in other pages of this Journal.

The hospitalities of Windsor Castle have rarely been dispensed in more magnificent style; and the King of Sardinia's visit will long be remembered as one of the most gratifying instances of the exchange of Royal courtesies between the Queen of Great Britain and a Continental Sovereign which modern history affords.

The Prince Consort accompanied the King of Sardinia to Folkestone on his return to the Continent on Thursday. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Camp at Shorncliffe, and returned to the Castle in time to join the Royal dinner party.

The distinguished guests invited to meet the King of Sardinia at Windsor Castle on Thursday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary leave Cambridge Cottage in a few days on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle is expected in town early in the ensuing week, from Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Lord George Beauclerk has arrived at Fenton's Hotel from the Crimea. His Lordship is seriously indisposed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS. *Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. W. H. Brandreth to an honorary canonry in Manchester Cathedral. *Rural Deanery:* Rev. W. H. Maddows to the rural deanery of Romford. *Rectories:* Rev. W. J. Fox to Houghton-on-the-Hill, near Leicester; Rev. H. J. Walker to Bury thorpe, Yorkshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. C. King to Norham, Berwick-upon-Tweed; Rev. T. J. F. Hicks to Ampleforth, Yorkshire. *Incumbency:* Rev. W. C. Evans to Skelbrooke, Yorkshire.

A LECTURE on recent discoveries in Assyria and Babylonia was delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Wednesday last, by Col. Rawlinson, C.B., Hon. D.C.L., to an audience of 1,500 persons.

ROYAL VISITS.—The King of Sardinia, after attending Divine service on Sunday, paid visits to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew. The King, with his suite, then proceeded to the Star and Garter on Richmond-hill, where they partook of luncheon; and afterwards visited the Duchess d'Aumale at Twickenham.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—A Council will be held this day, (Friday), when Parliament, which at present stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 11th inst., will, it is said, be further prorogued until the 31st day of January next, then to sit for the dispatch of business.—*Times*.

DR. VAUGHAN'S CASE.—Saturday last was appointed for the hearing of the evidence in the charge of perjury preferred by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan against George Malby, his sexton; but, upon the application of the defendant's solicitor, the case has been adjourned for a month, to allow the case against Dr. Vaughan to be first disposed of at the ensuing session of the Central Criminal Court.

INVESTITURE IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—DR. LUSHINGTON'S JUDGMENT.—We need hardly say having been named by Dr. Lushington, the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, for the delivery of the judgment in the case of Mr. West (late churchwarden of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and Mr. Beal, an inhabitant of the ecclesiastical district of St. Barnabas, against the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, M.A., the incumbent), the court was densely crowded by persons anxious to hear a decision referring to points of grave importance to the Church. The argument extended over four days, Dr. Deane appearing for Mr. Westerton and Mr. Beal, and Dr. Robert Phillimore, with Dr. Swabey, on the part of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell. Dr. Lushington, in delivering judgment, referred to the affidavits which had been put in on both sides, and expressed his regret that the dissensions which prevailed in both churches were a matter of painful notoriety. It had been argued that many of the articles complained of were placed in the church prior to consecration, and that when the Bishop consecrated the church he stamped them with the authority of his approbation. He did not, however, attach any importance to this argument. Unless the Bishop's attention was specially called to these matters, his consecration would not affect them; and, if there were extraordinary ornaments in the church, it was the duty of those who prayed to see the ornaments read the Bishop's attention to them. He had no complaint to make against the ornamentation in St. Paul's, but that in St. Barnabas was of stone, and immovable, and, therefore, illegal. As for credence-tables, he did not declare them to be in contravention of the law of the Church. In reference to crosses he remarked that it was one of the great objects of the Reformation to abolish them; it was his duty to uphold everything done at that period, and to withhold his sanction from the introduction into the Church service of articles which had not avowedly been in use since that time, as crosses certainly had not been, with very rare exceptions. He had come to the conclusion that lighted candles upon the altar were warranted neither by practice nor by the law of the Church. The learned Judge concluded by granting, in its most material parts, the prayer of Mr. Westerton and Mr. Beal, who instituted the present proceedings against the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell. The learned judge ordered the things complained of to be taken down by next Wednesday week, but would not make an order for costs on either side. It is expected that this decision will be carried for review to a higher tribunal.

GALLANT COMMAND REWARDED. The ship *Hope*, Capt. D. Dewar, on her last passage from London to Melbourne, encountered a severe hurricane May 18 last, in lat. 35 S., long. 45° 48' W.; she lost her foremast and topgallant-mast, life-boat, figure-head, and part of her bulwarks, and had her hull severely damaged; the gale lasted three days and three nights, and went all round the compass. At length the vessel arrived safely at Melbourne, when the chief-cabin passengers presented Capt. Dewar with a collection of books, and the second-cabin passengers with an address, in testimony of their sense of his able command of the vessel, and his great kindness and consideration during the entire voyage. Capt Dewar, last year, while in command of the same ship, and under similar circumstances, was presented by the passengers with congratulatory addresses, and a handsome gold cup, of Melbourne manufacture.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEACE RUMOUR.

Neither the *Standard* nor the *Globe* of last night place much reliance on the rumour regarding peace proposals. The *Standard*, in speaking of Russia, says it agrees with the *Times* that "We have already had ample experience how easy it is for the dexterous and insidious power to assent to terms proposed to her in the abstract, and to evade them by raising objections to every proposition by which they could possibly be carried into effect." The *Globe* affirms that, whatever may be said about peace, the Allies are making the most vigorous preparations for the campaign of 1856:—

Whatever may be the indirect attempts made to terminate hostilities, there will not be the least cessation on the part of the English Government of the, we may say, gigantic preparation now on foot for the ensuing campaign If the Emperor of Russia could be brought to a full appreciation of those preparations, we should indeed have hopes of peace. We some time ago showed that with the spring of 1856 England would be represented in the Crimea by an army of more than 70,000 fighting men in an admirable condition; and we believe that estimate will turn out to be a good deal too moderate. She will be represented in the Baltic by a fleet of not far short of 250 vessels, of which by far the greater portion are being specially constructed for the service required of them. We are no longer experimentalising. We are no longer apprentices in the arts of war; and in 1856, for the first time in the conflict, will the strong right of England be raised to strike with her own proper vigour. Our allies are acting as becomes the greatness of the contest. As far as human calculations go—we can see nothing but—we say it deliberately—appalling disasters to Russia from the next campaign. It is entirely for Russia to avoid or invite those disasters.

IMPERIAL INSOLVENCY.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* has the following:—

The Odessa Imperial Commercial Bank has suspended its cash payments. Unpleasant scenes have occurred in consequence. The Gendarmerie remind people that by refusing to take bank-notes they display an enmity towards the Government The premium on silver is already twelve and fifteen per cent.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

NYBORG, Dec. 6.

The united squadrons, with Admiral Dundas and eleven ships-of-the-line, have just passed the Belt northwards.

A letter from Berlin says, "General Canrobert dropped some words at Hamburg indicating that in case of another campaign in the Baltic the fleet will have an immense preponderance of gun and mortar boats. Two armies will be landed, one in Finland and the other in Courland, and General Canrobert will have the command-in-chief."

VIENNA RUMOURS.

Vienna, Dec. 6.

It was reported on the Exchange to-day that the Austrian army is to be again reduced by 80,000.

Sir Hamilton Seymour arrived last night at the Hotel "Roman Emperor."

A report is generally prevalent that the Russians have taken Kars. Rumours of peace are also gaining consistency.

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN.—The election of alderman for the Ward of Bread-street took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon at Cordwainers' Hall, the vacancy having been occasioned by the death of Mr. Alderman Lawrence, when Mr. Donald Nicoll was elected. A poll having been demanded on behalf of Mr. Wm. Lawrence, son of the late alderman, it was fixed to take place to-day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC 6.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure Degree of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Nov. 30	29.986	44·5	39·0	39·2	— 2·6	92	N. & W.	0.00
Dec. 1	30.061	43·3	31·2	38·2	— 3·5	88	S.W.	0.00
" 2	29.832	43·5	35·2	40·0	— 1·6	90	N.	0.05
" 3	29.982	39·0	27·1	32·3	— 8·7	90	N.	0.05
" 4	29.859	46·0	38·9	39·4	— 2·0	97	N.	0.00
" 5	29.546	44·2	32·5	40·0	— 1·3	92	W.	0.00
" 6	29.354	40·3	29·5	36·1	— 5·0	73	N.	0.01

Note.—The signs — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The rending of the barometer decreased from 29·59 inches at the beginning of the week to 29·46 inches by Nov. 30th; increased to 30·06 inches by Dec. 1st; decreased to 29·82 inches by the 2nd; increased to 29·99 inches by the 3rd; decreased to 29·35 inches by the 6th, and increased to 29·58 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29·72 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 38°—being 3½° below the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 18·9°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 18·1°.

The weather has been very cold during the week. On Monday evening snow fell for some time, and was the first fall this season. Snow fell again on the 5th. The sky was for the most part cloudy.

For the month of November the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 30·043 inches, the range during the month being 0·796 inch. The highest reading of the thermometer by day was 58·7°, on the 6th; and the lowest by night was 24·2°, on the 16th; the range of temperature during the month was therefore 34·5°. The mean of all the highest readings by day was 46·8°, and of all the lowest by night was 33·2°; the mean daily range of temperature during the month was therefore 13·6°. The mean temperature of the month was 40·0°—being 2° *below* the average of the corresponding month during 43 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 39·4°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 37·7°. The mean degree of humidity was 90 (complete saturation being represented by 100). And the fall of rain during the month was to the depth of one inch and a half.

Lewisham, Dec. 7, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 787 girls and 828 boys were registered within the metropolitan districts during the week ending last Saturday, and exceed their averages by 101 and 99 respectively. The deaths during the week were 1194, the numbers in the two previous weeks having been 976 and 1079, and are less by 147 than would have occurred if the rate of mortality had been as high as it was, on an average, during the corresponding weeks of the last ten years; and the weekly deaths in November have been, taking the averages, 126 more than they were in the preceding month. To diseases of the zymotic class 207 deaths are attributed; and to diseases of the respiratory organs 234 deaths—122 of which are due to bronchitis, and 84 to consumption.

MECHI'S TIPTREE-HALL FARM AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. Pepper has lately added to the attractions at this Institution a large and very perfect model of Tiptree-hall Farm, the size of which enables the system of housing and feeding cattle which Mr. Mechi has pursued to be understood at a glance; and, to facilitate the examination, the modellist (Mr. Merrett, architect and surveyor, Fetter-lane) has made the roofs of the building removable. Everything, therefore, is plainly seen—the steam-engine, the cattle-sheds, the piggeries, the corn-stacks, and all the accessories of the farmyard. Mr. Pepper's lecture on the electric telegraph, and the powerful agency of the lime-light, are also very attractive.

THE BANK CHARTER. MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, to consider the case of our monetary system, and the influence of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 on domestic industry and foreign commerce. The chair was taken by Mr. Francis Bennoch, besides whom were on the platform Messrs. A. Spottiswoode, Alexander Wilson, W. Littlewood, J. Ingram Lockhart, H. Ingram, Leone Levi, E. Capps, of London; Mr. H. Ayres, Colonel Macdonald, Messrs. W. Pare, of Dublin; T. C. Salt, of Birmingham; Alexander Alison, of Glasgow; J. L. Thackeray, of Nottingham; E. V. Neale, and others. The chairman, after a review of our present monetary and commercial condition, observed in conclusion, that the Act of 1819 and the Act of 1844 equally failed to attain their object, to secure the convertibility of the bank-note; that the existing legislation upon this subject ought therefore to be amended or swept away; and that it was necessary to provide some circulating medium which should not be liable to such disastrous fluctuations. After passing a resolution condemnatory of the present law, it was resolved that no system of currency can be satisfactory that does not restore gold to its natural character as a commodity, so that it may find its value under the natural laws of supply and demand; and that such natural paper money may be issued under conditions calculated to remove the objections usually urged against paper money, and that it be referred to a congress to discuss the system of currency which might conveniently be adopted.

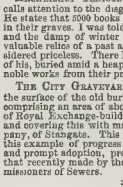
PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at the society's house, John-street, Adelphi; Thomas Chapman, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. William Gruer, of Lossiemouth Coast-guard Station, in testimony of his gallant conduct; in having saved the crews, consisting of fifteen men, from two wrecks during the late fearful gale, and received £17 for their laudable services. A reward of £10 was also granted to five fishermen for putting off during a heavy gale to the rescue of a lad from a billyboy which went to pieces near Thorp Haven on the 3rd ultimo, when six other persons unfortunately perished. A grant of £20 was made to the widow of a boatman, named Thomas Cable, of Aldborough, who unfortunately lost his life while attempting to save with a rope the crew of a Swedish vessel. The disasters arising from the late fearful gales had made great demands on the funds of the society, and the committee earnestly appealed to the public for their generous co-operation.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S LIBRARY.—A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the disgraceful state of Archbishop Tenison's library. He states that 5000 books are "rotting and mouldering like their authors in their graves. I was told that for the last two years the heat of summer and the damp of winter had done their worst upon these ancient and valuable relics of a past age—works which in some hands would be considered priceless. There lies Bacon's Nota Book, and various other MSS. of his, buried amid a heap of dust. Can nothing be done to rescue these noble works from their present sepulchre?"

THE CITY GRAVEYARDS.—Directions have been given to clear the surface of the old burial-ground of the late church of St. Benet Fink, comprising an area of about 3000 feet, and situate at the north-east angle of Royal Exchange-buildings, by overlaying it with a bed of concrete, and covering this with material supplied by the Seyssel Asphalte Company, of Stangate. This process is now in operation, and it is hoped that this example of progress in sanitary improvement will, by its general and prompt adoption, prevent the repetition of similar complaints to that recently made by the inhabitants of Botolph-lane to the City Commissioners of Sewers.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CAPTAIN GILLMOR, R.N



CAPTAIN CLOTWORTHY GILLMOR, a distinguished naval officer, was the youngest son of William Gillmor, Esq., who was High Sheriff of Sligo in 1785. Capt. Gillmor was born the 5th April, 1773, and entered the British Navy on the 3rd December, 1794. He saw much active service during the late war. He was, in 1806, in the *Belleisle*, one of the vessels of the Hon. George Hyng's fleet, and assisted at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. When Lieutenant in the *Marlborough* he escorted the Portuguese Royal family to the Brazils, and he attended the expedition of 1809 to the Walcheren. In 1810 Gillmor, after the death of Captain Houston, commanded for a time the Naval Brigade of 500 men at the lines of Torres Vedras, under the Duke of Wellington, and he completely accomplished, at Santarem, and Almeirim, the important work of destroying all Massena's boats, with which the French army were to have crossed the Tagus. For this service he received the thanks of General Pine. Captain Gillmor ceased to be actively employed in the summer of 1811, and he became a retired Commander on the junior list the 1st Dec., 1830, and on the senior the 17th Nov., 1845.

Captain Gillmor died at his residence in Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, on the 30th September last, and was interred at Hersham, in Surrey. He was married, and leaves issue. His son, the Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor, M.A., is Vicar of Dartford, Kent; and his younger daughter is the wife of Captain C. H. Thomas, Hon. East India Company's service. Captain Gillmor had a very accomplished mind; he was a thorough scholar, and a most pious man; he, till within a few days before his death, daily read the New Testament in the original Greek, and in small type, without using spectacles. He was a fine specimen of a veteran Christian warrior.

CAPTAIN EDWARD SHAWE POWYS.

CAPTAIN POWYS was second son of Henry Philip Powys, of Hardwick, in the county of Oxford, Esq. He was educated at Eton, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where, in 1844, he received a commission as Ensign, without purchase, in her Majesty's 61st Foot. In 1845 he proceeded with his regiment to India; and, serving in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, was present at the passage of the Chenab—in the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Gonjerat, and with the field force in pursuit of the enemy to the Khyber Pass, in March, 1849, for which he received a medal and two clasps. At the head of Chillianwallah he received an orderly prize to Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, where he had his horse shot under him, and was honourably mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief in his despatches. In 1850 he returned to England; and, after passing a short period in the Senior Department at Sandhurst, received a certificate of qualification. In 1853 he rejoined his regiment at Wuzeerabad, and died at Cashmere, after a few days' illness, on the 23rd September, 1855, most deeply and deservedly lamented.

LADY GOULD

THIS venerable Lady, conspicuous for her benevolence and charity, died at Hawkshead, in the county of Herts, on the 15th ult., in the 83th year of her age. She was the daughter of the Ven. Wm. Willes, Archdeacon of Wells, youngest son of Edward Willes, forty years Bishop of Bath and Wells, who had the rare gratification of seeing his elder brother the Chief Justice Sir John Willes, a nephew (Sir John's son), Sir Edward, and a first cousin, the Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, in possession of seats upon the Bench at the same time. In lifetime Lady Gould, the widow of eleven children (of whom the youngest, Mrs. Maddleton Attye, of Ingon, near Warwick, is the only survivor), was the widow of Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of England, &c., who died in 1847—the last of Nelson's captains of "the Nile." He was of the old knightly family of Gould, of Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury, Somerset, of which two members became Judges—the daughter of one of whom (a coheiress with Mrs. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle) married the Hon. General Fielding, son of the third Earl of Denbigh, and was mother of Henry Fielding, the celebrated author of "Tom Jones."

MRS. MACDONALD.

THIS excellent and venerable lady died on the 25th October, at St. Martin's house, Perth, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. She was relict of the late William Macdonald, of St. Martin's and Garth, Perthshire, and daughter of Sir William Miller, Bart., of Glenlee, long one of the Senators of the Scottish Courts of Justice, under the title of Lord Glenlee. Mrs. Macdonald had lived at St. Martin's for nearly forty years: she was much beloved by all, and especially by the poor on her property, to whom her charity was unbounded. Mrs Macdonald was interred on the 29th ultimo, in the vault of St. Martin's, on the 31st October: a large concourse of the tenants and feuars on the estate, and of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country, attended the ceremony The funeral sermon was preached on the following Sunday by the Rev. John Park. The Macdonalds of St. Martin's descend from the Lords of the Isles. An ancestor of the family settled in Aberdeenshire after the battle of Harlaw, in the fifteenth century. It is now represented through the female line by William Macdonald Macdonald, of St. Martin's and Keanie Castle, who married the Hon. Clara, sister of the present Lord Lurgan, and has issue a son and a daughter.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B., was proved in London under £2000 personalty. Thomas Hankey, Esq., banker, £140,000; John Phillips, Esq., St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, £70,000; Colonel Martin Orr, £12,000; John Duncan, M.D., £25,000; John Bowen, M.D., £14,000; Andrew Glennie, brewer, of Dartford, Kent, £10,000; the Rev. James John Hornby, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of Winwick, £35,000, within the province of Canterbury; Thomas Copeland, Esq., F.R.S., of Cavendish-square and Cheshunt, £180,000 personalty, and has bequeathed £5000 to the Asylum for Poor Orphans of the Clergy, St. John's-wood; and £5000 to the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London. Mrs. Elizabeth Boyton, of Dover, has bequeathed £1000 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £1000 for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £200 to the Dover Hospital and Dispensary, and £2000—one moiety to be invested for the purpose of allowing four £5 a year for each of the inmates of the almshouses in Dover, and the other moiety for the annual distribution of coals to old sailors and widows of sailors inhabitants of Dover.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE obituaries of the week announce the death of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, known to many as a popular preacher in a chapel off Tottenham-court-road, and as a poet who thought no subject too grand for his muse. He is said to have died in his forty-eighth year; but this must be a mistake; he must have been at least fifty-four.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Montgomery was in the full swing of his reputation as a poet. He was looked upon by many as a great genius, born to revive and sustain English poetry. His subjects were imposing. Like Blackmore, he grappled with immortal themes. The City Physician and Knight did "Prince Arthur," and "King Arthur," "Creation," and the "Book of Job." The Oxford student—for such Mr. Montgomery was when he solicited attention as a poet—was even bolder than Blackmore. "The Omnipresence of the Deity" was his first theme; followed by "Satan," "The Messiah," and, lastly, "Luther." "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread" our great satirist assures us; and Mr. Montgomery did, certainly, rush into print with a determination to take Parnassus and the public by storm.

Nor was he without his admirers. There were critics who preferred him to a living poet whose name he bore, and *James* Montgomery, we were told to believe, was a dotard compared to Robert. The year 1830 saw his "Omnipresence of the Deity, a Poem," in the eleventh edition, and his "Satan, a Poem," in a second edition. It was then that Mr. Macaulay, looking about for a good subject for the *Edinburgh Review*, seized on the newly-fledged poet, and passed judgment upon him in an article which he has since very properly included in his collected Essays. Mr. Macaulay exposed his nonsense and his plagiarisms, and taught some of his admirers to see the rubbish they took pleasure in admiring. Posterity will place Mr. Robert Montgomery in a lower order of poets than even Sir Richard Blackmore. There is *some poetry* in the "Creation" of Blackmore—there is none that we could ever find in the numerous effusio ns of Mr. Robert Montgomery. He looked like a poet, and that is all.

Lord Broughton, better known as Sir John Cam Hobhouse, has just appended to the new edition of his "Journey through Albania" an appendix of remarks on the refusal of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to admit into Westminster Abbey the statue of Lord Byron. His Lordship (then only Mr. Hobhouse) was the leading mover in forming the committee for the Byron statue, and very merciless does he deal with the late Dean Ireland and with the present Bishop of London for the course they took in refusing to admit the statue. We are glad to observe that his Lordship is not insensible to his best claim to be remembered hereafter—the friendship of Byron and the dedication before the fourth canto of "Childe Harold." Why does not his Lordship give us his recollections of the poet? Why, above all, does he not give us the letters of Lord Byron?

Death has removed from among us a writer of verse, with the same title to the name of poetess that Mr. Robert Montgomery has to the name of poet. Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley—nearly as prolific a writer as Margaret Lucas, Duchess of Newcastle—is no more. Some ten years since a season was seldom suffered to pass without a volume of verse from Lady Emmeline. Her Ladyship's was a common case: she mistook inclination for power—and the desire for the gift. There is in what she wrote a good deal of what was fancy a century before her birth. She was the daughter of the Duke of Rutland.

Public attention has been called of late to living links that connect us with Dr. Johnson and De Foe. A link of a longer chain has just been broken. The following announcement, to be seen in the newspapers on Thursday last, takes us back to the time of Cromwell and Charles II.:—

Died, on the 17th ult., at his residence, Grecian-place, Lincoln, aged 80, Robert Bunyan, Esq., the last male descendant in a direct line from John Bunyan, the author of the celebrated allegory, "Pilgrim's Progress."

The last male descendant of John Bunyan died one hundred and sixty-seven years after the glorious old dreamer; and the last male descendant of Sir Walter Scott died twenty years after the illustrious novelist!

The Civil Service Commission has not answered the purpose for which it was established; and is now, after a six months' existence, about to be reorganised. Mr. Edward Romilly, one of the three Commissioners, has resigned; and Mr. Spedding, the secretary, has imitated his example. We are not sorry to hear that Mr. Spedding has resigned. His duties as secretary withdrew him from his labours on Lord Bacon. There is now a greater chance of our obtaining an instalment from him of Bacon's works.

An autograph and unpublished letter of Pope's has been offered for sold during the present week. It is long and characteristic. He mentions the death of his nurse, to whom he erected the well-known monument in Twickenham churchyard, and quotes with reference to her what he calls a favourite line from his own translation of the "Odyssey"—

The tender second to a mother's care.

Wild prices are being asked for Pope's letters. This is offered as cheap at seven guineas.

The lovers of London topography will learn with delight that a second copy of the celebrated Map of London, engraved by Faithorne, in 1658, has been accidentally and fortunately discovered. It is now in London, and is to be engraved in facsimile. Till this copy was discovered the impression in the Imperial Library at Paris was looked upon as unique.

Some very foolish people are filling the columns of a contemporary with an idle attempt to show that Sir Walter Scott was not the author of all the Waverley novels. What absurdity! They ascribe a joint authorship to his brother Thomas Scott; but, after what Sir Walter himself has said on this subject, no sane person will give credence to so silly a supposition.

Letters from New York assure us that Mr. Thackeray is making "a pot of money" by his lectures; and visitors from Paternoster-row inform us that Mr. Macaulay's forthcoming volumes will reveal "the true story" of Marlborough's disgrace.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC.—The Egyptian Hall is again the arena of inexhaustible attraction. The public will never weary of Mr. Smith's Ascent. Mont Blanc still reigns here as "the Monarch of Mountains." But, with the old name, the materials are not all old. A third act has indeed been added to Mr. Smith's drama. The Paris Exhibition furnishes him with a new series of views. The Palace of Industry itself, with the Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysées, flourishes on the canvas. A Bird's-eye View of Paris, the Palais Royal at Night, the Long Machinery Gallery of the Annexe, and the Interior of the Palace of Industry, form a decidedly interesting succession of pictorial subjects. The last view, we should mention, is taken from the Great St. Gobain Glass, and presents a magnificent interior. The lecture accompanying this new portion is exceedingly brilliant. The chapter on the Brown family, and the long yarn of the English engineer on board the Lyons steamer, are most suggestively humorous, and provoke laughter as much by what they suppress as what they disclose. Add to this the fascination of Mr. Smith's *bonhomie*, and we have a genial entertainment such as the British public will long delight in, and will, therefore, willingly patronise. It only remains to add that, in honour of the King of Sardinian's visit, the outside of the hall was, on Tuesday, illuminated with Turkish lamps, and other appropriate ornaments.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.—A correspondent of the Calcutta *Citizen*, speaking of the reception of the English Embassy by the Burmese King, says—"The only thing remarkable at the interview was the inanimate object, and that was a ruby in the centre of the pagoda crown of his Majesty. It was as large, if not larger than a hen's egg, and far more valuable than the great Koh-i-noor; it was beautifully cut, and almost as round as a marble. It was torn off the ear of the Karen Queen by Alompra. It was a pendant, being suspended by a wire casing through her right ear. It is of its purest water, and more than two thousand years old if the traditions concerning it are believed. It came originally from Assam, and belonged to the great Garrow King Moung Sa, who ruled the whole of Chin India. This ruby will, I prophesy, in ten years be worn by our Queen."

VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA T

UEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CONSIDERING that the King of Sardinia has come among us at what is proverbially the most disagreeable part of our year, his Majesty has been exceedingly fortunate in his weather. The exception was in the day chosen for the visit to the City, when, certainly, the murky atmosphere prevented thousands from obtaining any satisfactory view of the King. Yet, even then, there was no rain, and, on the whole, the saying of King Charles II. is a true one—that, taking the English year all round, there are more days in it "on which one can get out" than in most other countries. King Victor's reply to the City address was frank and manly, and his pledge of adherence to the policy he has hitherto pursued, and which has brought him into union with England, will afford more satisfaction here than among his despotic neighbours. Let it also be recorded that the Hebrew Mayor did homage to the King of Jerusalem in the most gentlemanly manner. In the fact that two men—one a Jew, who, through the progress of civilisation, has made his way to the highest honour the greatest Christian city can bestow; the other a King, who has extricated himself from the trammels of kingcraft, and stood forward as the champion of liberty—should meet as host and guest, is matter to be pondered over; to say nothing of the King of Jerusalem visiting a Hebrew Lord. Ample details of all the incidents of King Victor's reception at Court and in City will be found elsewhere. We have also shown him some ships, and one has been rechristened by his name. Perhaps the person most to be compassionated just now is Cardinal Wiseman. The King of Sardinia has swept away the locust-crowd of priests, friars, monks, and other nuisances that have infested his dominions, and for doing so he has incurred the anger of Infallibility and Implacability. He is not actually excommunicated, but he is under the severe displeasure of Rome, and, but for the trifling accident that he is an ally of the Sovereign who saves Pius IX. from the necessity of again hurrying in disguise out of the Eternal City, there is no doubt that the thunders of the Church would have growled their angriest at King Victor. But even ecclesiastical ire must learn self-government at the dictate of circumstances, and so both in Paris and London the ultramontane Catholic hierarchy have orders to do the King honour. The Cardinal, whose organs assail the King, and profess a wish to see him "humbled," is compelled to receive him at the Sardinian chapel and make a complimentary speech to him, which must have amused his Majesty, who is understood to have considerable power of enjoying the good things of this world, intellectual as well as material. His Eminence, who is supposed long since to have procured his own consent to be enthroned one of these days as Pope Sapiens I., will, no doubt, treasure the recollection. In the mean time he is preaching sermons in which he asserts that the Concordat between Austria and Rome is one of the noblest compacts ever made; but that English journalists cannot understand it—first, because it took two years in framing; and, secondly, because it is written in the Latin of ecclesiastical diplomacy, and not to be translated like the Orations of Cicero or the Commentaries of Cæsar. We say "asserts," for at present the Cardinal has done nothing but utter alternate turgid bluster and verbose oily cant; but poor Mr. Bowyer, M.P., a great believer in Dr. Wiseman, promises more logic anon. It might not be amiss if some of it were exported to the country more immediately interested, where the ecclesiastical authorities are afraid to bring the precious and beneficial machinery into play, except gradually, and where the working clergy and the laity are incensed beyond measure at the deathblow their Emperor has given to their scant liberties.

General Canrobert has returned to Paris from his mission to the Northern Courts. Among the announcements which have been made on the subject of peace, it is stated that "Sweden and Denmark are ready to give their verdict in our favour, and, when need arises, to enforce that verdict." This information, which is probably derived from Parisian channels, may, we imagine, be received with less caution than most of the assertions which are now distracting the world and its Bourses. There is no reason to suppose that Sweden and Denmark are less aware than is Russia herself of the position of the parties in the great quarrel, or of the side on which, should another campaign take place, safety and advantage will be found to lie for those who come in at "the latter end of the fray."

Sir Robert Peel—"old Sir Robert's son"—has been again manifesting some of that "vehement silliness" which, if a hostile critic is rightly informed, a distinguished lady once attributed to him. He has been making a speech at Tamworth, in which, as a Lord of the Admiralty, he thought proper to remark upon the alleged shortcomings of the British fleet in the Baltic. Anything in worse taste, considering the impulsive Baronet's position, can hardly be imagined. It would seem, however, that he has been advised to explain himself, which he has done, after a fashion, in a letter published on Wednesday. If he does not explain away his ill-judged words, he makes it quite clear that he has been taken to private task for them. The rumour that his brother had resigned would seem to be premature. It would be curious if the two very dissimilar young Peels should discover simultaneously that the country could go on without their aid. Sir Robert the sire was perhaps wrong in desiring that his sons should not accept hereditary honours—they would have been more out of the way in opposite corners of the House of Lords.

There is mourning in Belgravia. Dr. Lushington has given sentence in the case of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, and the Romish ornamentation is to be stripped away from the altar—nay, the altar itself is to be torn away from the wall, and a wooden table substituted. The candlesticks may remain, for there are candlesticks in Royal chapels and those of colleges, but the candles are not to be lighted except where artificial light is necessary. This last decision the ornament party might evade, by putting very dark glass into the chancel windows, but the rest of the decree there is no escaping. Credence-table and cross go down, and the five altar-cloths, with their symbolical colours for the various festivals of the Church, must give place to white linen. It is a heavy blow to church millinery—but the battle is not over. Seven columns of reasons in small type do not satisfy the defeated party, and they appeal. The decision of Dr. Lushington is rational and satisfactory; but the whole affair would be ridiculous but for the serious questions connected with it. Of the intellect of those who set their hearts upon the foolish ornamentation, and of the sincerity of those who profess to be unable to go to church while it exists, other people will form their own estimate. We sadly want an Infallibility, to prevent such unseemly contests. Could we not manage a *Concordat*?

Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea (about, we understand, to return home), sends over a ludicrous story, of which a London tailor's "representative"—nothing like a long word, or tailor's man, would have done—is the unlucky hero. He appears to have got tipsy (a state in which tailors have always been declared by poets to become very valiant), and, being confronted by one of the Provost Marshal's servants in Balaclava, to have displayed a fire worthy of Hawkwood, the bold young tailor, who, according to Dr. Doran, incontinently slew two ruffians who attacked him on his return from Greengoose-fair, held at Bow. He assaulted the formidable official in question, but, being overpowered by the British army, was carried off to the main-guard. Things began to look serious, and he entreated that some of his distinguished "clients" should be sent for, that his release might be procured. This, it seems, is not the way in a military lock-up; and he bided all night in limbo; and, in the morning, received the two dozen lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails kept for the discouragement of other tipsy and disorderly disturbers of the Camp. If he was sent out to the Crimea to dun the gallant customers of his employer, it is afflicting to think of the intense suffering they must have felt and manifested over their pipes when the story came round to the tents. It is rumoured, by the way, that we are not likely to have a great many more stories from professional writers, for that both Marshal Pelissier and Sir William Codrington have set their faces most vehemently against the system of camp diaries for publication at home.

Some well-meaning persons, but of the class whose type is known in light-hearted society as "a Sentimental Billy," are occasionally amusing common-sense folks with proposals to do away with all the names and memorials which recall the events of the wars between us and our gallant allies the French. One "spooney" wants to abolish the name of Waterloo-bridge, and call that structure Happy-Alliance-bridge; another would re-christen Trafalgar-square, and so on. What is to be done with Nelson's statue we are not told, but it would be rude to Russia, whose Emperor subscribed £900 towards the completion of the column, if we took him down. And where are we to stop? What is to be done with Blenheim-street, and Marlborough-street, and all the Wellington streets and squares, and Rodney-street, and Salamanca-row, and the other places of similar titles? We fear that it will not do. How the French themselves, with the name of a battle on every other lava-tablet at the street corners of Paris, must laugh at such ridiculous twaddle. Rely upon it the secret of a nation being respected does not lie in its forgetting, or asking others to forget, that it can "hold its own." At the same time let us by all means erect new memorials of the glorious things that old foes did when Providence made them friends. There are two or three new bridges building, or about to be built, and our Crimean campaign will afford them names; but, *pace* the twaddlers, we do not mean to obliterate the records of the deeds of our fathers. But there will always be a crop of these soft-headed people; and no doubt that, should England fifty years hence be in alliance with Russia, we shall have "Philopacificus" writing to the papers of that day to suggest that the suspension-bridge at Chelsea be no longer called Sebastopol bridge, but the Anglo-Muscovite-bridge.

Has a clergyman a right to read to his congregation a sermon which he did not compose? This question, and some mercantile ones arising out of it (for though, according to Milton, Mammon always keeps his eye on the pavement, it is he who usually kicks up the dust), are just now in agitation. A Reverend Mr. Watson, stated to be a respectable clergyman, has drawn some lay censure upon himself by advertising that he will supply his brethren with sermons, in manuscript, for every occasion; and he has defended himself, quoting St. Augustine and Bishop Hook, in favour of his practice, and rather getting the best in a very superficial argument. We know what Queen Elizabeth thought of the "shameful lazy" practice of reading sermons at all, and also what the other elderly lady in the Scottish Kirk thought about it, and how she flung her stool at the minister's head, as an intimation that his flock preferred extemporaneous to prepared instruction. On the other hand, we know that a clergyman may read a homily if he pleases. But where the element of trickery and cheating comes in, that leaven which flavours even sermons as well as other things in these evil days is where the bought sermon is manufactured to look like the MS. discourse of the preacher himself, and where he passes it off as his own. This is simply a dishonest "dodge," and it is surely needless to ask whether a spiritual teacher may practise it. We should see no objection to a clergyman making it known that he was about to deliver a sermon which special occupation in his duty had prevented his composing, though we might not go so far as good Sir Roger de Coverley, who insisted upon his chaplain reading standard sermons by other divines, both morning and afternoon, and who asked at dinner, "Well, Doctor, whom do we have to-day?"

MUSIC.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN OPERA.

A PARTY of singers have been performing what is called "English Opera"—though it is more properly "Opera in English"—at the Edinburgh Theatre. The company, though it included Mr. Sims Reeves, appears from the local papers to have been weak and inefficient. Their success has not been great; and the usual complaints are made of the neglect of native talent, the preference of foreigners, and so forth. The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, adverting to these complaints, makes the following pertinent remarks:—"And what is English opera, that such a howl should be raised, here as elsewhere, against it? Is it to be converted Bula' an English opera, or 'Fra Diavola,' or 'Lucia'? If we be told they are, we may next expect to learn that Shakspeare is a foreign work because it is translated into a foreign language. In truth, there are English operas of which the nation need not be ashamed; but *they* are shelved. And why? *Because English singers won't look at them.* Why was it that we did not get one English opera during the six nights' performance? Simply for this reason, that, as singers dictate what they are to sing, managers must submit. But the public won't; and, when they withhold their countenance, they get rated soundly by the press for neglect of English opera. Such is the state of the case."

There is truth in what the northern critic says. Such is the state, though not the whole state, of the case. We disregard the clamour about native and foreign talent. We value talent according to its worth, whether native or foreign, but we desire that talent, whatever it is, should be appropriately employed. We want it in this, as in all other things, the right people in the right places. An Italian opera will not be converted into an English one by the mere process of translating the libretto into English; but yet we would not exclude an Italian opera from the English stage (la French musical stage is immeasurably superior to ours); but it has been nourished during its whole existence by the importation of foreign operas and the employment of foreign composers. For a hundred years and more, Italians and Germans—Gluck, Piccini, Rossini, Meyerbeer, and many others—have been supplying the Parisian stage, along with the native composers; and their works have been received according to their merit, not their origin. The evil in this country lies in this: We have no great standard theatre where English operas, or operas in an English tress, can be adequately got up and represented. The consequence of this wretched destitution—for which our English musicians and singers may thank themselves, and not the public—is that we have no English dramatic school, either of composers or performers. The taste of the public has run ahead of all that they can do in either capacity. Even in the provinces the public hear too much of foreign music and foreign singing to be satisfied with the doings of native talent. If they listen with impatience to the performance of Mr. This or Miss That, in a clumsy English version of "Lucia" or the "Sonnambula," which they have had many opportunities of hearing in Italian and by Italian singers, can we wonder at their being somewhat fastidious and discontented?

But this is not all. We are even in a more unhappy situation than if we merely had no English opera; for the English opera that we have is much worse than none. What sort of English opera have we in London? The manager of some theatre—say Mr. Smith at Drury Lane, or Mr. Buckstone at the Haymarket—announces an "operatic company," whose performances are to alternate with other things, during some portion of the season. The company consists of a "star," probably exorbitantly paid, and half-a-dozen *comprès* (as Catalani's husband used to call the people employed to sing along with her) who are not got for next to nothing. There is no competent musical director, no orchestra, no chorus, no decorations, nor a single thing necessary for a respectable—not to say splendid, for that is out of the question—*mise en scène*. The performance is beggarly and wretched; the public despise it, and stay away; and in a short time the affair comes to an abrupt termination. Then as to the provinces—three or four singers without employment in London go strolling about the country, sometimes two or three different parties at the same time—and giving what they are pleased to call "English Opera," with the help of such "supernumeraries" as they can get together on the spot. True English opera is discredited and degraded, and the obstacles to the establishment of a great national musical theatre are rendered insuperable.

MR. STERNDALE BENNETT has been elected conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts of next season. This step will give general satisfaction both to the public and the musical profession. Mr. Bennett stands in the first rank not only of British but of European musicians. His orchestral works, as well as his compositions for the instrument of which he is so great a master, are esteemed throughout the Continent; and his experience and ability as a *chef d'orchestre* have been recognised in Germany by his appointment to direct the celebrated *Gewandhaus* concerts at Leipsic. His high personal character, too, and the general respect in which he is held, will add much to his usefulness, in a position where moral influence is not less important than artistic talent.

THOUGH the AMATEURS MUSICAL SOCIETY is a fashionable body, and at present is an unfashionable season, yet the two concerts they are giving before Christmas promise to be as brilliant as if they took place at Midsummer. On Monday evening (when the first was given) the Hanover-square Rooms were crowded with elegant company, and the performance went off with infinite spirit and success. The orchestra, nearly a hundred strong, is, as before, conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie, who, though an amateur, is well known to possess the attainments of a most accomplished musician. It consists almost exclusively of amateurs; the number of professional performers this season being greatly diminished. Thus, among the *forty* violins all are amateurs except *two*, Mr. Henry Blagrove and his brother. This exclusion, however, has been carried a little too far; for some of the amateur wind instruments, placed for the first time in positions of trust and responsibility, were not up to the mark, and failed for want of strength and firmness. In time, however, we may hope that they will acquire more confidence and self-possession. The programme exhibited an excellent selection. It included Haydn's Symphony Letter H, Beethoven's Overture to "Egmont," Auber's Overture to the "Diamans de la Couronne;" a Pianoforte Concerto, composed and performed by Mr. Waley; and several German Part-Songs, sung by the German Choral Society, established in the City under the direction of Herr Pauer. The orchestral pieces were on the whole well played. Haydn's Symphony was the most successful and Beethoven's Overture the least; it is still too arduous a task for young performers. Mr. Waley's Concerto is a masterly composition, and was admirably played. It is in the pure and symmetrical style of the older masters—reminding us of Mozart and Hummel, though without any servility of imitation. Mr. Waley is an accomplished performer: he was a little flurried and nervous, but gave excellent expression to his own ideas. The German part-songs were sung most delightfully, and one or two of them were encored. The next concert is on the 17th of this month, and clashes with Jenny Lind's performance at Exeter-hall. This is unfortunate: might it not still be avoided?

MISS WILLIAMS, an interesting young Welsh lady, a pupil of Signor Lanza, sang, on Thursday evening last week, in a vocal entertainment given by that gentleman at the Music-hall in Store-street. It was an agreeable *mélange* of national songs and ballads of various countries, and of airs from modern operas, thrown into something of a dramatic form so as to enable Miss Williams to appear in different characters. Signor Lanza, in his proper person, is supposed to be in his own apartment, and visited in his professional capacity successively by several singers—a Welshwoman, a Scotchwoman, and an Irishwoman, applying for an engagement at the theatre—a young lady of fashion come to take a lesson, and a Bavarian broom girl; all which characters are sustained by Miss Williams with liveliness and dramatic talent. She is a handsome and agreeable young lady, has a charming mezzo-soprano voice, and her ballad-singing is full of grace and feeling. The hall was quite full, and Miss Williams's reception was highly flattering.

Jullien gave his "Mozart Night" on Wednesday last. The selection from the great master's works consisted of two of his finest symphonies, the overture to the "Zauberflute," the grand pianoforte concerto in E flat (played by M. Billet), and several vocal pieces from "Don Giovanni," arranged for instruments. The theatre was (if possible) even more crowded than on the "Mendelssohn Night," and this most classical music was listened to with a deep attention and intelligent applause which it was gratifying to witness.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—MR. WEBSTER was greeted with a full house on Monday, on his return to his own stage. These are occasions on which, however old the piece, the courtesies of theatrical life are observable. The stage has its conventions as well as society. It is, in fact, a kind of separate world, in which the ideal prevails, and fancied rights and wrongs have more sway than in the circles of ordinary business. Artistes are a sensitive race, and critics—"nothing, if not critical." All the more reason, therefore, there exists that at certain seasons there should be certain amenities, to restore good understandings, and rectify the balance of feeling. With Mr. Webster perhaps this is less requisite than with any manager on record; never have we known him to interfere with the critic's function, or to complain of his opinion, however contrary. He has always respected the mutual independence of manager and journalist. The performances on Monday were introduced by the bipartite drama of "Janet Pride;" and the criminal father, still human at heart, though not resolute enough to bring the humanity fully into action, was enacted by Mr Webster with his usual power, discrimination, and throughout artistic tact. In some respects Mr. Webster is an unique actor. Not that he manifests any specific peculiarity; but his general excellence is greater than ordinary, and he is so skilful a player that he can pursue his advantage with the utmost quietness of manner. No man has better mastered the repose of style. The play was exceedingly well received, and deservedly so, for, in fact, we never saw it better acted.

OLYMPIC.—"The Jealous Wife" has been added to the repertoire of this theatre; and *Mr. Oakley* receives the full advantage of that intelligent illustration by which Mr. Wigan distinguishes his delineations of old characters from those of his predecessors. *Mr. Oakley* has, at length, another than a mere stage-personality. He is no longer a formal mannerist, an automaton, a moving puppet; but just such a gentleman as we may meet on the Mall or in the drawing-room. We have just reason also to commend Mrs. Stirling in *Mrs Oakley*. The due mean of nature is perceptible in this lady's acting; forcible, without exaggeration; passionate, without being obstreperous. On Monday a new piece was produced—an English version of "Monsieur Perdue," a vaudeville, by MM. Marc Michel and Moreau. The defect of this piece is the insufficiency of its basis, and perhaps some impropriety in the topic. *Benjamin Boothtuvatte* (Mr. Robson), an imprudent young husband, excites his wife's jealousy by a club-dinner, meets an old acquaintance, and leaves his watch at her house in his hurry to escape from her husband, whose ring at the bell announces his return home. As the watch is marked with his very singular name, he fears the husband's vengeance, and consequent exposure to his own wife. A ludicrous terror, after the manner of farces, is built on this slender foundation, which demands all Mr. Robson's *genius* (we use the word advisedly) to justify and support. The piece is entitled "Five Pounds Reward;" but it is not to be supposed that *Boothtuvatte* suffers any such reward; no, he shrinks from anything that threatens exposure; but his sympathising wife (Miss Marston), remarking his frenzied distress for the supposed loss of the old watch, has a bill printed for its recovery. The proof of this she produces, to *Boothtuvatte's* perfect horror. Nevertheless, the bills have not been posted, and a reprieve is yet possible. But a new element of discord is introduced. The frail lady's husband is a watchmaker; and, though exceedingly jealous, is himself rather of a Lothario disposition, and has annoyed *Mrs. Boothtuvatte* herself with unwelcome attentions. Ultimately both facts become known to the terrified hero, with the assurance that *Sorrodaile* (such is the intruder's name, is ignorant that the watch was left at his house in any other than the usual way of business. At once he determines to turn the tables on his tormentor, and commences a fight with foils. But *Sorrodaile* is also in pursuit of a domestic tormentor, whom he recognises in the lady's medical attendant, and begins on him a fierce attack; so that all the parties are driven in confusion from the stage. As we have already intimated, the defects of this piece are obvious; but the sustained excellence of Mr. Robson's acting is irresistible, and the humour of the situation was kept up to the end by the simple force of his unrivalled energy. The house was respectably attended.

HAYMARKET.—MR. Buckstone returned to this house with his troupe of Spanish Dancers on Monday. The play was "The Busy-body," and attracted a full and fashionable house. The manager had a warm reception.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—At the distribution of rewards, one of the two first-class silver medals given for English carriages was awarded to Mr. Storey, of Nottingham, for his cottage phaeton. This carriage has an "invisible" hood, which can be used at pleasure. The transformation from the open to the close carriage is exceedingly simple and instantaneous, and the vehicle retains in both its forms great elegance of appearance. This cleverly-contrived carriage was pointed out by the jurors as worthy of the attention of his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, who immediately gave an especial order for one to be furnished to correspond with the Imperial equipages of France. This has just been completed, and has been sent to Paris. Singular enough, when the Prince was walking through the Crystal Palace, on his late flying visit to England, he was attracted by the elegant little cheap "Basket Carriages" there shown by the same maker, and ordered one of them, as have several members of the Emperor's household. These facts show that novelty and merit in any branch of our manufactures arrest the attention of his Imperial Highness equally with those of his own country.

MANAGEMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

We should despair of the success of the new "Act for the Management of the Metropolis" were it not that all laws are susceptible of various interpretations, and thus become, when carried into effect, subservient to the spirit of those who administer them. The new law, while prescribing much, leaves much to the discretion of the people, and on that we rely to make it work tolerably well. Its chief feature is a "Metropolitan Board of Works," which it creates, "a body corporate, with a common seal and perpetual succession," empowered to take on itself the management of all the sewerage of the metropoli., to regulate straw open thoroughfares, and make improvements, each one of which may cost £50,000, without restraint, and to levy for these purposes what-ever sums of money it may think reasonable. It is to consist of thirty-three unpaid members—three elected by the "City," and thirty by the surrounding metropolitan parishes—and a paid chairman, salary not less than £1500 nor more than £2000, elected by the unpaid members, and removable by a vote of two-thirds. His situation is likely to be permanent, and his power will be very great.

The Board will depend entirely the future management of the metropolis, and there is no duty which the recently-elected vestries will have to perform equal in importance to electing its members.

The 12th inst., Wednesday next, is the day on which the newly-elected vestries are required to perform this the first and chiefest of their functions. The Act, somewhat faulty in this respect, does not prescribe the mode of election; and probably the vestries, or their clerks, will have to decide whether it shall be by ballot or open voting. On this point the vestries must be circumspect, for they will no doubt be exposed to the influence of those jobbing cliques which are known to predominate in several parishes, and which may at the very moment of commencing the elections come forth in an organised body to make them subservient to their own purposes. The vestries are summoned in some cases to perform this duty as late as six o'clock; and, as the Act is imperative in requiring it to be performed on the 12th, they will hardly have time to ensure its proper performance. With the technical duties required of the members of the Board—such as registating and deciding whether the sewers shall be pipes or tunnels—the vestries may perhaps not be well acquainted; but they will readily distinguish ignorant, boasting self-seekers from efficient, honest men acting on a conscientious sense of responsibility, and will prefer the latter.

On this point they have nothing to consult but their own discretion; they are in nowise limited in their choice; there is no excuse in old customs, aristocratic predilections, the rust of disuse, or in lists already crammed with aged servants, for not putting the right man if he can be found in the right place; and it will be somewhat derogatory to the character of the people of the metropolis if, after having undertaken to instruct the Government, they should put round pegs into square holes. The Act professes to give the ratepayers of the metropolis, through their vestries, by the election of this Board, and the election of its chairman, a control over all municipal affairs, except the police and the poor; and it will be the fault of the vestries if the professions of the Act do not eventuate in beneficial and substantial realities. A good Board of Works, should the vestries constitute such a one, will speedily put to shame the squabbling Commissioners for Sewers, of which there have been six distinct bodies since 1847, and all of which have wasted the public money, delayed the progress of necessary works, and broken up in confusion.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although there have been some strong foretastes of winter during the past week the coursing has gone on without a check, and hares are generally reported to be plentiful and strong. In Cumberland, however, as we lately mentioned, there seems to be a lack, and now we hear that some coursers who were ont on the Solway marshes slipped Larricdale (who ran up for the Workington Cup) at a slapping 16 lb fox, who jumped up in some turnips, and killed it after a fine run. We rather long for a return of the days when English greyhounds

Gaily shipped their greyhounds
At the borders in the fens

But this gratuitous piece of mischief was especially to be deplored, as Mr Lawson's pack drew the Drayton plantations all day in the ensuing week without a find. Rather than have a repetition of such a thing the Cup to his owner's credit, but he has unfortunately broken one of his toes, as his sire, Bedlamite, did before him, and has retired from the slips for the present. The meetings next week are eight, and commence with Marbury (Whitchurch) on Monday; Bangor (O.) and Knallworth stand for Tuesday and Wednesday; Ardrossan for Wednesday; "Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham," and Mountainstown, for Wednesday and Thursday; Baldock for the above two days and Friday, and Altcar Club for Thursday and Friday.

Shooting in the Highlands has been unusually protracted this year, although it promised so ill in August; and on the 22nd ult. no less than sixteen and a half brace of grouse were actually *killed to pointa* on the Inverness moors. *Apropos* of shooting, we have just heard from a gamekeeper that the late Sir Richard Sutton once shot 100 brace of sn.pe in two days. The crack shot on the Continent is said to be a Count N——, and his aim is so faultless, that at Geneva last year he stuck a half-franc piece repeatedly on the toe of his boot, and shot it off with a pistol. He enchanted the *beau monde* of Munich three years before to such an extent by his feat, that, to use the caustic expression of one of their most distinguished wits, "nearly every man of fashion tried to do the same, and *most there is hardly a big toe among them!*" The King of Sardinia is, perhaps, the finest game-shot among Monarchs, and the crack of his rifle has often echoed in the *Alpine Hanoks* and the mountains of Savoy. We understand that his Majesty visited the Pauls Paddocks on Wednesday, and, although we are not informed as to whether he bought any hoof of—there, he did not leave Mr. Quartermaine's, of Piccadilly, without purchasing three hunters. As he is fond of hounds, we could have wished that he had spent a little more time in England to hear a chorus of those "wood-notes wild" which are so striking a characteristic of an English morning. A Devonshire wrter was so pleased to hear them lately that he described a "wedding-morn ushered in by a merry peal from the church tower, which united with the stirring notes of the far-famed Oaldeharriers;" and a she-donkey, belonging to a woodcutter, yclept "John-o'-the-Boon," actually followed the Duke of Buccleuch's hounds for ten miles over hedge and ditch last week to their tune. Although she lost two shoes in her ardour, and cost her owner a weary chase, he was so proud of her performance that he fondly hugged her at the finish, and gave her a biscuit and a glass of rum!

Quorn Hall is advertised to be let, and the sale of the hunting establishment will take place there on Thursday and Friday. The catalogue, which comprises 158 lots, announces that the sale "will commence punctually at twelve each day," and that everything, down to the fomenting-tubs and poultice-boots, will be "sold without any reserve." On Thursday the hound-van and fourteen five-couple lots of hounds will be sold first, and thirty-seven hunters will follow, with twenty-seven lots of saddles, clothing, &c. Six horses that have been used in cub-hunting, three hacks, three ponies, six harness horses, besides harness and the rest of the stable appurtenances, compose the lots on Friday. The list of the hounds has been published, and they seem to have a good deal of the Badminton, Yarborough, Belvoir, Burton, Drake, Lumley, Sledmere, Donnington, and Fitzhardinge kennel blood amongst them. Mr. Richard Sutton may perhaps retain the Donnington country; and some slight hopes are entertained that Mr. John White may become the master of the Quorn, with a subscription. He has been foremost among the best at Melton for thirty years; and even Nimrod, in his *Quarterly* article, represents him as taking a gate just by the hinge-posts in front of Captain Ross on Clinker. He was the master of the Cheshire hounds until the close of the 1854 season. A strong misunderstanding exists between Lord Southampton and Mr. Selby Lowndes, whose late country his Lordship now hunts, and hence his Lordship's hounds are, if possible, whipped off the instant they point for one of Mr. Lowndes' own coverts. We hear that this matter has, at last, a chance of being settled, which we trust is the case; as, if it is not, Mr. Lowndes may probably meet with reprisals, and be warned off, in his turn, from the covers of a certain great proprietor in the Atherston hunt. Hunting men must stand by each other on such matters.

Racing news is almost *nil*, but it is hinted that Mrs. Osbaldeston's horses will leave Warrenner's and go to William H. Scott's, at Holywell, on whose springy sod Queen of Trumps, General Chasse, Trapball, and a host of good horses were trained in their day, and whose far-famed "Montys Mills" even the great Touchstone's St. Leger laurels were dimmed. This horse's own brother, Launcelot, himself a winner of the Champagne Stakes, St Leger, and second for the Derby, was brought from Holywell to Tattersall's last Monday for sale; but nothing, strange to say, though he is the sire of twenty-one winners and very fresh, there was not even a bid for him. Sharavogue is to be sold next Monday, and will, we hope, have more luck.

There will be a couple of steeplechases, four flat races, and a hurdle race (in two of which events Bourton heads the acceptances), at Wolverhampton, on Monday and Tuesday; and a four-mile 100 sovs. side steeplechase match is made up for the 18th instant. Mr. "Pell," or rather Mr. Cooke, of Lutterworth, the owner of Polestar, has added another to the long list of turfites who have died this year; and his friend Mr. C. Breton, the breeder of Ellnsthorpe, Wild Huntsman, Rosaline, Sirius, &c., has declined further breeding for the turf Switch, the dam of Rosaline, is dead; and Honey-Dear, with a sister to Wild Huntsman at her footand in foal to Teddington, was disposed of previously to his sale, which consisted principally of yearlings and foals by Meteor and Foig-a-Ballagh. It has been announced in a semi-official way that the rumoured misunderstanding between a well-known owner of race-horses and his jockey will not lead to a rupture a termination which no one expected, as his two horses would have been certain to go down in the Derby betting all the winter if such had been the end of it.

Game in the Crimea.—We are encamped in the Valley of the Baidar, in the midst of woods swarming with game; the hares are of very large size and you may be sure we do not neglect them. The sportsmen have a good deal on their hands; they pretend that M. de Mardswinff, the proprietor of this vast property, had a secret for fattening them, and making them assume enormous dimensions. The source of the Tchernaya is at a few paces distance from us: at the moment I write it is a thin stream of water, which issues from the feet of a rocky mountain The beautiful verdure, which has lasted since our arrival here, imparts to the country the most agreeable aspect, and the soldier (who is an artist as well as a soldier) has succeeded in producing complete Italy, Swiss cottages, and other landscapes very comfortable. One might fancy it a Switzerland in miniature, and our men seem to have no apprehensions of winter.—*Letter from the Camp*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

An impression having gained almost general currency that we shall shortly have peace with Russia, some little excitement has been apparent in the Consol Market, and the prices of nearly all National Stocks have steadily improved. The leading Peace party have purchased largely, both for Money and the next Account; and there has been a difference of about ¼ per cent between transfer prices and those for the January settlement. Both here and in Paris heavy amounts—viz., from 20 to 50 per cent—have been lately paid for carrying over accounts, an impression have been the speculators with the prospect of a speedy termination of our dispute with Russia.

The Bank of England has continued to make rather large advances to the commercial body, but we have no alteration to notice in the rates of discount. On the whole there is a fair supply of money at the present rates of interest. The imports of bullion have amounted to nearly £300,000 from Mexico and the West Indies, and £58,000 from Australia; but we have had an export of nearly £500,000 to India and China—notwithstanding all the efforts made to check these enormous shipments—and about £50,000 to the Continent. Rather over £30,000 in silver has arrived from Belgium Out of the supply of gold recently imported from Australia—£1,160,000—only £300,000 has entered the Bank of England—the whole of the remainder having been purchased for France, and we are apprehensive that this drain will continue.

On Monday there was a steady business doing in the Consol-market, and prices were on the advance. The Three per Cents were 89¼ to 89⅜ for Money, and 89⅛ to 89⅜ for the present Account. The Reduced were 88¾ ⅞; and the New Three per Cents, 88⅜ to 89½.

A transaction took place in the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents at Bank Stock, 209½; India Stock, 226; Long Annuities, 1860, 8 7-16 ½; Ditto, 1885, 16½. India Bonds, 1s. discount. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 7s. discount; Exchequer Bonds, 97¾ to 98¾. There was an improved feeling in the market on Tuesday, and the quotations were again higher. Consols were done at from 89⅞ to 90⅛; the Reduced, 89⅛ to ⅜; and the New Three per Cents, 89½ to 89⅝. Long Annuities, 1860, realised 8 7-16 ½; Ditto, 1885, 16½; Exchequer Bills, 1s to 6s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¼ to 98. On the following day prices further advanced, with considerable activity in the market. Bank Stock, 210½ to 209; Three per Cents Reduced, 88⅞ to 89½; Consols, 89⅜ to 90⅛; New Three per Cents, 89⅜ ⅝; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 89½; Long Annuities, 1860, 8¼; Ditto, 1885, 16⅛; India Stock, 226 to 225; India Bonds, 1s to 1s discount; Exchequer Bills, 1s to 6s discount; Exchequer Bonds, 97 to 98. On Thursday there was less activity in the market. Consols were done at 89⅞ ⅜, but they closed heavily at 90¼. The New Three per Cents were 89¾ 90 to 89⅝; and the Reduced, 89 to 89. Bank Stock, 209 to 210½; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 2s. discount; and India Bonds, 5s to 1s discount.

Some large speculative purchases having been effected in Turkish Bonds, prices have ruled as high as 86; and the New Scrip has been done at 2¼ ⅜. Most other Foreign Securities have been tolerably firm, and a steady business has been transacted in them Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 99½. Dutch Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99 ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84½; Chilian Six per Cents, 101½; Equador, 6% Mexican Three per Cents, 19½; Peruvian Four-and-Half per Cents, 75½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85¾ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 40¼; Ditto, New Deferred, 20½; Ditto, Passive, 7½; French Rentes Three per Cents, 67; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 61½; Russian Five per Cents, 98.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm, and the quotations have rather improved Australasia have realised 52. Ditto, 60; London Chartered of Australia, 17. Provincial of Ireland, 34; Union of London, 30¾

The business in Railway Shares and most Miscellaneous Securities, as follows:—Caledonian, 87¾; Canada Company's Bonds, 130; Ditto, Government, 103½; Crystal Palace, 2⅜; Mediterranean Electric Telegraph, 6⅛; Mexican and South American, 6½; North of Europe Steam, 1⅜; Peninsular Land and Mineral, 2⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69½; St. Katharine Dock, 84; Victoria Dock, 19; East and West India, 119½; London, 109½; Southampton, 87¾. Hungerford-bridge Shares have marked 12; and Waterhall, 1½. Albion Insurance have stood at 65; Globe, 107; Imperial Fire, 340; Ditto Life, 18½; London, 29½; General, 6½; Phœnix, 180; Royal Exchange, 230; Sun Life, 85.

The market for all Railway Shares, except Eastern Counties, has been rather active, and the quotations have somewhat improved. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCK:—Bristol and Exeter, —; Caledonian, 86; Eastern Counties, —; Great Northern, —; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 82; Great Western, 80½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½; London and North-Western, 94½; London and South-Western, 87; Midland, 64½; Norfolk, 45; North British, 39½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 11½; Ditto, York, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39; South-Eastern, 58½; South Wales, 81½.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL:—Hull and Selby, 105.

PREFERENCE SHARES:—Aberdeen, 107; Caledonian, 4 per Cent, 94½; Eastern Counties Six per Cent, 124; Great Northern Five per Cent, 115; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable at ten per cent prem., 106½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Ditto, Five per Cent Scrip, 7½; Great Western and Western (Ireland), 124; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 86; London and Brighton Five per Cent, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 124; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, —; Wisbech and Kilkenny Six per Cent, 2½.

FOREIGN:—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Eastern of France, 85½; Head Indian Five per Cent, 91; Grand Trunk of Canada, Lassie, 11½; Great Luxembourg, 8⅜; Great Western of Canada, 34½; Ditto, New, 7⅜; Madras Extension, 4⅜; Northern of France, 35⅜; Paris and Lyons, 46; Sambre and Meuse, 8.

Mining Shares have been firm: Cobre Copper have realised 65 Lusaces, 7⅞; Rhymney Iron, 21½; Santiago de Cuba, 4⅜.

Friday Afternoon.

We have had a dull market for national stocks to-day, and prices are drooping The Three per Cents, for Money, have been 89⅝ ⅞; and, for the Account, 90⅛ ⅜. The Reduced have realised 88⅞ 89; and the New Three per Cents 89¼ ⅜. All Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are dull.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange (Friday).—Since Monday a very limited supply of English wheat has come to hand, sometimes and by foreign carriage. To-day the show of samples was small; but the demand was inactive, at Monday's quotations. With foreign wheat we were scantily supplied. The business done in that grain, during the week, was trifling, for our former terms. Fine parcels of grain were held on former terms. We had a slow sale for barley, at the late decline. Malt moved off slowly at late rates. There was a slight improvement in the oat trade, at full quotations.

[illegible] 700 casks, 30 chaldron, 700 quarters, 300 sacks, 300 bags, 1400 [illegible] Kent, red, 42s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 47s. to 49s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 48s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 29s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Chevalier, 34s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 72s.; Kingston and Ware, 77s. to 80s.; Oxfordshire, 68s. to 70s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s. to 29s.; potato ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork black, 23s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 27s.; tick beans, 41s. to 47s.; grey peas, 43s. to 45s.; maple, 42s. to 47s.; white, 50s. to 52s.; boilers, 50s. to 55s. per quarter, Town-made flour, 75s. to 77s.; Suffolk, 58s. to 59s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 55s. to 61s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 42s. to 43s. per barrel.

Seeds. The business doing in most seeds is but moderate, yet prices generally are well supported. Cakes are very firm.

Linseed, English, crushing, 78s. to 83s.; Mediterranean, 78s. to 83s.; hempseed, 56s. to 58s. per quarter Coriander, 20s. to 30s. per cwt Brown mustard seed, 12s. to 20s.; white ditto, 10s. to 14s.; tares, old, 5s. to 6s. per bushel English rapeseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter Linseed cakes, English, £14 os. to £15 10s.; ditto, foreign, £13 10s. to £14 10s.; rape cakes, £7 10s. to £8 per ton. Canary, 65s. to 68s. per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 9d. to 10½d. per 4lbs. loaf

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 65s. 1d.; barley, 44s. 5d.; oats, 28s. 10d.; rye, 35s. 8d.; beans, 38s. 9d.; peas, 38s. 5d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 117,413; barley, 13,076; oats, 20,558; rye, 365; beans, 3156; peas, 3005 quarters.

Teas. We continue to have a steady, though not to say, brisk, demand, for most kinds of tea, the prices of which are well supported. Common sound congou, 8½d. to 9½d. per lb.

Sugar.—A very limited business has been done in raw sugar this week, and it is difficult to give accurate quotations. Where sales have taken place, prices have been from 1s. to 1s per cwt. below the highest point of the market. Refined goods have continued dull, at 60s. per cwt. for brown lumps, and 62s. to 63s. for grocers.

Coffee. Good ordinary native Ceylon has changed hands at 58s. to 59s. per cwt., with a limited demand. All plantation kinds have realised full quotations. In foreign coffee very little is doing.

Rice.—The demand has slightly improved; nevertheless, the quotations are somewhat easier than they were ten days since. The finest white Bengal cannot be purchased under 18s. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter has moved off slowly, however, are well supported. The best Dutch is rather easier. English is firm, at extreme rates the best Carlow being worth 118s. per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, at 2s. decline. Hams are cheaper, but other kinds of pork are as steady.

Tallow. P. Y. C. on the spot has been dull, at 68s. per cwt. For forward delivery very little doing.

Oils. Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 32s 9d. to 33s. per cwt. on the spot, and 44s. to 45s. 6d. for forward delivery Most other oils are a dull inquiry. In spirits of turpentine is selling at 36s., and American, 37s. to 37s. 6d

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, and prof towards is selling at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3s. per gallon Bast India being quoted as 3s. 1½. to 3s Brandy is also dear and steady. Malt spirit, 1s. per gallon.

Coals [illegible] Harton, 19s. 9d.; Haswell, 22s.; Hetton, 22s.; Lambton, 21s. 6d.; Stewart's, 22s West Belmont, 19s. 9d. per ton

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 85s to 110s.; clover ditto, 95s. to 125s.; and straw, 24s. to 30s. per load

Wool.—Our market is heavy, but we have scarcely any change to notice in prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the trade is heavy, at from 70s. to 115s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—There is a moderate business doing in fine hops, at full prices. In other kinds very little is doing, and the quotations are barely supported. About 150 bales have arrived from Hamburg. Mid and East Kent pockets, 75s. to 120s.; Weald of Kent, 65s. to 85s.; Sussex, 60s. to 90s. per cwt

Coals (Friday).—Hilton, 21s.; Lambton, 21s. 6d.; Montagu, 19s. 6d.; Plummer, 20s. 3d.; Hetton, 21s. 3d.; Stewart's, 22s.; Tanfield, 19s.; Tanmain, 19s. 9d. per ton

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was limited, and in good condition. All breeds sold slow for, as they Monday's prices were freely supported. The best Scots were worth fully 5s. per 8lbs. With sheep we were very moderately supplied, yet the mutton trade was heavy, at Monday's decline in value. The show of calves was comparatively small, yet the veal trade ruled inactive and prices had a downward tendency. The top figure was 5s per 8lbs. We sold slowly, on former terms. Much cows were dull, at from £14 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 4s. 10d.; prime ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdowns, 4s. 8s. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 2s. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; sucking calves, 2ls. to 30s.; and quarter old store pigs, 22s. to 28s. each. Total supply beasts, 960; cows, 280; sheep, 3820; calves, 990; pigs, 230. Foreign beasts, 210; sheep, 850; calves, 160

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of meat were large, and a full average business was doing, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 2d to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 10s. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3 8d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s. 4d.

HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 4.

8th Light Dragoons: Major-General George Charles, Earl of Lucan, to be Colonel.

BREVET.—Brevet-Major H. A. Lake to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, Lieuts.-Col. F. F. Tuite and W. Mayne, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, NOV 24

Royal Marines: Second Lieut. J. D. Beoughton to be First Lieutenant; Capt. J. R. Jackson to be Brevet-Major.

BANKRUPTS

T. ARCHBUTT, Oakley-square, Chelsea, timber merchant.—H. DALLIMORE, Newport, Isle of Wight, grocer. E. HOBBS, Brighton, ironmonger.—J. SAWYER, Mary Ann-place, East India-road, builder.—W. FERLINGHAGI, Berners-street, Oxford-street, tailor.—J. WINTERBOTTOM, Keeley, Lancashire, provision dealer. A. and A. DEAN, Bolton, Lancashire, millwrights.—J. HARTLEY, Middleton, Lancashire, joiner. T. KIRKHAM, Livesey, Lancashire, spinner J. KIRKHAM, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. BAGLEY, Fulham-fields and Dawley-wall, Middlesex, market gardener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. ORMISTON, Burn-house, near Edinburgh, joiner.—W. HAIG, Glasgow, writer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 7.

6th Dragoon Guards: Cornet F. N. Astley to be Lieutenant.

10th Light Dragoons: Cornet S. Vyse to be Lieutenant.

13th: Cornet R. A. Clennett to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class Henry to be Surgeon

Cornet C. D Baillie, J. Le Cocq, to be Lieutenant.

Lieut. and to be Assign.

[illegible] Bavagh H A. Donald to be Assign.

Ensign A. Smith, to be Lieutenant, and to be Assistant-Adjutant.

Lieut. H Westby to be Assign

Lieut. Dwight F. Maycock to be Lieutenant.

Lieut. Quartermaster J. Palmer to be Paymaster of the Second Class.

Lieut. H Cowan to be Assign.

Ensign T. C. Hinds to be Lieutenant.

Assistant-Surgeon of the Second Class W. Maclise to be Surgeon.

Lieut. and to be Assign.

Ensign W. I. Knowles to be Lieutenant.

Lieut. and to be Assign.

Lieut. and to be Assign.

Lieut. and to be Assign

VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA TO THE ROYAL ARSENAL AT WOOLWICH.—(SEE PAGE 675.)

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S VISIT.

(Continued from page 636.)

THE VISIT TO THE CITY.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel had a great reception from the inhabitants of London on the occasion of his visit to the City on Tuesday. As a popular demonstration it fell very little short of that accorded to the Emperor Napoleon, and is a conspicuous proof of the resolute spirit with which the whole country is animated in reference to the war and the alliances which it has cemented. The King, following the example of the Emperor, has wisely made his sojourn in England felt to be a compliment not only to the Sovereign but to the nation. He, too, has accepted not only the hospitalities of Windsor Castle, but those of London; and in such an e of considerate consideration the public will not fail to see influences far more suited to the age in which we live than those exclusive interchanges of private friendship which have hitherto marked the intercourse of our Court with those of foreign States

Victor Emmanuel did not bring bright skies with him to England from Italy; but, considering the season of the year, he has been tolerably fortunate in the weather. Tuesday, however, was one of those murky, gloomy days peculiarly metropolitan, when everything looks dismal—when the thoroughfares, without being positively enveloped in fog, have a hazy, sombre, and miserable aspect—when somebody the rain does not come down, though it seems to have all the inclination in the world to do so. The good people of London were, nevertheless, bent upon seeing and cheering the King of Sardinia, the ally of their Queen; and so, though the weather was so unpromising, they assembled along the route of the procession in extraordinary numbers. They made no great display of flags, though there was enough of these to mark the festive character of the occasion. Triumphal arches, and other architectural effects, such as were produced in Paris during the Queen's visit, were not attempted, and altogether the street decorations may have appeared bald to the eyes of a foreigner; but, on the other hand, we would ask strangers to our habits and customs to consider the compliment implied in closing up for a whole day the busiest and most crowded thoroughfares of this vast capital, and in arresting that high tide of commerce which is ceaselessly surging through those great arteries of communication extending from Buckingham Palace to Guildhall. The King, who had come in from Windsor early in the morning, received addresses of congratulation from the Common Council of London, presented by the Lord Mayor; from the Town Council of Edinburgh, presented by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; from the bankers, merchants, and traders of the city of London; from the Protestant Dissenting Deputation of the three Denominations; and from the Religious Societies of Great Britain. His Majesty afterwards held a levee at the Palace of the Diplomatic Corps, which occupied some time. At twelve he set out for the City in one of her Majesty's State carriages, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. A numerous suite attended him in other carriages; and the line of procession, which was the same as that followed by the Emperor and the Empress of the French, was held for a portion of the way by the household troops. For the rest the Metropolitan and City police sufficed, and excellent order was maintained. The progress from Charing-cross along the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and Cheapside was a continued ovation, for his Majesty's spirited conduct in joining the Western alliance and in upholding the civil and religious liberties of his subjects had made him extremely popular among the citizens of London. Unfortunately, the gloomy state of the atmosphere, and the close carriage in which the King sat, prevented the people from seeing his features as distinctly as they wished.

West Strand was conspicuous for its display of colours and the warmth of its reception. Here many of the shops were closed against the pressure of the multitude. A large shield, with the quarterings of Savoy, Piedmont, and the very many States that go to make up the Sardinian kingdom, was exhibited at Messrs. Russell's. The Electric Telegraph office and the Lowther Arcade were the centre of a profusion of colours, some on a very large scale, the four flags of the Allied nations being united into one. At this point the welcome given to his Majesty was particularly marked. Up to the New Church, the Strand presented a singularly lively and holiday appearance. The "Illustrated London News," as the *Post* remarked, "shone with coloured illustration." A guard of honour of the 3rd Light Dragoons were stationed at Temple-bar; whence, up to Ludgate-hill and round St. Paul's, the scene was one of general exhilaration and popular excitement. One house in Cheapside, among other signs of welcome, exhibited a large placard inscribed with

Se benvenuto speranza d'Italia.

Mercers'-hall set forth all the banners of its company, as did Grocers'-hall, whose long façade in Princes-street was adorned with no less than thirteen flags. There was nothing otherwise conspicuous about the Mansion-house and the Exchange. Lothbury was held by the Artillery Company and Gresham-street by the City Militia. Precisely at ten minutes to one the cortège arrived at the entrance to Guildhall, where his Majesty was loudly and repeatedly cheered.

THE GUILDHALL DECORATIONS.

The Hall was fitted up in a style altogether different from that on the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French; the distinctive character on the present occasion being that the throne was placed as nearly in the centre of the Hall as the compartments would admit, instead of at the east end; so that the ceremony of presenting the address might be seen and heard to better advantage by the guests at the extremities of the building.

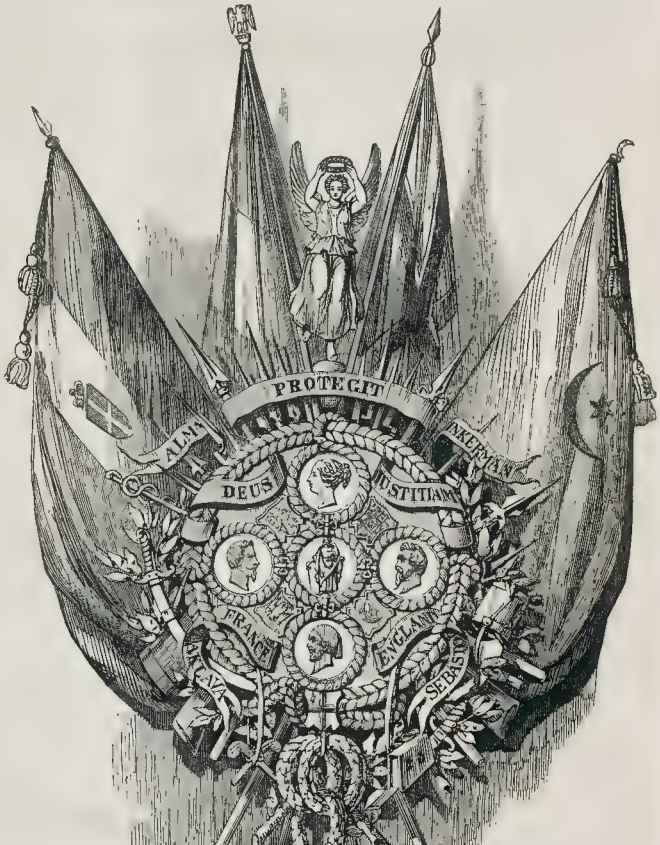
It has always been admitted that the effect on State occasions has been greatly marred by the extreme brevity of space between the outside door and the immediate entrance into the Hall. To remedy this defect Mr. Bunning, the City architect, planned the addition of a pavilion enclosing the whole of the Guildhall-yard, which, while it gave both a corridor and vestibule to aggrandise the effect, afforded accommodation on raised seats to nearly 2000 spectators, between whom the illustrious guests entered. The corridor was ornamented with clusters of flags; and the vestibule, by an ingenious adaptation of what was a necessary encumbrance—twelve gas stoves for warming it—presented an appearance of the entrance to an ancient Greek palace, six altars being ranged on either side, surmounted by a lambent flame, and appropriately ornamented with myrtle wreaths and rams' heads.

The almost unnecessary plan of excluding daylight on a December day was adopted, as ensuring a proper effect of light; and this was made the most of in a manner elegant and simple, by defining the architectural outline of the building with small jets of gas, a species of illumination for which we are indebted to the artistic mind of Italy, where it is to be seen on a grand scale once a year—at the illumination of St. Peter's. A fine mass of colour, at either end of the Hall, gave repose without distracting from the brilliancy of the lighting. To these the eye was happily led up by a series of medallion portraits which ranged between them on either side of the Hall. The device covering the western windows, painted by Messrs. Fenton and Absalon, presented portraits of her Majesty the Queen, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan. Groups of soldiers of each nation formed a background, while above, giving elevation and meaning to the design, were allegorical figures of France, Sardinia, Turkey, and England, standing by an altar in the attitude of pledging themselves to an alliance. On the front of the altar was inscribed, in bold characters, a Latin legend, implying that "no power can overcome those who are firmly agreed; nor shall any power avail to break such a covenant of faithful friendship." The eastern window presented the appropriate compliment of a view of the Piazza di San Carlo, with the celebrated statue, by Marochetti, of Emmanuele Filiberto, founder of the monarchy of Sardinia. At the base of the picture were portraits of Carlo Emmanuele II., Vittorio Amadeo I., Francesco Giacinto, and Carlo Emmanuele II. The large medallions on either side the Hall included portraits of Charles Emmanuele III.: Charles, surnamed the Happy, a rare exception in his race; Prince Eugene of Savoy, a name well known to English history; Tommaso Cariguano, the founder of the present reigning dynasty in Sardinia; Massimo d'Azeglio, whose diplomatic skill might almost be said to have preserved it on the throne; Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, brother to la Belle Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III., a worthy whose appointment was one of the most offensive ever made in the English Church, and had very nearly caused the loss of her throne to his sister, who begged the appointment for him from the Pope; Vittorio Amadeo II., who was a great King, but, having abdicated his throne, wished to take it back again; Vittorio Amadeo III., who was a great King, and would not let him have it, and who first pointed out that the danger of Russian aggression necessitated peace and a close union between France, England, and Sardinia; Carlo Alberto, father of the Monarch whom the proceedings of the day were to honour; Carlo Emmanuele IV.; and, lastly, the King himself and Prince Albert.

The Ambassadors and distinguished guests occupied the front of the gallery on the right of the throne. The members presenting the address were placed opposite. The throne was raised four steps, and the dais covered with rich blue velvet, embroidered with Sardinian knots and the initials "F. E. R. T." ("Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit"), emblems in use in Sardinia as the bee in France. The chair of state, with the letters V. E. in a wreath of laurel embroidered in gold, and surmounted by a crown, was placed in the centre of the dais. The Royal arms of Sardinia were embroidered on the back of the throne, which was covered with light blue velvet. The canopy, ornamented with national emblems, was supported by graceful female figures bearing baskets of flowers and surmounted by a statue of Minerva.

The lobbies from the Hall to the Banqueting Room (the Chamber of the Court of Common Council) were decorated, as also the porch from the Pavilion to the Hall, with portraits of Crimean heroes.

On the left side of the corridor leading from the Hall to the Council Chamber was placed a splendid trophy commemorative of the victories in the Crimea. This emblematic group consists of a richly-gilt shield, encircled by a double cord; the shield is divided into five medallion compartments by a gold cord, on a centre one is a figure of Justice, and on the others surrounding her are portraits of the Queen, the Emperor Napoleon, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan. These portraits are separated from each other by shields bearing the arms of the respective countries. The figure of Justice and the portraits are in gold, on a white ground. The shield itself is surrounded by implements of war and laurel wreaths, entwined by a ribbon, which is also gracefully brought over the face and border of the shield. On this ribbon are inscribed the motto, "Deus protiget Justitiam," and the names of the principal victories of the Allies—"Alma," "Inkerman," "Balaclava," and "Sebastopol." At the bottom of the shield are the City arms, and, where the branches of laurel cross, are hung three golden wreaths. The whole design is surmounted by a large figure of Victory; and the silken banners of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, wave gracefully around it. The trophy is about six feet broad, and from eighteen to twenty feet high. It was designed and executed by Mr Charles Nesotti, of Oxford-street, and does great credit to his taste and skill. We have engraved this very characteristic work of decorative carving.



GRAND TROPHY, IN THE CORRIDOR AT GUILDHALL.

Two finely painted portraits of Charles Emmanuel III. and Victor Amadeus III., the property of the City Remembrancer, were displayed in the lobby adjoining the Council Chamber.

This Chamber was appropriated to the défeuner of the King and his suite. The table was elegantly ornamented with finely-executed groups in silver, and flowers judiciously arranged, over which massive candelabra shed a brilliant light. The "dressing" of the Royal table may possibly have its interest. The wine glasses, made expressly for the occasion, were of novel form and character, having twisted stems, and elaborate engravings of the diadems of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, on the cup. The napkins were bordered with costly lace, and had the Royal crown of Sardinia worked in the centre. The doyleys were of crimson velvet, embroidered with Sardinian emblems in raised gold. The dessert service combined two elaborate designs—the one embodying the flags of the Allies grouped together in an artistic manner, with the shield of the city of London in the centre surrounded by the arms of Paris, Turin and Constantinople; and the other showing the Sardinian arms in the centre, with the armorial bearings of the Allied Powers in compartments. A noble china vase, nearly three feet high (by Messrs. Rose, of Colebrook Dale), formed a striking object on the table. On the one side were the arms of England, France, and Sardinia, sustaining the emblems of the Turkish empire, and on the other the arms of the city of London. These were the preparations made by the city of London to receive an illustrious guest of the Sovereign and the friend and ally of the nation.

RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The invitations, limited to about 1500, prescribed the hours of arrival between ten and twelve. As soon as the hall doors were opened, a long line of carriages deposited the more eager visitors, and before eleven o'clock the seats were for the most part occupied. The most distinguished guests now began to arrive, although, indeed, some special notabilities had previously taken their seats unobserved by the general mass. Mr. Monckton Milnes and Mr. Roebuck were of the category occupying places removed from the seats of honour, and surveying with apparently amused scrutiny the entrance of their Parliamentary colleagues. First came Admiral Sir Charles Napier, to gratify the excited expectancy of the company. His entrance was loudly cheered, and celebrated by an outburst of music from the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue in the gallery facing the vestibule. Perhaps a moral lesson was intended by their choice of a tune, which was "Steady, boys, steady!" Next came the Foreign Ministers in quick succession. The first to arrive was M. Van de Weyer, who was received by the Lord Mayor, and conducted to the seats appropriated for the Ambassadors. M. Van de Weyer was accompanied by his wife, the daughter of one of the wealthiest of our English merchants. In his reception of this distinguished pair the Lord Mayor displayed a courtliness and polish of manner which is not always left as an heirloom with the office. The Bavarian Minister came next, and then Count Colloredo, whose position as Austrian Minister, when announced by Mr Barker in his usual emphatic manner, created what our French neighbours style "a sensation." The Hanoverian Minister, alike popular by his long residence in England and open character, came next, and was followed by the Ministers of Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Portugal. When Mr Buchanan, the American Minister, appeared, some interest was evinced, as if people thought they could judge from the countenance of the diplomat either what he himself felt or what were the intentions of his nation towards our own. Nobody cared about the Mexican and Brazilian representatives; but, when M. Musurus, the Greek representative of Turkey, was announced, he was received with loud cheers. The Greek Minister and the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires were followed by the representatives of the Rothschild family—Baron James Rothschild, of Paris, and Sir Anthony Rothschild, of the London house. The name of Lord Panmure was well received. His Lordship came with Lord Stanley of Alderley. At half-past twelve the arrival of Lord Palmerston elicited a new sensation. The moment his Lordship entered the hall, a clapping of hands and cheering welcomed his coming, and showed the confidence which the citizens of London repose in his policy, and the support they are ready to give his measures. His Lordship was yet engaged in conversation

with the Lord Mayor when the French Ambassador and the Countess Persigny were announced, whose reception was extremely flattering. Lord Palmerston and Count Persigny approached each other, and conversed attentively for some minutes. The Earl of Clarendon, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and other members of the Ministry, passed to their seats without much notice.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the sound of trumpets and the shouts of the people outside announced the near approach of the King, and everybody at once settled down into their places. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, once settled down into their places. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, once settled down into their places. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, once with the Recorder and the members of the Entertainment Committee, proceeded to the entrance of the corridor, where they received the King on his Majesty dismounting from the Royal carriage. The Lord Mayor intimated to the King his deep sense of the honour conferred upon the City by his Majesty's visit, which the King graciously acknowledged

A procession was then formed, the Common Councilmen of the Entertainment Committee going first, followed by the Sheriffs, and then came the Aldermen. The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen immediately preceded the King, who walked alone, having his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge a little in his rear. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Sardinian general officer, and displayed several orders upon his breast. His walk was dignified, and his manner grave, without affectation. The grand scene presented by the Hall appeared to surprise his Majesty, who looked round several times before he ascended the dais. His entrance was signalized by a burst of applause which made the old Hall ring. This his Majesty acknowledged by bowing repeatedly on either side. The King courteously declined the invitation of the Lord Mayor to be seated on the throne—an act which, in a foreign Monarch, is considered one of deference to the presence of those about him. Taking up a position on the dais in front of his suite, who were attired in brilliant uniforms, the King intimated his readiness to receive the address of the Corporation

The Lord Mayor then advanced with the Recorder, to whom his Lordship handed the document, which the learned gentleman read as follows:—

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SARDINIA

May it please your Majesty,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's arrival in this country as the honoured guest of our beloved and most gracious Queen; and on behalf of our fellow-citizens and for ourselves we humbly tender to your Majesty the warmest expression of our gratitude for the welcome visit to our city with which you have deigned to honour us this day.

We hail the arrival of your Majesty as a happy proof of the extension of those friendly and intimate relations which it is the wish of this people to cultivate with all nations, and which are daily drawn closer by the cordial intercourse of Sovereigns, the interchange of mutual courtesies, and the progress of unrestricted commerce.

We see in your Majesty the representative of a long line of illustrious Sovereigns, and rejoice to find their throne filled by one who, in the present momentous epoch, has joined his arms to those of France, Turkey, and England, and who has not only avowed his desire to participate in the triumph of the high principles for which the Allied Powers are now resolutely contending, but, animated by the generous sentiments of the sub-Alpine people, his subjects, and the traditions of the house of Savoy, has heroically thrown himself into the cause of justice and civilisation, and with the resolution to persevere until a durable peace, guaranteeing to every nation its legitimate rights, shall be obtained.

It is with solemn gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of Events that we reflect upon the unbroken success which has proved the superior power and bravery of the Allied armies and fleets, supported, as they have been, under almost incredible labours and privations, by a lofty sense of the glorious cause in which they are engaged, in which the arms of Sardinia have borne so glorious a part.

Our most gracious Sovereign and her illustrious allies, undazzled by the splendour of repeated triumphs and the continued progress of victory, seek no more than to vindicate the rights of nations and secure a lasting and honourable peace.

In the contest for this high purpose our beloved Queen, acting in concert with her allies, may firmly rely on the strongest and most cheerful efforts of the loyal citizens of London and of all her people, united as they are in duty and affection to her Majesty's person and Government, and in determination to defend the cause of national independence and civil and religious liberty.

With feelings of deep respect it is our earnest prayer that health and life may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, be vouchsafed to your Majesty for many succeeding years in the government of a free, brave, and enlightened people.

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S REPLY.

Immediately on the Recorder ceasing, his Majesty replied in a speech of which the following is a translation

My Lord Mayor,—I offer my heartfelt thanks to you, to the Aldermen, and to the Commons of the City of London, for the cordial congratulations which you present to me on the occasion of my visit to her Majesty the Queen and to the British nation

The reception that I meet with in this ancient land of constitutional liberty, of which your address is a confirmation, is to me a proof of the sympathy inspired by the policy I have hitherto pursued—a policy in which it is my intention constantly to persevere.

The close alliance existing between the two most powerful nations of the earth is honourable alike to the wisdom of the Sovereigns who govern them and to the character of their people. They have understood how preferable is a mutually advantageous friendship to ancient and ill-defined rivalry.

This alliance is a new fact in history, and is the triumph of civilisation. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which have weighed upon my kingdom, I have entered into this alliance because the house of Savoy ever deemed it to be its duty to draw the sword when the combat was for justice and for independence.

If the forces which I bring to the Allies are those of a State not vast, I bring with them, nevertheless, the influence of a loyalty never doubted, and supported by the valour of an army always faithful to the banners of its King.

We cannot lay down our arms until an honourable and therefore durable peace has been secured. Thus we shall accomplish by seeking unanimously the triumph of right and the just desires of each nation.

I thank you for the good wishes you this day express for my future happiness and for that of my kingdom.

While you thus express yourselves with respect to the future, it gives me pleasure to speak of the present, and to congratulate you on the high position attained by Great Britain. This is to be attributed to the free and noble character of the nation, and also to the virtues of your Queen.

The Lord Mayor, having received the reply from his Majesty, presented to him in succession the Sheriffs, the Recorder, and several of the Aldermen.

THE LUNCHEON.

The Foreign Ministers and members of the Government, with their ladies, now withdrew to the Council Chamber, where a splendid luncheon had been prepared for the more distinguished visitors. As they passed the foot of the throne his Majesty graciously acknowledged their salutations. Among them came his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with whom the King, descending the steps of the dais halfway to meet him, entered into familiar conversation. The suite, comprising not only the immediate attendants on his Majesty, but several members of the Queen's household, had ranged themselves behind the throne in the form of a semicircle during the presentation of the address, Count Cavour standing somewhat apart from them and close to the Royal person. When the King moved to the Council Chamber they followed, and luncheon began.

The age and quality of the wines used on this occasion were much vaunted. A sherry, said to be eighty years old, and a bottle of which, placed before the King, was known to have been in the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar; champagne of 1834; hock from the Steinberg cabinet; and a wine which Horace celebrates, were among the *bonne-bouches* supplied to the Royal table. At the dejeûner the Lord Mayor proposed the health of "Her Majesty the Queen." His Lordship, on again rising said—I have the honour to propose to you the health of our august visitor and welcome guest, "His Majesty the King of Sardinia." Presently afterwards the King gave the health of "The Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the City of London." The distinguished company now rose, and the King was conducted with due ceremony from the Council Chamber, through the Hall, to his carriage, before entering which he paused to thank the Lord Mayor, and express his sense of the hospitality which had been shown to him by the city of London.

VISIT TO LORD PALMERSTON.

On leaving the Hall the King proceeded by the same route to Charing-cross, and thence diverged by Pall-mall and St. James's-street to the Terrace in Piccadilly, where his Majesty honoured Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston with a State visit. The *corps diplomatique* and leading members of the aristocracy were present to meet the King, who was received by Lord Palmerston on alighting from his carriage, and conducted to the drawing-room, where his Majesty entered into conversation with Lady Palmerston and several of the guests of her Ladyship.

At half-past three o'clock his Majesty took leave of the noble Viscount and Viscountess, and returned to Windsor Castle. The Queen gave a dinner in the evening in St. George's-hall to a distinguished party.

THE INSTALLATION.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia left Windsor Castle at twenty five minutes past seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, attended by the Marquis d'Azeglio, Count Rocca, Chevalier Carderina, Chevalier Cigala, Count de Persano, Count de Barone, Chevalier Nigra, and Count de Robilant. His Majesty travelled in the Royal train on the Great Western Railway, and returned by the same route to the Castle at half-past one o'clock. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Queen held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter at the Castle, for the purpose of investing his Majesty the King of Sardinia with the Order. The Knights Companions of the Garter were summoned to attend, and were robed in the Guard Chamber in their mantles of purple velvet, and wearing the hoods of crimson velvet and the gold collar of the Order. The officers were robed in their respective mantles: the Prelate and Chancellor, of purple velvet; the Registrar, Garter King of Arms, and Black Rod, of crimson satin.

The Knights Companions were called over by Garter in the Music Gallery, when the following answered:—The Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Cleveland, Earl De Grey, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Spencer, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Ellesmere, and the Earl of Aberdeen. The Officers of the Order present were the Prelate, the Bishop of Winchester, the Chancellor, the Bishop of Oxford; the Registrar, the Dean of Windsor; Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Charles George Young; and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Controller of the Household, from her apartments to the Throne-room. Her Majesty wore the kirtle, mantle, hood, and gold enamelled collar of the Garter, and also wore a magnificent diadem of diamonds. The long mantle of the Queen was borne by the Pages of Honour in Waiting. Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge both appeared in the mantle and hood of the Garter, and also wore the collar of the Order. The Queen was conducted to a chair of state of Imperial purple velvet, richly carved and gilt, placed at the head of the table, a little in advance of the throne, which is canopied with crimson velvet, having the national badges of the three kingdoms embroidered in gold.

The Knights of the Garter, with the officers of the Order, entered the Throne-room and took their seats at the table, the senior Knights nearer the Queen. The table was covered with purple velvet, with a deep border of gold lace and bullion fringe. The Prelates of the order stood on the right hand of the Queen, the Chancellor on the left, and the Registrar, Garter, and Black Rod at the bottom of the table. The Bishop of Oxford, Chancellor of the Order, read a new statute dispensing with existing statutes, in so far as may be required for the especial purpose therein mentioned, and ordaining and declaring that his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, be declared a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, any statute, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

His Majesty, by command of the Queen, was conducted from his apartment to the Chapter or Throne-room, between those Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, the two senior Knights Companions, preceded by Garter (bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a velvet cushion) and by Black Rod. The King wore the uniform of a Sardinian General, dark blue, with silver appointments, and was attended by the Ministers and Officers of his Court.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Knights of the Garter received the King standing, and his Majesty was conducted to a seat in a chair of state, placed on the right hand of the Sovereign. The Queen announced to the King Sardinia that his Majesty had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Garter King of Arms, kneeling, presented the garter to the Queen, and her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, buckled it on the left leg of his Majesty, the Chancellor pronouncing the following admonition:—

To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed martyr St. George, tie about thy leg for thy renown this noble garter, wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious order, never to be forgotten or laid aside, that thereby thou mayst be admonished to be courageous, and, having undertaken a just war in which battle shalt be engaged, thou mayst stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer

Garter King of Arms presented in like manner the ribbon, having the George suspended; and the Queen, assisted by his Royal Highness the Prince, placed the same over the left shoulder of his Majesty, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition. Her Majesty the Queen then gave the accolade to the King of Sardinia; and his Majesty received the congratulations of Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, and also of each of the Knights of the Garter present. The Knights were called over by Garter, and, with the Officers of the Order, retired from the presence of the Queen with the usual reverences

The Queen accompanied the King to his apartments, followed by Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the gentlemen of the Sardinian Court.

At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the Corporation of Windsor, headed by the Mayor, presented a congratulatory address to the King of Sardinia.

GRAND BANQUET.

At a quarter past seven o'clock a grand banquet was served in St. George's-hall. The Queen, the King, Prince Albert, and the members of the Royal family, with the respective Courts of Great Britain and Sardinia, assembled in the Throne-room. Her Majesty's guests on a visit at the Castle, the Knights of the Garter, the Ministers, and the nobility and gentry who had been honoured with invitations, met in the Grand Reception-room. On dinner being announced, the Queen, conducted by the King of Sardinia, proceeded to the Hall, preceded by the great officers of the household; the Royal personages came immediately after their Majesties, and the guests brought up the rear from the Grand Reception-room. On the entrance of the Queen and King in the Hall the band commenced playing the "Fanfare Sarde." Her Majesty took her seat in the middle of the north side of the table, having the King of Sardinia on her right hand. Her Majesty wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness Prince Albert sat opposite the Queen, having the Royal Duchesses on either side. Behind the Royal party on each side were stationed a special guard of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, under the command of the Lieutenant. A body of the Yeomen of the Guard were posted at each end of the Hall. All the gentlemen appeared in full uniform, Court, or official costume. The banquet was served with the greatest magnificence. The service was entirely of gold plate; down the centre of the table during its whole length were a succession of the most beautiful vases, epergnes, wine-coolers, and candelabra, all in gold plate; some of the vases were adorned with artificial flowers. Immediately before the Queen was placed the St. George's candelabrum. This is of large size and noble proportions, and bears twelve wax lights; on the base are the figures of the infant Mars, and it is enriched with national emblems and badges, the whole is crowned by a statuette of the saint on horseback in combat with the dragon. In addition to the great number of beautiful articles displayed for the services and decoration of the table, two large and lofty buffets were erected at each end of the Hall lined with crimson, for the display of the more artistic and ornamental specimens of gold plate and articles of vertu in the Royal treasury. On these were displayed the shield presented by the King of Prussia to his godson, the Prince of Wales; the Shield of Achilles, designed by Flaxman; a very large salver, the border of which was designed by Flaxman; the National Cup, surmounted by St. George; Cellini's Nautilus Cup; two vase cups, carved by Cellini, two orange cups, presented by Queen Charlotte to her son, George IV., on his coming of age; the solid gold salver made by order of George IV.; some jewelled tankards, bulbcups, and a large golden box of East Indian workmanship.

At the conclusion of the banquet the Lord Steward of the Household of his Majesty the King of Sardinia," when the Sardinian National Hymn was performed by the band of the Grenadier Guards, who were stationed in the gallery. The dinner party included his Majesty the King of Sardinia, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Royal, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Dukes of Richmond, Northumberland, and Cleveland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Sardinian Minister, the Marquises of Breadalbane, Lansdowne, Abercorn, Exeter, and Camden, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness De Speth, Lady Caroline Murray, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Isabel Howard, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Newcastle, Clarendon, Bessborough, De Grey, Ellesmere, and Mulgrave, Viscounts Palmerston, Drumlanrig, and Sydney, Lord Ernest Bruce, Bishops of Winchester and Oxford, Lord Foley, Lady Emily Cavendish, Major-General the Hon. G. and Mrs. Grey, Miss Barrington, Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Phipps, Sir George Couper, the Field Officer in Waiting, the Silver Stick in Waiting, Sir Augustus Clifford, Sir Charles Young, Sir William Martins, Colonel Seymour, Captain Dayer (33rd Fusiliers), Count Cavour, Duke Pasqua, Chevalier Messino d'Azeglio, M. General Count Morozzo de la Rocca, M. General Chevalier Luserna d'Angrogna, M. General Chevalier Cardenna, Chevalier Ribert, Colonel Chevalier Cigala, Captain Count de Barone, Captain Count de Robilant, Captain Count de Persano, Chevalier Nigra, Lord Byron and Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood (in attendance on his Majesty the King of Sardinia), the Dean of Windsor, Major Home Purves, and Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald. After the banquet the Queen, accompanied by the Royal Duchesses, and Princesses, and the other ladies present, entered the Grand Reception-room, and were afterwards joined by the King of Sardinia, Prince Albert, the Princes, and the other gentlemen.

DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR.

Long before the people of London were out of their beds on Thursday morning the King of Sardinia had parted from her Majesty at Windsor, and was speeding his way homewards. The departure from Windsor took place at five o'clock, and, notwithstanding the early hour fixed for the event, a large number of the inhabitants had assembled in front of the Palace, to pay their last respects to our illustrious ally. Precisely at five o'clock his Majesty left the Castle, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, Chevalier Messino d'Azeglio, the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister to this country; Count Morozzo de la Rocca, Chevalier Luserna Angrogna, Chevalier Cardenna, Count de Persano, Count de Barone, Count de Robilant, Chevalier Nigra, Lord Byron, Colonel A. N. Hood, Major General Wylde, and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, in four of the Royal carriages, escorted by a squadron of Life Guards

On arriving at the private station of the South-Western Railway his Majesty was received by the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, Mr. L. Cronbie (the secretary), Mr. A. Scott (the traffic manager), and other officials connected with the company; a guard of honour being drawn up at the entrance, composed of the 22nd Regiment, the band playing the National Anthem. The reception of his Majesty was most enthusiastic, and he repeatedly acknowledged the cordial manner in which he was received. The Royal train left the station at ten minutes past five, and arrived at the Queen's private station at Vauxhall at ten minutes before six. A guard of honour, consisting of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was drawn up in front of the platform, and immediately on his Majesty alighting the fine band of the regiment played (for the first time, we believe) the real national anthem of Sardinia, "La Piedmontese"—the air that has been played during his Majesty's visit being an Italian national anthem, but not the Sardinian. His Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and suite left the station at eight minutes to six, escorted by a squadron of the 7th Light Dragoons, and proceeded direct for the Bricklayers' Arms station, where a train was in readiness to convey his Majesty to Folkestone

THE JOURNEY TO FOLKESTONE.

Six o'clock was the time appointed for the departure of the train from the Bricklayers' Arms, and it was within two minutes of that hour when his Majesty and Prince Albert arrived. Here his Majesty and the Prince were joined by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Major Macdonald, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and other distinguished persons. The King had brought with him from Windsor a private carriage, and so much luggage, that great delay in the dispatch of the train took place, and notwithstanding the great exertions which were made by Mr. Brown, the superintendent, it was twenty-five minutes past six o'clock before the Royal train left the station. It was accompanied by the Hon. James Byng, the Chairman, Mr. Rich, M.P., Mr. Coles Child, and Mr. Gordon Thompson, Directors, who received his Majesty on the part of the company. At Tunbridge, where the train stopped for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water, the station was well filled with inhabitants of the town, who had a capital opportunity of seeing the King. They pressed forward towards the side of the state carriage with undaunted perseverance, and shouted with extraordinary vehemence in compliment to the King, the Prince, and the Duke—dividing their favours pretty equally amongst the three. The train was again on its way, and Folkestone was reached at twenty minutes before nine, the whole of the railway journey (eighty-two miles) having occupied two hours and a quarter.

ARRIVAL AT FOLKESTONE.

All Folkestone was on the *qui vive* for the arrival of its Royal and illustrious visitors. At what is called the junction, on the main line, the engine was detached, and the train ran down an incline to Folkestone harbour. At the line runs at the back of a long row of large duty houses, the inhabitants of which appeared at their dingy windows, and made the best appearance their means admitted. Some displayed flags, others devices of various kinds, while all cheered lustily. On reaching the harbour the town presented a very imposing appearance. The whole space between the harbour and the Pavilion Hotel was crowded with spectators, while great masses stretched far away along the beach. How Folkestone ever contrived to get together such an immense multitude of persons is utterly inconceivable. However there they were, and they were evidently bent upon achieving the object for which they were called together—a purpose in which they were kindly assisted by the good-humoured police and troops, to whom the order of the day was candied. Flags were flying from nearly every house, and the bells of the venerable church on the heights rang out a merry peal to welcome the Sovereign who had honoured the town as his place of embarkation. After leaving the railway, his Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the King's suite, Colonel Grey, Colonel Anson, and twenty or thirty other persons, proceeded to the Pavilion Hotel, which they reached at a quarter before nine. The road was kept by a detachment of Hussars, the 12th Regiment of Foot, and the Kent Militia.

A dejeûner, which had been provided in the Pavilion, was dispatched in ten minutes; and at five minutes before nine the cheers of the multitude, and the report of guns from the Cliffs, announced that the Royal party had left the hotel and were on their way to the harbour, where the *Fiend* was lying with her steam up, ready to carry his Majesty across the Channel to Boulogne. On reaching the place of embarkation the party left their carriages, and stood for some minutes in earnest conversation. The King shook hands several times most heartily with Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, and thanked them repeatedly for the kind and generous reception he had experienced during his brief visit to England. Afterwards he shook hands with Lord Panmure, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and other gentlemen around him. He then went on board the *Fiend*, which in another minute was making her way out of the harbour, followed by the *Fire Queen*. Loud and continued cheering greeted the King, who frequently lifted his cap in acknowledgment. The *Blenheim*, which was lying outside the harbour, gaily dressed with flags, fired a Royal salute. His Majesty stood on the deck waving his hand to the Prince until a heavy fall of snow rendered the vessel invisible. It was expected that his Majesty would reach Boulogne about eleven o'clock, and Paris in the evening. Brilliant as the reception of the King of Sardinia has been in various parts of this country, his popularity has in no place called forth more ardour than in the usually quiet town of Folkestone. The inhabitants seemed to vie with each other in doing him honour; and the manner in which they acquitted themselves was most enthusiastic as well as most respectful.

Shortly after his Majesty's departure, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Panmure, General Grey, Colonel Anson, and Major Macdonald proceeded to Shorncliffe, about three miles from Folkestone, for the purpose of reviewing the British German Legion stationed there. Prince Albert presented the Legion with a stand of colours.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY AT PARIS.

One of the great public festivities presented to the King of Sardinia, on his recent visit to the Emperor of the French, was a musical entertainment, given upon a stupendous scale, in the Palace of Industry, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th ult. The interior of the building was elegantly decorated, and the shields and trophies of flags of the four Allied nations, escutcheons, and various other emblems. Three compartments of the northern gallery (exactly opposite the orchestra) had been fitted up for the Imperial party and suite. At a few minutes after three the Emperor, the King of Sardinia, and Prince Napoleon, entered the centre box. Four military bands, stationed to the rear of the choral societies, struck up the national air of Savoy; and the entire audience stood up uncovered, and welcomed the Sovereigns with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Roi!"

The King of Sardinia, on a sign from the Emperor, advanced to the front, and was greeted as a guest. After this the Emperor and the King were observed successively to point to the central seat, as if each invited the other to take it; but ultimately the King of Sardinia accepted the honour offered him. The Emperor sat on his right hand, and the Prince Napoleon on his left. The concert then commenced; the military bands played during the intervals several *morceaux*. Their Majesties left at five o'clock; and on their return to the Tuileries were received as before.

It is estimated that upwards of 15,000 persons were present at this entertainment. In the orchestra were several choral societies from Dieppe and other towns in the north of France; the "Orpheonists" of Vaures Bercy and many other places in the suburbs of Paris marched in procession with banners to the Palace in the morning.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—A BENEFIT for Mrs MACNAMARA will be given at this Theatre and Olympic Theatre) will be given at this Theatre on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18th, in addition to the Corps Dramatique of the Theatre, the following celebrated Artists have in the most generous manner volunteered their services—Mr James Anderson, Mr Bedford, Mr Buckstone, and Mr Leigh Murray; Mrs Stirling, Miss Bonsa Wright, Mrs Leigh Murray, Mrs Wilkins, and Miss Abernethy. Mr Albert Smith has kindly promised to deliver an appropriate Address. Private Boxes, Stalls and Places to be had of Messrs. Mitchell, Sams, and Andrews, or of Mr. Turpin, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Positively the LAST WEEK but ONE of Season PRESS, KENNY, MANUEL PEREZ, and their company of SPANISH DANCERS, previous to their return to the Continent. Return of Mr Buckstone and Miss Reynolds. Miss Blanche Fane, in The Irish Treasure, for the last week but one. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, The Busy Body, the Spanish Dancers, and The Little Treasure. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, The Man of Many Friends, the Spanish Dancers and The Little Treasure.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—The Historical Play of LOUIS XI. will be revived, first time this season on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. the 13th. Louis, King of France, by Mr C. Kean.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, HOW SHALL YOUR'S GETTING HENRY the EIGHTH, and A GAME of ROMPS. Tuesday and Saturday (DON'T JUDGE by APPEARANCES) EVERY DAY HAS HIS FAULT, and The MULETEER of TOLEDO. Thursday, LOUIS XI. and The MULETEER of TOLEDO.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Second Week of Mr. B. Webster the Season.—Monday, Tuesday, every Evening, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, MAMIE QUILCANO with the CLAM at CHOBHAM, to conclude with VALENTINE and OBSON. Thursday Tuesday, and Saturday, JANET PRIDE and VALENTINE and OBSON.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Mr. George Perren. Mr Henri Drayton. Mrs Henri Drayton (late Miss Lowe), and the Grand Opera Company of Seventy Artistes have created the greatest sensation. Mr. James Anderson, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. On Friday, for his Benefit, being the Last and Hundredth Night of his Engagement.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST TEN DAYS.—The only chances of seeing the WIZARD in his highly-successful Necromantic Spectacle of MAGIC and MYSTERY are now limited to Ten performances. On TUESDAY, DEC 11th, he will have the honour of giving the 100th Representation, on which occasion Do Entertainment will be announced. On SUNDAY, the 30th Night, special new attraction. Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., and £1 1s. Stalls, 4s; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, December 15 at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One

LAST WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS

LOVE, the first DRAMATIC VENTRILOQUIST in Europe. Every evening at 8, except Saturday.—Saturday at 3. Upper Hall, Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Regent-street.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box office.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now OPEN every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; may also be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, what he DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday, at Three o'Clock. The Scenes are painted by Messrs Leitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas Wolf, Charles Hagley, Louis Haghe, and Phillips. The Music conducted by Mr. J. Thomas, assisted by Mr. Sedgwick, &c. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Six.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The GREAT PANORAMA of SEBASTOPOL—the Capture of the Malakoff, Attack on the Redan, and Burning of Sebastopol, are now exhibited in the Diorama. The EVENTS of the WAR. The Lecture by Mr. Stonequier. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the human body, open (for the winter only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures by Dr. Sexton, at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s., or Family Ticket, 5s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—SPECIAL JUVENILE MORNINGS, every Wednesday, commencing at 1, with a Popular Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., and followed, at 2, by Dissolving Views of the "War," &c., and terminating at 5. Admission: 1s.; Schools, Children, and Nurses, half-price. Conjuring Tricks, by Mr Buckmaster, the Magnificent Fire-Cloud, 4.15, the second and last series of Dissolving Views illustrating Ladies' Head-dresses

ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.—A Ramble through Venice. Diorama of the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on alternate mornings and evenings, at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. Life in Russia, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, Monday and Friday evenings, at Eight. Vocal Entertainment by Miss Bessie Dalton, and by the Brothers Distin (Distin, Daley, and Sons) at 7.40. A Grand Organ Performance by Edmund T. Chipp at 5 p.m. Luminous and Chromatic Fountain, at 4.45 and 9.30. General Exhibition from Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s. Children and Schools half price.

BALLS DES AMIS.—SIXTH SEASON.—Mr. WILLIAM NOONS, of 19, Soho-square, has the honour to inform his Subscribers that the SERIES of "BALS," for this Season is arranged as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, the 9 h of JANUARY next;
WEDNESDAY, the 30th of JANUARY;
WEDNESDAY, the 13th of FEBRUARY;
WEDNESDAY, the 5th of APRIL

New Subscribers and Visitors' Tickets to be introduced by applies.ion to the Committee, including references, to care of Captain Roberteon, Hon. Sec., Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square.

PRIZE CATTLE-SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The ANNUAL SHOW of Fat Cattle, Sheep, Roots, Implements, &c. commences on Monday morning, 10th Dec., 1855, and will last December BAZAAR, King-street, and Baker-street. Open from daylight till nine in the evening. Admittance One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the Public on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. on each day, to the conclusion in the evening. On Saturdays at noon when the admission is 2s. on all days each day at half-past 6 p.m. Tickets of admission, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London large Termini, at the Crystal Palace Station at Nine a.m. and every half-hour from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and at 5.30, 6.30, and 8.30 p.m. returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day, up to 8.40 p.m.

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November, 1855.

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"Dr. Shoppard has made extensive use of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to its superiority over other preparations to be met with in this country. IT HAS THE SAME EXCELLENCE OF BEING WELL BORNE AND ASSIMILATED BY STOMACHS WHICH REJECT THE ORDINARY OILS. Dr. Shoppard has no hesitation in stating that he believes an imperial pint of Dr de Jongh's Light Brown Oil to be of more value than an imperial quart of any other to be met with in London. — Enfield, Middlesex, Aug. 30, 1852.

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Name of Bank	When Established	Amount of Capital	Amount Paid up	Dividends Declared	Rate per Cent.	Amount of Reserved Fund	Amount of Deposits	Amount of Bills in Circulation
London and Westminster	1834	£2	£2	14	7	£1,000,000	£11,000,000	£3,000,000
London Joint Stock	1836	£1	£1	20	20	£1,200,000	£6,000,000	£2,000,000
Bank of London	1838	£2	£1	21	10½	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	£2,000,000
Union of London	1839	£2	£1	15	7½	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	£2,000,000
Bank of London	1840	£2	£1	5	2½	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	£2,000,000
British Bank	1849	£2	£1	2	1	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	£2,000,000
Bank of Paris	1848	£2	£1	2	1	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	£2,000,000

It will be seen that the amount of deposits is £39,000,000 and that the Capital Paid, that the Shares bear a premium, and realized from 5 to 21 per cent; and that the dividends range from 7 per cent to 20 per cent per annum

The "City Bank, and the "Bank of London," which have been established only a few months, also give premia of exchange, sometimes opposite—by their published returns being already £201,262 and £34,000 respectively, and their Shares already bear a considerable premium. It is, therefore, obvious that Joint-Stock Banks present the most eligible source for Investment.

The Bank will be conducted upon the principles which have produced to the eminent success of the above Joint-Stock Banks; and it is intended to open a branch in the West end.

It is not will be allowed on current accounts as we [illegible] on deposits, in proportion to the rate of money in the market

The Bank will undertake the agency of Country Banks, whether separate or private. It will receive the rate of exchange, annuities of dividends, and the pay of military, naval, and civil officers: and it will also undertake the purchase, sale, and transfer of stock in the public funds, &c.

[illegible] make the regulation of foreign bills of exchange on the most favourable terms

CONTINENTAL DEPARTMENT

But, however conducive to the general prosperity of an additional Joint-Stock Bank for the transaction of London business, the Directors regard, as the main one of the prominent features of their undertaking is to extend the English system of Joint-Stock Banking to the Continent, and for this purpose a branch Bank is opened in Paris, to be conducted by competent persons, specially empowered by the London Directors. Every description of business connected with the London Directors. Every description of business connected with the London Exchange, consisting of persons of high position, and of great financial experience in France.

The advantages of the Joint-Stock Branch, as soon as it is established, will apply, in the usual manner, to open an account with the Bank of London.

Inquiries have been made by well-qualified persons as to the present state of the negotiation of transactions in France, and as to the practicability and expediency of introducing on the Continent what has proved so beneficial to the commercial interests of England, by the receiving of Deposits the Discounting of Bills, and the other legitimate operations of Banking. The Bank of Deposit in England, by a Joint-Stock Company, chartered under the Act of 1844, conducted by a Court of Directors of London Merchants and Bankers, and having the whole management the most approved principles of English Banking. The result of these inquiries has been most satisfactory and most encouraging.

A deputation of the Directors have had communications with the Emperor of the French, in Paris, and they have the satisfaction to state that there exists not only no objection, on political, commercial, or legal grounds, to such an institution, but that it will meet with countenance and support.

The Bank will thus receive through which the Continental Exchanges and the monetary operations between France and England will be transacted, the establishment of an International Bank, such as the London and Paris Joint-Stock Bank, is a matter of manifest advantage and necessity, and will contribute to cement the alliance so happily existing, by multiplying the bonds of common interest

Its conveniences as a "Bank of Deposit," and the security it will afford to the numerous and influential British and American residents in, and visitors to, Paris, form an additional consideration of no inconsiderable importance.

The returns of the Board of Trade show the vast extent and annual increase of the commercial transactions between Great Britain and France.

The trade in the port of London alone, it appears by the last returns, published March, 1855, No. 78, that in the year 1853-4 the tonnage of vessels entered in the port of London with cargoes from France was no less than 176,859 tons, and that the tonnage of vessels with cargoes cleared from the port of London for France was 161,796 tons. This amount of tonnage is larger than that from the port of London to any other foreign country in the world, and is exceeded only by the amount of tonnage from the port of London to the East Indies.

The operations of the Paris branch will be restricted to legitimate business only, avoiding all kinds of speculation, and making no advances on stocks, funds, or merchandize.

The suggested Table shows the present condition of the leading Chartered Joint-Stock Banks (Scotch excepted):—

Name of Bank.	Amount paid up per Share.	Present Market Price.	Dividend for the Last Year per Share.	Rate of Dividend Amount.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs	Per Cent.
Bank of France	1,000	2,750	186	18½
Crédit Mobilier	500	1,171	59	12
Comptoir d'Escompte ..	500	1,000	50	10

Under these favourable circumstances the London and Paris Joint-Stock Bank has been formed, and when it is considered that London is the focus of the largest banking operations in the world, that the commercial relations of the two countries have increased to [illegible] already very large, are likely to increase to an extent to which at present can barely be anticipated, there can be little doubt but that this Bank will realize a profit to the Shareholders equal to that of any of the Joint-Stock Banks before mentioned.

Containing, likewise, the intimate relations which subsist between the two metropolises, the Directors have every reason to entertain the conviction that it is difficult to estimate adequately the future magnitude, importance, and advantages—political as well as commercial—of an international banking institution, appertaining equally to [illegible] and France, and combining the principles of the most approved system of English banking, and tending to promote the [illegible] of commercial and real transactions, and feelings, among the people of the two great countries.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be had of Messrs F. Cleaver and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, No. 36, Lombury, or at the offices, No. 4, Princes street, Mansion House

[illegible] Secretary pro tem.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES IN THE LONDON AND PARIS JOINT-STOCK BANK,

To be Incorporated by Royal Charter, Commencing Capital, £600,000 sterling, in 6000 shares of £100 each, Offices, 4, Princes-st et, Mansion House, London—

To the Directors of the London and Paris Joint-Stock Bank

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Reference [illegible]

Name in full [illegible]

Residence [illegible]

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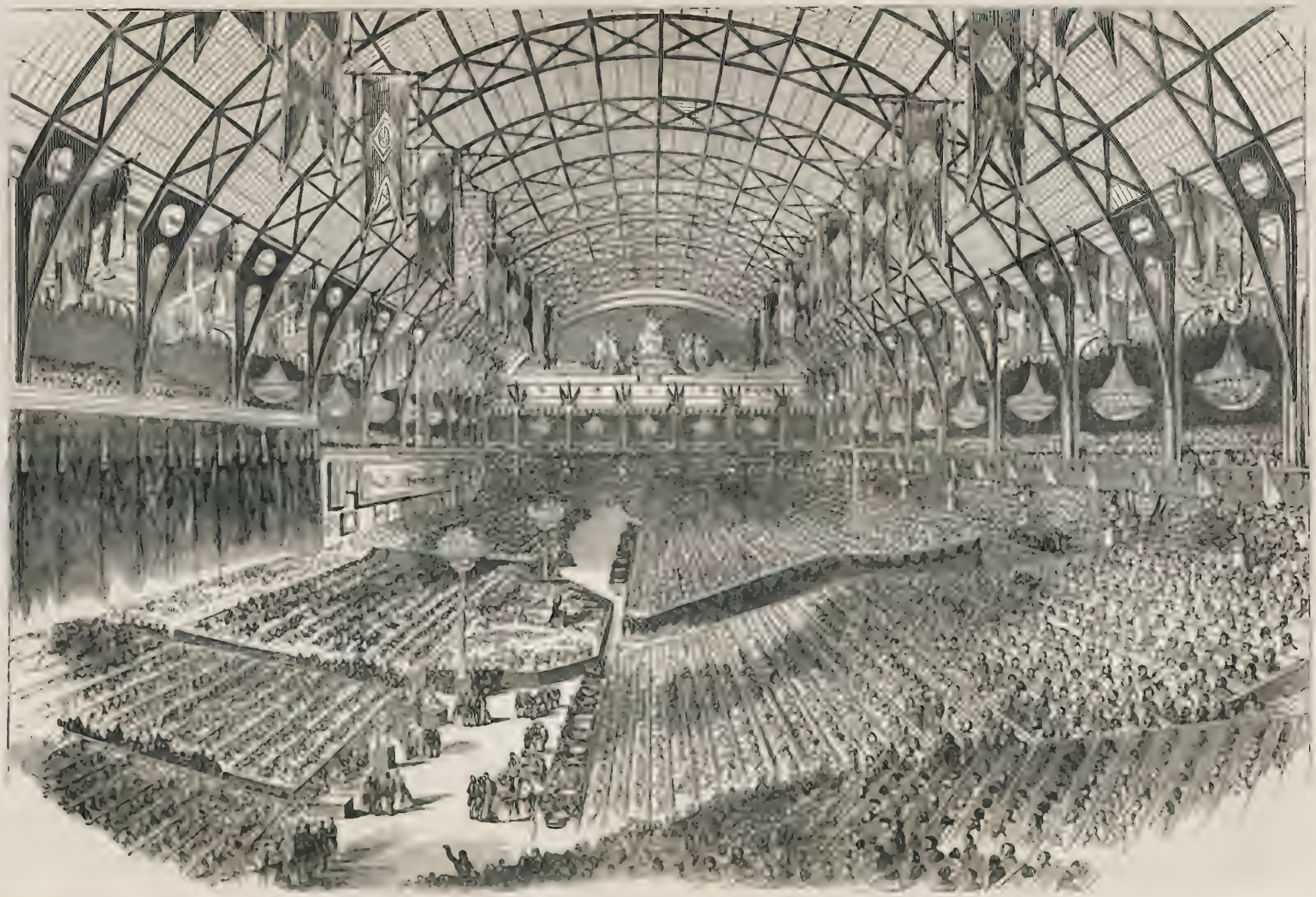

GRAND MUSICAL FETE TO THE KING OF SARDINIA IN THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY, AT PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 670.)

FRENCH CAMP. RIGHT ENGINEERS' (ENGLISH) PARK.

INKERMAN MILL, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

THE EXPLOSION AT INKERMAN.

THE origin of this melancholy accident, of which our Correspondent at the Crimea gave an account in his letter of last week, is still involved in mystery. The individual who, by his wicked negligence and want of caution, caused the irreparable mischief, as well as the witnesses of the act, must have met with instantaneous death. At first the most absurd statements were made as to its origin. The general impression seemed to be that a train had been laid and the dépôt blown up by a Russian emissary. When it was discovered that the English magazine was safe—long a conspicuous object—and the difficulties of such an undertaking were considered, this notion was exploded. Then it was said that a Zouave, excited at having received punishment, had set fire to the siege-ammunition. But even if the supposition of such a fiendish act could be admitted, the well-known caution and strict rules of the French administration prevented it from being entertained. No one at any time was admitted into the French dépôt unless engaged there on duty, or accompanied by a French officer. The more probable story is one that was told by a French artilleryman, that some five Russian shells were being emptied at the dépôt, and the gunpowder contained in them collected for storage, and that the ignition of one of these must have led to the firing of the principal magazine. Smoking was forbidden within the precincts of the dépôt, but some soldier may have been guilty of the act unobserved and a spark fallen in the gunpowder. A commission of inquiry will, no doubt, be appointed to investigate the subject.

Among the regiments of the Light Division (which was nearest to the scene of the catastrophe), whether in tents or huts, a sudden sensation was felt, as if of an upheaving of the ground, at the same time that a violent shock was experienced from the concussion of the air. Almost instantly followed the loud report of the explosion: not sounding as if a single charge or magazine had been fired, and without the ringing tone or decided character of a salvo of artillery, but seeming rather as if a number of magazines had been discharged, one after the other, so rapidly that all the reports were blended into one. As the thunder of the first report subsided, its place was occupied by the sharp cracking sounds of shells bursting high in the air, the rush of fragments falling to the ground, and the loud bangs of shells which had been scattered and were exploding on all sides. Those who were at a distance say that they first saw a swelling column of smoke, out of which shot rays of light, ascending to a great elevation, and that these, curving and bursting with brilliant star-like centres of light, had precisely the appearance of a magnificent display of fireworks. After the first "stunning" effects of the explosion had passed

REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT BUILDING DISCOVERED NEAR THE HEAD-QUARTERS, SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

away one laudable desire seemed to seize all ranks to be instrumental in saving the maimed and wounded, who were unable to escape from the neighbourhood of the fire, or who were lying around, struck by the fragments of shells or by other projectiles. Some stretchers were got from the surrounding regimental hospitals, and the wounded, French and English, rapidly carried to them. Medical officers from other divisions, and from the General Hospital, galloped over to render assistance. The Staff of the Light and Second Divisions were quickly at the scene of action; and not long afterwards General Codrington arrived with the Head-quarters Staff, many of whom were returning on their way from the Artillery review in the plain near Balaclava. A train of ambulance waggons arrived quickly, and were of essential service. There was great danger in approaching the fire from the constant explosions, and both men and officers had frequently to be recalled while searching for those who had been injured, or while stamping, by tearing down cartridges or cutting down timber, to stop the communications of the fire. One young officer of Artillery, of the name of Dawson, had his leg carried away by a shell bursting, and was conveyed to the General Hospital. A guard from the Second Division had been brought down very soon after the first explosion, and a line of sentries was stretched across to prevent a nearer approach to the scene of danger than the lines of the 88th Regiment.

Immediately after the first great explosion, when it was ascertained that the Windmill itself, which forms our main magazine in that part of the Camp, and contains some hundred and eighty tons of powder, had escaped, General Straubenzee, who commands the brigade, hurried up to the tents of the 7th Fusiliers, and asked if any of the men would volunteer to mount the wall of the mill, and cover the roof with wet tarpaulins and blankets as a protection against the thickly-flying sparks and burning wood. Now, the concussion had literally thrown the roof off the old building, and there it stood in the very centre of the spreading flames, exposed every minute to a thousand chances of instantaneous destruction. Hardly anything could exceed the danger attending such a labour as the General proposed: but, notwithstanding, Lieutenant Hope Johnstone and twenty-five men at once responded to the Brigadier's appeal and proceeded to the powder crammed building. A sergeant and some men of the Rifles, with also a party of the 34th Regiment, were induced to accompany them; and, within ten minutes from the first great blow-up, Mr. Hope was on the walls of the mill piling the wet coverings over the exposed powder boxes—exploding shells and burning wood flying through the air in perfect storms the while. Whilst the officer and some half-dozen of the men were thus employed, the remainder carried water to throw upon the blankets and other rubbish of the mill, and in little more than half an hour this vast pile of powder was as well protected from the thickly-flying sparks and rockets as it could be, short of entire removal from the scene of the conflagration.

The following is an extract from a letter just handed to the assistant-Surgeon Walter Clegg, Light Division, describing the catastrophe:—

NOV. 16, 1855.

— I had written thus far yesterday afternoon, when, at about half-past three o'clock p.m., paper and desk were dashed from beneath my arm, pole and tent rattling down felled me prostrate, and for an instant my mind was paralyzed by the impression that the end of all things had come. Good God! a sound like the combined thunders of a century went up to heaven, and the earth, for a mile round, quaked and rocked like an angry tide. No air! no breath. Struggle out and gasp for life! No sky to be seen. A thick darkness over all—and, ah! hurried, and restless!! Another and another roar, and a bellow and a crash re-echoed by every hill—reverberating through trench and ravine, stirring the very dead in their graves! And now a shower of blackened and blood-stained projectiles, mutilated human limbs, hands, arms, legs, feet, pieces of skull, shattered bones, and solitary nibs with fibres of muscle still quivering, are blown about like chaff before the blast! Men who have faced death in every form are flying hither and thither in frenzied alarm! Shells are thundering in the air, and bursting over head; rockets streaming fire: musket and grape flying on every side: and there is no hiding-place! And now the groans of the wounded and the dying! Here a man lies dead and disfigured, almost beyond recognition. There a poor fellow writhes in the agony of his wounds, while close beside him a screaming sufferer, whose thigh is torn off at the hip joint. Huts and tents have fallen, or are falling, burying all beneath them. You might be tempted to believe that this description exaggerates the horrors of the late disaster in the French Camp; but, probably, ere you receive my letter, the newspapers will have informed you fully of all that has happened. The magazine of the French siege-train adjoined the magazine of the right wing siege-train of the British army, the latter situated in the rear of the Light Division, in the rear of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade and Royal Artillery. It is a most providential circumstance that for some days previously companies of the Artillery had been employed in removing large quantities of gunpowder and ammunition from the British magazine. On the morning of the 14th the greater part of the fuses had been taken away; and, but for this circumstance, it is impossible even to guess how terribly extensive the calamity might have been. The French magazine was crammed with gunpowder and every description of explosive matériel, and seven adjoining huts contained vast quantities of Commissariat stores. One single fatal moment was sufficient to destroy all, and huge fires are at the present moment smouldering on the ground where the storehouses yesterday stood.

The positive cause of the explosion is still unknown, though there are scores of absurd stories afloat on the subject. Some will have it that a Russian spy had been at work for several nights (the nights have been lately intensely dark), boring into the magazine for the purpose to state on the "best authority," that the said spy was arrested the same evening at Kamiesch, and numerous civilians and sailors at Balaclava are persuaded that they have seen the incendiary (a Greek tailor) bound with cords, and heavily ironed in a French guardhouse at Kadikoi. Of course there is not the slightest reason to believe in any report of this kind. The French say that the real circumstances of the misfortune will never be positively discovered. All they know is that at the time of the explosion a number of their men were employed in conveying gunpowder from the railway to the magazine, and it is suspected that one of them attempted, even in these circumstances, to strike a match and indulge in a cigar! A private in our artillery, however, has given me a much more likely version of the catastrophe. He said, that an hour before the explosion he had been in the French magazine, and that several heavy guns taken at the Malakoff and Redan were there, still loaded, and hundreds of Russian live shell lying about. During the hour he was present one or two of the party tapped these shells with their bayonet points, and, according to the conjecture of my informant, a fuse had been ignited in this way. Numerous fatal accidents have resulted, during the last two months, from similar acts of folly and recklessness.

I cannot tell you with certainty the exact loss in killed and wounded. The French have of course suffered much more than we have. Thirty-five blackened corpses of Frenchmen were picked up during the first few minutes after the panic had subsided. Of many score brave fellows not a fragment remains. Every officer of the French Siege Train was killed, with the exception of the Captain, who is dangerously wounded, and, it is feared, dying. The French Camp Hospital, crowded with patients, was levelled in an instant; and, I am informed, seventeen were killed, and scarcely one escaped unwounded. The English loss is principally in the Light Division. At the present hour they have sixteen killed, and about one hundred wounded, many very severely. The Royal Artillery have suffered more than any other regiment. It is amazing that the loss is not even greater, and I could fill a volume with the recital of miraculous escapes. The whole ground of the Light Division, especially of the 7th, 23rd, 33rd, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade (singular fatality! always sure to be "under fire!"): is covered with masses of torn shell, grape, canister, minié and musket balls. Holes a yard deep are ploughed in the ground where shells have exploded and human life has been sacrificed. It is a fact that many were killed and wounded a mile away—in the 14th, 49th, and 77th Regiments; and shot and shell fell even in the Victoria Redoubt. The total loss, French and English, is estimated between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. I am writing a few hours after the accident, and give you the statistics supplied to me by our best-informed officers. I hope the sequel will prove that these reports are exaggerated.

The windmill, so well known as a beacon in the Camp (an admirable engraving of which lately appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), escaped by good fortune almost beyond comprehension. This old mill is about 120 yards from the site of the conflagration. It contains an enormous quantity of gunpowder, and other ammunition, sufficient to blow up an English county. Rockets and shells were raining like hail over and on every side of it, and this circumstance rendered necessary the performance of a service by our soldiers of a most awful character—a duty requiring more coolness and courage than even the storming of the Great Redan. Companies were told off from the artillery, the 2nd Battalion Rifles, 23rd, and 33rd, and these men, taking the blankets from their own beds, mounted by turns to the summit of the mill, and spread the blankets, saturated with water, over the roof. And at this duty they remained the whole of the night, absolutely scorched by the heat and the burning fragments which fell amongst them. Their exertions saved the British Camp.

Van Diemen's Land exists no longer, the Queen having been graciously pleased to accede to a petition from the colony praying that the name of Van Diemen's Land should be changed to that of "Tasmania."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEAR the Col de Balaclava, and the railway junction, about a mile to the left of Head Quarters, as you ride towards Balaclava from Sebastopol, a discovery has recently been made which excites no small degree of attention and interest. In the process of road-making, some stones were found which, from their regularity of form and their order of collocation, gave rise to the opinion that there was something below the surface which deserved exploration. Under the directions of Colonel Munro, the situation has been excavated with great care, and the appearance presented, up to the date of our artist's sketch, is represented in the Engraving. In one chamber are several deep basins composed of the most primitive fictile manufacture, a reddish clay, set in the earth; and in one corner is a heavy stone slab, slightly hollowed on the upper surface, with a piece cut out at the inner and depressed end, so as to admit of a spout for the escape of any fluid which may find its way into the excavated portion. Adjoining this is another, and a larger, chamber, which opens into a third of smaller dimensions. The walls are of such cyclopean massiveness and simplicity of structure as to contribute to a theory of great antiquity, not supported, however, by the discovery of some small coins which bear the Christian symbol, and which favour the notion that the building cannot be older than the time of Justinian at farthest. The most popular and probable opinion as to the use of these curious vats and the stone slab is that they were employed for pressing out and fermenting the juice of the grape. We shall have more to say there anent by and by. Meantime our friends the antiquaries may break their *bâtons* against our present instalment of the subject.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE. At a soirée of the Ashton and Dukenfield Mechanics' Institution, last week, the Bishop of Manchester said:—When he considered that their library was open to those who would pay 1s. 3d. per quarter; when he found their classes open for mathematics, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and yet found so scanty an attendance, he felt convinced that there was something erroneous in the minds of the great majority of the men of Ashton-under-Lyne. He felt there was something radically wrong if, out of a population of 30,000, a larger number than 230 did not avail themselves of those opportunities. It was notorious that our working-men only knew trade, or branch of a trade, whilst it was not so with the working-men of other nations; and he wished he extended their knowledge, and raised our operatives to their proper place, we should lose, at no distant period, our place among the nations. Mr. Hindley, M.P., who subsequently addressed the meeting, said he would give a cheque of ten guineas to any ordinary member of the institution, or to any working man in Ashton, who would write an essay to account for the fact that the working-men neglected the advantages of the institution, the Lord Bishop to decide if such essay answered the question, and he would be happy to publish the essay for the good of the institution. The Rev. J. G. Rogers thought the falling off in the attendance of the working classes might be accounted for in some degree by the increase of cheap newspapers, and the increase of books; and another reason was the confinement of shopmen to late hours.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF ABERDEEN.—The cause of University reform in the north is now, we rejoice to say, more prosperous than at any previous period. A deputation, consisting of certain members of the Citizens' Committee, waited on Lord Panmure last week, and found his Lordship very favourable to their views, and disposed to do his best to give effect to them—provided the state of opinion among those interested be found such as would warrant him in introducing a measure on the subject into Parliament.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

REPRESENTATION OF LEEDS.—Mr. R. Hall, of the Northern Circuit, has issued an address to the electors of Leeds, in which, while he deprecates the practice of opposing candidates vacating their seats by the acceptance of office, he yet intimates the possibility of his coming forward in opposition to Mr. Baines when the election takes place.

CROWN PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—We are informed, from good authority, that there is Crown property in the county of Durham worth upwards of £100,000 from which the Government do not, and never have, received a farthing revenue. How such a state of things exists during the present reign it is not for us to explain, but it will be a fit subject for a searching Parliamentary inquiry.—*Durham County Advertiser.*

MAGISTRATES FOR SWANSEA.—The Lord Chancellor has added the names of George Grant Francis, James Walters, Evan M. Richards, John W. James, Timothy B. Essery, and Michael Martin Williams, Esquires, to the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Swansea.

A RACE.—On Monday last a Arab pony, brought from the seat of war by General Cannon, and presented by him to Lord Panmure, may be seen daily passing along the streets of Brecon. It is a beautiful animal, and the interest manifested in it is enhanced from the fact that three others were killed under the rider, and he has now proved to be a fit subject for a searching Parliamentary inquiry.—*Durham County Advertiser.*

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT AT OLDHAM.—We understand that about thirty firms, producing an aggregate of about 120,000 lb. of yarn weekly, have signed a declaration to work from breakfast-time till dark for one month. Many others who decline to sign say that, upon the whole, the movement should it become general. It is stated that Messrs. Worthington and Sons, of Hollinwood; Messrs. J. Brideoake and Brothers, of Witherhead, and Messrs. Rowland and Sons, so far as their mills are concerned, commenced working short time two or three weeks since. It is pretty certain that on Monday next there will be a commencement of short time by a number of firms; but to what extent it will reach remains to be seen.—*Manchester Guardian*

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION ON SUNDAY.—A meeting of Chartists, being an adjournment from one held on Tuesday evening last, in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, was held in the open air in Stevenson-square, Oldham-street, on Sunday. Like the former, it was convened for the purpose of considering "the important questions of dear bread and justice." The obvious object of the assemblage was to arouse a Chartist agitation, based on the present high prices of provisions, and hence the very anomalous blending of topics, not generally connected, of "dear bread and justice." The assemblage numbered between four and five hundred persons, chiefly well-dressed mechanics and factory lands, and it was addressed by six or seven of the leading Chartist orators, who argued in favour of the recommendations contained in the address from the council of the National Chartist Association, which was adopted at the meeting on Tuesday, namely, the necessity of obtaining a law prohibiting the exportation of corn and flour whenever the price ranged above a fair average rate; and also the desirableness of inducing Parliament to pass an Act to enable the Government to import, at the national expense, a large amount of corn and flour from foreign countries, and to establish public granaries.—*Manchester Guardian.*

LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES NEAR ABERDARE.—On Thursday week eight men had just ascended from Messrs. Carr's and Co.'s coal-pit, Cwmaman, in a cage in the usual manner. After having arrived at the summit, from some unexplained cause, the cage was drawn by the engine towards the top pulleys, much higher than the usual sign on reaching which it ought to have been arrested. After the cage went over the shaft or pulley. The consequent shock was so great that the eight workmen were thrown out with great violence, and, falling into the pit, were immediately precipitated to a depth of no less than 150 yards, and were all killed.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND.—One of the Galway papers publishes a letter from Mrs. M. L. Blake, the owner of the Dartfield estates in that county, in reference to the recent collision arising out of the attempt of the authorities to eject some seven or eight families on the lands. Mrs. Blake states that her tenants promised last June to give up possession peaceably when called upon, and would pay half the rent. In October, however, she discovered that they had determined to hold the lands by force. Mrs. Blake admits that they paid the rent, but she had certain reasons for wishing to rid the estate of these particular tenants. What those reasons were are thus specifically set forth:—"Although, under the reign of terror, I dared not allude to the Ribbon conspiracy organised on the estate, the same being, during the past three weeks, pretty well made manifest to the public, I may, without fear of an attorney's letter, state that I have been cognisant of that conspiracy for the last two years and a half. Two years since our agent received a letter warning him out of the place (Dartfield), and informing him that the bullets were ready for him if he did not keep off. I received one a year and a half since, threatening that I was to be assassinated in the open day if I did not settle with the tenants; it is perfectly well known through the country, among the lower classes, that our faithful servants are doomed to assassination. I was informed by a man on the estate that there was a subscription raised among the tenants for £5 to pay a hired assassin to take my life, and the ringleader of my tenants was arrested, and various particulars detailed corroborative of the fact." Three persons against whom a verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned for the recent murder at Tallow have been committed to the county of Waterford gaol. One of them, named Conway is described as a ferocious-looking man of about thirty-five years of age; his mother is an old woman over seventy, and his sister about thirty.

Several private Protestant schools which had been established in Hungary without the permission of Government having been obtained have been closed.

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S VISIT.

ARRIVAL AT DOVER.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia, landed at Dover at five minutes before eight o'clock on Friday morning, from the *Vivid*, which left Calais at five o'clock. He was received by the naval and military authorities of the port, the Maquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister; General Grey, and the other members of the Queen's household sent down to welcome him. A salute was fired from the *Bleahaim* as his Majesty landed. His Majesty was loudly cheered as he passed to the Ship Hotel, and at that moment a grand salute was fired from the Drop Redoubt. At nine o'clock Mr. Bodkin, the Recorder, and the municipal authorities of Dover, waited upon his Majesty at the hotel, when the learned gentleman read an address, in which the authorities gave his Majesty a cordial welcome to England, and congratulated him upon the bravery displayed by the Sardinian troops in the war which, as they said, "was undertaken with no other object than to protect the weak against the strong, and such that aggressive Power which threatened the independence of surrounding nations." The reply of the King was read by the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Ambassador; and then his Majesty and suite set out from the hotel for the railway station. By this time thousands of persons had assembled, and gave his Majesty a most hearty welcome.

THE JOURNEY TO LONDON.

On the King quitting the Ship Hotel, a Royal salute thundered forth from the Drop Redoubt on the heights, and a guard of honour attended his Majesty from thence to the station of the South-Eastern Railway, where he was received by Captain Barlow, Mr. Coles Child, Mr. Way, Mr. Smiles, and the other officers. The interior of the station was very elegantly decorated for the occasion with the flags of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, in addition to which whole regiments of evergreens and choice flowering plants were ranged on either side. All the arrangements connected with the Royal train were as complete as could be desired, and reflected the greatest credit on Captain Barlow and all who were in any way connected with them. The King, his suite, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and the other distinguished personages having taken their seats, the train left the station amidst the plaudits of the multitude, and arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms station at 12.10; the journey having been performed in exactly the time specified in the time-bills.

Along the line, on the way up to London, notwithstanding the high speed maintained, crowds of people assembled, who cheered lustily as the train swept on its course. Now it was a village school which had turned out to add its shrill voices to the general chorus of welcome; now the labourers from the country side had collected on embankment and in cutting to raise a passing cheer. The stations were all filled with well-dressed persons; and at Tunbridge, where the train stopped to take in water, the inhabitants were particularly fervent in their acclamations. Immediately after leaving Dover, the gloom which had prevailed during the early part of the morning disappeared, and the remainder of the journey was performed in one continual sunshine. At Croydon, amongst the spectators assembled were a number of Addiscombe cadets, who cheered heartily as the train passed. Then over the arches of Sydenham the Crystal Palace rose upon the view of the travellers, and its fairy architecture was displayed to extraordinary advantage through the reflection of the sunbeams, which made the glass roof and sides glow like a veritable mountain of light. At the hour above stated the Royal train drew up at the Bricklayers' Arms Terminus; and on the King alighting he was most cordially received by Prince Albert.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

At five minutes past twelve it was telegraphed from New Cross that the train was at that station; and great excitement prevailed as the time appointed for his Majesty's arrival approached. At ten minutes past twelve the train ran into the station, and the King of Sardinia stepped from his carriage. He was warmly greeted by Prince Albert, who introduced him to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

Having taken a short rest, a procession consisting of several Royal carriages was formed, and it passed out of the station, the national Piedmontese air being played by the band of the 3rd Regiment of Fusiliers, who, with a squadron of Blues, were on the ground. It went at a slow pace along the Old and New Kent-road, over Westminster-bridge and Parliament-street, the bridge route being well lined with spectators, who loudly cheered his Majesty as he passed. At the Admiralty the national Piedmontese anthem was again played, together with "Rule Britannia." Along the line on the Surrey side of the water the people adopted such means as were within their reach of evidencing their cordiality towards the King, and from almost every house a banner of some sort was hanging. At several of the houses the national flags of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey were exhibited. The most conspicuous manifestation of feeling was the demonstration at the Junior United Service Club, Pall-mall, where the whole of the Allied banners were hung out at the various windows. The entire route from Hyde-park, through the Victoria-gate, Westbourne-terrace, to the station of the Great Western Railway, was lined with well-dressed persons, who received his Majesty with continual cheers.

The directors of the Great Western Railway made preparations for the reception of his Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in a style that reflects the greatest credit upon their judgment. The central portion of the platform was paved off, seats being placed, with barriers, covered with crimson cloth, within the space allotted to the friends of the directors and shareholders. From the principal entrance a platform or bridge was placed, also covered with crimson cloth, to the down line; the platform of which was richly carpeted, and the barrier festooned with crimson drapery. The Royal carriages were in readiness to receive his Majesty and Prince Albert at half-past one, under the direction of Mr. Gooch, the locomotive superintendent of the company. Long before the arrival of his Majesty the platform was crowded by ladies and gentlemen who had the privilege of the *entrée* to the enclosed seats. Precisely at twenty-five minutes past one it was announced that his Majesty and the Prince had arrived. They were received at the entrance to the terminus by the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the chairman; Charles Russell, Esq., deputy-chairman; R. Potter, Esq., and other officials of the company. His Majesty frequently bowed, and appeared gratified with the enthusiastic manner in which he was received at the station. His Majesty was attired in a kind of hussar uniform, blue coat and jacket trimmed with silver lace, and wearing a cocked hat.

THE JOURNEY TO WINDSOR.

His Majesty having been conducted to the carriages, the train started at half-past one, the engine, which was decorated with the Sardinian flag, and also the tricolor of France and the union-jack of England, being driven by Mr. Gooch. The Prince and the King of Sardinia arrived at Windsor at 2 p.m.

Precisely at four minutes after two o'clock the firing of cannon announced the arrival of the Royal train at Windsor. His Majesty was received on the platform by the Mayor and magistrates of the borough. Five of the Royal carriages were in attendance; and as soon as the King and his suite had taken their places they proceeded at a slow pace to the Castle, escorted by the 2nd Life Guards. The King, as he passed through the streets, was greeted with the most enthusiastic reception by the assembled multitude; and upon his arrival in the Quadrangle he was received with a thorough Etonian welcome, as her Majesty had very considerately appropriated the mound of the Round Tower exclusively to the use of the students of Eton College.

Her Majesty received her illustrious guest on alighting from his carriage at the grand entrance. The Queen was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and the ladies in waiting, the officers of state of her household, and the gentlemen in waiting. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Palmerston, and the Earl of Clarendon, were also at the grand entrance. His Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied the King in his open carriage, his Royal Highness having left the Castle in the forenoon for the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, for the purpose of meeting his Majesty on his arrival from Dover.

In the afternoon the King, with the Queen and Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at her residence, Frogmore. At half-past four o'clock the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London arrived at the Castle. Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy and Alderman and Sheriff Rose, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, had an audience of the King, to

ask on what day his Majesty would receive an address of congratulation from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, had another audience of the King, to invite his Majesty to partake of an entertainment on the presentation of the City address.

The King was pleased to appoint Tuesday for the reception of the address, and accepted the invitation of the Corporation. A deputation from the Young Men's Christian Association of London had an audience of the King, when the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., read an address to his Majesty.

His Majesty was attended at the audiences and the reception of the address by the Marquis d'Azeglio, his Minister at this Court, and two of his Aides-de-Camp. The Queen gave a dinner in the evening, in St. George's Hall.

ROYAL VISIT TO WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

On Saturday morning her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the King of Sardinia, went on a visit of inspection through the working departments of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. For this visit very little display was made beyond decorating the Arsenal with the flags of England and her three brave allies; yet an immense concourse of people collected in all the streets of Woolwich through which the cortège passed, and gave the Royal visitors a most uproarious welcome, cheering until the air rang again. The party occupied six of the Royal carriages, and were escorted by a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, most of the gallant fellows of which were their Balaclava medals. Her Majesty, the King of Sardinia, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the lady in waiting, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, occupied the first carriage. The Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and the suite of the King of Sardinia and the officers of her Majesty's Household followed in the others.

Among the distinguished individuals who attended their Majesties on this occasion were the Duke of Wellington, Sir De Lacy Evans, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lord Byron, Colonel Biddulph, Captain Du Plat, Major-General Wylde, and several other naval and military officers; with the King of Sardinia were a most brilliant suite, all wearing the picturesque uniform of Sardinia. Among those who thus had the honour of accompanying his Majesty were his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, Count Louis Corti, First Secretary; Count La Tour; Count Camille Cavour, President of the Sardinian Council; Count Chevalier Messimo d'Azeglio, Aide-de Camp to the King; Duke Pasqua, Prefect of the Palace; Baron Nigra, Superintendent of the Royal Household; Major-General Count Morozzo Della Rocca, Premier Aide-de-Camp; Major-General the Marquis d'Angrogna, Aide-de-Camp; Major-General the Chevalier Cordenna, Aide-de-Camp; Count Cigala, Colonel of Cavalry; the Chevalier Persan, Commander of the port of Genoa; and the Count de Robilant, Artillery Officer. The King wore the uniform of a Sardinian general, with the insignia of the Supreme Order of the Annunziata. Her Majesty wore a plain walking-dress of dark silk, with a pink velvet bonnet, and a rich mantle of purple velvet, trimmed with ermine. Prince Albert was in the uniform of a field marshal, with the ribbon and star of the Garter; and the Duke of Cambridge was also in uniform, with the stars of the Garter and the Bath. The heads of the different departments having been presented to his Majesty, the Queen took his arm, and proceeded to inspect the various factories.

THE WORKSHOPS

The first visited were the extensive workshops in which all the various processes of "turning," "fining," "boring," and polishing the guns are gone through, and where, in fact, the rough castings are turned into perfect pieces of ordinance. The different peculiarities of the ponderous blocks of machinery were here fully explained by Col. Wilmott, who conducted the Royal visitors through the departments. All the processes which a gun has to undergo are at certain stages at its last stage very fully exemplified, and the different methods employed to facilitate labour carefully displayed. The King seemed much interested with the operations of the powerful lathes, which were boring 24-pounder guns, and turning them smooth with as much facility as if the pieces had been made of wood.

THE FOUNDRY.

After passing through the engine-room their Majesties entered the foundry for small castings. There they witnessed the molten iron poured in a dazzling stream into the mould for a "sweep" for one of the mortar-vessels, and Prince Albert explained to his Majesty the peculiar construction of some small mortar models which had just been completed. Adjoining this factory was a smaller one for casting shells, and about 50 shells of all sizes, from 32-pounders to mortar shells of 13 inches, were cast in the presence of the illustrious visitors. In this department 1200 shells *per diem* are manufactured. An iron mill-roller weighing 10 cwt. was also cast, and while this was going forward the Prince drew for his Majesty aside to explain to him the peculiar rapid progress by which the moulds are constructed. Her Majesty also appeared to take much interest in viewing this operation, and at her request several shot moulds were made, and the different processes fully explained by Colonel Wilmott. The Royal party then entered the laboratory—beyond all doubt of its kind the most perfect and most wonderful workshop in the world. The King paused at the entrance in perfect astonishment at the sight which met his view, and acclamations of wonder and admiration burst from all his suite. It was not without good reason that this surprise was expressed, for under one extensive roof his Majesty beheld nearly 800 steam-machines at work, all performing different duties and executing the most difficult mechanical details with a rapidity and precision that it would be impossible for any amount of hand labour ever to attain. In this one factory, where not less than 1000 men and boys are employed, every twelve hours witnesses the completion of a greater amount of work than one million skilful artisans could accomplish in the same space of time. High as the King of Sardinia has rated the manufacturing ingenuity of the English people, the sight which he witnessed in the laboratory on Saturday must have completely exceeded his expectations. In no other country, nor in all the other countries of the world united, could he have beheld such varied and such perfect triumphs of mechanical art.

MANUFACTURE OF MINIÉ BULLETS.

Her Majesty called the King of Sardinia's special attention to the machines for manufacturing minié bullets. Four of these wonderful inventions are united in one block, and each block produces noiselessly and without the waste of a grain of metal 120 perfect minié bullets every minute. Four such blocks of machinery are in operation day and night, never once even for a second ceasing their labours. Every twenty-four hours 600,000 minié bullets are added to the gigantic resources collecting daily for next year's campaign—a campaign which all the world looks forward to as a decisive one. These minié machines—if we may use the expression—require no care beyond that of one boy to each, to oil the wheels, and occasionally draw away the boxes of bullets as they become full.

An ingenious little machine for making wooden plugs to fit into the base of minié bullets, instead of the iron cup formerly used, was also examined with interest. At a row of small benches numbers of workmen were employed in making "friction-tubes," a clever adaptation of the principle of the congreve match, applied to firing sea-guns. Its construction is novel, and we will not, therefore, make it public. On a large table in the room were arranged specimens illustrative of every process of manufacture adopted in the Arsenal, which were carefully examined by her Majesty.

THE ARSENAL-YARD.

Quitting the laboratory, their Majesties proceeded across the Arsenal yard. In this yard, after the tremendous expenditure of material to which we have just been put in order to lay Sebastopol in ruins, it would not have been surprised to have found the stocks of shot and shell rather diminished; but such was not the case. Great pyramids of shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 13,000 tons weight of metal, covered the ground in all directions. Here also lay long tiers of massive ordnance, ready for the proof-yard, and waiting their turn to be transported to the seat of war. Dwarfing all the 13-inch shells to the appearance of mere trifles were a number of great 36-inch shell, each weighing 17 cwt. uncharged. These shells are for the great mortar which is being cast by Mr. Mare, and which is to weigh 35 tons. The bursting charge for this shell will be 91 lb. of powder, and the forcing charge of the mortar 200 lb.

In this yard also were a number of curious guns, of most extraordinary forms, and some evidently of great antiquity, which were taken from the Russians in the Kertch expedition; here, also, was the 32-pounder brass field-piece, with its limber, captured by the Guards in the great battery on the heights of the Alma. The Duke of Cambridge explained to his Majesty some interesting particulars connected with the taking of this trophy. Close by this piece was a very well-formed Russian military medicine-chest, taken by the Scots Greys at the Mackenzie Farm. Their Majesties examined this with much interest; it was completely stocked with drugs of all kinds, and with three sets of surgical instruments.

THE PROOF DEPARTMENT.

From the inspection of these trophies their Majesties entered the proof department. A machine constructed for the purpose of testing the tensile power of metals excited great attention on the part of her Majesty. In order to show the operation and the surprising force of the apparatus, which was a very slight-looking affair, a piece of iron 1.3 inches in diameter was placed under it, and, by an ingenious combination of levers, a pressure of 33,900 lb. was brought to bear on the bar, when the metal fractured with a noise like the explosion of a rifle. In various parts of the yard lay fractured masses of iron, several inches thick, which had once formed part of guns that had been burst in service, and which afforded extraordinary evidence of the tremendous explosive force to which they had been subjected.

One of these fractured masses was a portion of a 10-inch gun, weighing 116 cwt. and 10 feet in length, which, charged with 16 lb. of powder and an eccentric shot of 100 lb. weight, burst at Shaebury-ness in 1852 after the fifty-fourth round. The extreme range was 5860 yards, or upwards of three miles, and it was fired at an elevation of 52 degrees. When this piece exploded it caused the death of several artillerymen who were standing near.

THE LANCASTER-SHELL FACTORY.

The next department visited was the Lancaster-shell factory, at the entrance to which were arranged specimens illustrative of each stage in the process of manufacture of these projectiles. First was shown the plate of iron out of which the shell was to be constructed; then it was shown "scarphed," bent, welded into a tube, crimped, solid, or with both ends closed; next the outside turned; then wholly turned, half "wedged," ovaled, bored, half "bushed," and wholly "bushed."

In the manufacture of these shells a steam-engine of 100-horse power is employed to drive the steam-hammers and the other machines through which the shell in its various incipient stages is made to pass. Each shell weighs, when charged with powder, 91 lb., and their cost is stated to be from 50s. to 60s. each. When made by hand they are said to have cost the enormous sum of £30 each. About 200 shells per day is the average rate of working of the different machines. Nine steam-hammers are employed in this factory of a power varying from one to three tons. After leaving the proof-yard her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland and Miss Macdonald, entered her carriage, and proceeded towards the common, while the King, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and their respective suites, made a short visit to the carriage department, where the gun carriages, waggons, ambulances, and all the vehicles used in warfare are constructed, and where, as a matter of course, machinery does the whole of the planing, morticing, drilling, sawing, and turning.

INSPECTION OF THE ARTILLERY.

After a cursory inspection of this department, the Royal visitors and the officers by whom they were attended mounted their chargers and followed her Majesty through Woolwich to the common. All the route by which they passed was lined by dense crowds of people, who gave his Majesty and the Queen and Prince a deafening welcome. Arrived upon the common, the Royal party inspected a troop of the Royal Horse Artillery and two field batteries, which were turned out in full marching order, and carried everything they use in active service, except their blankets. The Horse Artillery fired a few rounds, but this portion of the day's proceedings was much shortened by the descent of a thick fog which hid everything from view; and, after flying past, the inspection terminated by the King, Prince Albert, and the Duke galloping forward and examining the guns and their fittings. After this display the Queen and her guest returned to the barracks on the common, followed by the escort and the guard of honour of the Bucks Militia, which had received her at the Arsenal on the common. The ground round the barracks was kept by detachments of Sappers and Royal Artillery, who had hard work to prevent the immense crowds from trespassing on the space marked off.

INSPECTION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The illustrious party on alighting proceeded to the officers' quarters, where an elegant déjeûner had been prepared for them, after partaking of which they were conducted by General Tyrwhitt to the officers' library. About forty artillerymen and twenty sappers, all of whom had been rendered unfit for future service by the severe character of their wounds, were presented to the Queen's most gracious attention. At about twenty minutes past three o'clock the illustrious visitors and their respective suites again took their seats in the Royal carriages. On the departure of the cortège the enthusiasm of the multitude of spectators which thronged the outside of the barracks was almost unbounded, the deafening cheering and waving of handkerchiefs continuing until it had passed out of sight. The Royal carriages passed over Blackheath, and thus returned by the same route they had followed in the morning. At every point along the line crowds of people had collected in anticipation of their return, who greeted them warmly as they passed. Their Majesties arrived at the Nine-elms station about five o'clock, and from thence proceeded by special train at once to Windsor Castle.

THE ROYAL SARDINIAN CHAPEL.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia attended divine service on Sunday at the Royal Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, accompanied by a numerous suite. His Majesty arrived precisely at eleven o'clock, and was received at the entrance of the chapel by Cardinal Wiseman and the chaplains of the embassy. The Cardinal addressed his Majesty in Italian, and the following is a correct translation of his eminence's words:—

Sire, permit me to take advantage of this occasion, the first of its kind that will be enrolled in the annals of the Royal Sardinian Chapel, to convey to your Majesty the sincere and humble homage of the clergy who officiate, and the numerous congregation, native and Italian, who frequent it, and derive from it so many spiritual blessings. It is the most ancient of our Catholic chapels or churches. Founded by the piety and zeal of your Majesty's august ancestors, entirely maintained by them during centuries of peril and affliction, generously endowed by your Majesty, it has been one of the principal supports of our holy religion in the metropolis. And, if your Majesty will find it but insignificant and poor, not the less fervent on that account are the prayers daily offered up in it to the Almighty, to beg him to enrich your Majesty and your Royal house with abundant mercies and heavenly graces.

His Majesty returned thanks, and asked several questions about the chapel, its origin, &c. He was then conducted by the Cardinal and clergy, in procession, to the throne erected for him in the chapel. The altar and sanctuary were as handsomely decorated as the very limited time allowed. His Majesty stood or knelt during the entire service, and the immense congregation were particularly struck with his unostentatious piety, and dignified, soldier-like bearing. The mass (Beethoven in C) was admirably played and sung by the numerous choir. A large body of police were in attendance, who kept excellent order among the dense crowd assembled in front of the chapel to welcome his Majesty.

On his return the King lunched at Richmond, and paid a visit to the ex-Royal family of France. The King, in order to see the country, posted to Windsor, where he arrived at half-past five o'clock. The terrace on Sunday afternoon was crowded with visitors from London and the surrounding district, many of whom had journeyed to Windsor in the expectation of catching a glimpse of the King of Sardinia. His Majesty, however, to their great disappointment, did not return to the Castle in time to join the Court in promenade, which took place between three and four o'clock, when the Queen, with Prince Albert, and the Royal children and suite, made her appearance, and remained some time on the terrace, to the gratification of her loyal subjects; the fine bands of the Grenadier Guards and 22nd Regiment of Foot being in attendance.

VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH.

On Monday his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, paid a visit to Portsmouth Dockyard and the fleet at Spithead, travelling from Windsor by the Great Western Railway branch to Basingstoke, and thence on the South-Western Railway to Gosport. They reached the Clarence Victualling-yard at eleven o'clock, and there passed forth short time, in order to inspect the Marine Battalion, just landed from the *Jura*, which came into harbour with them from the Crimea a few days ago. The men had made no change in their dress, and were just as they had been put on board the transport—their boards untouched, their uniforms threadbare, and their water-bottles slung round their shoulders, as if they had come fresh from the trenches. The Royal party, in passing up and down the ranks of these war-worn fellows, manifested a lively interest in them. At the close of their inspection they embarked on board the *Fairy*, which steamed rapidly out of harbour straight for the fleet. It consisted of the following men-of-war:—

Exmouth, 91, Captain W. K. Hall, C.B.; *Calcutta*, 84, Captain J. Stopford; *Chimera*, 80, Captain Robinson; *Rhadamanth*, 60, Captain Hall; *Hawke*, 60, Captain Ommaney; *Russell*, 60, Captain Francis Scott; *Arrogant*, 60; Captain Warden, C.B.; *Hastings*, 50, Captain R. G. Fanshawe; *Edinburgh*, 50, Captain Hewlett, C.B.; *Arrogant*, 26, Captain Yelverton, C.B. *Monarch*, 84, Captain Baillie; *Samson*, 6 (steam-frigate), Captain Hurd; *Pluto*, 6, Commander Warren; *Hecla*, 6, Commander Aplin; *Salamander*, 6, Commander Meehan; *Urgent* (steam troop-ship), Commander Phillips.

The fleet was moored in two lines N.W. and W., one cable (120 fathoms) apart, the small vessels forming the port line, and the line-of-battle ships and *Arrogant* forming the northern or starboard line. The course taken by the Royal yacht was, first, ahead of the weather line, then close astern of the weathermost ship, and then astern of the leewardmost and round the spit into harbour. As she approached a Royal salute was fired, and the crews manned yards and cheered. We have all been so accustomed for the last two years to witness these ceremonial observances at Spithead that it would be out of place here to dilate upon the effect produced by them; but the spectacle of so many of England's floating castles, alive with sailors, and startling the Solent with their salvos of artillery, must have powerfully impressed King Victor Emmanuel, who probably never in his life before witnessed such a naval display. The Royal party did not go on board the men-of-war, nor were any evolutions performed; but on their leaving another salute was fired by the fleet, and it was taken up by the *Victory* and other ships in the harbour as the *Fairy* passed Blockhouse Fort on her way back.

In making the harbour his Majesty was steered in the Royal barge by Captain Denman to the time-honoured old *Victory*, on board of which he was received by Captain G. Gordon and Commander Strode. They conducted his Majesty to the quarter-deck, and showed him the spot where Nelson fell. He then descended to the cockpit and viewed the cabin where our great naval hero died.

The attention of the King was next directed to some experiments made off the dockyard with Clarkson's new cork life-boat, which was launched bodily off the dockyard jetty with a full crew, but righted at once.

THE "VICTOR EMMANUEL."

After visiting the wood-mills, the smithery, and the steam-factory, the Prince took his Majesty on board a 91-gun ship, hitherto called the *Repulse*, but which is henceforth to bear the name of *Victor Emmanuel*. The King had completed his inspection of the ship, and was about quitting her, when Prince Albert announced to him the change contemplated, and he seemed highly gratified by the compliment. She is a noble vessel, and will, no doubt, make her new title respected by the enemies of England and Sardinia in whatever sea she floats. His Majesty also visited the *Marlborough*, 131, and appeared much struck by the weight of her main-deck, which was cleared of the suits on one side, in order that he might see its extent.

This concluded the Royal survey of the Dockyard, and the illustrious party proceeded to Sir Thomas Cochrane's house, where luncheon had been prepared for them.

After the déjeûner the Mayor of Portsmouth was presented to the King by Sir Charles Wood, on the intr oduction of Captain Dacres, and delivered a congratulatory address. His Majesty having, through his Minister, made a gracious reply, proceeded on board the gunnery-ship *Excellent*, commanded by his old friend Admiral Maitland, and was for some time engaged in witnessing the practice with shot and shell, as well as broadside firing. Shortly after four o'clock the Royal party returned to Clarence Victualling-yard, and proceeded by special train to Windsor, which they reached in perfect safety.

(*Continued in Number, page* 669.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FORT PITT.

FORT PITT has been a general hospital forty years; standing on elevated ground, it commands a pleasing panoramic view in every direction, and may not inappropriately be termed the "Hon" of Chatham. In the year 1805 the ground on which Fort Pitt stands was cultivated, and formed Louche's Farm, but in 1805, during the great fire at Chatham, sparks falling on a thatched roof the entire premises were destroyed. Fort Pitt was used as an artillery barrack, and the grounds, which have been laid out so judiciously by Mr. G. Pratt, the purveyor, were originally used as a drying-ground for the garrison. Fort Pitt, with Fort Amherst and Fort Clarence, surrounded by a line of fortifications, commanding the dockyard and high road from Dover to London.

The visit of the Queen to the hospitals at Chatham, where so many hundreds of the brave have arrived within a few months, took place on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo. Her Majesty arrived at the Strood Station, having left Windsor at ten, and the Bricklayers' Arms at eleven o'clock. In the carriage with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Hon. Miss M'Donald, and Miss Cavendish; in the next carriage, General Wetherall, Earl Grey, and Captain Du Plat; her Majesty being received by his brother the military department and a guard of honour of the Royal Marines with their band. The Royal cortège proceeded to Fort Pitt, where, under a Royal salute and a guard of honour of the 91st Regiment, her Majesty entered the fort, and was received by Colonel Henry Eden, Commandant of the Garrison, and George Russell Dartnell, Esq., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, surrounded by Colonels Sandham, Savage, Phipps, and the entire staff of the establishment, through which her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting passed to view those men whose mutilated forms told too truly the sad results of war—Miss Florence William Parry, head of the surgical department, accompanied by Mr. Dartnell, explaining the different cases as they presented themselves. Each man held a card in his hand, on which was inscribed his name, regiment, the nature of wound, and where received. Her Majesty passed up one side of the ward, returning in an opposite direction—stopped repeatedly to speak to the wounded, and made some inquiries, at the same time adding encouraging words, that quickly found their way to the heart, the tear in the eye of many a brave man betraying their intense feeling.

By a kind permission, to the writer of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 21st of July will be seen an engraving from the photographic likenesses of four of the wounded, taken expressly for her Majesty at Scutari, with Corporal Shaw, of the 4th, and Denny, of the 13th Light Dragoons, the third man, are still in hospital, and attracted her Majesty's attention, particularly the poor boy Walker, as the Queen termed him.

Another likeness in the group taken on the lawn of Fort Pitt, and given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is that of Francis Denny, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was wounded at Inkerman while skirmishing, by a ball entering behind his shoulder, passing straight through his body, and breaking his arm; thus wounded, he kept his position until two of his comrades, observing his fainting condition, led him back two hundred yards, where, from loss of blood, he laid some hours behind a Commissariat cart of hay. He was in Fort Pitt on the first and second visit of the Queen; on the latter occasion, Mr. Dartnell, on coming to him, observed, "Your Majesty has seen this lad before," upon which her Majesty asked him several questions. A few days after the Royal visit Denny visited the hospital, and sent Denny a most complete sling for his arm, made of black morocco, lined with wash leather, a sufficient length of mohair to pass over his shoulder, to which was attached a card, "Presented to Private Francis Denny—the gift of her Majesty the Queen." Denny would not use it, but would often show it with great delight. He took it home to his parents; and, in a letter received from him, he speaks of wearing it on Sundays, and the great comfort it has been to him.

The Queen, having inspected the invalids, left Fort Pitt on her way to the Supplemental Hospital, Brompton. The old chapel had been tastefully arranged: here it was her Majesty inspected several hundreds more of the Crimean men, after which she passed through some of the wards of the first-Class Surgeon C. Rose. At half-past two o'clock her Majesty left, under a Royal salute, apparently pleased with the arrangements of the day, both as regarded the great cleanliness of the hospitals, no less than the general good spirits of the wounded, and the great comfort it has been to him.

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THE IMPERIAL HUNT AT COMPIEGNE.

HUNTING is known to be a favourite sport with the Emperor of the French; and part of one of the days of the recent visit of the King of Sardinia was appropriated to the pleasures of the chase, in the very extensive park and neighbouring forest of Compiègne. This place has been a favourite residence of the French Monarchs, with few exceptions, from the time of Clovis. The Imperial Hunt is a stately and exciting scene: it took place on Monday week, and the Emperor and the King returned in the evening to the Tuileries.

THE KING OF SARDINIA AND THE EMPEROR AT THE FRENCH HUNTING AT COMPIEGNE.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.

SARDINIAN CHASSEURS RESCUING THE BODY OF THEIR COMMANDER, CAPTAIN PROLA, AT THE BATTLE OF RIVOLI.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

WAR OF ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE. CAMPAIGN OF THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY IN 1848.

As a scene of memorable interest, in association with the Royal visit of the past week, we have engraved upon the previous page one of the events of the campaign of the Piedmontese army in the above year, from a cleverly-executed series of illustrations entitled "Campagna Lombarda," by Stanislas Grimaldi. Turin, 1848. The following are the details of the scene

On the 23rd July, at the affair of Rivoli, a company of chasseurs commanded by Captain Prola defended an important position from an enemy numbering twice their strength. The valiant Prola fought at the head of his men, and bore the brunt of the battle. Three of his trumpeters fell lifeless at his side one after the other; with the third he himself fell, a victim to his valour in the course. The soldiers, finding themselves on the point of being surrounded, were at length forced to retreat; but, remembering that the body of their chief remained behind, a band of brave fellows rushed back to the field, and, after a bloody struggle hand to hand with the affrighted enemy, bore their dead captain away with them in triumph.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS IN THE REIGNS OF THE PRINCES OF SAVOY, PIEDMONT, SARDINIA, AND CARIGNAN

The reigns of the Sovereigns who have preceded the present King of Sardinia present incidents more strange and romantic than any ever imagined by romance-writer or playwright. In addition to wars, revolutions, exile, and choppings and changings of dukedoms and princedoms for kingdoms, three Kings out of seven have abdicated, and the father of the present King succeeded to the throne by virtue of his descent from a common ancestor of the Dukes of Savoy in 1685—there having been no legitimate marriages between the two families from that remote date until 1831: when, on the death of Carlo Emmanuel IV., without issue, Carlo Alberto, Prince of Carignan, was called to the crested throne on claims which few except professed genealogists could trace; the sentinel-house which he succeeded having, in the intermediate generations, intermarried with nearly all the Royal houses of Europe—especially including France, Spain, Austria, and England.

The history of the family now occupying the throne of Sardinia commences with Carlo Emmanuel I., Duke of Savoy, born in 1562, whose second son, Tomaso Francesco, was the founder of the younger branch of the house of Savoy, from which the present King is descended. We may pass over the reigns of the Dukes of Savoy, of Carlo Amadeo I., of his eldest son, Vittorio Amadeo I., and of his grandson, Carlo Emmanuel II., whose eldest son, Vittorio Amadeo II., succeeded him as Duke of Savoy in 1675, and was not only the first King, but one of the most remarkable men, of his race.

In 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, it was arranged that, in order to prevent the thrones of France and Spain from ever centering in one Sovereign, if the descendants of Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., recognised as Philip V. of Spain, failed, the crown of Spain should go to the Duke of Savoy, who was by the same treaty created King of Sicily, that island being then in the possession of Spain, at the same time Nice and other conquests made by France were restored to Savoy. Three years later (1718), by the treaty of quadruple alliance between France, the Emperor of Germany, Great Britain, and Holland, the Duke of Savoy renounced the title of King of Sicily, then recently conquered from him by Spain, in favour of the Emperor, and received in lieu the island of Sardinia. Thus it is that the present Sovereign holds the title of Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont, and King of Sardinia.

In order to carry out the terms of the treaty, the Court of Vienna agreed by a supplemental treaty, and assisted in obtaining, the cession of Sardinia; and, by an English fleet under the command of the celebrated Admiral Byng, co-operated. The cession, however, took place peaceably, and, on the 8th August, Vittorio Amadeo II. was formally proclaimed King of Sardinia.

The first King of Sardinia is said to have compared Italy to an artichoke "which must be eaten leaf by leaf." He seems to have had then visions of Italian unity which it may be the fate of this generation to see realised.

Another parallel appears in his differences with the Pope. He defended his rights, and defied the threats of excommunication. In 1716 he expelled the Jesuits from all their offices in colleges and schools—moved to so bold a step, according to report, by the dying words of his Jesuit father confessor, who sent for him, exclaiming every one else to retire, said, "*Overpowered with all the kindness I have received at your hands, I cannot show my gratitude more strongly than by giving you one last counsel—Never have a Jesuit for a confessor.*" Ask me not the motives for this counsel: it is enough for me to declare them."

An additional historical parallel between the position of the present King and his Royal ancestor may be found in the circumstance that Louis XIV. of France, although fearful of increasing the power of the house of Savoy, was desirous of seeing them established as Kings of Lombardy. But, squeezed between the two great rival powers of France and Austria, Victor Amadeo's policy varied with the fortune of war—in the latter month, as Voltaire observes, he was generally one of the Emperor's generalissimo of Louis XIV. In 1730 he abdicated, whether [illegible] by the nature of his secret and double negotiations with Spain, Austria on the one hand, and Austria on the other, or by real disgust with the fatigues of office, and a desire to enjoy repose with the Countess de Sebastien, whom he married in that year, it is difficult now to decide. At any rate, although his son, Carlo Emmanuel III., strenuously opposed the step, counselling a temporary retirement, he was obstinate, and "on the 3rd Sept., in a full assembly of his Ministers and nobility, all unprepared for the announcement," he read aloud his abdication in the form, with the ceremonial, used by Charles V. in 1556; then went and congratulated his daughter in law, the Princess of Piedmont, and proceeded to mass at his chapel. "Whilst the priest, hesitating at the passage in the prayer for the King, as to whether the name of the son or the father should be mentioned or not, hastily exclaimed 'Carolum Emmanuelem!' But soon wearied of his hasty resolution, and the excitement at Chambery, he resolved by a *coup d'état* to recover the throne, and [illegible] Accordingly to return, by proceeding to Turin, while his son was visiting him at Chambery. The plot was accidentally overheard by a young country priest, who, [illegible] his way in the castle, from fright remained concealed behind the tapestry; when the King and his counsellor entered there he overheard the conversation of the ex-King and the Countess, or rather Marchioness. The priest escaped, and immediately informed the young King. Within an hour Carlo Emmanuel was on horseback, passed the little bridge, and entered his capital on the same day that his father, unconscious of the discovery, of his plots also travelling secretly and rapidly, entered the Château Rivoli, close to Turin. The salute of cannon welcoming the son first informed the father that he was King. The following day they met, "both sad and embarrassed." That interview would be a subject worthy of a great dramatist.

Victor Amadeo having complained that the air of Savoy did not agree with him, the son ordered the Castle of Montcalieri to be prepared for him; but had him carefully watched, although treated with the greatest respect. It is thought that Carlo Emmanuel might even then have resigned the throne, but the revelry of the young Queen with the Marchioness made that step impossible. The Marchioness's character was not spotless—she had been the king's mistress previously to her marriage with Count de Sebastian, and the son would not unqueen his Queen for such a person.

The old King, after sounding the principal Ministers, without success, sent for the Marquis del Borgo, and required him to deliver up the act of abdication. The Marquis refused. The old King paced his chamber in great agitation until midnight; then, mounting his horse, followed by a single attendant, he passed himself as one of the gates of the citadel, and required that it should be opened to him. The Governor, the Baron St. Remy, informed of the strange application, proceeded to the gate, and peremptorily refused to comply without a written order signed by the King.

While the young King, informed of the interview with De Borgo, was deliberating with his Council, who pressed him to retain the crown, a messenger arrived with the news of the attempt to seize the citadel. The Ministers, allowed by the Spanish example, here the first act of Philip [illegible] sending the throne, was to sacrifice the Ministers of his son, goaded Carlo Emmanuel's trembling hand, while with tears in his eyes he signed the order for his father's arrest. The Castle of Montcalieri was surrounded by troops on the 27th September, 1731. The doors were burst open, the Marchioness was seized in an attempt to escape in her night-clothes, and sent off in a carriage to the Castle of Cova, but the King remained undisturbed by the commotion in the deep slumber that was one of his peculiarities. When he was awakened, his conduct and language were so violent that the guards were compelled to wrap him up in the bedclothes. Thus hampered, they conveyed him to the Castle of Rivoli, where he was strictly guarded, lest he should destroy himself. In a frenzy of passion he smashed a marble slab with one blow. He was afterwards removed to Montcalieri at his own request. The Marchioness was restored to him, he was allowed to receive visitors; and there he died, on the 31st October, 1732, without again seeing his son.

Carlo Emmanuel III. performed the duties of an absolute King with great industry, zeal, and economy. He appears to have meant well, and meddled with everything, even the private expenses of his nobles. He was, in the caricature sense of the term, the most utilitarian King ever known: he encouraged painting as a Royal duty, but detested both music and poetry. Strictly punctual and economical himself, he insisted that his courtiers should be the same. It is to once stated in history, but we suspect he modelled his Government on that portrait of a good King described by Fenelon in "Telemachus." He never allowed his daughters or daughters-in-law to appear before him unless in Court costume. His personal courage was also of the first order. In the island of Sardinia his memory was long venerated as the author of many useful reforms. But he was a faithless ally, and intolerant of the slightest approach to liberty.

His third wife was the sister of Francis I. of Austria. He died in 1774. He was succeeded by his son, Victor Amadio III., who had married Maria, the daughter of Philip V. of Spain. He married his two daughters to the two French Princes who afterwards became Louis XVIII. and Charles X.; and his son, Carlo Emmanuel, to their sister, Adelaide Clothilde. She brought him two million francs dowry; and two more the price of the sale of the ancient palace of the Duke of Savoy at Lyons.

But, while all apparently were "merry as the marriage-bell," the French Revolution broke out. Napoleon's conquest of Italy ruined him, compelled him to renounce the title of Duke of Savoy, and left him in possession of little except the mountainous island of Sardinia. The Fort of La Maddalena has the honour of bearing off an artillery attack commanded by the young General Bonaparte.

On the 16th October, 1796, the King died, ruined and bankrupt, of an apoplectic fit five months after the disastrous treaty of Paris, by which he surrendered all his dominions on terra firma and the title of Duke of Savoy. He was succeeded by his son, Carlo Emmanuel IV., who had been educated by a Jesuit, and was as much a Jesuit as a weak man could be. He was obliged to take refuge in the island of Sardinia, where he arrived, protected by an English frigate commanded by Lord Nelson, March, 1799, and was received with enthusiasm. Sardinia had been a model of Ireland of Piedmont treated in the manner that Ireland was when Burke was rejected by Bristol, and until after Sydney Smith wrote "Peter Plymley's Letters." The late King had made many concessions to the Sardinians. The Jesuit King began by repudiating the solemn treaties he had signed with the French, and recalling all the concessions made to his Savoy subjects by his faith r. He increased the taxes, and suppressed the Council of State, and closed the Statute of Local Parliament. When he had tried the brave islanders to the utmost, he left, under the form of resuming the throne of Piedmont, after the victory of Suwarrow, but the battle of Marengo closed that dream. After successively living in Florence, Rome, and Naples, constantly disturbed by the advance of French conquests, in March, 1802, he resigned what he called his crown of thorns, in favour of his brother, Vittorio Emmanuel, became a member of the order of Jesuits in 1815, and died in their monastery in 1819.

Vittorio Emmanuel's reign may be described in one sentence After the Restoration in 1814, which added Genoa to the kingdom of Sardinia, Von Rantzau relates that the King asked "What was to be done?" "For sovereignty, Sire," replied an old Minister, a Marquis de Carabas, "your Majesty may put everything in the best order immediately. Buy an old State calendar for the year 1790, and replace all as you find there." The King took and followed the dead man's counsel. Personally he was a respectable man. He had entered into a solemn engagement with the house of Austria "never to give the Piedmontese any liberal institutions." And when, following the Spanish Revolution, the Italian Revolution broke out, he abdicated in favour of his brother, Carlo Felice

His reign of five days appeared, as Regent and supporter of the Liberal Constitution at Turin, Carlo Alberto, Prince de Carignan, cadet of the house of Savoy, a descendant in the male line of the three hundred years of unbroken descent in the male line of the elder branch.

The Austrians soon put down the detested revolution in Italy. Carlo Felice, on learning his brother's abdication, issued a proclamation dictated by the Duke of Modena, as remembering from commencing to any change whatsoever, he saw rebellion and revolution in every encroachment upon the plenitude of his Royal authority. His first acts were the condemnation to death or the galleys of the foremost revolutionists—the abolition of the press—and the closing of the Universities of Turin and Genoa—restoring the Jesuits and placing education entirely in their hands. In other respects he was a mild Monarch!

He died in April, 1831, and the branch became, happily for Italy, extinct. The heralds of Europe, in search of pedigrees, found Carlo Alberto, Prince de Carignan, the lawful successor to the throne of Sardinia. His life, his abdication, are parts of the history of our own days. He and his son, our present welcome guest, have made three kingdom pros perous, powerful, and free, by spurning Austrian counsels and Jesuit advisers, and supporting under no common difficulties liberty political, social, religious, and commercial!

The Sound Dues.—The deliberation of the Commission respecting the Sound Dues, which were to commence on the 5th ult., but were postponed, will not now commence before the arrival at Copenhagen of M. Tegoborski, formerly Russian Minister of Finance, who is expected with instructions from St. Petersburg. The other Governments represented in the question will be represented by their respective diplomatic agents at Copenhagen. Mr. Buddinger, the United States' Minister, still remains without instructions. The President of the Chamber of Commerce arrived in Copenhagen.

A National Curiosity. Mr. Disraeli's clerks have presented the following "[illegible] from which it appears that the Nation is indebted to the right hon. gentleman in a [illegible] gratitude: "We owe mainly to Mr. Disraeli, and the [illegible] of Commons of which he is the leader, that the country [illegible] necessary, and carried on the war which we [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and even disarmed [illegible] Mr. Disraeli that there is an [illegible] like de[illegible] the object of the war, and who [illegible] *The Press.*

Decline of Applied Fe[illegible]. I have [illegible] and there has been any fall [illegible] [illegible] lines in various [illegible] [illegible] the expenditure down, so far, at least, as the Atlantic ports are concerned, is so much about the Pacific ports, of which [illegible] respondents can tell you. But I can speak positively that in this port, Liverpool, as well as in other cotton ports, there is no falling off. The [illegible] [illegible] whose auspices its schemes were to be carried out. It has been decided [illegible] out any open manifestation, and Lord Palmerston has been [illegible] Queen Victoria's name when Cuban affairs were so quiet as now, as I am told.—*The Times' New York Correspondent.*

The Victoria Upper House.—Orders have been issued to the colonial engineer to prepare plans for the Queen's Speech, with a view to the conversion into a "Upper House," for the *quasi* Lords, as [illegible] [illegible] by *Punch* about a year ago—our Legislative Council that is to be. [illegible] understand that, although we have £10,000,000 worth of gold to sell every year, the Government has found itself too poor (I use the word advisedly) to build either a Council Chamber or a Government House, both being listed at "fabulous rents." The Legislative Council has hitherto held its sittings in a building called St. Patrick's Hall, belonging to the St. Patrick's Society. The room will about hold [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] communication is wanting. The Speaker's room is about [illegible] [illegible] room. There is a little anteroom and passage, in which [illegible] good one is deposited. One or two rooms are devoted to Committees, and a few more, three small rooms to the Council Chamber. There is a Council Club, a substitute for Bellamy's, about a quarter of a mile off [illegible] for gentlemen, who smoke, the Speaker is himself a smoker, so that when certain speakers who are [illegible] to be "good for half-an-hour" get up the Speaker's den becomes the smoking-room. As the House was for the most part elected by the small population of 1851, more than three-fourths of the members are "Old Chums," and that [illegible] pipe and cigar or cheroot. Such is the Council Chamber with its appurtenances. But where to go now to [illegible] that is the question. In a certain street called Queen's, midway between [illegible] and the Council Circle, [illegible] under an old wooden verandah roof, where John Thomas Smith, Mayor of Melbourne, and [illegible] made his "pot of money." Well, this public-house is called the "St. John's Inn," because the Mayor is a great mason; and the theatre is called the "Queen's," to mark masonic-publican Mayor's loyalty. But, besides being loyal, the Mayor is ever [illegible] [illegible] and so he has got it suggested that his [illegible] might be made into a cleaner for the Upper House; and, to say the truth, as the colony is too poor to build a Parliament House, I do not know of any better scheme.—*Letter from Melbourne.*

THE BODY AND SOUL OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

(From a Polish Correspondent.)

We have been favoured with the perusal of private letters from the banks of the Vistula which throw a new light upon the sources whence the military power of Russia is derived. Poland and Finland were acquisitions of the most vital importance to Russia, and at the same time most dangerous to the Western nations. The former is the chief source of her military strength, and has produced, even in times of peace, an army of observation in the centre of Europe; whilst the latter is well known to be the great nursery of the Russian navy. It is through ancient Poland (Volhynia, Ukraine, and Podolia) that the Czar weighs so heavily upon Turkey. It is through the participation of Austria and Prussia in that most heinous crime, the partition of Poland, that he possesses such an influence at the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. It is through Poland and Finland that he has had such preponderance in the rest of Europe.

To admit that the Emperor of Russia, at the close of the present war, is not to lose any territory, but only his navy, is the same thing as to leave untouched for ever the cause of a perpetual war. The ambition of Peter I., Catherine II., and Nicholas has very little to do with the matter. Peter I. "peaceful" Alexander I. and still more "mild" Alexander II. must of necessity pursue the career of conquests. By the slumber of European policy, and the rivalry of England with France, Russia being permitted to invade and to subdue so many countries, and possessing now such a vast territory, she wants, absolutely for her existence, the two contiguous seas exclusively for herself, and will renew the contest for the possession of them as long as she holds Poland and Finland.

For the same reason the chief care of the Russian State is the increase of the military organisation and conquest, especially through the means of the subdued countries, in a manner similar to that of the Roman empire. We put aside the consideration of her naval force, its construction being more generally known, and being partly destroyed in the Black Sea; and take Russia as a Continental power.

There exists no nation in Europe in which the military profession ranks so high as within the "Northern colossus." In fact, it is esteemed by Government the only honourable occupation of a man. Rewards are chiefly bestowed upon military men in money, estates, decorations, and other honours. The breasts of some Russian officers are literally covered with sparkling stars and crosses, to dazzle the beholder's eye: and what, by the by, is worthy of imitation, the meritorious men generally obtain all these distinctions and emoluments attached to them without any regard to whether they are well born. In Russia you may often meet with native heroes sprung from the poorest people. Occasionally you may meet with opulent men who could neither read nor write, when, owing to their bravery, they were raised to the rank of superior officers and Generals.

The appearance of Russian soldiers at the review is magnificent. They are constantly well made, robust, and well trained; and their accoutrement is very good. Besides, they are inured from childhood to cold, wet, and heat, to all sorts of hardships and privations. Badly fed as they are, and harassed during the war without relaxation from filth, fatigue, and misery, they become literally the very nests and the reservoir of pestilence, diarrhœa, and cholera. Their apathetic souls are stimulated in the battle not so much by superstition as by the strong *vodka* (a kind of brandy), and plentiful bribes.

We are about to see the new Russian forces called by the last manifesto of the Emperor into action throughout the empire. Their number is *ordered* to be 400,000 men. They are destined to support the regular army, more than half destroyed; to come to fill the reserves, and some to act separately, as the "National Militia." Let us take a bird's-eye view of this military force from the Frozen Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Pacific to the Baltic. Except by a few learned men, many of these peoples are unknown to Europe. Let us make a closer acquaintance with them before we meet them on the battle field. They brandish various arms, from the European weapons to axes and pikes, bows and arrows, and even the lasso. We are fighting, as it were, with the epitome of mankind entirely, whilst Russia only possesses within herself races as those who existed before the establishment of Christianity and with the Middle Ages, attained by the craft of modern materialism.

The whole population called to arms may be classed as follows:—

The *Russians* proper, dwelling in the northern and central part of the empire. They compose no more than 12,000,000 of male and female population. They are considered the most "patriotic;" but, by sundry "donations" and repeated conscriptions, having given up already about 1,500,000 men, are nearly exhausted. Moreover, in that heart of the State no union ever existed, and, at the time when some event causes at St. Petersburg mirth and festivals, at Novgorod, Pleskow, and Moscow a deep mourning is strictly observed.

The *Poles*, inhabitants of ancient Poland, never incorporated with the militia, but with the regular army. As long as the usurper's crown is exposed to great dangers they are naturally suspected of harbouring "profane thoughts" for the recovery of their national independence. Several Governments, by various endeavours to bleed, almost to drain, with savage [illegible] [illegible] of that warlike people in every generation. It is at present [illegible] to have Russia, and to render [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] barbarity of ages. Not content with [illegible] [illegible] by barefaced propaganda—flattering [illegible] in Poland proper, in Lithuania, Samogitia, Volhynia, and other ancient Polish [illegible] plan is connected with the projected residence of the Emperor at Warsaw in the coming winter, which was postponed on account of general discontent and excitement in that country. According to private letters from that capital, [illegible] resented to the Polish patriots by Russian agents that Alexander [illegible] intends to improve the scheme of Alexander I. by the creation of a larger kingdom of Poland than that erected in 1815, "if the Poles will deserve it." "You can expect nothing," they add, "from the egotism of the Western Powers. The 'nation of shopkeepers' stood always indifferent to the dismemberment of your country; and the French Republic, disregarding her promises in 1794, abandoned you under Kosciusko. You know that that hero was more admired by Paul and Alexander than by any Sovereign in Europe: it is a great pity that he did not appreciate them. You have been deluded and cheated by Napoleon, and particularly by the years 1806—1812, by which you like birdlime to his standards blind instruments wasting away, for his ambition, your far-famed bravery and your national blood. In spite of all that, you were delivered up to Russia in 1815 by the same Western Powers; and that was your best of fortunes. You disregarded it for a moment, and, abandoned again by France and England, you fell, in 1831, the victim of your own folly. In the actual war these Powers deny you even any hope for the future, and openly refuse to form the Polish legions. You know the misfortunes of your duped fathers, brothers, and sons in exile—they die from sorrow, starvation, and the longing to see their own 'sweet home.' If you display a real zeal, and manifest earnestly your conspicuous gallantry in the defence of the modern tyranny (our diabolic commonwealth), it is not [illegible] pity but the envy of nations that will follow your brilliant [illegible] The young Poles in the army are ostensibly more exposed than the Russians, and you may observe with painful feelings a great many of them, from sixty to twenty years old, wearing from three to seven Russian crosses. The permanent commission to try political offences and the secret police are abolished at Warsaw, and everybody is not only allowed but encouraged to speak out his mind.

What the majority of the Poles think of that propaganda may be easily guessed. But, at this juncture of so many dangers to the Crown, ask what the young generation of the Russians themselves think. In the letter from which we quoted above it is stated that lately a pamphlet appeared at Moscow itself, representing the flag of the militia, with the following inscription:—"Brave defenders of Holy Russia! remember that we are the only country which nobly conserves slavery by the knout!"

The *Russian* provinces are also excessively drained by the late repeated conscriptions, and the last one exempts some of them from the new levy. The inhabitants speak a language between the Polish and Russian, but more resembling the former. Their pleasant traditions are all Polish, and they are instructed in the religion like the Poles themselves.

The *Letonic* race—and particularly the Lithuanian, the Samogitians, and the Kures—for many ages were spontaneously incorporated with ancient Poland. Consequently numbers of that hardy people are driven to the regular army, not to serve in the militia, whose discipline is of necessity relaxed. In general, Poland, with all her ancient provinces (without reckoning the Cossacks), has already furnished to the army more than 900,000 men. Surely it is not their fault and their sole misfortune if what is synonymous against their own dearest interests. We are glad that some wise thoughts of Napoleon have been quoted lately and commented upon. Let our statesmen seriously study what that "hero of the age" said about the certainty of desolation and ruin awaiting Europe if the Court of St. Petersburg should succeed in amalgamating Poland with Russia.

The *Cossacks*—who are a mixture of Polish, Russniack, and Tartar races—compose an irregular Light Cavalry, something between the regular army and the militia. A majority of them served in the last campaign; the remainder is called to fill the vacancies caused by death and

casualties. There is a great variety of them. The Cossacks of Ukraine, formerly the subjects of Poland, the most numerous and warlike, and by their traditions, language, and manners, more Poles than Russians, were greatly sacrificed in the last campaign, especially in Asia. The defection of these Cossacks from the Polish republic was the first step to the annihilation of that country, as was its partition to the general encroachments of the Czar upon the rest of Europe. The Don Cossacks (said to be the most faithful to the Government) compose the excellent Light Cavalry of Irregulars; they are at present much favoured by the authorities: they have already furnished 36,000 men. In order to attach them the more to the reigning dynasty, the heir to the throne is commonly named the Hetman of the Don Cossacks. They are still recruited along the Don, and in the governments of Ekaterinoslaw, Voronejs, Saratof, and in the Caucasus. The distinct *pulks* of the Cossacks of the Volga, the Cossacks of Mosdok, the Cossacks of the Terek, the Cossacks Grebanskia, the Cossacks Seymenz, are not numerous, and a part of them used to guard the important places in the interior. The Cossacks of the Ural (formerly of Yaïk), which produced the famous pretender to the crown, a peasant, Pouhatchef; the Cossacks of Astrasan, the Cossacks of Siberia, the Cossacks of Slobodia (originally sprung from Ukraine), the Tchernomorskie, or the Black Sea Cossacks; lastly, the Cossacks of the Boug and those of Tchouguoief, are partly moved from their abodes. Generally speaking, they are never used for pitched battles

The *Teutonic* and the *Scandinavian* races are not inactive in the defence of the throne. Above all, the German nobility, the burghers and the merchants of the governments of Finland, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, and many German colonists established in the interior, vie with the Russians in their zeal for the Emperor. They form chiefly the aristocracy of the army and of the administration. Meantime, the Swedes in Finland and on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, and the Danes inhabiting the isles of Vorms and Cross-Roog, are not overbusy to take up arms

The people from the race of *Finns*, who call themselves *Suomo* (by the Russians named Tchoukhontzys), living on the shores of the Bay of Finland, on the coasts of Ladoga, and in Finland in general, and with them the Esthes, the Lives, and the Kriviens, in the governments of Pskof and Revel, are forcibly driven, like the Poles, to the reserved army. Their kindred, the Laplanders, the Syrianes, the Vogules, the Permiakes, the Votiakes, the Tcheremisses, the Tchouvaches, the Mordvines, the Teptiares, and the Ostiaks of Obi, are not spared.

The *Tartar* race forms the separate corps of the irregular Cavalry, like the Cossacks. Many of them served since hostilities commenced with Turkey. They are various. The Tartars proper settled in the Crimea, in the Caucasus, about the Terek and the Couma, on the southern parts of the Volga and the Oural, in Siberia, on the side of the Tours, and in the governments of Oremburg, Cazan, Nijnei-Novgorod, and Tambow, sent as many horsemen as they could. Besides the other Tartars, the Nogais, the Coumyes, the Tcoulemenes, the Bashkirs, the Meschtcheriaks, the Kirguises, the Boukhares, the Barabines, the Teleoutes, the Catchines, the Sieltires, the Yukoutes, and the Meschcheriakes, furnish their contingency, and expect a harvest of pillage.

The *Caucasian* peoples—the Grusians or Georgians, the Lesguians, a part of the Circassians, the Awchaes, the Ossetes, and the Midzghigis — serve already among the Irregular Cavalry.

The *Mongolian* race—namely, the Mongolians proper—move from the meridional part of Siberia, from the borders of the Selenga and the Chilka; and, along with them, their kindred the Bouriates, the Kalkas, and, in larger number, the Calmouks, or Oolots, descendants of Ghenguis-Khan, &c.

The race of *Samoyedes*, nomading on the coasts of the Frozen Ocean—on the borders of Petchora and Jenissey, the Cobals, the Caragusses, the Soi es, &c.—are not left undisturbed.

Even the *Mandjoure* race, the Toungouses, and the particular race from Eastern Siberia, the Koraikes, the Tchoukchers, the Youkaghires, the Camtchadales, the Courils, and Aleutes, the Esquimaux, the Tchouktches, the Kitaigues, the K ingatches, the Konsiges, the Kenaitzes, sent off their armed representatives to the field of battle.

From Asiatic nations—the Jews, the Armeniane, the Tadjiks, or Persian Bouklares, the Zigani, or Gipsy race, the Hindoos, the Arabs, and the Parsee, are comprised in the general levy.

However, the heterogeneous peoples of Russia, whose very names stir ke our ears so strangely, will hardly be sufficient to complete a new levy of 400,000 men, as ordered by the Emperor's last manifesto. Their efficiency, too, to protect the State is more than doubtful. Numerous bands of stragglers and deserters of these *drouchines* already commit highway robberies, burglaries, and murders. In proper Russia, in Poland, and Lithuania some land-proprietors were unmercifully butchered by them. Combined with similar elements, the whole Russian army will present the most variegated aspect in features, dresses, arms, and sentiments. Within the camp of the Russian regular army nearly eighty distinct idioms are spoken. Such a barbarous concourse of various armed tribes, who are going to meet us in the next campaign, never was seen in the annals of the world, even at the time of Attila, Tamerlane, and Ghenguis-Khan.

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Preparations for Winter.—I have not been able to learn how many of these new buildings have been finished, or how far they have proceeded. What are to be seen already brought up, or in daily course of transit to the Camp, they appear to be considerable. They should, however, have been here a month ago, for had the season set in severe, as it now soon must. The project for a theatre, too, is on the *tapis*—the "properties" to be purchased at Constantinople, and their cost, with that also of a special hut, to be defrayed by a general subscription amongst the officers of all the five divisions. Altogether, there will be greater hardships in the world than we expect to suffer from during the coming three months of this same Crimean winter. Well fed, well clothed, and warmly housed, our physique is not likely to go down in "condition!" And, when the dry winds of March again begin to blow, we shall be able to render to England and all Europe a perfectly satisfactory account of any body of Muscovites whom Prince Menschikoff's hardihood may choose to leave within our reach.—*Letter from the Camp.*

The Spoils of Sebastopol.—Kitchen-ranges, boilers, iron bars, Stourbridge bricks—I mean in a chimney-built into the side of my hut, and marked "Harpers, Stourbridge"—cornices, brass, iron, and copper rods, pots and pans, flues, bottles, and hundreds of similar articles, have been seized and utilised with wonderful tact. Fine well-built cookhouses are constructed from the cut stone of Schastopol, and the timbers of large (the Russian) officers' houses, are taken from the ruined edifices and walls about the place. Mechanical ingenuity has been largely developed in the use of necessaries. One officer converts the funnel of a small steamer into a chimney—another uses the pipes of an engine as a hot-air apparatus to heat his hut—a third has arranged a portion of machinery so that he can communicate from his salon, sleeping-room, and dining-room (three single gentlemen called into one), with the kitchen, in the adjacent kitchen, and dinner is handed through direct from the fire to the table after the fashion of those mysterious apparatus which obey the behests of Lord on waiters in the matter of "roast meats, boiled beefs, and their satellites." Many officers have distinguished themselves by the trouble they have taken in showing the men how to make themselves comfortable. Two number of those employed on the roads and in various other works, and that it difficult to get on with these works, and in many cases the officers are unable to complete their huts for want of wood and labour, and the unfinished walls stand as grim ruins here and there about the Camp. Wood, canvas, panes of glass, tar and pitch, and, above all, nails and tacks, are eagerly sought after. At the head-quarters sale, on General Simpson's departure the other day, a hammer, a hatchet, and saw sold for £2 15s. A bag of nails was disposed of by auction the same week for 40s., and on counting the contents it was found there were only 190 nails in the bag. Friendly little felonies of plashing and such things are not unheard of, and the greatest favour you can do a friend is to "let him have a piece of board about six feet long by a foot wide;" or, "the Captain says, Sir, as how he'd be very grateful if you could give him a bit of glass about three inches square, for his windors." The heart soon gets hardened under such constant pressure, and one is obliged at last to refuse "a couple of tenpenny nails" or "the loan of the hammer for an hour" with the sternness of a Brutus.—*Letter from the Camp.*

A Harour at Raschid Adventure.—Several anecdotes are in circulation in connection with the stay of the King of Sardinia in Paris. It is said that, wishing to escape for a while the formalities of the Court, he left the Tuileries one evening in the garb of a private gentleman, and in the company of one of his suite walked through the streets of Paris. He had not gone far before he discovered that he was followed by two individuals. At length one of the latter approached and asked Le Roi, who was smoking, for a light. The King lent him his cigar with a good grace, and, then turning to his companion, said, in the Piedmontese patois, "These are spies; if they continue to follow us, I shall knock one of them down." The two individuals immediately disappeared.

The Lyons journals speak of a spectacle at once singular and touching. Eight one-handed Zouaves from the Crimea have been seen walking in the streets, in twos, keeping together by the only arm which is left them

Among the candidates who presented themselves a few days ago at Turin, for admission to the diplomatic career, there was a young Israelite, who was passed *nem. con.* for his excellent replies on the subject of concordats.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

A little chink may let in much light.—Old Proverb.

RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

The following letters, derived from the collection previously mentioned, have none of them been printed:

FROM SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, BROTHER OF LORD ELDON, TO SIR ISAAC HEARD, GARTER KING OF ARMS

Dear Sir Isaac,—I received your obliging letter and its inclosure, which a perfectly satisfactory one. It is impossible for me to have any objection to an elegant memorial of the professional success which Providence has blessed my brother and myself with, and of the *concordia animæ* with which we have travelled through life." But as it is more ha limned-ace common than mine, I have referred the matter entirely to his Indination and Judgement. As to a Motto I recommended to him "Sit sine Labe Decus" (Let Honour be without a stain)—an admonition to himself for the Remainder of his life, and likewise a Prescript to his Posterity." I dislike many *mottoes*, in which the Bearers seem to express a high opinion of their own deserts, and almost tell you that their honours are no more than what they have a right to. I see no sufficient Reason why a man should bid farewell to his modesty in his Motto. I am here taking a warm sea-bath on account of my health, which my long campaign in Doctors' Commons has not a little affected. I wish you all the benefit you expect from Cheltenham, and am, dear Sir Isaac, Your faithful and obed.ent

Yarmouth, Sept. 13, 1799. Wm. Scott.

TO SIR ISAAC HEARD, GARTER KING OF ARMS, FROM LORD ELDON, ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS ARMS, AND THE TAKING HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Dear Sir Isaac,—I received the favour of your letter together with a painting of the proposed arms; and I have also heard from my brother upon the subject of them. In consequence of having heard from him and of some things which have occurred to myself, I beg the favour of you to postpone proceeding further with the matter of the arms, *or at least to anything or step which finally settles what they are to be, 'till you hear again from me.*

I shall feel myself also very much obliged to you if you should be able to relieve my mind upon what has occurred to me in consequence of the very unexpected calling of Parliament. I know that it will be impossible for me to avoid taking my seat: and it appears to me to be equally impossible, absolutely so, to enable myself to comply in all its particulars with the standing order, about Pedigree, which you were so good as to send me in the short Time which must elapse between this day and the 24th, considering the extreme distance from which copies of some Registers must be got. I presume, I hope that in these circumstances the House will allow me to take my seat, complying with its order as soon as I can, tho' I should be on the 24th utterly unable fully to comply with it.] You will have the goodness to tell me whether I may make myself reasonably easy upon the subject.

Upon that of the Arms I shall write to you again very shortly, and in the meantime some considerations induce me to desire that no *final steps* may be taken to fix what they, or the additions to them, shall be

I am, with much Respect, your obliged and obed't Servt, Eldon.

Lin. Inn, Friday, Sep. 13, 1799

QUERIES.

The proper place for the publication of the bans of marriage was formerly after the Nicene Creed. In the eighteenth century great laxity in religious matters prevailed, and in many churches there was no morning service. An Act of Parliament was therefore passed authorising the publication of the bans of marriage in the afternoon, after the Communion. Was the time or place of the publication of bans during morning service altered by this Act of Parliament?—T. H.

In this part of the country, when any member of a cottager's family dies, some one is immediately sent into the garden to tap on the bee-hives, or, as it is termed, to "wake the bees." The people tell you that if this ceremony be neglected the bees will all die in a short time. Can any of your readers give an account of the origin of this strange superstition?—H. L. C., East St.ace

The Term of "Yankee Doodle."—The origin and application of the term "Yankee" have been discussed *ad nauseam*. Can you tell me to who we are indebted for the not unpleasing air of "Yankee Doodle"? J. B. S, Spalding.

Can you or any of your correspondents inform me of the existence of an authentic portrait of Thomas Fuller, author of "The Worthies," "The Holy War," &c, and Dean of Salisbury? I mean by *portrait* an *oil painting*. Most of the engravings I have seen appear to have been copied from the large plate in the folio edition of his works, which is a vigorous and characteristic portrait. Fuller was one of the Fellows of our College, and we feel anxious to obtain an authentic portrait of him, or to be allowed to have it copied, if such a one exists.—A Fellow of Sidney Sussex College

There is an opinion entertained in this country, as well as in some districts in England, that any dwelling erased in one night, in which a fire has been lighted before sunrise, becomes the property of the builder, as well as the land on which it stands, and that the proprietor of the estate thus encroached upon has not the power of turning out its inmates. Will you or your readers, by means of your useful column "Memorabilia," be so good as to inform me whence it originates? Your obedient servant, A. T. B., Cardiganshire.

Old Clem.—There is a custom prevailing in some villages in Kent on St. Clement's-day known by the above name. It consists of from a dozen to twenty men (blacksmiths, I believe), dressed in various costumes, some carrying lighted torches and others flags, going from door to door and making a short speech: they then expect money to be given to them. Could any of your readers tell me the origin or any further particulars of such a custom, or whether it prevails in any other parts?—R. H.

What is the English or French Proverb answering the Spanish "refran," *Mas da el charo que el dornudo?* -Leon.

Can any of our readers furnish, from his own knowledge, an instance of a living toad being found encased in a solid stone or the trunk of a tree? The provincial press is continually publishing reports of this wonderful phenomenon, while scientific writers deny that it can occur. The following is the opinion of the celebrated physiologist, Muller, on the subject (vol. i., p. 39):—"The numerous accounts of toads having been found, living, in blocks of marble, or in trees, are to be regarded as instances of deception and credulity. For, although in large blocks and Elements of such animals alive for some little time enclosed in gypsum, the latter observer is convinced that gypsum is permeable to atmospheric air, for, when the reptiles were surrounded both by gypsum and mercury, they died as quickly as if under water"

NOTES.

"Collapsed Ladies."—In a pamphlet of 114 pages, printed in 1669, entitled "A Letter to Mr. T. H., late Minister, now Fugitive, from Sir Edward Hoby, Knight, in answer of his first Motive," there is an introductory address, commencing thus:—"To all Romish collapsed ladies of Great Brittaine." "Comm.scable ladies, &c., &c., &c." The ladies in question had evidently forsaken the Protestant for the Romish faith, and zealous Sir Edward Hoby here remonstrates with them. Can any of our readers inform me if "collapsed" was the term which in 1669 was ordinarily used to designate those who in the present day are generally called "perverts"? To my mind "collapsed" is far the most expressive phrase of the two, and I should be glad to see it restored to general use on similar occasions. The T. H to whom the letter is addressed was a Mr. Theophilus Higgon.—Gartan.

A Penny Post Suggested Two Hundred Years Ago. It is a curious coincidence that nearly two hundred years since a penny post should have been suggested by a writer of the same name as the well-known promoter of that great modern reform, Mr. Hill. In the Library of the British Museum is a small work, entitled "A Penny Post: or, a Vindication of the Liberty and Birthright of every Englishman, in carrying Merchants' and other *Private Letters*, against any Restraint or Pretence of Farming of such Employments. By John Hill, ... London: Printed in the years 1659."—MS. From the Library of the late W. F. Newman, Esq., the late Solicitor to the City of London; purchased at the sale of his books by Southgate and Co., July 19, 1855.—J. M., Oxford.

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* As Lord Eldon's elevation to the Peerage entitled him to add supporters to his arms, the opportunity was taken of conferring on him his exorbitant seven honourable augmentations, commemorating the high position now attained both by him and his brother, Sir William Scott, in different branches of the Law. It is to this circumstance Sir William alludes (see "Life of Lord Eldon," by Twiss, vol. i., p. 336)

† In a letter to his brother, at this time, Lord Eldon says—"'Sit sine labe Decus' is the best motto by far that I have heard of. John tells me he had it of you."

‡ Lord Eldon took his seat in the House of Lords on the appointed day, Sept. 24th, 1799, introduced by Lords Grenville and Walsingham, and, as his biographer asserts, delivered his pedigree at that time according to the usual custom—a custom, however, which we believe no longer exists, and which he was instrumental in abolishing.

The King of Sardinia.—In one of Horace Walpole's "Letters to Sir Horace Mann," vol. ii., p. 130, occurs the following passage relative to Charles Emmanuel III., the then King of Sardinia, which forms a similarity so striking to the position of the present illustrious ruler of the Sardinian kingdom, and England's honoured guest, that, although penned more than a century ago, it might pass for a fresh piece of writing of to-day.—"The King of Sardinia has not only carried his own character and success to the highest pitch, but seems to have given a turn to the general face of the war, which has a much more favourable aspect than was to be expected three months ago. He has made himself as considerable in the east as the Prussian, but with real valour, and as great abilities, and without the infamy of the other's politics."—H. A. Kennedy, Bath, Dec. 1, 1855.

Speculative Society, Edinburgh.—I was gratified to perceive, by your paper of No. 24, that the above society is still in existence. As an interchange of civilities must be still desirable between the students at Dublin and Edinburgh Universities, I beg to forward a copy of certain resolutions passed in the Historical Society, Trinity College, Dublin, June 18, 1783. The latter society had as famous men for its members as any of the kind that ever existed; and I may state that it is still in being, and opens its session for this season on next Thursday evening. I have the journal from which the following is copied, and presume these laws are still in force.—T. T. Rowland, 88, Abbey-street, Dublin.

Trinity Historical Society, Trinity College, Dublin, June 18, 1783; Mr. O'Connor in the chair. Proposed by Mr. Plunket (afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland), and seconded by Mr. Gabriel Stokes: Resolved—"That the admission, used to send his picture, and in the same piece was drawn the figure of a bird or beast; which, for distinction or humour's sake, he fancied to be called after. On birthdays, and other family festivals, they used always to dine together. At all which times, by the ancient statutes of the order, if any gentleman called any brother by any other name than that of the bird or beast in his picture, he was liable to a fine of five shillings forfeit, which was given to one Mr. Clark, an ancient decayed gentleman, then secretary of the order. When any gentleman died his picture was removed, the gilded frame taken off, and a black one put on it; after which it was hung up in a room called *Dead Bedlam*, and a new brother was named in place of the deceased.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Prince Rupert's Dogge-Boy. Prince Rupert is said to have been very partial to animals. His favourite dog "Boy" is often mentioned in the political squibs of the day, and also a petted "she-monkey"! Thus we have "an exact descr ption of Prince Rupert's malignant she-monkey, a great delinquent; having approved heretike in more heavie sort than his white dog called Boy." 4to, 1643. Shortly after the battle of Marston Moor a poem appeared entitled "A Dog's Elegy; or Rupert's Teare, for the late Defeat given him at Marston Moor, where his beloved dog, named Boy, was killed by a valiant Souldier, who had skill in Necromancy." 4to, London, July 27, 1644. A popular song of the time has this stanza:—

Prince Rupert's monkey is a toy
That doth excess of fun dog called Boy,
Which, through dogged folly,
Both barkes and bites.
But thus deligh.s
The Prince when's melancholy.

These quotations may help to clear up the mystery as to whom the dog and monkey really were. Edward F. Rimbault.

"The Fine Old English Gentleman."—The song is a parody on an admirable old song, called "The Old and Young Courtier," published anonymously in the beginning of the seventeenth century, but supposed to be written by Deuker. "The Old and Young Courtier" is printed in Percy's "Reliques," and was taken from an ancient black-letter copy in the Pepys collection of ballads, garlands, &c., preserved at Magdalen College, Cambridge, accompanied with another printed among some unbelonging poems and songs in a book entitled "The Prince d'Amour, 1660."—H. T., Exeter

In answer to M. G., Leek, about the old cross, and whether persons were in the habit of kneeling before it in ancient times, I beg to inform him that in an old record in the Town-hall, dated 1611, there appears an entry that "the cross was the place where all *exhortations* were made to kneel," and that "a certaine personne named Alsoppe, of well to do in the towne, was placed there by a Justice of the Peace, named Gaunte, descended from the ancyente familie of Join of Gaunte, for wilful contention, and saying that the doctrine of purgatorie was wasted," and that "the said Alsoppe did kneel at the Crosse for one houre at noon, in the sight of all people." And there is also in this record a remarkable prediction:

When this old crosse shall be removed from the towne,
A lyinge tongue shall rise, and truthe be knocked down.

The cross has been removed, and there has been lately nothing but strife as to whom the ground belongs on which the cross was originally placed. The magistrates claim the property.

"Halewares" and "Handwal'd."—Dr. Rimbault indicates some uncertainty as to the meaning of these words. "Halewares" means simply the entire stock-in-trade of a trafficker in any kind of merchandise; "Handwal'd" means carefully selected picked with the hand.—Scotus.

N or M.—In the Liturgies of 1549, 1552, and 1559, the letter N only is used; as, "I, N, take thee, N, &c." In the Catechism it is "N or M." In Queen Anne's Prayer Book N only is used in the marriage service; but in the form for the publication of bans M and N are used:—"I publish the bans of marriage between M, of ——, and N, of ——." &c. When the letter N only is used, it most probably stands for *nomen*, the name.—T. H., Exeter

R. V., Pontefract, asks the signification of "M. and N." in the Church Catechism, &c., and proposes *maritus* and *nupta*, but if R. V. will pay more attention he will find N. or M., not M. or N. This most probably signifies N, *nomen*, M (NN), *nomina*.—L. G. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Francis Moore.—There was no paucity of almanacks at the period mentioned. We have before us a volume containing no less that twelve different ones, all published in London, for the year 1660. Among them is "A Tea and Nay Almanack," intended to ridicule the Quakers, the wit of which is not remarkable either for point or delicacy; and "Poor Robin's Almanack," which appears to have been the "Comic Almanack" of those days, but from which the most jocose would find it difficult to extract a laugh.

Venator.—Send us a list of places in Yorkshire beginning as described. Alpha's "Yorkshire" is nearly gone. "Doomsday Book" only three.

Clericus.—Archbishop Tenison's Library.—We shall probably in our next give some account of this institution.

Time's Man in the Moon Dunkes Charet.—For this remarkable old ballad, from Mr. Halliwell's collection, we hope to find room next week

Ancient Ballads in the Possession of George Daniel, Esq.—It affords us have been the "Comic Almanack" of those days, but from which the most jocose would find it difficult to extract a laugh.

R. S. Hawker.—The title of Mr. Chappell's valuable work is "Popular Music of the Olden Time."

J. Adams, Uns Madre, R. Elliot, H. M. Copdock, W. Collison, M. B., W. S. K., Sir Frederick Madden, Dr. Kennedy, W. Metcalf, M. C. H., D. D., G. Raitskil; M., Plymouth; H. Russell, G. Daniel, Dr. Rimbault, W. Chappel, Sigma, Liverpool, H. Bernard, A Fellow of Christchurch, Oxford. Received with thanks.

PEDITION OF GENERAL CA

EMBARKATION OF THE KING

T AT STOCKHOLM. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ARDINIA AT GENOA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GENERAL CANROBERT'S VISIT TO SWEDEN.

THE enthusiastic reception of General Canrobert by the population of Stockholm fully confirms all that has been said of the anti-Russian feeling of the Swedish population. The prevalence of this feeling is easily accounted for, independently of that common feeling of our race which so frequently renders nearly neighbouring States what we call natural enemies. The Swedes have peculiar reasons for a thorough detestation of the Muscovites, which is dating back more than a century. Sweden has to complain of the robbery of Finland by Alexander from his brother-in-law, the King of Sweden, the two Sovereigns being at the time at peace and in alliance—a robbery upon which the first Napoleon remarked at the time, "One may take liberties with his near relations." Since the perpetration of that robbery, Russia, moreover, has done all that was possible to ruin the commerce of what was left of the plundered country. Little wonder, therefore, at the strong indignation felt by the people of Sweden against their Russian neighbour. As regards the object of General Canrobert's mission, the most contradictory statements have been made. At one time we were told that he had been sent to Stockholm merely to present to the King of Sweden the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and to endeavour to obtain for the allied fleets permission to winter in Swedish ports. The general impression was, however, that Louis Napoleon had something more important in view than either of these two points. The *Ost Deutsche Post*, in speaking of it, said—

The mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm is a matter of the highest interest to Europe, for its results will decide the question whether the old order of things is still to be considered as an adequate basis for a future peace, or whether additional articles are to be attached supplementary to the original demands.

It is no secret whatever that Canrobert's mission has for its object the engagement of Sweden in the alliance of the Western Powers. The Scandinavian Power is at present in the condition for any assistance which she may afford, and a fitting indemnification is said to have been offered in the restoration of Finland. Should Sweden consent to depart from her neutrality and incur the danger of a war with Russia, the outgoing powers of the West will themselves guarantee her the possession of all that territory which was forcibly rent from her grasp by Russia in the year 1810. In the moment in which such a treaty shall be signed between England and France and Sweden, the conditions of peace which they hitherto insisted upon will be thrown to the winds, and the war will then only be brought to a close with the conquest of the lands which lie adjacent to the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland.

In a political point of view the consequences of this treaty would be very wide indeed. The separation of Finland from the empire of Russia would cause a new programme, the programme of dismemberment to be put forth by the Allies, stating from the motive of contracting the limits of the Czar's dominion, and to create a change in the map of the Baltic unless an alteration were effected, too, in the map of the Euxine. The Allies are not as yet in possession of more than one-half of the Crimea, and yet voices are everywhere making themselves heard, which plead with energy for the separation of the whole from Russia. The determination to wrest Finland from Russia will decide at once the fate of the Crimea.

General Canrobert, arrived at Hamburg on the evening of the 30th of October, from Paris, in company with Admiral Virgin, of the Swedish Navy, and his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Colonel Corrally, and left on the following day for Lubeck. He was visited during his stay at the Vienna Hotel, Hamburg, by Colonel Hodges, C.B., the English representative, and was taken by him in his carriage to the railway station at the appointed time for departure. On the 1st November he embarked on board the steamer *Gothland*, at Lubeck, for Stockholm. In every part of Germany through which he passed, and particularly at Hanau and Hamburg, the populations of the towns gave him a *bond fide* ovation. At Lubeck the most enthusiastic cheers hailed his arrival, and accompanied him to the place of embarkation.

His first official audience given to General Canrobert showed the friendly feeling of the Swedish Court. On the day appointed for that ceremony, the Baron de Rosen, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, Count Gyllenstierna, Lieutenant Colonel from his hotel in a carriage drawn by six horses, and preceded by two runners; by the side of the carriage walked two footmen, and each horse was held by a groom in grand costume. The carriage was followed by another, drawn by four horses, in which was seated the Ambassador and the two officers of his staff. Captain Count de Bjornstierna and Colonel Lamp to the King, who was placed at the disposal of General Canrobert during his stay in Stockholm. In the hall of the castle the Ambassador was received by the First Marshal of the Palace, surrounded by the chamberlains of the Court, who conducted the Ambassador to the apartments of his Majesty. At the top of the staircase were twenty-four guards of honour; in the ball-room were twelve pages in livery at one of the doors, whilst the officers of the bodyguard were stationed at the lower part of the great gallery with the personal staff of the King. At the door of the bed chamber where the audience took place was posted the body-guard. When the Ambassador entered, the Grand Chamberlain, Count de Lowenhemm, received him, and conducted him to the King with the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. All the doors were open. At the side of his Majesty were the Dukes of Ostgothland and Dalecarlia, with the Minister of state for Foreign Affairs, the Baron Stjernfelt. The Ambassador made a profound bow, and handed the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to the King. When his Majesty had replied the doors were closed. At a quarter to three the Ambassador returned to his hotel with the same ceremony. In going, as in returning, the streets and places were crowded with persons, who loudly expressed their sympathies by cries of "Vive Canrobert!" "Vive la France!" A grand dinner was given in the evening in the King and Queen's banqueting room, at which were present the following personages:—The Crown Prince and Princess, with their suite; the Ambassador with his Aide-de-Camp; the French Embassy of Stockholm, the high dignitaries of the Crown, and Admiral Virgin.

During the whole of the time he spent in Stockholm the people of that city manifested the warmest enthusiasm in favour of the French Ambassador. Whenever the Royal carriages, which had been placed at his disposal, were seen, the crowd cheered him heartily. On the 12th ult. he went, by invitation, to the Royal Box at the Opera, where he was the subject of a real ovation. On his arrival the band played the Swedish national airs. When the King of Sweden arrived, shortly afterwards, he also was cheered most heartily. As a striking mark of his feelings towards the Western Powers, and the cause in which they are engaged, the King of Sweden named the ex General-in-Chief of the Army in the Crimea as Grand Cross of the Order of the Seraphim. It is high distinction seldom conferred except on crowned heads and members of sovereign families.

General Canrobert left Stockholm for Copenhagen on the 20th ult. on the King's adjutants, Count Bjornstierna, accompanying him to the frontier. He arrived at Copenhagen on the 24th, at four o'clock, by an English steamer. He was received on landing by the Aide-de-Camp in waiting for him with a Court carriage. The crowd assembled in front of the Hotel d'Angleterre, where he alighted, cheered him as he was taken in a Royal state carriage to the palace where the Ambassador of the king of Denmark. After the audience there was a gala banquet, at which Prince Ferdinand was present.

The accompanying illustration is from a sketch by an artist at Stockholm.

GENOA. EMBARKATION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

IN our Journal of last week we described the Embarkation of the King of Sardinia at Genoa for Marseilles, *en route* to visit the Emperor of the French at Paris. We now engrave the stirring scene at the port of "Genoa Superba," with the departure of the King, a glimpse of the picturesque line of the promenades, and the domes and towers of the city, which may justly be proud of her palaces.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—It is said that the Roman Catholics of London and of the provinces are at length about to follow up the movement already so widely and beneficially begun in Scotland by similar institutions. A large house adjoining the Training College at Brook-green, Hammersmith, has been taken by Lord Edward Howard, the Rev. Dr. Manning, and other private individuals, and is now being adapted to the reception of some twenty-four inmates, who, of course, will be mostly poor Irish Roman Catholics. The management of this Reformatory School will be in the hands of the "Brothers of Charity," who direct all these institutions in Belgium, four of whose members, including one English brother, have recently arrived in England for this especial purpose. This reformatory school will be at once commenced as soon as the inspector of prisons has certified it in his report. Another institution of a similar kind is about to be established in connection with the monastery of Mount St. Bernard, which was founded, in 1840 by the late Lord Shrewsbury, in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME: A Collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, Illustrative of the National Music of England, with short introductions to the different Periods and Notices of the Airs from Writers of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries; also a short Account of the Minstrels. By W. Chappell, F.S.A.

It is a common prejudice of the present day that despite the unparalleled excellence of our public performances, and the unparalleled sums of money expended upon them, England is not a musical nation. Mr. Chappell, whose antiquarian researches upon the subject of our musical nationality have before interested the admirers of the curious, has stepped forward to prove, not only from our own records, and the testimony of our early writers, but also from the reports of ambassadors or other illustrious visitors from foreign countries, that music was not carefully cultivated, as widely appreciated, and as universally enjoyed in England as in any part of Europe, and that the name of "merrie England" was neither vainly assumed nor unworthily maintained. Not to dwell upon the establishment of a professorship at Oxford for the cultivation of music by the great Alfred in the ninth century, nor on the peculiar custom of the English in singing their melodies in parts in the twelfth; not to dilate upon the practices of the minstrels, nor upon the honours proved to have been paid to them; we may draw attention to one important fact, that while the earlier Flemish writers attribute the origin of counterpoint to the English, our claim to that pre-eminence is even now substantiated by the existence of an English composition, in six parts, of a date not later than the year 1260. This is not only the earliest piece of harmony extant, but also superior to any that has been produced abroad before the fifteenth century.

We will but allude to the singular fact that England is the only country which grants the honorary degrees of Bachelor and Doctor for musical attainments (a practice that can be traced back in the University of Cambridge to the year 1463), and proceed to consider the more direct purpose of the present work, which is to show that music was not only the studied science and the practised art of the learned, but the natural enjoyment of every class of the community. The tinker, the tailor, milkmaids and ballads, carters whistled, each trade, and even beggars, had their special songs; the bass-viol hung in the drawing room, for the amusement of waiting visitors, and the lute, cittern, and virginals, for the amusement of waiting customers, were necessary furniture of the barber's shop."

The four parts of the collection that are issued contain about ninety tunes, many of which are conspicuous for beauty, for expression, and for marked individuality of character; and, from the evidence which Mr. Chappell has adduced, we may be satisfied that no country in the world is richer than England in national melodies of unquestionable antiquity.

We may select such passages as the following to exemplify the research which has been bestowed upon the history of the airs as well as the character of the quotations selected to illustrate them.

Speaking of the cultivation of music in the reign of Henry VIII., and of the King's habit of singing Freemen's songs with Sir Peter Carew, the following lines are quoted from Skelton's "Bowge at Court," in which Barry Baller laments his inability to sing "on the booke:"—

Wolde to God it wolde please you some day
A bande bake before me for to laye,
And lerne me for to synge re, *mi, fa, sol;*
And when I fayle, bobbe me on the noll.

And, as to ballads in the same reign, from Barklay's "Fourth Eclogue" (about 1515)

Many a ballad doth serve to sell the pot,
Their wode ye songs, and ballads magnify,
If they be merry, or written crafftely,
Over all people have their audience,
And one may in another have a proper sentence.

Again, from Miles Coverdale's "Address unto the Christian Reader," prefixed to his "Goostly Psalmes and Spirituall Songes," 1538:

Welde God that our mynstrels had none other thynge to play upon, neither our *carters* and *ploumen* other thynge to whystle upon, save psalmes, hymns, and such like godly songes. And if *women at the rocke* (distaff) and *spynnynge at the wheele* had none other songes to pass their tyme withal, they should be better [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and sadde like [illegible].

Until the last passage Mr. Chappell remarks that "despite the excellent intent with which the advice was given, it did not evidently make much impression either then or after. The traditional tunes of every country seem as natural to its common people as warbling is to birds in a state of nature. The carters and ploughmen continued to be celebrated for their whistling to the end of the eighteenth century, and the words ought rather to have been *whistle*. You must whistle, and you call him a down-a. Oh, *how he whistleth!* he would say."

The passages which are quoted to prove the popularity of the times are frequently such as serve also to illustrate the manners and customs of the time. Thus in Shirley's (or Mr. Leger's) Round, which "John Hawkin brought to be the oldest country dance extant," stating that it is to be found in Queen Elizabeth's and Lady Nevile's Virginal Books, he quotes from Shadwell's "Father Hubbard's Tales, 1604": "Do but hear the word, and [illegible] tunes we have kept in the country without either the words or the tune, such as *Sellenger's Round*, *the Mouldwarp might about Mr. grieve*, shoeing the mare, hoodman blind, hot cockles, or any of our Christmas gambols; no, not so much as choosing King and Queen on Twelfth Night." And, at a later date, from Shirley's "Lady of Pleasure," where Lady Bornwell complains that "to hear a fellow make himself merry, and his horse, by whistling 'Sellenger's Round,' and to observe with what solemnity they keep their wakes, moriscoes, and Whitsun ales, are the only amusements of the country.

Many of the airs in the collection are traced from the sixteenth century down to the present time under a succession of names derived from different ballads and songs which have been sung to them at various periods. The references to the books or manuscripts in which the airs and songs are to be found are also in all cases given.

Mr. Maclarren has wisely resisted the temptation to a musician of overloading the airs with harmony, by which so many collections of national music have been spoiled. They are arranged in a simple manner, and being all put into modern notation, are within the reach of every performer.

SACRED SONGS: THE WORDS SELECTED FROM THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. Composed by W. H. Birch. Horsham Birch.

At a time when the preponderance of the modern German school of vocal music is exercising so injurious an influence on the style of our native composers, it is pleasing to meet with really English music from an English pen. In music, as in literature, there is "a well of English undefiled" from which they who most require it may best draw for their country men have most plentifully drawn. Among these, in our day, the foremost was the late lamented Bishop, whose greatest praise is, and will long continue to be, that he was a genuine Englishman.

We shall not be surprised if in addition to the great German masters, whose genius we have ere long found, and whose beauties to their art we have ever acknowledged. Where the study does harm, the evil lies not in them, but in the use which is made of them. It is no fault of theirs that they have given birth, among us, to a host of servile imitators, who labour to copy their intricate counterpoint, peculiar modulations, and complex instrumental accompaniments, without being able to reach their inventive power and profundity of thought. One new English composition is a reminiscence of Spohr, another of Marschner, another of Mendelssohn; but it is not in one among a hundred that we find English melody dictated by English thought and English feeling.

Mr. Birch's sacred songs are among the comparatively few English compositions which claim this pleasing distinction. These are before us are the first three numbers of a series not yet completed; and they form a most favourable specimen of the whole. They are remarkable for their great simplicity; but it is a simplicity very far from being bald or invalid. Each song is the expression of a single thought, conveyed in one brief passage of Scripture.

The first is, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow. And yet I say unto you, he comen in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

The second is, "Behold, O thou Creator in the days of thy youth; when the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them."

The third is, "I will arise and go to my Father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son."

Each of these passages of Holy Writ forms the subject of a little canzonet, simply constructed, and free from any parade of art. The melodies are flowing, natural, and perfectly adapted to the meaning and accentuation of the words. There is no affectation of startling modulations—an occasional transition to the key of the dominant, or the relative minor, is sufficient to give the requisite variety and effect. They are easy to sing, their compass being within the reach of the generality of voices; and the pianoforte accompaniments are calculated, by their full and rich harmony, to support the voice without overpowering it. Of the three, we are inclined to give the preference to the third, "I will arise and go to my Father," because the passionate appeal of the prodigal son is peculiarly susceptible of musical expression.

SIX GERMAN VOLKSLIEDER. For the Pianoforte. By ADOLPH GOLLMICK.—Boosey and Sons.

These are six of the most popular German ballad airs, made into short pieces for the pianoforte. This is done by prefixing to the melody a few short symbols or introductions, when giving the melody itself, and prolonging it by a series of brilliant passages appropriate to its character and expression. Herr Gollmick, who is one of the most accomplished pianists and successful composers of the day, has thus produced a set of pianoforte pieces which will be found highly attractive, not only from the beauty of the airs themselves, but from the taste and skill with which he has treated them. The melodies will be familiar to every one acquainted with German national music. Their titles are—"Treue Liebe" (True Love), "Wanderlied" (Parting song), "Liebe und Glück" (Love and Happiness), "Rheinweinlied" (Rhine drinking song), "Aennchen von Tharau" (a serenade), and "Der Gute Kamerad" (the Faithful Comrade). These pleasant compositions have the further merit of being purely and simply written, and free from the unmeaning difficulties too prevalent in the fashionable pianoforte music of the day.

FINE ARTS.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST. By WILLIAM SIMPSON. Folio.—THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. By GEORGE BRACKENBURY. Accompanied by Forty Double-tinted Plates, from Drawings taken on the Spot. By WILLIAM SIMPSON. Colnaghi and Co.

The Crimean expedition will be memorable to all time as one of the boldest, most romantic, and most perilous ever undertaken in war; and the siege of Sebastopol is without a parallel in the history of the world. It is remarkable, also, that this stupendous enterprise has been chronicled and illustrated in a manner that no previous operations of war have been: writers of ability recording every day's occurrences for the columns of the newspaper press, besides publications of a more enduring character; artists of high professional standing forsaking their studios for the more exciting atmosphere of the camp and the battle-field, and transferring their "graphic" notes to paper for multiplication amongst their countrymen at home, until the mysteries of batteries, gabions, covered ways, mortar practice, pallet picket and trench duty became familiar to us all as household occupations; and all the trials, the struggles, and the dangers of the soldier's life, robbed of the poet's gloss, stand out in grim reality before us. Let us hope that these terrible experiences may not be without their use, and that in after and more peaceful days the siege of Sebastopol, and all the horrors of war which accompanied it, as pictured by contemporary artists in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and in such publications as those now before us, may be looked back upon as "a dream that is past."

Mr. Simpson, having been a visitor in the camps of the Allied armies, from the time of their sitting down before Sebastopol, has had abundant opportunities of studying the soldier's life in all its phases, and every operation and work connected with that most arduous undertaking, a siege, upon the grand scale so recently carried to completion. The natural features of the country in which this memorable campaign was fought, and the stupendous structural arrangements of the city and its defences, would alone have supplied ample materials for an artistic tour, and these Mr. Simpson has rendered with admirable taste and fidelity. Indeed, the actual battle-scenes, with their confused atmosphere of smoke, are few in comparison with the quiet days which fell to his lot. He truthfully gives us illustrations of the real character of the struggle. Thus, we have interspersed with the imperishable feats of arms at Inkermann, Balaclava, and Alma, and the terrible gale of the 14th November, views of Balaclava looking towards the sea; of Sebastopol from various points, including one from the sea, on the deck of the *Sidon*; of Lord Raglan's head-quarters; of the graves of the heroes of Inkerman; of the various camps of the several divisions of the Allied armies, introducing portraits of some of the principal officers: of the Valley of Death, the shadow of Death, the excavated church in the Caves of Inkerman, the Lighthouse of Cape Chersonese, and, in short, every building and spot of ground of any beauty or interest near the place: and that glimpse of camp life, such as it will never be again in our time; "A Grand Field Day in the Batteries," contrasted with "A Hot Day in the Batteries:" outlying bits on the "extreme right" of the attack, showing the pickets in their little stone nests; "The New Siege Works," showing the unmistakable progress of the Allies round the beleaguered city the advances and parallels being now apparently close under the Malakoff, and, lastly, all sorts of episodes, of various comp.exion, from a burial at Balaclava to "a Christmas dinner party on the heights before Sebastopol; 3rd Bactal on of Grenadier Guards.

Mr. Simpson's drawings are produced in two forms—in imperial folio for the portfolio or for framing, which compose two series of ten parts each—forty plates in all; and in the handsome octavo volume, containing the well-written Historical "Sketch" by Mr. George Brackenbury, the drawings being carefully reduced for the purpose. In both, the artistic execution and the mode of production are all that could be desired or expected of the respectable publishers of the work. The Rhizographic tint-printing by Messrs. Day and Son is, indeed, a triumph of art.

A DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE HISTOLOGICAL SERIES CONTAINED IN THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. Vol. 2. Quarto.—The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, being thoroughly impressed with the value of microscopic anatomy to the profession, determined, in the year 1851, to stamp it as importance as a scientific department of study, by founding a Professorship of Histology: the Professor to give annually a course of lectures, with preparations of the elementary tissues both of animals and vegetables, healthy and morbid, adapted to the present state of microscopic investigations. All the most successful [illegible] out; and, in addition, their talented Professor, John Quekett, has found time to produce a second handsome volume of the papers read in the Museum which, in the present volume is the structure of the skeleton of vertebrate animals. It contains descriptions of 945 preparations, with 432 representations of the most striking specimens, all drawn upon the wood by the microscope with the greatest care and accuracy, forming a valuable record and book of reference to those members of the profession who cannot avail themselves of the lectures given by the learned Professor. The getting up of the volume is excellent, and indispensable to the College of Surgeons, and we cordially recommend it to the [illegible] in microscopic [illegible].

THE GRANITE HILLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 20th September, 1851, vol. xxv., there is an exceedingly truthful and fine engraving of a remarkable discovery in the grand science of [illegible]. It was also remarked that "an aboriginal native had guided our [illegible] to the remarkable hill, who gave the discovery wings of forwardness to each of the same to London; not, however, for some years after he had accompanied the brave and generous savage to the appointed plateau or tableland of forest and rock, and visited the same again and again." It is, perhaps, not generally known that a fine collection of [illegible] had been forwarded to the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Scotland; another to the British Museum, and a third to the Geological Society at Somerset House. Of course, the impressive force of the extraordinary fancy of Nature, or band of Providence, in producing so singular a representation on the crown of a precipitous hill is not conveyed to [illegible] inspection thereunder: but the completeness of their form [illegible] of what a singular effect is produced by their being hat fixed in masses of rock, and water rolled from the circumference of the hill of the heaviest ordnance had played upon the cliffs from the valley beneath. The native chief gave perhaps the best and wisest answer that can possibly be given by the most profound philosopher of this or any other age when in his own native language he uttered with great natural energy as he gazed at the scene those expressive words "Kangaroo! Tree! [illegible] Jalloo," which simply mean that Nature is [illegible] "Lightning and Thunder." The hills are of a fine sparkling grey granite, and some of them when beaten up were found quite white at the heart, the colour of the granite becoming whiter and whiter from the circumference of the hill, reached the centre, clearly proving that an original creative power formed them so many ages ago, if not [illegible] when the world began—as no trace whatever is to find that the island of New Holland was ever more than a savage country.—*From Robert Cook's Notes.*

THE GRAVES OF THE NAVIES.—One day, intending to make a short cut from Balaclava to the Camp, I leaped my pony over a ditch a little above the town of Kadikoi, and to the right-hand side of the road. The ground was dry and barren, bare and there a mass of leafless bramble-bushes or gigantic thistles. Last year the whole plain was a blooming vineyard. At a little distance I noticed that the soil had been disturbed, and then I saw several mounds, shaped like graves, and a solitary slab of yellow stone standing in the midst. The navvies had evidently, with their own hands, buried their unlucky mates, hewn the slab, erected the tablet, and composed the inscription, which is verbatim as follows:—"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE NAVIES WHO DIED OF measles PETO, BRASSEY, and betts crimean expedition. 1855. 39 bodies lyeth here."—*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

LITERATURE.

History of the Reign of Philip II., King of Spain. By William H. Prescott, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, &c. 2 vols. Bentley.

Spain was something in former days; and, if we make allowance for the improvement of all branches of instrumental science, if we make allowance for that general technical advance and increased co-operative skill the effect of which is incalculably to enrich the heritage of power in the hands of each successive occupant, no greater dominion has since towered among men, nor has a more puissant sceptre than Philip II.'s been grasped by any monarch. This remark scarcely needs support or explanation; for we refer to relative contemporary positions. For example, no State has ever held among nations the proud place so long maintained by the ancient Roman Empire—that is, the first, the *real* "Cæsarian" Roman Empire, but, were all its might suddenly revived to-morrow, it would at once succumb in a conflict with the least of the second-rate States of modern Europe, armed with their amended appliances. It could not stand against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for a twelvemonth, nor against that of Sardinia for six weeks. Yet these last have equals and superiors all around them, whereas, when Rome (Imperial Rome) was first, she had no second. Nothing equalled, nothing balanced, nothing approached, the supremacy of her sway. In this peculiar and significant meaning of the words "national power," not only was the monarchy of Philip II. the strongest and most splendid of its own times; but no subsequent empire has filled the same relative situation among the states and kingdoms of the earth. What adds to the interest of the spectacle presented by that vast dominion, and still vaster influence, is that they not only found, as we have said, no heirs, but that they were succeeded by something worse than positive mediocrity in the same scenes, and among the same people; they were succeeded by relative abasement, by deposition, it was the last blazing up of the glory which had shed light around the high throne of Spain and the Indies. Nor should we be blind to the circumstance that this does not augment merely the interest of the historic spectacle, but also the instructiveness of the political lesson. We have it in full; we have read it out to the last word. There is nothing to be yet adduced to qualify its moral, nothing to change its import. "Is not Croesus the happiest of men?" said the Lydian Monarch himself, to the wisest of Greece's Seven. "I cannot answer for this, O King," said Solon, "till Croesus has died." Well, Spanish secondamy has died, the tale is complete: and Mr. Prescott has taken the pains not to make it the idler's delight, and the statesman's homily, and the autocrat's warning, and the people's edification—all in one—by this luminous and beautiful production.

Before we say anything on the character and subject of the work we may allude to something less intrinsic. There frowns upon us in the frontispiece a magnificent engraving of Titian's wondrous portrait. There be stands, in his likeness, as he lived, as he strove, and as he reigned. Philip, indeed, by the startlingly calm sternness of the expression, reminds us of that Thomas Wentworth whom Vandyke has made famous to after ages. Queen Mary of England, the Duke of Alva, and Margaret of Parma, are also portrayed—the first from a picture in the Duke of Grafton's collection; and the second from Titian's original. The two volumes are printed in exceedingly clear, large, and beautiful type; and all the mechanical adjuncts of the publication are worthy at once of Mr. Prescott's fame and of his theme.

The age here treated was literally alive with great or remarkable characters; and the genius of some of the very finest writers of our own and some recent generations has been employed upon its elucidation and treatment; indeed, some of the more striking of the incidental heroes of Mr. Prescott's history have been described already with the force and fidelity of Schiller's vehement genius. Thus, the character of that most extraordinary and most able man, the Cardinal Granvella (the Second), Archbishop of Arras at twenty-five, a wiser Wolsey; the characters of both the Counts Egmont, the still more exciting and interesting character, impossible, of the Netherlands Regent, Margaret of Parma (a very different Archduchess from Maria Louisa); that of Egmont the Impulsive—theme of ballad, drama, and legend; that of William the Taciturn: in short, a host of striking, large and mighty, whom Schiller has drawn in succession—these Mr. Prescott, we say, recalls with less magical effect, but in time more grey, sober, and painstaking. The weird pageant walks by again, and we recognise the wizard only the greater, just because the march is less phantasmagoric and more natural.

In this parent epoch, so filled with throes, so torn with struggles, so swarming with new, ever new, relays of Athletes on both sides, so vaunted in adventurous, so disastrophes, so persevering in hope amid despair, so inexplicable, humanly speaking, in the ability of the overthrown—there is, we say, in this epoch, one broad pervading attribute of *largeness*. All is flung out on a grand scale, cast in a colossal mould. In short, within the limits of half a century had its scenes been as well fathomed then as now, a Shakspeare and a Scott might have found enough to chronicle the whole real story of men, under that ideal guise imperfectly described as fiction. From 1540 to the seventeenth century there is a most wondrous outburst of vitality which so overspreads the torpor of the past, and so anticipated the lassitude of the future, that the main interest of the human story, in all its more salient vicissitudes, could be found exemplified in about fifty years.

Philip II.'s history is, in brief, the history of all that the middle, the decline, and the close of the sixteenth century has left us, of either suggestions in artistic lore, or of profitable study in political wisdom.

Mr. Prescott, independently of that charming honesty of style (more pleasing to scholars than to the general) which characterises all his productions, is chiefly remarkable for a painstaking and conscientious view of the necessity for a sound basis under all narratives professing to be narratives of matters of fact. He has taken unspeakable trouble, as his custom is. Robertson's most agreeable story of Charles V. did not quite satisfy Mr. Prescott's estimate of needful preparation. One may write pleasantly fascinatingly, but what is expected of a historian is to write fully, and to be exact in the fulness—to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He is not sworn, but he is held as one sworn. Few such witnesses mind the obligation; but, tacit though it be, Mr Prescott comes with religious gravity to its discharge. And if he has not fully redeemed the unspoken pledges of a simple minded chronicler, it is because no mortal Englishman can be quite judge-like where his own country is "a party in the record."

But, at least Watson," with his disproportionate superstructure" on a slender basis, is not imitated; and Robertson is somewhat excelled in lighter minutiæ, while left utterly behind in the more serious discussions belonging to an interpreter of his past. Their subjects were not the same; their success in their subjects would be an excellent criterion by which to estimate Mr. Prescott's in his. He would gain at almost every turn and touch of the comparison. Equal to Watson in graceful style, superior to Watson's superior, Robertson, in concinnity and quietude —though yielding to this last in general rotundity and artistic effect—he excels them altogether in the foundations on which he has built the beautiful new literary structure. They scarcely knew even the place of the mine into which he has sunk his principal shafts; and, worst of all, the ignorance was not wholly unavoidable—it came of their way and custom—and these the later methods have amended.

In general, if we take the world's history, it is not the things we are told, but the way in which they are told, which has ever been of the most use to the teller. *Hinc illæ iræ.* We are glad for Mr. Prescott's renown, however diverse the topics undoubtedly are, that the continuation of Mr. Macaulay's work has not preceded it to precompy the public. A fairer and more open space for attention remains in which to obtain the calm approval which this distinguished work so well deserves. To mention only some of the sources from which Mr. Prescott has derived the information forming the groundwork of this elaborate work upon Philip II.'s momentous reign, we may instance the "Archives of Simancas"—a rich repertory, sealed against the carelessness, rather than against the curiosity or acuteness, of all his English predecessors. The London State Paper Office, the Brussels Library of the Dukes of Burgundy, that of the Leyden University, the Hôtel Soubise Archives, and, in short, a mass of other equally invaluable and essential materials, have attracted and rewarded the unwearied perseverance of his researches.

But let no reader suppose that Mr. Prescott's literary conscientiousness makes him a dull writer. This work, painstaking and observant of facts as it is, reads like a romance. The personal portraitures are particularly vivid. We see; we hear, we converse. Not a look, not a tone, is lost. Those who study this book will keenly realise an era, without appreciating which all subsequent historic lore is a heap of confusion, and modern political knowledge is vain. People must begin here. Beginning later, nothing is before them but a series of locks without a key—of ciphers without the secret.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. F. F. Kensington.—It is rumoured that Herr Löwenthal is about to form an Evening Chess-club at the Wellington Arms, Regent-street, and that he will be the first president of the club.

Kawlinge.—The groundwork of the game of the Knights Templars is said to be the attempt to prove a real boon to the knot, connect one chain of consciousness to the story of chess.

J. D. Pau Secretary.—We shall take an early opportunity of calling attention to your club.

Wm. H. C. L.—The pieces has reached us safely. Many thanks for it.

A Subscriber.—Mr. Tomlinson's "Chess Manual for 1856," we are told, is ready for the press, and will probably be published at the open ng of the year.

Rota, Lambeth.—1. The Austrian player, Herr Falkbeer, is still a resident of London.

2. We are in daily expectation of receiving the prospectus of the new Chess magazine.

F. S. A. Tetbury.—The Annual Meeting of the Chess Association, as mentioned the 8th of September, will be holden at Worcester, and one game of the Tourney in numbers. There is no entrance fee. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. Lowen, 3, Alma-terrace, St. James's-street.

J. C. L.—The main defect is an utter absence of point and subtlety. Set yourself the task of solving *from the printed diagrams alone*, without the aid of board and men, a hundred of the best strategems by Bronzed-ith D'Orville Bolton, &c., and you will soon understand the difference between their productions and such as you have sent for publication.

Jasper has our warmest sympathy, and the communications he sends will always receive attention.

Bishop's Castle.—The secretary of the new friendship club at Leeds is Mr. Millard, from whom you can obtain all the information learnt.

A Subscriber.—1. The passage quoted is from the child old Burton; we wish it were more compl mentary to the game. 2 Impossible. We have a difficulty a dwelling even one which is to the subject. 3. The President of the Liverpool Club is Mr. G. S. Sycamore.

Dublin.—"The Chess Player's Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

W. H. G.—Black's 29 g5 g4 would not p event the mate.

Savoy.—The next meeting of the Northern and Midland Chess Association will be held at Birmingham next year.

Bethnal Green.—It shall be examined.

Pawn.—It is worth only two or three shillings.

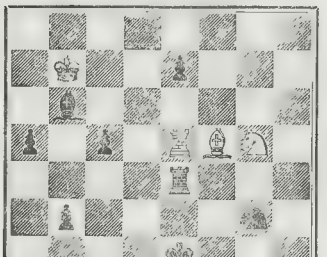
R. W.—It is quite clear as well as correct.

Solutions of Problem No. 615, by A Subscriber, W. D. Longfield, Paris, D. T., Rex and Dex, J. W. Bird, D. Dee, Tyro, Hydrogen, W. T. C., Norman, Mercy, S. T. K., G. P. V., Anthony, Lex, Bombardier, A Working Man, Rugby Boy, Jeremy, H. G., A Middy, Deveron, C. P. J. V., Oxford Student, Dr. Pell, Ballenger, Alfred, Rosherry, T. Simpson, F. Mather, Celia, R. B., C. B., Exeter, H. A. T., Sherborn, W. H. G., Sheddon, H. W. J. R., Kilmore, R. Fountain, Emmanuel, Corvin, A. G. Legard, R. S., F. T. Hewett, are correct.

PROBLEM No. 616.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

A dashing gambit played by the Rev J. Owen and Mr. Kipping.

(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16 Q Kt takes P	K R to K Kt sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. Q Kt to K B 6th	K R to K Kt 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)		
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	18. K Kt to K 5th (c)	B takes Kt
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd	19. B takes K B P (ch)	K to K 2nd
6. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	20. B takes R	Q takes B
7. K to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd	21. P to K 6th	Kt takes P
8. P takes P	Q to K Kt 5th	22. Kt to K B 4th (d)	Q to K Kt 4th
9. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	23. Q to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
10. P to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd	24. K Kt to K R 5th	Q to K Kt 2nd
11. Q to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Kt to Q 3rd (e)	Q to K Kt 3rd
12. B to K 3rd	K Kt to K Kt 3rd	26. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R
13. Q R to K B sq	K Kt to K B 5th (ch)	27. Q takes P (ch)	B to K 3rd
14. B takes Kt	P take s B	28. Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 5th
15. Q Kt to K 2nd	K B to K R 3rd	29. Kt takes B	And Black resigns.

(a) This is a clever move, and one to which there is no satisfactory answer, as if Black take the Kt with h s Q Pawn, then Bl ck's Rakes B. and White has by much the better game, if Black take Kt with Kt, White then captures the Kt with Pawn, and again has a master of the situation.

(b) Very well, conceived. If Black were to seize the Queen, he would lose not only her Queen, but a Kt besides.

(c) Here Mr. Owen plays too timidly. He should have taken off the Kt at once, for if

K takes Kt (ch)

it is see obvious that (see g with the Queen would be to sacrifice the Queen)

26. Q to Q 7 5th (ch)

27 As to K R 5th, and the game is won.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 956.—By T. J. Grotjan, St. Francisco

White: K at Q 2nd, R at Q B 4th, B at Q 5th, Kts at K Kt 6th and Q Kt 8th; P s at K B 6th K 4th, and Q Kt 3rd

Black: K at Q 3rd, R at K B 3rd, B at K B sq; P s at K Kt 2nd, K 4th, Q 3nd, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 957.—By G. Mc. A., Aberdeenshire

White: K at K 8th, Q at Q R sq, R s at Q 4th and Q Kt 8th, B at K R 6th, Kts at K 6th and Q 6th; P s at K Kt 3rd, K 4th, and Q Kt 2nd

Black: K at K B 3rd, Q at Q B 8th, R s at Q 6th and Q B 3rd, B s at Q K 3rd and 6th, Kts at K B 2nd and Q R 7th; P s at K Kt 5th, K 6th, Q B 2nd and 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

(From the *Wiener Schachzeitung.*)

No. 958

White: K at K B 7th, Q at K R 6th, R at K B 4th, Kt at Q 4th.

Black: K at his 4th, B at K K 7th and Q Kt 8th, P s at K 2nd and 6th, K B 6th, Q 6th. and Q Kt 6th

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 959

White: K at K 4th, Bs at K R 3rd and Q R 8th, Kts at Q 3rd and 4th, P at K Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, P s at K Kt 3rd, K 2nd, and Q 2nd and 4th.

White to mate in three moves.

No. 960.*

White. K at Q R 4th, Q at K Kt 7th, Bs at K B 8th and Q Kt 3rd, P s at K R 2nd, K B 3rd and Q Kt 5th

Black: K at K B 4th, Bs at K sq and Q B 2nd, Kts at Q 6th and Q B 8th; P s at K B 5th, K 4th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 961.

White: K at K 7th, R at K sq, B at Q B 2nd, Kts at K 6th and Q R 7th, P at K B 2nd.

Black: K at Q 4th, B at K Kt 3rd, Kts at K B 2nd and 8th; P s at K B 2nd, Q B 5th, and Q R 4th

White to play and mate in four moves.

Crimean Rations.—The health of our troops is excellent; the draughts which arrive are rather younger than is desirable, but they will get experience and instruction during the winter. They are admirably clothed, and fat as to grey was ever seen in the field. Fresh meat, bread, and vegetables are frequently issued to all. Henceforth the men are to get fresh meat only three times a week, and bread only three times a week, instead of every day. On the other days they will receive pork or salt beef, and excellent biscuit. In respect of winter clothing, hutting, and feeding, our men are immeasurably better off than our allies; and it is not unusual to see the latter eating in the English Camp of the excess of our soldiers' cooking-kettles. Little friendships have sprung up in this way. "Francoese" comes over with his spoon, a smile, an onion, and a bit of salt, or savoury condiment, to some Sapper or Grenadier, day after day, about dinner-time, indulges in pantomime conversation, interlarded with many "bons," and regales on good soup and broth, to the great delight of his entertainer. Thus both are satisfied: a true *entente cordiale* is established through the medium of the stomach, and no one is a loser.—*Letter from the Camp.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen, in the exercise of her Royal prerogative, has been pleased to issue an order in Council promoting Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., C.C.H., to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence (the late King William IV.) was advanced over the heads of a number of veteran officers to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. The reason assigned for the exercise of this power on the present occasion is that it is deemed advisable the command of the Allied Fleet should be vested in the British Admiral, and that for the purpose he should have priority of rank over the French Admiral

Five sail-of-the-line and two frigates of the Black Sea fleet—the *Hannibal*, the *Agamemnon*, the *Arethusa*, the *Princess Royal*, the *Leander*, and the *Sphynx*—sailed from Constantinople on the 17th, under the orders of Admiral Stewart. They were to remain for a fortnight, and then to leave for Malta, touching at the Dardanelles, Smyrna, and several other points of the Archipelago and of Greece. Admiral Lyons, who has his flag on board the *Royal Albert*, remains in the Black Sea, but it is thought that he will also soon proceed to Malta.

Several of the regiments in the Crimea have written to London agents to send out immediately books of plays and materials for decorating theatres in readiness that our brave fellows intend to make themselves happy during the approaching winter, to make amends for the wretchedness of the past. The Zouaves set the example some months since, and caused immense business to be done by their performances.

There were two Royal standards taken at the capture of Kinburn; one was assigned to the French troops, and the other was sent to Windsor Castle for the inspection of her Majesty. The Queen has now assented to the request to be favoured by the Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea, as the most fit place for its final deposit. It is very large nearly twenty feet wide, and fourteen feet deep, and has a large double-headed spread eagle painted on it.

The success as well as the indisputable utility of the mortar-boats both in the Baltic and the Black Seas, has warranted a large increase in this description of vessel for war purposes.

Should the experimental iron mortar fleet at Portsmouth prove equal to the requirements, we shall have one hundred mortar-vessels equipped by next March. At all events it is said that more than one hundred 13-inch mortars are being manufactured under contract for the Ordnance department.

Of the small class of high-pressure screw gun-boats (230 tons) there are about thirty-six afloat, and between eighty and ninety in course of construction at the various mercantile establishments. By next March it is anticipated that we shall possess an equipped fleet of no less than 120 of this serviceable class of vessels.

The Late Blockade in the White Sea.—The American ship *Telegraph* arrived in the Humber on Thursday week from Archangel for London. The blockade was raised, and the Allied fleet left the White Sea, the *Telegraph* and about eighty other vessels, chiefly Dutch and American, slipped into the Dwina, and discharged their hazard cargoes. By great dispatch about half of them will get away again, whilst the other half remain

On Monday last the shipwrights commenced laying blocks in ships Nos. 3 and 4 in the Plymouth dockyard for the construction of two steam gun-boats. The order was received on Saturday, and the boats are to be built with extraordinary dispatch.

Colonel Faddy, R.A., of Exeter, has been for some time past planning a raft of sheet iron for the preservation of life and property at sea. The patent Colonel proposes that every line-of-battle-ship or troop ship should carry one of these rafts, the cylinders and parts of which could be put together in half an hour, and rendered capable of conveying 300 men and 40 horses, while not drawing more than two feet of water.

The Leicestershire Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. King, has received orders immediately to proceed to the Camp at Aldershott. The regiment consists of nearly 600 rank and file, and has given above 300 men to the Line since it was embodied in December last. Lieutenant Buckley has been selected to remain at the depôt in order to obtain recruits as the full complement of the regiment should be upwards of 1000 men.

The American ships *Edgar P. Stringer* and *J. Ash*, in the French transport service, arrived at Malta from Sebastopol. Government supplied the latter vessel's voyage, and that has left the other, as mentioned, in charge of the Government powder-magazine in Valetta Harbour, until she can sail running on the Point, and came in collision with the *Ash*, which was under iron steam-tug, consequently her damages to the amount of £250 to £300, the repair of which will cause at least a week's detention

As interesting experiment has taken place off Shoeburyness, by setting fire to a clay work with orders to fire at certain intervals 100 pounds from a 13-inch mortar with a charge of 20lb of powder, the dead result was about 200lb. In consequence of the state of the weather up to Friday, only one round had been fired, the range ascertained to be about 4000 yards, without any visible action taking place on the platform framing of the raft, except a few of the planks forming the deck or platform bats starting with the concussion.

Until recently, convalescents from the scene of war in the East on arrival at the port of debarkation in England were allowed to go on furlough at once; but an order has since been promulgated that, on invaliding from the East, they must rejoin their regiments at the depôt of their regiments before they can obtain furlough. Thus, a soldier whose friends reside in Portsmouth or Southampton cannot be allowed to visit them until he has been, probably, to Ireland or Scotland, if his depôt should be there, in order to gain leave.

The Danish Sound Dues.—The *Washington Union* of the 15th November, the semi-official organ of the United States Government, notices the question of the Sound Dues as follows:—"We have noticed some traces of apprehension that the pending controversy between the United States and Denmark may affect unfavorably upon our relations with Great Britain. This we know to be untrue. There is no difference of opinion between the two Governments on the subject. We believe that in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, the public judgment is all but unanimous to refuse giving the least head to the attempt of the Danish Government to convert the matter of the Sound Dues into a political question, and thus to run the chances of keeping this preposterous exaction alive, by means of some possible political difficulties between the Governments of Europe and America. Nor does the absurd idea of the Danish Government of having the Sound Dues confirmed by all the nations, of inducing the Government to pay all possible bribes, and of threatening, until such a way the least consideration in England. I represented will be made the case of Russia, who has no rightful foundation; but it is such a case as will make it a character, in which no nation can possess any true right; in a word, the whole thing and nature the Danish Sound Dues are precisely the same as the Barbary States, which President Jefferson put an end to as a tribute done nothing to the sum paid it, just as President Pierce proposes to put an end to this similar tribute to Denmark. Of course, it is quite absurd for Denmark to suppose that Great Britain, Prussia, or the United States is to pay the Sound Dues as a lump, and in advance, for ten or twenty years ahead. The thing is ridiculous."

COLONIAL SCREW STEAM-SLOOP "VICTORIA."

This smart and beautiful sloop of war—the launch of which we noticed in July last—is now ready for sea, and will leave the Thames in a few days for Melbourne.

She has been ordered in this country by the Colonial Government, and is the first instance of our Australian colonies providing themselves with maritime 'protection', she is completely fitted as a man of war sloop, and carries on her upper decks six 32-pounder guns on her broadsides, and one long 32-pounder swivel gun of nine feet six inches long, which can be fought both at stem and stern

The *Victoria* is built on the diagonal principle of Mr. O. W. Lang. She was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Young, Son, and Co., of Limehouse, and does equal credit to the designers and constructors of the ship and engines.

The engines were designed and built by G. Rennie and Sons, on their patent direct-action principle; each cylinder and its condenser and air-pump being placed on either side of the main shaft, arranged with the cylinder both air-pumps alternated, so that the pull and thrust upon the screw-shaft is equalised; and one of the advantages found as appertaining to this arrangement of the condensers being close to the cylinders is that a better vacuum is ensured. By a recent improvement in marine boilers, Messrs. Rennie and Sons have succeeded in constructing boilers for vessels of very shallow draught, from which the steam can be drawn perfectly free from the risk of priming over, and by which they are enabled to ensure the steam being delivered into the engines in a superheated condition, and thereby effecting economy of fuel.

They have fitted with engines, on the same principle as those of the *Victoria*, the steam-ships *Victor Emanuelli* and the *Comte de Cavour*, both for the Sardinian Steam Navigation Company, and which have recently been employed in the French Transport Service, and performed most satisfactorily.

THE NEW COLONIAL STEAM WAR-SLOOP "VICTORIA."

They are also fitting these kind of engines in two vessels of 800 tons each for the Guarda Costa service of the Mexican Government; and similarly equipping a new line of 1600-ton ships, to trade between Liverpool and the Havannah. This vessel has been prepared for sea under the superintendence of Commander Lookyer, R.N. She has been tried in the river, and showed an average speed of twelve knots per hour, the engines working to above the required number of revolutions, eighty-two with plenty of steam, and no hot bearings. The *Victoria* is nearly 600-tons burden, 150-horse power, draught 11 feet 12 inches. The diameter of the screw is 10 feet, the length of blade 2 feet 10 inches the pitch 15 feet; number of blades, two.

SHIPBUILDING BY GASLIGHT.

The extraordinary scene—not to say spectacle—engraved below, was recently sketched in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. John and Robert White, at Cowes. The incident represented is the building of the *Lapwing* and *Ringdove* dispatch gun-vessels. Their size respectively is—length, 180 feet; breadth, 22 feet; tons, 670. Also, two gun-boats, length respectively, 108 feet; breadth, 22 feet; depth, 8 feet; tons, 233 69-94ths. There are likewise forty boats building in the same yard for the Government.

To meet the exigencies of the work, the operations are carried on night and day; the facilities afforded by the introduction of gaslight in Messrs. White's establishment being very great. Gas is laid all over the yard, and in the extensive docks; so that at any time when pressed with work, extra time can be made by the men, attended with an amount of comfort and safety that is scarcely to be equalled in any yard in England.

The principal dock is the largest private dock in the south of England, and as it is so near to Portsmouth proves most valuable to the Government. This establishment, with many others of which the Government has availed itself during recent and present exigencies, are good illustrations of the vast resources of the empire, when its energies are called forth for furnishing ships, in addition to our splendid dockyards and arsenals.

BUILDING THE "LAPWING" AND "RINGDOVE" DISPATCH GUN VESSELS BY GASLIGHT, AT COWES.

ANCIENT RUNIC STONE,

RECENTLY FOUND IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

For upwards of seventy years a stone which, as far as it could be discerned, had the appearance of what is called a Danish cross, has been known to exist in the steeple of Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man. It was partly bedded in mortar and stones above the lintel of a doorway leading to a loft above the gallery. On the 19th of November it was removed from its place under the superintendence of an English gentleman who had

ANCIENT RUNIC STONE RECENTLY FOUND IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

been travelling about the island. It not only proved to be a Northern cross, but a Runic one; that is, it bore a Runic inscription. As soon as the stone had been taken out of the wall the gentleman in question copied the inscription and translated it, to the best of his ability, in the presence of the church clerk who had removed the stone. The Runes were in beautiful preservation, and looked as fresh as if they had just come out of the workshop of Orokoth Gaut. Unfortunately the upper part of the cross was partly broken, so that the original inscription was not entire. In the inscription, as it is, the concluding word is mutilated; in its original state it was probably "sonr," son; the Runic character which answers to *s* being distinct, and likewise the greater part of one which stands for *o*. Yet there is reason for believing that sonr was not the concluding word of the original, but the penultimate, and that the original terminated with some Norwegian name: we will suppose "Olf."

The writing at present on the stone is to this effect:—

Otr . Risti . Kros . Thuna . Aft . Fruka .
Fathor . Sin . In . Thorwisori . S . . . [Sonr Olfs.]
Otr raised this Cross to Fruki his father,
The Thorwisori, so[n of Olf.]

The names Otr and Fruki have never before been found on any of the Runic stones in the Isle of Man. The words In . Thorwisori, which either denote the place where the individual to whom they relate lived, or one of his attributes or peculiarities, will perhaps fling some light on the words In . Arthur, which appear on the beautiful cross which stands nearly opposite the door of Kirk Braddan. The present cross is curiously ornamented. The side which we here present to the public bears two monsters, perhaps intended to represent dragons, tied with a single cord, which passes round the neck and body of one whose head is slightly averted, whilst, though it passes round the body of the other, it leaves the neck free. Little at present can be said about the other side of the stone, which is still in some degree covered with the very hard mortar in which it was found lying. The gentleman of whom we have already spoken, before leaving the island, made arrangements for placing the stone beside the other cross, which has long been considered one of the principal ornaments of the beautiful churchyard of Braddan.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HON. E. DEAS THOMSON, COLONIAL SECRETARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

This magnificent piece of Plate has been presented to Mr. Thomson—who for seventeen years has held the office of Colonial Secretary in this great colony, and for nearly twenty-five years has been engaged in its official service—as a testimonial of the esteem and respect in which he is held, and of the gratitude to which he is entitled from the colonists of New South Wales. The noble subscription raised for the purchase of the Plate from the purses of the colonists was rendered yet more acceptable to Mr. Thomson by the feeling manifested on the occasion; the brilliant assemblage who witnessed the presentation showing, at least, that talent, industry, and devoted service, honestly directed to the welfare of the country, obtain in New South Wales their best reward; and, what perhaps is of more importance, it is distinctly asserted on the part of the most respectable portion of this community, that sterling worth, exposed as it may, and must ever, be to prejudice and malignant aspersions, has found in the hearts of a generous people a secure and abiding place.

In the *Sydney Morning Herald* it is asserted that "Mr. Thomson's name will, even in his lifetime, and more eminently in the pages of history, be distinguished by his connection with the great Australian Colonies of Great Britain. In the most arduous struggles of those colonies to assume their proper place in the first rank of British dependencies, his courage and faith in their innate resources, his reliance on their energies, his wise application of their latent powers, will strike the student of the future with equal admiration, with the calm decision, the moderate exultation, the deliberative restriction, which characterised his conduct and his policy when that great event took place which made New South Wales the first gold producing English colony, and which has since made the Southern Pacific the field to which the attention of the statesman, the schemes of the adventurer, the theories of the philosopher, and the dreams of the speculative student have alike been turned."

The presentation took place in the Theatre at Sydney; Mr. John Gilchrist, the President of the Testimonial Committee in the chair. Mr Gilchrist, in opening the proceedings, stated the total amount collected for the testimonial to be £2300, but it was believed that this sum would yet be considerably enlarged. According to the wish of Mr. Thomson, one thousand guineas only of this sum was to be invested in the purchase of plate; the remainder of the sum, also in accordance with Mr. Thomson's wish, to be disposed of in the foundation of a scholarship in the Sydney University.

The presentation of the gift was made by the Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, the elected President of the re-

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE HON. E. DEAS THOMSON, COLONIAL SECRETARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

HORSES FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS ENCAMPED AT TUCAT, IN ASIA MINOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

presentatives of the colony, who, in the course of an eloquent address, paid this tribute to the merits of Mr. Thomson :—

As a loyal and faithful servant of the Crown, we believe it has ever been your aim and object to promote all the best interests of the colony, to aid the development of its physical resources, and to advance its social, moral, and political welfare. In illustration of this assertion and success which has attended, and have characterised, your administration, we would beg to point to the improvements made in our fiscal regulations, carried out in accordance with (and in some instances anticipating) those great changes in the law of the mother country, by which commerce is rendered perfectly free and unrestricted, to those universal means of education (as well of an elementary as of a higher character) which have recently been provided for all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects in the colony to those measures for the simplification and improvement of the law, by which a close approximation has been kept up with the great and beneficial ameliorations that are now taking place in the jurisprudence of England; and more part cularly to the vigorous aid and unbounded encouragement ever afforded by you to railway enterprise. As a member of the Legislature, and as the chief executive organ of Government, the part taken by you in the initiation and support of all the foregoing great questions and principles has been most prominent and effectual.

Mr. Thomson read to the assembly his address of thanks, in the course of which he thus explained the origin of his connection with the colony :—

I rejoice to find that the great and immutable principles of Free-trade embodied in that measure have, in their application, been found eminently successful in a commercial, economical, and financial point of view. And, having thus touched on the topic of Free-trade, I may, perhaps, be permitted, on an occasion such as the present, to state (what at any other time might partake of egotism) the circumstance which first led to my connection with this colony. It is a connection, then, for which I am indebted to the great author of Free-trade, Mr. Huskisson; and it arose in this way. Shortly before I came to this colony I had occasion to make an extensive tour in the United States of America and Canada. Some private letters in which I described, as I best could, the scenes I visited, and the impressions they made upon me, were communicated to Mr. Huskisson, who then held the seals of the Colonial office. He was pleased to read and speak approvingly of them, with a request that I should be introduced to him. I was accordingly presented to him, and on that occasion he did me the honour to offer me a colonial appointment. These are the circumstances from which led to my connection with this colony, and which now closes, at least temporarily, with the significant proof which this day's proceedings afford that I have not done discredit, either to the appointment with which you honoured me, or to the great principle of Free-trade with which his reputation is identified, and which have secured to his name an undying renown.

At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's address the cheering was renewed most cordially, and at length having subsided, the following inscription to be engraved on the plate presented to Mr. Thomson was read by the Chairman :—

Cui honor honorem.

Three cheers were then given most heartily for Mr. Thomson, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and evincing equal enthusiasm with the gentlemen present.

At the close of the proceedings, it having been announced that the Address was now open for signature, and that Mr. Thomson would be glad to take leave of those who wished to shake hands with him, a general rush to the place was made, and for a considerable time the ceremony of "farewell" detained the meeting—it being, in many instances at least, obviously no idle and empty form. At length the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and the meeting separated.

The superb gift is a centre-piece of table-plate, of noble design; and has been manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is a very fine specimen of work in metal. The group is composed with the zoology and vegetation of Australia prominently characterised; and around the stem are representatives of the aboriginal and colonial population.

It should be explained that Mr. Thomson, who came to England on account of ill-health about two years since, returned early in last month, to resume his duties as Colonial Secretary.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—ENCAMPMENT AT TOCAT.

We have been favoured by Mr. W. B. Barker with the accompanying account of his recent experience as Chief Agent for the Land Transport Corps in Syria and Asia Minor. Barker's exertions in this arduous service are entitled to special commendation. His narrative commences from his leaving Constantinople :—

On my arrival at Aleppo I made every preparation for a journey overland to Smyrna through Scutari, intending to collect 1000 horses and 1000 mules on my way. When nearly ready to start, having had to make tents and form a staff of guards, &c., I received notice that the *Trent* was coming to Alexandrette for what animals and men I could give her. I went down to the port from Aleppo, and delivered over 314 animals (four mules and gelding) and 114 men, with their tents, pickaxes, cooks, farriers, &c., quite a little division. I returned to Aleppo, taking, of course, the Alexandretta fever, which hung on me for months afterwards: I now collected more animals and fresh men to start with. I further made arrangements with my agent in Aleppo and Antioch should he enabled to continue to furnish 314 animals and 114 men per month during my absence, to be shipped at Alexandretta periodically, and started for Marash. Here we got more animals, and I established an agent at this place, as it is an important one, particularly for all kinds of horse equipments. Our next place was Albistan, where I procured the beautiful specimen of lanner since seen in the Zoological Gardens. It is a bird of the falcon genus that has not been seen in ingrained since falconry fell into disuse. It is the best and most gentle of the sporting hawks, and much esteemed among sportsmen. It can be made to attack the eagle and pursue the gazelle, hare, &c., and take partridges, francolines, &c. Our next place of consequence was Gurun, where I procured, quite by chance, one of the most beautiful tigolins I have ever seen.

We stayed a day or two at Tocat, where the Rev. Henry John Van Lennip kindly took a view of our camp, which I send you herewith. Tocat is a charming place, celebrated for its good pears and all kinds of fruit. The fertility of the soil between this and Amasia is something wonderful. It is equal to anything I have ever seen elsewhere. At Merzephun, the ancient Phagemon capital, of the kingdom of Pontus, I made some American memorandums. I procured here a very fine specimen of stag-horns (twelve points), of immense size, which I have sent to the Zoological Gardens, together with the skin of the same kind of animal that had borne such tremendous horns. This kind of stag is as large as an ox, and is called by the people of the country Shah-ki. It is only seen in the highest tops of the mountains to the south of Sinope. I also procured a small kind of deer, size of a gazelle, which is to be found in these mountains. It is very beautiful, and has a black upper lip like a cat. I am told that this deer exists in Scotland, but I had never seen the like of it.

We waded across the Holys (perfidious stream), a little to the north of Wezir-Kopir, and encamped for one night along its borders, where I recalled to mind associations of disease of the most fearful character, as I had been at different epochs before and during the Roman Empire. We are going to have a ferry-boat built, to cross it in the winter, as all the animals procured at Bagdad and Musul will have to come this road on their way to Sinope.

I opened Sinope with upwards of 1000 animals and 250 men, whom I consigned to the agent here of the Land Transport Corps: having thus by great exertions been the means of procuring in four months about 2000 animals and 750 men as drivers. I had also brought with me seventy horses for officers, which cost on an average £10 a-piece, and were worth £50 at Constantinople. I had also formed a corps of Affghans, who are excellent guards. They speak only Persian, so that I had a capital opportunity of exercising myself in this language, there being no one who understood it here. We were joined at Tocat by a Persian Prince refugee at the Porte, who accompanied us to Sinope on his way to Constantinople. He amused and instructed me by his quotations of Persian poets as we rode along. How superior a race of men is the Persian to the Turk-sh

DIVING APPARATUS.—PARIS EXHIBITION.—In the article on "Diving at Paris," in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Nov. 24, it should have been explained that it was the apparatus of Messrs. C. E. Heinke that succeeded to the satisfaction of the Imperial Commission; and to Messrs. Heinke the only first-class medal was awarded for the patent valve, which enables the diver to descend and ascend at pleasure with the whole of his gear, weighing nearly 200lbs., without shifting any weights; as well as the improved slide in the helmet, which enables him to remain beneath the surface even should the glass be accidentally broken: all of which was successfully witnessed on the Seine; and the operations cannot be executed with any other apparatus.

Up to the last inst. the quantity of beetroot sugar manufactured in France was 157,712 kilogrammes more than to the same date last year.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen and Prince Albert have each subscribed 1000 thalers (£150) towards a monument to be erected in 1858 to the memory of the Elector Johann Friedrich the Generous, on occasion of the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Jena.

The Emperor of the French has subscribed £50 to the fund for the erection of a monument to the late Marquis of Londonderry

The King of Sardinia has conferred on the Archbishop of Paris the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare.

The Duke of Newcastle has arrived in Paris from the Crimea and Caucasus, and is expected in London soon

The Sultan has ordered medals in gold and silver to be struck off in honour of the fall of Sebastopol. They are to be distributed to all the officers of the Allied armies who have taken part in the siege.

The Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress of the French, passed through Orleans on the 29th ult., accompanied by the Duchess d'Alba, her daughter, and several persons of her suite.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived at Seville on the 25th ult.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst and the Hon. Miss Copley were received by the French Emperor and Empress on the 30th ult

Lord Teignmouth is not a candidate for the Irish representative peerage.

The King of Sardinia has invested Prince Napoleon with the Collar of the Order of the Annunciada. The collars of this order are limited to twenty-four—twelve for natives and twelve for foreigners.

According to the latest accounts the health of Marie Amelie, ex-Queen of France, is decidedly better.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the Princess Royal of England a fan once belonging to Marie Antoinette, and to the Prince of Wales a small watch, of which the case is composed of a single ruby split in half.

The Bishop of New Zealand arrived safely at Auckland on the 5th of July, after a prosperous voyage of ninety-eight days.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Max has recovered his health sufficiently to be enabled to take a drive.

It has been proposed, from an influential quarter, that, as no public demonstration has been made by the town of Birmingham and the midland counties, the forthcoming anniversary ball at the Town-hall should commemorate the glorious victories of the Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol

At the review last week the French Emperor presented to the King of Sardinia the Military Medal, saying that he could not allow him to present himself to the French Army without that honourable distinction.

M. Biraloff, Adjutant Major to the Emperor of Russia, and an officer who distinguished himself greatly last winter by heading several sallies from Sebastopol, has arrived at Warsaw from Frankfort-on-Maine, on his road to St. Petersburg.

The betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas, younger brother of the Emperor Alexander II., with the Princess of Oldenburg, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, was celebrated on the 26th ult. at St. Petersburg. Prince Peter is son of the Grand Duchess Catherine, who married the King of Wirtemberg, father of Queen Sophia of the Netherlands.

Sir Colin Campbell has been invited to a public dinner in Liverpool, but has declined the invitation, in consequence of his approaching departure from England.

The Count de Hatzfeld, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, has arrived in Paris from Berlin after a short absence. It is rumoured that Count Walewski has already asked him for explanations touching the King of Prussia's speech.

France has this year lost two Admirals MM. de Mackau and Brust. There now remain MM. Parseval Deschenes and Hamelin.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson were not to be invited to the corporation dinner, given to the ex-mayor of Manchester, on account of their sentiments on the war. The Bishop of Manchester and Sir Harry Smith have received invitations

The body of Admiral Brunt will, it is said, be deposited in a military Necropolis of the Invalides, in the midst of the illustrations surrounding the tomb of Napoleon.

The estate of the late Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., was sold last week in the Encumbered Estates Court. It contained about 2200 acres of land, producing a net profit rent of £185 odd, and it was purchased in trust for £5350.

Madame Borghi-Mamo has signed an engagement for three years with the Grand Opera in Paris. M. Roger has also been re-engaged for a lengthened period

Mrs. Gaskell, of Manchester, author of "Mary Barton," has undertaken to write the "Life of Charlotte Bronte" (author of "Jane Eyre"), having been requested to do so by both father and husband

Rear-Admiral C. H. Jacquinot, who commands the French naval squadron in the Levant, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and Captain Juriez de la Gravière to that of Rear-Admiral. Rear-Admiral Odet Pellion has been appointed to the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

The *Scotsman* says that the friends of the poet Robert Nicoll are making considerable progress in getting up a monument to his memory.

MM. Lorieux and Eugene de Fourey are preparing for publication, in seventeen large maps, an Atlas of Subterranean Paris.

A letter from Berlin says :—"It is announced officially that the United States of America will take no part in the conference on the question of the Sound Dues"

The Old Temple at the Col de Balaclava has given up some coins. A man in Kadikoi asks 18,000f. for those he possesses. A single coin with a Greek inscription (Karate') is put up at 150 sovereigns.

A drama entitled "Jane Eyre," and founded upon the celebrated novel of that name, has been performed with great success at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, Brussels

The new Concordat will set aside no less than 21,000 Aulic decrees which have been issued at various times to explain or explain the application of the civil code in matters relating to the Roman Catholic Church.

The extension of the South Dock at Sunderland was unostentatiously opened on Saturday for the admission of ships

An edict has appeared at Verona declaring the Provincial Congregations of the United Kingdom of Venice and Lombardy to be permanently constituted

In consequence of the high price of provisions, the journeymen silkweavers of Bristol have applied to their employers for an advance of wages to the amount of 6d. per hundred yards, to which request they have readily acceded

Orders have been given by the Austrian War-office to construct several saltpetre refineries in different parts of the empire.

The loss of life from wrecks during the year 1854 amounted to 1549 lives, being 560 more than in the previous year; while the number of vessels lost was 967, being 158 more than in 1853.

Remonstrances have been made by the English and American Governments against Portugal's recent resumption of the possession of Ambriz as the frontier limit of its territories on the western coast of Africa.

The ship *Kent*, Coleman, from Melbourne, which arrived in the river on Saturday, brought home 132,000 ounces of gold—the largest importation to the port of London since the discovery of gold-fields in Australia.

The tariff question is likely to cause great embarrassment to the Spanish Government, the Catalonian Deputies having called upon the manufacturers of their principality to unite their efforts for the defence of their rights.

The missing clergyman, acting under the impulse of an unaccountable illusion, has gone over to America, where he now is.

St. Petersburg letters of the 25th of November state that the Neva was full of ice, and that a heavy fall of snow had occurred during the preceding night. At Riga, on the 26th of November, passengers could walk across the frozen river.

The High Court of Justice of Copenhagen decided, in its sitting of the 27th ult., upon declaring itself fully competent to try the ex-Ministers accused of high treason.

A fearful catastrophe lately occurred in the harbour of Tunis. A waterspout passed over at half-past seven o'clock a.m. on the 18th ult., and in an instant five vessels foundered, and one was dismasted.

The Westminster Play this year will be the "Phormio" of Terence, and the days fixed for its performance are the 10th, 13th, and 17th of December.

A Republican conspiracy it is said has been discovered at Rome but the particulars have not transpired.

An Ultramontane journal, to resemble the *Univers* at Paris, is about to appear at Vienna.

There has been a large increase in the importation of guano this year. In ten months ended the 5th of November last year it was 170,667 tons, and in the same period of 1855 it was 235,723 tons.

ENGLAND AND THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—The inclosed is a copy of a letter in my possession which may be not uninteresting to some of your readers, proving, as it does, that even as early as Charles II.'s reign some interest in the affairs of the Principalities was taken by the Government of this country. The original is engrossed on vellum, and is emblazoned with the arms of England and France, and it a first letter encircles a highly-finished miniature of the King. The subscription is in Charles's handwriting.

A. P. S. V.

"Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Most High and Mighty Emperor Sultan Mahomet, Chefe Lord and Commander of the Musulman Kingdome, Sole Monarch of the Supreame Monarch of the Eastern Empire, Sendeth Greeting. Most High and Mighty Emperor. Our good friend Georgius Stephianus, late Prince of Moldavia, having informed Us of his unhappiness to have taken some yeares since into your disfavour, whereby he became dispossessed of his said Principality, and reduced by consequence into extreame misery, under which he yet suffers, and having besought Our mediation in his favor, In the greate Compassion wee have of his distresse, remembring how much it is the part of Princes to preserve from contempt and want those that have themselves sometimes borne that Character, Wee could not refuse him in that suite, and have therefore commanded Our Ambassador Extraordinary in your Court, Our Right Trusty and Right Well beloved Cousin the Earle of Winchelsea, in Our Name to beseech your pardon for the said unfortunate Prince, who vowes his happiness to be in your favor, and by it alone desires to receave restauration to * * * nd dignity, which he promises shall ever be employed, in deserving that Grace We now aske for him. * * * Wee have commanded our Ambassador to say more at large whome Wee beseech you to heare patiently * * * and whatever else he hath in charge from us, and to believe intirely in what he shall say, especially when he assures you of the continuance of Our inviolable Friendship and Kindness and soe We bid you farewell and Mighte Emperor most heartily farewell. Given at Our Royall Palace of Whitehall the fifth day of Jun in the Eighteenth yeare of our Reigne, and of the Incarnation of Our Lord, 16 6.

"Your most affectionate frinde (&c),

"CHARLES R"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. R. W. Rochester, should complain to the General Post-office authorities

A SOLDIER, Bayswater.—Received

T. S. C., Chudleigh, Devon.—We cannot meet your views.

A READER, Dundee for the "Art of Making Fireworks," published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

W. A. Skipton, should apply to the news-agent who supplies his copy of the Paper

W. R. C., Allan Bank, N. B.—See Delamotte's "Treatise on Photography."

A. M., Pitchcombe, near Stroud, should order the late edition of our Journal.

ECCE ET MISERE.—It is not necessary to wait for the reassembling of Parliament for the issue of a writ to fill a vacancy

A CORRESPONDENT, Sound, Finland, is thanked; but we had not room for the Sketches

A Correspondent, M. H. MONITOR, writes to recommend the rich to limit their consumption of bread at meals, a hint which, thus given, they will no doubt comply with.

T. B.—Apply for a fountain to Mr. Freeman Roe, opposite the Adelphi Theatre, Strand

M. A. V. should provide herself with Mr. Goss's small book on Aqua Vivaria, lately published

T. D., Hoxton, should complain to the authorities at the General Post-office

C. E. V.—We cannot inform you.

D. D.—Declined

IGNORANCE, Greenwich.—The oft-quoted lines commencing "Music hath charms," are from Congreve's "Mourning Bride."

N., Birmingham.—See "Barrow's Life of Peter the Great" in the Family Library

A CONSTANT READER, Bayswater.—The account of the Dacca Cotton Manufacture is published by Mortimer, Strand.

AGAMEMNON is thanked, although we could not avail ourselves of his rough sketches

J. R. S. should write to the Secretary of the War Department.

AN INJURED MAN, Gray's-inn-road, should write to Mr. Bourne, C.E., who built the *Ajax* steamer, for the best description of liner engines.

W. G., Horsham.—A. is liable for the amount.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.—We have not room for the queries

T. R., Tonbridge.—The charge is incorrect, if the Post-office regulation has been strictly complied with.

M. P., Manchester.—Apply at the War Department.

H. R., Vegesack-on-the-Weser.—We have not room.

W. S., Bradford.—We cannot inform you.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Remarks on the Paris Exhibition reached us too late for insertion.

The Letters from ulf Genitch and Berdiansk requires authentication by name.

LAMBA.—We have not room.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The "Ingoldsby Legends" are by the late Rev. C. Barham.

B. V., Pontefract.—Received

EDGAR.—For excellent authorities on Modern History see the list of books recommended and refe red to in Prof. Smyth's "Lectures on Modern History," and prefixed to that work (John's edition)

A SUBSCRIBER.—The spade guineas of George III. have no numismatic value

A. D. A.—The coin of which you have sent an impression is a penny of Edward I., struck at Canterbury

GLASGUENSIS.—The last editions of Porter's "Progress of the Nation," and of M'Culloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire," are the best standard works you can follow. The French word "Monetaire," *s. m.*, is Master of the Mint; *adj.*, monetary, or relating to money. It can scarcely be used to express the idea of moneyed capitalist

W. H., Oxton.—The best illustrated works on Roman Coins are—"Pedrusi: Cesari in Oro, in Argento, in Medaglioni, in Metallo Grande, in Metallo Mezzano e Piccolo, nuovo del Farnese M seo." 10 vols. fo. Parma: 1694—1727. Price 80s. Spanheimi: "Dissertationes de Prestantia et usu Numismatum Antiquorum." 2 vols. fo. Lond. et Amst.: 1706—17. Price 30s.—Vaillant: "Numismata aera Imperatorum Augustarum et Cesarum in Colonia." 2 vols. in 1, fo. Paris, 1697. Price 10s.—Vaillant: "Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum praestantiora." 3 vols. 4to. Rome, 1743. Price 15s. And for the non-illustrated works—Mionnet: "De la Rareté et du prix des Medailles Romaines." 2 vols. 8vo. Third edition. Paris, 1841. Price 30s.—Akerman: "Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Coins." 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1834. Price 30s.—Pinkerton: "Essay on Medals." 2 vols. 8vo. Third edition. Price 1.s.

W. H. R., Plymouth, entirely mistakes the nature of a bank-note, which was never anything but a promise to pay, always redeemable by the person who issued it, till the Government made it otherwise, first by the Bank Restriction Act, and next by making the Bank of England note a legal tender. The security of the Act of 1844 is no security at all, for it merely provides for the promises to pay issued, and leaves the deposits in banks wholly unprotected; enabling, as W. H. R remarks, persons like Messrs. Paul, Strahan, and Bates to defraud their customers to any amount. Till the Act of 1844 every bank-note was legally convertible, but the Act created an inconvertible currency to the extent of £14,000,000. It also created an abundance of money, when gold is plentiful and scarce by compelling the Bank to buy gold at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, by its legal-tender notes, whatever may be the value of gold in the market. Gold coined into money is worth more than gold uncoined; and the Act of 1844 confers this additional value on gold by merely depositing it in the Bank without waiting for coinage. The Act makes bank-notes equivalent to sovereigns; and whether the community prefer gold or bank-notes, the Act mints at once as it were all that is carried to the Bank, and thus turns gold into money, when it should remain in use as a commodity. Where there is no scarcity and no limitation to the issue of bank-notes, as there was formerly none in Scotland, bank-notes were found perfectly safe, and always valid.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—We have received from Mr. Baddeley a letter impugning the statement in the Liverpool LONDON NEWS of Nov. 24, that the Cincinnati Steam Fire-engine is "the only one in the world." Mr Baddeley states that, in the year 1839, Mr. John Braithwaite constructed a steam fire-engine of about six-horse power, which came into public operation at the burning of the Argyll Rooms, in February, 1830, where its performances gave great satisfaction—the quantity of water delivered, the height to which it was thrown, and the continuity of the performances, contrasting favourably with those of the hand-worked engines. This engine ran out to many subsequent fires; among others, that which occurred in Messrs. Barclay and Co.'s brewery, in May, 1832, where it threw itself great celebrity. Mr. Braithwaite had previously built a steam fire-engine of ten-horse power, which was sent to the Docks at Liverpool, but was not much used. In 1832 Mr. Braithwaite completed a third steam fire-engine, named the "Comet," for the Prussian Government, which is now at Berlin. Unlike the American engine, Mr. Braithwaite's were remarkable for their light and elegant appearance: they were also superior also in their performances, and cost but about half the money. In 1852 the London Fire Insurance Companies applied this agent to a floating fire-engine on the river Thames, which has rendered the most essential service on several fires. Very recently a second steam floating fire-engine (by Mr. James Shand) has been placed on the river, at least three times as powerful as the American, being capable of working at 100-horse power. Mr. Baddeley concludes thus:—"The Cincinnati steam fire-engine, therefore, is not the *first* machine of the kind, neither is it the *only one* in the world."

INTELLIGENS.—"Lines on Sebastopol," by a Subscriber, Jamaica; by John Hopkins, Notts; by M. E. B.; by J. W. T. Helmsley; by J. R.; by Delta; and by H. G. G. Also, "There stood forth;" "Prince of Wales' Birthday;" "Bis thee, Shallop;" "To a Bird found in the Redan," by Maca; "On the Death of Colonel Hammond," by J. B. R.; "The Warriors of Old England," by Old Times; "Where are they?" by M. S. W.; "Sound," by G. E.; "The Anglo-French," by A. F. C., Kentish Town; Sonnet, by J. F.; "Simplicity," by Anon; Lines, by A. C.

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MANTLES.—W. HART (late Howes and Hart), 65, Fleet-street, respectfully announces that he has just added the MANTLE DEPARTMENT to his Establishment, and having made considerable purchases for Cash, is enabled to offer a consistant supply of Novelties, solicits the favour of an inspection of his stock, which he feels confident it will give satisfaction, both for style and moderation in price.—India, British, and French Shawls, Mantles, and Silk Warehouse, 65, Fleet-street (thirteen doors west of Temple-street)

NEW PATENT BLACK SILK "NOIR ANGLAISE," 2-wide, from 3s. 11½d. to 5s. 9d. per yard. Rich Genoa Velvet, suitable for either mantles or dresses, from 12s. 6d.; best, 16s. 9d. per yard, worth 21s. Checked or Striped Grenadine Silks, from one guinea the dress. Rich Glacé Silks (Double widths included), from 42s. Real French Merinos (all the new shades), 10s 6d the dress. New Wool Robes (in every new design), from 2s. 9d. British Cashmeres, Longcloth Shawls, 21s. 6d.; ditto, 42s. Valenciennes Lace, from 2½d. to 40s. per yard.
Patterns of the above sent post-free, to any part.
Angola (all wool) Travelling Mantles, from 2s. 11d.
Cashmere Travelling Shawls, in all colours, from 1 guinea.
WHITE and COMPANY, 193, Regent-street (established 1795).
At the establishment will be found a large assortment of the newest qualities, including Linens, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c., &c., at equally moderate charges. Ladies waited upon with care and dispatch, under the immediate superintendence of the principals.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 3 and 4, 30, STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, beg respectfully to acquaint Ladies and Gentlemen that they continue giving the highest price in Cash for every description of Wearing Apparel, including Brocaded Velvet, Satin, and Silk Dresses, Regimental Uniforms, Swords, Epaulets, Outfits, India Shawls, Point Lace, Trinkets, Court Trains, Gems, Table Linen, Books, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen favouring us with a Call or Address of any of the articles named, will be punctually waited on any day or distance, by a letter addressed as above Parcels sent from the country will get instant attention, and the utmost value remitted by Post-office order the same day Established 48 years.

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ORNE BALLS for KNITTING and CROCHET. To be had at all Berlin Repositories in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and all principal Continental Cities. Wholesale only by HUTTON and CO., 5 and 6, Newgate-street.

TO WIDOWS.—Mrs. CREATON respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that she has now an entirely New Assortment of WIDOWS CAPS, BONNETS, &c., ready for inspection. Ladies waited on for town Samples sent to any part of the country.—33, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

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THE CASPIATO, or FOLDING BONNET, and all the newest Parisian Millinery in the best taste, by first-rate artists, of the best and newest materials. Winter Bonnets at 21s.; Glacé ditto, at 16s. 6d.; Mourning ditto, at 14s. 6d.; Bride's ditto, at 21s.; Bridesmaid's ditto, at 12s. 6d. A great variety on view at the show-rooms of the Inventors and Patentees, J. and E. SMITH, 55, Regent-street (opposite Beak-street). The Caspiato packs in a box two inches deep, and surpasses all bonnets for elegance, convenience, and lightness. Price the same a other Bonnets. Instructions for self-measurement sent post-free.

LADE'S KNITTED CODRINGTON WAISTCOAT is a complete safeguard against colds in the chest and lungs, and is invaluable to travellers, invalids, sportsmen, and officers wintering in the Crimea. Price 10s. 6d.; 1s. 6d.; and 12s. 6d.; only of Edwin Lade, Hosier, &c., 415, Oxford-street, London. N.B. In any colour (scarlet if required).

TROUSERS.—The ANAXYRIDIAN TROUSER.—The well-known make of this garment supersedes all others for style and fit, 16s. to 25s. All goods shrunk. At Herr R. CAHAN'S, 271, Strand (adjoining Exeter-hall)

HOLLAND'S IMPROVED FASHIONABLE GARMENTS.—Their renowned PROMENADE MANTLE CAPE will be found to be a gentlemanly and correct article, rendered at the most economical prices, for cash payments. Also the BERKELEY PALETOT OVERCOAT, being a coat entirely of their own invention, celebrated for durability and comfort, at Three and a half Five Guineas, 136, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House

OUR MOTTO: "To give the greatest possible value for money."—This motto has been verified by supplying to the world the Re-fac-tioned LYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s 6d. The success and patronage that has crowned the undertaking of producing better trousers at a cheaper rate has enabled SAMUEL BROTHERS to add to the business premises the remains of another, and the same time such superior quality, that it is needless to say more than 17s 6d. for trousers of the same repute.—N.B. Only one address—81, 82, and 83, Aldgate. Observe the number. Samuel Brothers' stock of Overcoats stands unrivalled. The New Victory Coat, 25s., combines every requisite either as an overcoat or for every-day wear. In every department the greatest value for money that is possible to be obtained is carried out, so that Samuel Brothers' Tailoring Establishment, 81, Aldgate-hill, stands unrivalled for superior gentlemen's clothing at the lowest possible prices.

SHRIMPTON and HOOPER'S GRADUATED ORGANIC CHEST PROTECTORS.—"Lieut.-Col. Phipps has received the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to thank Messrs Shrimpton and Hooper for the very curious specimens of the perfection to which they have been brought the art of making the eyes of needles.—Buckingham Palace, July 16, 1851."
On the 5th May, 1854, Messrs Shrimpton and Hooper obtained an Injunction from his Honour the Master of the Rolls against a Manufacturer at Reddish for imitating the Labels of their highly-approved Needles.
None but Fine-class Goods made by SHRIMPTON and HOOPER.
Established more than a Century
Albion Works, Saddler; and 13, King's-square, London.

GAS FITTINGS.—W. BASSINGHAM and SON, Gas Consultants and Fitting Manufacturers, Gas-fitters, and Contractors, 4 and 5, Whitecross-street, City Gas Baths, Stoves, &c. Established 1816. Designs submitted. Estimates given.

PAPERHANGINGS and DECORATIONS. —At CROSS'S, 22, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, the Public are invited to view Trade Lots supplied from the great stock now in the kingdom, commencing at twelve yards for Sixpence. N.B. Estimates given for House Painting, General Repairs, &c

MARINE ENGINES for SALE.—Messrs. JOHN BOURNE and CO., Engineers, Glasgow, have now ready THREE DIRECT ACTING SCREW ENGINES of Sixty Horses each-power, of the same construction as that which they have just put into the Screw-steamer "Anof." For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bourne and Co., Engineers, Glasgow

VENTILATING STOVES! SUSPENSION STOVES!—Purchase one or the other, for they are the best, cheapest, most healthy, and economical for Churches, Chapels, Halls, Schools, Warehouses, Shops, Greenhouses, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c. Prospectuses with Prices sent free. DEANE, DRAY, and CO., Stove Range, Ironmongery, and Furnishing Warehouse, London-bridge.

FOREIGN EMPORIUM of BRONZES, PORCELAIN, and GLASS.—Admirers of Bronze, Porcelain, and Glass Decorations for the Drawing-room, the Library, and the Hall, are respectfully invited to view the unequalled collection of these and other articles of luxe at the Foreign Emporium of S. G. ZIMMERMANN, 108, Strand (opposite Exeter-hall), London.

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HOWARD'S GUTTA PERCHA TOOTH-BRUSHES. The universal complaint of hairs coming out of tooth-brushes is removed by the application of this useful material. Manufactory, 9, Crescent-place, Jermyn-street, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Price 6d., 9d., and 1s. each. A sample brush for 8 postage stamps.

DO YOU BRUISE YOUR OATS YET?—Corn and Hay will be dear this year.—Examine your bills for Horse-keeping.—Economise by Bruising.—GAY-BRUISERS, 27 1s. 6d.; Chaff-cutters, £1 10s and £3 7s. 6d. Mangles, 50s.; Flour Mills, £4 10s.; Turnip-cutters, 30s. Prospectuses sent free. Book on Feeding, its, post-free. WEDLAKE and CO., 118, Fenchurch-street.

SLACK'S NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATED is the best substitute and quite as durable as Silver. Tables, spoons or forks, full size, 10 to 14 ounces, per dozen, 30s. and 36s.; teaspoons, 12s and 18s. Catalogues, with 200 engravings and prices of Electro-plate, Table Cutlery, and every requisite for furnishing at the lowest prices, may be had gratis or post-free. Orders above £2 carriage-paid. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand.

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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for Making Superior BARLEY-WATER in three minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family but has become in fact in use to every class of the community; and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious custard-pudding, more economical for thickening broths or soups.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate GRUEL, which forms a light and nutritious morning repast. Also a popular recipe for cooks and invalids, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children
Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.
Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others, in town and country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8 1855.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE "RAW MATERIAL" OF OUR ARMIES.

If the war were to be brought to a conclusion to-morrow would England retain the credit, the *prestige*, and the glory that she possessed before it broke out? We doubt it. Our soldiers have been brave, and our people have been enthusiastic; but either from want of skill or of heart among our governing classes—or from want of means to make a figure as a great military nation—or perhaps from a combination of all these, with many other causes not yet developed, or even suspected, we are not looked upon in the Continental States of Europe with the same feelings as before. We are still a great and a mighty nation—far from having reached the culmination of our splendour; but Europe has learned to doubt whether our high pretensions are altogether justified by facts, and whether there be not in existence amongst us a germ of decay that will disable us in future from playing that part in the affairs of the world to which we conceive ourselves entitled. Are foreign nations misled in this respect? If not, and if there be a weak part in our legal constitution or our social economy which prevents us from being as powerful as we desire to be, it is the duty of every patriot and every honest man in the country to aid in its discovery and in its remedy, that we may continue to hold our own against all opponents, come whence they will. A leading Power in Europe cannot afford to lose caste. If we desire to stand as we have stood before, in the very front of the world; foremost in the arts of peace, but foremost also in the arts of war, whenever war becomes necessary to maintain among ourselves the blessings of civilisation and freedom, or to extend them among our neighbours, we must beware lest we go to sleep when the rest of mankind are awake: or flatter

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT WINDSOR CASTLE. THE GRAND STAIRCASE. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ourselves with our invulnerability, when, in reality, by thoughtless and inconsiderate legislation, or by the progress of social changes to which we have shut our eyes, we are growing weak instead of strong, and imperilling both our honour and our security.

If the righteous war in which the nation is now engaged should not speedily be brought to an honourable conclusion, it is obvious that we cannot continue to play our proper part in it without putting forth a greater amount of strength than we have yet done. To strike hard and effectually, England requires a large army; or, failing that, it must put greater strength into its navy;—so that, while leaving the success of military operations to our brave allies the French, we may reap all the glory and advantage from that naval arm in which it is acknowledged by the whole world that we have no equal. Our navy may easily be made all that can be wished. The service is popular. A seafaring life appeals to the tastes, the sympathies, and the habits of the people; and there is nothing to prevent us from increasing our maritime strength to any extent that the policy or the exigencies of the war may demand. But with the army the case is different. The truth is patent to all the world, that we cannot get as many soldiers as we require. How is this? Why are we obliged to hunt up for foreigners, as auxiliaries? And why, with all our efforts, do we fall short by fifty, if not by a hundred, thousand men of the number requisite—not only for speedy success, but for fair share of honour?

We think that there are three causes for this state of things:—*first*, that, without a conscription, it is impossible for the nation to compete with Trade and Industry in offering sufficiently high terms for a supply of men; *second*, that in our voluntarily-enlisted army we do not offer fair play to the best men, or hold out to them the prospect of high promotion as the reward of zeal, bravery, intelligence, and good conduct: and *third*, that by the operations of a social system, partly caused by the laws relating to the tenure and occupation of land, and partly by the aggregation of large masses of men in our great towns, there is no longer such a body of hale, able-bodied, brave, and active peasantry as existed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, so lately even as the close of the last war.

A few words on each of these heads will enable our readers to form something like a clear conception of the difficulties which during the present war have prevented Great Britain from organising an army sufficient for her needs. The subject of a conscription may be easily dealt with. As often remarked, it is alien to our habits, and to the free spirit of our people, and would not be endured unless an invading enemy were in sight of our shores, when the same free spirit would render it unnecessary. Until the hour of such danger the subject may be dismissed. We shall have no conscription for our distant wars were Russia ten times as strong, and fifty times as obstinate as she is.

With regard to the second point, it is beginning to be generally acknowledged that we have never yet done justice to our soldiery. The aristocratic element that pervades British society is one that cannot be destroyed; but, as we do not in the serious business of life or death trust to aristocracy to help us, neither should we trust to it exclusively in so serious a business as war. Who will call in an aristocratic physician—if such a person there be—to help him through a dangerous illness? Who will submit his limb to the amputation of an aristocratic surgeon? Who will confide his complicated affairs to the management of an aristocratic solicitor? None;—unless the hopelessly stupid or fatuous. In such emergencies we look for skill and merit to aid us, and care nothing for a man's birth or connections, provided he have the ability which we require. In the business of war we ought, if we were wise, to act upon the same principle. How can we expect the flower of our youth and manhood—our men with strong hands, resolute hearts, and high ambition—to enter into our service, unless we open up to them the fullest advantages and highest rewards of the military career? If the man of genius and of plebeian birth is not to rise by his merits, as he would in the civil and open professions, he will avoid the army as he would suicide, and become physician, lawyer, shoemaker, tailor, or even ticket-porter, rather than a soldier. The war, young as it is, has already taught us this lesson; and mischief may even yet befall us, if we are too obstinate or too careless to profit by it.

The third point leads to a far larger and far more important question. Have we the same "raw material" for our armies as we had before the forty years' peace that was conquered at Waterloo? Let us hear upon this subject the statement of a writer in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, who in an article entitled "Our Rural Population and the War,"—full of melancholy and, we are sorry to believe, indisputable facts,—proves the gradual but sure decrease of the numbers of the peasantry, not only of Ireland and of Scotland, but of England also, under the operation of social laws which either force the bone and sinew of the people to emigrate from their native land, or to congregate together in large towns for absorption amid the great wheels of monster manufactories. "Take," says the writer,

> "The northern half of the kingdom first,—and what do we find? *One-half of the parishes, and two-thirds of the area, of Scotland are decreasing in population!* The fact, which we may well call astounding, is established by the last Census Returns, and is acknowledged by all parties to be indisputable. Over two-thirds of its extent, Scotland has suffered a positive diminution in the number of its inhabitants,—a diminution not merely relative (that is to say, with reference to the increase of the population generally), but absolute,—the population in those parts falling short of the amount which it once reached. And what deserves to be noticed is, that the decrease is most apparent *throughout the rural districts*. The wastes of Sutherland, the black mountains of Argyll, are hardly (if at all) decreasing faster than the populous and green districts of the Lowlands: than the green hills of the Border, or the smiling region of the Kitrick and Yarrow. Beside Teviotdale with its sunny haughs, and the sheltered valley-land of the bright-running Tweed, exhibit the same phenomena as do the bleaker valleys of the Nith and the Spey. 'The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede away!' The lament for the loss of the bone and sinew of the country after the disastrous fight of Flodden may be renewed now with still more justice and not less regret. War made the first clearance. Peace and false theories have done the last. War has swept away its thousands, but Peace has taken away its tens of thousands. The so-called 'progress of society' is sweeping our peasantry from the fields. The acres which their fathers reared or owned are now merged in the *latifundia* that are creeping over the country; and they themselves have either emigrated, or gone to swell the pauperism and sink into the physical degeneracy of the factory towns. A Juggernaut civilisation is crushing them beneath the wheels of its onward car.
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> "It is hardly a century since a rebellion of the Highland Clans sufficed to shake the British throne to its base—where is that host of matchless soldiers now? We have it on record that in 1745 there were upwards of 30,000 able-bodied claasmen in the Highlands, fit for home or foreign service—every man of them, alike in frame and spirit, a warrior. There is not a tithe of that number now; and many districts which furnished their 500, 700, or 800 soldiers in time of the wars, are now without a single human being in them but a shepherd or two and a brace of gamekeepers. Even the Western Isles, now noted only for their poverty, were once a nursery for brave soldiers; and it is stated that the Island of Skye alone furnished, during the Peninsular War, no fewer than 21 Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals, 48 Lieutenant-Colonels, 600 Majors, Captains, and subalterns, 10,000 foot-soldiers, 120 pipers—besides 3 persons for the public service, 4 Governors of British colonies, 1 Governor-General, 1 Chief Baron of England, and 1 Judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland. The cottages and the cairns are now herried to make way for grouse and deer: and, so far as the production of food is concerned, food available for the ordinary purposes of life—hundreds of thousands of acres that once grew, and supported soldiers enough to make who were stopped, might as well be sunk in the bottom of the sea. Not only are they not cultivated, but, in some cases, they are not even to be seen."

"But it is not the Highlands only that have been depopulated. The diminution of the rural population is almost as great in the Lowlands. In the five Highland counties of Argyll, Inverness, Perth, Ross, and Sutherland, 156 out of their 211 parishes show an actual decrease—a proportion one-fourth greater than that exhibited by the country generally; and in the rural districts of Sutherland there is only one person to each 50 acres—being the thinnest population in Scotland. But even in the most fertile of the mainly agricultural counties of the Lowlands more than a *half* of the parishes are decreasing in population. Excluding in both cases the town population, so as to get at the state of the rural population, we find that the population in the square mile in the shires of Selkirk, Peebles, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries, is only a shade less sparse than it is in Inverness, Ross, Argyll, and Perth: and the population of the bleak isles of Lewis and Skye is nearly three times greater in proportion to their extent than that of the infinitely more fertile Selkirkshire."

And while such is the condition of Scotland, and while the sons of the brave men who fought with Wellington, and enabled us at that time to maintain our ground against the world, and raise Great Britain to that high position which she has since so gloriously held, have tilled and owned the fields of Western America, of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Australia, what has happened in England? The same writer shall tell the story:—

"Turn to England, and we find the same sad spectacle. Between 1831 and 1841 not a single county (though many parishes) showed a decrease of population, but in the ten years which followed—namely, from 1841 to 51—as we learn from the last Census, no fewer than *twenty-seven entire counties have undergone a diminution!* [The writer means as regards the rural population only, and not the whole population inclusive of that in the great cities and towns.] If the abolition of the old system of tenantry and pauperism paved the way for the Highland 'clearances,' the incentive of the commons has not been without a similar, though lesser, effect upon the rural population of England. 'Both measures,' says Hugh Miller, 'had essentially the same result in one respect—essentially a different result in another. They both left a country population composed of a very small number of landed proprietors, surrounded by a dependent and almost subject tenantry, outside of which remained the mass of those who live by labour alone—those who have been cast loose from all interest in the soil, and who are regarded as chaff for the execution of work.' In England, it is true, the inclosure of the commons brought these lands into cultivation—unlike the corresponding measure in the Highlands which threw the lands *out of* cultivation. Still, even supposing that the produce after the inclosure was five or ten times greater than before, it was more advantageous to the peasantry (that is, to the great body of the rural population) to have only the fifth or the tenth as their own, than to be deprived of it altogether, and to see ten times the produce passing into the hands of the great landlords and great agriculturists. The landlords and farmers acquired wealth, the peasants went on the parish, and were supported by the parish rates.' Besides the decline in the numbers of the English peasantry, there has, we regret to say, been a simultaneous lagging behind in their comforts and condition. Take the case of Lincolnshire—the best-cultivated district in England and the very paradise of the agricultural labourer. Comparing the rate of wages and price of provisions in that county in 1797-8-9, the period ever which Arthur Young's report extends, with the rate current in 1846, when Mr. Clarke's prize-essay on the farming of Lincolnshire was written, we find that the labourer's command over the necessaries of life has remained stationary, if not retrograded, while the rental of the county has increased 87 per cent! Thus the only parties benefited by the improvements in farming and general progress of the county have been the landlords and tenants, while the farm-labourers are no better off than they were half a century ago. Can we wonder that our rural population should emigrate, when they thus find themselves stationary in comfort, while not only their employers, but every other class of the community around them, have immensely improved?"

These facts afford matter for grave reflection. To those who wish to study them at greater length and fulness than can be allowed in the columns of a newspaper we recommend the article in *Blackwood*. We shall return to the subject at a future time, convinced that the evil has not yet assumed such gigantic proportions as to be incapable of a remedy. The true materials for a great army are a free-spirited and stalwart peasantry. If there be no such peasantry left, we must either set about restoring it, or we must trust to other means than our armies for holding our place in Europe. Had we no navy, our situation would look darker; but, with or without a great army, we may still be confident that that true bulwark of our nation will, if we do it justice, enable us to hold our own, and justify our great pretensions by our still greater actions.

VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

In our account of the visit of the King of Sardinia we described the reception his Majesty met with at Windsor. We now engrave the interesting scene at the foot of the grand staircase of the Castle. Her Majesty received her illustrious guest on alighting from his carriage at the grand entrance. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Ladies in Waiting, the Officers of State of her Household, and the Gentlemen in Waiting. The Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Palmerston, and the Earl of Clarendon were also at the grand entrance.

The King of Sardinia and her Majesty the Queen passed up the grand staircase, followed by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Duke of Cambridge, and were conducted by the great Officers of State to one of the State rooms, where the Queen and Prince presented to his Majesty the ladies and gentlemen of their Court, and the King introduced the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite to the Queen and Prince. The walls and staircase are of stone, but the lantern and ceiling are not of the same durable material, being of wood, coloured to represent stone. They are framed into panels by mouldings enriched with bosses at their intersections, the bosses being somewhat of the plainest; and there are fleurs-de-lis at the lower part of the panels. The mouldings to the ceiling are extremely bold and simple in design, and indeed the architectural features generally are more distinguished for their massiveness than ornateness of character. On the landing of the stairs, under a deeply-recessed arch, is a splendid statue by Sir Francis Chantrey of George IV., forming a colossal and appropriate ornament to the staircase. It is a principal object in our View. At the head of the stairs on each hand are glass doors, on the north side, communicating with and giving light to the State ante-room, as we have mentioned in our notice of that apartment; and on the southern side similar glass doors open on to the back staircase. The balustrade to the stairs is of stone, pierced, with foliated-headed arches, to correspond with a series of arches skirting the walls at the head of the stair.

ANNUAL SCHOOL-FÊTE.—The day week the second annual [illegible] took place, by the young gentlemen pupils of Mr. West, Esq. The concert was under the direction of W. H. Birch, Esq., and the several pieces were admirably executed. At the close of the entertainment the captain of the school, Mr. Hardy, presented, on behalf of the pupils, an elegant timepiece to Mr. Birch, "as a testimonial of their esteem for the diligent discharge of his duty as a teacher of music and singing."

A grand banquet is to be given on Monday, the 17th inst., at Brussels, by the Belgian exhibitors, to the members of the Jury and the Directing Commission of the Paris Exhibition.

It is said that Mme. Goldschmidt has accepted an engagement to sing in Liverpool at two concerts, one to be held on the 4th and the other on the 7th of January.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *Pacific*, which left New York on the 28th ultimo, arrived at Liverpool last Saturday night.

The New York papers are still almost wholly filled with matter having reference to the recent reported misunderstanding between the Governments of Great Britain and America, but the additional facts they furnish are meagre. We give below the following despatches from Washington:—

Nov. 20.—Having made inquiry to-night at head-quarters, I am authorised to contradict, emphatically, that the President has received any demand from England for the redress of anything growing out of the Crampton case. I am also authorised to state that Lord Clarendon says, explicitly, that the only object of the fleet is to intercept privateers.

Nov. 22.—Mr Secretary Dobbin has addressed a letter to Mr Crampton, tendering the thanks of our Government for the generous promptness with which the British Admiral, Johnston, on the coast of Brazil, recently placed the British steamer *Trident* at the service of Commodore Slater, to search for the missing boats containing the crew of the American ship *Cleopatra*, abandoned at sea.

The President's Message will show that Lord Clarendon has never attempted, even, to answer Mr. Buchanan's last argument on the Central American question; but when, in September, he pressed him to answer, Lord Clarendon declared the correspondence closed, declined to reopen it, and indicated the determination of Great Britain to construe the treaty as not applying to her Bonton Colony. There is little doubt that Great Britain would yield the Mosquito Protectorate, if we would submit her claim in Ruatan.

The Americans seem to consider that the recent augmentation of the West India squadron was prompted by the receipt of news of the seizure of the brig *Maury* in New York, and the view is supported by the following:—"The *Maury* affidavits were taken on the 10th October. They were evidently transmitted at about the same time, and reached London probably on the 22nd. Immediately thereafter a large additional force was ordered to the North American stations, and the London journals of the 22nd, 24th, 25th, simultaneously blew their ferocious war blasts."

With reference to this vessel the New York papers publish the report of Attorney-General Cushing to Mr. Marcy, on the result of his inquiries concerning the barque *Maury*. It appears from this document, that on the 11th of October the British Minister at Washington made a communication to the United States Government, founded upon a series of affidavits, namely, one by Mr. Barclay, setting forth that he believed, and expected to be able to prove, that the *Maury* was built, fitted out, and armed, with intent to be employed by the Russian Government to cruise against the subjects of Great Britain, and that he stood ready to bring forward proofs thereof; another by J. N. Cornell, a police-officer of the Seventh Ward, New York, describing the build, equipment, armament, and cargo of the *Maury*, and concluding with expression of belief that she was built, armed, and equipped by the Russian Government for war purposes against Great Britain; another from a person named Craft, a police officer in New York, who briefly describes the visible armament of the *Maury*, and expresses his belief that she is a vessel of war; finally, the affidavit of Mr Edwards, counsellor-at-law in New York, who says that he verily believes that the *Maury* was built, equipped, and loaded by and for the Russian Government, to be used in the present war against the vessels and subjects of Great Britain. Mr. Edwards then proceeds to state that a person who he believes has been in the pay of the Russian Government gave him a full explanation of the armament and destination of the *Maury*. He (Mr. Edwards) gathered from the person referred to that the plan of the *Maury* was to attack and capture one of the Cunard British mail-steamers, arm the prize, and, after being joined by other vessels of the same construction, built and fitted out by the Russian Government, to proceed to attack the "British Possessions" in the East Indies.

Mr. Cushing then relates the result of the examination into the circumstances, and says:—

> It appears that the *Maury* was owned in part by Messrs A. A. Low and Brother, who have afforded satisfactory information as to her construction, character, and destination. They make affidavit that she was built and equipped for trade with China, having, in addition to the ordinary armament of vessels in that business, only two deck-guns, deemed requisite on account of the increase of piracy in the seas of China. It further appears by these explanations that the statements made as to the guns and munitions of war and extra spars on board the *Maury* were inaccurate, to use the mildest admissible expression; that the armless as to the allegatry of her character are not sustained by proof; that she is in fact advertised for general advertisement, and receiving cargo destined for Shanghae. Neither Mr. Barclay nor Mr. Edwards brought forward any evidence to contradict these facts. On the contrary, Mr Edwards has, in a letter addressed to Mr McKeon, expressed the intention of dismissing the libel; which is also recommended unreservedly by Mr. McKeon. Under these circumstances, it affords me pleasure to enable you to give assurances that the Cunard mail-steamers may continue to enter and leave our ports without apprehension of being captured by the *Maury* and converted into Russian men-of-war for the purpose of depredation in the East Indies. * * *
>
> I am, very respectfully, C. CUSHING.
>
> Hon Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Great preparations were being made for the assembling of Congress, which would meet in a few days. The general belief was that Governor Cobb, of Georgia, will be chosen Speaker of the House.

The danger of a collision between the Federal Government and the Free States Government of Kansas is imminent. The Free States Convention have adopted a constitution, which is to be approved by the Anti-Slavery voters on the 15th of December, and put in operation in January.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, referring to the enlistment question and the rumoured recall of Mr Crampton, the British Minister, regrets to learn that it is the determination of the Administration to make that gentleman the expiatiting victim of the offence alleged to have been perpetrated.

An Irish aid meeting was lately held in Richmond. It appears that the movement had taken a firm hold on the minds of a large number of people there; and it seems, from the tone of the resolutions adopted at the meeting alluded to, that the spirit evoked is not likely to die out soon. A delegate was elected to attend at the Convention to be held at the Astor House, in New York, in December. It was said that, if the organisation failed to liberate Ireland, it will be perpetuated as a political counterpoise to Know-Nothing hostility towards emigrants from that country.

By the arrival of the steam-ship *Daniel Webster* at New Orleans advices have been received from California to the 6th ult. The mining news is of an encouraging nature. The Indians in Oregon were continuing their depredations on an extensive scale.

An additional force of 900 men had left San Francisco to join Colonel Walker, who still retained quiet possession of Granada and the transit route. He was daily receiving accessions. On the 13th Mr. Wheeler, the United States' Minister at Nicaragua, formally recognised Walker's Government. General Corral had been found guilty of treason and shot, and Espinosa had been banished. Colonel Manley remained at Greytown, but fifty of his followers had joined the Walker party.

From Mexico the dates are to the 18th ult. General Alvarez had entered the capital with 5000 men, the garrison having evacuated, and a cordial feeling existed between the General and Vidaurri.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

A private communication from Washington enables us to anticipate the substance of this important State document, which will probably be received in London on Monday or Tuesday next. The Message, in adverting to the great contest now going on in Europe, will assure the citizens of the Union that Government, abiding by the maxim of Washington, have refrained from intermeddling in the affairs of Europe, and avoided "entangling alliances." In reference to the disputes with the United Kingdom, it will announce that the misunderstanding with regard to the affairs of Central America has unhappily not yet been settled, but that there is every confidence that the good sense of the people of both countries may enable the two Governments to arrive at that much-desired result. With regard to the late recruitment of the West India squadron it will state that the fleet is to remain. It is explained to the American Minister at their Court that the object of the reinforcement was the protection of the West India Islands, and of British merchantmen, against privateers, it having been reported that vessels were fitting out in some of the American ports to sail in the capacity, under a neutral flag. The correspondence on the subject is still carried on, but with every prospect of being brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Message will recommend improvements in the military organisation of the States, and direct the formation of a staff for purposes of discipline and practice in different parts of the Union. This will be commended, as much from considerations of internal security as of external defence. The Message will reprobate all attempts at filibustering, and threaten with punishment those who may be taken while engaged in such unlawful expeditions.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The accounts from the seat of war are growing more uninteresting every day, and each successive arrival only makes matters worse. Winter is ever approaching, the process of but building is always going on, and Sebastopol is still being demolished. The only novelty in the most recent letters is that the northern forts had been firing rather more briskly of late. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of Dec. 4 publishes the following:—

Under date 1st December, Prince Gortschakoff has sent the following message:—"Everything goes on well in the Crimea—there is nothing new. An enemy's picket has been surprised on the south side: on this occasion ten Frenchmen were captured."

It was lately stated that the effective of the French troops who are to winter in the Crimea had been reduced. This is an error. The soldiers returning from the East had been already replaced, and whole divisions were on the road to Constantinople before the Imperial Guard had quitted Sebastopol.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday announces that the Minister of War has received the following telegraphic despatch from Marshal Pelissier:—

SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 8, 1 P.M.

I have received the following despatch from the General in command of the 1st division of the 1st corps:—"A body of from 2000 to 3000 infantry, and about 400 or 500 horse, at daybreak this morning attacked Bags-O'rkousna-Skvaka. The enemy beat a retreat after a sharp fusillade, which lasted for an hour and a half. Some 30 prisoners were left in our hands, two of whom were officers. I am not aware of the number of killed and wounded. Our loss is insignificant."

The Russian organs throughout Germany are vaunting the preparations that Russia is making to renew the war in the spring. They state also, that, as soon as the Sea of Azoff is frozen over, the Russians will make an attempt on Kertch and the other positions of the Allies in that quarter of the Crimea.

FALL OF KARS.

The *Morning Post* states that authentic intelligence has been received which leaves no doubt as to the fate of Kars. Ismail Pasha (General Kmety), and another officer, who succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Russian cossacks, are said to have effected their escape. When they quitted Kars, General Williams had been compelled by famine to send a flag of truce to the Russian camp, offering capitulation.

The *German Frankfort Journal* says:—Selim Pacha has been compelled to renounce his attempt to relieve Kars, because his detachment of 8000 regulars and 5000 irregular troops, which was to guard the great convoy of provisions destined for the besieged town, was too late to pass the defiles occupied by the enemy. In Kars the distress was at its height for famine and typhus ravaged the garrison, which only received a third of its primitive rations. The garrison did not hope to be able to maintain themselves beyond the 18th of November, when they would be forced to surrender if not succoured."

The date of this communication is November 3, and we have news up to November 19, when we know Kars had not fallen.

The Russian paper *Cavcasus* contains a letter dated October 30, before Kars, which speaks of the Russian mounted militia having captured fifty-five Turkish horses almost under the batteries of Kars on the 24th of that month, together with the arms which the Bashi-bozouks and the regular cavalry had thrown away in their flight. In the night from the 28th to the 29th the Cossacks intercepted a courier, who was on his road to Kars with six men from the Pachalic of Erzeroum, carrying the mail. The letter-bags have, of course, been opened; they were found to contain a number of English, French, German, Greek, Armenian, and Turkish letters, as well as some official documents and numerous missives of less importance. It is said that they allude for the most part to the critical condition of the fortress, and betray information as to the intention of the Turkish commanders (?) On the morning after the capture of the courier a number of private letters were found near the spot where the affair took place, in one of which it is related Mrs. Anna Thompson in London expresses to her son in Kars her apprehension of provisions failing in that town, and sends him some visiting cards. With a prophetic foresight of the fate that awaited the courier, Mrs. Thompson had directed her letter "To General Mouravieff, and in case the mail should escape his spies to be delivered to Captain Henry Thompson, in Kars." In this letter, also, this thoughtful and affectionate mamma begged the Commander-in-Chief to have the goodness to forward her letter and her little packet to her son at Kars, as all has turned out as she had expected, so also the prayer of her petition has been granted The Russian Commander has sent Captain Thompson his letter and his visiting cards.

A letter from Soucheum Kaleh, dated Nov. 18, in the *Moniteur*, says:

Omer Pacha is at Zongdidi, where he is awaiting supplies to continue his operations. His troops have occupied Si-naki, opened communications with Redout-Kaleh and Anakles, and advanced towards Kutais. There is every reason to believe that another engagement will take place on the banks of the river Zoounts-Kaleh, and that the Russians will obstinately defend the passage of the Rion at Kutais, where they have no doubt concentrated the small force left disposable in Georgia, in consequence of their operations against Kars.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated Berlin, Dec. 7, which says:—"The Russian journal the *Caucase* states that General Lonsiloff had been under the necessity of sending a detachment of troops towards Van and Allagh Dag, to put down a revolt of the Kurds against the Russians."

THE RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

The following telegraphic despatch from Berlin shows that the Russian Government is beginning to feel the pressure of the war in a way which no *Invalide Russe* bulletins can disguise:—

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Yesterday the house of Mendelssohn here opened subscriptions for a new Russian Five per Cent Loan, at 86, with but little success.

A despatch in the *Post*, from Hamburg, Dec. 12, says:—

A Russian loan of 50,000,000 roubles (nearly £8,000,000) is issued at 82, bearing 5 per cent interest. A money panic has commenced in Russia. At Moscow, Nishni-Novgorod, Astrakan, and other places, bank-notes are refused

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Australia* arrived at Trieste on Monday morning. The India mail had arrived at Alexandria, with advices from Calcutta of the 8th of November and Bombay of the 16th of November. The Santhal rebellion was being put down by martial law. The Bengal army had been strengthened by 6000 men. The Governor-General was at Madras on his way to Burmah. The India mails could not leave Alexandria till the 6th of December.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The *Ceas* of Cracow states positivelythat it is the intention of the Russian Government to effect the immediate emancipation of the serfs of the whole empire. The Emperor personally is favourable to the measure, and the land-owning aristocracy who have been sounded offer no opposition.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.—A despatch from Lieutenant Genestè, giving the details of the Hango massacre, has been communicated by the Admiralty. The despatch is calm and business-like, but it adds little to our information on the subject. However, it brings out clearly the fact that the murderers of the boat's crew were not irregular militia, but grenadiers of the regiment which the King of Prussia is Colonel; that Lieutenant Genestè and Mr. Sullivan were bound tightly with cords after their capture, and laid on their backs in a cart; that the seamen, wounded and unwounded, were compelled to walk by the Cossacks, who struck them with their lances; and that the officers of a Russian regiment at Eckness, disgusted with the treatment of the prisoners, cut the cords that bound them. One Russian officer present at the capture shook his fist in the face of Genestè, who was all the time held by eight or ten men. It is clear from this despatch that the ambush was prepared.

ITALIAN POLITICS.—Signor Manin has addressed a letter to the Piedmontese existing committee, but it appears that the committee has unanimously expressed their favourable to the national aspirations of Italy, and asking for a similar expression of opinion from the Italian press. He says:—"The Italian people require freedom for themselves, the enjoyment of a complete national existence. They cannot, therefore, to desire as, indeed, they do desire—the return of their independence of Italy, but their efforts are partly shackled by a fatal prejudice. A phantom stands in their path—they shall not speak differently to their countrymen from what they say to foreigners, lest they should be taxed with the want of that grand contingent, and ever will, more than the half of Italy, by reason of its very valour, at least. The Italian cause is not to be carried in its grand and legitimate pride, France and England, those leaders of European civilisation, must be, and are, inaccessible to any sentiments of rivalry or envy with respect to any nationality; and, in the might of their manful intelligence, they understand that their grandeur and prosperity must gain by the increasing grandeur and prosperity of their neighbours. My conviction on this point is firm; but it would be powerless for the refutation of the error which I have pointed out were it not supported by the organs of public opinion in France and England."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE King of Sardinia has returned to his own dominions, no doubt with increased determination to carry out the policy which has made him the friend of the two great Powers of Europe, and guaranteed his throne to him amid the coming shaking of the nations. The ultramontane party in Ireland and in France have been greatly bewildered to know how to deal with a Sovereign with whom, under other circumstances, they would have dealt savagely enough. King Victor has reformed the Church, and swept away the rabble of friars, monks, and other parasites that render the religion of Italy something worse than a superstition, and for this he is under the "serious displeasure" of Rome. For, be it noted, the wrath of Rome is of a very elastic character, and can, according to the demands or permission of the times, be either gentle rebuke or fiery excommunication. Had Victor Emmanuel shrunk from joining the Allies and remained neutral, Rome would not have been afraid to launch at him all the fireworks of St. Angelo. But, as it is, infallibility knew better; the French bayonets in Rome presented significant hints that the evil King had good friends—and so the officious, which, if Papal dogmas are anything but shuffling jesuitry, ought, in accordance with the teaching of the Church, to have been terribly punished, are skimmed over, and the Romish representatives, here and in France, are obliged to pay every religious attention to the Church reformer. They growl viciously in newspapers, but they crouch in public; and their anger manifests itself in abuse of those who, humbly and for the sake of information, ask on what principle the severe displeasure of Rome produces prayers and compliments in Paris and London. The vaunted "bonds of the Church" must surely be india-rubber bands, and Cardinal Wiseman's "ecclesiastical Latin" must be in larger use than we knew of. Nothing equals the ingenuity of interpretation—the immortal instance in the "Tale of a Tub" is no caricature. The father bequeathed estates to his sons conditionally that they should never wear lace on their coats. Lace came into fashion, and then they discovered that the word they had supposed to mean "lace" meant, in some old Hebrew manuscript, rather illegible, "a broomstick." It was objected that this could not be the father's meaning—it was absurd, nobody ever wore a broomstick, it was "non-natural reading." Upon this the objector was abused as profane for bringing his human reason to bear upon such a matter, and out came the brethren in the best lace to be bought in France. The broomstick principle of interpretation is not lost, either in Rome, or nearer home, when awkward words come awkwardly in the way.

The singular poison case, in which Mr. Wooler was committed, in August last, for the murder of his wife by continuous dose of arsenic, has just terminated, after a long trial at Durham, in the acquittal of the accused person. The inquiry was very elaborate, but the Judge (Mr. Justice Martin) evidently summed up for the prisoner, and, after the verdict, intimated that he would have interfered earlier, but that he thought it best the case should be heard to the end. He added that, if he had to make a surmise, his "fancy" would have lighted upon another person than the husband. By an exhaustive process, it is possible to arrive at a species of impression as to the individual to whom suspicion will, by some persons, be transferred; but the case is still in mystery, and it is far from impossible that a second investigation may take place. It is proved, and more than admitted, that the poor lady was destroyed by the mineral poison in question, gradually and skilfully administered. The medical witnesses were very roughly handled: it is matter of remark that the Bar, have the same kind of feeling towards the other profession that the fishermen on the coast have for the dog-fish, and that whenever a doctor is caught by a lawyer he is tormented. But in this instance the medical men were subjected to something graver than mere forensic castigation. The prisoner's counsel spoke of their "shameful conduct;" and the Judge, though not adopting such language, censured them severely by implication. Yet, in justice to these gentlemen, be it said that they were placed in a situation requiring a singular and painful discretion. Doubtless, their duty, when discovering that poisoning was going on, was to take the rough-and-ready course of calling in the police. But they knew, at least believed, that their doing so would have at once slain their patient, whom they imagined they could preserve by silently fighting the murderer across the death-bed. After what has occurred, and after the intimation from the Judge that the criminal has yet to be looked for, it is probable that, on the second occasion, Justice will not make her search in vain.

The "Redemptorist Father" who was tried for burning the Protestant Bible has been acquitted, for want of proof that he knew what he was burning. It is alleged that his intention was only to consume a quantity of "immoral works" of a secular character, as certain histories written in a Protestant spirit, and the penny publications that guide servant-maids in their choice of sweethearts, creeds, and colour to remove freckles. It was suggested that, as the inflammatory Father had to convey these wares for some distance, a malicious Protestant might have dropped the Bibles into the heap, *in transitu*, in order to get up the present charge. Ah this was possible, though no human being, either Catholic or Protestant, believed it for a moment, and the law could do no more. The Attorney-General. Mr. Keogh, spoke well, and it was hardly to be expected that, as a Catholic, he would have gone to work and demolished the strolling friars, as Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., would have done. The Government has done all that was proper; and, though a month at the crank might have done Pecherini no harm, it is far better that the scrupulous demands of law should have been complied with, than that a conviction should have been irregularly obtained. The lower order in Dublin are wild with delight at the escape of the priest, an ecstasy partly national (for the Irish peasant always likes to see an accused person get off, innocent or guilty), and partly fanatical. One sympathiser carried his delight so far as to commit a brutal assault upon one of the witnesses, and this indiscretion transferred the honours of martyrdom from the priest to the layman, for as it was difficult even for a Redemptorist's tool to prove that he did not know what he was hitting, and that a Protestant showed himself in the way in order to get up a prosecution, he was handed into gaol for three months' hard labour. He will, however, be favourably mentioned from a good many altars during his martyrdom.

The insecure state of the metropolis in regard to robberies with violence is a subject of alarming interest, and, now that the dark cold nights have come on, it really behoves those whose lives have any real or supposed value to beware how they pass along unfrequented roads or solitary streets. You seldom join a social circle in which one or more of the party has not to tell of some outrage, more or less violent, within his own knowledge One will tell you that in St. John's Wood a friend of his was felled by a blow from a man who pretended to wish to know his way; another will report that he was trapped up in a court near St Martin's-lane, kicked, and robbed; and a third will inform you of an attempt to garotte him within a few doors of his own house in the Adelphi. A lady will tell you that, being a few yards in advance of her husband, near the Regent's-park, a man rushed up from a by-turning and pushed her down, but took to flight on discovering that she was accompanied. These, and hundreds of similar cases, are unpublished; but the police cases where a ruffian has been captured can event that happens once in fifty times) will further illustrate the state of the metropolis in this period of high civilisation. We were rather better off in this respect in the days of King Alfred, when the criminal, taken in the fact, instead of being coddled and presented with tracts, and a ticket of leave was simply tucked up to the next tree. The British ruffian knows how many chances he has: first, he may not be caught; secondly, he will not be convicted if magistrates, or any one else, can help him to escape; and thirdly, his sentence, should the worst happen, will be an agreeable retirement, in which fetters and flogging are unmentionable things, and where any gaoler who may take the liberty of annoying him will be indignantly put in his place. Such is the state of things, and it seems likely to be worse before long, as the ticket-of-leave men become more alive to the advantages afforded them.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Their Lordships met at two o'clock on Tuesday. The Lords Commissioners (the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Harrowby) took their seats on the cross bench, in front of the throne.

The Commons having been summoned (the House being represented by Mr. Shaw Lefevre), the commission was read, and the Lord Chancellor rose and said, that, by virtue of the commission just read, he, in the name of her Majesty, declared Parliament further prorogued until Tuesday, the 31st of January, then and there to proceed with dispatch of business.

The Commons then retired, and their Lordships adjourned.

THE MONETARY REFORM COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE meeting of currency reformers, metropolitan and provincial, held last week at the London Tavern, has appointed a committee to communicate with the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, with the view to national organisation. It has also been intimated that a bill for presentation to Parliament will be prepared within a fortnight; but this celerity of movement appears scarcely compatible with an extended consultation with the Chambers of Commerce, which must occupy considerable time. The simple proposition which has for many years been before the public, and which has been adopted by all the older students of monetary science, is to put gold at its market price in national legal-tender money; and if any departure from this principle make a false premium will arise. Bullionism has asserted, but never proved, that it is the essence of money to possess intrinsic value, and thus taken for granted the very gist of the controversy. The advocates of representative money insist that legal tender need not and ought not to possess any intrinsic value whatever, but that it is simply a token of value. Until these antagonistic preliminaries are settled, it is waste of time to talk about a true monetary system, and any argument on details must end in a verbal dispute.

The *Times*, on the 7th inst., calls on the committee "to settle the few cabalistic words to be engraved on the paper. There is a force and simplicity in the words 'I promise to pay £5 on demand,' which will not be easily matched by any more philosophic formula that we are aware of."

This has an air of smartness about it, and may probably satisfy superficial readers; but, on analysis, it will be found to be mere *ad captandum*, for it proceeds on the assumption that it is the essence of money to possess intrinsic value, and that legal tender can be made of no other material than gold. This is a sheer *petitio principii*, a begging of the question. A penny postage-stamp does not bear on its face the cabalistic words "I promise to carry a letter," and still it does carry a letter. It has no intrinsic value, but it has a conventional value derived from the authority of the State, which called it into existence for a special national purpose. That purpose it discharges. It will not, indeed, carry a letter from Paris to Bordeaux, or from Petersburg to Moscow, and it would be comparatively worthless if it did, for then it would be liable to exportation; and, if the number of these stamps were annually limited by the Post-office, of course those which remained after many of them had been exported would rise in price, and we might have to pay a shilling or half-a-crown for the transmission of a letter instead of a penny. We are preserved from this inconvenience and injustice simply because the postage-stamp is valuable at home, while it is valueless abroad; and, if our money were of a similar character, the export of gold would do us no more harm than the export of cotton or iron.

But are the cabalistic words "I promise to pay," which, according to the *Times*, contain so much "force and simplicity," words of truth or words of deception? Let us quote Lord Overstone's interpretation of "I promise to pay." Writing in 1840, his Lordship said:—"It is not sufficient merely to ordain, as Peel's Bill did (the Act of 1819), the convertibility of the notes; it is further necessary to see that effectual means are provided for that end. It is now discovered that there is a liability to excessive issues of paper, even while that paper is convertible at will; and that, to preserve the value of a paper circulation, not only must that paper be convertible into metallic money, but the whole of its oscillations must be made to correspond exactly, both in time and amount, with what would be the oscillations of a metallic currency, as indicated by the course of the bullion." In this passage we are told in plain terms that, if the Bank puts out a five pound note, it must always hold five sovereigns in its coffers to redeem its promise to pay. This we can perfectly understand; there is such an identity between the note and the bullion that the only fault we could find with the arrangement, as a theory, is the existence of notes at all; dismiss them altogether, and operate with bullion alone. That would be consistent, for, under this scheme, bullion is the substance and paper only the shadow.

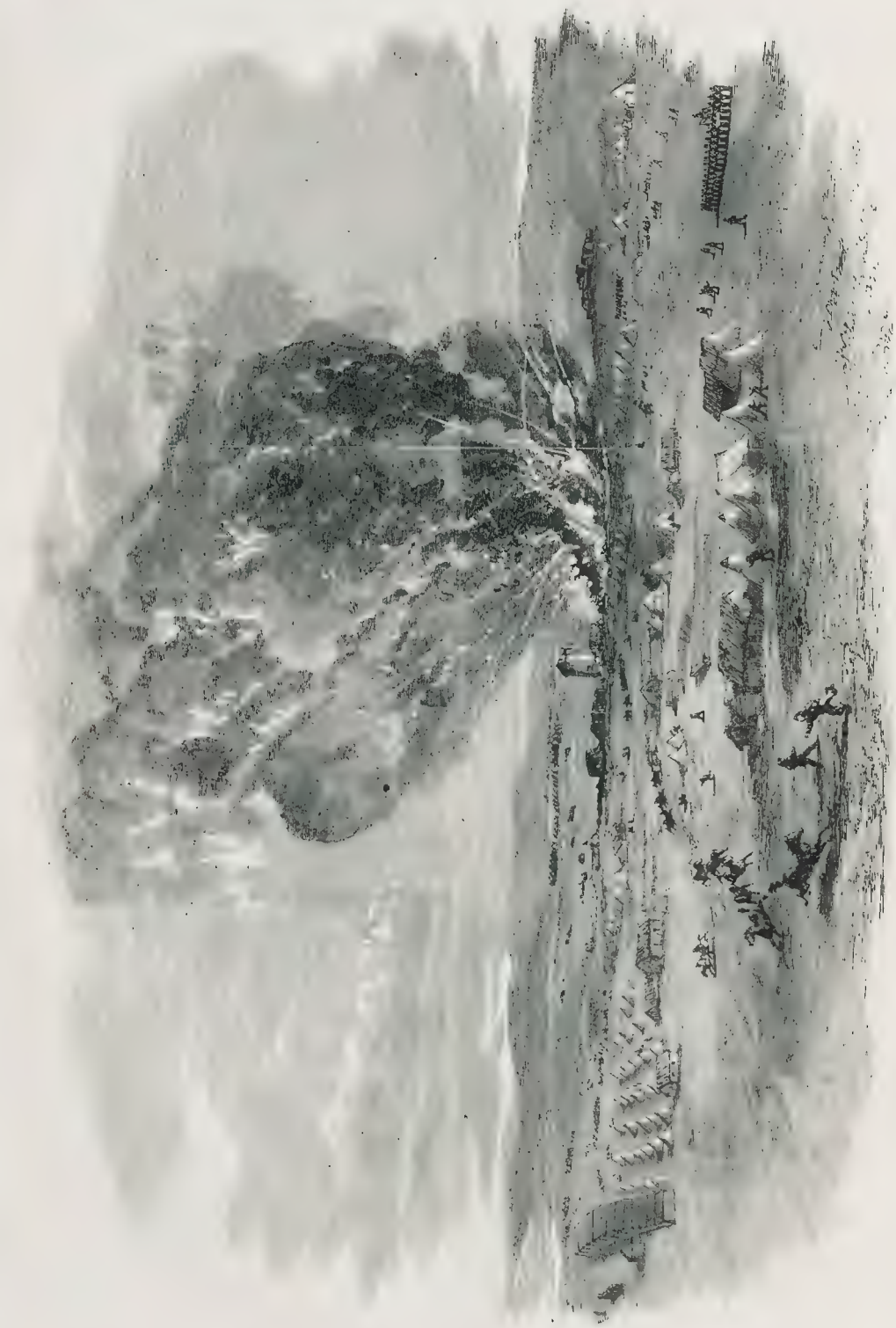
But is the system recommended by Lord Overstone embodied in the Act of 1844? Far from it. The Bank is allowed to issue fourteen millions of promises to pay without holding any bullion to redeem that promise, so that the cabalistic words are moonshine, or what is worse, sheer deception. If the Bank has twenty millions of outstanding promises to pay, she must hold gold for six millions, but need not hold a grain of gold for the other fourteen millions. All the notes, however, bear on their face the same engraving of "I promise to pay," though the Legislature has made no provision for such payment, and thus the public are deluded. But, if we look at the whole permitted circulation, we find that the promises to pay for which no metallic equivalent is held amount in round numbers to thirty-one millions: thus, the Bank of England, fourteen millions; English provincial banks, eight millions; Irish, six millions; Scotch, three millions. Surely this is not the plan of Lord Overstone. Surely this is not a practical response to the doctrine of Sir Robert Peel, who, on bringing forward the Act of 1844, expressed himself in the following terms:—"The whole foundation of my measure rests on the assumption that, according to practice—according to law—according to the ancient monetary policy of the country the meaning of a pound is neither more nor less than a certain quantity of gold, with a mark upon it to determine its weight and fineness; and that the engagement to pay a pound means nothing, and can mean nothing, else than the promise to pay to the holder on demand, when he demands it, a definite quantity of the precious metals." Why, then, allow the issue of thirty-one millions of notes not secured by bullion, and therefore inconvertible? Surely the Act belies itself.

. . . . Amphora coepit
Institui; currente rotâ, cur urceus exit?

The Bank is never in a condition to redeem its promises to pay; it always depends on the forbearance of its customers; but, when gold is being exported, it is not allowed to show any forbearance to the public. It must avail itself by decreasing all around it; but, if that decrease is not sufficient, it calls on the Government to suspend the law, and the Government complies—the very best evidence that the cabalistic words "I promise to pay" have a force which becomes paralytic, and a simplicity which amounts to deception.

The national note recommended as imperial legal tender would be of a very different character; nor would it have engraved upon its face "I promise to pay," but "I promise to receive." The Executive would put it into circulation by paying with it the salaries of all public functionaries, of the Army and Navy, the dividends of the fundholder, and whatever it might owe to contractors; and it would covenant to take back the notes, in discharge of taxes, at precisely the same value as that at which they had been issued. The promise to receive would always be fulfilled; whereas the promise to pay is a mere contingency. It reflects no credit on the honour of the press to persist in charges repeatedly denied, and to accuse its opponents of a desire to put out unlimited issues, when it is notorious that the advocates of imperial money rigidly limit the amount to the amount of annual taxation: it is unmanly to insist that this money would depreciate, since provision is made for its constant, even daily, redemption; and it is wilful misrepresentation to describe such notes as inconvertible, since the very condition of their existence would be their convertibility into taxes; or, if the holder chose, into gold at its *market* price

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE PEACE RUMOURS.—The rumours of peace, one day favourably received, are next day regarded with incredulity. Owing to what has been published in England and France about the exhaustion of Russia, many people are quite disposed to believe that Russia is suplicating peace. These good folks completely delude themselves. Undoubtedly Russia would prefer peace to war; she would gladly accept peace, but she does not sue for it as a beggar. Russia, to whom the war is inducing heavy losses, is not ignorant that it costs her enemies dear also, and she feels in herself a genial current quite adequate to the preservation of her full vitality, notwithstanding the bold attacks, or about to be, levelled against her. She does not underestimate the strength of her aggressors, but she knows her own strength of resistance, a strength increased tenfold by the feeling of national honour, by the enthusiasm of a people, and an army fighting in defence of their native land, in sight of God, whom they invoke, and in the name of the Emperor, who blesses them. Russia has done nothing, has said nothing, to authorise the belief that she will now go beyond the concessions she made at Vienna for the sake of securing the peace of the world. We repeat, and we do so without growing weary, that the armours of peace will be entitled to no sort of credit so long as the Western Alliance shall not have categorically laid down what the conditions are which in its opinion will render peace possible.—*Le Nord.*



THE EXPLOSION OF THE RIGHT SIEGE-TRAIN, NEAR INKERMAN MILL.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE PAGE 631.)

RUINS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—SEE PAGE

RUINS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL AT SEBASTOPOL.

WE engrave the interior of this edifice as it appeared after the siege, when sketched by Mr. Goodall. We add the descriptive notes by a Correspondent who accompanied the Artist.

No building—of its class at least—excited more attention or admiration during the siege than that the interior of which is represented in Mr. Goodall's Sketch. Though stripped of its decorations, and bearing the marks of rough usage here and there on the outside from the artillery of the besieging army, it did not appear to have experienced at the hands of the Russians the same treatment as they gave all other parts of the ill-fated town with much impartiality. On the 27th of September, however, they seemed to have repented of their lenient usage, for on that day they sent a shell into it which converted it into a complete wreck. It was set on fire the roof was burnt and fell in; every particle of combustible matter in and about it was consumed; and it was reduced to the condition a literal copy of which is now seen in the Engraving The outside remains nearly as it was represented in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a few weeks since, the roof and one column of the west front excepted. This column had been damaged by a shot during the siege, and toppled over during the burning of the roof. As Marshal Pelissier was close to the building when the shell descended, it is not unlikely that the missile in question was meant for him. It failed in its errand to a gallant soldier, but succeeded to admiration in making a most interesting ruin. Once an artist gets into it how it is no easy matter to get him out, it "composes" so well, and the lights, at the proper times of course, are so admirable. A gun from the redoubt to the right of Fort Catherine has thrown a shot just three feet below the window, through which a figure is represented looking through a telescope. It is a very nice ruin as it stands, wanting only ivy to make it perfect; and the Russian gunners would do well to let it alone, for another shell or two will assuredly spoil it.

The Illustration opposite that of the Remains above described shows the *Explosion at Inkerman*, which was narrated in our Correspondent's Letter in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 1; and was further detailed in our Journal of last week. The effect of the explosion is there described as if of an upheaving of the ground, and at the same time that a violent shock was felt from the concussion of the air:—"Almost instantly followed the loud report of the explosion; not sounding as if a single charge or magazine had been fired, and without the report of a salvo of artillery, but seeming rather as if a number of magazines had been discharged, so rapidly that all the reports were blended into one. Then came the sharp cracking sounds of shells bursting high in the air, the rush of fragments falling to the ground, and the loud bangs of shells which had been scattered and were exploding on all sides. The appearance from a distance is described as a swelling column of smoke, out of which shot rays of light, ascending to a great height, and these, curving and bursting with brilliant star-like centres of light, had the appearance of a magnificent display of fireworks."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 16.—3rd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 17.—Guy, founder of the celebrated Hospital, died, 1724.
TUESDAY, 18.—General Bolivar died, 1830.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Dr. Darwin died, 1732. Tycho Brahe born, 1586.
THURSDAY, 20.—Gray born, 1716.
FRIDAY, 21.—St. Thomas.
SATURDAY, 22.—Holcroft born, 1744. Selby died, 1641.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22, 1855.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 21	7 33	8 18	8 40	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	0 22	10 23	11 28	11 57	Tides.	1 0	24	0 48

1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14

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THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZES.

Next week we shall engrave some of the finest specimens of the PRIZE STOCK and IMPLEMENTS at the SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW; also Groups of Prizes from the BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW; with other Illustrations of the Season. To be published with the Grand Annual Christmas Number and the Christmas Supplement, printed in colours.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER (1855) OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On SATURDAY next, DECEMBER 22nd, will be published the

CHRISTMAS ANNUAL NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

And, besides the usual attractions, a New and Beautiful Supplement will be given, containing

MAGNIFICENT COLOURED PICTURES
OF
The Angel appearing to the Shepherds. Drawn by John Gilbert.
London Returning from Church on Christmas Morning. Drawn by George Thomas.
Bringing in the Boar's Head. Drawn by J. Gilbert.
Singing the Christmas Carol. Drawn by Phiz.

ALL PRINTED IN COLOURS.

In addition to these, the ordinary CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT will contain, among others, the following Illustrations:—

The Monster Snowball.
Cold Without. Drawn by S. Read.
The King and the Jolly Miller. Drawn by John Gilbert.
Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Drawn by John O. Clayton.
The Shower of Toys; a German Custom.
Conjuring for Children's Parties. By Professor Anderson, the Great Wizard of the North. With an Illustration
Christmas Cattle Arriving at the Tottenham Station, Eastern Counties Railway.
And a variety of other subjects appropriate to the season.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC.—No Copies can be supplied of this Double Number unless subscribed for immediately.

Price of the Double Number, TENPENCE; Stamped, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855.

WE regret to record the surrender of the city of Kars. But our gallant countrymen, who yielded to famine, and not to the might of the foe, have withdrawn with all the honours, leaving to History to emblazon their names in her brightest pages. The result, as regards the possession of this fortress, though not as regards the imperishable renown of its gallant defenders, might have been different if Omer Pacha had not—through jealousy, miscalculation, and other mismanagement—been allowed to waste the whole summer in the Crimea; or if he had been dispatched even a fortnight earlier into Asia. But it is too late to deplore the check the Allies have received. Let us hope that Omer Pacha will yet be enabled to besiege the Russians, as they besieged General Williams, and to recapture the fortress.

Austrian diplomacy still gives signs of life. It appears that the recent talk of peace which has fluttered the gentle bosoms that congregate in the Exchange of London and the Bourse of Paris, and in the minor porticos of the temples of Mammon in other cities of Europe, was first heard in Vienna, and that the Court of St. Petersburg has made no sign of approval—much less of acquiescence. It is well that the public should know exactly from what source these and other pacific overtures have emanated, that their proper value, and no more, should be attached to them. While refusing to join in the ridiculous outcry against anything and everything that Austria may do or recommend, which we regret to see indulged in by a gentleman in the position of Sir Robert Peel, we cannot anticipate any success for her efforts at pacification unless she be secretly prompted by the Russian Government. There is no proof whatever that such is the case; nor is there any ground for the belief that Russia is not as obstinately disposed as ever to carry on the war, and as ignorant as the late Czar Nicholas was of his own weakness, and the real feeling of Europe. The anxiety of Austria to put an end to the war is both laudable and natural; but it is the misfortune of the Government of that country to mistake the means, in its intense love for the end. With such dangers and such large powder-magazines in its territories and on its frontiers, Austria cannot look with complacency upon the lighted torches which Russia, France, Sardinia, Turkey, and England are brandishing in every direction. Wise statesmanship and true courage would enable the Emperor Francis Joseph to rise superior to the difficulty of his position; but he is not up to the mark; and, hating war as earnestly as John Bright, though with a different motive, he does the utmost in his power to perpetuate it, by setting his diplomatists to talk, when he ought to be putting his armies into motion. Fortunately for the cause of peace, the Allies are neither to be thwarted nor delayed in their warlike operations by the palaver, honestly or dishonestly meant, of the statesmen of Vienna or any other place. If, while the war is working itself out by the cogent argument of the sword, Austria can induce Russia to accede to terms which the Allies will ultimately extort from her, with additions,—so much the better for Austria and for Russia; and so much the better, we are free to admit, to the Allies themselves, who have no wish beyond honourable peace, solidly guaranteed. There is no harm in Diplomacy if it do not lead the British or French Governments to relax in their preparations for the continuance of the war, or lull them into laziness by illusory expectations. Of neither of these things is there any fear. It may please the friends of Russia, as it pleases some of the wise men of Manchester, to imagine that Napoleon III. is weary of the war, and anxious—from financial as well as other reasons—to get out of it, *coute qui coute*,—but the truth is not so. Great and mighty as is the Emperor of the French, he could not make peace on terms inconsistent with the honour of his own nation or with the security of Europe. His sceptre would snap in his hands, if anything in his character could justify the suspicion that he prized peace beyond justice. There may be men—happily not in office—who aspire to rank as British statesmen, and who can talk as glibly as Old Bailey barristers in support of a wrongful and dishonourable cause, who hold such opinions; but the instinct—the heart—the sound common sense of the English nation are against them. A Ministry composed of such men could not stand for a week, if by any fatality the country could be outraged by its appointment. If we can have peace such as we *can* conquer, without conquering it, by all means let us have it; and gratitude will be due to the men and to the States who do the world such service. In the mean time we place more reliance upon the fleet of gun-boats that will appear before Cronstadt in the spring than upon the mellifluous soft-sawder of Count Buol-Schauenstein, or the amiability of Baron Brück, who governs the Austrian Empire upon the same principles as he would a chandler's shop. If Austria means peace, why does she disband her army?

THE astrologers are more dull this Christmas than ever. Their predictions are helplessly general—scarcely beyond the oracular *nous verrons*, and their "fulfilments" of last year's prophecies are sadly childish. Even Dr. Cumming beats them. Can they see nothing through the blanket of the dark? One would think that a very ordinary intelligence, acting on a very slightly-excited imagination, could make better guesses than our star-gazing charlatans. Really we cannot call it prophecy to warn the world that "about this time a noble family will experience trouble," or consider the augury satisfactorily interpreted by our being reminded, a year afterwards, that at the time specified "Lord Tom Noddy had the measles." As the Vicar of Wakefield said to his daughter, "Is that all you got for two shillings? Why, child, I would have told you a better fortune for sixpence." We think that for the latter sum we can furnish the world with a prophecy affecting most people who will read it.

Some years ago there was a railway fever very prevalent throughout these islands. It raged everywhere. Like something else, of which the classics tell us, it kicked at every door with an impartial foot. The Shaksperean line wanted but the elision of a vowel to describe the state of things: "All the world's a stag." Most of us remember those days, and their ending. The great Pan was not dead, and one of his terrible Fears came upon us all. Who has forgotten that time? Who has forgotten the Railway Panic? Well, is it impossible that, one of these days, we may have another? Where are the prophets? Where is Dr. Dee's stone? Where is the book, written in red letters on unbaptised skin, that frightens the noble family that owns it by falling from its Gothic shelf when anything which it foretels is about to happen?

The prophets are dumb; the stone shines not; the book is tranquil between its neighbours. Suppose, then, that we look out for ourselves.

The trine
Of waning planets bodes it not Decay?
Does Schedir's staff of diamond wave no sign,
Monarch of midnight, Sirius, pales thy ray?

But perhaps one need not look so far as the stars for the indications that are to guide our prophetic researches. *Sapiens dominabitur astris?* The signs and tokens lie near at hand, and, from an examination of them, we have little hesitation in predicting that at no distant date there will be another railway earthquake, of a character dissimilar to the last, but one which will be felt all over the country, and which will probably end—if the most favourable result occur—in a re-settlement of the entire system of steam inland traffic.

For to what is that system now drifting? Few persons read the reports of railway meetings except—and the exception is a formidable one—the individuals personally interested. Others glance along the column, and unless they observe a bit of very spicy vituperation, or an account of how the shareholders tempered the despotism of their manager by a shower of missiles, they pass the affair by. Yet, if they would be good enough to read and to try to comprehend the proceedings at these meetings, they would be led to the inference that things cannot stop in the state in which they are. Let us pass, for the present, the Great Western Railway, and its remarkable politics, and one or two other cases, and let us look at this unhappy Eastern Counties Line, of which much has been heard, but of which there is much more to hear. We gave, last week, a summary of the report of the committee charged to inquire into the misconduct of the manager and his subordinates, and this disclosed one of the most singular illustrations of the rotten thing called commercial morality which it is possible to conceive. The report has been called an *ex parte* statement, and to a certain extent it is so; much as the master of a house who comes down to the ground-floor, and finds his plate gone and his larder stripped, offers an *ex parte* statement when he exclaims that he has been robbed. However, everybody assailed by the report threatens to exculpate himself at awful length. They advertise and protest, and beg that judgment may be suspended, and so forth. We only wonder that Isaac Moses, or whatever may be the respected name of the "marine-store keeper" who is stated to have bought as "old stores" goods that had cost the company "40 per cent over market price," has not written to the *Times*. Has *he* nothing to say for himself when so many other good men are on their defence?

But, people reply, what do we care about the squabbles of the company? There always seems to be a riot at such meetings; but Bradshaw comes out with the list of trains as usual, and they start, and arrive more or less punctually. To be sure, we have accidents occasionally, as on the North Kent line last week, when "all the unfortunate passengers were more or less contused, and four were frightfully hurt—one having his legs so fractured that one of them had to be amputated, and his only chance for life lay in having the second off; while another had fracture of the thigh, and a woman had a dislocated hip." But these are small matters, and, when described in the pleasant but somewhat cold-blooded phraseology of the railway officials, we can hardly feel shocked at them. Mr. Secretary Smiles coolly writes next day that, *though* there was much alarm, "the *only* serious case was that of a working-man whose legs are fractured." Mr. Smiles knows what is serious better than the people who are hurt—and, as he says, it is only a working-man: as if working-men did not want their legs like other people! These casualties, it is supposed, have nothing to do with the quarrels at the meetings; and besides, the Eastern Counties secretary has anticipated terror, by advertising that the executive officers continue to carry on the working management of the railway "with the same efficiency as before," and (merry Mr. Owen!) the arrangements "for the safe and regular conveyance of passengers remain unchanged." That comforting assurance must surely shut all mouths. Everybody knows how proverbially efficient the Eastern Counties management has been; and, as for safety, it will never be known how many accidents passengers on that line and the London and South-Eastern have escaped.

This is, in some sense, an answer, and the best that we are likely to get. It is possible that a mismanaged company—its directors at sixes and sevens, its managers defying the shareholders, and its officials feeling, of course, all the responsibility which makes the servants of a disorganised house so regular and obedient—may pay that scrupulous attention to the details of railway management without which no man's life is worth half an hour's purchase after his purchase of his ticket. This is the age of miracles, and why should not one be wrought on the Eastern Counties Line? The line is itself a miracle, and has been one ever since the company spent between London and Colchester all the money that ought to have franked them to Norwich. But if affairs should take a natural instead of a supernatural course, and the result of confusion, jobbery, and mystification in the higher department should be carelessness and recklessness in the lower, and one of the hundred chances of railway life should go against the traveller—in a word, if a disastrous accident should occur, the public, for whom, after all, railways are made, will begin with a Panic, and end with something very like Lynch law. Once convince the people that life and limb (which they ignorantly value, despite Mr. Smiles) are jeopardised by jobbery, and in six months the railways will be in the hands of Government, with a railway stock open in Threadneedle-street. In the mean time things look very awkwardly indeed, and prophecy is too easy to be worth offering.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR 1856.—Travellers on their way from Nicolaieff relate that the town is quite metamorphosed. The most important fortifications are at a distance of five versts from it, at the confluence of the Ingoul with the Bug. A triple circle of defensive works protects the approaches to the town, and 400 guns of every calibre are in battery. Whole streets of little houses have been razed, in order to make way for the barracks and hospitals, and the magazines for military effects and munitions have been built background. The Admiralty that was is now changed into a star fort, and after Admiral Lazareff. Everywhere proclamations actively is displayed, and the bridge near Varvarofka is perpetually blocked up with guns and loaded waggons. The Grand Duke Constantine inspected lately 80 newly-arrived mortars, with which the batteries on Spaseka Point are to be armed. His Imperial Highness was extremely pleased with the range and power of these pieces of ordnance, the carriages of which have been made according to the suggestions of General Todleben.—*Letter from Odessa, Nov. 27.*

FAILURE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SINCE writing the article which appears in another column, we have been informed on good authority that the peace negotiations have finally come to an end. Certain propositions were made by Austria to the Governments of Great Britain and France—propositions which were not in any way prompted or authorised by Russia, but which, if mutually accepted by all parties, would, in the opinion of Austria, be sufficient to secure and consolidate the peace of Europe, and to free the Ottoman Empire from all future danger of Russian aggression. Of the specific terms of these propositions we are not informed, but we believe we are correct in stating that they included the banishment of all ships of war, of every nation whatsoever, from the Black Sea; the destruction of the fortress of Sebastopol, and of every other Russian fortress on the shores of the Euxine; the opening up of the Danube to the free commerce of the whole world—the cession of a slip of Russian territory at the principal mouth of that river sufficient to guarantee that object; the renunciation of all Russian protectorate over the subjects of the Sultan; and a prohibition against the rebuilding of Bomarsund or any other Russian fortress in the Aland Islands. We are further informed that these terms were not considered insufficient either by the British or French Governments; but were accepted as satisfactory, or nearly so, by both; and returned to the Austrian Government with a notification to that effect. Russia, however, to whom the propositions were submitted by Austria, considered them unpalatable, and notified to the Emperor Francis Joseph that they would not be accepted, or even debated upon—and so the matter rests. It is therefore evident that the war must proceed; and that Russia stands before the civilised world as alone responsible for the bloodshed, the misery, and the guilt of its continuance. There can be but one opinion as to the conduct of Great Britain and France on the occasion. Having it in their power to enforce at some future, and possibly at no distant, day much harder conditions, they listened with calmness and dignity to the proposals of a neutral Power, as desirous as themselves of restoring to Europe the peace it so sorely needs. They insisted on no dismemberment of the Russian Empire; they did not even moot the question of indemnity for the past; but agreed to propositions emanating from a quasi-neutral Power, which seemed to meet the bare justice of the case, without inflicting either indignity or punishment upon the wanton aggressor. And while their magnanimity will throughout Europe lend additional lustre to their names, if not additional strength to their arms the obstinacy of Russia will only serve to put her more clearly in the wrong, and to show her more distinctly in her true colours before mankind, as a Power deaf to reason and justice, and solely intent upon her own aggrandisement without reference to the rights of her neighbours.

And how of Austria? the reader will doubtless ask. Did that Power agree to draw the sword against Russia if her friendly mediation was rejected? And is she prepared to take that step? We cannot answer these natural inquiries. One thing, however, is evident to every person of honour and honesty which is, that Austria is by this infructuous negotiation pledged to the Allies still more solemnly than before. That Power must see that she cannot put an end to the war by her policy of peace. By a war-policy she could restore peace in three months. Is she so far gone in political senility as to be unaware of a truth, so obvious, patent, and palpable to all the rest of the world? With or without her, the war will run its course; and it will be well for her if she be wise in time and help to extinguish by her strong right arm the conflagration which, it must now be clear to her, the fairest worlds are unavailing to stay.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, left Windsor Castle on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, for Osborne.

The Prince of Wales remains at the Castle, attended by Mr. Gibbs.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to London on Monday, from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey.

The Lady Bertha Hastings, second daughter of the Marchioness of Hastings, was married to Capt. A. W. Clifton, late of the Rifle Brigade, son of the late Mr. Clifton, of Lytham Hall, Lancashire, on Tuesday last. The following young ladies attended Lady Bertha to the altar:—The Ladies Victoria and Constance Hastings (her sisters), the Hon. Barbara Yelverton, Miss Chandos Pole, Miss Howard, and Miss Thorpe.

The *Hamilton Spectator* (Canada West) announces the marriage of Sophia, second daughter of the Hon. Sir Alan Napier M'Nab, to Viscount Bury, only son of the Earl of Albemarle, which took place at Dundurn Castle, the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, November 15th. The Roman Catholic marriage ceremony, rendered necessary by the bride's adherence to that faith, was performed at an early hour in the morning. Shortly after eleven a.m. his Excellency Sir Edmund and Lady Head arrived at Dundurn from Toronto. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, uncle of the bride, performed the marriage ceremony of the Church of England. The bride was given away by her father. At the déjeûner, after the ceremony, the health of the newly-married pair was proposed by his Excellency the Governor-General.

THE MINISTER OF CRATHIE AND THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty has commanded the publication of the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Caird, of Errol, in Crathie Church, in October last, during her Majesty's sojourn at Balmoral. The sermon is entitled "The Religion of Common Life."—"It is no secret about Balmoral that Prince Albert expresses his high satisfaction with Mr. Caird's pulpit discourse and appearance by stating that he had not heard a preacher like him for seven years, and did not expect to enjoy a like pleasure for as long a period to come.]—*Aberdeen Herald.*

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A change is likely to take place in the representation of North Staffordshire by the resignation of Mr. Smith Child, which is contemplated. Mr. Hugo Meynell Ingram, of Hoarcross-hall, Staffordshire, has been solicited to succeed him in the Conservative interest. Mr. Ingram, however, has declined to be put in nomination, and Mr. Child's committee have requested that gentleman to reconsider his decision. Should Mr Child still determine to retire from the representation of North Staffordshire, Lord Anson will be requested to offer himself.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* (Second Edition), yesterday (Friday), writes:—

The best information in my possession at the present moment, as to the peace question, is this:—Russia has not officially commissioned, or commissioned, any propositions. Austrian diplomacy has made suggestions, which have been submitted to Paris and London. The Cabinets of France and England have requested that the said propositions for peace should be stated more clearly, and that they should also be fully sanctioned by Russia, before any attempt is made at negotiation. At this stage of the affair, Austria is supposed to have communicated with St. Petersburg, and so matters remain. Meanwhile, every little German Court is busy in talking, and the large ones in writing. You must expect to hear the movements of German diplomatic gentlemen converted into "missions." We are at a period when the public read with great interest a romantic newspaper—literature founded on fiction. Russia is making immense preparations for the spring campaign. The Allies are doing the same. The Governments of France and England are perfectly agreed. Such is the data on which the public may really speculate (with the probability of arriving at correct conclusions) if they care not to be deceived by the exaggerated importance which is given to the most shadowy hopes of peace

THE ALLEGED FALL OF KARS.

The *Times* of yesterday (Friday) contains a despatch from its Vienna correspondent, dated eleven a.m. yesterday, stating that nothing was then known in that city of the fall of Kars. We fear, however, that this gives no ground for hope that the intelligence of the capitulation which has been published is otherwise than too true in every respect.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE shipwrights employed in the construction of gun-boats on the Wear have received an unsolicited addition of 1s per day to their pay, which is now two guineas a week. The increase has been given in order to secure the services of good and steady workmen to complete the boats early in the ensuing spring.

CONSIDERABLE activity is going on in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a great number of workmen being employed in preparing 13-inch mortars and their beds, heavy gun-carriages, and all kinds of stores for the ensuing campaign in the spring. No less than twenty-eight of the large shells, which measure 2ft 4in. and weigh 2cwt each, are now lying in the Arsenal. The monster mortar for these shells is made, and, it is said, weighs between sixty and seventy tons, and is now lying at Messrs. Mare and Co.'s, Blackwall. The whole of the wharf is covered with 10 and 13 inch shells, besides a large quantity of 68 and 32 pounder guns, and 10 and 13 inch sea-service mortars. A number of small craft are lying off the Arsenal unloading shells from the different English and Scotch foundries.

IT is said that Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane will not strike his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth until the 31st, although his time expires on the 15th. The Flag Captain to Sir George Seymour has not yet been named.

THE British Italian Legion is likely to receive a large and immediate reinforcement. At least 2000 Sardinians, whose term of military service has expired, will be at liberty to enter the British Legion, and, as the recruiting officers are active in their vocation, there is reason to believe that a considerable number of them will be immediately enlisted.

AN assistant instructor in practical artillery, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is to be appointed on the pay of 8s. per diem, with quarters, and an allowance in lieu of fuel.

The shipbuilders at Bristol who have received orders for constructing gun-boats have been directed by Government to hasten their completion; and workmen are now employed upon them night and day.

CAPTAIN H. R. YELVERTON, C.B., of the *Arrogant* steam-frigate, has accepted the command of a divisional fleet of gun-boats, forty in number, for service in the Baltic next year.

ON the 27th ult. a grand review of all the troops in garrison at Malta took place in the presence of the Duke of Newcastle. The next day the *Great Britain* entered the port, having on board two battalions of the Anglo-Swiss Legion, mustering 1200 men. There were also on board thirty tons of winter clothing and forty-five tons of camp equipage.

THE *Royal George*, 102, arrived at the Nore on Saturday. On her leaving Kiel sharp frosty weather had set in. She has 300 Coast-guard men on board as part of her crew, who are spoken of very highly by their officers for their general good conduct and efficiency in gunnery and seamanship.

SOME cases of small-pox having manifested themselves during the past week in the garrison at Corfu, occasioned by the extremely crowded state of the barracks there, the whole of the troops have undergone a special medical examination, and, where necessary, have been vaccinated.

IT is in contemplation to make a complete alteration in the management of canteens in barracks on home stations. The rent usually paid by the master of the canteen for a house, together with the monthly charge per ten men, is to be abolished. A board of officers is to assemble every month for the purpose of fixing the prices of such articles as are usually sold in canteens; by which change the canteen will be let, subject to certain rules laid down by the authorities, the soldier being greatly benefited.

THE inhabitants of Bury, Lancashire, having last year presented the 68th Regiment (quartered in that town when ordered to the Crimea) with a quantity of warm clothing, with a request that they would return some trophy which the town might preserve as a memento of that gallant corps, Colonel Shirley, who has just come home from the Crimea, has accordingly presented the Corporation with two Russian muskets, a drum, and sword, found in the Redan when the 68th took possession of it on the 9th of September.

A CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM has been issued from the War-office, bearing date Nov. 20, 1855, with reference to the transmission of remittances by soldiers in the Crimea to their friends in England. In the new form, the signature of the officer commanding the company to which the soldier belongs and that of the soldier himself are omitted, and there is added a form of receipt, to be filled up by the postmaster and delivered to the soldier. It is hoped, with these additional facilities, that the men generally will be induced to remit a very considerable proportion of their surplus pay, after discharging the debts and obligations for messing and necessaries. Remittances in coin are in future to be discontinued as unsafe and (under the new arrangements) unnecessary.

A DETACHMENT of forty-four Polish refugee officers, sailed on Saturday from Deptford, on board the *Ottawa* steamer, for Turkey, to join the Division of the Cossacks of the Sultan, which is now in the British service, and forming a part of the Turkish Contingent. The Division is commanded by Count Zamoyski. The men, who were seen on board by Captain Szulczewski, agent to the Division, wore military coats, caps, and trousers, exhibited a martial look, and appeared in high spirits at the prospect of soon facing the armies of their most unrelenting foe. The present is the fifth transport of Poles from England since the war commenced, thus making a total of 400 Polish volunteers, among whom there were about 200 prisoners taken at Bomarsund. As the steamer was leaving the Deptford Dockyard, several hundred workmen assembled, and gave three cheers for Poland, wishing the Poles speedy success in their undertaking.

A COMMUNICATION just issued from the Quartermaster-General's Office, Horse Guards, states that the directors of the French Railway between Marseilles, Paris, and the north of France, have consented to allow British officers and soldiers on duty, proceeding to or returning from the Crimea, to travel on their lines at the half fare for whatever class they may choose to travel by. Officers for the Crimea availing themselves of this privilege should apply to the Quartermaster-General, at the Horse Guards, for an order to present at the railway stations, to entitle them to travel at the reduced rates. Officers returning from the Crimea should apply to the Commandant at Boulogne for the order of route to enable them to proceed at the reduced rates. Officers accompanied by soldier servants in uniform can have them conveyed at reduced rates. The great boon thus conferred on officers on duty, proceeding to or returning through France, to or from the seat of war, will, it is observed, be highly appreciated.

THE SLOW-POISONING CASE. This trial, in which Mr. Wooler was indicted for the murder of his wife, which took place at Durham Assizes, was brought to a close on Monday last. Mr. Baron Martin summed up for an acquittal in the most peremptory terms. The last words of his address to the jury were, "It is for you to say whether you can safely come to the conclusion that the prisoner administered the arsenic. I may observe that, if I were to make a surmise, there is a person it, on whom my fancy would rest rather than the prisoner." The jury, after ten minutes' deliberation, gave a verdict of "Not Guilty." After the verdict had been delivered, Mr. Baron Martin observed that he would have interfered at an earlier stage of the trial—that is, he would have stopped the case; but he thought upon the whole, it would be more satisfactory that it should be fully heard

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

"To my booksellers," as Mr. Pepys would say, "and there did hear mighty good news for poets and men who make books. They do tell me that, in spite of the war, books are looking up; and that Murray, whose father I knew when a boy at the 'Ship in full Sail,' over against the 'Paloon,' in Fleet-street, hath just had a mighty good sale at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street. It seems that the plan is to ask the trade to a dinner, at three, at the Albion, at Staples' (whom I have seen when a boy at the Blue coat School), and there, when the wine is in and the wit not out, to put up all the new books at a fixed sum much lower, Mr. Bohn tells me, than that at which they are sold, even to the trade, at any other time. Bohn, who *is*, I am told, a good German scholar, and much vaunteth thereon (as, indeed, he well may), tells me that he was not there, but that the sale was indeed great, that he seen good times again coming, and that readers, and, what he liketh still better, buyers, are now tenfold what they were in his father Simpkins' time. If this goeth on, I do see great store of roses at Twickenham when the Duke d'Aumale next doth call at Twittenham."

But to drop Mr. Pepys' vein. Murray's annual sale at the Albion was in every respect a success, and argues well for a steady rise in the book-buying market. Educational books were all sold well. This was to be expected. As the necessity of education is felt good educational books will increase in demand.

Murray's sale is not, however, the only proof of improvement in the book-market. The large and liberal purchases made from Mr. Ingram's stock of books by those leviathans of railway literature, the Messrs Smith, of the Strand, as well as by other dealers, more than denote a healthy state of things in the Row and Albemarle-street.

The Whigs were always adepts in ensuring success for any play or book in which they felt an interest. How well they ensured the triumphant success of Addison's 'Cato'! What ingenious devices they are adopting for the well-sustained reception of Mr. Macaulay's new volumes! A thousand little artifices were introduced to make "Cato" a triumph, and a triumph it was. A like number of artifices are in force to make Mr. Macaulay's History a continuous triumph. We will not pester our readers with the "plants" that were made for Addison's tragedy—but some of the incidents, perhaps unintentionally, made use of for "our forthcoming volumes" deserve description. We know, at least in our own circle, of ten different persons who have been permitted as a great privilege (each of course unknown to the other) to dip into a sheet or two of the great History. We know—as who at a club does not?—of at least three who (under a *very little* rose) have the first volume of the work, or some sheets of the second, "quietly at home." Nods of approbation expressions not to be mistaken of delight—proud references to certain passages—bits got by heart—and other allusions indicative of pleasure, and suggestive of pleasures to come, thousands besides ourselves are favoured with in advance of publication.

Mr. Moxon—for twenty years the poets' publisher, as old Moseley was before him (and both wrote poetry)—has nearly deserted the Muses He is, however, true to Mr. Tennyson, though no longer so to another bornpoet, Mr. Browning. The Muses are moving to Farringdon-street. Mr. Routledge—

Strahan, Tonson, Lintot of the times—

is not afraid of poetry, though Mr. Moxon is. The spirited publisher of Sir Edward Lytton's works courts true poets, and is about to publish a new poem by a real poet—by Charles Mackay—who has too long suffered his fine vein of poetry to lie unworked. We shall not, however, have occasion to quarrel with his nearly "five years" pause if, as we are assured—and from what we have seen, we gather for ourselves—the muse of Mackay has not fled in strength of wing, and consequently in height, by the time that has elapsed between his last work and the good poem (we purposely conceal its name) which is coming from the counter of Mr. Routledge.

If you love Edwin Laudseer's engravings, look in on Tuesday and Wednesday evening next, between six and eight in the evening, at Southgate and Barrett's, in Fleet-street. Charles Lewis, the celebrated engraver, has parted with his complete and unmatchable collection of engravings from the works of Landseer, and Messrs. Southgate and Barrett are to scatter them under the hammer on the days we have named. A choicer collection of engravings from the works of any one artist never was sold by public auction—nay, and what is still more wonderful, was never brought together. "Charles," for thus he is commonly called by a large circle of friends, was always a dandy in his prints. How careful he he was about his Landseers how he would weigh, and balance, and doubt, and finally decide right—before he selected his impression! And what a judge he was, and how careful he has been! He always chose the best and he always preserved them with a kind of religious care. Each engraving has its ample margin, and each possesses the gloss of its first appearance. His proof prints are unfingered, and can only be compared to ripe plums upon a south wall with their bloom unfingered even by the tenderest gardener.

The citizens of London are no longer content to abide by Lord Eldon's decision that a school founded more than three centuries ago must necessarily restrict its education to Latin and Greek. The Merchant Taylors are about to extend the circle of sciences taught within the walls of their once famous school. To Latin and Greek they are adding Drawing, and they are actively seeking for a first-rate master for their school. The terms offered are insignificant enough one hundred pounds a year, but then the hours are not irksome. We shall watch the selection with interest. There are several candidates, and one or two of name, in the field.

We paid a visit the other day to the church of St. Olave, Hart-street, London—the church so frequently mentioned in Pepys' "Diary," and recently restored: good service has been done. The monument to Sir John Mennis, the poet and wit, has been brought once more into light (it was hid somewhat by woodwork), and the original lettering has been renewed in good taste. We missed the gallery where the Commissioners of the Navy used to sit, and in front of which Mr. Pepys erected the monument to Mrs Pepys—still in its old locality in the church, a suggestive of a thousand associations.

The Manchester people are about to erect a statue to James Watt as a companion to that of Dalton, and are to copy—so we are assured—the statue of Chantrey in Westminster Abbey. We wish we could find use them to change their minds. Chantrey made at least five statues of Watt and hardly one without some little variation. That in the Abbey is the worst of the five. The best (we speak advisedly) is in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, and this should be copied rather than the statue in the Abbey. The son of Watt was a miser in all moods but one—and that respected his father's fame. He was a most liberal contributor to any scheme for the extension of a name that needs no false stays, and every subscription for a statue of Watt was encouraged by his son

More "Macaulay marvels" reach us as we write. To [illegible] panel of twenty-five thousand clamorous purchasers, Messrs Wi[illegible] and Co., the great binders, have undertaken to supply 5000 copies of the new volume work every day until the order is complete. Seven hundred and fifty minutes are not less marvellous. The 25,000 copies swallow 5000 reams of paper, six tons of milled boards, [illegible] yards of cloth, adding (hear this, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer!) [illegible] to the revenue of the country.

A band of 448 Mormons, Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, including 124 women and children, have embarked at Gluckstadt, under the direction of a Norwegian named Petersen, for Grimsby, whence they are to proceed to New York

THE IMPERIAL HUNT IN THE

EST OF FONTAINEBLEAU.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE IMPERIAL HUNT IN THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a year since (Dec. 10, 1854) we glanced at the splendid hunting parties given last season by the Emperor in the forest of Fontainebleau, which, under the Imperial sway, has assumed an entirely new air of animation. We also then gave some interesting details of the organisation which the Emperor has given to the service of the chase; the large sum allotted by him for the appointments of the officers of hunting; and the cost and maintenance of horses, dogs, equipements, &c. We also then described the hunting costume; and in the large Illustration upon the preceding page the dress is not the least striking portion of the scene,—in the three-cornered hats, trimmed with gold lace, and the richly-embroidered suits, and other costly appointments.

The forest of Fontainebleau is twelve leagues in circuit, and contains nearly 35,000 acres; and in its picturesque views, rocks, ravines, valleys, and plains, woods and glades, meadows, lawns, and cliffs, the domain is of almost unrivalled beauty. It formerly abounded with stags, deers, &c., but these were almost exterminated at the Revolution of 1830; nevertheless, it is still a favourite rendezvous for hunting. No forest in France possesses finer trees or a greater variety of indigenous plants. It is intersected with roads radiating in all directions. The locality selected by our Artist for displaying the stateliness of the Imperial Hunt is entitled *La Croix de Grand Veneur*, and marked by a cross at the point where four roads meet. It received its name from the legend of the spectral black huntsman who was supposed to haunt the forest: it is said he appeared to Henry IV. shortly before his assassination.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WITH the close of the partridge-shooting season, on Monday, the frost and snow set in with just sufficient intensity to prove a great bar to the other sports of the field; and as strange birds have been sweeping round us, and heralding a hard winter for months past, hunting and coursing meets seem likely to be liable to considerable derangement for some weeks to come. Hence the steeplechase fixtures at Chertsey and Chippenham on Tuesday next have somewhat gloomy prospects. A match between Liverpool and Gay Lad is one of the features of the former meeting; while three steeplechases are proposed for the latter. The coursing meetings which are at present entitled for the week are—Hawkstone and Staunton Harold, on Tuesday; Southminster, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Limerick and Hainton, on Wednesday and Thursday; Baldock, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Market Drayton, on Thursday; and Biggar (Co.), on Friday.

Racing men have little else to do now than to con over the new volumes of "Ruff" and the "Book Calendar." We observe from the former that there were 171 race meetings in Great Britain last season, and that 412 two-year-olds started. From the latter we note that 812 blood colts and 506 fillies have been entered so far in this year's stud-book. Of these, forty-four young Fernhills are the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, and it is rather odd that one of the Cossack colts belongs to the Austrian Government, which seems studiously to have selected the consort for its mare Cambric. Sixty-one out of these 1018 foals died before December 1. We do not observe Crucifix's name among the dams; but Lady Evelyn has a colt to Touchstone, Alice Hawthorne one to the Flying Dutchman, and Kilwarlin a little sister to Ellington, by the same horse. Teddington's foals are but few. Grand Inquisitor is put to the stud; and Melbourne is to be at half his old price. "The Squire" has contradicted the report about his change of trainer; but Mr. Elwes has taken Onslow and his colts entirely from Danebury, and Mr. T. V. Turner intends to send some of his to Charles Marson at Royston Nearly half "the Ring" were at Westminster Hall last week to hear the trial of Ignatius Coyle, for whom they have always felt such a morbid sympathy. The Bench of Bar have become as tired of his name as they were of the card cheating case or Crouch's eternal railway-parcel disputes. Coyle first made himself notorious in the Running Rein trial (1844), and, after sundry other escapades, was convicted of picking pockets at the Goodwood incloture. Although his appeal against this conviction to the Quarter Sessions was quashed, Lord Palmerston pardoned him. He was then chiefly instrumental in convicting the three brothers Alleyne of a conspiracy to cheat. These gentlemen next obtained a writ of error, and, as there was no plea, they were pardoned, and Coyle in his turn was sentenced to two years for perjury on their trial. A new trial was granted him after he had been four months on the treadmill: and now he is sent back to serve out the remaining twenty. His trotting-match troubles with the American mare Fanny Jenks remind us that ten miles has lately been trotted in waggons over there in 30 min. 29 sec.; the sixth mile of which was done in 3 min. 1 sec.;—very different work to what we can make in England.

We understand that the King of Sardinia was very much pleased at Willesden Paddocks with Pyrrhus the First and his daughter Virago, than whom we possess few finer specimens of English blood stock. An own sister to Virago was born at these paddocks this season, and another of Pyrrhus' colts has been absurdly christened "F. M. the Duke of Daty."

We may here mention that a very seasonable memento of the late Sir Richard Sutton's Quorn dynasty has just been published by the Messrs. Graves. The original picture is by Mr. Frank Grant, R.A., and makes an admirable companion to his "Melton Hunt in the late Lord Suffield's Time," which has now, like his "Ascot Heath Meet," a very melancholy interest, from the fact of so many of his leading sitters being dead. The grouping of this present picture is very effectively managed, and the sixteen figures form a semicircle—Sir Richard (whose portrait we were kindly permitted to copy for our paper some three weeks since) holding the leading position on the right, while his first whip, Ben Morgan, on a somewhat groggy and varmint-looking white horse, is in the centre of the background. The second whip, Jack Morgan, who is busy taking a thorn out of a hound's foot, and Captain Frank Sutton, as he stands talking to his brother Henry, are among the most striking "bits" of the picture, and not far short of the celebrated one of "Lord Forester Bidding the Fire Good Morning in the Melton Breakfast." The Duke of Rutland is on Sir Richard's right, and his horse's head is the best piece of horse drawing, to our minds, in the picture. That venerable Yedworth octogenarian, Mr. Assheton Smith, whose long seat contrasts pleasantly with Sir Richard's short one, is talking to them from the back of his massive white-nosed chestnut. The remaining portraits of note are Colonel Lowther, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Green of Rolleston, Mr. Hutton, and Captain Charles Sutton, &c. Would that Sir Richard himself had been alive to see the completion of a work in whose progress, while it was in the hard-riding artist's hands, he took no little pleasure

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CONTRABAND OF WAR AT HAMBURG.—It is now several weeks since the British Consul-General here, Colonel Hodges, was instructed by the Government to protest to the Senate of Hamburg an energetic note, strongly protesting against the laxity with which the Government of this city observed their so-called neutrality, and the glaring and open manner in which contraband of war (and more especially the articles of sulphur and saltpetre) was sent from here by the Prussian railroad to Russia. Within the last ten days large quantities of these articles have been imported here without any notice being taken of it, or protest raised from any side whatever; and it is no secret here that the purchasers are the Government of St. Petersburg houses, and that the goods have been sent on by railway to Russia. Within the last ten days no less than five cargoes of sulphur and four of saltpetre have been imported, with the certain knowledge that they were sent on to Russia, and converted into gunpowder to be used against us. Within the last few days a large demand has sprung up here for empty sugar-chests, particularly for those from Havannah and the Brazils. These chests are conveyed to the so-called Thermal—a large isolated stack of warehouses used exclusively for warehousing tar, turpentine, sulphur, saltpetre, pitch, and other easily inflammable articles of merchandise—where they are filled with sulphur. As large quantities of Brazil and Havannah sugars are sent every day to Russia by the railroad, it is not irrational to suspect that this sulphur, packed in old sugar-cases, is also intended for transit to Russia: breakfast or dinner tables, and similar chests of real sugar, to mask the real nature of the transaction, and satisfy the easy consciences of the Prussian officials.—*Letter from Hamburg, Dec. 6*

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN ISLAND.—Letters from Okasaki, in the island of Japan, dated the 19th September last, state that two French frigates, belonging to the naval expedition sent to the coast of Kamschatka, took possession, on the 3rd of that month, in the name of the Allied Powers, of the island of Urup, in the centre of the Russian Kurile in the Kurile archipelago, and captured there a Russian cutter laden with a rich cargo of furs. The Russian name of the island has been changed to that of Alliance. The French frigate *Séphyr*, of 30 guns, was allowed to enter Okasaki without any opposition, and was received in the most hospitable manner by the local authorities. A Japanese temple was placed at the disposal of the French Captain for the accommodation of his sick; and two of the seamen having died were interred with all the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, in presence of a praying but evidently well-disposed multitude. Some of the chiefs daily visited the *Séphyr*, and readily accepted invitations to breakfast or dine at the table of her Captain, M. de Maisonneuve.

MUSIC.

JENNY LIND has come once more among us, after an absence of six years. She returns a matron, and with a changed name; but though in society she is called Madame Goldschmidt, as an artist she will never go by any other than the honoured name of her maidenhood. It was a question before she arrived whether she would again rouse the old enthusiasm, and doubts were expressed as to this, seeing that, though her powers might be as great as ever, she had abandoned that walk in which, above all others, she was pre-eminent—the opera stage. These doubts, however, did not diminish, but probably rather heightened, the curiosity and interest of the public. From the moment that she (or her agent Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street) announced the oratorio performances at Exeter Hall, the general excitement became extreme. Notwithstanding the high rates of admission, every ticket was immediately sold, most of them being purchased by musicsellers and others on speculation. Long before the day of the first concert Mr. Mitchell informed all inquirers that he had not a single ticket to dispose of; so that there was nothing for it but to apply to those who had bought them up; and those persons, of course, made the most of their bargains, screwing up the prices of tickets to two or three times their ostensible value. This, we must say, though far from being unprecedented, was wrong. Jenny Lind or Mr. Mitchell may not have actually put money in their own pockets by the transaction, but it was an extortion on the public, and could easily have been prevented. Though the second concert has not yet taken place, no person can obtain an admission to it without yielding to the arbitrary demands of the ticket-holders. One good arrangement, however, has been made: the issue of tickets has been limited to the number that Exeter-hall can conveniently hold; so that on Monday evening last, when the first concert took place, there was no unpleasant crowd or pressure. The oratorio was Haydn's chef-d'œuvre, "The Creation," a work which some critics now-a-days show a disposition to depreciate. Because it is clear, simple, and melodious, it is denied the qualities of depth and grandeur. It is admitted to be beautiful but not allowed to be sublime. We can only judge from our own impressions; and if the choruses, "The marvellous work?" "Awake the harp," "The Lord is great," and, above all, "The heavens decline the glory of God," are not sublime, we are ignorant of what constitutes sublimity. The whole work is full of bright and cheering sunshine, and we pity those who can listen to it without being penetrated by the goodness as well as awed by the power of the Creator of all things. Jenny Lind sang in "The Creation" at Exeter Hall before she left England, when she charmed the audience, and showed that she was without a rival in the loftiest branch of her art. On Monday night she maintained her pre eminence as effectually as ever. She was welcomed with all the honours due to her character, and acknowledged her reception with grace and feeling. When she began to sing she showed considerable agitation. Her voice, for a brief space, was husky and tremulous; but she soon recovered herself, and showed that she was in full possession of all her powers of voice, intellect, and genius. To say that her vocal organ retains all its finest qualities—its sweetness, flexibility, and mellowness of tone—and her execution all its clearness and finish, is to give her the smallest part of the praise which is her due. Others may come near her in those things; but it is in her noble and beautiful simplicity, in her contempt for every frivolous ornament, in her faithful adherence to the text of the composer and the purity with which she renders it, in the grandeur of her conceptions, and the depth of expression which penetrates every bear, that she is unapproachable, and leaves every other competitor far behind. To enumerate the beauties of her performance would be to quote every passage she sang; but the things which most strongly roused the enthusiasm of the audience were the two charming descriptive airs, "With verdure clad the fields appear," and "On mighty pens the eagle wings his way;" and the enchanting duet between Adam and Eve, "Graceful consort, at thy side," so full of love and happiness. This was rapturously received, and the fair singer retired amid acclamations from every part of the hall. As a whole, the performance—which was conducted by Mr. Benedict—was satisfactory. The instrumental band and chorus were of sufficient numerical strength, and of respectable quality. The other solo parts (Jenny Lind being the soprano) were sung by Mr. Lockey as tenor, and Mr. Lawler as bass. "The Creation" having no contralto. Both performers acquitted themselves well; though, on the part of both, a little more energy and expression would have been desirable.

On Monday next the second concert is to take place, consisting of Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

MR. ELLA gave his concluding Lecture of this season at the London Institution on Monday evening. This lecture was "On Melody, Harmony, and Counterpoint;" subjects which he treated with much tact and skill, explaining with perspicuity the leading principles of the art, and analysing a number of pieces by the great masters, so as to show the effect of the technical rules of composition in producing musical beauty and effect. These analytical remarks were illustrated by Miss Ransford, Miss Corelli, Mr. Smythson, and a body of choristers from the Royal Italian Opera, who sang the pieces which came under the lecturer's review. The hall was crowded to the doors, and the audience received the lecture with the warmest expressions of satisfaction.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—The revival at this theatre, on Thursday evening last, of "Louis the Eleventh," occasioned considerable interest among the public generally, and drew together a fashionable and crowded audience. Those to whom the postponement of "Macbeth" was a disappointment will have found consolation in this revival. The character of *Louis XI.* has been so thoroughly appropriated by Mr. Charles Kean that it must ever be associated with his name. It would be the height of imprudence in any other living exponent of the histrionic art to attempt it; and we apprehend that a very long period must elapse before the English stage will produce a fitting successor to Mr. Kean in this difficult and original part. The transition scenes with which the play abounds, and which give so much scope for our great actor's peculiarities, were performed on Thursday evening with his accustomed power.

MARYLEBONE.—A new and original play, in five acts, was produced on Tuesday. It is from the pen of Mrs. Edward Thomas, and entitled the "Merchant's Daughter of Toulon." The dialogue of the piece is partly in prose and partly in blank verse. The heroine is our *Hortensia Joliffe* (Miss Edith Heraud), who, having been educated in a convent, is at the opening of the play described as paying her first morning calls in Toulon, and, from her beauty and talents, exciting the envy as well as the admiration of the city belles. Two of these, *Agnes* and *Josephine* (Miss Roberts and Miss Ellen Collier), are particularly affected by her sudden supremacy; for their lovers, *Duval* and *Godfrol* (Mr. Bennett and Mr. Plunkett), give fearful signs of a disposition to desert their old loves in favour of the new. Among her guests, also, is one *Dupont* (Mr. Lyon), an old friend of her father, who, having formerly loved her mother, is particularly struck by her perfect resemblance to the first object of his affection. And so a long-dormant passion at once revives. Out of this state of *Dupont's* feelings the situations of the play originate. *Agnes* was always of a morose disposition, and, though outwardly a pious maid, yet sinister in his dealings, and misanthropical in his sentiments. Accordingly, he plots against *Hortensia's* lovers in order to have the field clear for himself. He contrives that *Duval* and *Godfrol* shall make themselves ridiculous by shaving off their moustaches and wearing yellow for her sake; and in regard to his nephew *Francis* (Mr. Gaston), her real lover, he pursues him to extremity, forbidding him to visit at Dupont's and ultimately casting him from his house. Finding all these and other contrivances vain, at last he resorts to direct slander of *Hortensia* herself, the result of which is, that in the first ball to which she is invited with her father she is in the most marked manner cut by all the respectable folks of Toulon—by which incident, and some striking one, the fourth act closes. *Francisco*, who discredits the calumny, never believes remains faithful to her; and her father, though at first staggered, sees reason to believe her guiltless. *Hortensia*, however, will not be satisfied until *Dupont* is compelled to retract his charges; and at length effects such an appeal to his better nature that her clearance is decidedly pronounced by her fashionable acquaintance. There are also two or three underplots, connected with the pages and *soubrettes* of the country characters of the piece, which serve to vary the interest, and add humour to the tone of the scenes. This play, which was well acted, proved triumphantly successful. Much of this result was owing to the unusual preponderance of the humorous element; and the new drama would, in fact, be more appropriately denominated a comedy, in the Shakspearian sense of the term. The diction had frequently the ring of the old dramatists, and most of the jests told admirably. Laughter and applause, in fact, divided the evening. The audience were excited to extraordinary enthusiasm. Miss Heraud was recalled at the end of the fourth and fifth acts, and the author had to bow frequently from her private box.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S SPIRITUS MAGIQUES.—Thursday evening being the hundredth night of Professor Anderson's magical performances at the Lyceum Theatre, the event was celebrated by the Wizard in the presence of a numerous audience. Mr. Anderson had selected some of his best and most interesting tricks, including the great gun trick and the exhibiting of table-rapping and spiritual communications, and their exhibition was received by the audience with an interest and rewarded by an applause which are accorded to but few entertainments. That such success should be attained by a hundreth exhibition is a convincing proof of the sterling character of Mr. Anderson's performances, and of the great ability with which he executes the numerous tricks of sleight of hand and optical delusion, of which his entertainment is composed. In the course of the evening a number of costumes, portraits, and pieces of music were presented to the audience as souvenirs of the occasion, and, shortly before the conclusion, Mr. Anderson read a poetical address, in which he expressed his thanks for the patronage he has received at the Lyceum Theatre, and his regret that he is shortly about to leave it, cheering his numerous friends, however, with the promise that he will meet them on Boxing-night at Covent Garden.

THE WIZARD'S PANTOMIME AT COVENT GARDEN.—After a period of repose from the freaks of *Harlequin*, the fun of *Clown*, the charm of *Columbine*, the attractions of "Mother Goose," and the clever pantomimic efforts of the famous Farley, Covent Garden reopens at Christmas for the production of a single pantomime, under the management of Mr. Anderson. The pantomime is to be called "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," and will be suggestive of some of the happiest events of our own time, as it will be commemorative of the alliance of England and France in the days of Francis I. and Henry VIII. It will probably be necessary only to mention the names of the artists engaged to give a warranty for the excellency of that which is to be produced. Mr. A. Harris is the inventor, and has had the entire superintendence of the *mise en scène*. His fame and his inventive powers, well known as they are to the frequenters of the Royal Italian Opera, are sufficient guarantees for his department being unexceptionable. The scenery is by Mr. W. Beverley, the crowned monarch of fairy-land; the music is by Mr. Coote, the composer of "Night Dancers" and "Nourjahad" in himself a host. Messrs. G. A. Sala and the Brothers Brough have furnished the wit and humour of the words; not a word more need be said about their part being all that could be wished. The ballet is by the well-known and justly-celebrated Mr. H. Barnett; and the music, which are entirely novel, and very unlike the pasteboard platitudes common to pantomimes, are by Mr. George Ewing. Finally, Mr. Anderson's magic wand is to be waved over the whole, and will, doubtless work wonders far surpassing those of his predecessor. We had almost forgotten that the services of Mr. Fleamore the most clever of clowns—have been secured for what will, without doubt, be the great pantomime of [illegible].

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL' ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ROTUNDA, DUBLIN. The new entertainment called "Patchwork," recently opened at Dublin by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, has met with decided success. The performance is partly musical and partly dramatic, and consists of two parts. The first part introduces fourteen characters, male and female, personified by Mr. Howard Paul (Mr. Featherstone), one of our Irish [illegible] controllers, and Howard Paul, well known as a playwright and [illegible]. The second part of the entertainment consists of [illegible] Paul assuming English, [illegible] and [illegible] characters. We select a few [illegible] French soprano, a Spanish tenor, and an Italian contralto [illegible] selected by this lady," says a local paper, "were executed in the most brilliant manner, and displayed to advantage the magnificent voice of which it is her good fortune to be in possession. It is needless to state that they were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience, whose satisfaction was manifested by frequent [illegible] Barnett's [illegible] "Il Segreto" and "Les Yeux Bleus" in particular [illegible] beautiful. Mr. Howard Paul's impersonations of [illegible] Irish characters was also very effective. The room was [illegible] and presented a brilliant appearance."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY L

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.			Mean Dew-point Temperature of the Day.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Wind.	Inches of Rain.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.				
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			
Dec. 7	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34.9	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 8	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31.1	[illegible] 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 9	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.0	[illegible] 11.9	81	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 10	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32.6	[illegible] 25	81	[illegible]	0.00
" 11	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37.2	[illegible] 4	89	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 12	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.1	[illegible] 29	81	NW.	[illegible]
" 13	30.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25.9	[illegible] 17	76	NW.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.41 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.08 inches by the 10th; decreased to 29.49 inches by the 12th, and increased to 30.06 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.81 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 39.6°—being 10° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 20.3°—being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer, 38°, on the 7th, and the lowest, 17.7°, on the 13th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 8.2°.

The weather during the week was for the most part fine, but dull, and the sky was cloudy, except in the evenings, which were clear.

Snow fell on several days during the week.

Lewisham, Dec. 14, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON. During the week ending last Saturday (December 8th) the births of 1531 children were registered within the metropolitan district. Of these 789 were boys, and 742 were girls. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-54 the average numbers were 780 and 713 respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 1099; of whom 534 were males and 565 were females; a present mortality which it may be stated in general terms is not high for London at the beginning of December

THE KING OF SARDINIA AND THE CITY OF LONDON. The Sardinian Minister has placed in the hands of the Lord Mayor, by order of the King of Sardinia, in consequence of the magnificent reception his Majesty met with from the Corporation of London, a gold snuff-box, ornamented with diamonds, of the estimated value from his Majesty to his Lordship, and a token of the high gratification [illegible] by the Royal visitor at the splendid manner in which the [illegible] was performed, and the enthusiasm which [illegible] by the citizens of London

ORIENTAL KINGS MEMBERS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, the secretary, on behalf of the council, submitted to the meeting the name of the chief King of Nam, and that of his brother and subordinate prince, for election as honorary members of the society. The claim of these royal personages consisted in their distinguished position in the interior, and in their own learned attainments. The head King was a proficient in the Laos and Siamese tongues and had required a considerable [illegible] English. The second King is stated by Mr J [illegible] English with ease and correctn [illegible] observation [illegible] upon [illegible] written letters to [illegible] in French, which are creditable performances [illegible] entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with this country, and gave the Englishman a right to hold land and to be governed by their own laws in Siam, and grants other valuable privileges—thus opening up our enterprise a country which has hardly been less shut to us than Japan itself. Their Majesties were duly elected.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—On Tuesday [illegible] numerous body of the [illegible] at the Freemasons' Tavern, to celebrate his return [illegible] home Hotel, to celebrate his return [illegible] C Napier, in reply to his health, which [illegible] enthusiasm, made some remarks on the [illegible] army, should he make one of the conditions of peace [illegible] obtained an honourable peace (Hear, hear). With [illegible] peace it was not for him to say, but he thought it [illegible] England out of the Crimea before they talked of [illegible] Hear, hear). He also thought that Russia, which [illegible] [illegible] by the expenses which it [illegible] [illegible] Russia had thirty sail-of-the-line fully manned in the [illegible] there no danger to their shores in the proximity of such a fleet, as was of opinion that the retirement of that fleet, and also of the [illegible] to other countries, and especially to Sweden and Denmark.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

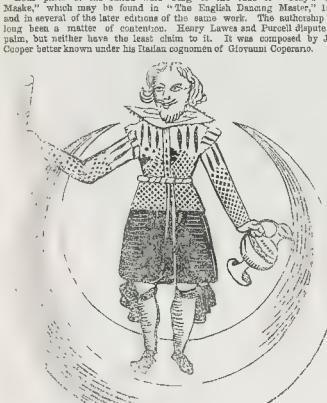
"A little chink may let in much light." -OLD PROVERB

ANCIENT BALLAD.—The following old ballad, and the curious cut which accompanies it—the former, unfortunately, too coarse for complete republication—are taken from a black-letter copy in the rich and varied collection of Mr. Halliwell, St. Mary's-place, Brompton: a collection numbering about 450 ballads, entirely in the black letter, obtained at great cost, and which, though not comprising so many of the very ancient ones as are to be found in the remarkable collection of Mr. Dance, is believed to be the most extensive of any in private hands.—

"The Man in the Moon drinks Claret" is the second part of the well-known ballad of "Old Mad Tom," printed in Percy's "Reliques." Heber conjectured that its author was the celebrated Tom D'Urfey, but it is certainly older, having been sung at the Curtain Theatre, Shoreditch, before the year 1610. Old Izaak Walton, in his delightful "Angler" (1653), says:—"I'll promise you I'll sing a song that was lately made at my request by Mr. William Basse, one that made the choice songs of 'The Hunter in his Career' and 'Tom of Bedlam,' and many others of note." If Walton here alludes to "Old Mad Tom," as Percy supposed, we get at the real name of the author; but the matter is somewhat doubtful, as we have several other ballads of "Mad Tom" possessing an equal claim to the Waltonian notice.

William Basse was a famous poet in his time; and Anthony Wood states that he was of Moreton, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, and was some time a retainer of Lord Wenman of Thame-park. He was the author of a poem called "The Sword and Buckler," 1602; a poem on the "Death of Prince Henry, 1613; of verses "On Mr. William Shakespeare, who died in April, 1616, &c." His song of "The Hunter in his Career" is preserved in "Wit and Drollery, Jovial Poems," 1682; and in the celebrated "Collection of Old Ballads," printed in 1726. The music is preserved in the Skene MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Both parts of the ballad were sung to the tune of "Gray's Inne Meake," which may be found in "The English Dancing Master," 1650, and in several of the later editions of the same work. The authorship has long been a matter of contention. Henry Lawes and Purcell dispute the palm, but neither have the least claim to it. It was composed by John Cooper better known under his Italian cognomen of Giovanni Coperario.



The Man in the Moon drinks Claret.

As it was lately sung at The Curtain, Hollwel.'

Bacchus, the father of drunken nobles,
Full mazers, beakers, glasses, bowls,
Greate flagon dragons, flamish upsetrinse,
With healths stab'd in arms upon naked knees.

* * * *

Rich wine is good.
It heats the blood,
It makes a old man lusty.
The young to brawle,
And drawees up call
Before being too much musty.

* * * *

Such gambles, such tricks, such figaries,
We fetch, though we touch no Canaryes;
French wine till the welkin roares,
And cry out a plague of your scores.

* * *

There is no sound
The ears can wound
As hds of wine-pots cranking;
There's no such sport when, all amort,
Men cry let's fall to drinking.

* * *

Our man in the moon drinks claret,
With powder beef, tur'ep, and carret,
If he doth so, why should not you
Drink wine until the sky looks blew?

* * * *

Hey for a turn thus shoves gro. nd, hey!
O my noddle too heavy doth way?

Methegtin, perry, syder nor strong ale,
Are half so hevy, be they nere so stale.
Wine in our bodies can never rumble,
Down now and then, though it makes us at tumble.
Yet scambling up, a drunken feeble no pain,
But cryes,—sirra, boy, tother pottle again!

* * * *

We car drink no more unless we have full pipes of Trinidado.
Give us the best, it keeps our brains
More warm than can friezado.
It makes us sng,
And cry, hey jung,
And laugh when pipes lie broken.
For which to pay,
At going away
We scorn a mustard token.

* * * *

If, then, you do love my east claret,
Fat powder beef, turnep, and carret,
Come agen and agen,
And still welcome, gentlemen.

QUERIES

WHAT was the origin and value of the coin called a "Tester" or "Teston"? and was it of silver? In Heywood's "Epigrams" (1560) is the following:—"Of read Testons

These testons looke read. How lyke you the same?
Tys a token of grace—ther's no shame to blame."

What is meant by *red testons?* And what cause had this coin to blush in 1560?—J. L. D.

BEES.—In the Island of Jersey it is customary when the head of a family dies to put a bit of crape on the top of the hive: should this be forgotten, the bees in the course of a day or two desert the hive. My mother has told me that when her grandfather died, about the year 1813 or 1819, they got the crape, and the bees evacuated the hive; but when her grandmother, some ten years later, departed this life, the crape was placed on the top of the hive, and the bees, by their stay, acknowledged the new master. No reason has ever been assigned by the old witch-believing crones of Jersey for the assertion or fidelity of the bees. I have questioned several, and the answer invariably is, "Elles savent quand leur maître meurt." Mais comment? I ask. "Elles sont savantes comme nous autres, comme ainsi les abeilles. Je ne sais pas pourquoi elles s'en vont, mais je crois que les sorciers ont quelquechose à y faire."—CELIA YOUNG, Jersey.

THE SANCROFT MEDALS.—Can you, or any of your Correspondents, inform me if these are common, who caused them to be struck, if they are valuable, and any circumstances attending them? I have one dated 1688, with a figure of the Archbishop of Canterbury on one side, and on the other the following Bishops, viz.—St. Asaph, Ely, Chichester, London, Bath and Wells, Peterboro', Bristol. Why is the Bishop of London included, and placed in the centre? D.

WILL any one inform me of the derivation of "Gar sel," the Yorkshire vernacular for under wood? Also of "bow rake" and "pale dyse"? Your obedient servant, VENATOR.

IN the Diary of Ralph Thoresby, the historian of Leeds, occurs the following passage:—"Nov. 4th, 1701. Was to show the two Archdeacons (Nicholson of Carlisle and his cousin Pearson) our remarkable cloth-market: treated all three after the old manner at a *bridge and shot* for 6d." *Query*—What sort of a "treat" was it? B. WILSON, jun., Bramley, Leeds.

In an old volume, the titlepage of which is lost, I find the following "three things which are accounted very strange, or rather miraculous, in the country of Scotland":—"1. The Lake of Murton, part of whose waters do congeal in winter, part of them not. 2. The Lake of Lenox, twenty-four miles round, in which are thirty islands, one of which is driven to and fro in every vacquent. 3. The Deaf-Stone, extending about fifty-three feet in length, of this rare quality—that a musket shot off on the one side cannot be heard by a man standing on the other." What are the facts?—DAVID WALKINSHAW, Colford, Gloucestershire.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. MACCOLLEAD.—It is not a medal, but a medallion: medals have two sides, medallions one. The metal is generally pewter, as that retains a brilliant surface for years, which common pewter soon becomes dull. This medallion is commemorative of the campaign 1770 in the Lawrence War, on which years a fleet of Sister Pilot for the Russian sixty more from the Black Sea captured by the English under Admiral Gambier and Sir H. Clinton, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Spithead Harbour, Downs, conquered. Stony Point assaulted, Stony Point, &c.

M. PYNSON JUNIOR, A. CLARA.—Answers to such questions may be obtained from a Solicitor.

A STUDENT.—They are not believed to be Shakespeare's.

W. HALLISON.—"Popular Music of the Olden Time" is published by Cramer, Beale, and Co., of Regent-street.

J. E.—You will find the word, not in Lydgate, we believe, but in the very curious old work, "A Dialog of creatures moste Necessary, Effect of all the Proverbs in the English tongue compact in a matter concernynge the manner of marriages," made by John Heywood, 1556:—

"And very fat fed, said this *Estrepefed* "—Signe. B. 4.

In the same you will meet with two other expressions new to us, relative to two pea mealings:—

"He is a *Kunck ebannyard* and verale moste
To matche a mynion nother fayre nor sweete.

And—

"Had you some husbande and sweete at hym thus,
I wys it would geve you a *peacocke-bridale*."

M.N.—See Black's Catalogue of the Ashmole Library, p. 21; see also Halliwell's "MSS. Relics of Comic Song," p. 29.

W. Wood, J. Adams, W. S. K., W. D., Long Ditton; C. & B., Jas. A., G. Rafaball, I. L. K., An Antiquary, Delta, A. S. H., H. L. S., A Lover of Ancient Customs, W. Metcalf, Newark, E. O., Pinchley, W. Collinson, Person, R. F. P., Scarlet, A. Y., L. W., F. F. C., A Native, W. E. W., A Country Parson, R. Clowes, C., A Reader, Dublin; Beta, John Millard, W. H. A., Cantab, I. M. E., Gibraltar, P. de C., G. C. W., Dyson; Cathcart, Newark, Ant., Subscriber ab-Initio, O. T. Dobbin, M. D., J. K., Augusta de la Tour, F. F., Dover, W. T. E. N. S., Taylor, C. M., Ingleby, B. B. J., A. Lock, B. Wilson, E. Gomersall, are given with thanks.

CHESS.

*** Our customary answers to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Second and Final Game between the Oxford Hermes Chess-club and the Trinity College, Cambridge, Chess-club.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE. (Trin. Coll., Cam.)	BLACK. (Oxford Hermes.)	WHITE. (Trin. Coll., Cam.)	BLACK. (Oxford Hermes.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q R to K sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23. Kt to K R 5th	Kt to K 5th (c)
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd	24. P to K R 3rd	R to K Kt 4th
5. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	25. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	26. B to Q B 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P	27. B takes Kt?	Q takes B (ch)
8. Q B P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	28. P to K B 3rd	Q R to K 2nd
9. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	29. Kt to K Kt 3rd (d)	R to Q B sq
10. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd	30. Kt to K 4th	R to K Kt 3rd
11. B takes K Kt	K Kt P takes B	31. R to Q 3rd (e)	P to Q R 3rd
12. Kt to Q 4th (a)	Castles	32. Q takes K B P	Q takes Q
13. Kt to Q B 3rd (b)	Kt to K Kt 3rd	33. Kt takes Q	B to Q Kt 5th
14. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt	34. K R to Q Kt sq	R to Q B 4 h
15. P takes B	Kt to K 4th	35. K R takes P	R to Q Kt 3rd
16. B to Q Kt 3rd	K to R sq	36. Q R to Q B 3rd	R to Q sq
17. Kt to K 4th	R to K Kt sq	37. Q R to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th
18. Q to K R 5th	Q to K 2nd	38. Q R takes P	B takes R
19. K to R sq	Kt to Q 6th	39. R takes B	
20. Q to K R 4th	R to K Kt 2nd	And Oxford resigns (f).	

(a. The attack and defence are both conducted *secundum artem*, and show the resources to be well up in their books.

(b) There is an admirable example of the present mode of conducting the Evans opening played between Horwitz and Kieseritzky, at page 136 of the "Chess-Player's Handbook," which we recommend the student to compare with the game before us.

(c) A good retort. If White, in answer to it, had snatched at the Knight, the game would probably have gone on thus:—

24. Kt takes R	Kt takes P (ch)
25. Q takes Kt	B takes Q
26. R takes B	B to K R 4th

And Black have the better game.

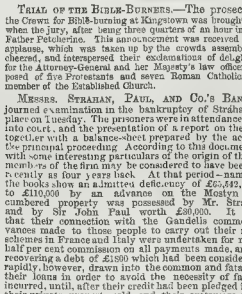
(d) Well played. Black have now a very unenviable and terrible battle to fight.

(e) Taking the K B P with the Kt would not have been prudent.

(f) Because one of their Rooks is hopelessly locked up, and it is impossible for them, with the other alone, to preserve both the Q and the Q R Pawn.

PROBLEM No. 617
By an AMERICAN AMATEUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

TRIAL OF THE BIBLE-BURNERS.—The prosecution at the suit of the Crown for Bible-burning at Kingstown was brought to a close on Saturday, when the jury, after being three quarters of an hour in deliberation, acquitted Father Petcherine. This announcement was received with the most vociferous applause, which was taken up by the crowds assembled outside, who loudly cheered, and interspersed their acclamations of delight with repeated groans for the Attorney-General and her Majesty's law officers. The jury was composed of five Protestants and seven Roman Catholics, the foreman being a member of the Established Church.

MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjourned examination in the bankruptcy of Strahan, Paul, and Co. took place on Tuesday. The prisoners were in attendance, but were not brought into court, and the private examination of a report, on the state of their affairs, together with a balance-sheet prepared by the accountant, constituted the principal proceeding. According to this document, which commences with some interesting particulars of the origin of the bank, the respective members of the firm may be considered to have been perfectly solvent as recently as four years back. At that period—namely, December, 1851—the books show an unrealized deficiency of £6,543, which was increased to £110,000 by an advance on the Mostyn colliery, but unincumbered property was possessed by Mr. Strahan worth £100,000, and by Sir John Paul worth £30,000. It was not until 1852 that their connection with the Gandells commenced, and the advances made to those people to carry out their railway and drainage schemes in Pimlico and Chelsea were undertaken for the profit than a half per cent commission on all payments made, and the expectation of recovering a debt of £1800 which had been considered bad. They were rapidly, however, drawn into the common and fatal course of increasing their loans in order to avoid the necessity of facing the loss already incurred, until, after their credit had been pledged to every possible way, their private property sold, and their customers plundered, they found the amount to have increased to nearly half a million sterling. The actual deficiency of the bank is stated at £662,263, and of this sum £467,000 is involved in the transactions with the Gandells and the Mostyn colliery. The estimated assets are placed at £127,870, and if these should be realised a distribution may be hoped of nearly 4s. in the pound. After the reading of the report an adjournment took place to the 11th of March.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

IT would be mere affectation to attempt to say anything special about this last Smithfield Club Show, the fifty-eighth which has been held since Mr. Arthur Young proposed the formation of such a society at Woburn. The first was held at Goldler's yard, in Goswell street, close to now-deserted Smithfield, in 1798, where it continued until it outgrew its original dimensions. At the present day we have no doubt that the art of breeding and feeding for the market has been brought to perfection. The annual competition keeps the feeders who are no longer mere graziers, but rather manure-manufacturers—up to the mark, and occasionally brings into notice some new article of food—as, for instance, "Barber's cotton-oil cake," manufactured in America from the seeds of the cotton-pod, which was highly spoken of by competent authorities at the November meeting of the Central Farmers' Club. But for the rest, the Cattle Shows of the Smithfield Club for the last five or six years have been as like each other as peas. The same regular set breds—Devons, Shorthorns, Herefords, in strong numbers; a few Highlands, and an irregular entry of cross-breeds. The extra £20 has brought some Welsh this year—a breed which, in our opinion, would be best crossed away by Highlanders or Devons. These three are shown every year by nearly the same men. Sometimes a shorthorn comes from a distant county; sometimes a nobleman tries a curious cross; but, in cattle, four out of five of the principal exhibitors may be named very safely beforehand. In Sheep the last twenty years have produced an increase to the large cross-breeds of the Southdown variety and in the Cotswolds. The Down-Cotswolds have been made almost a distinct breed. The Shropshire-Downs have shared in the improvement. In Pigs the diffusion of Prince bacon seems universal. The Poultry Show tried once was a failure, and is left to Birmingham, where such things do succeed better. As for the Implement Show, it is no exhibition, but the greatest shop of the kind in the world. It seems to become more and more the custom for farmers to examine or read the reports of the Royal Agricultural Show in the summer, and then take advantage of the Smithfield variety to visit town, and give their orders in Baker-street at Christmas. Indeed this implement department has grown so great that it promises to surround and almost bury the live exhibition.

In order to do full justice to the illustrations, they will be reserved to appear with those of the Birmingham Show, which, unfortunately, occurs at the same time as the Smithfield. We are glad to learn, on authority, that this injurious competition of the two meetings will not occur again.

The Show is under an average in numbers, but a fair average in quality. The following summary may be useful:—

Seventeen Devons are shown. The Earl of Leicester takes the first prize for the best steer, not exceeding three years old; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert the second prize.

Lady Elizabeth Louisa Reynell, of Avisford House, near Arundel, Sussex, has the first prize for a Devon ox, over four years and ten months old; and Prince Albert the second prize.

John Tucker has the prize heifer, and the Prince again the first prize for fat Devon cows. Twenty Herefords are shown. Niblett, of the White Lion, Bristol, farmer and foxhunter, has the first prize in Class V. Longman, of Affordton, near Ludlow, the second. Niblett always has a prize. In Class VI., Mr Heath, near Norwich, has the first prize for an ox bred near Ludlow; and Prince Albert the second for an ox bred by J. Stephens, of Hay, Brecon. John Phillips, of Ardington, carries off the one prize for Hereford heifers, and the second for cows: John Gurney, of Catton Hall, has the first. Forty shorthorns appear as representatives of the beef for the million. J. Holmes, of Brook Hall, near Norwich, first prize for steers. R. Robinson, of Widnerpool, near Nottingham, the second: both bred by exhibitors. In oxen the Marquis of Exeter takes the first prize and the gold medal for the best beast in the yard for a three-year and ten months animal bred by him; and Thomas Morlin the second. W. Aldworth, near Abingdon, has the first prize, and C. H. Duffield, of Marchham Park, near Abingdon, the second prize for heifers. The Prince was an unsuccessful competitor in the shorthorn classes. Henry Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, near Halifax, has the first prize and gold medal for the best cow in the yard—a white one. In the Scotch and Irish steers or oxen there was a very poor show. The prize was taken by a yellow-polled Angus, fed by John Grove, of Ferne, near Salisbury.

In the new class for Welsh, Colonel Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, has £20 for a black ox, nearly six years old; and Sir Richard Bulkeley the second prize. Messrs. Nesme have £10 for a very nice Sussex ox: only two of this breed exhibited. In the cross-breeds a handsome heifer, between shorthorn and Hereford, carried off £10. Poor show of extra stock. In sheep there were twenty-six entries of long-woolled, and the gold medal was won by R. L. Bradshaw, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Rutlandshire, with a pen of 21 months improved Leicester wethers. In cross-breeds of long and short woolled there were, including extra stock, twenty-eight entries; the first prize going to John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk, for his pen of 20 months Downs and Leicesters. Charles Howard, near Bedford, the silver medal in extra stock for his Down and Cotswold wether.

In short-Woolled Breeds there were fifty entries. Mr. William Rigden of Howe, near Brighton, the celebrated high farmer, won the gold medal with his 20 months and 2 weeks Southdown wether, got by Jonas Webb's tup that carried a first prize as a yearling at the Windsor Agricultural Show in the year of the Great Exhibition. The Duke of Richmond had a first prize for his 32 months pen of wethers, bred by himself.

In Pigs there were twenty eight entries. Joan Coste, of Hammoon, near Blandford, has the gold medal for his black 24 weeks old improved Dorset small breed; Prince Albert a second prize for white 24 weeks old, bred by himself. The Prince has also a first prize and Mr. Coste a second for the two breeds of pigs above 20 weeks old. No. 245 is an extraordinary pig, as big as a donkey, as heavy as one of the Devon prizes, in fine condition. Commended. But 48 years old.

To say more on this Show would be like reviewing "Virginius," or any other stock play.

The Implement Display is too crowded for examination.

The handsome plate presented to the deservedly-popular honorary secretary of the Club was exhibited in the Cattle Division. It is very fairly executed, but the artist had not fair play: the committee, who understand Stock better than Art, did not give the modeller as many hours as it requires days to fatten a pig.

Next week we shall give our Illustrations of the Prize Stock, with some remarks.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERING.—The story which obtained currency in England and France regarding the fitting out of a Russian privateer in New York referred to the barque *Maury*, which was seized by the British Consul on the plea of having on board articles contraband of war, and which was subsequently released and another to no privateer at all. The English and French press do not seem to have been properly posted on the a spect of privateering. It is a settled and recognised law of nations that unless two-thirds of the crew of a vessel fitted out for a privateer are natives or subjects of the belligerent party under whose flag she sails she is not legally a privateer, but a pirate, and may be treated accordingly. Hence, when we commenced the war with Mexico, we gave public notice that all privateers sailing under the Mexican flag, unless two-thirds of the persons on board were citizens of Mexico, would be treated as pirates. Under this view of the case it will be seen that, even were the American disposed to fit out privateers under the Russian flag, it would be impossible to man them with Russian sailors. In all New York, indeed in the whole country, it is believed that not enough Russian sailors could be found to man a single vessel. Had the English and French papers fully comprehended the nature of the case they would not have exposed themselves to ridicule by giving currency to such an absurd rumour.—*New York Herald.*

CACAO.

THE Cacao-tree, or, as it is commonly called, Cocoa, may be considered as one of the most interesting productions of the West Indies which have become articles of general consumption. The accompanying Illustrations of the culture and manufacture of the valuable staple to the breakfast and evening table are selected by a correspondent resident in the West Indies, and to his many opportunities for observation we are indebted for the descriptive details

The scene is taken from a large cocoa estate in the island of Grenada, called Pleasant Hope. Its owner has made strenuous efforts to improve the moral and physical condition of the working classes (located on his own and neighbouring estates), by the introduction of a new system of labour, tending to promote equality of confidence between the employer and employed. The estate is nearly devoted to the cultivation of cocoa and coffee, which are generally grown together. It extends over a considerable tract of land forming the sloping sides of a lofty mountain known as Mount St. Katherine, whose dark outline, covered with dense forest to the very summit, forms a striking contrast to the bright and golden foliage of the cocoa. A long and wide road runs through the centre of the plantation, from which various paths and tracks diverge, leading to and dividing the allotments. These are in many parts bounded by rows of lofty evergreen trees, which are planted for the purpose of sheltering the cocoa and coffee from the wind, which is very detrimental. In the island of Trinidad a very beautiful tree, called the "Bois

THE CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.

COCOA PLANTATION IN THE ISLAND OF GRENADA, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

Immortal," bearing a brilliant scarlet blossom, is common, and during the season its bloom presents from a distance, when the sun is shining on it, a most splendid and novel appearance.

The cocoa-trees are planted in rows, like apple-trees in an orchard, and the coffee-trees between them. Great care is necessary to keep the young trees free from the quantity of small climbing parasitic plants and mosses which in those climates accumulate upon them to a vast extent, and ultimately destroy them. If attention be paid to this point, and the soil prove fertile, the trees commence bearing in less than three years.

Very few things can surpass in beauty the effect of a cocoa plantation when the trees are loaded with fruit.

Our Correspondent thus describes his visit to the above plantation:—

Our road lay by a narrow path, shaded by magnificent plantains and bananas, whose gigantic leaves—from twelve to fourteen feet long and nearly three feet broad—formed over our heads a beautiful canopy. Here and there from amidst the mass rose the towering stem of a mountain cabbage tree, waving its proud crest of dark green branches. Near the roots of these a small and neatly-cut channel conveyed a stream of water to supply the mill.

The bank was covered with every variety of plant; beautiful specimens of light feathery ferns bounded the other side; and swarms of vivid-coloured butterflies and buzzing insects darted to and fro in undisturbed enjoyment. This path soon led into the heart of the plantation, and nothing could be more beautiful than the view which broke upon us. An immense bower, extending as far as the eye could reach, appeared spread above us; and the long vistas formed by the numerous lines of trees were only broken here and there by the large leaves of some straggling plantain, or mass of broken rock clothed with lichens and mosses. The rays of the sun, as they shot through the rich foliage, fell in subdued light on the clusters of fruit, with which each tree was loaded, adding to their varied tints of purple, red, and gold a brilliancy that gave the scene an air of enchantment, and forcibly reminded me of the Garden of the Genii in the story of Aladdin.

The cocoa as sent to England for consumption is known as a brown seed or kernel, something like an almond, but usually larger. The kernels are contained in a pod, and vary in number from ten, twenty, and thirty in each. The pod somewhat resembles a cucumber in shape, and is composed of a thick fleshy substance, which hardens into a shell if dried; but which when the fruit is fit for gathering is soft, and easily broken. It hangs to the tree by a short stem, and usually grows in a manner so different from the European fruits (but not uncommon to many tropical ones) that it excites the surprise of a stranger. Instead of hanging from the tender twigs and branches, and intermixed with the foliage, it is generally seen growing out of the most solid parts of the stem and branches, particularly in clusters around the main trunk of the tree, and frequently within a foot or two of the root—conveying the idea of its being hung there by some artificial means, rather than by its own natural growth. The first of the accompanying Views shows the interior of a plantation. A negro girl is plucking coffee from the small trees between the cocoa-trees; and another girl is breaking with a stone the pods of some cocoa, for the purpose of extracting the seeds.

These seeds are then taken to the mill, represented in the second Engraving, and the outer husks are removed by a machine shown near the door, with a negro supplying it. This consists of a strong frame of timber firmly fixed to the floor, supporting a line of movable bars of wood placed perpendicularly, which, being lifted by means of arms attached to a roller, and alternately catching under a projecting pellet in each bar, causes it to fall in the manner of a pestle upon the cocoa placed in the trough below.

On the opposite side of the apartment is a small roller, which is armed with a grater, by which the outer husks of the coffee-berry are removed. A sloping trough, fed by a long bag affixed to a hole in the floor above, conveys the coffee to the roller, which passes by another trough into vessels preparatory to its being dried.

Great care is required in drying the cocoa prior to its being packed; otherwise it "heats," becomes mildewed, and unfit for use. The ordinary way is to spread it out on canvas sheets or skins, and expose it to the sun, continually turning it, that all parts may be equally dried. This method is attended with considerable trouble, and of course is only adopted by those whose means will not admit of more costly apparatus. The building employed for the purpose is called a boean: it is generally built in an airy situation, so as to obtain a thorough ventilation. The apartments are very lofty, and separated by strong and open lathwork. The upper floor is generally used for the coffee, and the lower for the cocoa. The latter is furnished with large shallow trays, raised a few inches from the floor by small wheels, which enable them to be moved and passed through apertures (made for the purpose in the external wall) on to a platform, which runs the whole length of the building, and in such a position as to present the greatest exposure to the sun during the whole day. By means of these trays the cocoa is easily removed or wheeled back into the interior of the

COCOA-MILL IN GRENADA.

PLATE FOR THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

Among the beneficial encouragement of Art which resulted from the Great Exhibition of 1851 was the commissioning, by persons of wealth and high station, of several artists to produce works in fitting commemoration of the great event. In this laudable spirit the Goldsmiths Company resolved to devote a large sum from their treasury to the production of such a specimen of the artistic skill of British design and working in metal as should be worthy of emanation from a Guild under whose special protection this branch of art may be said to be placed. Their object was specially to test the state of art as applied to silver-manufacture; and with this view the Company decided upon a group of plate, to be open to the competition of all the trade, in which Messrs. Hunt and Roskell were successful. The whole was designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown; it is, altogether, a masterly work, strongly reminding us of the best age of the art. We have engraved the several pieces

There are two Candelabra for ten lights each. The figures on the first represent Benvenuto Cellini, George Heriot, and Sir Martin Bowes: each statue is attended by a figure of Genius, bearing emblems of the craft. On the base are the arms of the Company.

In the opposite Candelabrum, the group represents Michael Angelo in the Studio of his Master, Domenico Ghirlandaio, sketching a lady who is fitting on one of the garlands from the fabrication of which Corradi, Ghirlandaio's father, derived his name. Lorenzo de Medici, the great

BENVENUTO CELLINI.

MICHAEL ANGELO (GHIRLANDAIO'S STUDY).

building in case of rain, which—as most cocoa estates are in mountainous districts—is of frequent occurrence, and falls in very sudden and heavy showers. It is, I believe, well known that from the cocoa, when properly pounded, refined, and prepared, chocolate is made.

The coffee-berry is so well known that it is needless to enter into any lengthened description of it. The tree is an elegant shrub, with a light-coloured bark, very rough in appearance; its leaves are small, and of a beautiful dark glossy green; and the flower, which is a most delicate little white star with numerous anthers, not unlike the blossom of the myrtle, is closely clustered around the long and slender branches, and forms a beautiful contrast to the dark leaves with which it is intermixed.

The wood of the coffee-tree very closely resembles box, and is extremely hard; but, as it seldom grows to any great extent, is not turned to account. The berry, when ripe, is a deep purple colour, rather larger than a sloe, and consists of a pulpy substance, in which is contained the seed, or coffee of commerce.

The proper method of cultivating is to keep the trees from growing too high, by continually pruning the tops and allowing the lower branches to spread; to plant in a moist and shady situation; being very particular to protect it from the wind, and to keep the trees very clear at the roots from weeds. It is usually propagated from seed.

GRANTING THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Next is a group illustrating the benevolence of the Goldsmiths' Company. On the summit is a figure of Prudence, and by her side Benevolence is distributing to the necessitous from the horn of plenty. The figures underneath display the varied benefits conferred. On the left are the scholar and his tutor; in front is a sick man; on the right are the widow and her fatherless children, and the reduced and enfeebled artisan about to lay aside his implements of trade, all sustained and relieved by the Goldsmiths' Company. On the pedestal are medallions of Edward III., Henry VII., and James I.; and at the angles the arms and supporters of the Company.

The last group represents the Business Duties of the Goldsmiths' Company. On the summit is the figure of Science; her hand, resting on a crucible, points to the law, upheld by Justice, for the regulation of the standard of the precious metals. On the left stands Industry with various articles of plate, a beehive, an anvil, and other implements of labour. Underneath, on one side, Mercury represents Commerce, supporting Prosperity with the horn of plenty; and on the other side is Plutus, the God of Wealth. On the pedestal are medallions of Edward II'., Henry VII., and James I.; and at the angles the arms and supporters of the Company.

BENEVOLENCE.

patron of art, and Michael Angelo's friend, is inspecting some works handed to him by a page. On the base are the arms of the Company.

The subject of the large candelabrum represents the Granting of the Charter of Incorporation to the Goldsmiths' Company, by Richard II., A.D. 1392. The King is delivering the Charter into the hand of the Prime Warden. A warden kneels in front of the throne with specimens of the craft. Thomas d'Arundel, who was Chancellor and Archbishop of Canterbury, stands on the right of the King. The Queen, Ann of Bohemia, is seated on his left An attendant bears plate, a present to the king. William Standen, Mayor of London, is present with the insignia of his office. The Chamberlain, and pages playing with a greyhound, complete the group. On the base are the arms of the Company. The groups represent the processes of mining, refining, and working the precious metals. The style of the ornament is Italian, of the cinque cento period.

BUSINESS DUTIES.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In reference to the rumour that the Prince of Wales is to enter at Oxford University, the *Oxford Chronicle* states that apartments are in course of preparation for his Royal Highness at Christchurch.

Preparations are in progress at Turin to celebrate the return of the King of Sardinia to his dominions. Trophies of flowers, to be illuminated by gas and other ornaments, are being erected on the Piazza Carlo Felice.

Marie Amelie, ex-Queen of the French, has been able to get up for several successive days, and is in a fair way of recovery.

No improvement has taken place in Prince Paskiewitsch's health. Prince Theodore, his son, has arrived at Warsaw; and Professor Oppolzer, a physician of great eminence, has been sent for from Vienna to attend on the illustrious patient.

Lord Canning, the new Governor-General of India, left Marseilles on the 5th instant, in the *Ormuloe*, for Alexandria. A steam-frigate will be in attendance for his Lordship at Suez, to convey him, his family, and suite to Bombay.

The Princess Amelia of Saxony, who lately underwent an operation for cataract, has fully recovered her sight, and is going on so well that no further bulletins are to be issued.

The Emperor of Russia, in returning through Moscow, devoted the short time he stopped there to religious acts. He visited in succession the numerous churches of the Kremlin, and paid his devotions to the relics, and at his departure he received from the Bishop the image of a saint.

The King of the Belgians is about to purchase an estate on the island of Marinkuz, near Warasdin, in Croatia, at the price of 4,600,000 florins.

Sir Hamilton Seymour has taken the apartments at Vienna which were occupied by M. Drouyn de Lhuys during the Conferences.

The Marquis de Turgot, French Minister at Madrid, has appealed to the Spanish tribunals relative to an article inserted in that journal insulting to the Empress Eugénie.

The marriage of General Canrobert with the daughter of a wealthy physician attached to the Imperial Court is spoken of in Paris. The Emperor interests himself very much in this union.

The *Opinione*, of Turin announces the arrival there of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The Earl of Eglinton and Winton, president of the institution, occupied the chair at the annual soirée of the members and friends of the Glasgow Athenæum last week.

The young Count Orloff, who was wounded in the eye before Sinistria, has arrived at St. Petersburg with his mother and his physician.

The Emperor of Russia has given to M. Gretsch, the editor of the *Northern Bee*, a snuff-box, richly set with diamonds, and inscribed with the name of the Imperial donor.

Mr. Bunning has been presented with a very handsome diamond ring by the Marquis d'Azeglio, by order of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, as a memorial of his Majesty's approbation of the decorations at Guildhall on the 4th December.

The Russian Ambassador, in special audience by the King of Prussia on the 7th inst., presented to his Majesty an autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander, in which the latter announces the betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday evening contains a notice for the election of a temporal peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Viscount De Vesci.

On the 22nd inst. the National Guard of Paris intend giving a banquet to the Imperial Guard in the Palace of the Universal Exhibition.

The rumour that General Shabelski, who commanded the Russian cavalry before Eupatoria on a recent occasion, and sustained a loss, had been disgraced by the Emperor is not correct. The Emperor has conferred on him the Order of St. Vladimir of the first class.

Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart., M.P., has compiled with a solicitation, forwarded to him by the Mechanic's Institution, Girvan, to deliver a public lecture there on the war.

Baron James Rothschild, who was at Compiègne with the Imperial and Royal party on Thursday week, arrived in Paris at twelve o'clock on Friday, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch informing him of the death of his eldest brother, M. Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfort.

A handsome monumental brass is about to be placed in Salisbury Cathedral in memory of Lieutenant Greathed, First Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Britannia*, who fell in the trenches before Sebastopol in October, 1854.

Dr. Cullen, who at one time had paramount influence at Rome, is said to have lost something of that influence, and Dr. McHale has proportionately risen in the estimation of the Pope and the Propaganda.

An order of the day of the Grand Duke Constantine, published at St. Petersburg on the 28th ult., announces that the crews of the fleet who have taken part in the defence of Sebastopol may now wear on their helmets the following inscription, "For Sebastopol, from Sept. 18, 1854, to Aug. 27, 1855."

A "monster concert" is about to be given at Vienna, and out of the proceeds a handsome monument is to be erected over the spot where Mozart's bones lie.

Mr. Charles Dickens has promised to read his "Christmas Carol" at Sheffield on the evening of Saturday, the 22nd instant, for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institution in that town.

The mother of M. Caussidière, who was Prefect of the Police during the early days of the Revolution of 1848, was interred on Saturday morning in the cemetery of Montmartre. From 30 to 100 persons followed her to the grave.

Mademoiselle Julie, whose clothes caught fire during the performance of the "Good Woman of the Wood," at the Plymouth Theatre, on the 20th ult., expired on Sunday morning last, in her nineteenth year.

Mdlle. Rachel's brother has written to the *Figaro* to state that the receipts of the French company for the first two months of their sojourn in America (at New York and Boston) amounted to upwards of £21,000.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has calculated that the proposed reduction of the army will be a saving to the Treasury of 30,000,000 florins—a sum equivalent to about £3,000,000.

Shakspeare's "Tempest" has been produced at the Munich Theatre with great success. The *Augsburg Gazette* says that this is the first time the drama has ever been played in its original form in Germany.

The Glasgow Cathedral improvements are now nearly completed. The contractors are at present engaged in fitting up the new seating and stalls.

Permission has been refused to a Prussian Protestant nobleman to purchase a domain in the Tyrol. This is looked on as one of the first fruits of the Austrian Concordat.

The receipts of the theatres, concerts, balls, and curiosities of Paris, in the month of November, amounted to 1,510,319f., being 363,859f. less than those of October.

The officers of the Oxfordshire Militia belonging to the staff now in Turkey, with some members of the University, giving two theatrical entertainments in the Town-hall on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 10 and 11.

The bridge of boats over the Rhine, at Mentz, was removed on the 3rd, as large masses of ice had begun to drift down the river.

A medical journal of St. Petersburg states that between October 1, 1852, and the 1st November, 1855, there have been 5366 cases of cholera in that city.

Last week, at the Somersetshire Winter Assizes, a verdict of "Not Guilty" was recorded in the case of Thomas Tatton, charged with wilfully administering a quantity of arsenic to his father at Batheaston, near Bath, in August last.

During the week ending November 17 the imports of foreign dry goods at New York were 100 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year.

According to the *Echo du Pâtre*, it is in contemplation next year to form a camp on the banks of the Moselle.

The Liège journals mention as a remarkable fact that, on the 5th inst., not a single death was declared in that town, out of a population of 100,000 inhabitants.

The [illegible] cers of Newcastle and Gateshead have contributed £477 [illegible] ctic, in aid of the practice, which is to be abandoned, of giving [illegible] to their customers.

A letter from Genoa states that three hundred political refugees have just embarked at that port for Australia.

A reprieve has been granted the convict Lorden, now in Newgate, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife in a fit of drunken jealousy.

A fire broke out on the night of the 3rd at the terminus of the Prussian Railway at Vienna, and before it could be put out six carriages and [illegible] were destroyed.

The body of a man was found a few days ago buried in snow on the road over the Simplon.

The Government has asked the Highland Society to undertake permanently the collection of the agricultural statistics of Scotland.

THE BANK CHARTER ACT.

At the meeting of the Privy Council, held at Windsor on Friday, the 7th inst., the following order was sanctioned by her Majesty:—

It having been represented to her Majesty in Council by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, that the agreement sealed with the seal of the said Governor and Company, and dated the 26th day of November, 1855, that certain bankers, in the said memorial named, who, on the 6th day of May, 1844, were issuing their own bank-notes to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the amount which the bankers, so ceasing to issue, were authorized to issue under the provisions of that Act; now, it is this day ordered by her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, that the said Governor and Company shall be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to increase the amount of securities in the Issue Department of the Bank of England to the extent of £4,475,000, beyond the total sum or value of £14,000,000 in the Act mentioned, and thereupon to issue additional Bank of England notes from the said Issue Department in manner in the said Act mentioned, to the amount of £4,475,000.

C. C. GREVILLE.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

As the late rumours in reference to peace with Russia have not been confirmed, we have had numerous sales of stock for the account, and the transactions in securities has, therefore, been heavy, and prices have fallen about one per cent. The order in Council in reference to an additional issue of notes, and to which we alluded some time since, has been published. By this order the Bank of England is empowered to issue notes to the extent of £4,475,000 beyond its present amount. This sum, it must be observed, is two-thirds of the notes thrown out of circulation through the late failures of banks of issue in the provinces.

We have had only two small arrivals of bullion—viz., 9,000 dollars from New York, and about £20,000 in silver from Belgium. The official returns for exports of the previous metals show a limited amount; but large quantities of gold still continue to leave the country through private hands. From the fact that we are now importing large quantities of produce from America, especially cotton, grain, and flour, and that immense supplies will be shipped during the next two months, we may anticipate very limited imports of gold from the United States for some time.

On Monday the dealings in Consols were small, and prices were rather drooping. The Reduced marked 89¾ ⅜; the Three per Consols, 89¼ ex div.; the New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅜; and Consols for Account, 89⅞ 89¾. Exchequer bills, 210. Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; ditto, 1859, 3 5-16; ditto, 1855, 16 5-16. India Bonds, 6s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 6s. dis.; Exch-quer Bonds, both series, 99¾. Tuesday's business was chiefly confined to sales, as follows:—Bank Stock, 210¾; Three per Cents Reduced, 89½ to 89⅝; New Three per Cents, 89¾ to 89⅞; Long Annuities, 1860, 3⅛; ditto, 1885, 16⅛; India Bonds, 6s. dis.; Consols for Account, 89⅝ to 89¾; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 6s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½ to 99⅞. On Wednesday there was considerable flatness in the market, arising in some measure from a report that Kars had fallen. Consols opened at 89¾ ⅜, then rose to 89⅞ ⅜. After wards declined to 89⅝ ½. The New Three per Cents were 89¾ to 89¾; and the Reduced, 89¾ ⅜. Bank Stock, 209: Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 2s. discount. Owing to an increased demand for discount accommodation, to meet the instalment of 15 per cent upon the new Turkish loan—which falls due on Friday, and the first one upon the English loan on the 16th—the Consol Market, on Thursday, was rather heavy, and prices were about one-eighth per cent lower. Consols marked 89¾ ⅝ 89¾ ⅞. The New Three per Cents were 89¾ to 89⅞; and the Reduced, 89⅝ to ¾. Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 2s.; India Bonds, 2s. to 5s. discount. There was no change in the rates of discount by the Bank of England.

A new Russian loan of £8,000 000 sterling has been opened at Hamburg, Vienna, and Amsterdam. The price is 82, with five per cent interest. As yet, it has met with very little favour.

The Foreign-house has been devoid of animation, yet we have no marked change to report in the quotations. Brazilian Five per Cents have been 99 to 100; Ditto, Small, 99½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 57, Granada, New Active, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 19½; Ditto, Deferred, 8; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 75½; Russian Five per Cents, 98¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90; Sardinian Five per Cents, ex ex div.; Spanish New Deferred, 20⅜; Turkish Six per Cents, 1854, Small, 85¾; Ditto, Six per Cent Scrip, for the Account, 3⅜ discount; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 24¼; Ditto, Deferred, 11¼; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 62⅜.

There has been a steady business doing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, at fair quotations—City have realized 61. Commercial of London, 30¾. London Chartered of Australia, 9¾; Ditto New, 1¼; London and Westminster, 48; National Provincial of England, 7¾; Provincial of Ireland, 8¾; and Union of London, 20¾.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have ruled dull, but without much change in price. Canada Company's Hotels have sold at 145; Ditto Government Securities, Six per Cent, 109¾; Crystal Palace, 2¼; Ditto, Preference, 4¾; English and Australian Copper smelting Company, 1¾; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 1⅝; Montreal, 5¾; South Australian, 5¾; Netherlands Steam Navigation, 3; European Steam, 12¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69; St. Katharine Docks, 84¾; Victoria Docks, 9¾; Ringsend Docks, 12; Vauxhall, 21¼; Hungerford, 7; Grand Junction, 72¾; and Waterloo Bridge, 89¾; West Middlesex, 90.

Canal Shares have been almost nominal. Ashton and Oldham, 145; Derby, 84; Leicester, 49¾; Loughborough, 550; Stafford and Worcester, 220; Stourbridge, 290.

Insurance Companies' Shares have been almost wholly neglected.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been extremely restricted. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. The following are the leading quotations realised during the week:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22¾; Bristol and Exeter, 80; Caledonian, 85¼; East Anglian, 12; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 17¾; Great Northern, 87¾; Ditto, A Stock, 72; Great Southern and Western (Dublin), 102¾; Great Western, 86¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 70¾; London and Brighton, 95; London and North-Western, 94¾; London and South-Western, 85½; Ditto, £50, 40¾; Midland, 64¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 37¾; Norfolk, 44, North-Eastern, Berwick, 65¾; Ditto, York, 45; North Staffordshire, 9¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22¾; Scottish Central, 100, South-Eastern, 57¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 115; Midland and Bradford, 69¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New, 5½ per Cent, 12; Great Northern Five per Cent, 114¾; Great North of Scotland, First Preference, 9¾; Great Western Irredeemable Four per Cent, 79½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Shares, 12¾; Ditto, £8 5; Consolid ted Bristol and Birmingham, 133; North Staffordshire, 20¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 96

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7⅛; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 4¾; East Indian, 20¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, A Issue, 15¾; Ditto, B Issue, 16¾; Great Central of France, 13¾; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 3; Great Western of Canada, 24; Ditto, Bonds payable in 1873, 104; Namur and Liege, with interest, 9¾; Royal Swedish, 2¾; Illinois, Six per Cent, 70¾; Ditto, Free Land, 77¾.

Al. Mining Shares have been very dull. St. John del Rey have marked 20; Cobre Copper, 65¾; Colonial Gold, ¾; Copiapo, 19¾; Ex. Orch, 4¾; United Mexican, 4.

Friday Evening.

In the early part of the day the Consol-market was steady, but prices were rather on the advance. However, owing to some large sales of stock, it subsequently declined, and the Three per Cents Reduced were [illegible] and the New Three per Cents, 89¾ ⅞. Exchequer Bills and Railway Shares have been rather dra[illegible]

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE [illegible].—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat, somewhat [illegible] arrivals from the Kent and Essex coasts, but not [illegible] Monday's decline in the quotations. Nearly 10 000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand, but the quantity of that sort of grain on sale was by no means large. So little business was doing that the rates from the finest numbers [illegible] barley, oats, and beans remained unaltered. Both barley and malt sold heavily, at barely stationary prices. The show of fresh up [illegible] was large. The demand was heavy, and prices were full 2s per quarter lower. In beans, peas, and flour very little was doing, at barely the late decline. Over 15,000 barrels of flour have come to hand from America.

Arrivals this Week.—Wheat, 23,200 barley, 8,730; malt, 1,510; flour, 1,810. Irish: oats 29 180. Foreign: wheat, 9,980; barley, 6,420; malt, 1,460; beans, 1,610; peas, 1,610; Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 45s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 45s to 51s; grinding barley, 30s to 32s; distilling ditto, 33s to 36s; malting ditto, 38s to 44s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 75s to 80s; brown ditto, 64s to 68s; Kingston and Ware, 75s to 80s; Chevalier, 82s to 86s; Yorkshire and Lincoln, 75s to 80s; rye, 35s; peasle ditto, 40s to 42s; hingcans and maples, 42s to 45s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; tick beans 40s to 42s; grey peas, 42s to 44s; maples, 44s to 46s; whites, 40s to 42s; pollers, 40s to 43s; flour, Essex and Suffolk, 37s to 39s; Kent, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 36s; per 280 lbs. Linseed cakes were 10s per ton; rapes, £6 per barrel.

Seeds.—For the time of year about an average business is doing in most seeds, at full prices. Cakes move off slowly, at previous rates.

Linseed, Scottish crushing, 78s. to 80s.; Mediterranean, 78s. to 80s.; bumpseed, 56s. to 58s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 10 5s. to 10 10s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 20s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 30s. to 36s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £14 5s. to £15.; ditto, foreign, £13 10s. to £14 10s.; rape cakes, £7 10s. to £8 0s. per ton. Canary, 62s. to 68s. per quarter.

Imports of Foreign Agricultural Produce last week.—Wheat, [illegible] barley, [illegible] oats, 1,654 qrs.; malt, 53s. qrs.; beans, 2,270 qrs.; peas, 958 qrs.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 4d.; barley, 40s. 8d.; oats, 28s. 4d.; rye, 38s 7d.; beans, 37s. 6d.; peas, 38s 5d

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 114,883; barley, 129,145; oats, 17,203; rye, 201, beans, 9616; peas, 2658 quarters.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 9d. to 10d per 4lbs. loaf.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have passed off slowly, without leading to any material change in prices. In the private market about an average business is doing, on former terms.

Sugar.—Although dealers generally are very short of stock, a very limited business is doing in all kinds of raw sugar, and the prices ruling this week show a decline of from 6s to 6d. per cwt. from the highest point of the market. In refined goods no fresh sales have been made that the quotations are almost nominal. The imports and stocks are rapidly increasing.

Coffee.—On the whole our market is firm, especially for Plantation coffee, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. Good ord native Ceylon has changed hands at from 38s to 38s per cwt.

Rice.—For immediate delivery very few sales have been effected, at the late decline in value; but for 2000 tons have found buyers for forward arrival on rather easier terms.

Provisions.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of Irish butter, and the [illegible] by no means active. For [illegible] ship, at very full prices. Bacon [illegible] butter is a shade higher. [illegible] a fair demand, at previous rates. Hams are [illegible] a value of from 5s to 5s per cwt. Prime mess Waterford, to be shipped, would [illegible] shipments up to February next at 98s. and Limerick, for three months forward, at 95s. per cwt., on board. Hams are quite 4s. per cwt. cheaper.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, and prices have ruled in favour of sellers. P Y.C. on the spot, has changed hands at 66s 6d to 66s 9d per cwt. Rough fat, 3s. 3d. per 8lbs. The stock is now 8,580 casks against 23,357 ditto in 1854.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 34s. 9d. per cwt on the spot, and 42s. 6d. forward delivery. Southern is selling at 42s to 43s on the spot, 44s to 45s; pales, 47s. to 48s; and rape, 38s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt. Turpentine is dull, at 36s. 6d. to 37s for spirits, and 35s 9d. to 36s for rough.

Spirits.—Rum continues steady, at full prices. Proof L. rewards, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3d.; and Leeward Islands, 1s. 4d. to 1s. per gallon. Brandy is quite as dear as last week, with a firm demand. Malt spirit, 11s. 2d.

Potatoes.—As the supplies are large, the demand is heavy, as follows:—York Regents 80s to 110s.; Kent and Essex ditto, 80s. to 85s.; Scotch ditto, 75s. to 80s. per ton (*Mincing Lane*). There is a fair demand for the best new hops, at full quotations; but inferior stands are a dull inquiry. The imports this week are 320 bales from Hamburg, 1 from Calais, and 53 from Rotterdam. Mid and East Kent Pockets, £3 10s. to £6. Weald of Kents, £3 3s. to £4 15s.; bassets, £3 5s. to £4 10s. per cwt.

Coals.—Hetton (Lambton), for 9d.; Tanfield Moor, 17s. 6d.; Wylam, 18s. 3d.; Lambton 18s 6d.; South Hetton, 18s 9d.; Hetton Hall, 18s. 3d.; Tees, 20s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday). For the time of year, and coming after that the great show will be held next week in Baker-street, the supply of beasts was but moderate and in middling condition. The demand for all breeds ruled steady, and, in some instances, the prices obtained were 2d per 8lbs. above those on Monday. The highest figure for beef was 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. Sheep the show of which was very middling moved off slowly, at the late reduction. The supply of calves was limited, and the veal trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. Pigs were dull, but cheaper. Milch cows sold slowly, at from [illegible] each, including their small [illegible]

Last Week, to which the following Comparison refers.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second ditto, 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d.; prime coarse ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdowns, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large [illegible] small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; [illegible] each; [illegible] each; [illegible] foreign beasts, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; foreign sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; [illegible] each; [illegible] each; [illegible] each

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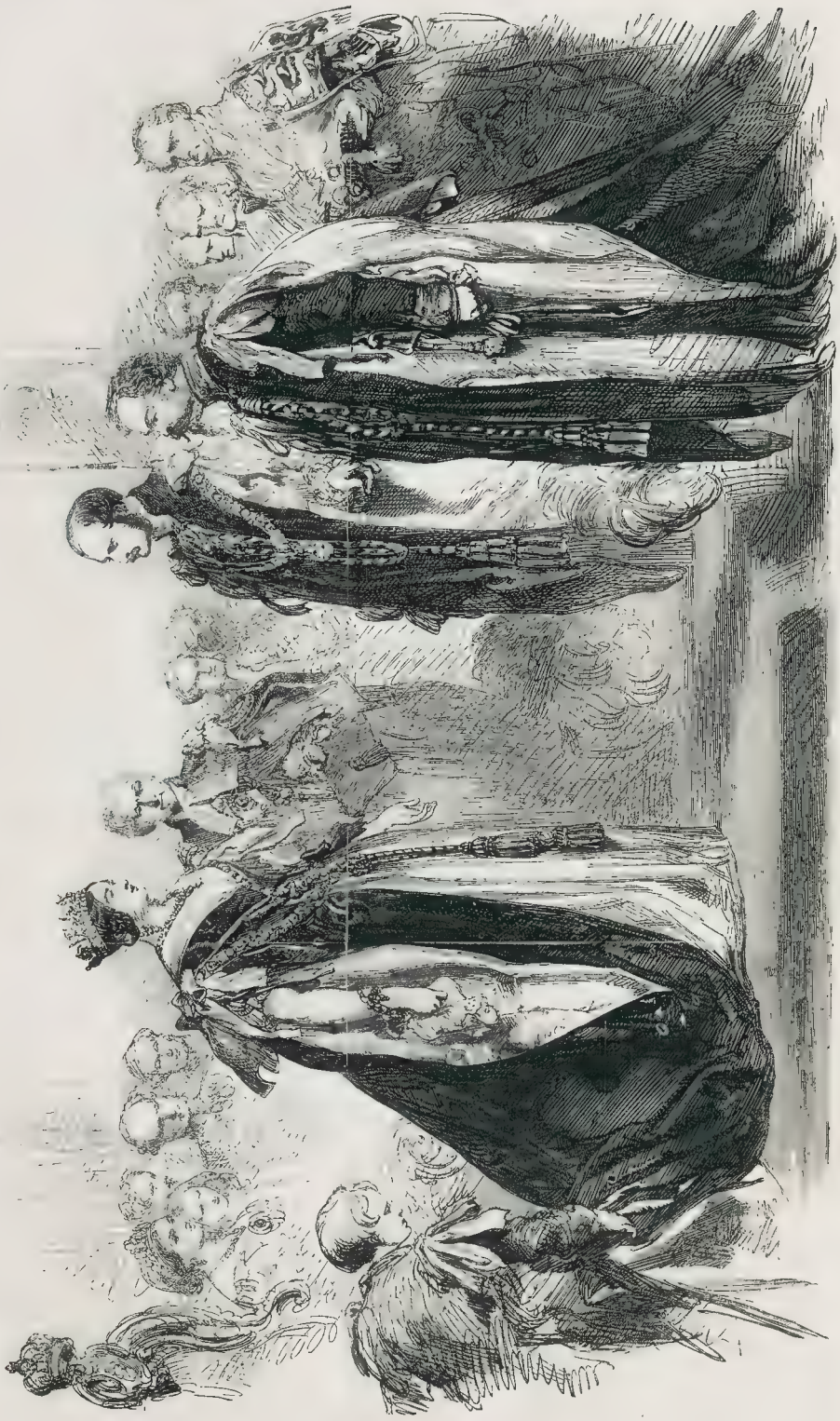


INVESTITURE OF THE KING OF SARDINIA WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—(see page 702)

GRAND STAIRCASE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

GRAND BALL TO THE KING OF SARDINIA, AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

THE fête given by the city of Paris to the King of Sardinia was of a most magnificent description, and, whilst it equalled any of its predecessors in splendour, it differed from them all in the variety of its decorations. Indeed, the Hôtel de Ville was made to possess a distinctive character of its own. The fine old building remained the same outside in the quaint simplicity of its architecture; but within, each room seemed to assume a more tasteful aspect on each new occasion. No more lovely scene could be viewed than what met the eye on entering the Cour Louis XIV. The winding staircase, of such graceful form, with its double ascent, which had been erected for the visit of Queen Victoria, still preserved its rich decorations; but the difference of the season had necessitated modifications in the arrangements. When the heat of summer raged, as much falling water as the limits of the hall could allow was alike delightful to the eye and ear; but in the present season water would strike unpleasantly. In consequence, the *jets d'eau* which played before each pillar round the hall were suppressed, as were the cascades which fell into the opening near the Salle St.-Jean. But the basin in the centre of the Hall, with its naiads, its dolphins, its winged boys, still presented the same fairy-like aspect. The figures of France and England, which on the previous occasion were placed in the centre of the fountain, were replaced by a group of children standing on a sphere surrounded with dolphins, and supporting a large vase, over which the water broke, as it fell, into a thousand sparkling drops. A line of lamps formed a fiery edging outside the spiral ascent of the staircase on the right and left, and a similar cordon ran along the front of the staircase above, over the statues of the water-nymphs, from whose urns the water gushed in a thick volume into the fountain below. At the foot of the staircase the statues of bronze, which hold at each side a mass of rich candelabra, with wax-lights, had been silvered. The walls of the cloister, round the hall, were entirely covered with a golden trellis-work, intertwined with vines bearing artificial fruit, producing a most charming effect. On the former occasion a flight of steps was arranged into the Salle St. Jean, at the back of the staircase between the two cascades; but as these latter were suppressed the steps disappeared with them, and two passages were contrived from the cloisters, one on each branch of the state staircase of the Hôtel. The general appearance of the hall was much improved by the upper part being ornamented with white marble slabs. The numerous falseaux of tri-coloured flags were removed, except immediately over the landing of the fairy staircase, where a quantity of them, surmounted with shields bearing the arms of France and Sardinia, were placed side by side. The other arrangements were only altered in the details. There were the same crimson velvet draperies trimmed with gold to every window. The figures of boys bearing masses of wax-lights stood before the pillars above; rich chandeliers were suspended between the arches; and above a rich border of living flowers ran round the edge of the roof, just below the point where the gutters are placed; the glass roof still covered the hall, letting down from its centre the magnificent lustre, which seemed almost self-suspended, so slight did the golden cord appear by which its huge weight was upheld. All the pillars were adorned at their base with flowers; and screens of evergreens were placed at each side of the entrance. In the Council Chamber, above the Hall, the bust of the King of Sardinia was placed over one fireplace, and that of the Emperor of the French over the other.

Chairs of state were arranged, as usual, in the middle of the Galerie des Fêtes, in front of the salon of introduction. Some French and Sardinian flags, mingled together, were clustered behind the place of honour. This noble gallery, one of the finest in Europe, was one blaze of light from its double line of chandeliers. Every other apartment was also magnificently lit up and adorned with flowers, statues, candelabra, bronzes, and hangings, with a profusion that the richest palace might envy. Not only were the usual apartments thrown open, but several rooms in the floor above were made available for refreshments and places of repose.

Not less than three entrances were arranged for the guests to reach the apartments: one by the Portal of Henry IV., in front of which a handsome tent had been erected to receive the Imperial party; and the other two by the courts which lead to the two extremities of the Salle St. Jean The whole front of the building outside was brilliantly illuminated, and the cipher of V.E. in honour of the King was to be seen in various places in jets of gas.

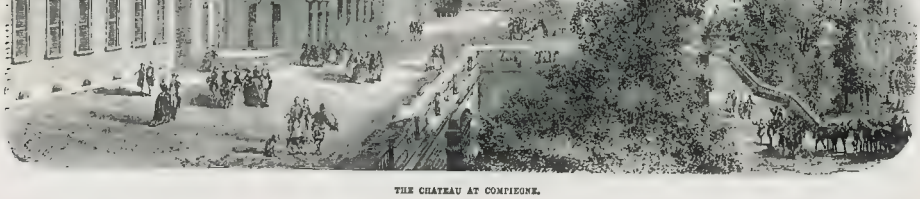
THE KING OF SARDINIA AT COMPIEGNE

THE French Emperor arrived at Compiègne on the evening of the 6th inst., at six o'clock. All the houses in the town were illuminated. His Majesty was received by the Sub-Prefect and the Mayor. At Creil, the Prefect and the authorities were at the station, and saluted his Imperial Majesty. The Emperor was received during his passage with the warmest acclamations. At a quarter before seven the King of Sardinia reached the Imperial château, of which we this week give an Engraving. The King was greeted at Compiègne with cries of "Vive le Roi Victor Emmanuel!" mingled with those of "Vive l'Empereur!"

In the evening there was a grand dinner at the palace, at which the principal public functionaries of the neighbourhood and the Bishop of Beauvais were present.

Next day (Friday) the Emperor and his Royal guest had a day's stag-hunting at Compiègne.

THE King of Sardinia, in order to testify to the French clergy his sense of the very cordial reception which he met with from them, has sent decorations to the several prelates with whom he has had personal communication in France—to the Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Lyons, the Archbishop of Avignon, and the Bishop of Marseilles



THE CHATEAU AT COMPIEGNE.

WHY IS BREAD DEAR?

SOME FACTS ON IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, AND CULTIVATION.

BREAD is very dear, and there is no probability that it will be cheaper for some time. Dear bread is an affliction that falls with peculiar severity on the working classes. Bread consumes a large share of their wages, and the lower the wages the larger the proportion paid for bread. Under these circumstances it is not extraordinary that the working classes should complain, should meet together to discuss their wants, and cry aloud, as men will do when they suffer pain, without considering whether such cries will help them.

For our own parts we think that, in times like the present, the complaints of the working classes should be listened to and discussed with the utmost attention and tenderness; that they suffer there can be no doubt; and, if the remedies they propose are unwise and unreasonable, they are only repeating what persons in a much higher station, with more means of education, believed to be sound political truths a very few years ago.

We hear at Manchester meetings one speaker calling for a law prohibiting the exportation of corn; and another, a Frenchman, arguing that if the land were divided into small lots among peasant proprietors, as in France, the country would grow more food at a cheaper price. We propose to discuss these points in the kindly spirit befitting a journal so much read among the humblest classes of society—for there are few reading-rooms even in villages where a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is not to be found. Now, first, why is corn dear after a harvest that appeared bountiful, and that at any rate was near if not quite an average, in spite of a bad sowing-time and the long severe winter, which destroyed wheat on much light—that is, the best-farmed—land? The first reason is that we are at all times, and have been for many years, an importing country. In the very best years, so great is the consumption of our population that we cannot grow enough wheat for our people, and barley and oats for our animals, brewers, and distillers. This country is now a wheat and meat eating country. Rye bread, the black bread of Europe, which will in climates grow where wheat will not, has long been dismissed; the scale of living among the labouring classes has risen continually for the last fifty years, and we trust it may continue to rise. Even in Ireland, since the famine year, a large quantity of grain is now consumed instead of potatoes. All over the Continent, especially in Belgium and Germany, grain of some kind has to a great extent taken the place of rotten potatoes; so, while we in Great Britain have been increasing in numbers on our small islands, and eating more bread and meat, less potatoes, less barley and oat bread, and have altogether discontinued rye-bread—in the more flourishing towns of the Continent, especially in Prussia, the people have also begun to eat more wheaten bread.

For many years we have imported not less than 24,000,000 bushels of grain, and in some years as much as 80,000,000 bushels, to make up the difference between what we grow, what we consume, and what we keep on hand to retail, as it were, to other less wealthier countries. But this increased importation has not been caused by a falling off in the produce of our fields; on the contrary, acre for acre, we grow more corn than any other country in Europe. As long as the countries from which we imported grain had a large surplus to sell, corn was cheap here. For more than forty years the seasons were so favourable that the continent of Europe had not only as much corn to sell every year as we wanted, but a good deal more that remained stored up in warehouses at every port and river side of the great corn countries.

But in 1852-1853 occurred the worst harvest season all over Europe that had been known since the time of the old war, when, King George III. setting the example, gentlefolk gave up eating puddings and pies to save flour. At that time the best bread that could be got was black, sticky, and sour. In 1853, in France, Holland, Belgium, the German provinces on the Rhine, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy, which had all been sending us corn the previous year, the harvests failed: in some of these countries the people actually starved, and died like flies on the highway of fever and famine as they did in Ireland in 1848. The deficiency of the harvest of Europe in that year, without including England, was nearly fifty millions of quarters, or more than two years' consumption of Great Britain. Now, this universal dearth cleared out all the old stocks and warehouses everywhere. The great reservoirs of grain, which had previously filled up any partial deficiency, and been refilled by the next harvest, were exhausted. The warehouses were swept clean, so that we had only the surplus stock of America to fall back upon. But America had not large surplus. Californian gold-digging had drawn off her primest farmers and farm labourers, and prices in California had tempted away part of the supply that used to be sent to Europe. The million of British and German emigrants who were every year pouring into America required to be fed, and did not the first year of this emigration grow enough corn to feed themselves. In addition to Californian demands soon came the Australian gold-diggers, also consuming corn imported from the United States and South America; while at home, with good wages, more bread was eaten than ever.

Thus, between 1853 and 1854, we had in Europe a universal short harvest in the face of large consumption. And since that time there have never been overflowing harvests to fill up the reservoirs of grain on which before the dearth we were able to draw for any extra deficiency we required. On the contrary, France had another moderate harvest in 1854—a terrible calamity in a country where there is no regular legal relief for able-bodied poor out of work. In 1855 (for bad harvests almost always run in groups) the harvest was short again in France, as well as in Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, and in almost all those British provinces from which we usually draw a supply to fill up our annual deficiency.

In addition, then, to one year of dearth all over Europe, three short harvests in France, and two in the north of Europe, we have the deficiency caused by war: war wastes food, in the carriage and distribution among armies. Besides the general waste, the Russian cavalry ate up the green corn in 1854 on the Danube; and Russians and Allies between them have eaten or destroyed the crops around the Sea of Azoff. The Black Sea importations and the importations from Poland have ceased: we even hear of famine there. The destruction and dearness of food are among the taxes of war. We must console ourselves by remembering that it is better to have war on the Danube and in the Crimea than in Scotland, or in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and the Thames;—that, had we remained unarmed and unprepared, and permitted the fortress of Bomarsund to become as strong as Cronstadt, we certainly should have had the war at home, and perhaps Russians quite unexpectedly making a Sinope of Liverpool or Leith.

As to the proposal for prohibiting importation, the people who make it do not understand what they ask. Apparently they imagine that there is a great store of corn in the country, and that somebody or other is sending it away to other countries, leaving us with a smaller stock every week. But this is a complete mistake. We cannot do without foreign corn; we receive it every week and every day from every port in the world where there is corn to spare. Every one who can sends to England, because English merchants are the best customers. We consume at home and also send abroad. If we prohibit exportation we also prohibit importation. It would be as if when our sack was not half full we tied up the mouth—none would go out certainly, but then none could go in. At present, as our ports are free and our merchants have money and good credit, vessels come here in preference to France, and give employment to our sailors, and corn-porters, wharfingers, and bargemen, who earn money and spend wages, in Hull, Liverpool, London, Gloucester, and Southampton. But, if exportation were forbidden, the ships corn-laden would either lie out in the roads until they had found out where the highest price was to be got, or they would proceed to a free port like Hamburg, and land the cargo which we should have to fetch a week or a month afterwards, when we could not do without it, and pay the extra profit of the Hamburg merchant, wharfinger, and warehouseman. This is what is happening now to the French; although they secure the corn they grow, they have to pay us a profit for sending them cargoes which come to us first, because the purchasers know that if they don't sell here they can be sent elsewhere. The result in figures is, that we have this year imported, between the 12th September and 14th November, 412,000 quarters; and, after having sold 117,000 quarters to France and Holland, at a profit, we have retained for our own consumption 295,000 quarters—that being a balance in our favour, in addition to home growth.

We are perfectly aware that there is no more probability of return to the laws prohibiting exportation than of a law imposing a duty on importation; but it is, nevertheless, well to explain to the working classes how it is that to prohibit exportation would, by frightening away the supply, have just the same effect as a tax on food.

And now a few words on the cry, sometimes popular with amiable persons perfectly ignorant of operations of agriculture, for a division of farms into small plots in the hands of peasant proprietors as in France, instead of large farms rented from great landlords as in the best-cultivated counties of England and Scotland. On the political points of this question we shall say nothing, but confine ourselves entirely to the agricultural results. In England, out of sixteen million souls about four are engaged in agriculture. It is for the interest of these engaged in other callings that the agricultural class should produce as much as possible per head from each acre of land cultivated. If we compare the produce of the French and English systems of agriculture, the result is enormously in favour of England. France has a more fertile soil and a finer climate, but, in consequence of the poverty, the ignorance, the want of skill of the peasant farmers, and the dearness of iron, they grow very much less corn and meat per acre than we do.

For instance, in England thirty men cultivating two hundred and fifty acres produce an average profit of £3 4s. per acre, while in France it takes forty men to cultivate the same number of acres, and they only produce £1 12s. per acre. And if France, which contains fifty millions more acres than this country, produced as much corn per acre as we do, her produce would be doubled, she would require no imported corn, and have a large surplus.

Again, the number and quality of live stock are the best tests of the state of agriculture; because the more live stock the more manure—the more manure the more corn. Sheep are the best manure-distributors. Feeding off a turnip-field, they grow fat and distribute fertility at the same time. Great Britain, with 75,000,000 acres, has the same number of sheep (viz., 35,000,000) that France has with 126,000,000 acres; but, then, English sheep weigh twice as much as French sheep. In England (not Scotland and Ireland), in consequence of superior agriculture, 7½ acres, on an average, feed six sheep; in France, 7½ acres only feed two sheep: the six English sheep producing as much mutton as twelve French sheep. Great Britain has 8,000,000 horned cattle; France, 10,000,000; but the British cattle, better bred and better fed, although less in number by 2,000,000, produce 20 per cent. more meat than all the French beasts. And it is the opinion of an eminent French agricultural writer, who is favourable to small farms, that the English farmer paying rent makes as great a profit out of his farm as the French proprietor cultivating himself.

There is nothing surprising in this result; on the contrary, it is to be expected that French agriculture should be very unprofitable, as compared with English. We can only keep land fertile by restoring to it the fertility which each crop exhausts. In France, in order to rest the land, one-third is allowed to remain fallow every year; that is, to rest without a crop. Thus, one-third of what ought to be growing corn for France is every year a desert, because the peasant proprietors cannot afford to buy the live stock, or the implements for good cultivation, or the artificial manures necessary for keeping the land in heart.

In the best counties of England and Scotland (and the example is rapidly spreading) naked fallows are unknown; one crop succeeds another of a different kind, helped by the manure of live stock and purchased manures imported or manufactured by chemists.

But to farm land in perfection requires two capitals—one sunk in suitable farm buildings, in farm roads, draining wet land, fences, gates, &c.; and the other floating, in live stock, seeds, implements, and purchased manures. It is very rare that one man is rich enough to spare both these capitals; therefore, to make land as productive as possible, the division of land between the landlord who finds the land and fixed capital in farming plant and buildings, and the farmer who (on security of tenure) finds skill and floating capital, is decidedly advantageous to the nation. But this arrangement can only be successful where crops can always be sold at a market for cash, which is not always the case in France; and where landlords are sufficiently intelligent and independent to provide the requisite capital of buildings for their tenants, which is not always the case in Ireland. S. S.

A DECIMAL COINAGE.—It may fairly be inferred that any establishment of a decimal coinage which contemplates a grand measure of reconstruction, to be executed at one time, has no chance of success whatever. All experience now recognises that all the proposers declare that the existing coinage is to continue, until gradually absorbed by the Mint. But in all the plans, except that which adopts the pound and divides it into 10000 parts, this declaration is, in everyday concept intention, a subterfuge and an evasion. A system which invites us to begin reckoning in sums of 3d., 2½d., 2s. 1d., and £1 0s 10d., while our present coins exist, and while we are watching the gradual introduction of coins representing these sums, concurrently with the coins which now exist, will, we are satisfied, invite to nothing but laughter, when it becomes generally understood. The same may be said of the system which proposes 10d. and 8s. 4d. on the same terms. And any system which only gives the option of decimal reckoning, and leaves the power of continuance in our present reckoning, will assuredly never succeed in introducing decimal reckoning at all. We are now speaking of coinage, and therefore have nothing to compare with other our system in this one respect, referring to our number for 1854 for its description, &c. The farthing, halfpenny, and penny might remain in circulation, at four per cent under their present value, or at twenty-five farthings to the half-shilling. The principal new coin required would be the cent, ten new farthings, the hundredth of a pound. But the coin need not be fully introduced at the moment of the change: it would be quite practicable, with reasonable diligence, such as would not seriously inconvenience the Mint, should be used to issue it, and to call in the silver threepences and fourpences, which would, in the mean time, pass for twelve and sixteen new farthings. The recall of the half crowns, and the circulation of florins, might proceed with deliberate steadiness.—*Professor de Morgan's Notes on the History of the English Coinage.*

LEGACIES TO PUBLIC MEN.—The *British Friend* reports that the late Mr Alexander Morrison, of Finsley, in Surrey, has bequeathed the sum of £300 to the Peace Society, and £100 to each of the Friends who composed the deputation to the Emperor of Russia in 1853 on the impending war—viz. Joseph Sturge, Robert Charleton, and Henry Pease; and also an estate, each valued at about £1500, to John Bright and Richard Cobden.

THE PEBBLE-POLISHERS OF DARKTON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I have derived much pleasure from the perusal of your recent articles on the Cotton Manufactures of India, and have ventured, in humble imitation of them, to send you an account of a branch of art peculiar, I believe, to Great Britain. At most of the fashionable watering-places of England placards may be seen somewhat to the following effect:—

JOHN SCRUBBINGS,
Lapidary,
Pebbles Polished and Mounted with Expedition.

And we have no doubt but that in many instances the professions so set forth are honestly and faithfully realised. But, as there are rogues in all trades, the reputable craft of which Mr. John Scrubbings is a worthy member, has not failed to attract its due proportion of dishonest professors, and it is to caution the unwary pebble-seekers that we now proceed to describe the process by which much disappointment and some loss are frequently sustained by those "who go down to the sea" for health, amusement, or pebbles.

In order to secure a plentiful crop of customers, the sea-beach is cultivated with an industry that is worthy of a better cause. The first operation is that of—

Preparing the Seed.—This operation is performed by the dishonest lapidary in some secluded place, and in the following ingenious manner. The bottoms of broken bottles (as they are professionally called) of broken champagne-bottles are placed in a large mortar, and mixed with fragments of old sugar-basins, or other pieces of thick common glass. This mixture is generally pounded by a wooden pestle into small lumps, varying in size from a broad bean to a walnut, which are then carefully deposited in the pockets of a coat, and only await the proper time for sowing.

Seed time is late at night or early in the morning, and the sowing is performed by the lapidary, who proceeds to that part of the beach most frequented in the daytime by the pebble-seekers. He wears a thick glove to preserve the hand, and is thus enabled to sow broadcast on the margin of the sea handfuls of the prepared seed. Great care is required not to *over sow* any particular spot, in case the after crop should be too abundant. The seed thus deposited at intervals of time and distance by the lapidary is acted upon by the friction of the waves until it acquires that roundness and opacity necessary to constitute a Darkton diamond, or equally popular gem—the agua marine of sea-side commerce.

The *harvest* is not gathered by the lapidary himself at the sea-side; but in some places during the summer and autumn, at others during the winter and spring, numbers of lovely girls and handsome matrons may be seen busy on the beach seeking with all genius truly remarkable for these coveted productions of the ocean. These ladies are called "pebble-seekers," and nothing can excel the enthusiasm with which they pursue their toil, or the exultation they display when successful. The "pebble-seeker" carries the result of her industry to the expectant lapidary, who waits like a spider in his dingy cell to entwain the confiding victim. The opaque mass is placed before him, he turns it over and over, holds it up between his eye and the light, whilst the pebble-seeker, breathless with anxiety, stands agape—to be diddled. "Madam, I congratulate you," at length exclaims the lapidary; "I thought at first it was an aqua marine—a very fine one, but I am delighted to assure you that it is a Darkton diamond of the finest water. It is seldom that we are fortunate enough to have charge of such a valuable stone, and, if I might advise, a ring or a brooch should be its ultimate destination." The enraptured pebble-seeker does not hesitate a moment. "A brooch set in gold, Mr. Grater, if you please. The best gold, and plenty of it."

And now the lapidary begins to feel that his patience, his labour, and his ingenuity, are about to be rewarded. Having appointed a time for the completion of the jewel, he never disappoints the pebble-seeker, for, having a large stock of Brummagem jewellery, he selects something which bears a resemblance to the projected brooch, and which generally proves highly satisfactory to his confiding customer, who believes that the worthless piece of crystal is the product of her own good fortune and industry, and willingly pays whatever may be the cost of polishing and setting her Darkton diamond.

In some cases the harvest is not so easily reaped; for knowing husbands and quick-sighted brothers detect the imposition and remonstrate; but in vain. I do not wish to assert that there are no Darkton diamonds—no aqua marines—among honest lapidaries. I believe in the existence of all and every one; but I have been anxious to describe the manufacture of a spurious article of which I have myself been a recent purchaser. ARABELLA.

Darkton.

THERE MUST BE NO SHAM PEACE.—If it be necessary our soldiers will impose peace in St. Petersburg itself, and Russia feels this so acutely, that, shaken in her faith of the batteries of Cronstadt, she has bruited the shores of the Neva with cannon. Without pretending to be acquainted with strategy, we may assume that the Allies are not concentrating their strength in order to guard ruins. What is the Crimea without Sebastopol? and, now that the great arsenal of Russia is destroyed, why should the Allies employ an army of 200,000 men to dispute with Russia the possession of uninhabited mountains and sterile steppes? It is easy for them to menace all points of the Black Sea, and that most valuable part of Russia—the Danube—without giving up the position they have conquered. The first cannon fired on the banks of the Danube would cause Austria to abandon an inactivity which weighs heavily on some of her statesmen, and which ruins her authority in Europe without re-establishing her finances. Now, if Austria moves, she would draw with her the major portion, if not the whole, of Germany.—*Constitutionnel, French Government organ.*

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.—Active operations are being carried on here by members of the great Warsaw banking-house of Frenkel and Leski for the completion of the long-talked-of Russian loan. The amount and conditions are kept secret; but it appears that the preliminaries are settled. The Messieurs Leski are both at this place, and are in daily conference with the principals of the house of Magnus, Mendelsohn, &c., who are interested in the negotiation. A part of the loan will, it is said, be devoted to railway purposes, and especially for the completion of the Warsaw-Petersburg line, of which the earthworks are in a state of progression on divers points. In the event, or rather whenever peace shall be concluded, it is anticipated that a large amount of foreign capital will be attracted into Russia for railway and other joint-stock purposes. The Government, it appears, has opened its eyes fully to the advantage of interesting foreigners in the prosperity and well-being of Russian undertakings, and even in the invigoration of Russian political and financial power, by inducing them to invest capital in Russian undertakings.—*Berlin Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

TRAVELLING AT THE ANTIPODES.—We have now two coaches every day to and from Ballarat—if coaches they may be called, for they are widely different from your notions of a coach. They have no springs, but they are hung on leather straps, so you are sure of being shaken well enough; nor have they any convenience for luggage—in fact, they are like a rough kind of open van. They carry about twelve persons, each of whom is allowed the liberal quantity of 28 pounds of luggage, all extra is charged for. The distance is about sixty miles, at the outside, and the fare is £3. They manage to get through in one day, which is very well, considering the roads. In some parts you have to pass through the primitive forest; and it is no joke to drive four horses amongst the trees, wind up about in every direction. In particularly muddy and dirty places the passengers have to get out and walk, but on the good parts the horses go at full gallop. About five miles of the road have been laid with planks placed close together, as an experiment. In dry weather it answers very well, but when it is wet it is very slippery. There are several towns growing up along the road, and good inns every few miles.—*Letter from Geelong, Sept.* 10.

SENDING GUNPOWDER TO RUSSIA.—We condemn the Yankees for doing somewhat business with Russia, and forget that Russia, at the moment, is obtaining matters of warfare in England. The trade is most extensive in the north, and we regret to say that the number engaged in it is particularly large. The terrible fire at Newcastle-on-Tyne is not yet forgotten, but what caused that fire? Nobody will tell us Newcastle knows that that fire originated in an explosion of yellow flask. Now, yellow flask was a designated name for saltpetre and nitre, which was shipped to the north of Europe in large quantities, and hence forwarded to Russia. On its arrival nothing was required to make it into gunpowder but a proper addition of charcoal.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

A JOURNAL written in the Polish language exclusively, and intended to spread morality and enlightenment among the lower classes, is to be published at Warsaw, after the 1st of January next, under the auspices of Madame Petroff, wife of the Russian Under-Secretary of State in Poland.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CORN NEAR GHEISK.

Admiralty, Dec. 7.

Despatches, with inclosures, of which the following are copies, have been received from Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea :—

Royal Albert, Kamiesch Bay, Nov. 21, 1855.

Sir,—Their Lordships are aware that when the squadron under my command was assembled and anchored in safety before Kertch, I was enabled to afford him the means of despatching at the latest period the second harvest of this year, which I understood to be collecting in the neighbourhood of Gheisk Iman, for the purpose of being transported to the western coast, apparently to the enemy's army in the Crimea over the Sea of Azoff, and probably to his army in the Caucasus by the military road.

2. The inclosed copy of a letter from Captain Osborn will show their Lordships that in this as on many former occasions he has fully justified the confidence I have placed in him. The skilfulness of the arrangements made by him, and the admirable manner in which they were executed by himself, by Commander Kennedy, of the *Curlew*, and by the officers and men under their orders, completely frustrated the efforts of the large force that was brought against them in defence of the stores, which the enemy appears to have considered safe from any naval attack, in consequence of the shallowness of the water.

3. The effects of this brilliant enterprise, on the destruction of so much corn and forage at the commencement of winter, cannot fail to be severely felt by the Russian armies both in the Crimea and the Caucasus.

4. Commander Kennedy, in reporting his large share in the proceedings of the day in the command of the *Curlew*, states to Captain Osborn that at one place alone the rows of stacks were six deep and extended two miles, and it appears that for economy in transport and storage the straw was cut near to the ears of the corn.

5. As the ice is now forming on the shores of the Sea of Azoff and the squadron is withdrawn, I feel it to be due to Captain Osborn to record that under circumstances of great difficulty, occasioned by unusually tempestuous weather, he has most zealously continued through the summer, and brought to a successful close in the autumn, operations novel in their nature and extremely detrimental to the enemy, which commenced auspiciously in the spring under the direction of the late Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*; nor is it too much to say, that both commanding officers were supported throughout by as dashing and as intelligent a band of young officers, seamen, and marines, as ever shone in the British Navy.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) EDMUND LYONS.

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

Her Majesty's Steam-sloop *Vesuvius*, off Gheisk, Nov. 7

Sir,—After detaching the several ships of the Second Division under my command as ascertained and anchored in safety at Kertch, I proceeded with such arrangements for the removal of the large quantities of the Crimean collection of corn, forage, and fuel belonging to the enemy stacked along the shores, so as to distract the attention of the large force which, from previous observation, I knew to be in the neighbourhood.

Under Lieut. Ross, of the *Vixen*, I placed the *Curlew*, in the temporary charge of Lieut. Mull and the *Ardent*, in charge of Mr. Tily, second master, each vessel having sufficient men left in her to weigh an anchor, or fight a gun, and man a few boats, giving orders to Lieut. Ross to close on the northern face of Gheisk, and to be prepared to co-operate with me inside the limen.

The *Vesuvius* I left in the offing, denuded of every available person. Embarking officers and men as in the annexed list, from the *Vesuvius*, *Curlew*, *Vixen*, and *Ardent*, with their boats, we left at daylight, towed by her Majesty's gun-boats—*Recruit*, Lieut. G. Day; *Boxer*, Lieut. S. P. Townsend; *Cruiser*, Lieut. J. H. Marryat; *Clinker*, Lieut. J. S. Hudson

By 8.30 a.m. the flotilla was off Vodina, three miles north of Gheisk, having lines of corn-stacks and much fuel were stored in the coast, with a Cossack guard for their protection. I immediately detached Commander Kennedy with the boats, covering him with the gun vessels, and a shortly after all was in flames, and the party cleverly re-embarked at the moment that a large body of Cossacks rode up from Lazalitz.

The town of Gheisk became the next point of attack; it was greatly changed in appearance since visited by Captain Rowley Lambert in July last. Corn-stacks, for some miles in extent, might now be seen along its southern and eastern face, placed close to the water's edge ready for transport; and between the rows of houses ter on ter were to be seen

An intrenchment had been cut along the edge of the cliff commanding the spit; large bodies of dismounted cavalry were seen lining it, and armed men showed in the rear of every house

To endeavour to flank the defences, as well as destroy the corn-stacks stored on a high hill east of Gheisk, I dispatched Commander Kennedy, with the boats of her Majesty's ship *Curlew*, a paddle-box boat and cutter of the *Vesuvius*, the whole towed by the *Clinker*, Lieutenant Hudson, with orders to turn the spit end, and then attack in that direction, after giving a certain time to allow the enemy's attention to be divided by the other attack. The gun-boats *Recruit*, *Grinder*, *Boxer*, and *Cracker* opening fire on the intrenchments with Shrapnel shell, and on the corn-stacks with canister.

As the enemy could only be dislodged from the extreme west, and the carcases did not well answer, and moreover endangered the whole town, I despatched Lieutenants Day and Campion with the small force of marines available, a howitzer-boat and two rocket-boats, to aid more effectually in carrying out my object.

Lieutenant Campion, with Mr. Verey, gunner, charging at the head of the marines, supported by Lieutenant Day and the seamen, all being under a sharp fire of musketry, succeeded in driving the enemy, with considerable loss, out of their trench-work, and captured a small brass piece, and steadily forced them back, with loss, from store to store, until the whole of the vast quantity of corn, stacked ready for threshing and transport, was in flames

The gallant manner in which Lieutenant Campion led the marines deserves to be brought under your notice.

Seeing the enemy collecting a number of men, ready to charge our men if they advanced beyond a ravine on the east face of the town, I recalled my force, and had the satisfaction of seeing all embarked, with only one man wounded

The vessels off Gheisk were now seen to be engaged, Lieutenant Ross, of the *Vixen*, having placed them in capital positions; and, as the enemy moved down large bodies of troops, especially cavalry, to resist his landing, and opened fire on him, he very unwillingly had to fire on the town to dislodge them.

The proceedings of Lieutenant Ross were ably executed, and he fully succeeded in keeping in check a heavy body of cavalry which might have much incommoded the small force under Commander Kennedy, who, by the most strenuous exertions, had reached his position, and finding the cliff too steep to scale in the face of a large number of troops, who were firing on him from its crest, he very judiciously executed the duty I had entrusted to him, with the gun and the carcase rockets of the ship's boats, setting every store in flames, except one large Government building considerably in the rear

Commander Kennedy speaks in the highest terms of his party, for the shallowness of the water obliged the crews of the boats to be rowed and waded through the water from noon to midnight, the season, too, being now very cold.

Throughout the night the stores were burning fiercely, a sheet of flame extending fully two miles; but the town of Gheisk, except where the troops had used the houses against us, remained untouched.

At an early hour on the 6th of November we weighed and proceeded into the Limen, steering towards Gheisk. The valuable services of Mr. George Perry, Acting Master of the *Vesuvius*, and Mr. Parker, Second Master of the *Recruit*, came here into play; and, at an early period, I had the satisfaction of seeing all the gun-boats anchored just in their own draught of water, within long gun-shot of the east extreme of Gheisk and the neighbouring steppe, along the edge of which, for four miles, corn and hay were stacked in quantities far beyond what I had conceived to be possible; and at the base of the *Vesuvius*, as well as that part of the town commanded by the town, timber-yards, fish-stores, boats, &c., in addition were accumulated

To attack upon as many points as possible was, I thought, the only way to foil the troops that had now had thirty-six hours to prepare for my visit. The boats (Commander Kennedy, Lieutenant Hamilton, Campion, Marryat, and Mayne, with all the boats of the *Curlew*, *Ardent*, *Grinder*, and *Cresson*, and port rocket and gun boats of the *Vesuvius*, in charge of the officers named in the margin;* the right division, under Lieutenant Chetham Strode and Hon. Count Hussain, consisted of the starboard gun boats of *Vesuvius* and those of *Clinker*, together with some marines—Mr. R. Farquharson, Midshipman, in charge of the latter. Lieutenant Ross, on the west side of Gheisk spit, in charge of the starboard gun-boat of the *Vixen*, with a small force from the *Curlew* and *Ardent*, under Lieutenant Mull, and Mr. Tily, second Master. The [illegible] placed, from [illegible] top [illegible] row [illegible] how [illegible]

On the right and centre the enemy mustered strongest; and at one time, observing a column of some 1500 Cossacks moving rapidly off the left, I directed Commander Kennedy (who by this time had connected his fires with those of Lieutenant Day) to re-embark all but the marines, and with them to proceed to his right; and I reinforced him with the marines of the *Recruit* and *Boxer*, under Lieutenant Campion. This answered perfectly; the enemy arrived too late to save anything on the left, whilst our men steadily worked towards the right division, under Lieutenants Strode and Ross, who, in spite of a heavy but badly-directed fire from the houses on the heights, steadily held their ground, as I effectually destroyed a great accumulation of materials for boats and ship building, fish-stores, cavalry camp gear, and granaries.

When everything but the town of Gheisk was destroyed I ordered the embarkation to take place, and detached some boats to cover Lieutenant Ross, between whom and his boat the enemy were throwing a body of men, who, by their uniform, I believed to be regular infantry.

By two p.m. everything was finished, and all the parties safely re-embarked on board their respective gun-boats, the casualties amounting to only six men wounded in all—one of them dangerously, and another severely.

Nothing further being left within our reach in Gheisk Iman, except the store of corn which escaped on the previous day at Glofira, I therefore ordered Commander Kennedy, with the moiety of the boats, to return to their respective ships, and remained with the *Recruit*, *Ardent*, *Boxer*, and *Cracker's* boats, to finish what had escaped east of Glofira.

On the 6th the weather, which had favoured us most providentially, changed; fogs and strong breezes came on; but, directly I was able, the rocket-boats and carcases were again employed upon Glofira until the fires extinguished yesterday were re-lighted, and another extensive accumulation of corn in flames. I then weighed and returned to the *Vesuvius*, reaching her the same afternoon

I despair of being able to convey to you my idea of the extraordinary quantity of corn, rye, hay, wood, and other supplies, so necessary for the existence of Russian armies both in the Caucasus and the Crimea, which it has been our good fortune to destroy.

That these vast stores should have been collected here, so close to the sea, whilst we were still in the neighbourhood, is only to be accounted for by their supposing that they could not be reached by us, and, judging by the position the squadron under the late Captain Edmund Lyons took up in May last, the Russians had established a camp and fortified them only to meet a similar attack.

During these proceedings we never had more than 200 men engaged, the enemy had, from the concurrent testimony of Lieutenants Ross and Strode, and my own observation, from 3000 to 4000 men in Gheisk alone.

Where every officer exerted himself to the utmost, and did all and more than I expected of them, it would be invidious for me to mention one more than another; it was their coolness, zeal, and example, that rendered steady many of the younger men, who for the first time were under fire; and but for the general intelligence and zeal the enemy would have easily frustrated our operations.

The zeal, good conduct, and gallantry of the men were deserving of every praise.

Commander Kennedy, my second in command, gave me the most valuable co-operation, and from him, as well as the reports of the other officers, I feel justified in placing before you the names of the following warrant officers and men who, under fire, behaved remarkably well, viz.—Mr. Rowland Verey, acting gunner of her Majesty's ship *Ardent*; Thomas Kerr, gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*; Peter Hanlan, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Curlew*; David Barry, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Curlew*.

The inclosed plan, illustrative of our operations, by Mr. George Perry, Acting Master of the *Vesuvius*, will, I trust, be of use; and I beg you will allow me to call your attention to the unvarying zeal of that officer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SHERARD OSBORN,

Captain and Senior Officer in the Sea of Azoff.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart, G.C.B., &c.

Return of Men Wounded during the operations of the 4th, 5th, and 6th November, 1855, in Gheisk Iman. Peter Hanlan, Curlew, A.B., dangerously; Thomas Dandeley Curlew, private R.M.; John Burke, Recruit, A.B., severely; Thomas Middleton, Vesuvius, gunner, R.M.A.; John Cook, Vesuvius, red; Robert Alward, Vesuvius, private R.M., slightly (8 cases).

SHERARD OSBORN, Captain and Senior Officer.

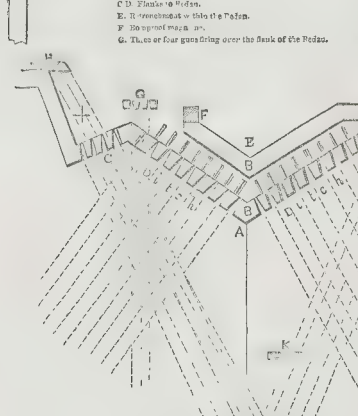
In consideration of the services mentioned in the above despatches, Commander John James Kennedy will be promoted to the rank of Captain as soon as he shall be qualified, and Lieutenant Hubert Campion has been promoted to the rank of Commander.

THE ATTACK ON THE REDAN.

THE following is an extract from a letter of a young cavalry officer in the Crimea, with a Plan of the Fortifications and Approaches to the Redan :—

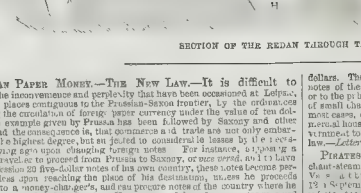
Sebastopol, 9th Nov., 1855.

I must now have a little argument with you in reply to your doubts about my former description of the Redan. I was there again yesterday afternoon, to see how far I was right in what I told you. I inclose a ground plan and section, which, though not scientifically correct, will answer my purpose, to satisfy you that I was sufficiently accurate; but I had on first to notice the peculiarity of the guns standing on the banquette. One thing you must remember, that on each side of the Redan there is a deep ravine, which of course leave the flanks of the work lower than the body of the work,—a circumstance which enabled the Russians on the flank (C) to have two heavy guns—one being who got into the work were in the space (H) (vide section) between the rampart and the retrenchment; and in case they had been reinforced they would have carried the retrenchment and forced the rear open, commanded certainly by some town batteries which would have punished them; but the Redan would have been theirs, and the Russian loss perhaps twice what it was. The distance between our trenches (I) and the salient angle (A) of the Redan (vide ground plan) or rather from I to the counterscarp—I measured myself, and found to be *three hundred and thirty paces*. Now just cast your eyes upon the cross lines of fire, represented by dotted lines, and the wonder is that any of our brave fellows of the storming party survived to reach the ditch—much less to get into the Redan and hold it for one hour and fifty-five minutes. What say you?



A. Salient Angle.
B. Flanks of Redan.
C. Retrenchment to the Redan.
D. Banquette.
E. Traverses.
F. Traverse to cover each gun.
G. Three or four guns firing over the flank of the Redan.
H. Here were two small traverses, 8 or 9 feet long, mounted on swivels, firing grape shot.
I. Trenches. Parallels.
K. A small ditch 5 or 6 miles at night.
+ Explosion.
||. Traverse to cover each gun.

GROUND-PLAN OF THE REDAN.



A. Ditch.
B C D E. Rampart.
F. Banquette.
G. Retrenchment in the Redan.
H. Space between the Rampart of the Redan and the Retrenchment.

SECTION OF THE REDAN THROUGH THE LINE A E.

GERMAN PAPER MONEY.—THE NEW LAW.—It is difficult to describe the inconvenience and perplexity that have been occasioned at Leipsic, and other places contiguous to the Prussian-Saxon frontier, by the ordinances forbidding the circulation of foreign paper currency under the value of ten dollars. The example given by Prussia has been followed by Saxony and other States; and the consequence is, that commerce and trade are not only embarrassed in the highest degree, but are jostled to considerable losses by the necessity of paying or upon changing foreign notes. For instance, a shopping lady, a traveller or traveller is proposed from Prussia to Saxony, or *vice versâ*, would have in his possession 20 five-dollar notes of his own country, these notes become perfectly useless upon reaching the place of his destination, unless he proceeds forthwith to a money-changer's, and can procure notes of the country where he may be, at the reduced local value. Nor are any of these foreign notes received at a single of the railway offices; so that any one having to send parcels or transact business and make payments in different states, must be at great pains to provide himself with ten-dollar notes of each State where such is the limit to the circulation of paper money. Confusion, or changing of notes of lesser amount. This state of affairs is regarded as a calamity at Leipsic, and calculated to produce most serious prejudice at the ensuing fairs, a the law of the 8th of July comes into stringent force upon the last of January. It may not be irrelevant, therefore, to warn such persons as may have occasion to visit Leipsic after that period, and who may provide themselves with German paper currency for that purpose, that they will subject themselves to great inconvenience unless the notes be of the value of ten dollars. The wholesale dealers are also preparing for the fair by collecting notes of the latter value. But this is no alleviation of the evil to small traders or to the public, who are put to extraordinary inconvenience from the scarcity of small change. The only class that profit are the money-changers, who, in the present case, demand arbitrary agios. It is intended, meantime, by great commercial houses at Leipsic, Chemnitz, and elsewhere, to petition the Saxon Government to postpone, for another year at least, the action of the restrictive law.—*Letter from Berlin.*

PIRATES IN CHINA.—Her Majesty's sloop *Hutcrs* and the merchant-steamer *Fawkins*, which had been placed at the disposal of Captain Vansittart, other owners for the purpose of towing, &c., left Shanghai on the 13th September, to destroy a well-organised body of pirates, who for months past had infested the port of China, stopping all native trade, and occasionally plundering vessels under the English flag. At Sheepoo, a harbour strongly fortified, they found a fleet of twenty-two large piratical vessels, moored head and stern, fully prepared for an attack, the rigging and bulwarks dying at the mast-heads, guns in the ports, and the water's edge. The pirates having in great force taken possession of a joss-house a few miles over the hills, Captain Vansittart, at the urgent entreaty of the merchants, landed the marines and small-arms men to dislodge them. After skirmishing through the hills we found many of the temple were forced, and the pirates discovered. Only [illegible] were captured by the *Hutcrs*'s crew, although many [illegible] the Dresden Government to take negotiations with Prussia [illegible] were forthwith [illegible] of Dresden receptive of bankers' [illegible] [illegible] freely; but it appears that these negotiations have [illegible] in order to lessen the inconvenience, and to obtain circulation for their currency, all the private railway companies and local banks are drawing in their small notes, and replacing them by others of the value of ten

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* Mr. Armstrong, mate; Mr. Scott, gunner; Mr. Verey, gunner.

CUREE AUX FLAMBEAUX.—THE STAG GIVEN

THE HOUNDS BY TORCHLIGHT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"LA CURÉE AUX FLAMBEAUX."

THE *Curée* (that is to say, the giving up to the hounds of the entrails of the animal chased) is not always held at night. It generally takes place on the spot where the stag, to use the French sporting idiom, *a forcé* and *abattu*. This ceremony is preceded by another, called "Le Pied," which consists in cutting off one of the feet, and offering it to the person to whose honour the chase was held.

When the *curée* takes place by torchlight, the body of the animal is carried beneath the windows of the château. A circle is formed by the *piqueurs*, or head hunters, and all the persons who have participated in the pursuit; and, to the sound of a *fanfare*, blown by the equestrian men, one of the *valets de ventrie* cuts up the stag. The *ventes* -that is to say, the hounds, which are let slip last of all, and which terminate the chase—are then brought by the *valets de chien*, who have great difficulty in keeping them from breaking loose. When the entrails have been cut away, the valet sits astride the animal, holding up the *nappe*, or head and neck, and shaking it at the already furious hounds. It is the care of the valet during this interval to conceal the pieces of flesh which are strewn under the body. The hounds are then unbuckled, but are kept within respectful bounds by the whips of the *piqueurs* and the *valets de chien*. When they are sufficiently exasperated the brutes are allowed to rush upon the remains of their victim; only, however, to be driven back again by a whirlwind of whips. When their docility has been thus put to the test, the definitive signal, "Lachez tout!" is given, and the hounds rush towards the stag.

That is the critical moment for the valet holding the *nappe*, who has now to carry it off and discover the *curée* to the yelling hounds

This preparatory retreat requires a great deal of skill; for the brutes, maddened by the whip and the shouts of the *piqueurs*, are ready to tear the poor valet limb from limb.

The *curée* then presents a savage spectacle: the air is filled with growling, barking and yelling; while the ground is covered with scrambling legs of dogs and mouths reeking with blood.

Un horrible mêlange,
Des os de chairs meurtris et tirés à la fange,
Des lambeaux pleins de sang et des membres affreux,
Que des chiens devorans se disputent entr'eux! -RACINE.

All this time an inspiriting *fanfare* is blown by the whole strength of the company. The definitive signal is invariably given by the person in whose honour the chase is held.

RESULTS OF THE WAR TO RUSSIA.

According to a letter from Russian Poland, dated November 28th, the war is causing very severe distress throughout the Czar's dominions —

Here (says the writer) the dearest silence covers all the acts of Government. Orders are levied, demolished, embodied, marched to the north or to the south, or retrace their steps; diplomatic agents or secret emissaries are dispatched in all directions; but all is done mysteriously. Yet, in spite of all precautions, we occasionally learn sufficient to enable us to form an opinion of the misery into which the war has plunged Russia.

The Chamber of Public Relief of St. Petersburg has been obliged to sell by auction the property on which it had made advances, but which it was impossible for the borrowers to pay when the moment arrived; and the number of insolvent debtors increases daily. The population itself has suffered from this state of things. A census has been taken of the male population, and, though for years have passed since the last, yet the numbers remain still the same. On certain days of the week it is the turn of the 1851, owing, doubtless, to the numerous levies since then. It is not the loss on the field of battle which is solely the cause of this decrease: the general health of the army has much to do with it, and the last report of General Paniutin on the most among the troops is extremely frightful. These unhappy wretches are decimated by epidemic diseases which assume every sort of character.

For several years past the cholera has not ceased a single day at St. Petersburg. The number of cases may vary, but the malady never disappears. It is not in Russia only that it exists; it rages in England, in the Low Countries, in Poland, in the Crimea, and in the Caucasus; and wherever troops are assembled in numbers cholera is sure to be in the midst of them

It is now many years since the plague has ceased its ravages in Europe, but the mortality among the female population exceeded the ratio in proportion for the Prussian territory, and the great difference between

So now more remarkable than ever

Whatever be the sacrifices made by the Allied Powers in carrying on the war, they will never be comparable to those of Russia. She has now eight armies on foot—in Livonia, of Finland, under General Berg; the second, of Riga, under General Rudiger; the third, of the Dniester, under General [illegible]; the fourth, of Poland, under General Gortschakoff; the fifth, of the centre, under General Paniutin; the sixth, of the centre, under General [illegible]; that of the Crimea, under General Gortschakoff; and the eighth, of the Caucasus, under General Mouravieff. Russia must possess great stability to meet so many claims; but these violent efforts must produce exhaustion, and that exhaustion her fall

It would be difficult to give an exact notion of the misery which prevails in the provinces of the empire, and particularly in Poland. I have just left the whole southern portion of Volhynia, and I have found everywhere the same evils. The most ordinary articles of consumption are so dear that the peasants are deprived of a portion of what is most necessary, and those who can afford to purchase arrive in crowds to empty markets, from which the greatest part return empty. The harvest has not, however, been bad; indeed, it is said that we have had an average year; but the corn is taken off for the troops in masses and sent to the south, to form immense magazines which are destined to be the prey of flames, and are consequently lost to every one. In certain provinces the grain intended for seed has failed, and I can declare, without fear of contradiction, that, at the very least, one-fourth of the arable land will remain out of cultivation for want of seed and of hands. The peasants are not the only class that suffer from this state of things. The nobles—even the richest among them—whose fortunes consist of corn, see their revenues reduced in proportion which, for most of them, the continuance of the war will change into absolute ruin. All classes of industry are in a state of prostration; the national activity is paralysed, and commerce has suffered irreparable evil. Distilleries are the only establishments that are fully at work. As the Russian Government supplies the national exhibitions of its troops with the excitement of intoxication, spirituous liquors are made in enormous quantities for the Crimea and Bessarabia, in order to beat up the courage of the soldiers. All the grain employed by manufactures is taken away for consumption, and increases the general misery. We had counted on the potato crop, which at first presented a favourable aspect; but the blight has made terrible ravages, and fully one-third of the whole is affected already. To these evils is to be added that of the levies, if we call by that name the impress system which in a few hours makes a soldier of a quiet peasant, and tears him off from his family, without the remotest hope of ever seeing him doing him dead or alive. The peasants make the most desperate efforts to escape from the recruiting parties; and I could quote you thousands of instances of the perseverance and audacity displayed in flying from them.

SIR R. PEEL, M.P., ON THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.—At a dinner held at Barton-on-Trent, on Wednesday week, Sir R. Peel said:—Hitherto I was that there was little improvision to be attached to these rumours of peace (Hear, hear). He admitted the importance of peace; and, with every one else, would be glad to see it re-established; and to this end he would say, so long as the honour of the Allies was secured, that it mattered not through what intervention it was established, that of Austria or of a friendly Power (Hear, hear). He knew, and they all knew as well as he did, that Austria was no friend of ours (Hear). Austria, under a professed lukewarm friendship, had only cloaked an ill-disguised hostility. And what he would say was, that if they did have negotiations for peace, they must be cautious how they dealt with proposals that came from Austria (Hear, hear," and cheers). He wished to put the case fairly before them. He wanted peace as much as any man, but if the negotiations for peace were to come from Austria he should be exceedingly cautious about them. He could not forget the past—he could not forget the hesitation and vacillation of Austria during recent proceedings, and he could not close his eyes to the treacherous conduct of Austria in the Danubian Principalities. Austria entered the Principalities as our friend, but her conduct had been nothing else than that of the ally of Russia. If they were to have a peace, the onus on the Allies had exposed, and would have to bear what they might say, by the blood of our countrymen, absolutely demanded that it must be satisfactory to the country, and also to the sacrifices it had made demanded (Cheers). The country had cheerfully accepted them because the war was just, and the hardships and burdens war imposed from the highest to the lowest there had been breathed a spirit of patriotism, as witness of which he might mention the noble contributions to the Patriotic and other funds; and these burdens were accepted in a spirit of magnanimity as great as any nation had ever shown, as we were fighting for a cause whose safety was threatened, and her very people threatened with a far more despotic than any which had ever enthralled Greece or Rome (Hear, hear). Independently of all this, there was the honour of our own country to be still sacred, and therefore he said they must not be satisfied with the bare Four Points (Cheers). The Crimea was no longer an integral part of Russia, and it never must be, and, he would add, it never should be (Great cheering).

ON THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING IN SCOTLAND.*

It is already a good many years since Professor Blackie became known to the whole British public as the translator of Æschylus. It is only now, however, that we in the south have to be familiar with another phase of his varied activity, in which, it seems, he has been long well known to his countrymen. Of the formidable and very determined school of University Reformers which has recently sprung up in Scotland, Professor Blackie was one of the earliest representatives; and from before Mr. Lorimer's articles appeared in the *North British Review*, or the Association for the Extension of the Scottish Universities was formed, he had in his published essays and addresses urged his countrymen to the defective condition of their highest educational institutions. We are all used to [illegible] our own acquaintance with his earliest labours in this most important department of the social politics of our day [illegible] is not so accurate as for our own sakes we could now wish that it had been. All that we can say of them with confidence is that they must have been very spirited indeed if they surpassed his present performances in that respect; and that they could scarcely have equalled it in maturity of view we may gather from the fact that his connection with the Scottish Universities has been unbroken, and his means of judging of their virtues and their defects consequently increasing from day to day. The following extracts will convey to our readers the best conception of his view of their present condition. The confessions which they involve must have been painful to a Scotchman, and all the more to a Scotch professor; but Professor Blackie is evidently one of those whose watchword is the old maxim, "Speak truth and shame the devil" —

For I feel myself constrained, by a sacred regard to truth, to make the broad assertion, that Scotland at the present moment is, in no sense of the word, a learned country; specially, that in our Universities learning is at the lowest possible ebb, and in some of their branches intentionally discouraged, while in others it is altogether ignored; and if at any past period of our history we were entitled to take rank with the most learned nations of Europe, it is only the more sad that we stand in that rank contemptibly no longer now. We have notable names in science,—Brewster, Lyell, Miller, Forbes, Fleming, Wilson; we have notable names in literature,—Wilson, Lockhart, Walter Scott, though recently departed, are still with us, and [illegible] Chalmers of Scotland in Europe, when Christianity put her breast [illegible], but in the high fields of learning our [illegible] is only sufficient to show what we might achieve, if circumstances were as favourable [illegible] diverse, and if patronage were [illegible] as it [illegible] Universities, will ought to be its grand [illegible] done something to support our national reputation for [illegible] research are not academical men at all, but either private gentlemen indulging their own erudite humour, or gentlemen connected with the profession of the law, who could scarcely have attained making a certain display of historic and antiquarian research, the gift of a purely local type, even supposing there were no University in the country [illegible] Colonel Mure of Caldwell, Dr Adam Bisschory Tennis, Dr Daniel Wilson, now in Canada, George Fraser, reading in Athens, Thomas Thomson, lately deceased, James Reddie, George Brodie, and John Hill Burton, were unable to show on what basis of notorious facts the above statement is made. These are names to be proud of, names, some of them known not in Scotland only and in England, but as far as European science sends its voice; but if you inquire at Berlin on the banks of the Spree, or at Munich on the banks of the Isar, or at Bonn on the Rhine, for any famous names of Scottish professors who have taken a distinguished part in the advancement of those branches of academical learning which form the just pride and boast of Continental Universities, I am afraid you will receive for answer, either no voice at all, or a voice so slow

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THE LATE ADMIRAL BRUAT.

This able and distinguished Admiral passed nearly his whole life in the naval service of his country. He was educated at the Ecole de Brest, and was an *aspirant* of the first class in 1808. Ensign in 1819, a Lieutenant in 1827, and commanded a frigate in 1841. He obtained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1852, and became an Admiral of France in 1855. He was known in the French Navy as a brave, indefatigable, and generous officer. He was early in life engaged on the African coast, where he was wrecked and taken as a prisoner of war to Algiers. On his return to France he commanded the *Jemmapes* and the *Triton*, firm-rasses ships. Afterwards he was Governor of the French colonies in Oceania, and subsequent to that he occupied important naval posts under the Government of General Cavaignac. The present war brought Bruat prominently before the public: he was named second to Admiral Hamelin in command of the French fleet, and he was present at the bombardment of Sebastopol, October 17. When Admiral Hamelin returned, Bruat was placed at the head of the Allied squadrons. He had just left Constantinople, after a grand reception from the Sultan, amid the congratulations of the Ambassadors of the Allies, when an attack of gout in the stomach proved fatal to him. The gallant Admiral died on board, while his fleet was leaving the roadstead of Messina.

THE LATE ADMIRAL BRUAT.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL.

The annexed Engraving represents the first election of vestrymen under Sir Benjamin Hall's Act. If a churchwarden does not preside at the election he may appoint a substitute, by giving notice three clear days before the election, and notifying the appointment to the vestry clerk of the parish. The rate-collectors, or persons appointed by them, are required to attend the churchwardens and persons presiding at elections, and also inspectors of votes, to assist in ascertaining that the persons presenting themselves to vote are parishioners rated to the relief of the poor in the parish, or the respective wards thereof, and duly qualified to vote at the election. At the election the parishioners rated to the relief of the poor are empowered to nominate two ratepayers of the parish or, if the parish be divided into wards, of the ward for which the election is held; after this nomination has taken place the president is authorised to nominate two other ratepayers to act as inspectors. The next step is for the parishioners to choose vestrymen and auditors: but each can vote, although resident in the parish, unless they have been rated for one year next before the election, and have paid all parochial rates, taxes, and assessments due at the time of voting, except such as have been made or become due within six months immediately preceding. There is one clause which deserves especial notice—it is that which refers to the ballot, which we quote at length:—

"Provided always, that any five ratepayers may then and there in writing or otherwise, demand a poll, which shall be taken by ballot on the day next following, and shall commence at eight of the clock in the forenoon, and close at such hour as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, at six of the clock in the afternoon in the case of any election to be holden in Oct., 1855, and at eight of the clock in the afternoon in all other cases; each rate-payer depositing, as hereinafter provided, two folded papers, one of which papers shall contain the names of the persons for whom such parishioner may vote as fit and proper to be members of the vestry, and the other shall contain the names or name of the persons or person for whom such parishioner may vote as fit and proper to be auditors, or auditor of accounts.

"The next provision is, that the folded papers are to be deposited into two separate sets of balloting glasses or boxes, one set for voting-papers for members of the vestry, and another for voting-papers for auditors. At the end of the poll these glasses or boxes are to be closed, and the inspectors are allowed two days to examine them, and their decision is final: in case of an equality of votes for any two or more persons, either as vestrymen or auditors, the inspectors are to select the party they deem most worthy. Any person forging or falsifying any voting-paper is liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds, nor more than fifty pounds; and, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for not more than six months nor less than three months. When the election is over the inspectors are to deliver a list of the persons chosen as vestrymen and auditors to the churchwardens. The expenses incurred in providing a place for taking the votes, publishing notices, and taking the poll, are to be paid out of the poor-rates of the parish, by order of the vestry. Where the whole vestry consists of eighteen members five are to constitute a quorum; if of twenty-four, seven; if of thirty-six and up wards, nine; and all questions are to be decided by the votes of the majority. Clause xxxi. is important:—"At every meeting of any vestry under this Act, in the absence of the parties authorised by law or custom to take the chair, the members present shall elect a chairman for the occasion before proceeding to other business; and the chairman, in case of an equality of votes on any question, shall have a second or casting vote."

The recognition of the principle of the ballot in these elections is important, and it is to be hoped that a Liberal Government will no longer withhold the extension of the same principle to Parliamentary elections. If it is deemed right by both Houses of the Legislature to protect the ratepayers against intimidation in so comparatively minor an affair as the choice of vestrymen, it is sheer hypocrisy to pretend that it would be dangerous when applied in electing members for the House of Commons.

BALLOT FOR THE OFFICERS UNDER THE NEW METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL.

London: Printed and Published at the Offices, 198, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 15, 1855

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 775.—VOL. XXVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855. TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER is reported to have said, on beholding from the northern forts the ruins of his beautiful Sebastapol, that those ruins had made peace impossible. If the statement be true, and if the sentiment it conveys be translated into plain language, it means that the hour has passed when the ruler of Russia might have been induced to listen to reason; and that, his city having been destroyed, he can be swayed by no arguments higher than those ignoble ones which have their source in wounded pride, and the desire of vengeance. If this be the state of the Imperial mind, peace, we are afraid, is yet far distant, and may possibly not be assured even on the day when Cronstadt shall lie as low as Sebastopol, and a victorious British fleet shall be thundering at the arsenals and Admiralty of St. Petersburg. If we could imagine that the Emperor, finding the world against him, and knowing that inevitable defeat and disgrace were before him, if he persisted in braving the opinions and the justice of mankind, were anxious for an opportunity to retire with comparative credit from a false and untenable position, we might see in the surrender of Kars that salve to his self-love which might prepare the way for satisfactory negotiation. But there is nothing in his character, or in that of his nation, to justify such a calculation; and, on their part, the Allies have not done sufficient to convey the salutary lesson of their invincibility. They have not put forth their whole strength as they might have done. They have but goaded the wild beast, whom it ought to have been their object to have disabled; and have been cutting away at a serpent's tail when they ought to have been aiming at its head, or striking at its heart.

The British people will not undervalue the importance to Russia of the surrender of Kars. That event lifts the fortunes of the Emperor from the slough of despond into which the miscalculating ambition of his late father had sunk them, and will inflate the spirits and exasperate the ferocity of his whole nation. It is for the Allies to be prepared to confront this new danger, and to awaken to the full knowledge of the fact, that not in the Crimea and in the Baltic alone is the fight in which they are engaged to be fought out. Hitherto, whatever may be said for the French, it must be confessed that the British have been deficient in generalship. We have neither had first-rate sailors nor soldiers in command. If our Admirals had been equal to their duty, they have been thwarted, insulted, and rendered worse than useless by the pettifogging interference of pragmatic martinets at home; whilst our Generals—whatever may have been the advantages or disadvantages of the system under which they were nominated—have either not shown a capacity for great command, or they have been overshadowed by the superiority of their allies both in military experience and in the force at their disposal. Our brave soldiers and our gallant subalterns have vindicated in every respect the ancient renown of their country and their race; but we have had no General, except in Asia. If there be one name which stands out more prominently and more gloriously than that of any other Englishman in the war, it is that of General Williams. The British people, who were not slow to admit the ability and to honour the courage of the brave Gortschakoff at Sebastopol, have not been less ready to recognise the eminent genius, the consummate skill, the unflinching heroism, of General Williams and the true-hearted comrades who fought with him at Kars, and defeated for a whole season by their resistance the utmost available strength, and all the plans, of the Russians. Hard terms have been imposed upon them by their conquerors—conquerors who would not have conquered if the noble garrison had had bread to eat and water to drink but for a few days longer; but they will carry with them into their captivity the homage of all Europe; and, we venture to add, the respect even of the Russians. To have lost even for a time the services of such a General and of such an army is indeed a calamity. It would be bad taste as well as bad policy to underrate it. The triumph of Russia may not be wounding to the self-love, but it is damaging to the interests, of England.

It is for the British Government to turn the disaster to proper account. The past cannot be recalled, but it can throw a light upon, and serve as a guide or a beacon to, the future. The Asiatic campaign is one that particularly interests this country. It is of far more importance to us than it is to our ally, and has been neglected and mismanaged too long. France has no great Indian empire at stake as we have, and Asia Minor is not on the high road to any of its possessions. Between the outer limits of Asia Minor and the borders of Hindostan, as well as in Hindostan itself, are tribes, populations, and states, that yield nothing to love, but everything to fear—that have no allegiance for any ruler, no respect

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT (JENNY LIND), AT EXETER-HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

for any neighbour that is not physically superior to themselves. We cannot afford to let these populations believe that we are inferior in fair fight to the Russians, or that we can be outgeneralled, outmanœuvred, or defeated by them. We owe India a victory in Asia. We owe it a campaign that shall make amends to our fame for the temporary check we have received at Kars—a check which we would not have experienced if during the last summer we had known how to make use of such a soldier as Omer Pachs, and had been guiltless of the folly of detaining him in the Crimea, where he was of no service, and got nothing for his loss of time but snubs, discouragement, and bitterness of heart. If, in consequence of our dilatoriness, or want of skill and foresight, the army of Omer Pacha—as, unfortunately, is but too probable—should be caught in a trap by General Mouravieff, and taken prisoners *en masse*, it will take a very splendid and final victory on our part before we can expect to recover the *prestige* which we have lost.

Surely Marshal Pelissier and the Sardinians are sufficient to drive the Russians from the Crimea? Let them have the danger and the glory of the achievement; and let England open the next campaign with a great fleet in the Baltic and a great army in Asia. If Russia has her point of honour, so also has England. Inkerman was a mistake, but it was a victory. We cannot always expect such fruit from such trees. We have no right to go on calculating that our blunders will somehow or other be turned at the last moment into successes; or that we can fight a desperate and cunning enemy without adequate preparations on every possible side. Turkey herself is not so deeply involved as Great Britain is in the result of the next campaign in Asia. The winter may prevent General Mouravieff from turning his triumph to immediate account. If fortune so far favours us, it is for the Government of this country to take care that the spring shall not find him in as good a position as that in which he now stands.

JENNY LIND AT EXETER HALL.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT—or to call her by that which must ever be her artistic name, Jenny Lind—appeared a second time at Exeter Hall on Monday evening, in Mendelssohn's "Elijah." She was again received with enthusiasm by a vast assemblage, and again justified that enthusiasm by a performance of incomparable grandeur and beauty.

At this time of day it is the idlest thing imaginable to expatiate on the merits of a work respecting which the opinion of the world is so completely and decidedly fixed. "Elijah," of all the emanations of genius in the highest branch of the musical art, stands second to the "Messiah" alone, not only in intrinsic excellence, but in the affections of the people of England, for whom, in truth, it was produced, and to whom it is now almost as well known as the "Messiah" itself. To attempt to analyse its construction, to criticise its style, to eulogise its numberless beauties, is merely to ring useless changes on what has been said a thousand times before—to indulge in repetitions which every one who thinks about music at all must feel to be stale and impertinent. This sort of tediousness is we do not wish to bestow upon our musical readers. Nor can a detailed description even of the performance of a work, which has been heard numberless times in every corner of the kingdom, afford room for any novelty of remark. To estimate the strength and quality of the orchestra and chorus—to name the principal performers, who, with their merits, are generally familiar to the public—is, for the most part, to exhaust the subject; for from these data any intelligent reader can arrive at a distinct understanding of the result. It is only when new performers appear, or when known performers appear in parts in which the public has not heard them before, that there is any real occasion for descriptive or critical detail.

On the present occasion the great novelty was the illustrious *prima donna*, though she was not altogether a novelty, even in the performance of this very oratorio. It was in it that she made her last public appearance, before she left this country six years ago, and the impression she then produced is still fresh in the minds of many who heard her. The general characteristics of her style as an oratorio singer, which we gathered from her previous performance in "The Creation," and attempted to describe in our last week's impression, were still more strongly marked in her performance of Monday last, the differences being such as arose from the great dissimilarity between the two works. In the "Elijah" there was not room for the brilliant displays of voice and execution which were afforded by the "Creation;" but there was a greater scope for her powers of dramatic and impassioned expression: while, in the one as well as the other, she was enabled to show the exquisite purity of her style, her faithful adherence to the composer's text, and her matchless gift of enchanting and moving the heart by that divine simplicity which, though seemingly artless, is in truth the consummation of art. Nothing could be more beautiful and pathetic than her performance of the scene in which she represented the Widow of Zarephth, whose child is restored to life through the prayer of the prophet. Her mournful, imploring cry, "Help me, man of God, my son is sick!"; her agitated phrases, so full of anxious suspense; and her burst of joy and thankfulness when she sees the miracle wrought, were the very language of the heart, and went to the heart of every one present. In the great air, "Hear ye, Israel,"—the most sublime passage in the Oratorio, in which an angel proclaims to the people the will of the Lord—she rose to a height of sustained grandeur which has never been reached or even approached by any other performer. It was the very perfection of vocal power and deep dramatic feeling. Among the most beautiful things in the Oratorio are the concerted pieces—trios and quartets—supposed to be the voices of angels, and full of divine purity and beauty. In all of these Jenny Lind took part (though this is not always done by the principal singer), and gave them a new charm. This was especially the case with the trio, "Lift their eyes," for three female voices, which was encored with enthusiasm.

The principal character in this Oratorio, in a dramatic point of view, is the *Prophet* himself. It is of immense difficulty, demanding the powers of a great actor as well as singer; and, consequently, seldom has an adequate representative. Since Staudigl first sang it at Birmingham, in 1846, those who have been most successful in it have been Formes and Weiss. If so young a performer as Mr. Hamilton Braham fell short of the requisite power, this was not to be wondered at. His efforts, however, had great merit. He had studied the part most carefully, and was particularly happy in the recitatives, delivering them with a clearness, propriety, and force of elocution which reminded us of the illustrious veteran his father.

The other parts of the performance demand no further remark. Everybody knows how admirably Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey acquit themselves in this oratorio, and they never sang better or with greater success, than on the occasion. The choruses and orchestral accompaniments, under the able control of Mr. Benedict's bâton, were effectively executed, and the whole performance gave unmingled satisfaction.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY gave their second concert before Christmas at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the counter attraction of Jenny Lind at Exeter-hall, the audience was crowded and fashionable as usual. Mozart's beautiful symphony in E flat was played with a precision and steadiness worthy of a professional band. The novel feature of the evening was Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor, played by the amateur young lady so well known in our musical circles under the name of "Angelina." For her extraordinary powers as a composer and performer, as well as for her amiable qualities and elegant accomplishments. An amateur choir of male and female voices, conducted by Mr. Leslie, sang several madrigals and part-songs in an admirable manner. One of them, "The Wreath," by Benedict, had an effect peculiarly charming. The whole concert was excellent, and (as it deserved) most warmly applauded.

ERRATUM.—In the Musical Review the week before last, for "W. H. Birch, Horsham, Birch," read "W. H. Birch, Amersham, Bucks."

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 1, 1855.

I HAVE used my best endeavours during the week to house myself, but was unsuccessful; two more days must elapse before that desirable end is attained. In the mean while, we have had tremendous weather, and last night the south-east wind blew a gale and knocked down the tent. The discomfort and wet are dreadful, and, notwithstanding the newly-made roads, there is much difficulty in going about; but this winter has lost its terrors for soldiers; there are really no hardships for them now. The Russians seem to have left the north, with the exception of those who man the batteries, and who render the town of Sebastopol too hot for any one. It is supposed that the evacuation of the Crimea is imminent, and that there are very few men left behind here at present. There are still large watchfires in the direction of Mackenzie's Farm, but these are thought to be for the most part blinds. The army is in capital health.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—ANOTHER TURKISH VICTORY.

We are still without particulars relating to the fall of KARS. The *Invalide Russe* announces that it surrendered to General Mouravieff on the 26th of November; and that the Muchir Waseif Pacha, eight other Pashas, General Williams, and the entire garrison, are prisoners of war.

The park of artillery at KARS when it surrendered numbered 130 field pieces, and a few heavy siege guns. The garrison is believed to have been about 16,000 strong. The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum had been held by the Russians, so that the corps of relief that left Erzeroum for Kars was unable to advance. It was said, too, that all the horses within the city of Kars had been eaten.

The Turkish army of operation counts 40,000 men; but the transport service is difficult on account of the season. The table ground of Armenia is covered with snow. It is rumoured that important dislocations of troops in the Crimea are about to be made. Three thousand troops of the Egyptian Contingent have embarked for Asia.

The letters from Constantinople received by the steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, announce that Omer Pacha had fought another battle, and taken the fortified town of Khoni, situated behind the river Zekeni-Khal, five and a half leagues from Kutais. He found there 12,000 pelitries. Omer Pacha is said to have marched to the banks of the Rion or Phasis, and to be preparing to attack Kutais.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE.—A BALTIC CAMPAIGN.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a copy of the treaty just contracted between the Allied Powers and Sweden. The latter Power engages not to cede to, nor to exchange with, Russia either territory, pasturage, fishing, or other privileges. The Allied Powers, in return, will defend Sweden against Russia.

The *Borsenhalle* states that the treaty concedes to France and England the privilege of establishing depôts and hospitals on Swedish territory. In return, the Western Powers undertake to maintain the integrity of Sweden against Russia, should the latter treat the conduct of the Swedes as a breach of neutrality, and declare war.

It is believed that a treaty of offensive alliance has also been contracted, but if so its provisions will not be made public until the time for active cooperation in the spring.

Great arrangements are making in the Baltic ports on English account for victualling and providing the fleet next spring.

Contracts have also been made in Sweden for the French fleet, and, it is reported, also for an accompanying army.

The *Siècle* anticipates a future campaign in the Baltic provinces, and after having enumerated the forces possessed by Russia in these regions, which it values at 320,000 men, thus materials the armies which the Allies, in conjunction with Sweden and Denmark, could dispose of if necessary:—

Adquiting that Sweden were to furnish 70,000 men and Denmark 30,000, the Western Powers would have to furnish 100,000 men, or 70,000 French and 30,000 English. France could even increase her contingent if the military organisation of our neighbour were not to permit them to complete theirs, for our country possesses a military strength really formidable. Thus is constituted the French army:—Infantry of the line, 398 battalions; light infantry (chiefs), 30 ditto; artillery, 248 companies; siege train, 20 ditto; engineers, 54 ditto; sappers, 11 ditto—cavalry, 374 squadrons; gendarmes and firemen of Paris, 119 squadrons or companies; veterans of all arms, 17 companies. It is not a question here of an improvised force. At the advent of the Government of the 2nd December, the army was composed of 327 battalions of infantry, 313 squadrons of cavalry, and 240 companies of artillery. It has thus only been augmented by 30 battalions of infantry and 60 squadrons of cavalry. Without any offence, we may say that this great army has been moulded under the constitutional régime, and had found in Algeria the traditions of victory. "I like to hear the roar of cannon in Algeria," said Louis Philippe; "Europe does not hear it." Europe has since heard the Arabian drum, and fiends and seamen know that it flies well. A great expedition to the Baltic is therefore not impossible. England will pay her alliance in vessels, and our soldiers will find at Cronstadt another Malakoff

RUSSIAN MACHINATIONS IN NORWAY.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday contains an article in which the insidious machinations of Russia, tending to obtain a firm footing in Norway, are revealed at length. This subject has long since attracted the attention of those of our statesmen who entertain a wakeful jealousy of the encroaching policy of Russia, and who recognise the strength and influence that would accrue to its maritime power by the possession of a portion of the Norwegian coast. These considerations are repeated by the French official organ, which says:—"The position of Russia as a maritime power would be considerably changed by the acquisition of a Norwegian port. Her ships, now enshrined for six months of the year in a prison of ice, would then obtain a continual liberty of action. In place of crews composed of a number of peasants, who may make excellent soldiers but are useless as sailors, Russia would extend her sceptre over a population essentially maritime, composed of hardy and skilful navigators, whose existence depends on the fisheries of the coast. Finmark contains 50,000 inhabitants, the male portion of which would supply valuable reinforcements to the Russian fleets. It would, moreover, be easy for the Czar to transplant whole tribes of Russian subjects from the interior of the empire to those vast and thinly-populated regions. The abundance of fish is such that a population twofold as great as the present one would find ample resources. By the second generation the Russian fleet would be able to draw from that spot crews as skilful, robust, and more sober than any other seamen in the world. It is impossible to dissimulate the danger which the formation of a similar navy at the very doors of Europe would offer. The Russian propositions for the acquisition of Finmark fell to the ground in 1847, after considerable negotiations. A former treaty established that the frontier inhabitants of the two countries might take their troops of reindeer to graze in either country. This treaty was denounced in 1852 by Russia, under the pretext that a power acquired over a province by conquest was not bound to recognise former treaties, and a military cordon was drawn by Russia along the frontier, to prevent the Norwegian Laplanders from driving their flocks on Russian territory. Necessity has, however, forced the latter to infringe on the new regulations, and to baffle the Russian authorities. This is all required by Russia to form a pretext for some future rupture with Norway, and to force that country, under the fear of an invasion, to cede the territory coveted by Russia. At some convenient moment a Menschikoff would be dispatched to Stockholm, and if he is unsuccessful in his mission, Russian troops will pass the frontier, and possess themselves of a "material guarantee." The trick is well known." The article concludes by entreating the people of Norway and Sweden to rise once more the standard of Gustavus Adolphus, and to imitate the noble example offered by Sardinia.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PACIFIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you a few lines relative to the proceedings of our squadron in these seas during the last summer. There are two points which may, perhaps, be interesting to the geographer, about which we are now in a position to offer some opinion. You are aware that the island of Saghalien and the strait separating it from Mandchuria have never been thoroughly surveyed. La Perouse, Broughton, and Krusenstern, have each contributed their quota of information to the general stock, but neither of them satisfactorily settled the question of the insular or peninsular character of this *incognita terra*. La Perouse was at first of the old opinion—that opposite the mouth of the great river Amûr was the Strait of Tchoka, dividing the island into two parts: the southern part he supposed to be joined to the island of Geso; the northern to be an island of itself, or connected with a chain of islands running in a north-east direction towards Kamschatka. In this, however, he found his error, for, on ascending north, up the Strait of Tartary, he discovered that the eastern land gradually converged towards the main; and, having ascended as far north as lat. 51 deg. 30 min., on receiving accounts from the Ghiliak tribes which occupy the seaboard on the Tartary side that there was no passage for any large ship, and being, moreover, afraid of detention by southerly winds, he made up his mind that the island of Saghalien was connected with the main land by a narrow and shoal belt of sand, over which it was barely possible at certain tides to drag the shallops and smaller boats of the Indians who inhabit the contiguous coast. Broughton advanced nine miles further north than La Perouse, but, finding the channel closed on all sides by low dunes, or sandhills, he also concluded that there was no passage at all through the Gulf of Tartary into the Gulf of Saghalien and the Ochotsk Sea. Krusenstern's survey was confined to the north-eastern side of the island; he, however, discovered that the great channel of the Amûr River was to the north, and thus confirmed the idea of La Perouse as to the non-existence of any southern passage.

From various premises we are now of opinion that the only practicable entrance into the great ocean-gulf of the Amûr is from the southward. We certainly have not yet arrived at positive demonstration, but, short of that, there can be little doubt on the subject. It is clear that the narrows between the main land and the island have been gradually formed by the subsidence of detritus brought down by the great river. It is probable, from the character of the northern part of the island, as well as from *a priori* reasoning, that there did formerly exist a channel into the broad waters of the Ochotsk Sea, dividing the island into two portions. This having been gradually choked, the strait has disappeared; and, after the lapse of years, the main channel, north and south, has well nigh dis appeared also. Yet that there does still exist a deep though contracted passage is nearly demonstrable; at any rate, we are tolerably sure that the Russian frigate *Pallas*, 50, and probably the *Aurora*, have escaped into the intricacies of the Amûr, through this passage, and are now riding in comparative safety beyond our reach

We were engaged at the northern entrance of the river (where we encountered the *Ochotsk* brig) for several days; and the result of the survey was that no practicable passage existed in that direction, not even for small ships, much less for those of any considerable draught.

The next fact to which I wish to call your notice is the existence of the considerable and commodious port of Aian, or Jan, on the north-western side of the Ochotsk Sea. This port is the great depôt for the Russian and American Fur Company (lat. 56 25 80, long. 138 25 E.), and is far preferable as an anchorage to that of the town of Ochotsk. It is a pretty place, containing about 300 inhabitants, a Governor, and an agent of the company. It has a Greek church, and is visited twice a year by the Archbishop of Eastern Siberia. We found the town deserted. The guns (such as they were) had disappeared, and the stores were empty, excepting a ubiquitous American trader, who had established a little independent godown of his own. The Company's agent, however, returned to the town during our stay, and proved to be a very good fellow, speaking English with facility. The harbour of Aian is difficult to recognise from sea-ward, but may be known by a very deep bay to the northward and eastward, and by some extraordinary pinnacle rocks at the eastern entrance. There is a dangerous reef on the western side of the outward harbour.

It was at this harbour that we were joined by her Majesty's ship *Barracouta*, who had captured a Bremen brig (*Greta*), conveying 270 Russian sailors, remnant of the crew of the *Diana* to Petropolski.

Except this and the destruction of the *Ochotsk* we have done nothing towards the capture of the Russians in these seas. Hereby certainly hangs a tale, but not for my pen; you will hear of it elsewhere.

We are about to sail again for the north.

Nagasaki, Sept. 29, 1855. S. B., H.M.S. *Sibylle*.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Canada*, which left New York on the 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last. Congress assembled on the 3rd inst., and adjourned after four hours of ineffectual attempts to elect a Speaker. The majority of votes was in favour of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, a Democrat; Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, a Free-Soil Know-Nothing, being second. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, Democrat and Know-Nothing, was third; and Mr. Banks, jun., of Massachusetts, a Democrat and Know-Nothing, fourth. The President's Message was, therefore, not read.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, referring to the English and American question, says:—"Despatches by the *Atlantic* represent our affairs with England as unchanged since the departure of the *Canada*. Mr. Buchanan says that Lord Clarendon and the British Cabinet are endeavouring up to this day to cut Government's communication in reference to the violation of our neutrality laws by British agents, in order, if possible, not to wound our sensitiveness, and at the same time to shield Mr. Crampton."

On the subject of the Garrill letter in the *Herald* says:—

The Secretary of the Treasury has become converted to the theories of the manufacturers of wool, and will recommend the adoption of the raw materials free of duty, including chemicals and dyestuffs in the same category. He does not propose to touch iron, but the backers of this movement in Congress intend to separate, if they can, upon the modification, a provision allowing of railroad iron to be bonded for five years.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, recommends that the law be so modified as to permit coloured seamen, the subjects of foreign nations, to remain on board their vessels, to be allowed to land whenever the duties of the vessel require it, upon their receiving a written permission to that effect from the mayor of the port; and that while on land they be subjected to the ordinary restrictions applied to the native coloured population.

A telegraphic despatch from San Louis reports the occurrence of a collision in Kansas between the Pro and Anti Slavery party. The despatch says:—

We have accounts from Independence to-day stating that three armed Free States-men had attempted to drive Mr. Coleman, a Pro-slavery settler from his claim near Hickory Point. Mr. Coleman killed one of his assailants, when a mob gathered, who drove him and other settlers off, and then burnt down their houses. The ringleader in this affair was arrested by Marshs. Jones and taken to Lecompton. Governor Shannon has called out the militia. Many citizens from Independence, Weston, and St. Joseph's, have gone to offer their services to the Governor to restore order. The people of Lawrence are in arms, and have five pieces of artillery. A number of houses have been burnt in Douglas county, and several families driven to Missouri for protection. The "law and order" people of the territory are rallying in large numbers to assist the sheriff in the execution of the laws. Sixteen houses were burnt at Hickory Point, and several of its citizens were missing.

Captain Little, of the American brig *Loango*, writes on the 13th of November from Antigua to the *New York Herald*, complaining that a few days after his arrival at the island he was boarded by the Superintendent of Police, who informed the cook that he had come on board to release him from slavery; notwithstanding the cook's protestations that he was a free man he was taken ashore. He also endeavoured to persuade the crew to leave the vessel.

Another section of upwards of 100 miles of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway has been opened for traffic from Montreal to Brockville, at the head of the St. Lawrence.

Another steam frigate for the United States' navy had been launched at the navy-yard.

Advices from Central America state that General Corrall, after his entry into Grenada, was arrested on a charge of treason, tried by court-martial, and shot. General Valle had reinforced Grenada with 140 men. The President of Costa Rica had issued a proclamation warning Filibusters against invading the Republic.

The steam ships *Star of the West* and *George Law* had arrived at New York with mails of the 5th ult. The transit across the Isthmus of Panama occupied only twenty-seven hours. Her Majesty's ships *Arrow* and *Espiègle* were at San Juan de Nicaragua. An explosion had occurred in a distillery at San Francisco, by which a number of persons were seriously injured. The port had been visited by a very heavy gale. The Indians were as troublesome as ever. Owing to the want of rain the miners had not been very busy. Her Majesty's ship *President* was in the port. Business was light and money stringent. A banking firm, largely connected with Russian trade, had failed. The bank was agent to the Russian Government. The liabilities were estimated at 250,000 dols.

WILLS.—The will of Major-General James Bucknall Estcourt, who died in the Crimea in June, has been proved in London under £16,000. Also the wills of Rear-Admiral James Prevost, and Stephen Remnant Chapman, Captain and Brevet-Major 20th Regiment, Scarsdale, £30,000. Alexander Lumsdale, Commander, R.N., £25,000. Joseph Tuple, auctioneer, £30,000. James Young, M.D., of Wells, Norfolk, £9000. Thomas Temple Silver, of Woodbridge, ironmonger, £30,000. Stephen Winckworth Silver, of Cornhill and Carshalton, clothier and outfitter, £120,000.

Some very stormy weather has been experienced on the west coast of Wales, accompanied with heavy fogs at intervals, and from numerous pieces of wreck washed ashore it is feared that several vessels have been lost.

MACAULAY'S "HISTORY OF ENGLAND"

MR. MACAULAY'S anxiously-expected continuation of his "History of England" has at length appeared. Before entering into any criticism of a work which, whether critics praise or cavil at it, will take its place among the English classics, let us narrate, as one of the greatest literary incidents of the time, the extraordinary bustle and "pother" which it seems to have created in the bookselling trade. We learn from a daily contemporary that:—

> The public have called for some 30,000 copies—or, to put it plainly, 60,000 volumes—of a work of which previously they had not beheld a single page. Its fortunate publishers, we learn, have been embarrassed to meet this unusual demand. Their arrangements have been unprecedented. A chamber of considerable dimensions has been set apart for the packing of so many thousand volumes at a time, and several other rooms have been cleared to receive these in relays. We are unable to state the extraordinary number of carts, men, and horses required for the simultaneous delivery of so many volumes, but which have tested to the utmost the narrow capacity of Paternoster-row. These are the material incidents of the appearance of this coveted work; but its expected issue has suspended other literary ventures; it has disturbed all publishing and bookselling arrangements, and devoured for a time the promise of authorship.

After all, how small a business that of bookselling must be when the sale of thirty thousand copies of a work causes such an unusual bustle, and puts the magnates of the publishing trade to their wits to supply the portentous demand! Even the daily contemporary which tells us the circumstance as a wonder of the age, transcends the feat every day, and publishes each morning a work far more extraordinary in its character, if not quite as bulky. Sixty or seventy thousand copies of the *Times* with a double supplement, make nearly as much printed matter as the thirty thousand copies of Macaulay's "History," and are issued diurnally, as a matter of course, without exciting the astonishment of any one, or creating confusion in any department of trade or business. The issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the current week is a thing even more remarkable. With its two Christmas Supplements, it will comprise no less than *four hundred thousand sheets*, and *two hundred thousand half-sheets*; or HALF A MILLION sheets in all. What is the circulation of any book compared to this? And how small a thing is the bookselling business as compared with that of the principal journals of the metropolis!

But enough on this point. Mr. Macaulay commences his third volume with the proclamation of William and Mary, in 1689, and concludes his fourth with the signature of the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The two goodly volumes of 1500 pages and upwards comprise a period of not quite nine years. At this rate when will Mr. Macaulay complete the History, which he promised to bring down to a period within the remembrance of men still living? Never. The work will remain a fragment—a colossal one, it is true, but still a fragment,—and not a work of art; an attempt to do a great thing, resulting in a failure, from the miscalculation of the means to the end. To accomplish the task which Mr. Macaulay set himself, upon the scale in which he has hitherto wrought upon it, would, if he carried down his history to the French Revolution of 1789 (a period of ninety-two years from the Peace of Ryswick) demand no less than twenty-two volumes, in addition to the two which he has just published. "Art is long and life is short." Had Mr. Macaulay thirty working years yet before him, and if he were the fortunate possessor of the *mens sana in corpore sano*, for the whole of that time, he could scarcely accomplish the mighty labour. We may be positively certain, therefore, unless he have large stores in reserve—unless he have already completed a dozen or so of volumes, that the great work will stop short of its promised fulfilment; and that a History of England, worthy of the name yet remains to be written. Gibbon still sits upon the imperial throne of history—unapproached if not unapproachable—and Macaulay, who challenged him in his seat, and aspired to rival him in power, and completeness, must be contented to rank beneath him.

And yet Mr. Macaulay has ability equal to the task. He has a ready pen, an admirable style, a picturesque and glowing imagination, a creative power sufficient to revivify the dry bones of the past, and marshal them, like beings of flesh and blood, in solemn and gorgeous pageant, for the delight and instruction of living men; and he has the comprehensive mind and philosophic judgment to draw from history the lessons it ought to teach, and to mould the future by the errors, as well as by the virtues, of the past. But all these gifts have been rendered of less avail than they would have been, by one pervading fault—that of diffuseness. The temptation of a picturesque incident is too great for Mr. Macaulay to resist. The steady flow of History is continually impeded that he may toy as he goes with a flower or with a ruin by the wayside, that he may show how great a master of composition he is, and that, if he so willed it, he might be greater as poet and novelist, than he chooses to be as historian. But such is the charm of these interpolations, that the reader scarcely wishes them absent, though he has often to go back for pages to catch up the abandoned clue of the narrative, and to know where he was, before the tricksy enchanter led him from the broad highway into the flowery gardens, the branching avenues, and the perpetual mazes, that border the road, far away from the stations and landmarks of true history, to the more beautiful but less satisfactory regions of pure romance. And this is not the only fault which has led Mr. Macaulay to extend his book beyond the limits he allotted for it, and beyond the limits of a lifetime to carry to completion. He enters too largely into minutiæ, and is often as prolix as a contemporary reporter, describing in a daily or weekly newspaper the events of his own time. At the very outset of his third volume we meet the following passage, which exemplifies the fault we mean:—

> Garter King-at-arms, after making proclamation under the window of Whitehall, rode in state along the Strand to Temple Bar. He was followed by the Mayor of the two Houses, by the two Speakers, Halifax and Powle, and by a long train of coaches filled with noblemen and gentlemen. The magistrates of the City threw open their gates and joined the procession. Four regiments of militia lined the way up Ludgate-hill, round St. Paul's Cathedral, and along Cheapside. The streets, the balconies, and the very housetops were crowded with gazers. All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din. The proclamation was repeated, with sound of trumpet, in front of the Royal Exchange, amidst the shouts of the citizens.
>
> In the evening every window from Whitehall to Piccadilly was lighted up. The state rooms of the palace were thrown open, and were filled by a gorgeous company of courtiers desirous to kiss the hand of the King and Queen.

The passage might serve as a model for a description of the visit of the Emperor Napoleon or of the King of Sardinia to London in the year 1855, and might have appeared, with the necessary changes of name and incident, in the *Spectator* or the *Leader* of three weeks ago.

Let us, however, be thankful for what we have received, and are still likely to receive, from this great and brilliant writer. We are so pleased to have his companionship through the reigns of James II. and William and Mary, and anticipate so much delight and instruction from his pen, when we meet him, as we trust we soon shall, in the reign of Queen Anne; that we feel a disappointment when we know that we cannot reasonably expect to have the guidance of his picturesque intellect and sound judgment in the days of the Georges; and that his work must remain like the Cathedral of Cologne, unfinished and unfinishable.

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY HOTHAM.

JANE SEYMOUR, Lady Hotham, of Dimborough Hall, Suffolk, and Hereford House, Old Brompton, was the daughter and coheiress of the late Francis Colman, Esq., of Hillerdon, co. Devon, who died in 1830, leaving three daughters only, and who was the last male representative of the ancient Devonshire families of Gornhay in Tiverton and Hillerdon in Collumpton. Lady Hotham was twice married. Her first husband, whom she wedded in 1800, was Roger Pettiward, Esq., of Great Fimborough, Suffolk. After his demise she became, on the 25th of June, 1838, the second wife of Admiral Sir William Hotham, G.C.B., who was nephew of the famous Admiral Lord Hotham, and who died the 31st May, 1846. Lady Hotham was for many years a very constant resident at Brighton, and was well known and esteemed in the fashionable circles there for her hospitality, her kind disposition, and her agreeable manners. Her Ladyship died at Western House, her marine residence at Brighton, on the 30th ult., in the 80th year of her age: she had no issue by either marriage. Lady Hotham was the elder sister of the late Lady De Trafford, to whose daughter, Mrs. Riddell, of Felton Park, some of Lady Hotham's property has been left—the greater part going, it is said, to an Irish gentleman named Shiel.

COLONEL SIBTHORP.

COLONEL CHARLES DE LAET WALDO SIBTHORP, of Canwick Hall, Lincolnshire, and Potterells, Herts, the worthy though somewhat eccentric M.P. for Lincoln, was descended from an ancient family, settled upwards of a century and a half at Canwick. Reginald de Sibthorp possessed the manor of Sibthorp, Notts, in the time of the Conqueror, and the family continued to reside in Nottinghamshire, where they held various manors, until the middle of the seventeenth century, when they removed to Lincolnshire. Many scions of the house have, from time to time, represented the city of Lincoln in Parliament. The Colonel's father, the late Humphry Waldo-Sibthorp, sat for that city during several years at the commencement of the present century. The Colonel was the second son of Col. Humphry Waldo-Sibthorp by his wife Susannah, eldest daughter of Richard Elsden, Esq., of Thorne, Yorkshire, and Sudbrooke Holme, Lincolnshire. He was born in February, 1783. In his earlier life he served for many years in the British Army—first in the Scots Greys, and afterwards in the 4th Dragoon Guards. In 1823 he succeeded to the extensive family estates on the death of his eldest brother, Col. Coningsby Waldo-Sibthorp, M.P., and he, a few years ago, inherited the mansion and lands of Potterells, Herts, formerly belonging to the Coningsby family from whom he derived. He was first elected on the high Tory interest for Lincoln in 1826, and, with the exception of the brief Parliament of 1832, chosen under the excitement consequent upon the passing of the Reform Bill, he continued to represent the place to the day of his death, notwithstanding Lord Scarnell's influence was used among the registered electors, but it did not extend so far as to be able often to secure the second seat for a Tory friend, the predilections of the constituency being rather personal towards himself than based on political grounds. Colonel Sibthorp married, in 1813, Maria, a third daughter and coheiress of the late Peasonby Tottenham, Esq., of Rose Garland, co. Wexford, M.P. for Fethard, grandson of the well-known and popular "Tottenham in his Boots," and first cousin of Charles, first Marquess of Ely. By this lady Colonel Sibthorp had issue four sons, the eldest of whom, Major Gervase Tottenham Waldo-Sibthorp, succeeds to the estates: he is married to Louisa, third daughter of Robert Cracroft (now Amcotts), Esq., of Hackthorn, Lincolnshire, and has two sons. Colonel Sibthorp's brother, the Rev. Richard Waldo-Sibthorp, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, became a Roman Catholic some few years since, but soon afterwards returned to the Church of England. Col. Sibthorp was for many years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, and also held the Colonelcy of the South Lincolnshire Militia, in which he took great interest: it was a command that had belonged to many of his family. A high and unbending Tory, Colonel Sibthorp firmly opposed in all their stages Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, and the Abolition of Jewish Disabilities, and was one of the minority of fifty-three who voted for Sir Francis Burdett's motion on the latter subject in November, 1852. The Colonel was also strenuously persevering in the expression of his distaste of the Crystal Palace and such like exhibitions. He was indefatigable in his attention to his Parliamentary duties. His manner of giving vent to his extreme Tory opinions in the House was so quaintly and humorously violent, and so good-humoured withal, that he was ever listened to by every side with much more of gratification than of anger. The honesty and consistency of his political conduct were unquestionable, and were fully allowed by his bitterest opponents. He was indeed generally loved and respected, and it was with no small sentiment of public regret that the news came of the gallant Colonel's demise. He died on the 14th inst., at his town residence, 48, Eaton-square.

JOHN COWLING, ESQ.

THE learned, laborious, and successful barrister expired on the 13th inst., at his house in Albemarle-street. His death was sudden, arising, it is supposed, from some spasmodic affection of the heart. Mr. Cowling was in his 57th year. He was born in Lancashire, and was the son, we think, of a physician there. He became at Cambridge Senior Wrangler in 1824, and he was a Fellow of St. John's College until his marriage some ten years ago. He also held a judicial office in the University. Mr. Cowling was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple on the 9th of November, 1827; he went the Northern Circuit, where he soon obtained a large practice. Mr. Cowling's knowledge of the common law was as extensive and profound as, and perhaps more so than, that of any other lawyer of his time. He stood at the very head of that branch of his profession which is composed of the erudite counsel of the outer bar, who, being complete masters of jurisprudence, strengthen and support, when points of law arise in a case, the arguments of the leading and more showy advocates of the inner bar. Mr. Cowling's professional occupation and emolument must latterly have been very great. In politics he was a Conservative, and on the last Parliamentary vacancy in the University of Cambridge he announced himself as a candidate, and received powerful support, but he withdrew in favour of Mr. Wigram. Had Mr. Cowling lived he would, no doubt before long, have been made a Judge; and, indeed, it was more than once remarked and regretted that he was not already chosen for the appointment.

THE LATE COLONEL COBBE, C.B.—A tablet has recently been erected in the church of Donabate, in the county of Dublin, to the memory of the late lamented Colonel Cobbe, C.B., of the 4th Regt., King's Own. The Colonel died of wounds received in the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June; and his services were honourably recorded in the despatches of Lord Raglan and General Simpson. No man, we believe, was ever more respected by his man or beloved by his brother officers, who have also erected a monument, recording their regret for his loss, on Cathcart's Hill, where he was buried close by his old friend Sir John Campbell. The Colonel belonged to a family who have eminently distinguished themselves in the military service of their country. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbe, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, and was actively employed by the Marquis of Hastings in important duties as Provincial Governor; and his uncle, the representative of the family, who resides at the family seat, Newbridge House, near Donabate, originally built by his ancestor, Archbishop Cobbe, is himself a surviving veteran, who served under Wellington in India in the old 19th Dragoons, and fought at Assaye and Seringapatam, and now in his old age superintends his estate, an active magistrate, and a model of Irish landlords. The Colonel leaves three surviving brothers—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Cobbe, of the 2nd West York Militia, formerly a Captain in the 3rd Buffs; Francis Hastings, Lieutenant of Artillery, Honourable East India Company, and Alexander Hugh Cobbe, Captain 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, now quartered in the North of India.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the late Captain Gillmor it should have been stated that his youngest daughter, the wife of Captain C. H. Thomas, died without issue at Cawnpore, India, in August, 1854.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—A number of gentlemen, says the *Glasgow Herald*, deeming that Sir Colin Campbell might appropriately be elected for GLASGOW in the event of a dissolution, wrote on the subject to the gallant General, who replied as follows:—"I am most deeply sensible of the high honour contemplated. At the same time I would beg that, as from the age of fifteen I have devoted my best energies to the profession of a soldier, I have had no time to give to the consideration of those subjects in which the prosperity of so great a commercial city as Glasgow is concerned. I therefore feel that I could not do justice to the position which I might obtain through the good opinion of the electors, and I therefore purpose, as long as it pleases the Almighty to give me health and strength, to persevere in a profession to which I am ardently attached and devoted. Under these circumstances, I beg respectfully to decline the honour proposed."

THE INCORPORATION OF BRIGHTON.—A banquet to celebrate this event took place on Monday night at the Royal Pavilion, and passed off with great *éclat*. The Mayor, Mr. Hallett, entertained on the occasion about 130 guests, among whom were included the Duke of Richmond, Lord A. Hervey, Sir Henry Shiffner, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir James Duke, Mr. Laurence Peel, Mr. Leo Schuster, Professor Creasey, Alderman Wire, Mr. Charles Pearson, &c. The dinner was very sumptuously provided, and was served in the fine dining hall of the Pavilion, which was tastefully decorated with the flags of the Allied Powers. The "Health of Mr. Hallett, Mayor of Brighton," was proposed by Mr. Laurence Peel in highly complimentary terms, which were cordially echoed by the company. Lord A. Hervey acknowledged the toast of "The Borough Representatives," and Colonel Faucett, the late Mayor, that of "The Aldermen and Council," with which his name was associated.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—It appears from the provincial newspapers that a proposal to close the shops and to keep holiday from Saturday night, the 22nd, till the morning of Wednesday, the 26th inst., has been very generally acceded to. By this arrangement hard-worked employés will secure (including the Sunday) three days' holiday for visiting their friends at Christmas.

AN ADVENTURE IN A SUBURB OF LEEDS.—Chapel-town is one of the most pleasant suburbs of Leeds; but the road after nightfall, owing to the insufficiency of the lamps, is dangerous and solitary. A little after six o'clock on Friday evening last Mr. Theodore Armistead was proceeding homewards to his residence in Cowper-street. On the road between Harehills and Cowper-street a recess in the path occurs, and whilst passing this recess he was seized from behind by three or four men, who knocked him down and kicked him severely over the head and upper part of the body. He was speedily insensible; and when he recovered, which he imagines to be about twenty minutes after the attack, he found he had been robbed of his silver watch, a gold Albert guard, and some pence.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE DUTIES ON FRENCH WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—A society has been formed in the Potteries called the "Anglo-French Free-Trade Association." The title of the association will in some measure explain its objects, the most prominent of which is to enforce upon the attention of Government the necessity of removing the duties on French wines, spirits, &c., in order to induce the French authorities to remit, or extensively modify, the existing restriction on English earthenware. If these objects can be accomplished it is likely to give a considerable impetus to the staple trade of the immediate locality, and will, no doubt, considerably benefit the wine growers of France.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

RISE OF RENTS IN SCOTLAND.—Most of the farms on the estate of Lord PANMURE having just run out of lease, farmers have come forward and taken new leases at greatly-increased rentals. All the other farms in Scotland, the leases of which are running out, are being retaken at rents in some cases nearly double the figures formerly paid. The wages of farm labourers have also advanced.

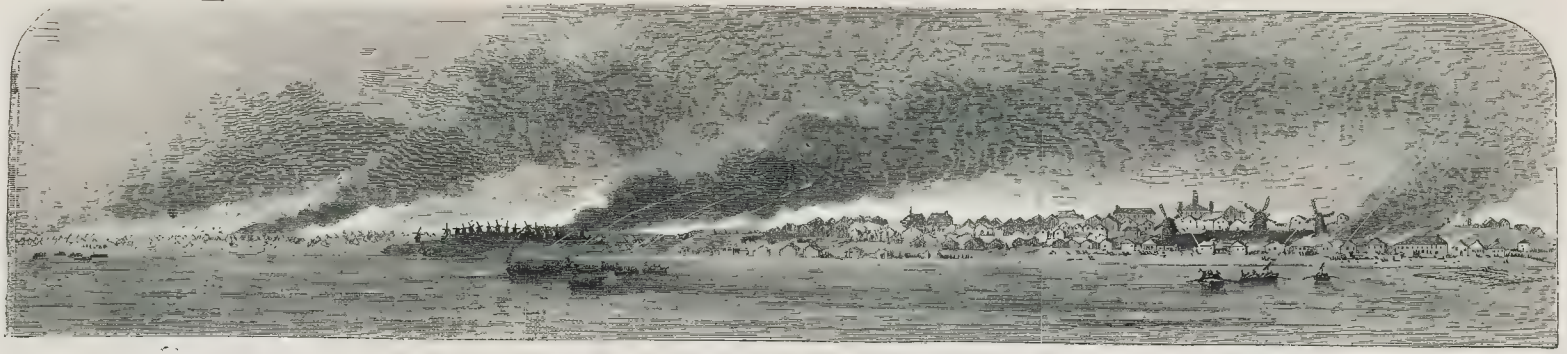
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A farmer named GARRETT, who resided in the neighbourhood of Exeter, was apprehended a few days ago at Plymouth, on a charge of stealing a number of sheep from his neighbour. While in custody he made an attempt on his life by cutting his throat and stabbing himself in the side, but the injuries were not fatal. While on his way to Exeter for examination before the magistrates, and when between the Starcross and St. Thomas's stations of the South Devon Railway, he suddenly broke away from the constable, and had nearly succeeded in jumping out of the window of the railway carriage, but was fortunately caught by the legs, and held securely until the train arrived at St. Thomas's station, whence he was conveyed to the Devon County Gaol.

A FAMILY POISONED.—On Sunday last a whole family in the village of Billesdon, about nine miles east of Leicester, were poisoned by the wife having taken of at dinner. The family consisted of the father, who is a widower, named Partridge, his mother, aged seventy-nine, and his two children. The pudding, which was baked under the meat, was made by the housekeeper, a lady. Shortly after dinner the whole family were ill, and the old woman died in the course of the afternoon. It is feared that a little boy of five years will also lose his life. Hopes are entertained that the other members will recover. It is unconfirmed whether the poisoning is the result of accident or intention. Arsenic was found in the pudding which had been left. A canister of arsenic was also found on the premises of the old woman who had been accustomed to give the neighbours portions to kill rats.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT RUGELEY.—An inquest, extending over Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, was held at Rugeley, last week, on the body of a gentleman named John Parsons Cook, at Rugeley. He died suddenly on the morning of the 21st ult. Mr. Cook, who had resided at Lutterworth, was a racing and betting man, and the owner of the horse Polestar. On this horse he had entered for two of the stakes at the late Shrewsbury races, on the 18th and 14th of November, when the horse won. While at Shrewsbury, after the race, Mr. Cook was taken suddenly ill. He was subsequently removed to Rugeley, where he had been staying before the races, and where he died in five days after his return. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made on the 26th of November, by direction of Mr. Stephens, of London, the stepfather of the deceased, the stomach and intestines being sent to Dr. Taylor, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, London, at the same time for analysation. On the following Thursday evening an inquest on the body was commenced, at the Talbot Arms Hotel, before Mr. W. Ward, coroner, when the jury, having viewed the body, immediately adjourned until Wednesday week. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased, immediately before the fatal illness, had been in the company of Mr. W. Palmer, surgeon, of Rugeley, and that the latter had given pills, "broth, &c., to the deceased, which caused him to vomit excessively." Dr. Taylor said:—"My belief is that he died from tetanus, and that tetanus was caused by medicine given to him shortly before his death." He proceeded to say that all the symptoms tended to show that a dose of strychnine had been administered. Taking into account the whole of the symptoms, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the deceased had died from the effects of strychnine contained in the pills which appeared to have been given the deceased by Mr Palmer. [About this stage of the inquiry Mr. Palmer was sent for, but the reply was that he was confined to his bed.] It was then proved that Mr. Palmer had purchased six grains of strychnine from a chemist; that on the evening after the race Mr. Palmer had pressed the deceased to drink something out of a glass, purporting to be grog, which caused the deceased to exclaim, "There's something in it—it burns my throat awfully!" or words to that effect; that he soon afterwards became sick, and expressed the belief that he had been poisoned. Other witnesses who were examined showed that various betting and bill transactions had passed between Mr. Palmer and the deceased; and that after the death the deceased's betting-book was missed. The verdict of the jury was:—"That the deceased died from poison wilfully administered to him by William Palmer." The coroner immediately made out his warrant for the committal of Mr. Palmer to the county gaol at Stafford for trial for the wilful murder of Cook. Mr. J. H. Hatton (chief constable) forthwith proceeded to Mr. Palmer's house and arrested him, but on account of his ill health it was not considered safe to remove him that night. The police officers were then stationed in his bed-room to guard the accused, and a strict examination of every article in the house was made. A local paper says:—"The proceedings connected with the above inquiry have naturally led the minds of many persons to revert to the cases of several individuals, some of them relatives of Mr. Palmer, who had died somewhat suddenly, and under circumstances of grave suspicion, the accused having effected large insurances on their lives, and in one or two instances not very long previously to their decease. An investigation is now taking place with respect to some of these cases, and it is very probable that the bodies of one or more persons, relatives of the accused, will be exhumed, in order that a chemical analysation may be made of the intestines."

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAIL-PACKETS FOR 1856.—The weekly mail service to and from North America by the British contract packets will be opened on the 1st of January next. Commencing with the packet to be dispatched from Liverpool to Boston on Saturday, the 5th of January, these packets will sail from Liverpool, as formerly, every Saturday throughout the year, proceeding alternately to New York and Boston, and calling on the voyage to the latter place at the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The United States' mail-packets will sail every Wednesday, alternately from Liverpool and from Southampton, proceeding on each occasion to New York. In exception to the above rule, and to enable the contractors to rearrange the service, the mails of Wednesday, the 9th of January, will be conveyed from Liverpool by a British packet, and the mails of Saturday, the 12th of January, will be conveyed from Liverpool by a United States' packet.

The Persian Ambassador, Seif-ouf-Moulk-Miri-Pindj-Abbas Koull-Khan, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th inst., and was received with all the honours due to his rank.



DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN STORES AT GHEISK, IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN STORES AT GHEISK.

In our last week's Supplement we gave the official despatches relating to this brilliant affair, from which it appeared that Captain Osborn had succeeded in burning a large quantity of valuable Russian stores in the Sea of Azoff, in spite of the resistance of a large body of Russian troops. The above Engraving of the transaction is from a sketch by an officer who was present, and who accompanied it with the following letter —

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

"Sea of Azoff, Nov. 17th, 1855.

"On the 5th Nov. the attack was made on the town of Gheisk and adjoining country by the boats of H.M.S. *Vesuvius, Ardent, Wasp, Curlew, Recruit,* and other small gun-boats. Of the three divisions of boats represented in the engraving, the left landed four miles from the town on the extreme left, and worked to the right, burning as they went the immense stores of corn and forage which were collected for the use of the army. They at length formed a junction with the centre division, which also worked along to the right, driving back the Russian troops opposed to them. From the rapidity with which they shifted their ground the main body of the enemy were unable to save any of their stores, the whole of which were destroyed.

"The right attack was made on the right of the storeyard. On being attacked by a large body of cavalry and infantry, which advanced upon them from the road above, they immediately gained possession of the storeyard, which they kept for three hours and a half, under the fire of the enemy, by which time they had destroyed the large collection of stores there—consisting of boats, planks, spars, timber, tar, &c.—and embarked in the boats at the same time as the other parties. The casualties of the landing parties amounted to seven wounded. There were altogether nearly 200 men landed. The force of the enemy is estimated at 3000 men."

Captain Osborn, in his despatch, says, "I despair of being able to convey to you any idea of the extraordinary quantity of corn, rye, hay, wood, and other supplies, so necessary for the existence of Russian armies, both in the Caucasus and the Crimea, which it has been our good fortune to destroy. That these vast stores should have been collected here, so close to the sea, whilst we were still in the neighbourhood, is only to be accounted for by their supposing that they could not be reached by us." Here we see the great advantage of our having a flotilla of gun-boats for important services of that kind.

As regards the number of men engaged on both sides, Captain Osborn gives a higher estimate of the Russian forces than that of our Correspondent. The latter rates them at 3000, whereas Captain Osborn says, "During these proceedings we never had more than 200 men engaged; the enemy had, from the concurrent testimony of Lieutenants Ross and Strode, and my own observation, from 3000 to 4000 men in Gheisk alone."

VILLAGE OF PETROWSKA, SEVEN MILES FROM FORT KINBURN.

PETROWSKA AND POPROVA.

THESE two Sketches represent the Tartar villages of Petrowska and Poprova, a few miles from Kinburn, to which the Allies made a grand reconnaissance a few days ago. On that occasion the Russian soldiers, who had been there an hour previous, did not think proper to wait for the arrival of the enemy. The troops of the Czar seem to be always impressed with the importance of the axiom that "discretion is the better part of valour." They never dream of doing anything of a daring or chivalrous nature.

VILLAGE OF POPROVA, FOURTEEN MILES FROM FORT KINBURN.

BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

No. 1. PIGMONS.—THE SILVER CUP, MR. HARRISON WEIR, LYNDHURST-ROAD, PECKHAM (BEARDS, OWLS, TURBITS, FANTAILS).
No. 2. SEBRIGHT BANTAM.—FIRST PRIZE, MR. EDWARD HEWITT, SPARK BROOK, BIRMINGHAM.
No. 3. SPANISH FOWLS.—SILVER CUP, J. S. HENRY, ESQ., WOODLANDS, CRUMPSHALL, MANCHESTER.
No. 4. SILVER POLISH FOWLS. [illegible] GRAPPENHALL, CHESHIRE.
No. 5. DORKING FOWLS.—SILVER CUP, MR. H. D. DAVIES, SPRING-GROVE-HOUSE, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.
No. 6. COCHIN-CHINA.—SILVER CUP, MR. HENRY DONNE, OSWESTRY.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW

THE Seventh Annual Exhibition of this Society took place in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, last week. The entries of cattle were not so numerous as in 1854; but deficiency of numbers was, according to the opinion of the best judges, more than counterbalanced by decided superiority of quality. A finer show of Herefords and Devons was seldom or never witnessed, and even disappointed competitors in this class seemed content with the decision of the judges. There were some fine specimens of shorthorns; but these, with the exception of the heifer which earned the chief prize at the exhibition, were the Devon oxen, or steers, several of which exhibited beautiful as well as useful points of breeding and feeding. That belonging to Prince Albert, and which in the 5th class obtained the first prize, was greatly admired. The exhibition of sheep was more numerous than last year, and considered, as regarded quality, to be greatly in advance of all previous shows. The Leicesters and Cotswolds were extremely good, but the Shropshire downs, in the eyes of agriculturists and breeders, were the most deserving of notice.

The Poultry Show exceeded in numbers and beauty all former exhibitions in the midland counties, if not in the kingdom. There were no fewer than 1800 pens of every description. We have selected our Illustrations from this portion of the exhibition; and have engraved upon the next page several of the Prize Pigeons and Fowls, with one of the beautiful Silver Cups, all which were manufactured by Messrs. Mapple beck and Low.

We subjoin a few notes on the Exhibition:—

The Golden-pencilled Hamburgs came first on the prize list. In this class the improvement was very striking indeed; white ear-lobes, hitherto almost the exception, were this year the almost unvarying rule. The same eulogy is equally applicable to all the various sub-varieties of Hamburgs, if, perhaps, we limit the remark somewhat as to the golden-spangled birds. The Poland family mustered very strongly, and were of most excellent quality, showing general improvement, as in the Black Polands with white crests. The Golden and the Silver Spangled Polands were very good. In the sub-varieties were buffs, whites, yellows, greys, laced, lead-coloured, and some entirely black ones, even in the crests. The Spanish were exceedingly good. The Dorkings were wonderfully improved. The competition, therefore, quite outstripped any that have preceded it. The White Dorkings were also equally improved. The Cochins were much superior to those of last year, proper attention being now bestowed by breeders rather on conformation than capriciously-coveted colour. The Bramahs and Malays are evidently declining in public estimation. The Game have never been equalled.

In the Turkeys were some unusually good birds, and some purely-bred Wild American ones. The Geese were also very good. In this class were some very interesting specimens of the Swan Goose, and also of the Canadian. The contest for the "Scorpht Bantam Cup" was unprecedented, forty-seven pens competing; and not less than nine of these had previously been winners of the like silver trophies elsewhere. The rivalry in the Golden-laced was by far the most closely disputed; the Cup being, however, finally awarded to the Silver-laced, as being the more unique and difficult to obtain. The Ducks, both Aylesbury and also Rouens, were capital. The Pigeons were unrivalled—the beau-ideal of excellence being easily recognised in almost every kind, but especially in the "toy," or fancy varieties.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—4th Sunday in Advent. James II. abdicated, 1688.
MONDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve
TUESDAY, 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY. Nativity of our Saviour.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Stephen. John Wilkes died, 1797.
THURSDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
FRIDAY, 28.—Innocents. Matilda died, 1834.
SATURDAY, 29.—John Wycliffe died, 1384.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1855.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 39	2 3	2 12	2 34	2 47	3 9	3 24	3 47	4 1	4 24	4 37	5 0	5 14	5 37

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

We stated in a portion of our last week's impression that Austria had proposed for the consideration of the Allied Powers the bases of a pacification, and that the Allies had expressed themselves so far willing to meet the views of Austria as, without ceasing hostilities, to negotiate on the terms proposed. We set forth succinctly the "points" which Austria had drawn up, and which England and France had severally considered to be not unreasonable. These were—that the Euxine should be declared a commercial sea, from which all ships of war should be excluded; that Russia should neither rebuild Sebastopol nor construct any other fortress in the Crimea, or in any part of the littoral of the Black Sea; that the Danube should be opened up to the commerce of the world; and that a slip of Russian territory on its banks sufficient to guarantee that object should be restored to Turkey; that Russia should renounce all claim to a Protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan; and that she should not construct or reconstruct on the Aland Islands any fortress whatsoever. It has been stated in some journals that Austria proposed, in addition to these terms, that Moldavia and Wallachia should be erected into independent States, under the protection of Europe, in the same manner as Switzerland and the Hanse Towns; but we believe the statement to be incorrect. Obviously the Powers who under take to preserve the integrity of the Turkish Empire would stultify themselves, as well as do injury to their unlucky protégée, if, without giving Turkey an equivalent, they consented to deprive her of one inch of territory, or one iota of her rights and privileges. It is believed that diplomatists high in the confidence of the Czar, to whom these terms were non-officially submitted, declared their own private opinion to be strong against them, and that they expressed themselves convinced that Russia would not accede to them. But officially the progress of events has not gone so far as to elicit from the Russian Government any reply to the proposition which Austria has made; and no positive answer to the despatches of which Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg, is the bearer, have been, or can be received for at least ten or fifteen days. The general belief, from all that has already transpired in the diplomatic and official circles of London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, is that the Czar will not accept the terms which Austria has offered for his consideration, and that the adverse opinion expressed by the Russians, in Vienna and elsewhere, is but an anticipation of that which will in due course arrive from St. Petersburg. However that may be, the course of the Allies is clear and straightforward:—To abate no jot of what justice demands, to listen to reason, but not to revenge, and to strain every nerve to take by force from the foe of Europe what his own friends cannot persuade him to yield to justice or to necessity. The Czar may be encouraged to prolong the contest by the success of General Mouravieff at Kars—but that event will by no means discourage the Allies. On the contrary, it will but nerve them, and Great Britain more especially, to renewed and more vigorous exertions. To balance in some degree, though by no means to atone for, the mistake that has been committed in leaving General Williams unsupported in Asia, favourable intelligence has been received from the far north of Europe to prove that our diplomacy has not lost sight of the extent of Russian intrigue in that quarter, nor been incompetent to defeat it. A glance at the map of Europe will show that Russia has pushed her north-western frontier far into Norway, and has actually approached within fifty miles of the Atlantic, and of the deep fiords and secure anchorages of the Norwegian coast. Russia has been in treaty with Norway for the Bay of Varanger, which never freezes in the coldest winter, which is forty miles long, and which could safely harbour the largest fleets in the world. A treaty the first result apparently of the suspicious visit of General Canrobert to the Court of Stockholm—has just been concluded between Great Britain and France on the one side, and the United Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden on the other, by which the latter bind themselves not to cede or grant to Russia, under any pretext whatsoever, any portion of territory; and by which the former undertake to guarantee the present boundaries and possessions of Norway and Sweden, including not only the mainland of those kingdoms, but all their outlying islands and dependencies, what and where soever. England and France will be true to their bond, and Norway and Sweden, for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of Europe, will be equally loyal. Thus is Russian ambition frustrated—and thus will she be prevented from securing to herself a position on the Atlantic where she might be a dangerous neighbour to Scotland and to Ireland. The result is a valuable one, and none the less so because negotiation and not the sword has secured it.

It is with no affected regret that we observe an individual, so distinguished by fortune, and so capable of making the best use of his advantages, as is the Prince Consort, permitting himself to be drawn into a false position, both as regards the highest personage in the kingdom, and as regards the nation. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this journal has never joined in the cry which from time to time has been elsewhere raised to the detriment of his Royal Highness. Believing that the Prince's conduct has been honourable and straightforward, and that certain actions which were complained of were in part misrepresented and in other part defensible, we deemed it unworthy of those who should be leaders and teachers to avail themselves of narrow prejudices, or the generalities of vague incrimination. And as frankly as heretofore we have recorded our protest in behalf of the Prince Consort must we express our unhesitating opinion that the Colonel of the Grenadier Guards has been ill advised by those who have induced him to petition the Sovereign that the act of justice done in October, 1854, may be reconsidered.

We describe that act as one of justice. But even were it otherwise, and had the Guards real cause to complain of the new arrangement as too favourable to the Line, the interference of the Prince Consort would have been ill-judged. There is no disrespect in saying what everybody in the world knows—namely, that the splendid appointment to the head of the Grenadiers was given to the Prince, not because he was a soldier, or even because he understood military matters, but because he was one whom the Sovereign—and no small part of the nation—"delighted to honour." Had *Michael Cassio* been Prince Consort, *Iago's* estimate of his military capabilities would have equally sufficed. This fact involves no blame to the Prince. It is the custom—a bad one, no doubt, but a recognised one—to allot such appointments to the favoured of fortune rather than "where War's grim favourites ride." But such gifts demand a certain amount of tact and consideration in the recipient, and it might reasonably be expected that the Royal Colonel of Grenadiers would enjoy his honours and emoluments, without availing himself of a fortuitous position to attempt to influence the system into which he found himself so adopted. We desire to say nothing of previous allegations bearing upon this matter. The Prince has now come forward and affixed his signature to a memorial requesting the Queen to make certain alterations in the regulations of the army. Were such alterations the most evidently just and right changes that could be made, it was not for Prince Albert to press them upon the Sovereign. We may be charged with indelicacy in saying that a husband so situated ought not to be the petitioner to his wife, but the indelicacy is in the conduct of those who have recommended the Prince to place himself in so objectionable a position. A just reform might safely have been left to the discernment of the Crown and the good sense of the military authorities; but it assuredly argues a weak case when an extraordinary exercise of influence is thought necessary.

But the course taken by his Royal Highness becomes still more indefensible when it is seen that the alterations which he demands are unjust and unpopular. Few people out of the Army understand with exactitude the complications which have grown up in a system in which the traditions of ancient jobbing and favouritism have had to effect a compromise with the necessities of having some real soldiers and something like order and fair play. This complication enables the military pedant to scoff with some effect at ignorant civilians; and even a "heehaw officer," who will probably indulge in various etymological eccentricities in the composition of a single *billet-doux* to the confectioner's daughter, will speak with much indignation of the impudence of newspaper fellows pretending to dictate on Army subjects. But luckily the case of Guards *versus* Line is before the public in plain black and white; and the complaint of Prince Albert and his fellow Colonels is at all events perfectly clear. The hard treatment they bewail is this, namely, that the officers of the household troops, who have long enjoyed advantages of military rank, of pay, of exemption from disagreeable work—and who have, in fact, been the Sybarites of the service, have had their way to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel made a little longer than is that of the Line—who, without any advantages at all, do the hard and uncomfortable part of a soldier's work. The complaint itself is alleged to be in great measure unfounded; but, supposing the Guards had this "grievance," as we suppose everybody in the world, except a Guardsman, hopes that they have—what sort of an opportunity is taken to ask that the Line may be deprived of a small boon which was conceded with all reluctance, and only because it was impossible to withhold it. Just at the close of the second act of the slaughter and suffering of a terrible campaign—just when it is of vital importance to the interests of England that our army should feel how we honour it, and how resolved we are that justice shall be done to it—at this crisis a carpet Field-Marshal and a handful of aristocratic officers are petitioning the Queen to take back the little benefit which was accorded to the Line. Mere good sense would, one might think, have prevented such a step, if good feeling did not at once repudiate it.

We do not presume to anticipate the result. The Queen has, throughout the whole war, shown herself the soldier's friend, and it would be worse than disrespectful to doubt that her Majesty has well considered who it is that fight her battles, not only in the glorious arena, with a world watching every blow, but in distant and desolate coasts, where little heed is paid to the conflict and none to the individual combatants, and where nothing but a sense of duty and loyalty could keep men around her banners. Who has *not* confidence in the willingness of the Queen to do what is right and kind by her army? But the mode in which this matter has been pressed upon her—her husband and her cousin foremost in urging it—may leave the Sovereign less choice of action than her subjects would gladly see. If, behind the back of the army, which is absent and fighting for its Queen, amateur and aristocratic officers succeed in depriving it of its rights, the nation will know where to affix the blame, and may not be backward in expressing its feeling.

THE COURT.

The quiet retirement of the Court at Osborne has not been interrupted during the past week. The arrival of Major General Sir Colin Campbell on a visit to her Majesty has been almost the only incident calling for record. Yesterday (Friday) the Queen and her Court returned to Windsor Castle, where the Christmas hospitalities will be kept up with unusual éclat.

The Prince of Wales has remained at Windsor during the absence of his Royal parents in the Isle of Wight.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded Lady Macdonald as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, and the Hon. Eleanor Stanley has succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE QUEEN AND MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The country will experience much satisfaction, though no surprise, on learning that her Majesty, the Queen, has, in a manner as honourable to herself as it must be gratifying to her people, been pleased to mark her warm appreciation of the unparalleled self-devotion of Miss Nightingale. Her Majesty has presented that lady a jewelled ornament of great beauty, which may be worn as a decoration, and has accompanied it with an autograph letter—such a letter as Queen Victoria has ere now proved she can write—a letter not merely of graceful acknowledgment, but full of that deep feeling which springs from heart to heart, and at once ennobles the Sovereign and the subject.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is about to pay a visit to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert, at Wilton House. The Mayor and Corporation of Wilton have voted an address, which will be presented to his Royal Highness on his arrival

His Excellency M. Due, Norwegian Minister of State at Stockholm, has arrived in London, from Paris, where his family are at present sojourning.

The Marchioness of Hastings has left Kensington Palace Gardens for Southsea, with Captain Yelverton, R.N., who has just been appointed to the command of a division of forty gun-boats. The gallant Captain is at present occupied in refitting his crack ship, the *Arrogant*.

The Countess Helene Kielmansegge has left the residence of the Hanoverian Legation, on a visit to the Earl and Countess Howe, at Gopsal.

Viscountess Palmerston "received" on Saturday evening at the residence of the Premier, on the Terrace, Piccadilly. The noble Viscount and her Ladyship left town for Broadlands yesterday (Friday) for the Christmas holidays.

The Lady Margaret De Burgh, eldest unmarried daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Mr. Wentworth B. Beaumont, M.P., of Bywell-hall Northumberland.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE ARMY IN THE EAST.—The Duke of Argyll has decided to send out immediate instructions to the officers of the Army Post-office in the East to open money-order offices, for the transmission of money to the United Kingdom, at Constantinople, Scutari, Head-quarters of the Army, and Balaclava.—*Times*.

ROBERTSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES OF SEBASTOPOL.—A very interesting series of photographic pictures, illustrative of Sebastopol and the neighbourhood, taken by Mr. Robertson, of Constantinople, has just been opened to public inspection at the rooms of Mr. Kilburn, in Regent-street Mr Robertson's successful treatment of General scenery has on many occasions been evidenced in engravings published in this journal; and we are happy in being able to state that the same talent has in the subjects now under notice been employed with results in every respect striking and satisfactory. The photographs before us have been taken since the fall of Sebastopol, and form a worthy and most interesting companion to the Crimean views in Mr. Fenton's collection, which have for some time past been on view in Pall-mall. These views, taken under favouring circumstances, exhibit the reality of siege operations, both of attack and defence, with an amount of accuracy of detail which must open many new ideas to those who have carelessly read of the great struggle in which our army have so long been engaged. They show the interior economy of trenches and batteries, the terrible havoc of the cannonade, and the dreary life of the picket duty, in a way which no words could realise. Full of detail and of suggestion are they, and they will be contemplated by thousands, when published (as they are intended to be), with feelings of deep interest and awe. The photographs are fifty-eight in number; amongst the most striking we notice—an interior of the Great Redan, and a view of the breach where the deadly struggle took place. Part of the Barrack Battery, showing the rope mantelets which protected the Russian gunners at the embrasures, interiors of the Seiores' Battery and of the Flagstaff Battery, both admirable for their orderly structural arrangement; Interior of the Barrack Battery, with five pivot guns commanding the ravine—a striking picture; Interior of the Mamelon Vert; Panorama of Sebastopol, taken from the Malakoff, showing the city, dockyards, buildings, and the principal forts on the northern side—a very striking panorama; and last—not least in our regard—a View of the English Burying-ground on Cathcart-hill, crowded with monuments to the memory of British heroes, some of whose names are distinctly transferred in the photographic process. England will long hang with reverence over the achievements of her sons in the Crimea; and such exhibitions as these we now notice will serve to perpetuate the glorious deeds accomplished by them.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—In the Westminster Police-court, on Saturday last, Mr. Arnold gave judgment in an adjourned cab case of an interesting description. The question was as to the construction to be put upon the 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 127, the 14th section of which says that, whenever more than two persons shall be carried in a cab, 6d. shall be paid upon the entire distance for every additional person, and that two children shall be considered as one adult person. The matter in dispute was, whether one child shall be paid for, and the law involved the point of whether luggage taken at the same time, and considered reasonable luggage, was to be carried free of charge: for, if the hirer was liable to pay for the carriage of the child as an extra person the driver would be entitled to compensation for the conveyance of the luggage, because there were more than two passengers carried. He was not willing to decide the case upon his own judgment, but determined to submit it to the consideration of the metropolitan magistracy at their quarterly meeting. His view had been that the driver was entitled to charge for the conveyance of one child, under the age of ten as one person; but there was no doubt that the words would bear another construction. The matter had been fully discussed at the quarterly meeting, and a very large majority were of opinion that the driver was not entitled to charge, and he (Mr. Arnold) felt bound to yield to the majority. He felt that it was most desirable that a uniformity of decision should prevail in a matter which might arise to the public daily, and that there should not be one law at one police-court and a different one at another. The question was one of fact, and it must be submitted for the future to be the law that a cabman was not entitled to charge for one child as an extra person. As the two cabmen who had laid the present complaint had no doubt acted from a *bond fide* belief that they were entitled, he should order the money they had paid for their summonses to be restored to them.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first general meeting of this society was held on Friday week, in the great hall of Crosby-place, Bishopsgate; the Rev. T. Hugo in the chair, when resolutions were passed in furtherance of the objects of the society, the leading aim of which is to collect and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the cities of London and Westminster, and the county of Middlesex; as well as to aid in the conservation of their antiquities, &c.

CLAPHAM ATHENÆUM.—The meetings of the Clapham Athenæum for the year 1855 were brought to a close on Monday evening last by a lecture on "Lord Erskine," which was ably delivered by Alfred A Fry, Esq., Barrister-at-law, who had kindly supplied the place of Col. Rawlinson on this occasion. The learned lecturer commenced by dilating upon the eloquence and forensic abilities of the early Greek and Roman advocates, and then proceeded to advert to the servility of the members of the English Bench and Bar during the reign of the house of Stuart, and to trace the subsequent amelioration and improvement of the legal profession in this country. He gave a forcible delineation of some of the distinguishing characteristics of Lord Erskine—his impassioned eloquence, his fearless moral courage, his unbounded energy, and his legal attainments; and concluded a most interesting paper by reading some of the finest specimens of his Lordship's speeches, which showed his masterly command of language and power of thought.

CENTRAL FARMERS' CLUB.—The annual general meeting of this club took place at the York Hotel on the 12th inst. The report showed the great increase of members since the club was established in 1844. Mr. Sidney, one of the committee, called attention to the advantages which had been derived from the plan of circulating reports of the seven monthly agricultural discussions (according to the plan proposed by Mr. Ramsay last year), and he suggested that the time had arrived when the agricultural interest could afford a club-house of its own. The idea was warmly received. A special committee, consisting of Mr. J. Thomas, of Sidlington Park, Beds; Mr. G. H. Ramsay, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Bailey Denton, and Mr. Carter, was appointed to report and confer with the standing committee on the subject. As the Central Club contains nearly 500 members, and the Royal Agricultural Society numbers nearly 4000, there is doubtless plenty of material for a good club-house between Islington-market and Mark-lane.

"SINDBAD THE SAILOR," AT THE POLYTECHNIC.—The dissolving views illustrative of Sindbad's first three voyages present great attractions for the younger visitors to the Polytechnic, who will rejoice to find the remaining voyages in the very attractive programme of Mr. Pepper's Christmas entertainment. The views are as numerous and beautiful as in the former series; the descriptive lecture, by Mr. Horne, graphic and humorous; and the music appropriate and good.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Leaf and Co., of Old Change, and several other leading mercantile houses in the City, have come to the determination of giving their clerks a holiday on Monday next, so that the persons employed by these firms will have at their command from Saturday night till Wednesday morning.

THE LONDON HOSPITALS.—At the Statistical Society on Monday evening, Dr. Guy, physician to King's College Hospital, read a statistics, the main object of which was to show that the majority of the class who now receive relief from our hospitals are working men in employ, who ought to pay for the benefits they receive. Confining to the case of King's College Hospital, he stated the result of his statistics. Seizing the year as out of work all who had been obliged to strike work even for a few days, he obtained the following figures:—In work, 230; out of work, 103. So that about two-thirds of the cases presented themselves for gratuitous advice and relief at the hospital were in work at the time; and, if they assumed that of the proportion reigned among the husbands and fathers of the women and children who applied for relief, there would have a total of nearly 20,000 men in the receipt of wages obtaining charitable aid in the persons of their wives and children, at one hospital, in the course of a single year. He also made some inquiries as to the wages which the patients were in the habit of receiving in full work, and from them what wages were esteemed good in their respective trades, and found the same to vary from 18s. and 14s. a week up to 30s., and in some few cases to £3 or £4 a week. In his concluding remarks Dr. Guy argued in favour of making a moderate charge, more especially for medicines, where there was no absolute inability to pay, and observed that the enforcement of a small payment in suitable cases would increase the funds of hospitals, and thereby extend their benefits to a larger number of the most helpless and deserving persons.

THE CASE OF DR. VAUGHAN.—The indictment against the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, which stood for trial at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, has been removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench, on application being made to Judge at Chambers on Monday for that purpose on behalf of Dr. Vaughan, when an order was made for the writ to issue.

COUSINS MAY LEGALLY MARRY.—A popular delusion has long prevailed amongst the lower classes that first cousins may marry and second cousins not; and an equally absurd idea seems also to exist that second cousins can marry and first cousins not. The fallacy of both opinions was declared by Mr. Ingham, at the Thames Police-court, on Saturday. A respectable woman, the wife of Mr. Sloman, a shoemaker, in Upper East Smithfield, to whom she had been long married, entered the witness-box, and was about to address the magistrate, but her agitation prevented her doing so. She remained for some time overcome, and Mr. Ingham requested her to compose herself, and she not being able to do so, begged her to walk upon him again, which she was less agitated. After a pause, Mrs. Sloman said: Pray, Sir, can first cousins marry? Mr. Ingham: That is an odd question. I have a notion they can. Mrs. Sloman said she was married to her first cousin, and her husband's brother had stepped between them and happiness, and made the marriage was not legal. Mr. Ingham: It is perfectly right and legal, be assured of that. Mrs. Sloman: My brother-in-law says my husband is not bound to support me. Mr. Ingham: He will find his match if your husband repudiates you, or turns you out of doors. You are the lawful wife of your husband, and he is bound to maintain you. Mrs. Sloman thanked the magistrate, and left the court much happier than when she entered it. A smart and interesting young woman next entered the witness-box, and, holding down her head and blushing, said: "If you please, Sir, my young man," and then stopped. Mr Ingham: Well, what of your young man? He has not been false to you, I hope? Applicant: No, sir; but, if you please, Sir, we want to be married. Mr. Ingham: What impediment is there to the marriage? Applicant: Please, Sir, we are second cousins, and people say it is not right for second cousins to marry, and that if I marry him he will not be lawful. Mr. Ingham: A marriage between second cousins of the opposite sexes is perfectly lawful. You can go and marry your second cousin as soon as you like. Applicant: Oh, thank you, Sir; I am so glad! (Laughter). The anxious fair one then hurriedly left the court, concealing a very pretty face as she best could with her handkerchief.

A "WARNING" TO THEATRICAL CRITICS.—Mdlle. Dupuis, the actress of the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, appeared on Saturday last before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to complain that M. Jallabert, editor of the *Théâtre*, had libelled her by comparing her, in offensive terms, to a Nuremberg doll. The Tribunal decided that such a style of criticism was not allowable; and, as it appeared to have been dictated by personal animosity, it condemned Jallabert to pay 500 f. fine and 2000 f. damages; also to insert the text of the judgment in his paper, and to pay the expense of inserting it in three other papers of Paris, to be chosen by the complainant.

The Rev. Dr. Yore, a benevolent Roman Catholic clergyman in Dublin, who has devoted his energies to the support of a Deaf and Dumb Institution, has decided to dispose of his library (worth £3000) by raffle, for the benefit of the inmates.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EACH of the Captains selected to command the gun-boat and mortar-boat flotillas for the ensuing year's campaign will have a line-of-battle ship armed *en flute*, as a store and depôt ship, attached to his squadron.

THE *Charger* gun-boat, launched from the yard of Messrs. Pitcher, of Northfleet, has arrived at Woolwich, and will be immediately placed under the hands of the riggers. The gun-boats *Sandfly*, *Plover*, and *Seagull* are now ready for service in the outer basin, and will shortly leave Woolwich for Sheerness.

THE 1st battalion of the Swiss Legion arrived in the *Great Britain* at Smyrna on the 2nd of December, but, as it was Sunday, they did not land; Monday was a pouring day, and so they continued on board till Tuesday. They are a fine-looking set of men, mostly German Swiss. The Colonel (Dickson) is a fine, young, active man, and familiar with all the three languages spoken by his corps—French, German, and Italian.

ORDERS have been received at Pembroke Dockyard, from the Admiralty, for the immediate construction of four more gun-boats. They are to be built with all possible dispatch, and as many men as can well be employed upon them will at once be set to work. The 1st of March has been fixed for their completion; and, in order to finish with all the three months, the mechanics have commenced working the long hours. These boats are to be 100 feet in length, 24 feet in width, and 6½ feet in depth, and about 300 tons burden, and their draught will be very slight.

THE new-plan iron mortar-boat, which lately was towed to Portsmouth from Birkenhead, has undergone a series of effective trials within the past few days at Spithead, which have developed its warlike properties. 150 rounds were fired with 20-lb. charges, and many of the rounds in rapid succession, less than three minutes intervening between each discharge. The vessel, in quite free from any injury beyond the bulwarks and some of the light framed woodwork on deck.

THE magnificent new slip, No. 7, in Chatham Dockyard, recently completed under the Director of Works Department, is to be forthwith fitted and lighted with gas, in order to facilitate the building of the floating battery destined to operate against the Russian fortresses in the ensuing spring.

THE new iron mortar-boat *Cupid*, recently built by Mr. John Laird, has proved so successful that the Government have given him an order for several more, which are being rapidly proceeded with at his yards in Liverpool and Birkenhead. These boats, when fully loaded, will only draw three feet of water, and will be painted sea-green. They will be of 100 tons measurement, 60 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 6 feet deep. The *Cupid* was built and got ready for sea in less than three weeks.

THE Grenadier Guards, who have during the last three months been stationed at the camp at Aldershott, have quitted the camp, and have been quartered at Windsor, the Tower, and at Portman street barracks. The Guards have been relieved at the camp by the 80th Regiment, 1100 strong.

THE Cunard steam-transport *Niagara* embarked the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, for Kingstown. This regiment has for some time been stationed at Berwick, and they are intended for the camp on the Curragh. They arrived by the London and North-Western Railway, and were preceded through the principal streets of Liverpool by the brass band of the regiment.

THE huts for the Royal Sappers and Miners, which have been for some time in course of erection near the common barracks, are now completed. Each hut will accommodate twenty-two men, and as there are twenty-four erected they will provide shelter for upwards of 500 men. There are also two huts for cooking purposes. They are to be thoroughly drained, warmed, ventilated, and illuminated with gas; there is also a good supply of water laid on to each hut. A few days ago the 26th company of Royal Sappers and Miners, accompanied by the band, arrived at Chatham to occupy the huts prepared for them.

THE four gun-boats building at Messrs. W. Briggs and Co.'s yard at Sunderland—the *Mastiff*, the *Menai*, the *Alnmet*, and the *Minstrel*, the four representatives which are to be built for Sunderland next spring, will be ready long before the end of February.

THE usual arrivals at Woolwich Arsenal of numbers of Ordnance craft and barges with shot and shell from the Government contractor's foundries continue. Among the several recent arrivals are numerous mortars and heavy guns of various calibre from the Lowmoor and other works. The number of 13-inch shells have also been landed in considerable quantities. A formidable-looking piece of ordnance is standing under the wall of the long store-room, to the number of no less than forty. The ordinary proof guns and mortars daily takes place at the Royal proof-butts, and, with the exception of the present Imperial armament, there is no diminution in the warlike preparations in the Royal Arsenal which were carried on before the capture of Sebastopol.

GREAT activity now prevails in the establishment of the Mint, which is producing with as much speed as possible a new medal, to be distributed among all the soldiers or their representatives who have fought in the Crimea. The original intention was to give the medal to our own army only, and 70,000 were struck for that purpose; but the Government has recently determined upon presenting the soldiers of France, Sardinia, and Turkey, who have fought beside us, with an English tribute of regard and brotherhood, and for this purpose 800,000 more medals have been ordered. This beautiful decoration will be nearly the size of a crown or five-shilling piece, the material being virgin silver, or silver without alloy. On the reverse of the medal is executed the representation of an ancient Roman soldier in classic costume and equipments, and whose brow Fame is depicted as encircling with the victor's wreath, and the word "Crimea" is inscribed at the side. On the obverse side there is a large medallion head of Queen Victoria, the ornamental work of whose crown is delineated with the greatest artistic delicacy and finish.

THE ARMY OF OMER PACHA.—It is probable that we shall remain at Redout Kaleh during the winter, for, unfortunately, the year's campaign seems to have closed. It is not that the Sirdar or his General or troops want the necessary courage to continue it, for the men are full of enthusiasm and devotion to their chief, but the army is destitute of material, baggage-waggons pontoons, implements of labour, &c., without which it is impossible to advance. Thirty carpenters, with tools, have, it is true, been sent us, but a much greater number were required, for there is no lack of wood here. The few pontoons which Omer Pacha has at his disposal are not sufficient to enable the communications between the different corps of his army upon the little rivers which must be crossed frequently. The greater part of the boats, too, are so unwieldy and clumsy that it is extremely difficult to transport them over the land from sea. If the army does not succeed in penetrating to Kutais this winter, it can hardly do so in the spring, for at the beginning of March all the rivers overflow their banks and inundate the greater part of the low plains. We are ignorant as to whether we shall rest at Redout Kaleh. The locality is full of morasses, and consequently very unhealthy. The water, too, is bad. We Germans are obliged to attach ourselves to the Turks. The Poles, Hungarians, and Italians, who kept together very much, put us completely on one side; and as to the English, they pay no attention to any one, not even saluting the officers, always excepting a few English officers, who are very kind and polite, and proves themselves to be true cosmopolites.—*Letter from Redout Kaleh, Nov. 15.*

STORM AT BALACLAVA.—The 1st of December broke upon us with a fierce storm, which fortunately lasted only three hours. It began soon after midnight, and was highest between two and three o'clock. I was absent from the port, and slept in a hut on the hill towards Kamara. My servant had a shake-down in a tent hard by, which fell about his ears; taking refuge in a second that was also blown down, the same accident happened to him in a third. In a valley leading from the Castle Hospital to the position of the 89th Regiment and the hospital huts of the Highlanders, under the dockers Mackinnon, Rutter, and Blakeney, the storm raged more furiously than perhaps anywhere else. The wind was about south. The canteen and one of the huts of the 89th and a hospital hut of the 72nd were blown down, and every tent and the hospital huts on the same side completely shared the same fate. Cooking utensils, clothes, and all sorts of things rolled down the hill before the ascending wind, which also stripped the huts of their felt roofing. In the adjacent commissariat store (near the Artillery) an immense stack of wood was blown down with a noise resembling a very heavy cannonade. Horses that were stabled in tents were terribly frightened by the unexpected fluttering of the canvas around them, and the men rushed forth almost in a state of nudity to avoid the blows of falling tent-poles; and, half-asleep and half-awake, saw that another 14th of November (when the *Prince* was lost) was upon them.—*Letter from the Camp.*

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—From recent returns of Irish crime it appears that in 1853 the number of offenders was 15,144; in 1854 it was only 11,783—thus showing a decrease of 3358, or at the rate of 22 per cent; in other words, Irish crime, taken as a whole, has, during the course of last year, disappeared to the extent of more than one-fifth. Under the head "Murder" there is exhibited a decrease; but there is under the head "Attempt at Murder" a large increase. Under the head "Riot and Feloniously Demolishing Buildings," an increase from 18 in 1853 to 52 in 1854. In "Killing and Maiming Cattle" there is also an increase; and also under the head "Administering Unlawful Oaths," an offence which has led to most fearful consequences. But, even with this drawback, the diminution of crime, as generally shown by the criminal tables, denotes improvement in the social state of Ireland.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.—The Prussian Government have entered into an arrangement with France and England to effect an exchange of the commercial statistics of each nation, and orders have been given at Berlin to the proper authorities to that effect. Much benefit to the commercial community will accrue from this arrangement, if completed.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Nestor of our poets is no more. Samuel Rogers, "the Bard, the Beau, the Banker," died on Tuesday last, at his house in St. James's-park, overlooking the Green-park, in his ninety-fourth year—an age beyond which the laws of nature seldom suffer life to be extended. He was the living link between the era of Johnson and Goldsmith and our own. He was not much of a poet: he was a correct and pleasing writer with only one book, but that note was sweet and suggestive.

His age has been, we observe, variously stated. We remember to have been present when the late Marquis of Northampton was the cause of Mr. Rogers revealing his age at his own table. "You will recollect Mr. Gray very well?" said the somewhat talkative Marquis. "No," was the reply, somewhat sharply; for the old man would fire up impatiently. "No, I never even saw Mr. Gray. I was celebrating my eighth birthday on the day that Mr. Gray died." Now, as Gray died on the 30th July, 1771, Mr. Rogers was consequently born on the 30th July, 1763.

The only English poet who attained an age of nearly equal duration with that attained by Mr. Rogers was the poet Waller. Waller was born in 1606, two years after the death of Queen Elizabeth. He sat as a member of Parliament in the reign of James I. He was a member of the celebrated Long Parliament of Charles I. He sung the Panegyric of Oliver Cromwell, and celebrated the restoration of Charles II. He was alive at the coronation of King James II.; and, if his life had been spared barely beyond another year, would have witnessed the abdication of James and the accession of William and Mary. He was like Mr. Rogers in other respects than his poetry. He was a man of wealth, and he was a wit. Waller at eighty was still the delight of the House of Commons. Rogers at eighty-eight was still the delight of the most fashionable dinner tables in Tyburnia and Belgravia. The sayings of Waller have deservedly found a place in some of the best volumes of our *Anas*; and the repartees of Rogers are likely to find a celebrity that is equally enduring.

Two very different men appeared as poets in print for the first time in the same year—the Ayrshire Ploughman and the Lombard street Banker. In the year 1786 appeared at Kilmarnock that volume of "Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect," which will live as long as the English language; and in the same year appeared in London, "An Ode to Superstition," since properly included in the numerous reprints of the poems of its author. Burns published his octavo volume by subscription among the weavers of Kilmarnock, whilst Rogers took (as we have heard him relate) his poems to Cadell in the Strand and left a cheque to pay for the cost of pub lication. Very different indeed were the lives in the flesh of the two men who thus commenced together their lives in poetry. Burns has been dead sixty years. Rogers has consequently outlived the poet he commenced the race of fame with by that number of years. Nay, more: nearly seventy years have passed since he who died within this very week took his first ode and his cheque to the Murray of those days of publishing.

When Rogers made his appearance as a poet, Lord Byron was unborn—and Byron has been dead thirty-one years! When Percy Bysshe Shelley was born, Rogers was in his thirtieth year—and Shelley has been dead nearly thirty-four years! When Keats was born, "The Pleasures of Memory" was looked upon as a standard poem—and Keats has been dead thirty-five years! When the century commenced, the man who died but yesterday, and in the latter half too of the century, had already numbered as many years as Burns and Byron had numbered when they died. Mr. Rogers was born before the following English poets—Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Hogg, Bloomfield, Chantrey, Ham, Hogg, James Montgomery, Shelley, Keats, Wilson, Thomas Hood, Kirke White, Lamb, Joanna Baillie, Felicia Hemans, L. E. L., and he outlived them all. Our oldest living poets are Walter Savage Landor, born 1775; Leigh Hunt, born 1784; and Barry Cornwall, born 1790.

We have said that Mr. Rogers was famous for his conversational powers, for his short smart stories, and his sarcastic criticisms; and we now learn with pleasure that the Rev. Alexander Dyce is about to give us a volume of such gatherings from the breakfast-cloth and dinner-table at St. James's-place. Mr. Dyce was a never-failing guest at the Tuesday breakfasts, and had to endure, in common with others, incessant repetitions of the same stories from his host. He will not, however, tell the same story twice in print; and his wallet of queer and pithy stories is well stored.

Mrs. Gore, who has delighted society with so many clever novels of fashionable life, is busy preparing a work for publication to be entitled "Memoirs of the Present Century—Social, Literary, and Political." This work, we are told, was commenced with a view to posthumous publication; but a recent notorious failure in the Strand, by which Mrs. Gore is one of the most considerable losers, has, it is said, made it necessary that the work should appear as soon as it is ready. Octogenarians who delight in the writings of Mrs. Gore, are the greatest gainers by the heavy losses of this pleasing writer.

To paint the story of the Order of the Garter has long been a subject of ambition among British Artists. Benjamin West tried his feeble hand at it, and for Windsor; but what unfortunately Vandyck did not live to complete, and for the same place, was much above the powers of President West; and West's Windsor pictures now rank in art among the gods and goddesses of Verrio and Laguerre. Another English artist—and by no means a feeble one—is about to try his hand upon a scene connected with this noble Order. Mr. E. M. Ward is busy with the recent installation of the Emperor Napoleon as a Knight of the Garter and the picture he is upon is a commission from her Majesty.

Artists are very justly directing attention to the new number of "Punch's Almanack," in which John Leech is seen to the greatest advantage. The whole of the illustrations are by this admirable and versatile artist—an original in his way, as much as Hogarth himself. When Leech worked with Mr. Doyle, it seemed as if he wrought for a divided honour. Now that the task is wholly his he works with extra vigour. He certainly can draw English beauty, and understands English fun, and English follies, and English humour—yes, and, as somebody added, English horses.

There is to be a second Fine Arts *conversazione* season, at Kensington, of four nights, and under the same management as before. Mr. Purdy, the excellent Honorary Secretary in what Mr. Leigh Hunt calls the "old Court suburb," is busy catering for the four nights.

THE RUSSIAN CONDITIONS OF PEACE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has some gossiping remarks upon the disappearance of a "difference" between the French and English Cabinets as to the conditions of peace, and also relates an anecdote of an interview between the Baron Werther, Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg, and M. de Nesselrode. The Baron had exhorted Russia to assent to the conditions of the Western Powers:—When Baron Werther had exhausted all his own rhetoric as well as the borrowed eloquence of his master, M. de Nesselrode replied—"Russia will not accept such conditions; Russia will never treat while there is a single foreign soldier on her territory!" Baron Werther again pressed the point, and dwelt on the danger of a change of policy among the German States of the second order; spoke feelingly of the visit of the Bavarian and Saxon Ministers to Paris; of the impression made upon them by the Emperor and his Minister of Foreign Affairs; of the effect throughout Germany of the Emperor's speech at the Paris Exhibition; in a word, he made use of every topic likely to touch the mind or heart of the Russian, but the reply was still the same, and M. de Werther confessed that the conference was unsuccessful.

THE TIBIA-PASTORAL.—The Italian journals have frequently described in terms of enthusiasm the performances of a Mint Sardinian shepherd, named Piccu, on an instrument they call the Tibia-Pastoral—to wit, a halfpenny whistle of the rudest and most primitive construction, with only three holes, and its length not exceeding that of a finger; yet upon this barbarous instrument he has performed at the San Carlos and La Scala; and the Neapolitan and other papers affirm the blind musician draws sounds as delicious those of the sweetest flute, and that his execution upon it is still more marvellous. This poor Italian minstrel has arrived at Paris, and was to perform on Sunday night at the Italian Opera.

CHRISTMAS-EVE.—THE COTTAGER'S RETURN FROM MARKET.—DRAWN BY BIRKET FOSTER.

CHRISTMAS-EVE IN THE COUNTRY.

When Tom at eve comes home from plough,
And brings the mistletoe's green bough,
With milk-white berries spotted o'er,
And shakes it the sly maids before,
Then hangs the trophy up on high,—
Then Christmas and his train are nigh.

Glad Christmas comes, and every hearth
Makes room to give him welcome now;
E'en Want will dry its tears in mirth,
And crown him with a holly bough.
Each house is swept the day before,
And windows stuck with evergreens;
The snow is besom'd from the door,
And comfort crowns the cottage scenes

THE BOYS IN THE STREET.

The boys of London were a pet study of ours years ago; and a recent consideration of their condition has convinced us that they are changed in no essential particular. They are the same lovers of gratuitous entertainments the same uncompromising critics of passing events—the same reckless enjoyers of the present as they were when we made their acquaintance in the days of our adolescence. In the summer time they are still the constant patrons of Punch and Judy—that is, they occupy the front rows at those popular performances, and, though the brotherhood do not boast a penny among them, elbow the money-giving part of the crowd into the rear as though they, the boys of the streets, were free-renters, and claimed precedence in right of their raggedness. They have heard the jokes of the wooden jester a thousand times, but they laugh louder than all the new comers put together, and so stimulate the hidden swatchelcore (as the worker of the puppets is called in the slang of his profession) to more vigorous exertions. What a philosopher is that same swatchelcove! He provokes laughter, elicits applause, earns renown for his puppets, and is the means of filling the partnership exchequer, yet consents himself to be an abnegation. Rare self denial, or rather modesty! The London boys are connoisseurs in their way, and is only a street band of some pretension that they condescend to honour with their attention. They are great lovers of music, and though somewhat indifferent to half a note sharp, or an entire note flat, they are not easily pleased or roused into an enthusiastic expression of approval, such as "Go it, you cripples!" or "Hangcore, old 'uns!". A solitary flageolet-player, an ordinary organ-grinder, or, indeed solo performers on any instruments whatever, if we except the cornet-à-pistons and key-bugle, are seldom honoured by more than a passing regard. They are very partial to conjurers, and will, to secure the best places, brave the blows of the great ball with which the familiar of the magician unceremoniously makes a magic circle. They have seen the tricks done over and over again; but such is their love of indolence that they will stand baking in the sun by the hour together in the suite of any itinerant Ramo-Samee whom they may chance to encounter. The acrobats (gentlemen in yellow-ore fleshings and spangled *et cetera*) are especial favourites with the boys in the streets; and we have noticed the same party of ragged urchins follow a troupe of athlete from "pitch" to "pitch" (which is the slang for the place of performance), and watch

THE BOYS IN THE SNOW.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.

the proceedings with undiminished interest. In the parks, on the sun-dried sward, boys of the streets endeavour to emulate the evolutions of the acrobats, and sometimes with no mean success; and we verily believe that they would be only too happy to dispense with their rags altogether, in imitation of the costume of their instructors, if the police would allow them. The boys of London are luxurious in their habits, and are partial to *sleeze* under archways and shady trees, and are also prone to much bathing, without being in the least particular as to the pellucidity or purity of the water, and, like ducks, only require that it should be wet. They affect a shower-bath occasionally, and luxury at the full of a watering-cart under the spout of a pump. They luxury at the full of a watering-cart under the spout of a pump. They make it a point of honour to attend all reviews, but are inconsiderate enough to chaff the soldiery when in position, knowing enough of military discipline to be aware that then they may do so with impunity. They are great artists in waterworks, and Sir Joseph Paxton might take a hint from the variety of effects the boys of London can produce from the single jet of a street-plug. The thought of plugs reminds us of houses on fire, and, when those calamities occur, our friends of the street know no bounds in their enjoyment. They are everywhere at once, under the engines, in the gutters, over the hose, up the lamp-posts, and between everybody's legs; and if they were incendiaries, certain to receive, without question, the amount of their policies of insurance, they could not express more delight at the progress of the "devouring element," as the flames are popularly designated.

"Bad boys! bad boys!" Very true, dear Sir; but are they not so wanting better care and better teaching? And are we not all to blame that they have it not?

The boys in the street are great in the winter time. Their freedom of action is not to be controlled by any ukase of Mr. Commissioner Mayne. If there *still* be frosty weather, they *still* cut slides on the pavement, regardless of the prostration of old ladies and gentlemen, or the utterly regardless of the presence of the police. We acknowledge the wrong, but are not surprised at the perpetration of it. We do not wonder that, when the thermometer is below zero, and the garments of our young friends have a hundred inlets for the biting cold, they should endeavour to "keep the pot a boiling" by the exhilarating exercise of the slide; and often, were it not that we are somewhat too portly for such gymnastics, should be sorely tempted to join in the rush, in the hope of gaining such glowing cheeks and exuberant spirits as those street rebels display. A snow-storm is another source of delight to the boys of London; and our distinguished friend Mr. Leech (who has done more than any one else to make known the most striking characteristics of the high and low rising generation) has shown in our Illustration of to-day one way in which they improve the occasion. Nor is a fall of snow merely a source of pleasure to our denizens of the streets; but, armed with the smallest fragment of a shovel and stump of a broom, they besiege house-doors, and become clamorous for employment. Poor fellows! A penny, nay, six pennies, would be well bestowed in encouraging this dawning industry which gives promise to those who would earnestly endeavour to better the condition of these pariahs of our great city, that idleness, one of the parents of vice, is not an inherent quality of their natures. It is at this season of the year that the street-boys, sharing in a small degree in the liberality which Christmas time begets, become capitalists, and at the same time improvident. They live only for the day, having no interest in the future that they know of, and freely spend their unaccustomed gains in kidney-puddings, baked potatoes, hot whelks, and roasted apples, which they devour with a relish that turtle-soup is said to inspire in an alderman. Then there are the Pantomimes. What a fairy world must those grotesque and glittering spectacles appear to the dwellers in dismal cellars and gloomy alleys! We have our own recollections of the early impressions of those enchanted scenes, and do not blush to avow that few after-pleasures ever exceeded the delight experienced at a Pantomime; and, if we who left happy and cleanly homes could be so moved, what must be the sensations of those poor homeless boys? Poor, dirty, tattered fellows, enjoy your short-lived pleasure! Eke it out with nuts! Shout! whistle! blow catcalls! and show your claim to the name of a free-born Briton by pelting your betters in the pit with orange-peel! Who knows but the wonders you have seen may awaken some latent energy, some desire to be other than you have been, and beget a hope that there is to be found somewhere in life a brighter spot than the squalor and the wretchedness which surround you? May it be so!

We have hitherto shown only the enjoyments of the boys of the street; but there is a dark side; how dark—side to the picture. Our sensibilities have been aroused of late by more than one account of numbers of these poor outcasts huddled together in heaps about the workhouse door, deemed even the shelter of such a refuge. Ought such a state of things to continue? Can it be endured that it should do so? We build Ragged Schools, and we do much; but we are deficient in our duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call us. To correct and curb the evil which we have been too indolent to eradicate, we spend what is of little consequence compared to the misery we have allowed to grow and accumulate about us, though we reckon our money sacrifices by tens of thousands.

The Ragged Schools have set an example of how the work may be done. Go into them; see your fellow-beings blind with ignorance striving to get light, and do not doubt but there would be willing learners if you would set the lesson. But excellent as Ragged schools are, and as above all praise are the truthful men who have devoted themselves to the instruction of those poor scholars, the good which they can do is limited too often to the confines of their school-room. Outside there is the world to teach other lessons. Hunger, thirst, cold, filthy homes, have all to be encountered; and without the knowledge to work what can be expected but that men will not lie down and die if the means of living can be obtained—though it be by theft? We too often speak of the criminal population as persons who are vicious from the love of evil. Do not believe it. They are so because they have had no chance of being better. Born of thieves, reared by thieves, all that they know of good is to be successful in their raids upon society, and the only evil to be detected.

We would suggest a remedy. It may be impracticable, but at least it has never been tried and found to fail, like all other experiments which have been made in the same direction. Why by Juvenile Emigration? Appoint a public protector to those friendless children who now crowd our streets, and obtain a right, by Act of Parliament, to compel a transference of guardianship from those whose crimes and neglect of parental duties make them unfit trainers of the young. Separate the innocent from the guilty, send away the uncontaminated or reclaimable child from associations which will certainly consign it to a life of misery and disorder, and place it where it may be educated to the wants of its new country, and have the opportunity of gaining an honest livelihood and an honest name.

M. L.

RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE.—Every manifestation, whether for or against the State, is here a crime. No one has the right to express his joy without the permission of the police. All the employés of the Crown, to whatever Ministry they are attached, have received orders not to accept an invitation from any Ambassador, or Secretary, or attaché to an Embassy without the previous permission of his Chief or Minister. It is even not always safe for a Russian to accost, in the public walks, a stranger who may be known to him, to exchange a few words with him, to accept a cigar, &c. If the meeting takes place on the city the police is still more on its guard. No one dares to manifest the smallest sentiment of joy or pleasure, whatever be the happy event that may take place in his family, for fear the police may regard it as the proof of a conspiracy against the State.—*Letter from St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.*

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY WITH THE WESTERN POWERS.—I heard this morning an anecdote which will tell you more of the state of affairs than the Government dare hardly avow to themselves. One of the principal seigneurs of Moscow has a great number of domestics, all from his own villages, whom he transformed from slaves into servants. Among them there are three whose occupation during the winter is to keep the stoves hot; they are only occupied a few hours each day, from six to eleven in the morning, after which they go to sleep, or pass the day drinking tea and amusing themselves. About a fortnight since these three servants, through Russian peasants, believing themselves alone in the dark room where they have their beds, began to talk about the affairs of the Crimea. One of them said to his companions, "Ah, you see, brute, how curious it would be to see the French come as far as Moscow (I may add that the year of the Kremlin (the burning of Moscow); they would give us all our freedom. Look at the French who are here; they are not slaves, they have no want of passports, and they have no seigneur to beat, who has the right to punish them with stripes." "Yes," the other replied, "if they only wanted the slow of a hatchet to open to them the gates of Moscow, mine is sharp, and I should not fail to let it fall three times on the carrier to break it." These and similar remarks were overheard by the intendant, who was in an adjoining room, and who reported them to his master. He, like a good Muscovite boyard, went and made his declaration to the Chief of Police of his quarter. The three stove-warmers were arrested, and without any form of trial received each 150 stripes. The fact soon came to the knowledge of the Government, and the master, who considered that he had sufficiently punished the poor wretches, saw them taken off and sent to Siberia. I am moreover informed that a considerable number of peasants, and even of employés, have been sent to the banks of the Yenisei for having dared to give an opinion on these matters.—*Letter from St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.*

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—The pantomime at this theatre is founded on the popular subject of "The Maid and the Magpie," with a few variations, and extra seasoning, to suit the particular bill of fare expected at Christmas. We have the benevolent *Fairy Paradise*, who rules in the Highland of Birds, and her mortal enemy, the wicked magician *Hanky Panky*, who exercises sway over the Island of Beasts. The one is the protector, the other the prosecutor, of *Annette*, who is no other than our old friend, the *Maid of Palestine*. She has lost her favourite magpie, and purchases another from *Hanky Panky*, disguised as old *Benjamin*, the Jew pedlar. This malicious substitute is a deserter from the ranks of *Queen Paradisa*, for which he has been drummed out of her service, and condemned to the *Mute*; but the chosen guard who execute the sentence are bad marksmen, and suffer him to escape without injury. He then arrives in the kingdom of *Hanky Panky*, to whom he offers his aid in working vengeance on *Paradisa*'s goddchild *Annette*. The minister chief then goes on rapidly, as in the original story. The *Magpie* steals the ladle, for which theft his innocent mistress is tried, found guilty, and ordered for execution. The missing ladle is discovered at the critical moment; and the *Fairy* steps in, a good deed is always done, exactly when they are wanted, to punish the guilty, and reward the innocent. The usual prohibition of the *Harlequin* is imposed on *Annette*, her lover, and her persecutors; and all parties are finally reconciled in a fairy temple in the realms of *Queen Paradisa*. In the course of the harlequinade the interior of the Princess' Theatre is exhibited, with a juvenile version of the celebrated banquet scene in "KING HENRY VIII.," represented by a whole army of children, carefully trained under the instruction of that experienced tactician Oscar Byrn. The leading pantomimists are—*Harlequin* (Mr. Cormack), *Clown* (Mr. Huline), *Pantaloon* (Mr. Paulo), and *Columbine* (Miss Phœbe Beale).

THE HAYMARKET Pantomime is written by Mr. Buckstone, and entitled "The Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast; or, Harlequin and the Genius of Spring"—founded on Roscoe's popular poem:—

Come, take up your hats and away let us haste
To the Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast!
The trumpeter Gadfly has summoned the crew,
And the revels are now only waiting for you.

The story of the Pantomime follows the original story pretty closely, allowing for the usual dramatic variations:—*Belladonna* having supplied the rejected *Wasp* with the poison, the base plot is overheard by *Brightrays*, who repairs to the butterflies' garden, where she promises protection to *Silverwings*, and saves the butterflies from the efforts of *Master Robert* and his companions to catch them, and gives permission to *Silverwings* to meet her lover the *Grasshopper* at their trysting-place. After a severe storm by the Fairy Cooks, the *Wasp* escapes, but in the encounter he leaves his bottle of poison. The trumpeter *Gadfly* calls all the guests to the feast by a blast of his trumpet, and the Flies, and Insects, and Animals proceed in procession to the grass-green lawn, beneath a broad oak, where the revels take place. *Belladonna* appears, and demands of the *Wasp* the use he has made of the poison, immediately changing the beautiful summer landscape into a winter one, with leafless trees, frozen rivers, and falling snow. The *Genius of Spring*, however, appears, and with her warm rays revive the Flies and Insects; and, to secure them against the spite of their enemies, changes the *Grasshopper* into *Harlequin*, and the *Butterfly* into *Columbine*. The *Witch* sends the *Wasp* and the *Spider* in pursuit of them as *Clown* and *Pantaloon*; when, after many escapes and trials, the *Butterfly* and the *Grasshopper* are united, and live happy ever after. The scenery of the opening, which is peculiarly beautiful, has been painted entirely by Mr. William Callcott; the comic scenes by Messrs. Morris and O'Connor.

AT COVENT GARDEN, Mr. Anderson's long-talked of pantomime will be produced. It is entitled "Ye Harlequin Alliance; or, Harlequin and the Golden Fleece of Cloth of Gold—a legend of the meeting of the Monarchs." The various circumstances which attended the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Cloth are so introduced as to bear upon similar circumstances which have occurred recently. The pantomime, which contains much military display, has been invented by Mr. A. Harris; the scenery painted by Mr. W. Beverley; the spectacular designs by M. Guerin, of Paris; and the music is by Mr. Loder. The following quotation from the chronicles of Hollinshed is adapted as the text of the story:—"It was a marvellous sweete and goodlye sighte to see those two Princes, in the flowere of their age, in the height of their strengthe, and in the dignitie of their manlye beautye, commanding two greate Nations, that had been long rivals and enemies, instead of leading hostile armies to desolate and destroye, meet in that peaceful valleye, and embrace like brothers, in the sighte of the choice nobilitie of either land." The first scene opens in the subterranean abode of the genius *Spiritus In* the midst of an opera, the exaggerated copy of the *Times* is produced, announcing by advertisement the intention of the Royal personages to take "potluck" together; while *Good Humour*, in answer to certain objections, prophesies the future union of France and England; whereupon a view is disclosed of Louis Napoleon's visit to London, and another of the Queen's visit to France. This is altogether a happy idea. Other scenes of similar national interest succeed, most of them on a magnificent scale of illustration, particularly the panorama of the Encampment on the Channel. A storm at sea is one of the most striking incidents. The *Clown* is the celebrated Flexmore. The tricks in the piece are the production of Messrs. A. Harris, Brough, and Dorrington.

ADELPHI.—The translation of "Tartuffe" was introduced to this stage on Monday with perfect success. Mr. Webster's impersonation of the hypocrite retains all its original "odour"—that of sanctity and of histrionic simulation included. The theatre has become more and more elevated in its character since Mr. Webster has been enabled to devote his exclusive attention to its management.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The season closed with the tragedy of "Othello" on Saturday last. Mr. Phelps performed *Iago*, and Mr. Marston *Othello*. The latter availed himself of the opportunity, and, in the greater scenes of the play distinguished himself by great powers and remarkable effectiveness. His *Othello* is decidedly excellent.

THE pantomime at ASTLEY'S is entitled "St. George and the Dragon." The cave of SYCORAX forms the opening scene. The enchantress *Keylaha* incrusts *St. George* with her magic wand, when he sets free his six brothers in arms, who mount their ponies, while *St. George* starts for Egypt in the *Pink* penny boat. The oracle at Memphis is consulted, and he finds the *Dragon* enjoying a pot of Barclay's best porter. The combat, after some delay, commences, and, the *Dragon* being slain, the *Fairy Queen* appears in the centre of the grand transformation scene.

THE CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Nelson Lee, as usual, is the author of the pantomime at this theatre, which is entitled "Fox and the Grapes; or, Harlequin and the Fairy." Æsop's fable of the "Fox and the Grapes" provides him with the subject. The *Old Fox* is presented as a magician trying for the hand of *Grapina, Dame Sourcrout's* daughter, but

She is determined to prevent
With all her arts his base intent.

A vineyard in sunny Italy furnishes the scene. *Old Fox* calls to his aid *Jack Frost*, while old *Father Æsop* is applied to by the *Fairy Queen*. *Jack Frost* changes the blooming cot of *Dame Sourcrout* to frost and snow, fixing a chill on the lovers, while he sinks to Tiddypaltic-alley in the middle of the Thames. The fairy *Industry* arrives in time to save the lovers, by transforming them to pantomimic characters.

CRIMEAN MUD.—The needy knifegrinder would not be in possession of more abundant materials for anecdote had he lived out here for the last week than he was when he met Mr. Canning several years ago in the neighbourhood of Eaton. We are all ankle deep in mud. No, that would be nothing. It would be no great matter of complaint or grievance if we had to deal with the ordinary material, so familiar to us. Londoners are a few wet days, are the sanguine remove the formidable soft parapets which line the kerbstones. That can be scraped off, cleaned, rubbed away, or washed out. This nothing but long and persevering efforts, continually renewed, and combining all the former operations, can remove. It sticks in pasty clods to the shoes, and will insist on being brought into clean huts and tents to visit your friends. It has a great affection for straws, with which it forms, in working itself up into a kind of gigantic brick, somewhat underdone, in which condition it threatens to build your legs into the ground if you stand long enough in one place to give it time. It is delightfully effete horseshoe also, and sucks them off with a loud smack of relish in those little ravines between rocky hill sides in which it exercises the greatest influences. Literally and truly it is like glue half boiled and spread over the face of the earth for the depth of several feet. It is no joke for a soldier to see his sleeping-place, in hut or tent, covered with this nasty slime; but they cannot be kept clean. One step outside and you are done for. The mud is lying in wait for you, and you just carry back as much on your feet as if you walked a mile. Carts stick immovably in the ground, or the wheels and axles fly into pieces from the strain of the horses and mules, which have led a wretched existence indeed ever since this weather began. As I write the air resounds with the noise of the blows inflicted on the head, sides, and legs of the miserable quadrupeds drawing fuel and stores from the Commissariat Depôt of the Division.—*Letter from the Camp, Nov. 30.*

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IT is announced that such a treaty has been entered into between the Western Powers and the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway as will ensure the deadly hatred of Russia for the latter. The mere subject-matter of the treaty may be of less importance than those who have effected it naturally desire it should be thought, or there may be more in the document, than is at present given to the world. But it is most satisfactory to know that Sweden and Norway have undertaken to make no cession of any part of their territories to Russia, and that the Allies have promised to guarantee them in what they already possess. The desire of Russia to obtain a fishing-station in the Bay of Varanger—a locality which must be astonished to find itself suddenly made a point in the grand game of European politics—is spoken of as evidence that she intended to avail herself of the facilities afforded by nature for the construction of a new Sebastopol in the Northern Sea. It is well to have rendered this impossible; better that in the next campaign we can hardly fail to have Sweden co-operating with us in the Baltic. The mission of General Canrobert, of course, connects itself with this arrangement; and, as we ventured to predict would be the case, his success has been all that could be desired.

We still await tidings of the surrender of Kars, the single success which Russia has to set against a long list of defeats and disgraces, beginning at Sinope, and ending, up to the present date, at the Inguor, though Omer Pacha may have added another item to the account. The noble defence of Kars, and the great importance of the service it rendered, in stopping for months the progress of the first General of Russia, can never be forgotten. Starved, not conquered, the garrison surrendered; and though the Government that defended the atrocity of Hango may have no great respect for the chivalry of Williams and his friends, the Russian Generals and officers have usually shewn themselves better than their superiors, and have behaved well to their prisoners. We can hardly doubt that, though General Mourravieff felt himself bound to impose the severest terms, when he had his enemies in his power, he will make their captivity an honourable one. Why should not the brave old Governor of Kinburn be exchanged for Colonel Williams. The Allies will waive the difference of rank, we doubt not.

The death of Colonel Sibthorp, the "eccentric" M.P. for Lincoln, deserves a record, especially at this moment. He was not a wise man, but he did one wise action, which has saved the country, up to the present time, a sum so enormous that the Colonel's memory should not go entirely unhonoured. When the Prince Consort's allowance was under discussion, Colonel Sibthorp shamed the House of Commons into diminishing the extravagant sum proposed by Government, namely, £50,000 a year, to £30,000, and this in the face of some of the professed economists of the day. For the rest, the caricaturists will chiefly miss the member for Lincoln, whose absurdities had ceased to amuse the reporters, and who was felt to do no great credit to an assembly like the House of Commons. The vacated seat is to be contested by his son, and by another candidate known to the electors.

Other poison cases, of more or less atrocious character, have followed the Wooler case; but the mysterious nature of the latter continues to invest it with interest. Censure has fallen upon the presiding Judge for having intimated that his "fancy" would have pointed out another individual than Mr. Wooler as the destroyer of the unfortunate lady. It now appears that the judge was misreported, and that he simply stated that his fancy would have imputed guilt anywhere but where the prosecution laid it. Did the allegation, however, have been well founded, we confess that it seems to us part of the conventional cant that speaks of a Judge as a mere machine, whose office is but to weigh and to record, to object that a clear-sighted man, who sees the whole case, should assist in promoting the ends of justice. The fact is that our law, like our streets, is much too narrow for the traffic that has to go through it. While our thieves and ruffians are advancing with the spirit of the age, and availing themselves of all modern improvements—mechanical, chemical, and artistic—to effect their various ends, Law adheres to her hampering costume and harmless weapons, and will only pursue the criminal in the most stately way, and chastise him, if caught, with the most extreme circumspection. If a judge ventures to help justice to one spark of light more than she can get out of the old flint and steel, the counsel, whose wits are struck together until some sort of illumination is obtained, he is attacked as an innovator. Surely the rascality of the world has chances enough in the law as it stands, and the excessive pains which magistrates take to give a culprit every opportunity of escape, or of a light sentence. Had Baron Martin used the words imputed to him he would have done perfectly right, while those who say that he ought now to indicate the person he meant, forget that his doing so would deprive that person of a fair trial. The judge having pronounced the prisoner guilty, what jaryman could approach the hearing in a fit state of mind. No, let us see whether the law, having a hint from the judge, can scent out the guilty person, after her own ardent manner.

The mantle of Sibthorp seems to have fallen upon Bright, who has been again sunning each part of the world as has not leisure to be indignant, with an harangue in honour of "cheap" newspapers, Russia, and the Americans. This kind of thing may be carried on too long for the exhibitor's comfort or credit; and Mr. Bright may take it from us, that, but for a dull time of the year, when the one or two grand topics which interest nations present few new features, and there happens to be a dearth of smaller subjects of any moment, he would find his freaks in imminent danger of being unnoticed—the worst thing that can happen to a charlatan. His said nothing that was worth reply, and his advocacy of the piratical "cheap" press, which lives by stealing the property of the respectable journals it abuses, is simply "of a piece" (Manchester will understand the phrase) with his exceedingly loose scheme of political morals. *Rem, quocunque modo, rem.*

The melancholy death of a young actress, Mdlle. Julie, whose drapery caught fire during her performance, and whose nervous system could not recover the shock, has revived the painful recollections associated with the name of poor Clara Webster. Benevolence, as usual, has been manifested, and during her sufferings Mdlle Julie experienced the kindness which has, since her death, been transferred to her family. The brutal conduct of the landlord of the house in which she lay, a fellow named Morris, who, according to the local report, sought to detain the poor girl's body, in the hope of thereby securing the payment of a demand said to be extortionate, has excited much loathing, and all readers must have been gratified with the severe lesson administered to the callous fellow by the authorities, who instantly disabused him of the idea that his disgusting method of obtaining his claim was a legal one. Various suggestions have been offered for the prevention of such accidents, and the theatrical profession has been apprised that by soaking light dresses in a chemical preparation, they will be rendered safe. But there is little probability of the preventive being generally used—the poor girls who are chiefly exposed to such danger—the *corps de ballet*, having very small means, and moreover, no great amount of knowledge as to scientific devices. They poor things, will go on dancing as heretofore, and only helping one another at time of accident or distress, with a kindness which it would be well if more fortunate people always imitated. But why a manager should not direct that an ample coarse cloak, large enough to envelop the whole person of an actress, should not hang near the prompter, to be ready in case a dress caught fire, we know not; and as the Christmas spectacles, with their troops of fairies, clad in acres of inflammable stuff, will speedily be irradiated by all the fires of the theatre, we commend the suggestion to the well-known humanity of the various directors. Such a resource would have saved both Clara Webster and Mademoiselle Julie.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

AN INEDITED LETTER OF HORACE WALPOLE.

The following letter, which I send as a contribution to "Memorabilia," is addressed to Lord Glenbervie (whom Sylvester Douglas), and heralded a representation copy, beautifully bound in red morocco, of the "Mysterious Mother," both of which passed into my hands from a private source, and are in my possession. Every scrap of so celebrated an author, and so remarkable a man, is worthy of preservation; but a scrap like the present one, treating of a composition which has provoked so much contradictory criticism, is particularly to be valued. Horace Walpole has the merit of being the inventor of that species of English romance which is founded on supernatural agency, and he has the still rarer merit of having rendered not only endurable, but interesting, a revolting and improbable plot by his consummate art and graceful poetry.

GEORGE DANIEL.

Canonbury.

"Berkeley-square, Feb. 15, 1792.

"Sr,—I hope my having been out of town for three or four days, will excuse my not obeying your commands sooner—& now when I do acknowledge the receipt of them, I am at a loss to express the confusion I feel at y^r much too obliging compliments, which I am very happy to receive as marks of your kindness and partiality, but have no right to accept as due to me. A performance, in which I am conscious of so many faults, & the Subject of which is so disgusting, it is very indulgent in any reader to examine; nor can the favour of such able Judges as you Sr, and the Duc de Nivernois, reconcile me to my own Imprudence in letting it go out of my own hands—but having fallen into that slip of Vanity, It is too late now to plead modesty, & there is no less [more ?] affectation, I hope, in obeying you Both, than in troubling you with more words about a Trifle. I have therefore the honour, Sr, of offering you a correct copy, which I had printed some years ago to prevent a spurious Edition, & as I succeeded, I did not publish mine. The Edition printed in Ireland lately, is less exact; & I stopped it for sometime, it was to no purpose. Lord Choiseul-Gouffier is returning to Paris in a few days, & will carry a copy to the Duc de Nivernois. I have the honour to be with great respect, Sr, Y^r most obedient humble Servt, ORFORD.

DR. JOHNSON TO MRS. GARRICK.

The accompanying, found among Mrs. Garrick's papers, are now printed for the first time -

Madam,—I did not wonder that your heart failed you, when the journey to Lichfield came nearer, and, indeed, I love you the more for your tenderness and susceptibility. I am now at Lichfield a second time, and am returned to it with some improvement of my health, in the two next months, for which I shall sway, and have the delight to find both Mr. Aston and Mrs. Porter much mended on the same time. Mr. Garrick* was with me lately. Mr. Seward is very lame, and his daughter flourishes in perfect reputation. What Lichfield affords more than this I hope to tell when I wait on you in London. Please to make my compliments to dear Miss More. I am, Madam, your most humble servant,

Lichfield, Oct. 2, 1781. SAM. JOHNSON.

* The nephew of David Garrick.

PULTENEY EARL OF BATH TO MRS. GARRICK.

Madam,—Dr. Monsey tells me that you would be glad of having the secret to make my sort of small beer. I will first send you a little vessel of it, and then the secret. I hope, Madam, you will not be offended at the liberty I take, and I dare say Mr Garrick will not be alarmed at the discovery of a new lover, who has no other way of demonstrating the strength of his passion but by the poor offering of a kilderkin of very weak small beer. I am, however, dear Madam, your very great admirer, BATH.

QUERIES.

CITY POETS.—I am desirous of knowing when the office of "City Laureate" was first established, and to obtain a list of the most eminent men who have filled it. Can you or any of your readers assist me?—CIVIS, Great Broad-street.

In the reigns following the Protectorate of Cromwell there existed in the British Army, or in that portion of it stationed in Ireland, the office of "Muster-Master-General of the Forces." Can any of your readers inform me what were the duties attached to this post, and what the rank of the individual who filled it; and whether there is any office analogous to it at the present day?—M.

CAN any one inform me as to the sort of roads that were in England in Cromwell's time?—D. DUCKWORTH.

In the song of "The Man in the Moon drinks Claret" is the following:—"We scorn a mustard token." Will any one oblige me with a definition of it?—W. COLLIESON

LANDED GENTRY OF SOMERSET.—Can the Editor or any of his numerous readers inform me if any, and what, record remains of the landed gentry of Somerset in the seventeenth century?—F. R., Totnes.

NOTES.

TAYLOR, THE WATER POET, in his "Three Weeks, Three Days, and Three Hours' Observations from London to Hamburg, in Germanie," tells us, among other curious matters, that the thieves in Hamburg not hanged for theft "are chained two or three together, and they must in that sort saw or seven years draw a dung-cart, and cleanse the streets of the towne, and every one of those thieves, for as many yeares as hee is condemned to that slavery, so many bels he hath hanged at an iron above one of his shoulders, and every yeare a bel is taken off, till all are gone, and then he is a Freeman againe." Furthermore, he says:—"Dinner being done we went over a br dge in the midst whereof is a Tyun (gin, or cage), made in the likenesse of a great Lanthorne, it is hanged on a turning Gybbet like a Crane: So that it may bee turned on the bridge and over the River, as they shall please that have occasion to use it. It is big enough to hold two men, and it is for the purpose, if any one or more do rob Gardens or Orchards, or Corne fields (if they be taken), he or they are put into this same whirligig, or Kickumbob, and, the gybbet being turned, the offender hangs in this Cage from the River some 12 or 14 foot from the water, then there is a small fine made fast to the party some 2 or 6 fadome, and, with a tricke which they have, the bottome of the Cage drops out and the theefe falls sodenly into the water."

ADDISON AND GAY.—One of the charges which rests on the memory of Addison is having abstracted some favour intended for Gay. "A fortnight before Addison's death Lord Warwick came to Gay, and, with a grave manner to go and see Mr Addison, which he had not done for a great while. Gay went, and found Addison in a very weak way. He received him in the kindest manner, and told him that he had desired this visit to beg his pardon: that he had injured him greatly; but that, as he lived, he should find that he would make it up to him. Gay, on his going to Hanover, had great reason to hope for some good preferment; but all his views came to nothing. It is not impossible but that Mr. Addison might have somewhat from his thinking Gay too well with some of the great men of the former Ministry. He did not at all explain himself in what he had injured him, and Gay could not guess at anything else in which he could have injured him so considerably." ("Spence's Anecdotes." Pope *to Jarvis*). This anecdote is highly probable, nor is it discreditable to Addison, for Gay was a political opponent, and had dedicated his "Shepherd's Week" to Bolingbroke. Party spirit ran high, and in the midst of it the Queen died, the Tories were dismissed, and the Whigs were triumphant. Addison did only what every party politician has done; yet one would be glad if this story of his treatment of Gay could be disproved. It rests solely on the authority of Pope, whose character for veracity has been sorely shattered. There is one test which may be applied to it, and which we recommend to the inveterate-haunting readers of "Memorabilia." Addison died on the 17th of June, 1719. The interview with Gay is said to have taken place a fortnight before this time. Was Gay in England at the beginning of June, 1719? It appears from the "Suffolk Letters," published by Mr. Croker, that Gay was at Dijon on the 8th September, that he had been confined at Spa for a month, in consequence of a fever, and that he was travelling very leisurely, "rambling from place to place." There may be some incidental notice in the contemporary correspondence of that period which would settle the point as to the time of Gay's departure on his continental tour, and most readers would rejoice to find Pope's anecdote, like his published letters to Addison, merely a fabrication.

LORD BYRON.—In 1814 Byron revisited Cambridge, on his way north, and entered the Senate House in company with Dr. E. D. Clarke. He had only proceeded a few paces when he was recognised, and a chorus of voices repeated aloud,—

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?

"I know not what possessed us," said my informant, who was then a student of Trinity, "but it was a sort of freemasonry feeling—we could not restrain ourselves. The 'Bride of Abydos' was then in every one's hand." The anecdote is worthy of being added to the Byroniana of Moore.—L.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

TOADS IN THEIR TOMBS.—With reference to your request for information respecting any well-authenticated case of a toad having been found in "wood or stone," I beg to send you an account of one found about twelve weeks ago in the neighbourhood of Bewsley, not exactly in solid wood or stone, but under circumstances precluding the possibility of the accession of air or food. The toad was found at about five feet from the surface, imbedded in clay; the upper surface of the earth over the spot consists of ordinary mould, then comes a stratum of gravel, next one of fire clay, fourthly one of smuts (the commencement of coal), and, lastly, the clay in which the toad was found. The proprietor of the pottery-works on whose premises the discovery was made, and who was himself present at the time, says, that the cracks in the ground occasioned by dry weather have never, to his certain knowledge, penetrated through the fire clay, and of course, therefore, not into the smuts, through both which strata air must have passed before reaching the toad. His mouth was quite closed, and since his discovery he has necessarily taken no food, but appears notwithstanding in excellent health, and is very fat.—C. B.

In the last "Memorabilia" is an inquiry for evidence respecting live toads found in ancient beds. We have one here which was found alive in the new red sandstone. Dr. Russell of this town has all the evidence on the matter.—C. M. INGLEBY, Birmingham.

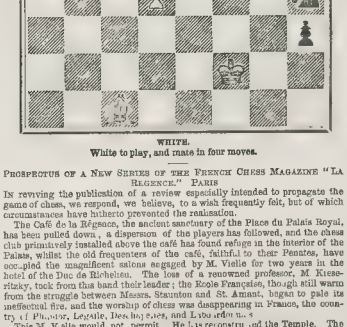
TESTON OR TESTON.—The coin of silver termed a "teston" originated in Italy, afterwards was introduced in England *temp.* Henry VII. in his nineteenth year, A.D. 1503, and thence into France *temp.* Louis XII., A.D. 1513—so named from having the King's head, *teste* or *tête*, impressed thereon. Scotland also had a coin of the same denomination, *temp.* Mary, 1553 to 1560. In England, *temp.* Henry VII., the value of the teston was about one twenty-sixth of the Tower mark fine, and that of Louis XII. about one twenty-sixth of that of Paris; but *temp.* Henry VIII. it became so reduced as to be worth (1545) not more than one-fourth of its original value of 12d. The teston had great cause to blush, in England, in 1551, from the excessive debasement it underwent; and, again, from Elizabeth, 1560. Hence, perhaps, the origin of "of read testons" mentioned in Heywood's "Epigrams," from the redness of their complexion, being composed the greater part of copper.—WEBSTER.

The teston is the original name of our shilling. Until the reign of Henry VII. there was no coin called a shilling. That term signified the twentieth of a pound weight of coined silver, no matter of what coins composed. Henry VII. issued a silver coin of higher value than any that previously existed—viz., equal to twelve silver pennies. It was then called a groat (or great coin) of twelve-pence. It subsequently was called the tester or teston, and finally the shilling. The name tester or teston was never the legal name of a coin, but was merely a term of popular use. Its derivation is very obvious. Its source is the French *tête*, anciently written *teste*. Tester or testoon means merely the coin with a head on it.—J. O. W.

CHESS.

*** Our notices to Chess Correspondents are again unavoidably postponed.

PROBLEM No. 618.
By Mr. HENRY TUNTON.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW SERIES OF THE FRENCH CHESS MAGAZINE "LA RÉGENCE." PARIS

IN reviving the publication of a review especially intended to propagate the game of chess, we respond, we believe, to a wish frequently felt, but of which circumstances have hitherto prevented the realisation.

The Café de la Régence, the ancient sanctuary of the Place du Palais Royal, has been pulled down, a dispersion of the players has followed, and the chess club primitively installed above the café has found refuge in the interior of the Palais, whilst the old frequenters of the café, faithful to their Pentes, have soon plied the magnificent salons engaged by M. Vielle for two years in the hotel of the Duc de Richelieu. The loss of a renowned professor, M. Kieseritzky, took from the band their leader; the Ecole Française, though still warm from the struggle between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant, began to pale its ineffectual fire, and the worship of chess was disappearing in France, the country of Philidor, Legalle, Deschapelles, and Labourdonnais.

This M. Vielle would not permit. He has reconstructed the Temple. The Café de la Régence, admirably situated in the front of the Théâtre Français, now opens its doors to a crowd of sojourns. But while it is to him we are indebted for a permanent establishment, better placed, more spacious, and in every respect better adapted for the purposes to which it is destined, we must not be unmindful of our obligations to M. Gillet, his successor. M. Gillet, understanding how necessary it is to preserve in an establishment distinguished at all times by *bon ton* and the quality of its guests, its unrivalled fame, has made the most praiseworthy sacrifices for the due embellishment of the café. The decorations are borrowed from the game of Chess. The names of our great players shine in the centre of splendid escutcheons, and in one of the salles is to be found the table on which Napoleon the First Consul played. Already the new Café de la Régence finds all the members of the Club returning. Strong foreign players have frequented it during the days of the Exposition, the taste for the game has again declared itself, and it is a spectacle truly consolatory to all who have deplored the vicissitudes of this incomparable game to see that it has resumed its place of honour. The moment then has arrived opportunely for the reestablishment of our Chess journal.

The editors of *La Régence* will endeavour to continue the work of their predecessors worthily. They are promised, too, the assistance of the first analysts, the most ingenious composers of problems, and distinguished men of letters. Every game published will be the subject of conscientious notes; from whatever quarter communications may come they will receive the most careful attention. The editors, indeed, would scarcely beg of amateurs to lay aside all false delicacy, and not to think that before they can suggest a theory or correct an error they must stand in the category of very strong players.

It is hoped that this review may interest not alone the masters of Chess, but that it may serve for the elementary instruction of the young players also.

Instead of having to follow an interminable round of games and problems, the subscribers will successively accompany the editors in excursions beyond the fields of Chess. Their amusements will be diversified by anecdotes, stories, and sometimes by pleasing engravings. The journal will, in fact, be a chronicle of all that relates to Sports, Beaux-Arts, and the Theatre. Other games of combination—such as Whist, and Draughts, and Backgammon—will be called upon to escort the King of Games.

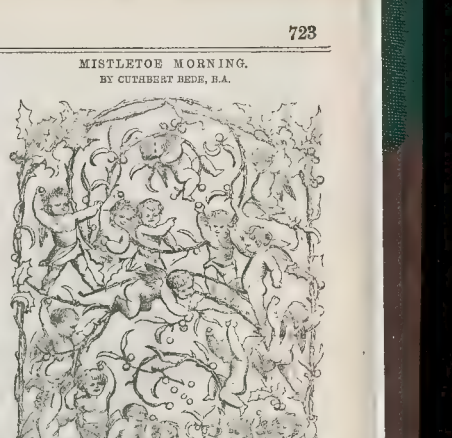
M. Alliez has promised bibliographical dissertations; a learned Englishman, Dr. Forbes, has recently published some "Observations on the Origin of Chess." These will be translated. Herr Löwenthal will serve as a correspondent in England, and engages to supply a monthly bulletin of club meetings and matches between the Channel. Herr Falkbeer will correspond from Germany. M. Delannoy will paint his elegant pen; and, lastly, Messrs Staunton, Reydebrand der Lasa, Andersen, and Jaenisch will enrich this second series of *La Régence*, which is placed, with respect, under their patronage.

Subscriptions received by M. C. Lander, 41, Rue de la Fontaine Molière; at the Café de la Régence; and at all the principal libraries of France. Price twenty francs per annum.

The First Number of *La Régence* will appear on the 15th of January, 1856.

MISTLETOE MORNING.

BY CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.



'Twas mistletoe morning,
And chanticleer's warning
Had summoned fine folks from their beds and their blankets;
When I saw in a vision
Of Dreamland elysian,
A bevy of Cupids swarm forth for their prankets.
There was fun in their faces,
As all took their places,
And link'd themselves laughingly—mad little frolickers;
And never such laughter
Shook roof, beam, and rafter,
As shook the fat sides of these roystering rollickers.

With unfettered actions
They formed in two factions,
And, nude as old statues, selected their places;
Little rosy carousers,
Without any trousers,
And quite independent of straps and of braces.
Such tints were their limbs on,
Such hues of rich crimson,
Such roses, and lilies, wax apples, and cherries,
That they gleamed hot and sunny,
As, with frolickings funny,
They snowballed each other with mistletoe berries!

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

We perform our promise of last week by giving four portraits of Prize Cattle. We have selected representatives of the breeds which principally supply our meat market. The Devon and the Scotch, which have quality without great size, command the greatest prizes; and the Short-horn and the Hereford, which supply meat for the million.

Our Devon illustration is an ox over three years old, bred on the Somerset hills, and fed near Arundel by Lady Elizabeth Reynell, an aunt of the Marquis of Waterford—a lady who at seventy-three years of age still appears to interest herself in the foundation of British agriculture, good stock. The animal was a superior beast, larger than Norfolk-bred ones.

Beside the Devon—whose skin bears witness to the effects of a mild moist climate, and whose coat does credit to careful grooming—stands in our picture a once wild, yellow, rough-haired, Angus Highlander, reared on wild hills, amid storms, on moor-grass and heather; but fattened into tameness on the succulent swedes and comfortable cake of Mr. Grove's foldyard in Wiltshire. Not less than 600 Scotch beasts were sent from Aberdeen to last Monday's Islington market. But wefind them plentifully in the boxes and yards of all our northern English counties

We have put the heads of Mr. Ambler's Short horn Cow and Mr. Bibletts Hereford Ox together, as representatives of the only two breeds that can be considered rivals. There is no cow that equals the short-horn cow for weight; but it is very difficult to beat a Hereford ox. The late Earl Spencer hesitated some time which breed he would take up, and to the last on his out-farms he kept a good number of Herefords fattening. But they are less numerous than the short-horn, because less useful as a cross for the dairy.

It is worth noting that although the Smithfield Club Show was under average in numbers, the Islington Christmas market was far above the average, both in number and quality: the cattle being over 6700, and the sheep over 22,000 the cattle being first-rate

As with respect to the live-stock show there is so little to be usefully said in the way of criticism, it may be more useful and amusing to look back to the past, and, by comparison, trace the way which brought us to our present position. We have not been able to find any records previous to 1806, when Mr. Farey succeeded Mr. Arthur Young as secretary to the Club. There is no mention of it in the first six volumes of Young's "Annals of Agriculture." Perhaps the best farmer and most able and useful of our English agricultural writers was too much occupied with his many and useful labours to keep up close minutes of the early meeting of the Little Cattle Club, supported by enthusiasts in agricultural and stock improvement.—Francis Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, the Duke of Manchester, Thomas Rd Astley, Robert Dyng, Elman of Glynde, Paul Giblett, butcher, and other names classical to stock owners, but exciting little interest in the general public. But from the year 1806 the records of the Club have been beautifully and exactly kept. In that year the total receipts were £84. A first prize was given to John Webster, for the mottled tallest ox: the Club has long since given up prizes for tall oxen; but the record shows how much there was to be learned fifty years ago as to the true points of an ox. In that same year the judges were three graziers and two butchers. The butchers have now lost the honour. In 1807 we find a Hereford carrying off the first prize for the best beast in the yard—no entry in class 2 for longhorned, and none in class 3 for shorthorns. And the following year, in the same class, there was only one entry, and that disqualified, for shorthorns. Now the shorthorns are far the most numerous, while longhorns are scarcely to be found, except at the Birmingham shows. In 1801 the prize for mixed breed was carried by a cross between a French cow—it does not say what breed—and a Devon bull. It is in the same year we meet with the once celebrated Sir Joseph Banks, the companion of Captain Cook, not as a naturalist, but as a Lincolnshire landlord and grazier, "moving a memorial for the enlargement of Smithfield Market." The club must have been aristocratic in those days, for the following year presents minutes of "an Adjourned Meeting held at Woburn Abbey."

In 1811 there is a letter from Francis Duke of Bedford, the great originator of the English system of Landlord and Tenant—we mean the system of selecting tenants for their intelligence and sufficient capital at moderate rents under a secure tenure, in preference to the old Irish system of rack-rented paupers, or the old English system of tenants at will at low rents from year to year. The Duke, who was also the active patron of

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.

SCOTCH.—CLASS 13. THE PRIZE OF £10 TO MR. JOHN GROVE.

DEVONS.—CLASS 2. 1ST PRIZE OF £25, AND SILVER MEDAL, TO LADY ELIZABETH REYNELL.

the first English improved implements, and the friend and adviser of the great Coke, who also gave his country a new kingdom, writes:—

Dec. 11, 1811.

I have sent up a pair of Devon oxen and a small Scot (all grass fed), but, as it is not my intention hereafter to be a competitor for the premiums given by the Club, I request that the judges may be informed of this, in order that they may (if they should think any of my stock worthy the notice of the public) give their opinion of my beasts without reference to the premiums.

How pleased this wise friend and patron of Arthur Young would have been if he could have foreseen that within the space of another generation the dependence of the farmer on the uncertain grass and hay crop would almost cease, by the general diffusion of drill husbandry applied to roots. When Mr. Bialkie (who is still living, and at eighty-five years old, in the full enjoyment of his faculties) joined the late Lord Leicester in 1816, and commenced his improvements on the Holkham estates, there was not an acre of drilled turnips in all Norfolk. In 1850 he wrote to Mr. Hudson, of Castle Acre:—

In April, the following year, I took with me a bag of Swedish turnip-seed, and in the autumn, at Mr. Coke's sheepshearing gathering, I well remember the astonishment of the company assembled at seeing ninety acres of turnips drilled—the Swedes upon the ridge, the other varieties on the flat.

The system carried from Scotland to Norfolk by Bialkie spread over all our high lands in Beds, Lincoln, and York. But two ails were wanting—a root that would fill up the time between when the turnip failed and grass came in—that was found in mangold-wurtzel. Then, again, the root crop of England was often entirely devoured by the fly. The discovery of the value of phosphate of lime, chiefly made from bones or fossils, dissolved by sulphuric acid, suggested by Liebig in 1840, and carried out commercially by Lawes and others, revolutionised root cultivation and the system of stock-feeding, quadrupling at least the quantity of stock an arable farm could maintain.

The result is that we hear little of grass fed beasts, and are no longer compelled to keep large tracts in grass for the winter-keep of the foldyard. So universal is this change (without which meat must have been 2s. 6d. a pound) that, at the before-mentioned meeting of the Central Farmers' Club, Mr. Owen Wallis, an eminent Northamptonshire grazier, read answers to a circular from graziers and farmers in every winter-feeding county in England, in which, although some used food cooked, others uncooked, some cake, some linseed plain boiled, some barley and pea meal, some fed in yards, some in stalls or boxes, or both united, all used roots as the mainstay, and all agreed that hay could be advantageously and economically dispensed with in favour of straw-chaff mixed with the before-mentioned food. Now, this general and systematic change may be distinctly traced to the example set on the root-growing estates of the noblemen and gentlemen who founded and supported the comparison and competition of the Smithfield Fat Cattle Club.

Unless meat is to rise to a shilling a pound, the same improvement must be introduced into the breeding of foreign cattle, for our farmers cannot get enough lean stock. We regret to hear that the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, no longer the practical, earnest, improving body that it was when the late Earl Spencer founded it, has rejected the proposition introduced and supported by Mr. Jonas Webb for an International Agricultural Exhibition by a large majority. How moved to this illiberal return for the splendid welcome they received from the French nation we cannot understand.

It is to be hoped the farmers will reverse the decision of these amateur routinists. The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, which has done so much for British agriculture, wants a thorough reform—new leaven of more real farmers, and fewer amateurs.

SHORT-HORNS.—CLASS 12. 1ST PRIZE OF £20, WITH GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, TO MR. HENRY AMBLER.

HEREFORDS.—CLASS 6. 1ST PRIZE OF £25, AND SILVER MEDAL, TO MR. WILLIAM HEATH.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. BRANDRETH GIBBS, BY THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE-CLUB.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.—
TESTIMONIAL TO B. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS, ESQ.

The annual dinner of the Smithfield Club took place on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern—his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair. Among the company present were—Mr. Miles, M.P., Lord Berners, Lord Walsingham, Mr. C. Burnett, Mr. C. Turner, Mr. A. Hammond, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. Raymond Barker, Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, Mr. F. Hobbs, Mr. R. Willward, Mr. R. Baker (of Colleiner), Mr. John Hudson, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Reanney, Mr. Moore, Professor Simonds, Mr. Giblett, Mr. Odams, Mr. S. Jonas, Mr H. Jonas, Mr. Wilson (agent for Prince Albert), Mr. Hamilton Lyndsey, with many other noblemen and gentlemen interested in the advancement of agriculture. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been disposed of,

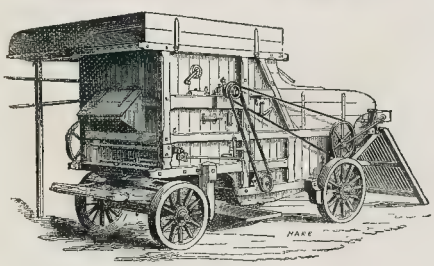
The Duke of Richmond rose for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Gibbs, the honorary secretary of the club, a testimonial from the Smithfield Club. In performing this duty his Grace remarked:—"Perhaps I might have thought that it would have been better for some other individual than myself to have undertaken this task, because I have had the satisfaction and the gratification of witnessing the exertions of Mr. Gibbs as honorary secretary of the Smithfield Cattle Club for above fifteen years Your attendance, gentlemen, on this occasion, I think, denotes your anxiety to pay honour where honour is due (Cheers). You have congregated here this evening in numbers larger than I have had the pleasure of witnessing on former occasions. I think that many of you have put yourselves to some inconvenience to come here to-day for the purpose of proving to Mr. Gibbs that you are deeply grateful for the services which he has rendered (Cheers). A club may be established upon the best and soundest principles, but it is very much like our own homesteads—it must be looked after or it will be sure to fail. I do not think that there is a man who gained a prize to-day in the show who does not well know that if, when he was absent, he could not depute to a trustworthy man to take charge of those animals, that he would have no chance of coming to the Smithfield Club to gain a prize. Mr. Gibbs has also devoted himself very much to the finances of this society; and I believe you will find, when the report is read and made public, that those finances are in a very good and sound position. He has been indefatigable in his exertions to induce gentlemen to belong to the club. He has done his utmost to take care that all should have fair play; and has always been open to every representation that has been made to him. In presenting this testimony to Mr. Gibbs, I do it as the representative of the Smithfield Cattle Club, as one not unknown to the great body of the farmers of this country, in your name, to a man who is worthy of the respect and honour of this club, as a straightforward, honest, English gentleman" (Cheers).

The testimonial consisted of a candelabrum for six lights, representing an oak-tree with spreading branches and foliage, to carry either lights or glasses. In the centre is a trellis-work frame to support a crystal bowl. Around the foot of the tree are grouped a short horned

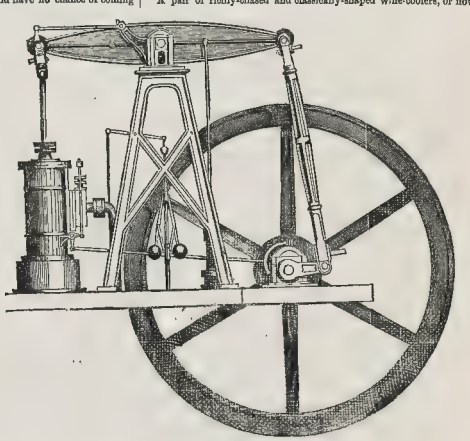
MR. BRANDRETH GIBBS, FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

ox, a long and a short woolled sheep, a pig, and various roots, the whole carefully modelled from nature, and standing on a richly-chased tripod base with three panels. In the first compartment is a view of the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, surmounting a medallion of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., the president of the club. In the second are introduced the full arms of Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, under which, in the scroll-work of the base, are various agricultural implements. In the third panel is engraved the inscription, beneath which is a medallion of the late president, the Earl Spencer. The medallions are by Wyon, R.A.

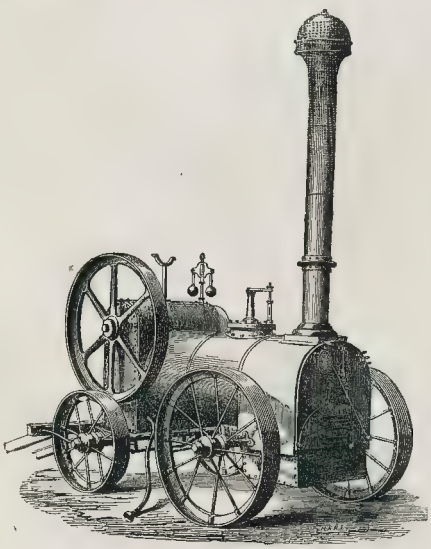
A pair of richly-chased and classically-shaped wine-coolers, or flower-



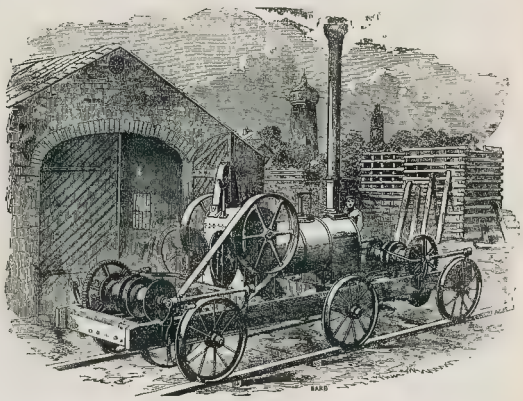
TUXFORD AND SONS' PATENT COMBINED THRASHING, SHAKING, AND DRESSING MACHINE, WITH ELEVATORS AND BARLEY AWELLER.



TUXFORD AND SONS' NON-CONDENSING EXPANSIVE STEAM-ENGINE, FOR DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION PURPOSES, MILLS, ETC.



SIDE-VIEW OF TUXFORD AND SONS' PRIZE PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.



TUXFORD AND SONS' STEAM PILE-DRIVING ENGINE, WITH TWO DOUBLE-ACTING PURCHASES FOR LIFTING FOUR RAMS AT A TIME.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

vases, with demi-horses as handles, standing on square plinths, in the panels of which are represented various prize animals, beautifully chased in bas-relief in dead silver, with the following inscription engraved on each:—Presented to B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, Esq., by the members of, and others interested in, the Smithfield Club, in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to that society as its Honorary Secretary, 1855.

Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, in returning thanks for the honour done him by the noble chairman, and the noblemen and gentlemen present, and after adverting to the satisfactory position of the club in a financial point of view, congratulated the company that they were steadily progressing in their peculiar object—that of directing attention to the feeding of stock. They found a valuable co-operator in the Royal Agricultural Society of England; but their province was more peculiarly the improvement in the breeding of cattle. He thought that a system of prizes might be organised with advantage for the best sassy to accompany each animal sent in for competition. By this means a valuable mass of information would be accumulated, which, by being published each year in the form of a pamphlet, would be available for every one who felt interested in the subject. He had always felt a pleasure in promoting the interests of the club, and should regard the testimonial as a valuable souvenir of his connection with the club (Cheers).

The health of the noble Chairman having been proposed by Lord Berners, and the healths of the Judges, Stewards, and other routine toasts having been disposed of, the company separated.

MR. B. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS.

Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs (whose Portrait we have engraved upon the preceding page) is the youngest son of the late Thomas Gibbs, Esq., of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, and of Brompton Lodge, Old Brompton, Middlesex, and has now been known for some years in the agricultural world as one of the most zealous promoters of this branch of national industry.

Having studied under the Rev. H. S. Pollard, M.A., and subsequently under the Rev. M. Marous, M.A., he was about to enter St. John's College, Oxford (to which College the family had a claim to founder's kin fellowship) with the intention of eventually going to the Bar, but he was suddenly induced to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits in consequence of a death in his family having opened a field of immediate action for his energies in that direction. Hence the origin of our finding him at an early period of his life actively engaged in carrying out the proceedings of the Smithfield Club, and of the annual shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and more recently of the Agricultural and Horticultural department of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855.

As connected with agriculture he acted as one of the stewards of the yard (in lieu of a steward who was disqualified from being an exhibitor) at the first meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Oxford, in 1839, and he continued to act with his brother in the management of the succeeding shows of that society up to 1844; and of the Smithfield Club up to 1843, at which periods he became the Honorary Director of the country shows of the former, and the Honorary Secretary of the latter, to which offices he was unanimously elected at the age of of the twenty-two, and which office he still continues to hold.

The readers of this journal will be aware that the annual meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England from 1844 to 1855 have been held in the cities and towns of Southampton, Shrewsbury, Newcastle, Northampton, York, Norwich, Exeter, Windsor, Lewes, Gloucester, Lincoln, and Carlisle—during which period the arrangements of the shows, both as regards live stock and the exhibition and trials of machinery having been conducted under his direction.

When the preliminary preparations for the Great Exhibition in 1851 were in progress the Royal Commissioners, through the late Mr. Pusey, one of their members, sought Mr. Brandreth Gibbs' assistance in the agricultural machinery department, and he undertook the office of superintendent of class 9, one of the seventeen into which the Exhibition, and consequently the Jurors, were divided in the same class.

During the preparations for the recent Paris Exhibition he was engaged for the Board of Trade in superintending the selection of British agricultural machinery intended to form part of that collection, and to which department no less than five of the much-coveted gold medals of honour were awarded.

The manner in which Mr. Brandreth Gibbs has applied himself to the advancement of the agricultural interest, has been marked by his receiving from the hands of the Duke of Richmond, the President of the Smithfield Club, the above testimonial to his valuable services, most gratifying to Mr. Gibbs and to the numerous friends he already claims in that institution and in the Royal Agricultural Society of England. In private life he is esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintance; and he is not only a good linguist, but accomplished also in music, and different branches of the fine arts.

The Illustration on the preceding page represents the Testimonial which was presented to him last week by the members of the Smithfield Club, as the inscription expresses it, "in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to that Society as its Honorary Secretary." Mr. Gibbs was enrolled on the list of that club as early as 1837, and was its first life-member.

IMPLEMENTS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW.

Foremost among the Agricultural Machinery exhibited at the annual gathering of the Smithfield Club is the Portable Steam-Engine of Messrs. Tuxford and Sons, of the Boston Steam Works, Lincolnshire.

Many of our countrymen will not have forgotten the unusual excitement produced by the trials of engines at the last meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Carlisle, when the extraordinary performance and beauty of workmanship of the engine obtained for it the Society's First Prize. This engine, our readers will remember, was Tuxford and Sons', which, with fourteen pounds of coals to the horse-power, worked fully up to its duty for three hours and forty-seven minutes, being at the rate of less than three pounds and three-quarters of coal per horse power per hour.

Messrs. Tuxford and Sons, who through their engine this year received the Society's first prize, have for some years past been a rising firm, has been a rising firm extensively manufactured the Fairyard Portable Steam engine long before a large majority of manufacturers who now exhibit at the various Agricultural Societies shows, had directed their attention to this important branch of engineering skill. More than seventy years ago the late Mr. Weston Tuxford, father to the present partner of the firm, constructed, through ideas gathered from Jethro Tull, a drill which he successfully worked, and which most probably was the first drill that operated on the fen and marsh land of the east of England. In 1850 we find the name of Mr. Weston Tuxford, one of the firm, attached to patents for improvements in portable steam-engines, thrashing machinery, and clod-crushers; and again, in 1856, for other improvements in the "combined thrashing machine." The portable steam-engine, and the portable combined thrashing machine, are essentially of Lincolnshire origin: for the former we are undoubtedly much indebted to the late Mr Wingate, of Hareby House, near Spilsby, and Mr. Morton, the manager of Earl Dudley's Whitfield experimental farm; these gentlemen having, as early as 1839, called on the Messrs. Tuxford, of Boston, and urged them to design and bring out a portable steam thrashing machine. Plans and working models were prepared, but the engine was left in abeyance until 1842, when it was subjected to existence. The cylinder of this early class of engines was on the horizontal construction; but this arrangement was abandoned for the vertical or upright cylinder, and with it the tubular boiler, which was superseded by an improved description of boiler, with flues and tubes combined. This improvement, in connection with the introduction of the engine into an iron house, and some other mechanical combinations, became the subject of a patent in the year 1850.

Next year the Messrs. Tuxford were awarded at the Great Exposition a prize medal for their portable engine. Then, also, the engineers of the French Government selected this engine for the Museum of Arts and Trades, in Paris, as did also those of the Prussian Government for the Royal Museum at Magdeburg. Since then, we are told by the patentees, it has been adopted in her Majesty's and other dockyards, for sawing, and, of purposes where steam power has been required. Recently a novel and powerful steam pile-driving engine, on traversing wheels and tram way, with rooms for working four rams at a time, has been constructed (with this engine as the impelling power) for David Thornbury, the contractor for constructing the Northumberland Docks, at North Shields, where a mile in length of piles, and eight thousand piles in number have to be driven for the formation of sea-wall. At the recent trials of thrashing-machines at the Paris Universal Exhibition, M. Tresca, the French Government engineer, employed this engine as the motive power; and at the Carlisle meeting this year, the first prize was awarded to the Portable Steam-Engine of the Messrs. Tuxford, by the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

We have Illustrated this first prize engine and other machinery exhibited at the recent Smithfield Show by Messrs Tuxford, who must be considered to have taken the lead in this important branch of agricultural machinery by the result of the trials at the great meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1855.

The late Mr. Samuel Rogers became a Life-Governor of the Orphan Working School in 1792, so that, by one payment he continued on the list for sixty-three years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Speculation on the Derby was painfully arrested on Monday last, at Tattersall's, by the sad news that Dr. Palmer, of Rugeley, had been committed to Stafford gaol on the charge of poisoning his late betting confederate, Mr. Cooke, of Latterworth. Those who have been in the habit of attending races of late years cannot fail to call to mind the round-haired, square-built little man, who will in March next have to take his trial for a crime which has never yet sullied turf annals. Even Dan Dawson would have shrunk from it, though he had no mercy on Lord Foley's horses. The doctor was the reputed owner of Goldfinder, who won the Chester Cup for him in 1852. The Chicken also belonged to him, and he paid, we believe, 2000 guineas for Nettle, who gave Marlow such a fearful fall when she was running as first favourite in the Oaks this year. Mr. Cooke was only a man of twenty-eight, and would seem, as far as the evidence on the inquest goes, to have been very much in the leading-strings of his confederate, who trained in the same stable. The deceased had been only a short time on the turf, but his recent luck with Polestar had been considerable. Many of his animals were of Mr. C. Breton's breeding, and he had within the last few months purchased Honeydew and her foal, an own sister to Wild Hunstman, from that gentleman. This topic has been among turflies the all-absorbing one of the week, and

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A FALL of about one-half per cent has taken place in the value of Consols this week, owing to some extensive sales of stock having been effected. They have, we understand, been chiefly confined to Savings-bank Annuities, for the purpose of enabling the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide for the January dividends. The supply of money in the Discount Market has been smaller than for some time past, and the lowest rate for first-class sixty-days bills in Lombard-street is 5½ per cent. The last payment of ten per cent on the English Loan of £16,000,000 was made on Tuesday, and great pressure is shown by the commercial interest on the subject of future loans. Evidently the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have great difficulty in getting rid of two or three millions sterling of Exchequer Bills in the present state of the Market, and this concluded, therefore, that he will fund £5,000,000 of the Bills now out. Large quantities of paper have arrived from provincial bankers for discount, owing to the country issue of notes having reached its maximum according to the present Currency Act.

On Monday all English Stocks were dull. The Three per Cents reduced 85½ to 85¾; New Three per Cents, 86¾ ⅞; and Consols for Account, 85½ to 85¾; India Bonds, 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 5s. dis.; Ditto, Bonds, 6s. The purchases on the following day were small; but the sales increased. Bank Stock was steady. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 85⅞ 89; the New Three per Cents, 85½ to 85⅝; and Consols for Account, 85⅝ to 85⅞; Long Annuities, 1859, 8⅞; Ditto, 1885, 16 16-16 ⅞; India Bonds, 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. dis.; Ditto, Bonds, 97½ ⅝. The Market on Wednesday was dull and drooping. Canada opened at 98½, and subsequently fell to 98¼. The New Three per Cents were 85½ to 86½; and the Reduced, 85⅞ ⅞. A fall of ¾s. took place in Exchequer Bills, the quotations being 10s and 8s. discount. Exchequer Bonds were steady, at 97½ ⅝.

The imports of bullion have been under £200,000; and the market from New York brought no specie, owing to the adverse nature of the exchanges, caused by the immense shipments of cotton. Trade is dull and drooping. Canada opened at 98½, and subsequently fell to 98¼. The New Three per Cents were 85½ to 86½; and the Reduced, 85⅞ ⅞. A fall of ¾s. took place in Exchequer Bills, the quotations being 10s and 8s. discount. Exchequer Bonds were steady, at 97½ ⅝.

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The last returns of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England shows the following results, compared with the previous month:—

Coin and Bullion	.. ..	£18,000, decrease £1,000
[illegible]	.. ..	23¼,000, decrease 86,000
Deposits	.. ..	4,267,000, increase 81,000
Private Securities	.. ..	631,500, decrease 1,079,400

Considering the large supplies of gold drawn from this country last month, these returns show a poor result.

Mixed Foreign Bonds have been less active. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 96¾; Ditto, New, 98; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 87 ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 20; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 73; Portuguese Four per Cents, 48; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85¾ ex div.; Spanish New Deferred, 21¾; Ditto, Passive, 7¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 84; Ditto, New Scrip, 3¼ dis.; Venezuela, Six-and-a-Half per Cents, 71¾ ¼.

A full average business has been doing in Joint-stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Australasia, 62; London, 58; Commercial of London, 30¾; London Chartered of Australia, 1¾; Ditto New, 2; London and Westminster, 8¾; Oriental, 5¾; Royal Bank, 5½; Union of Australia, 74; Union of London, 30¾.

Nearly all Miscellaneous Securities have been heavy. Australian Agricultural Shares marked 28¾; Bertin Waterworks, 7; Canada Company's Bonds, 151; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 110¾ Crystal Palace, 2¾; Ditto, Preference, 4¾; General Steam Navigation, 2¾; General Screw Steam, 15½; Netherlands Land, 1¾; Oriental Gas, 1; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 64½; Ditto, New, 14; Royal Mail Steam, 7½; South Australian Land, 2½; St. Katharine Dock, 8½; Van Diemen's Land, 16; Victoria Dock, 10¾.

Most Railway Shares have been steady as to price; but the transactions in them have been small. The following are the leading quotations during the week:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 85¾; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Great North of Scotland, 68; Great Northern, 89¾; Ditto, A Stock, 75; Great Western, 69¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77¾; London and Brighton, 86¾; London and North-Western, 94¾; London and South-Western, 86; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 8½; North Eastern, 93¾; Ditto, Berwick, 68; Ditto, York, 53; North Staffordshire, 9¾; Scottish Central, 101½; Shropshire Union, 4¾; South-Eastern, 61½; Waterford and Limerick, 1¾.

LINE LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 92; East Lincolnshire, 134½; Midland and Bradford, 89; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth, 130½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 106; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 10¾; Great North of Scotland, 9½; Great Western (Birmingham Stock), 67¾; South-Eastern, 32.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 10¾; East Indian Five per Cent, 21¾ ex New; Ditto Extra Scrip, 1 ex new; Royal Luxembourg, 3; Great Western of Canada, 24½; Ditto, New, 2; Madras, 1¾; Royal Swedish, —.

In Mining Shares very little has been done. Copper Miners of England, 24¾; United Mexican, 4¾; Tin Croft, 4¾

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, December 17.—The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to this morning's market was very moderate. A few prime samples were disposed of at about last week's prices; but a fetching trade was very dull and in to-day's market the demand for foreign wheat at little business was transacted that the quotations were almost nominal. Fine malt ng barley sold slowly, at late rates; but other kinds gave way 1s. per quarter. Malt moved off slowly, at the late decline. New oats were 2d. to 3d. per quarter lower, and the best imported previous rates. Beans sold heavily, and prices gave way 1s. per quarter. Grey peas were quite as low. In the value of w[illegible] and flour no change took place.

ENGLISH.—The supplies of home-grown wheat on sale, to-day, were but moderate. The general demand, however, ruled heavy, at Monday's currency.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 80s. to 84s.; ditto white, 84s. to 94s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 76s. to 82s.; rye, 52s. to 56s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 36s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 39s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s. to 80s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 70s.; Kingston and West Ware, 72s. to 80s.; Chevalier, 81s. to 82s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 25s.; Scotch ditto, 24s. to 25s.; English and Cork, black, 23s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 28s.; Dutch potato, 25s. to 26s.; grey peas, 42s. to 44s.; maple, 45s. to 46s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; tick beans, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 74s. to 75s.; Suffolk, 67s. to 68s.; Essex and Yorkshire, 65s. to 68s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 45s. to 47s. per barrel.

Scotch: Our market is heavy, and, to effect large transactions, lower prices must be submitted to.

Linseed, English crushing, 42s. to 43s.; Mediterranean, 39s. to 40s.; hempseed, 34s. to 36s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 30s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 16s. ditto white, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £14 5s. to £15; ditto, foreign, £13 10s. to £14 10s. Rapeseed, £9 10s. to £9 15s. Canary, 55s. to 58s. per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages. Wheat 79s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 3d.; oats [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]; [illegible] Average Averages. Wheat, 81s. 5d.; barley, 34s.; oats, [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; beans, 39s. 3d.; peas, 41s. 1d.

English Corn Sold last Week.—Wheat, 117,734 qrs.; barley, 121,840; oats 16,656; rye 907; beans, 3227; peas, 3937 quarters.

Foreign.—We have an improvement to notice in the demand for most kinds, at very full prices. Common sound cones has realised 92s. [illegible]

[illegible] prices now rule from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. beneath the highest point. The inquiry for cut steaks are limited, and the finer kinds of dried goods in hand is very extensive. The quotations are nominal.

Coffee.—Most kinds move off steadily, and the quantities are well supported. Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold at from 51s. to 52s. per cwt.

Rice.—Great inactivity prevails in the demand; but we have no actual fall to notice in prices.

Provisions. The better market to hover and, in some instances, [illegible] Prices however rule [illegible] lower prices There is more doing in bacon, at fully late rates. Other provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—Our market is very inactive, although the stock is small. P.Y.C. on the spot has changed hands at 67s. 6d. 68s. per cwt. [illegible] 67s. 6d. to 68s. Rapeseeds, £37 10s. to £38 per ton. Orange, 55s. to 56s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed is dull at 42s. per cwt on the spot. In other oils only a limited business is doing. Turpentine moves off slowly, at from 39s. to 37s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The Government contract for 315,000 gallons of rum has been taken at 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 2¼d. per gal. The value of E. I. [illegible] quotations. There is rather more doing in brandy, at late rates. Malt spirit, 1s. per gallon.

Hops and Stream.—Mondow hay, £4 5s. to £5 5s.; clover ditto, £4 5s. to £6 6s.; straw, 30s. to 36s. per load.

Coals.—Chester Main, 19s.; Holywell, 18s. 3d.; Acorn Close, 20s.; Eden, 20s.; Hetton, 20s.; Hetton, 20s.; Lambton, 20s. 6d.; Casson, 20s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 22s. 3d.; Hough Hall, 20s. 6d.; Kelloe, 20s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Fine hops move off steadily, at our quotations; but all other sorts are a dull sale. Weald of Kent Bags, 60s. to 130s.; Mid Kent, 60s. to 130s.; East Kent, 80s. to 98s.; Sussex, 60s. to 95s. per cwt.

Wool.—English wool is in fair request, at very full prices; but all other sorts are very dull of sale, on lower terms.

Potatoes. The supply is too good, yet the trade is active, as follows:—York Regents, 80s. to 110s.; Kent and Essex, 70s. to 80s.; Scotch, 85s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The great Christmas market has been held this week. The show of both sheep and sheep was large, and of very fine quality. Generally speaking the trade was inactive, with very little change in prices:—

Monday.—Beasts, 3,400; sheep, 23,000; calves, 300; pigs, 270. Trade very dull at 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Sheep, 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs, 6d. to 8d. per 8lbs. Calves, 4s. to 5s. per score. Pigs, 4s. to 5s. per score.

Tuesday.—Beasts, 2,500; sheep, 20,000; calves, 200; pigs, 200. Trade dull at 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Sheep, 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs, 6d. to 8d. per 8lbs. Calves, 4s. to 5s. per score. Pigs, 4s. to 5s. per score.

Wednesday.—Beasts, 2,500; sheep, 20,000; calves, 200; pigs, 200. Trade dull at 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Sheep, 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs, 6d. to 8d. per 8lbs. Calves, 4s. to 5s. per score. Pigs, 4s. to 5s. per score.

Thursday.—Beasts, 2,500; sheep, 20,000; calves, 200; pigs, 200. Trade dull at 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Sheep, 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs, 6d. to 8d. per 8lbs. Calves, 4s. to 5s. per score. Pigs, 4s. to 5s. per score.

Friday.—Beasts, 2,500; sheep, 20,000; calves, 200; pigs, 200. Trade dull at 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Sheep, 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs, 6d. to 8d. per 8lbs. Calves, 4s. to 5s. per score. Pigs, 4s. to 5s. per score.

Saturday.—Beasts, 2,500; sheep, 20,000; calves, 200; pigs, 200. Trade dull at 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Sheep, 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs, 6d. to 8d. per 8lbs. Calves, 4s. to 5s. per score. Pigs, 4s. to 5s. per score.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 14.

Royal Horse Guards—Cornet R. Peddar to be Lieutenant.
7th Light Dragoons: Cornet R. N. Peddar to be Cornet.
1st Foot: Ensign J. Hamilton to be Captain.
10th: Lieut. J. B. Miller to be Captain; Cornet E. Walker to be Lieutenant.
16th: R. N. Peddar to be Cornet.
3rd Foot Ensigns F. Morley, L. R. Lewis, A. B. Leslie to be Lieutenants. R. Peddar to be Ensign.
4th: Ensign W. A. Nash to be Lieutenant; R. Boyce to be Ensign.
5th: Ensign Alex.-Sing T. J. Tucker to be Assistant-Surgeon.
7th: Lieut. S. H. Dyer to be Captain; Ensign G. D. Webber to be Lieutenant; Ensign [illegible] to be Ensign.
23rd: Acting Assist.-Surg G. F. Morris to be Assistant-Surgeon.
24th: Lieut. Lord Lovat to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. Winn to be Ensign.
30th: Quartermaster H. A. Berry to be Paymaster; Sergeant-Major T. Jamieson to be Quartermaster.
34th: Ensign F. C. Bicknell to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. Winn to be Ensign.
39th: Ensign J. Sharples to be Lieut.-cant.
49th: Lieut. W. O. Hare to be Captain.
52nd: Ensign W. T. Fraser to be Lieutenant.
53rd: Ensign R. Hutton to be Lieutenant.
60th: Capt. F. C. Trower to be Captain.
63rd: Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain.
69th: Lieut. C. D. C. Ellis to be Captain; Ensign F. S. Brereton to be Ensign.
82nd: Ensign A. G. Kean to be Lieutenant.
84th: Ensign F. H. Clarke to be Lieutenant.
[illegible]: Lieut. W. Hope to be Major; Lieut. O. Wemyss to be Captain; Lieut. G. D. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Ensign F. Lennox to be Ensign.
Third M. J. Eadie to be Ensign.
97th: F. Grant to be Ensign.
Unat. Asst.-Assist.-Surg. F. C. Bicknell to be Assistant-Surgeon.
3rd: Asst.-Surgeon G. F. Stephenson to be Surgeon.
8th: Ensign A. Gubbat to be Lieutenant.
[illegible]: Ensign J. Hay to be Lieutenant.
Staff: Capt. W. T. L. Paterson to be Major; Lieut. T. T. Lane to be Captain; Ensign J. E. Barton to be Lieutenant.
[illegible]: Lieut.-Col. Sir J. G. Le Marchant to have the local rank of Major-General.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. P. STEPHENS, Liverpool, shipowner.

BANKRUPTS.

R. BLORE, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, picture-dealer, carver and gilder.—G. S. SKIN, Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, formerly of Cambridge, soda-water manufacturer and tobacconist.—E. W. GRAY, Great Money Way, Birmingham, merchant.—W. WATHEN, Hereford, upholsterer.—W. UNSELL, Dudley, Worcestershire, saddler, bookseller, and news-agent.—J. WHITAKER and J. ELLISON, Church, Lancashire, iron-founders and millwrights.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 18.

Brevet.—Colonel J. Cox to be Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel V. F. Inman to be Colonel; Major W. Clarke, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. Radcliffe to be Major.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. J. ENGLAND and T. A. GARRALD, Bristol, wholesale druggists.

BANKRUPTS.

S. BELCHER, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, hatter.—W. COOPER, Nunhead, Peckham, builder.—J. D. WOODHOUSE, Longsdon, Staffordshire, fancy cabinet manufacturer.—P. T. [illegible], Darlaston, Berkshire, grocer, farmer.—C. R. THOMPSON, Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, City, and of Southampton, wine-merchant.—W. WARD, Stafford, draper.—J. J. PETIT, Bilston, Staffordshire, grocer.—T. H. TAYLOR, Birmingham, cabinet-maker.—D. and T. ANDREWS, Gateshead, Durham, ironmongers.—R. R. WEBSTER, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.—R. HAINSWORTH, Liverpool, cotton broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. NOTMAN and P. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, merchants.—D. B. WATSON, Glasgow, coach proprietor.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Castellamare, Torquay, the wife of Eyre W. Shaw, Esq., a son.

On the 30th October, at Rawul Pindee, Punjaub, the wife of Major Robertson, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Eton, New Brunswick, the wife of E. W. F. Acton, Esq., 76th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Stockton, the wife of Rev. Henry H. Dixon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at Stoke-upon Church, by the Rev. Henry H. Dixon, Rector of Allington, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Twyden, Rector of Charleton, uncle to the bride, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Digby, Esq., of 9, Hyde-park-terrace, London, to Blanche Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Admiral Allen, Esq., of Colerdane-house, near Knaresborough, South Devon.

On Thursday, Dec. 13, at the parish church, Clapham, Surrey, by the Rev. Henry John Vernon (brother of the bride), Montagu George Bentinck, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, second son of the late Sir Montagu Roger Bourgoyne, Bart., to Louisa Tu-dalia Edwards, eldest daughter of the late Edward Edwards, Esq., of Cheshire.

On the 18th inst., at St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. Charles Sparkes, of Barnet, Herts, John Campbell, Esq., M.D. 51st Regiment, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Alexander Mavin, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., after great sufferings, Margaret, the beloved wife of James B. Kleiser, Esq., of Bedford-place, Commercial-road, deeply lamented by relatives and friends.

On the 17th inst., of bronchitis, at her residence, 23, Albert-terrace, Islington, Mary Cuffin Perse, aged 80 years.

On the 18th inst., at Wembly, Dagenham, Fanny Bedford, widow of the late Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, of Leawood-house and Bachelor, Devon, Esq., aged 56 years.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. — Wednesday, Dec. 26, and Thursday, Dec 27, THE LADY OF LYONS Claude Melnotte, Mr. Howel Paulton; Miss Reynolds. Friday, [illegible] Saturday, [illegible] Monday, [illegible] Tuesday, [illegible] Wednesday Evening the new Comedy, entitled THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL and THE GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST; or, Harlequin and the Genius of the Spring Time.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26th, THE BEE IN AT LAW. Thursday, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT. Friday, LOUIS XI. Saturday and during this season, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. After which, on Wednesday, will be produced a New Grand Christmas PANTOMIME entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE; or, The Fairy Fancies and Illusions of Mother Shipton. Harlequin, Mr. Ormsbee; Clown, Mr. Hulme; Pantaloon, Mr. Paulo; and Columbine, Miss Emma Stanley.

ADELPHI THEATRE. — BOXING NIGHT—by appearance of WRIGHT—NOTHER CHILD ARE DOING WELL—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Grand Fairy Burlesque and Comic Pantomime BLACK AND WHITE, by Messrs. Mackaness Colette, Wyndham, M. Keeley, Arden, Kelly; Messrs. Paul Bedford, Leonard, Gardner, C. J. Smith, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—It is respectfully announced that the magnificent Ballet so famed for its Pantomimic Glories in days gone by, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26th, under the management of PROFESSOR ANDERSON, the Great Wizard of the North, who has succeeded in arranging for the production of the Royal Italian Opera for this the noblest theatre in the metropolis, during a short season, and will present on the Boxing Night, Dec. 26th will be produced the great National, Historical, and Chivalrous Spectacle, entitled THE BRIGANDS; or, HARLEQUIN GOOD HUMOUR and the FIELD OF the CLOTH OF GOLD; being a Legend of the Meeting of the Monarchs—"It was a marvellous sweets and goodlys sights to see those two Princes, Henry the Eighth and Francis the First, so young, so royal, and in the glamour of their manlye beauties, commanding two greate Nations, that had been in long feude and enemies together, with leading hostile armies to deadeit, and destroye, men in that peaceful valley, and then meeting in friendlye embrace, as the two most noblisse of either land."—The Chronicles. The Pantomime will be produced with a host of unequalled splendour, surpassing all former displays at this theatre when in the zenith of its pantomimic fame. The Ballet Costumes by Mrs. James, assisted by Mrs. Brandon. The Gentlemen's Costumes by Mr. Smithers, assisted by Mr. Lavender. The Scenery by Mr. Richards, of Bridges-street, Covent-garden. The Novel Gas Arrangements by Mr. Palmer and Assistants. The Performances will be under the direction of Mr. Bland, assisted by upwards of forty Performers. Leader of the Band, Mr. Charles Hall; Conductor, Mr. James Reynolds. Mr. C. Brown, Pantaloon; Mr. Barnes, Columbine. Miss Emma Horne. The Box-office is now open daily, under the direction of Mr. O'Reilly, from Ten for Five. Private Boxes, £3 3s., £2 2s., £1 1s., and 12s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; Dress Circle and Balcony, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. Costa. FRIDAY, Jan 4, Haydn's Messiah. Principal Vocalists, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Thomas. The Creatures will consist of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, Members' Transferable, 1s.; Unattached, numbered seats, 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter Hall Strand.

NEW EXHIBITION OF CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS, taken during the fall of Sebastopol, and BOMBARDMENT of Kinburn, from Drawings from Life, daily, at Mr. Kilburn's, Photographer to the Queen, 224, Regent-street. Admittance (with Catalogue) One Shilling.

PORTLAND GALLERY, No. 316, Regent-street, next door to Argyll-street.—Messrs. Colnaghi, Carpet Manufacturers, beg to inform their patrons and the public that the Gallery is now temporarily carried on as the above Gallery during Alterations.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, No. 14, Regent-street.—The EVENTS of the WAR.—NEW PICTURES added after the Morning Levee.—Mr. Kinborn, are now added to the Diorama. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Children Half-price.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken for any night and any part of the week), 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 1s. Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING (Lion-Slayer) every Night (except Saturday) at Eight, will be GLAD and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Exhibitions every Tuesday, Thursday, at Three o'Clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Richard Lattch, Harrison Weir, Wolf, Charles Hunt, Wehnert, and Phillips. The Music conducted by Mr. J. Colson.—Admittance, 1s., and 2s. 6d. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Six, 1s.

MR. GORDON CUMMING has the honour to announce that TWO NEW PICTURES will be added to his African Exhibition, on Monday next, viz.:—"The Hunter's Tree" of Sixteen Horses Attacked by Five Lions," and "Buffalo Bathing" and "A View of the River Limpopo, with large Herd of Hippopotami," by Richard Leitch.

DR. KAHN'S CELEBRATED ANATOMICAL MUSEUM (the rarity and completeness of whose contents have called forth the highest encomiums) is now open, and obtained the warm commendations of the press, to this and other continents, during his late visit to Europe. A new set of original Specimens and Models, embracing some most important and curious features illustrative of the diseases of the Human Structure, has been added to the collection, which now stands wholly unrivalled in the world. Medical students and others visiting this metropolis are invited to visit the Museum, where Lectures are delivered every day, at which no one is admitted by Dr. KAHN, at half-past eight o'clock every evening.—Admission, One Shilling.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Deanstreet, Soho.—Mr. CALDWELL begs to announce to his numerous friends and pupils, that a GRAND BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26th, 1855, and EVERY DAY in the Season. Admission, Two Shillings. Don't forget, pass, the Assembly Rooms, Dean-street, Soho, Wednesday, December 26th, Tuesday, January 8th, 1856. Admission, One Shilling, commencing at Seven o'clock precisely. The Second Ball Masqué will take place on Thursday, January 3rd, 1856.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The SIXTH of a Series of TWELVE DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS will take place at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 1st, 1856 Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Admission by Member's Ticket. A Member of the series at the office of the Club.

JUVENILE BALL.—The Annual Juvenile Ball will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday Evening, January 9th, 1856.

Office, 210, Strand. HENRY Y. BRACE, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. The Second Part of the Voyages of SINDBAD the SAILOR, with Beautiful Dissolving Views and description, with Songs, by G. L. Horne, Esq. Laughable Performances by Mr. Stanley and Mr. Wehnert, and Wonderful Feats and Life in Pompeii with the much admired Illustrations Natural Magic, Supernatural Agency, and [illegible] Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq. 10,000 Ornaments and Toys, &c. &c. for the Juvenile Visitors from the Christmas-tree during the Holidays.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS. Diorama of the Histories of WHITTINGTON and PUSS IN BOOTS narrated by Mr. [illegible] and illustrated by splendid Dioramic Views, to be alternated during the Morning and Afternoon Performances, with a Ramble through Venice and Life in Pompeii with the much admired Illustrations Natural Magic, Supernatural Agency, and [illegible] Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq. 10,000 Ornaments and Toys, &c. &c. for the Juvenile Visitors from the Christmas-tree during the Holidays. At the usual hours during the day. Performances on the Grand Organ, by Mr. F. C. Chipp. Dissolving Views, Glees and Part-Songs by the Orpheus Glee Union." Solos on the Flute by Mr. Benjamin Wells, R.A.M., and on the Piano by Mr. Hinrichsen, R.A.M. Popular Experiments on the Gigantic Electrical Machine, and with the Voltaic Battery: Exhibition of Nobbs's Diving Apparatus and of the Schizzoscope Light in the Central Chamber. Dissolving Views, Acoustical and [illegible] Lectures by Professor Hall, Professor Hoblyn, and Mr. G. B. Cartwright. Admission to the Institution, One Shilling; Children and Schools, Half-price; Stalls, 2s.

MAGIC and PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS.—Twelve instructive Slides and Lantern, 10s. 6d. Dissolving Views of the War, a second-hand Phantasmagoria Lantern, Perfect Without a Jumble, Optician, 7, Throgmorton-street, Bircopsgate, 7s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE NEW YEAR, 1856.—The Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS [illegible] Season of the Year as affording a most favourable opportunity of [illegible] Subscribers to their splendid Journal. This may be effected through the medium of any respectable Bookseller or Newsvender in any part of the United Kingdom.

A leading advantage of becoming Subscribers for the year 1856 will be the receipt of the following Supplements:—

MAGNIFICENT SUPPLEMENTS, WORKED IN COLOURS,

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The issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during the year 1855 may be confidently referred to, as affording proof of what it is possible to accomplish where the resources are ample. And it is due to acknowledge that the liberality of the Proprietors has met with a response from the Public unparalleled in the history of Journalism. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now the most extensively circulating Journal in the world, and the present Weekly issue is nearly

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES,

and that issue still on the increase. This signal triumph of British enterprise and industry, of genius and art combined, could only have been achieved [illegible] and by the [illegible] employment of new and greatly-improved Machinery to keep pace with the requirements of the Public.

The Proprietors are determined that, so far as they are concerned, the issue of the year 1856 shall [illegible] popularity to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. This will be effected by improvements in the Printing; by the increased excellence of the Paper; by the additional value of the Engravings, by new and eminent Literary Contributors; and last, not least, by the Splendid Coloured Supplements. The whole rendering it the LEADING JOURNAL OF THE WORLD.

[illegible] Subscribers [illegible] Stands, [illegible] Country Booksellers, [illegible] Newsvenders, [illegible] Railway Bookstalls, [illegible] Clubs, [illegible] Reading Rooms, [illegible] Libraries, [illegible] Steamers, [illegible] Hotels, [illegible] Coffee-houses, [illegible] Taverns, [illegible] Refreshment Rooms

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Now ready, price 5s.,

THE EXILE; or, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century. By PHILIP PHORPHOBUR.
London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

A BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS.
Price 1s. 6d., post 8vo, cloth gilt,

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Christmas Supplement

to the

Illustrated London News.

SATURDAY 1855 DECEMBER 22.

DRAWN BY J. GILBERT. ENGR'D C. LEIGHTON, RED LION SQUARE.

While shepherds watched their flocks by night, — All seated on the ground.

THE HERALD ANGEL.

(See the Illustration.)

Bright-raying through the rayless night,
Like to a sudden sun upspringing,
Down-borne on wings of heavenly light
Through Juda's land glad tidings bringing;
Before whose feet the clouds dispel,
Thy herald comes, Emmanuel!

"God is with us!"—Hark, hark the sound
Proclaiming Christ's celestial birth;
While chorus angels, hovering round,
Swell the full strain of "Peace on earth."
"God is with *us*!" Bowed down in awe,
The chosen shepherds heard and saw.

"Go, quit your flocks upon the wold;
Leave the young sheep beside its dam:
This night a child is born;—behold,
He is the Shepherd and the Lamb!
Arise, and go!" And swift as day
The choral voices died away.

Not so the Herald-Angel fled;
But vanished slow, till faint and far
Upborne where fields of ether spread,
Diminished to a single star
The heavenly guest stood, radiant-bright,
To Bethlehem's walls the guiding light!

While kingly Herod quailed with fear,
Nor saw the angel in the beam,
The Wise Men gazed, and, drawing near,
Beheld fulfilled the prophet's dream:
In yon low shed, by cattle trod,
The wondering sages owned their God.

His office done, with lessening ray
To heaven the Herald-Angel rose;
But One still points the God-ward way
In these our days, as erst in those:
From midst the starry heavens old
He calls us to his Father's fold. E. L. Hervey.

JONES UNDER TWO ASPECTS.

JONES AT HOME—AND JONES ABROAD.

It is strange how the same person may vary under different circumstances! Only look at Jones. The clown tumbling on the stage at Christmas, and the clown smoking his pipe at his own fireside, cannot be two more distinct personages than Jones at home and Jones abroad.

Now, Jones at home is a plain, simple, inoffensive person. His clothes are as neat and as regular as his other habits. Walking always in the quiet shade of life, he is happy if he escapes notice. He steps out carefully, at a slow, measured pace, measuring his time to the accuracy of half a minute. You never see him pushing his way roughly to the front ranks. He falls in with the others, and takes his place cheerfully where chance allots it to him. Should he push against any one, an instant apology comes gushing from his lips. His manners are as modest as his ways. He has always a hand ready to help any one over a dirty path; and, wherever there is a dangerous crossing, you see him affectionate almost in his attentions to old ladies and children. Self with him is the last person thought of. At dinner he would scorn being helped before his neighbour. If the last pear is his by right of rotation, he will resign it without a murmur, even though the person claiming it has had one already. At night, if it's raining, he will go outside the omnibus with pleasure "to oblige a lady." To the fair sex, generally, he is quite a Brompton Bayard of chivalry. Raleigh only threw his cloak down upon the ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk over; but Jones would fling himself, body, cloak, pantaloons, and all, and would take pride in his abject and moist position, if he only felt a lady's tiny foot tip-toeing it gently over his manly form. I would be bound he would not brush the mud off his clothes for many a day, but would look proudly on every dirty spot, as a glittering cross of knighthood that had been conferred upon him by some matchless Queen of Beauty! All his reproofs have the mildness of milk-and-water. As for a blow, it is doubtful if his hand, brave as it is, could twist itself into the formation of a fist. He uses it only to cares, as if mankind was some loved dog that he was fond of patting. He never treads on a person's prejudices; and as for sneers, sarcasms, or raillery, he would as soon commit to memory the irreverent songs that are popular at the Coalhole, as lend his lips to any such cutting inquiry of a person as whether his maternal parent was aware of his absence from home? Upright in all his commercial dealings as any of the great pillars on the Stock Exchange—as respectful in his demeanour as a tradesman who has "a little bill to make up"—with a heart, like a fire-engine, kept ready harnessed to fly instantly, upon the smallest alarm, to the assistance of distress—Jones is, with justice, one of the Court-cards in the Brompton pack, and, without a flaw, the brightest jewel of the Crescent in which he lives!

But Jones abroad is a very different person. So different is he from the other Jones at home, you would not recognise him for the same individual. The fact is, the moment he leaves England he begins picking out, one by one, all the rose-leaves that constituted the charm and bloom of his character at home, until at last there is nothing but the green stalk left; and this he parades about with as much pride as if there was still the same blushing flower on the top of it. It is strange, but, like the Christmas clown above mentioned, no sooner does Jones leave his own fireside than he begins painting his face, and disfiguring himself, and tumbling and shrieking unmeaningly, and playing all sorts of absurd antics. These are partly tolerated because people think he is mad, and excuse him upon the broad generous plea that "he is an Engl shman." The poor "furrineers" imagine, because Jones is a clown amongst them, that he is a clown always, an l that, in fact, the whole country is full of such clowns; nor can you be surprised at their having grown up in this geographical error, when they do see so many exhibitions of Grimaldi-ism on the part of our beloved countrymen. Jones for the time is labouring under some curious hallucination that, because he has gone abroad to enjoy himself, he must do everything that a rational creature ought not to do. His dress instantly undergoes a strange metamorphosis. From the plain, simple garb, of one sober uniform colour, that he wore before, he emerges all at once into a dragon-fly of the brightest colours that keep buzzing and flying in everybody's face. Nothing is too extravagant for his appearance; and, if he had ordered the tailor to make him a suit of clothes out of a patchwork counterpane, he would not have succeeded in putting on his body a mass of ill-associated tints more chaotically flung together. The effect is most grotesque, and the little children follow him under the cruel delusion that they are about to see conjuring tricks. Groups of countrymen collect round him in the market-place, and every time he opens his mouth expect to see fire issuing out of it, and make sure, whenever he puts his hand into his pocket, that he will pull out at least a glass globe with a number of goldfish swimming about in it, or at all events begin unwinding off his body an interminable cable of sausages. But when they observe that he takes his hat off without as much as a pigeon flying into the air, and that he blows his nose without so much as a pack of cards falling out of his pocket-handkerchief, they leave Jones in disgust, and drop off with the firm conviction that Jones is an impostor. When he visits a cathedral he does not think of those whose attendance is prompted by quite another feeling than that of idle curiosity. He lounges about staring, disturbing persons in their devotions; and, should anything in the service strike him as being rather strange or ridiculous, he does not scruple to give mutterance to his indignation, and, at times, I am ashamed to say, even goes so far as to laugh idiotically. I have seen him actually comb his hair during High Mass; and I have had a difficulty in believing that it could be the same exemplary Jones whose conduct at home is such a pattern for the charity children at Brompton church. I have observed with pain strangers nudge his elbow to remind him that he has forgotten to remove the cap off his head, and been shocked at his taking a sketch of some fine altarpiece before which peasants were praying on Christmas-eve. At theatres his conduct is very little better. He will talk because he cannot understand the performances himself, and laughs outright at the comical notion of people making use of such "abominable gibb.rish as that." He keeps disturbing his neighbours by continually going out and coming in again, and is astonished at the little willingness they show in making way for him. At tables d'hôte he loudly expresses his disgust. Nothing is good enough for him. The wines are downright vinegar. Why don't they have port, sherry, or marsala—something that a Christian can drink? The dishes are all filthy "kickshaws." He is not going to poison his stomach with them; and he calls for joints, carries, deviled bones, Irish-stews, bashawed lobsters, Welsh-rabbits, scalloped oysters, and the like; and great is his indignation when he hears that they have not got them. He is always boasting of the superior wealth of his country, and declaring publicly that England would "buy up the whole beggarly lot of them." He is always vaunting the mighty superiority of England in everything; and it is this eternal English standard, by which he will measure everything, that makes every enjoyment fall short of his expectations. He seems to carry it about with him as a rod for his own chastisement. He imagines that the Continent was made for Englishmen, and that, if the customs of a country are not in strict accordance with his English tastes and fancy, he has a right to visit his full contempt upon the inhabitants. Thus, he is extremely facetious with frogs, and wonderfully sarcastic over sourkrout. All police-sergeants, gendarmes, and custom-house officers, he fancies he has a vested right to oppose and abuse as much as he pleases. He resents a demand to see his passport as an insult, and pats with his keys to have his trunks examined as an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject, about which he has a good mind to write to Lord Palmerston. Poor Lord Palmerston! What frightful abuse does Jones make of his name! and, if only one-half of the letters that Jones, and the whole tribe of Joneses on the Continent, threaten to write to his Lordship are ever written, we unfeignedly pity his Lordship's secretary, and hope he has a large sum allowed him for paper and sealing-wax. But Jones is the author of all his own troubles. He stirs up the water and makes it muddy, and then complains that he cannot drink it. If he would only take things as he finds them, instead of howling and running after things that are not to be got, he would be twice as happy. If he would not grumble so much, perhaps he would be able to admire something out of England. If he would not look upon every foreigner as a cheat who wants to impose upon him, perhaps he would not so often lose his temper in the course of the day, and certainly would not be a sou the poorer by the time he went to bed. And, lastly, if he would only learn to conform to the customs of a country, and to do as the inhabitants do, instead of always expecting the inhabitants to do what he, as an Englishman, imagines they ought to do, he would not make himself so objectionable, would be treated with much greater civility, would enlarge the circle of his own enjoyments, and bring back with him to his own country far pleasanter reminiscences of his travels abroad. But, to do this, Jones must get rid of the conceit, the suspicion, the vulgarity, the narrow-mindedness, the ill-temper, and, above all, that national bulldoggedness—snarling, growling, barking, attacking everybody, and opposing everything—which he fancies is always necessary to assume with different clothes the moment he lands on the Continent.

When this triumph is achieved, we shall no longer notice with sorrow the painful discrepancy there exists between Jones at Home and Jones Abroad. There will be but one Jones then, and he will carry Brompton to the Boulevards, and bring back with him in return the Boulevards to Brompton.

Horace Mayhew.

THE WINTERS.

We did not fear them once—the dull grey mornings
No cheerless burden on our spirits laid;
The long night-watches did not bring us warnings
That we were tenants of a house decayed;
The early snows like dreams to us descended;
The frost did fairy-work on pane and bough.
Beauty, and power, and wonder, have not ended—
How is it that we fear the winters now?

Their home-fires fall as bright on hearth and chamber;
Their northern starlight shines as coldly clear;
The woods still keep their holly for December;
The world a welcome yet for the new year;
And far away in old-remembered places
The snowdrop rises and the robin sings;
The sun and moon look out with loving faces—
Why have our days forgot these goodly things?

Is it that now the north wind finds us shaken
By tempests fiercer than its bitter blast,
Which fair beliefs and friendships, too, have taken
Away like summer foliage as they past,
And made life leafless in its pleasant valleys,
Waning the light of promise from our day,
Till the mists meet even in the inward palace—
A dimness not like theirs to pass away?

It was not thus when dreams of love and laurels
Gave sunshine to the winters of our youth,
Before its hopes had fallen in fortune's quarrels,
Or time had bowed them with his heavy truth—
Ere yet the twilights found us strange and lonely,
With shadows coming when the fire burns low,
To tell of distant graves and losses only—
The past that cannot change and will not go.

Alas! dear friends, the winter is within us,
Hard is the ice that grows about the heart;
For petty cares and vain regrets have won us
From life's true heritage and better part.
Seasons and skies rejoice, yea, worship rather;
But nations toil and tremble even as we,
Hoping for harvests they will never gather,
Fearing the winters which they may not see.

Frances Browne.

MY AFRICAN CHRISTMAS-DAY.

BY SHIRLEY BROOKS.

The foolish Tyrant who posters the Mediterranean—you think I am going to speak of King Bomba; but it happens to be the other nuisance, King Quarantine sentenced me to be imprisoned at Alexandria for five days. But he, like all other tyrants, is served by agents who cheat him; and, in my case, the having been in quarantine on five distinct days was enough to discharge me. I entered towards sunset on Saturday evening, and was released at daydawn on Wednesday morning. The Saturday was the 21st of December.

I had arrived at Alexandria after a tour of several months in the south of Russia, in Turkey, Asia Minor, and Syria; and I see in my diary (which one has great opportunities for keeping up during the listless hours of steam-boat travelling, quarantine, and other leisure times) that, on leaving Beyrout, where also I had to dawdle, waiting for a French steamer detained by an accident, I likened its attractions to those of Brighton. There was bathing, smoking, fishing (the victims from the Mediterranean being the prettiest little rock-fish of divers colours, which glistened like tiny rainbows), French newspapers, and horse exercise. And against the Devil's Dyke may be set the "sainted Lebanon;" and to see the sun set there is worth a pilgrimage. "Rapid," I wrote, "as this sunset is, it exhibits Lebanon and the hills below in a series of lights as quickly manifested and as various as theatrical effects. As the sun sinks, its rays fall full upon the face of the mountains, and for some minutes the whole mass of hills is swathed in a glow of rich crimson, while the Lebanon stands out whiter and brighter than ever. Then, as the crimson tints disappear from the hills, the alabaster side of the mountain takes the most delicate rose-colour, and preserves it for some time after the shadows, settling upon the minor eminences, have fused their outlines into obscurity, and after the sea, recently flashing in purple light, has become grey and sombre. Suddenly the rose tints vanish, and Lebanon is in shade until the moon-rays call out its sparkling points and edges in a different but hardly less captivating array of glitter.. g prominences." Now, this was written in quarantine, with the glorious picture fresh upon my mind; so King Quarantine's "stone walls did not a prison make."

The place had its comforts, as well as its disagreeables. When the travellers—a party of about thirty, Jews, Turks, Arabs, Greeks, an American, an Englishman (myself)—had landed on a little pier leading to the quarantine-house, and a tall handsome black man, keeping us at bay with a long stick, had indicated our way, the

American and I held an impromptu meeting, and hastily passed two resolutions with great unanimity. The American moved, and I seconded,—That the others looked rather dirty. This agreed to, I moved, and the American seconded,—That we would have a room to ourselves. This also passed; and then, without either of us waiting to propose a vote of thanks to the other for his dignified and impartial conduct on the pier, we rushed into the quarantine, ran to the furthest room, threw in our luggage, and stood sentinels. Gradually the more leisurely Orientals and Levantines came in, swarmed into the other rooms, and at length made their way to our door, looking between us, and coveting our domain. But we colonists successfully repressed this unjustifiable spirit of aggression, by shoving the invaders back as they came up; and I also enlisted a foreign legion, in the form of our black friend, with the happiest effect. A small retaining fee bought him over, and he brought his official stick to bear, more unceremoniously than I could have desired, upon the aggressionists. Finally, our territory was secured to us unviolated, and under the protectorate of the black man, to whom, next day, I presented a blue shirt as a token of homage. We prepared to sit down under our own vine and our own fig-tree. The room was empty, and whitewashed; but a letter to the Hotel de l'Orient was written, punched with holes, and fumigated (one of the Tyrant's mummeries), and then, being delivered, it brought us, in less than an hour, two capital basket-work beds, bedding, chairs, table, a looking-glass, basins and jugs, knives, forks, plates, and spoons, candlesticks, candles, goblets, salt and pepper, with the landlord's inquiry when he should send coffee and rusks, when dinner, and what wines we would have. "Holding up our glasses against the glowing light in which the beautiful Mediterranean was then glistening like emeralds, we began to think that Africa was not such a bad place after all." And I hope that an enlightened reader will instantly see the evident justice that reserved an entire room for such civilised colonists as myself and the American, while the other travellers, people who sent for no basket-beds, candles, and wine, were crowded into the other apartments.

But to reverse my phrase, the place had its disagreeables as well as its comforts, and the chief of the former was the mosquito. That fiend bit me awfully that first night. He blotched my cheeks, he tightened one eye, and he entirely varied the plan of my nose, and, with a refinement of malice, he made me his *co'laborateur*, for in my sleep I scratched myself at each of his attacks, and the looking-glass seldom reflected a more objectionable visage than I offered it in the morning. There were some rather pretty Greek girls, too, in one of the rooms, where the family had established itself with a promptitude similar to our own (the Greeks were, in old time, the best colonists in the world), and it was aggravating to be presented before their black eyes in such guise. Not, of course, that one cared about one's appearance, but one naturally desired to give foreigners a favourable idea of an Englishman. However, I accepted the situation, and not only risked the character of England by exhibiting myself to my companions in travel, but I gave those Greek young ladies (they were nieces to a saddler in Cairo, and going to settle there) a perfectly fair half of some very bad eau-de-Cologne, which I had purchased in that city of one of the "only original" manufacturers. Also, desirous, as became a traveller, to obtain all the information in my power, I inquired of the eldest, who spoke rather worse Italian than I did, whether she intended to marry a Mahometan husband; whereupon she twisted her very pretty face into such an ugly one, directing her look at a harmless Turk smoking opposite, and she made a gesture indicative of her readiness to spit in his face at the shortest notice. The fact is at the service of any statesman who, in the approaching Session, may wish to remark upon the feelings existing between the Greeks and the Turks.

Between bathing my wounds, making up my diary, smoking, slapping the mosquitoes on the wall with my slipper, as they rested, gorged with the ruddy drops that warmed my nose, ascertaining from my American friend who the softs and the hards and the loco-focoes were, and disabusing his mind of the idea that our aristocracy beat and kicked untitled people, when they came in their way in the streets, at balls, or elsewhere, the Tyrant's sentence was worked out, and, on the morning of Christmas-day, a capital omnibus—better than most of these the French company is being cheated into buying—awaited the American and myself at the door of the Quarantine, where also was the German landlord of the hotel—a most obliging and excellent fellow, who, let me say, fulfilled the idea of a host (distinct from that of a man whose business it is to get as much as he can out of you, and who never thinks of you again after his parting smirk) as well as anybody I ever knew. His guns, his books, his pipes—anything he thought would gratify me—were offered me for my voyage up the Nile; and he was more reasonable in his charges than the most uncivil Englishman could have been. We rattled off, and soon reached the fine oblong which forms the chief ornament of the Frank part of Constantinople. Christmas-day had brought out the flags from the roofs of the Consulates—English, French, Portuguese, American, and others. Later in the day the guns from the Christian vessels in the harbour fired salutes.

I am not going to insult the intelligence of the reader by supposing that in these days of books, lectures, dioramas, entertainments, and illustrated newspapers, any civilised person can need to be told anything about Alexandria. For myself, I only wish that I had read Mr. Kingsley's "Hypatia" before I went there, as it would have given a new significance to the deeply-interesting localities. The journey to Egypt will soon be one of everybody's duties. It is performed so easily: you drop down to Marseilles, and thence a capital French steamer lands you in seven or eight days at Alexandria—there is no quarantine for you, coming thus, and you will take the railroad, or, if you like, the excellent English steamer, and run up to Cairo as pleasantly as possible—*do* the Pyramids, Sphynx, petrified forest, egg-hatching, mosques, kabobs, bath, bazaar, whirling dervishes, and the rest of the routine, and be back again in your counting-house long before you have been missed, I dare say. I am only going to tell how I spent the only Christmas-day I ever passed, or am likely, I suppose (though they say every one drinks twice of the Nile), to pass, in Africa. I had a whimsical notion of trying to make the day resemble that which my friends were spending in England, but there were some difficulties in the way.

A French breakfast, with wine, omelettes, and so on, could hardly be avoided, much as I might have wished for black toast, thick bad coffee, and a raw kidney or so, London fashion. Nor could I stick up my reading-easel, with that day's *Times* upon it; for the ladies at our *table-d'hôte* seemed to think that you ought to talk to them, instead of improving your mind; besides, the nearest approach to the *Times* was a little French Alexandrian paper that did not smell half so nice as the fruit on the table. Before this I had a shampoo bath, a thing I do not usually have on Christmas-day; but very excusable after the quarantine. After breakfast, the sense of freedom made it impossible to resist a donkey-gallop, and so, with a long cigar in my mouth, a straw hat, and a blouse, I mounted a very fine jackass, with an enormously red padded pommel, and, followed by a shrieking donkey-boy, I had a capital jolt through the principal streets of the city. This, again, none of my friends, I think, can say they ever saw me do in London on Christmas-day. Coming back to the hotel, however, I found that there was one thing in which an African Christmas might be made to resemble an English one. There was a church, and thither I went. It was a small, mean-looking place, made by knocking two houses into one; the service was meagrely performed; and even the "Herald Angels," which from boyhood one indissolubly associated with the worship of that day, was wanting, for there was no music. Opposite was a Roman Catholic Church, where no such "maimed rights" were to be noted. I ought to say that a handsome edifice for the Church of England congregation was in progress, or rather its progress, which had been considerable, was arrested for want of funds—it may now be complete. However, it was something to have joined in the service which was occupying friends at home at that hour. Then my American companion and I, finding that King Quarantine had made us lose the English steamer to Cairo, and being unwilling to wait for the next, occupied our afternoon in bargaining with a variety of dragomen for transit in one of the small boats of the Nile. We reclined on cushions at the open window, and while watching the motley-coloured life of Alexandria, where nearly all costumes in the world pass under your window, we diplomatised, and meditated, and displayed much wisdom; and were finally both disappointed and cheated, as we contrived to get into Cairo, not in the six or seven days in which our captain pledged himself to be there, but in eleven, and about two hours before the next English steamer. Then we went to Pompey's Pillar, as we know we are not to call it; and my companion, who was rather an iconoclast, hammered for half an hour and knocked off a little piece, and I gave half a piaster to a plump Arab girl for a much finer piece, which, if it had not come off the pillar, looked as if it had, and, anyhow, makes a very good paper-weight. Returning, we remarked on the quays that the donkeys not used for pleasure excursions (our animals were as sleek and spirited as ponies), but for dragging up corn and the like, were very ill treated, and my companion, in a spirit of retributive justice, observed that he was very glad that their owners were, in turn, oppressed by the deceased if not lamented Abbas Pacha.

Up to this point I had not been able to carry out my English idea with any great exactitude. But the rest of the day was somewhat more like a home Christmas, for although at dinner—a very good one—no turkey smoked upon the board, no sausages sent up a noble odour, no plum-pudding crumbled, in its richness, beneath the fork, I demanded of my German host a bottle of port wine. He looked thoughtful, and rather inclined to recommend something else; but, on my persisting, he disappeared with a smile, and returned with a black bottle. I was to drink as much or as little as I liked, and "it was not going into my bill." The wine was capital, and worthy of the healths to which a good deal of it—in fact, while speaking on the subject, I may as well say all—was devoted. And, finally, the day was rendered more English still through the cordial hospitality of an American family, who were so kind as to invite me to join the only evening party much worth the trouble of dressing for—a child's party. And when I think of the solemn oath of eternal friendship sworn that night, after certain dances, between me and a darling little American fairy of six years old, with the largest of blue eyes and the smallest of white slippers, I utterly refuse to believe that Mr. Pierce's election manœuvres will ever produce a state of things that shall saw enmity between me and that young lady, or between my people and her people. The thing is impossible.

And so ended my African Christmas-day, and I am sure I am very much obliged to anybody who has been good enough to pretend to take any interest in my account of it.

A HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS MORNING.

It is the Christmas time,
And up and down 'twixt heaven and earth,
In glorious grief and solemn mirth,
The shining Angels climb.
Thus unto every thing
That lives and moves, for heaven, on earth,
And has its dole of grief or mirth,
The shining Angels sing.

"Babes, new born, undefiled,
Sleep safely through this Christmas-tide,
In lowly house or palace wide,
For Jesus was a child.
O young men, bold and free,
In peopled town or desert dim,
When ye are tempted like to Him,
'The man Christ Jesus,' see.

"Poor mothers, with your hoard
Of endless love and countless pain,
Remember all her grief, her gain—
The mother of the Lord
Mourners, half blind with woe,
Look up: One standeth in this place
And by the pity of his face
The Man of Sorrows know.

"Travellers in far countrie,
O think of Him who came, forgot,
To His own—and they received Him not—
Jesus of Galilee.
O, all ye who have trod
The wine-press of affliction, lay
Your hearts before His heart this day:
Behold the Christ of God!"

D.

RETURNING FROM CHURCH.

(See the Illustration.)

If ever a picture spoke for itself, and needed not the aid of an explanation, it is Mr. Thomas's "Returning from Church." But if one is to speak of it, one has a right to say that he has hit off the comfortable, well-to-do English family marvellously. Mamma's warm tippet, and her look in at the window, are admirable. Jim (that monkey-faced boy's name must be Jim, it can't be anything else) is staring down into the kitchen, with thoughts of the pudding; and it is to be feared that, utterly regardless of the sermon he has heard on self-denial, the vulgar and greedy little creature is about to remark "I say, aint it a big un?" The elder lad, pulling the bell, is amused with the little one—evidently the pet—who is glad to get home. The service was very long, and it's so cold. As to that burly parent of theirs, he ought to be ashamed of himself. His whole appearance bespeaks a man of business, who understands political economy, and the principles of demand and supply; and yet here he is, pulling out money—silver—to give to that begging child, instead of explaining to her that her poverty is the logical result of somebody's improvidence, and that for such cases the union is the proper resource. He hasn't a bit more sense of the right way of treating her than has the pretty little girl of her own age who is compassionately beholding her shivering and naked feet. If there is any excuse for him—and at Christmas we must be charitable—it is in the sight of his own cheerful, well-clad children, about to sit down to a capital dinner. Well, we suppose he must be let off. Perhaps he has been listening to the sermon, and has misinterpreted the admonition to be kind and helpful, and "not to turn thy face from any poor man." We should have expected more enlightenment from a man of business. He does not even matter that the police ought to keep the street clear of beggars, and seems rather pleased than not at having to give away money. Is this a true type of our heads of families? If so, they sadly want a few "guardians of the poor" to harden them into economic principles.

CHRISTMAS-DAY.

The old church-bells are ringing,
A thousand memories bringing
Of the time long past away!—
Of dear ones—ours no longer,
But who, with love made stronger,
Look down on us to-day.

Go we, and humbly praying,
Our Saviour's precept saying,
"O God! be we forgiven,
As we forgive each wronger;"
And those in love made stronger
Will hear us up in heaven.

Pray we for one another—
For Lazarus, our brother—
For Dives, our rich neighbour.
Pray that the weak grow stronger—
Pray that the strong no longer
Keep from his proper labour.

There's work in the great city
For tenderest love and pity,
To-day, to-night, to-morrow:
Neglect the work no longer,
Each hour the wrong grows stronger
In bitterness and sorrow.

Hold not the hand from giving;
Think not there's any living
Beneath thy care, O brother!
To-day, be sure the teaching
Of Christ be more than preaching—
Do good to one another!

M. L.

GEORGE G. LEIGHTON, RED LION SQUARE.

LONDON:--- RETURNING FROM CHURCH, CHRISTMAS MORNING. --- BY G. THOMAS.

BRINGING IN THE BOAR'S HEAD. --- BY J. GILBERT.

BRINGING IN THE BOAR'S HEAD.

(See the Illustration.)

I owe to great admiration for the pig. Alive or dead he is with me a decided favourite. In his babyhood he is much more beautiful than the lamb in whose praise poets have exhausted their fancies, and a litter of thirteen round rosy-poky little fellows and their ponderous mamma form a much more delightful picture than a stupid-looking ewe and her one or two long-shanked spasmodic-afflicted progeny. I have often felt something akin to sorrow when looking at a delicate sucking pig—beautiful in death, reposing on its bier of bone earthenware; and indeed I know not how far I might have been committed by my sympathy, had not recollections of similar sacrifices occurred to me—visions of brown and savoury pigs at whose immolation I had assisted. I am not the only man who has been thus touched by sucking pig, for I remember finding a *gourmand* of my acquaintance so rapt in the contemplation of a picture by Morland, that it was not until I had tapped him on the shoulder that he became aware of my presence. "Fine picture," said I; "very fine. I did not know that you cared for painting." "Nor do I, generally," he replied; "but look at those little pigs! By George! how they would eat roasted!" I presume Morland would have thought that a very high compliment, and I am sure my friend did.

Imagine the sucking pig to have grown into a porker, dairy-fed. Its adolescence has increased its value without diminishing its delicacy or detracting from its beauty. Pickled, it is considered a fitting companion for the aristocratic capon—its mild oleaginousness compensating for the dryness of the fowl; but when found in companionship with the humble cabbage we are more sensible of the advantage of its association, making, as it does, a banquet for the poor man's board.

Roasted—imaginary odours float about my nostrils as I write the word—roasted loin, brown as an Egyptian beauty, the crackling seored and gaping to invite the knife, and the rich deep-coloured gravy sending up a reek that would put "an appetite beneath the ribs of death." The knife is plunged into it—a noise like breaking ice, a separation of the parts, and then the delicate muscle is revealed to us. Remembrance is hunger!

Roasted leg—so valued that it is offered up with myrrh and frankincense—that is sage and onions. If King Jamie had ever tasted—nay smelled—of that divine dish, his brutal prejudice against pork must have been removed. I have a faith which nothing shall shake out of me—that if the gods of the old mythology ever did eat animal food it was roast pork.

Our pig has come of age—bacon age. He has eaten his terms of barley-meal and peas, and is prepared to fulfil that destiny to which he was ordained. He has proved his gratitude for the care of man by growing to forty stone—life has become a burden to him, and he grunts to be "cured." Great creature! Let his wish be gratified!

And now his capacious sides roof the kitchen, and his pendent hams hang like pendants from the huge beams. From ham and flitch great cantles are cut out and are now making the ingle musical with their spluttering and fizzing, as Mary, half-blinded by the blazing fire, turns the slices on the gridiron. Now they appear garnished with what seem to be buttons of gold, but which are in reality eggs laid for the ocrus on by Dame Partlett, whose clucking I heard when I first opened my eyes in the morning. Taking would now be criminal—no noise but of knife and fork.

It is from Giles Jolter's cottage door that that self-same odour comes; for good honest Pig is no respecter of persons. He is not like my Lord Deer, who never visits any family that can't treat him with wine sauce; or like the Honourable Mrs. Southdown, who prefers to be attended by her page Currant-jelly. Honest Pig has no such fancies. A little mustard to make you look sharp, or a dash of vinegar that you may relish him the more; or, on very high days and holidays, a spoonful of apple-sauce, to induce you not to belong to a goose-club, is all honest Pig asks of his entertainers.

Unless, by-the-by, at Christmas time, when in old Halls and at College tables his head is made the head dish of the feast, why, then he thinks fit to be perfumed with rare spices and sweet herbs, to be worthy of the high company of whom he is about to become a part. Then he decks himself out with garlands of red-berried Holly, and bay and rosemary, and allows none but the Chief Cook, with his side-arms and in full uniform, to conduct him to his place of honour. The song which is sung to his glory is not altogether of common mother's English, but is seasoned, as it were, in honour of Christmas time, with good church Latin. This is the height of Pig glory; and so we will take our leave of him, while singing the old carol, sung a long time ago:—

> "The boar's head in hand bear I,
> Bedeck'd with bays and rosemary;
> And I pray you, my masters, be merry.
> Quot estis in convivio
> Caput apri defero
> Reddens laudes Domino.

[So say we, all of us. For mirth and good cheer let us be thankful always!]

> "The boar's head, as I understand,
> Is the rarest dish in all this land,

[Right, old minstrel! if it be of Shrewsbury curing.]

> Which, thus bedeck'd with a gay garland,
> Let us servire cantico
> Caput apri defero, &c.
>
> "Our steward hath provided this
> In honour of the King of Bliss,
> Which on this day to be served is
> In reginensi atrio."

And for the same reason, and in grateful acknowledgment of the good and plenty which is about us, let the poor be made partakers in the general festivity, so that the King of Bliss may be honoured in the way which he has commanded homage should be paid to him.

M. L.

CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA.

BY HOWARD PAUL.

We need not tell the reader that the general manner of celebrating Christmas-day is much the same wherever professors of the Christian faith are found; and the United States, as the great Transatlantic offshoot of Saxon principles, would be the first to conserve the traditional ceremonies handed down from time immemorial by our canonical progenitors of the East. But every nation has its idiocratic notions, minute and otherwise, and it is not strange that the Americans, as a creative people, have peculiar and varied ways of their own in keeping this, the most remarkable day in the calendar. The English, more substantial in their perpetuation of ancestral customs, respect the same usages, invest the day with the usual forms, and go on from year to year in the time-honoured footprints of the past. The Americans now and then add a supplemental form to the accepted code—characteristic of the mutable and progressive spirit of the people—though there exists the church-service, the conventional carol, the evergreen decorations, the plum-puddings, the pantomime, and a score of other "demonstrations" that never can legitimately be forgotten.

Society generally seem to apportion the day thus: church in the morning, dinner in the afternoon, and amusements in the evening. The Christmas dinners concentrate the scattered members of families, who meet together to break bread in social harmony, and exchange those home sentiments that cement the happiness of kindred. To-day the prodigal once more returns to the paternal roof; the spendthrift forsakes his boon companions; the convivialist deserts the wine-cup. The beautiful genius of domestic love has triumphed, and who can foresee the blessed results?

Parties, balls, and fêtes, with their endless routine of gaieties, are looked forward to, as pleasures are, the wide world over; and all classes, from highest to lowest, have their modes of enjoyment marked out. Preparation follows preparation in festal succession. Sorrow hides her Gorgon head; care may betake itself to any dreary recesses, for Christmas must be a gaud!

There is generally snow on the ground at this time; if Nature is amiable, there is sure to be; and a Christmas sleigh-ride is one of those American delights that defy rivalry. There is no withstanding the merry chime of the bells and a fleet passage over the snow-skirted roads. Town and country look as if they had arisen in the morning in robes of unsullied white. Every house top is spangled with the bright element; soft flakes are coquetting in the atmosphere, and a pure mantle has been spread on all sides, that fairly invites one to disport upon its gleaming surface.

We abide quietly within our pleasant home on either the eve or night of Christmas. How the sleighs glide by in rapid glee, the music of the bells and the songs of the excursionists falling on our ear in very wildness. We strive in vain to content ourself. We glance at the cheerful fire, and hearken to the genial voices around us. We philosophise, and struggle against the tokens of merriment without; but the restraint is torture. We, too, must join the revellers, and have a sleigh ride. Girls, get on your furs; wrap yourselves up warmly in the old bear skin; hunt up the old guitar; the sleigh is at the door, the moon is beaming. The bells tinkle, and away we go!

There is no such jollity on earth as a sleigh-ride. River excursions on the bluest of streams, pic-nics in the floweriest of dells, harvest-homes among the brownest of fields, days in the field, or by the brook with trout, pickerel, and all the angler's heart could hope for, are all very well, but they seem monotonous and weary when compared with a dashing old-fashioned sleighing bout. If mankind ever made up its universal mind to be agreeable, certainly it has now. Thousands of sleighs of all patterns, like full-breasted swans, antelopes, Poovah bears, and cars of Juggernaut, filled with the gayest of lads and lasses, are skimming through the feathery avenues. A myriad bells, on the fleetest of horses, ring changes that could only denote an excess of merriment. The very air is palpitating with the music-throb wildly sounding far and near. The stars, twinkling in a sky unclouded, shed a subdued light on a scene more vivid and joyous than our poor pen could hope to illustrate.

An old English legend was transplanted many years ago on the shores of America, that took root and flourished with wonderful luxuriance, considering that it was not indigenous to the country. Probably it was taken over to New York by one of the primitive Knickerbockers, or it might have clung to some of the drowsy burgomasters who had forsaken the pictorial tiles of dear old Amsterdam about the time of Peter de Laar, or Il Bamboccio, as the Italians call him, got into disgrace in Rome. However this may be, certain it is that Santa Klaus or St. Nicholas, the kind Patron-Saint of the Juveniles, makes his annual appearance on Christmas-eve, for the purpose of dispensing gifts to all good children. This festive elf is supposed to be a queer little creature, that descends the chimney, viewlessly, in the deep hours of night, laden with gifts and presents, which he bestows with no sparing hand, reserving to himself a supernatural discrimination that he seems to exercise with every satisfaction. Before going to bed, the children hang their newest stockings near the chimney, or pin them to the curtains of the bed. Midnight finds a world of hosiery waiting for favours; and the only wonder is that a single Santa Klaus can get around among them at all. The story goes that he never misses one, provided it belongs to a deserving youngster, and morning is sure to bring no reproach that the Christmas Wizard has not nobly performed his wondrous duties. We need scarcely enlighten the reader as to who the real Santa Klaus is. Every indulgent parent contributes to the pleasing deception, though the juveniles are strong in their faith of their generous holiday patron. The following favourite lines graphically describe a visit of St. Nicholas, and, being in great vogue with the young people of America, are fondly reproduced from year to year:—

> 'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house,
> Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
> The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
> In hope that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
> The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
> While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads,
> And mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
> Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
> When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
> I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.
> The way to the window I flew like a flash,
> Threw open the shutters, and threw up the sash;
> The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
> Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below
> When what to my wondering eyes should appear
> But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
> With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
> I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
> More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
> And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name—
> "Now Dasher, now Dancer! now Prancer, now Vixen,
> On Comet! on Cupid, on Donder and Blixe
> To the top of the porch, to the top of the wall,
> Now dash away, dash away! dash away all"
> As the leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
> When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky;
> So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
> With the sleigh full of toys, and St. Nicholas too.
> And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof,
> The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
> As I drew in my head and was turning around,
> Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
> He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
> And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot.
> A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
> And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack
> His eyes, how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
> His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
> His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
> And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow
> The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
> And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath
> He had a broad face, and a little round belly
> That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.
> He was chubby and plump—a right jolly old elf:
> And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.
> A wink of his eye and a twist of his head
> Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread
> He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
> And filled all the stockings—then turned with a jerk,
> And laying his finger aside of his nose,
> And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose;
> He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
> And away they all flew like the down of a thistle
> But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
> "Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night."

A curious feature of an American Christmas is the egg-nogg and free lunch, distributed at all of the hotels and cafés. A week at least before the 25th, fanciful signs are suspended over the fountains of the bars (the hotel-keepers are quite classic in their ideas) announcing superb lunch and egg-noggs on Christmas-day. This invitation is sure to meet with a large response from the amateur epicures about town, who ever on the *qui vive* for a banquet gratis, flock to the festive standard, since it has never been found a difficult matter to give things away, from the time old Heliogabalus gastronomed in Phœnicia up to the present hour. A splendid hall in one of the principal hotels, at this moment, occurs to us. A table, the length of the apartment, is spread and furnished with twenty made dishes peculiar to the Christmas *cuisine*. There are *charodens* and *fricassees*, *ragouts* and *calipee*, of rapturous delicacy. Each dish is labelled, and attended by a black servant, who serves its contents on very small white gilt-edged plates. At the head of the table a vast bowl, ornamented with indescribable Chinese figures, contains the egg-nogg—a palatable compound of milk, eggs, brandy, and spices, nankeenish in colour, with froth enough on its surface to generate any number of Venuses, if the old Peloponnesian anecdote is worth remembering at all. Over the egg-nogg mine host usually officiates, all smiles and benignity, pouring the rich draught with miraculous dexterity into cut glass goblets, and passing it to the surrounding guests with profuse hand. On this occasion the long range of fancy drinks are forgotten. Sherry-cobblers, mint-juleps, gin-slings, and punches, are set aside in order that the sway of the Christmas draught may be supreme. Free lunches are extremely common in the United States, what are called "eleven o'clock snacks," especially; but the accompaniment of egg-nogg belongs unequivocally to the death of the year.

The presentation of "boxes" and souvenirs is the same in America as in England; the token of remembrance having an inseparable alliance with the same period. Everybody expects to give and receive. A month before the event the fancy stores are crowded all day long with old and young in search of suitable *souvenirs*, and every object is purchased, from costliest gems to the tawdriest *babiole* that may get into the market. If the weather should be fine, the principal streets are thronged with ladies shopping in sleighs; and hither and thither sleds shoot by, laden with parcels of painted toys, instruments of mock music and septuagenarian dread, from a penny trumpet to a sheepskin drum.

Christmas seems to be a popular period among the young folk for being mated, and a surprising number approach the altar this morning. Whether it is that orange-flowers and bridal gifts are admirably adapted to the time, or that a longer lease of happiness is ensured from the joyous character of the occasion, we are not sufficiently learned in hymeneal lore to announce. The Christmas week, however, is a merry one for the honeymoon, as little is thought of but mirth or gaiety until the dawning New Year soberly suggests that we should put aside our masquerade manners.

In drawing-room amusements society has a wealth of pleasing indoor pastimes. We remember the sententious Question *réunions*, the hilarious Surprise-parties, Fairy-bowl, and Hunt-the-slipper. We can never forget the vagabond Calathumpians, who employ in their bands everything inharmonious, from a fire-shovel to a stewpan, causing more din than the demons down under the sea ever dreamed of.

What, then between the sleigh-rides, the bell-melodies, old Santa Klaus and his fictions, the egg-nogg and lunches, the weddings, and the willingness to be entertained, the Americans find no difficulty in enjoying Christmas-day. Old forms and new notions come in for a share of observances; and the young country, in a glow of good humour, with one voice, exclaims, "*Le bon temps viendra!*"

THE WOMAN WHO IS BURIED ALIVE.

BY HORACE MAYHEW.

THERE is one class of women that always has my most especial pity. What they suffer no one can tell. Patient, enduring, only complaining at the last moment, and then only in tones of the softest expostulation, they take rank amongst the martyrs of society. I have known many such a martyr, and my bachelor's soft heart always bleeds for them. I know what the intensity of their secret sorrows must be; all the more intense because they are shut up, and do not come to the window, and have a good cry at once, but nurse themselves in dark corners, and weep in silence; and it is in consequence of their nun-like privacy of grief that my compassion is always given like a ready tribute, to them.

They are, in fact, the nuns of private life, and they live in convents. They roam most gloomily from cell to cell—gliding, rather than walking—and you see them growing thinner and thinner, paler and paler, every day, until it is a wonder how they live at all. What becomes of most of them it would be, perhaps, a melancholy history to inquire. Some waste away; some, it may be, are removed to another convent, to renew their sufferings elsewhere; some disappear, like the fics, you do not know how; and a few, perhaps, recover.

I am alluding to the class of much-to-be-pitied women who, it is well known, are subjected to a life of the most dreadful seclusion. To use the term these poor unfortunate creatures apply to themselves, they are women who are "buried alive."

Mrs. Flaunce Flounders belongs to this much-persecuted class. She is a short, thick person, whose waist, no longer so slim as it used to be, has puzzled many a partner in waltzing. Her colour is what may be called florid. She has already left the earliest stages of womanhood, and is now rapidly advancing towards that middle part of life's journey at which the milestones do not count after thirty-nine. Her spirits are good, and her appetite far from delicate. I have seen her at dinner, when I should say her plate was filled oftener than mine; and at supper I have envied her not less for the magical rapidity with which, not always waiting to be asked, she has taken wine with nearly everybody. She has a hand with long tapering fingers, that seem to possess a magnetic power for attracting a bottle of champagne; and I have always known where to find a bottle, when sent on a marauding expedition by some young ladies, by fixing my eyes steadily on the waving feathers of her gorgeous turban. As the *panache* of Henry IV. pointed on the battle-field the way to glory, so do the ornaments of Mrs. Flaunce Flounders' head-dress invariably indicate to me, in a supper-room, the exact spot where the champagne (and the best, too) is to be found.

It was two or three days after a rencontre like the above when, having occasion to call upon her, I was astounded, perfectly astarted, at her revelation that she was neither more nor less than "a woman buried alive." I looked round her room—a handsome drawing-room in Malmesbury-square—and could hardly believe my senses. It was a spacious apartment, luxuriously furnished; with looking-glasses that allowed you to remove the dust off your boots, and looking glasses that enabled you to compose the topmost curl of your last new wig. It had parrots, birds, flowers, gold-fish—everything to make it comfortable. There were chairs, the cushions of which sprang up like Jack-in-the-boxes the moment you touched them; there were sofas so rapturously soft that, if it were not the cruelty of the idea, you might almost imagine they were stuffed with babies! My eyes rapidly skimmed over faultless paintings from Italy and Newman-street—over priceless vases from Sevres and the Lowther Arcade—over Lyons silks, tiger hearth rugs, and carpets that had the genuine stamp of Turkey about them;—and "Really," I said to myself, "if ever I were to be interred with the breath still in me, I do not know of a prettier sepulchre that I could die with comfort in than this."

"Yes, Sir," exclaimed Mrs. Flounders, in a voice that would have brought tears into the eyes of an income-tax commissioner, "I am a woman literally, shamefully, buried alive!"

Again and again I stared. There was the same high florid complexion that one would almost say was artificial, only one's natural politeness stifles the utterance of such uncomplimentary thoughts. There was the same double chin, that looked not unlike a coach-spring, connecting, as it were, the head with the body of the carriage, which, in this instance, was as majestic and erect as ever. There was, also, the same comfortable, corporeal fulness that suggested the vulgar idea that the lining of the same carriage was Looked after daily with not less care than the painting of the outside; and the result of my curious examination was that, at all events, the interment seemed to agree remarkably well with the victim.

"Indeed!" was all I faintly uttered.

"Yes, Sir! buried alive!" she said, turning her eyes up to a beautiful ormoulu chandelier hanging from a porcelain Cupid above her. "I go nowhere! I am a perfect prisoner! I am deprived of every little amusement—have, indeed, taste for none! I do not see a single soul! Every one is out of town! You are the only person that has called upon me for the last two days—and I am sure it is very kind of you. I am sinking daily—I'm losing spirits, energy, appetite, flesh, everything! I cannot do a thing! I cannot eat—I cannot sleep—I cannot sing—I cannot read! I cannot even cry! This very morning I tried to go on to the balcony for a little fresh air, and—will you believe it?—I nearly fell over the railings into the street, I was so weak from the exertion! Would you be kind enough to hand me that vinaigrette? Thank you."

All this was muttered in a dreamy, lackadaisical voice, that I could scarcely believe it was our dear Mrs. Flounders talking—she whose rather mercurial tongue is generally heard at a theatre high above Forde's, or Paul Bedford himself. After a pause, that I was afraid to break, she continued. "Tell me, there's a good soul, tell me—for I hear absolutely nothing in this great big coffin—is it true that Lady Concertina's at Brighton? Have you heard of the grand dinners that the Epergnays are giving at Spa? And is there any truth in the report that the Blancmanges have resumed the *petits soupers* that were so popular last season at Paris? Have the Moulds gone at last up the Rhine? Do you know whether Mrs. Migraine has left Naples since that little *fracas*? And can you tell me whether those horrible Blew D'Evilles have actually gone to besiege poor dear old gouty Lord De Sceuvray in his castle in the north? Oh! I must tell you I received a terrible letter from your old friend Mrs Humdrum yesterday. She says she's buried alive at Wiesbaden—it seems there isn't a soul there this year! I'm sure it can't be worse than this London! It's too bad! Was there ever a person so buried alive as I am?"

I tried to console her with the best cooling verbal restoratives I could summon to my aid, and, after assuring her that there was a considerable number of lords and ladies, with a marquis besides, and a Royal duke into the bargain, who, to my knowledge, were all condemned to a similar kind of vital interment, she revived a little. Then I thought I could with safety leave her, the more especially as I noticed a big-calved Johnny bringing in for luncheon a heavily laden tray, that discharged, as I thought, a most savoury aroma of roasted partridges round the room. Poor woman! It was but right, if she was "sinking daily," that she should have something to cling to—even if it was only the leg of a roast partridge!

Some months later, in December, I met this same Mrs. Flaunce Flounders at Brighton. Notwithstanding the circumstances of her melancholy sepulture, she was still alive, and apparently in extremely rude health—so rude as to be almost vulgar. Her cheeks were of that glowing redness that you warmed yourself, as at a kitchen fire, merely by looking at them. And her *embonpoint* was such that I quite pitied the poor pony that was waiting for her at the door. She was in her riding-habit, and had only time to shout at me a few words of friendly greeting as she squeezed by in the narrow passage. "Just going out, you see, for a ride—should die of *ennui* if I stopped at home. No one here! Every one gone!—Am anxious to get back—am completely buried alive in this stupid, methodical, stuck-up place." And away she went to saddle the poor pony with the full weight of her burial.

From that time I made a point of studying Mrs. Flounders' complaint. I found it consisted in an unconquerable restlessness to be at a certain place where other people were, and where she was not. This restlessness led to peevishness—the peevishness led to loss of appetite—and loss of appetite would lead, there is no doubt, if only persevered in long enough, to loss of food, and that loss would end in time—there was not the smallest hesitation in coming to that conclusion—in loss of life. This is what makes the complaint so peculiarly dangerous. Therefore, directly a woman is buried alive, removal is instantly necessary. You must knock down the door of her tomb, and let her escape that very moment. If she is buried alive, because everybody is going out of town, you must let her go out of town. If she is anxious to get back to town, because the opera has opened, and the season has begun, by all means let her return. There is no other remedy that will yield the slightest relief. If you do not, her malady soon assumes an alarming form; her cries, her groans, her complaints become so truly piteous, that the house which she happens to be buried alive in quickly becomes unbearable to all those who are sharing her sepulchral captivity with her. The servants fly from her; her children approach her with dread and trembling; the nurse secretly dares to venture near her with the baby even in her arms; she is "out" to everybody; she neglects her appearance—does her hair anyhow—leaves her letters unopened—remains for hours in bed—lunches, dines, in her bed-room. At tea, perhaps, she makes her appearance, but it is in her morning wrapper. Where, indeed, is the use of her dressing in a place where she is buried alive? Hysterical fits, at last, supervene, and at regular intervals—mostly at meal-times, and invariably when a stranger is present. It is then that the disease is at its crisis—the sufferings of the poor creature have attained their awful climax. The doctor is sent for. He pays two or three visits, pockets his two or three guineas, when the lady, finding in a lucid interval that he clearly does not understand her constitution, refuses to see him any more. It is then that he confesses that the case is a very serious one; in fact, quite beyond the reach of human skill; and he recommends "change of air."

I have watched many delicate persons who are labouring under a desperate attack of premature interment. In every one I have found that it was urgently necessary to have the patient instantly removed. The ravings, which were previously of a desponding and incoherent character, at once cease, and the patient gradually becomes more composed, and at length even rational. She dresses for dinner, and in the evening is strong enough to go to see a pantomime. The attacks, however, vary very much, and delight in developing themselves when least expected. I have known Mrs. Flounders, for instance, complain of being buried alive under some very singular circumstances: once in the middle of a grand public ball, where there were at least two thousand persons in the room, and where there was every possible attraction—champagne supper included; at another time, on New-year's-day, at a charming country-house, full of delightful company, who, strange to say, did not backbite one another; and another time at Her Majesty's Theatre, where there must have been, at least, two Kings, three Queens, and an Emperor and Empress present. The last occasion, I recollect, was at an horticultural fête, where, if you were buried alive, your funeral would at all events take place in the midst of beautiful flowers, and to the sound of military music. Still you cannot account for these things! I have observed Mrs Flounders, when she has been buried alive, to be wandering, absent, depressed, feverish, snappish, and with a wild look about her, as of a person who was being suffocated; but the next moment, after she had been removed to some crowded room, where the mistletoe was hanging, she has all of a sudden breathed freely, and in a few seconds been quite a different person, telling you little bits of scandal about her friends in the most charming manner possible.

It is for the above reasons that I always deeply pity a poor sensitive woman who is buried alive. It is only another way of saying that she is not in her element—that she is inhaling some vulgar, vitiated, unfashionable atmosphere, that her refined nature has not been accustomed to. During that period she is only a corpse! Break down then, I say, the barrier that shuts her out from the world, and let her emerge from her gilded tomb and be once more a beautiful human being! Such is the paramount duty of all persons—who have incomes of not less than £2000 a year!

POSTSCRIPT.—I do not remember a case ever terminating fatally in fashionable life of a woman who was buried alive. On the contrary, it seems to agree with them. For example, take Mrs. Flounders, who, to my knowledge, has been buried alive never less than three or four times every year for the last twenty years, and see how hale and hearty she is! Her figure is as round as ever, and she still enjoys an unimpaired appetite, that, I can tell you, would be anything but welcome at a cheap boarding-house. No; it must be confessed that I do not know of one instance of a woman ever dying under such sepulchral circumstances. But, then, it should be borne in mind that matters have never been pushed to that horrible extremity. No husband has ever been ill-human enough to try the experiment. The poor victim—the dear, delicious angel who was buried alive—has, fortunately, always been liberated in time, or else there is no knowing what might have been the awful consequences!

THE CHRISTMAS CAROL.

(See the Illustration.)

THERE are some who pretend not to believe in merry Christmas, and affect not to care about it;—who will not allow that it is a happier and better time than any other in the whole year, or that their thoughts are more kindly, their sympathies more active, and their self-love less selfish at Christmas-tide than at Midsummer, or Lady-day, or Michaelmas. We think they mistake themselves; or, if they do not, we are very sorry for them. Surely it is pleasant to be remembered by those we love; and at Christmas time how many a kind wish and tender thought go forth from hearth to hearth, for which the busy work and whirl of life had left no other pause! It is pleasant to remember the times which have been; not to regret them, but to gather up all the gracious memories lying with them; perhaps to recall some of their sorrows, by which we may have been chastened and purified; and what time like Christmas-tide for such a retrospect?

It is pleasant, surely, to remember the friends and companions of our youth, and by some kindly act or word to remind them that they are not forgotten; and there is something in the great and general holiday that raises up the spirits of those we love, and makes them to be present with us. Bless the Christmas time!

As we sit in our dark and dusty chamber, made bright to-day by sprigs of holly and mistletoe (we shall increase Mrs. Scrubs our laundress' Christmas-box for her thoughtfulness), we can almost fancy that our grey hair is auburn once again, and that those rows of dusty books are the bright oak panels of our dear old country home. Our pinched-up fire expands into a capacious ingle, and that mixture of coke and slates becomes huge blocks of bituminous coal, and gnarled logs that sparkle and sputter as they are vanquished by the fire. The soot upon the dirty window-panes crystallises, and assumes a thousand shapes of beauty, as though the frost had breathed upon it, and changed it to the pure dew which rises from Cumber Vale! The hum of London streets becomes a measured harmony, and we can hear one of our country-side carols as plainly as though it were sung by the small detachment of our village choir upon which we looked the last Christmas-day we spent in the old home. Fourteen years ago, and yet we can see that group as though they stood before us in the body—Lucy Lot in one of the Squire's lady's left-off bonnets and a white boa made of lamb's tails. She has a pipe like a robin and her

> Bless you, my good gentlemen,
> May nothing you dismay,

rises clear and shrill over all competitors. [Only to think! little Lucy Lot is now the buxom wife of George Weathers, the butcher, and the proprietor of a brace of babies.]

Jenny Ryland is not half such a belle as Lucy Lot. She wears a little modest poke, as they call that rough straw bonnet. True, she has a red whittle; but her frock is a dark brown, and her gloves are of grey worsted. She sings very correctly, notwithstanding she has to shake the chorus out of her little brother Bob, who is all clothes and face. He is a very good boy, and will make a singer in time, but at present a word of three syllables chokes him. If he live to be a man—— [Why, he has lived to be a man—in his own opinion—and, though only nineteen last June, he has been seen walking with Mary Jessop, who lives fellow-servant with his sister at the Hall. Sister has a sweetheart, too—a widower—grocer, cheesemonger, and general dealer. I forgot to say that Bob is by trade a blacksmith.]

There is Charley Brown—his nose the colour of a blue bag. He hates the cold and gives promise of having a bad cold in the head in the morning. He may be saved by egg-hot or toast and ale in the evening, but at present his prospects are gruel. [He did have the egg-hot and the cold and gruel, and still entertains an objection to the weather when the glass falls below zero. He has done the best he could to keep himself warm by adopting the trade of a baker.]

Jack Bray is the tall one of the party. He is only thirteen, but he has a voice like an ophicleide—he is the awkwardest lad in the village—he don't walk, he rolls along, and it is a matter of doubt whether he affects the right-hand ditch or the left-hand ditch. His ultimate destination is certainly one of them. [And Jack Bray has been for a soldier and fought nobly at Alma and Inkerman. He was at the storming of the Redan, where he lost an arm, and has been sent home invalided. He tells stirring stories of his comrades, who, reckless of all but victory, faced dangers and death, knowing that their chances of escape were small indeed. And often, Jack says, as they sat round their scanty fires they have spoken of home and those they left behind to fight the battles of life alone, and have wondered, when the next Christmas time came round, if any would have their poor homes merry for the sake of those who were away doing their country's work. And Jack says they were hopeful—all hopeful; and he has promised to write to them when Christmas time is passed. Let him have a good story to tell countrymen.]

Where are the singers gone? Where the song? Where the old home? Gone! But we have been made happy thinking of the Christmas time.

M. L.

GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, RED LION SQUARE.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL, --- BY PHIZ.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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"GATHERING AS IT GOES," A CHRISTMAS STORY.

Uprising from the street,
Where fall the passers' feet,
With soft and muffled tread,
Like watchers by the dead,
In the yielding snows,
Comes a childish cheer
Sharply on the ear;
As with gleeful shout and song
The snowball rolls along,
Gathering as it goes.

"Want your door scraped, cook?" cried a small voice down the area of a handsome house at the West End one cold wintry morning. I may as well be precise, and inform my readers, who will doubtless take a deep interest in all that concerns the hero I have in reserve for them—that it was Christmas morning, a right old-fashioned Christmas morning—when the snow lay thick upon the ground, and innumerable feathery flakes fell softly on the brilliant white carpet with which the streets were spread, as if in honour of the festive season.

An extraordinary stillness had descended upon the usually noisy thoroughfare; cabs and omnibuses no longer rattled over the pavement, for their wheels appeared to run on velvet, and the horses, like those of Lear's troop, seemed to be shod with felt; even the stern policeman, whose "slow and solemn tread" had an awful echo on the flags, moved like a dark phantom over the pale earth, without a sound to denote the march of his official boots. There were, however, in the absence of the din so familiar to a Londoner's ear, sounds and street-noises that in the sharp frosty air struck the ear with more than ordinary distinctness. Here a group of gossiping servant-girls and strong young fellows with water-pails and cans were assembled round a water-plug which had been set running for public accommodation by the parish turncock; there a group of urchins were lying in ambush round a corner or down a mews snowballing the passers-by and making the air ring with their provoking laughter whenever a well-aimed missile took effect on the glossy hat or well-brushed coat of a staid elderly gentleman, whose withering look of surprise and indignation only increased the boisterous merriment of the young delinquents. At another spot a juvenile party had, by their united exertions, formed a snowball which, by its extraordinary magnitude, excited the wonder of a numerous assemblage of young spectators. The butcher's apprentice stood with gaping mouth lost in admiration of its size, and wholly regardless of that sweetbread in the tray on his shoulders which Sir Twamley Tiffin had specially ordered for his breakfast; the doctor's boy, too, who had been dispatched *ventre à terre* to distribute to his master's patients their morning draughts and evening pills, paused—mercifully paused—on his way to examine and measure in his mind's eye that monstrous globe which he mentally compared to a gigantic bolus. There was, however, one amongst the crowd who gazed at the snowball with the eye of a philosopher a man of the world—I say a *man*; for, though Joe Gimber had not yet seen his twelfth birthday, he was a perfect specimen of the precocious London street boy, whose intellect had been matured by hunger and sharpened by necessity. He had obtained from "the cook" to whom his application had been made through the area railings an order to scrape and clear away the snow from the door-steps, and, having completed the job to his own satisfaction, was now, while waiting for the modest remuneration of his labour, watching, with a combination of childish interest and cool calculation, the progress of accumulation in the snowball as the boys rolled it to and fro on the snow.

"It grows bigger and bigger every turn" said the little fellow to himself, as he leant contemplatively on his broom. "That's the way to git to be a great man!"

The attitude and something in the features of the young speculator attracted the notice of Mr. Maudsley, the owner of the house, who was standing at his parlour window at the moment; and, by his order, a servant intimated to the ragged sweeper that he was to come into her master, who wished to speak to him. Somewhat surprised, but nothing daunted, Joe followed the servant into the hall, and, having carefully deposited his shovel and broom on the door-mat, marched directly into the parlour, where he was told he would find Mr Maudsley.

It would not be easy to imagine a more striking contrast than that which the poor unwashed, untended, half-naked, and nearly half-starved child offered to every object in the picture to which he was thus suddenly introduced. A tattered old fustian jacket, tied, for lack of buttons, round his waist with a piece of packthread, partially concealed an inner garment of dingy hue and dubious material; loose corduroy trousers, made originally for a full-grown person, but tucked up round the legs, to accommodate the diminutive stature of the actual wearer; a pair of thick-soled worn-out bluchers, and a shapeless roll of something like black cloth, which served ordinarily for a cap, but was now twisted up hard between his hands, completed the costume of little Joe, as he stood, digging his hobnailed boots into the Turkey carpet, in the centre of the room, facing the pleasant-looking gentleman who had sought this interview. Notwithstanding the novelty of his situation, Joe retained his self-possession, and, having by a keen glance examined the countenance of Mr. Maudsley, and being apparently satisfied by the result of his investigation, he made a rapid

"GATHERING AS IT GOES," OR, THE MONSTER SNOWBALL

but a glance at the room and its contents, commencing with the ornamental French clock on the chimney-piece, and ending with the cold roast beef and the game pie that adorned the sideboard, over which hung the portrait of the fortunate proprietor of all these good things, smiling and looking down upon them with an expression of expansive good-nature, such as at that moment diffused itself over the features of its original while surveying the odd specimen of humanity before him.

"What is your name, my little fellow?" asked Mr Maudsley, opening the proceedings in the strictly legal manner;—and this reminds me I have not yet informed my readers that he was a solicitor—an honest and, indeed, excellent man, with a heart large enough for at least a dozen ordinary attorneys.

"What is my name, my little fellow?"

"Joe Grimber, Sir."

"Who are your father?"

"Never had a father, Sir—leastways, I never heard I had one. I'm mother's chile."

"Your mother, then, where is she?"

"Gone dead three years next Easter, Sir. She had me and two sisters younger than me to keep. She worked at stitching all day and all night often, but she couldn't get a living out of it, and so she died."

"What, then, became of your sisters?"

"They was taken into the workhouse, and they told me that they died too."

"Why did not you go into the workhouse with your sisters?"

"Well, Sir, I didn't much like it; I thought I'd rather be independent," said the little fellow, with a resolute air.

"Independent!" repeated Mr. Maudsley, looking incredulously at the child. "What on earth could you do?"

"Oh! please, Sir, I could do lots o' things. First, I went into the mouse line, and delivered papers for a mouseweneer to his customers; but he paid me muffin to speak of, and I was nearly starved afore I left him; then I took to a costermonger, and sold apples, oranges, and radishes, and wedgables of all sorts; but my master was a bad lot, and knocked me about shockin' when I couldn't sell his stale stuff, so I was forced to try winkles on my own hook."

"Winkles! what are winkles?" inquired his puzzled interrogator.

"Oh! Sir, don't you know winkles?—periwinkles some people calls 'em."

"Oh! I understand—periwinkles!"

"Periwinkles and shrimps Sir, and sometimes 'am sandwidges at the doors of the theayaters; only the bobbies hunt us as if we was thieves, which I never was. Now and again, when there's a good thick fog, I makes a tidy day's work by carrying a link afore old gentlemen who's afraid of losing their ways or getting run over. Then there's money to be picked up by a street crossing; but the wooden-legged coves, and them Ingin blacks in white bedgowns, have got hold of all the good ones, and they won't give them up without a tidy bit o' money."

"And you have not yet been able to purchase one?"

"No, Sir; but I work werry hard, and when there's a fall o' snow I have plenty o' work scraping afore the doors, and git well paid for it, too."

"Since you have told me so much of yourself and your life, Joe, tell me what were you thinking of when I saw you just now watching with such a serious face the making of that large snowball in the street, for you were thinking of something more than the mere collecting of a quantity of snow?"

Joe turned his keen eye a moment upon his questioner, and appeared to hesitate; he had freely related everything respecting his way of life, his misery and his struggles he did not seek to conceal; but when for the first time, an attempt was made to penetrate his mind, to unlock the mystery of his thoughts, he felt embarrassed and surprised. His hesitation was, however, brief, and he replied, with something like a knowing twinkle of the eye—

"I was a thinkin' that a chap who wants to get on in the world ought to be like that snowball—always *gathering as he goes!*"

"True, quite true," said Mr. Maudsley smiling, "but it is not to worldly wealth alone that maxim applies; the mind should be equally diligent in the acquisition of knowledge and of virtue, without which the possession of riches adds nothing to man's happiness. If he would be truly great, he must be truly good. Patience, industry, and perseverance are his handmaids—truth, justice, and humanity lie in his path. He wise man makes these his own, and gathers peace and happiness as he goes!"

There was something in the manner in which these few words were spoken which sank into the child's heart. He uttered not a word, but Mr. Maudsley perceived that he felt what had been said, and he secretly determined to make an attempt to rescue the poor outcast from his degraded position.

The little fellow was by his direction immediately placed in the hands of the coachman's wife in the adjoining mews, who, by the application of soap and water, combs and brushes, and entire change of his costume for a suit of her eldest son's clothes, was shortly shortly transformed into a respectable looking boy. Being thus rendered presentable, he was introduced to the kitchen, where he quickly ingratiated himself with the members of the "lower house" by his obliging manners and a certain whimsical drollery, which even the "upstairs" footman, who had a "call" and regularly attended Mr. Wadley's chapel, could not resist. His stories of life amongst the wandering tribes of London were immensely relished, and his imitation of some of the street-showmen and ballad-singers were declared by the cook and housemaid to be equal to a play.

The Christmas dinner at Mr. Maudsley's was a great affair; for a large party of the relations on both sides of the house had assembled to do honour to the festival. There were the three unmarried sisters of Mrs. Maudsley, two rich maternal uncles—who, being bachelors, were looked up to with great respect by the family—a married brother of Mr. Maudsley, with his wife and five children, Mrs. Maudsley's mother, and Mr. Maudsley's aunt, to say nothing of three or four cousins who had a standing engagement for Christmas-day and Easter Sunday. I will briefly pass over the details of the dinner and dessert; but, if any of my readers imagine that the roast turkey was not of the largest and fattest that Leadenhall-market could supply, that the sirloin of beef was not the juciest and primest that ever obtained a first-class prize at the Smithfield Cattle Show, that the plum-pudding was not the richest and rarest, that the holly sprigs with which it was stuck over were not of the greenest, and the berries thereon the reddest, that the port was not the oldest and the champagne not the creamiest, that the toasts were not the most cordially proposed and the most eloquently responded to; that, in a word, the feast was not the most glorious and the company not the happiest that had ever been known, then I must take the liberty of saying that I entirely differ in opinion with them.

Later in the evening, there was a general demand for a dance amongst the young people, and one of Mr. Maudsley's sisters, who "didn't dance," undertook to sup ply the music, on the piano. Little Joe, who heard in the kitchen the beating of the merry feet overhead, expressed a strong desire to see what was going on; and one of the servants was soon engaged to hold a door open for him, Mr. Maudsley's sister-in-law, who was engaged to be married at Easter, having placed in front of the side door at the upper end of the room communicating with the conservatory. Mounted on a flower-stand, and hidden from observation by the screen, Joe Gimber peeped through the evergreens with which it was decorated, and beheld a scene that completely bewildered him. As the light and graceful forms of the children flitted before him in the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and happiness, and their eyes sparkling with enjoyment; he fancied himself transported to some fairy land: his heart beat violently, and his eyes dazzled with the light; he vainly tried to follow the waltzers in their mazy round; his head became giddy, and, forgetting for the moment where he was, he clapped his hands in uncontrollable delight; and leaning forward with too little caution to get a nearer view of a pretty little sylphide in a pale blue frock, who had more than any of the others attracted his admiration, the screen was thrown down, and Joe Grimber, falling with it, rolled suddenly into the midst of the dancers. A general scream greeted the unexpected appearance of this strange guest, who, hastily picking himself up, would have made a precipate retreat had not Mr. Maudsley come forward and called to him to remain. The matter was shortly explained, and Joe, instead of being ignominiously expelled from the room, became an object of curiosity to the company, by whom his pockets were filled with sweetmeats and fruit, intermixed with a few bits of silver, the little Sylphide who had been the cause of his mischance bestowing upon him an illustrated box of bonbons with a smile that made the offering doubly sweet. This was Joe Gimber's first introduction to polite society. That night he slept in a little bed made up for him in the harness-room by the jolly coachman and his cosy wife. While undressing he had time to admire his improved appearance, to survey his comfortable lodging, to produce his store of sweetmeats and pick out the glittering coins from a heap of raisins and burnt almonds. Full of the most agreeable reflections, he fell asleep, to dream that he was transformed into a gigantic snowball, rolled by the pretty sylphide over heaps of sixpences and sugar-plums which stuck to him on every side. Joe had made the first *roll* in life.

A few days after the events just narrated Joe was taken into the establishment of Messrs. Maudsley and Wotherspoon, solicitors, of Bedford-row, where his duties consisted in sweeping out the offices and dusting the desks before the arrival of the clerks in the morning, and in carrying messages and parcels for a few hours during the day. Mr. Maudsley did not, however, stop here with his kindness; for he permitted Joe to attend an evening school, where, true to the maxim which he had made the rule of his life, he *gathered* learning with incredible rapidity. In the house where he lodged there also resided a Frenchman, who had come to prosecute a claim for a legacy which had been left him in this country. With this person Joe formed an intimacy; and, for some acts of civility rendered to him by the boy, he undertook to teach him the French tongue. Thus was what he ardently desired, and a few months' instruction made him so proficient in the language that he could not only write it with ease, but converse fluently in it.

Three years had passed away, during which time Joe, by his assiduity and good temper, had become a prime favourite in the office; the elderly chief clerk and the heads of the establishment liked him for his punctuality and integrity, and the young men for the readiness with which he always executed their little commissions—but more, perhaps, for the confidence they had that he was neither a "spy" or "sneak," and that their harmless "larks" and venial breaches of discipline would never be brought to the ears of the "governors" through Joe Gimber's instrumentality. He was therefore pronounced by common consent "a brick," "a bean," and "a trump;" and when, at the end of three years, he was promoted to a seat at a desk in their office, he received the warm and sincere congratulations of his fellow clerks. As Joe jerked himself for the first time on to the tall stool which he was thenceforth to occupy in the office, he thought of the snowball, and felt that he was then a much greater person than the evening he *rolled* amongst the company in Mr. Maudsley's drawing-room.

It was some months after Joe's elevation that a case came into the office which required that a confidential agent should be sent to Paris; none of the second clerks, however, spoke French, and the business was on the point of being confided to a stranger, when it was recollected by the managing clerk that Joe Gimber had been seen reading a French book. He was immediately questioned, and, being found competent for the duty, he was sent to Paris, where he not only brought the affair to a satisfactory issue, but laid the foundation of a very lucrative business for the office, which was recognised by the partners giving him a considerable increase of salary and an advance in his position in the establishment. Thus, by his *roll* to Paris, Joe Gimber, true to his rule of life, gathered much and lost nothing.

He was now a person of some consequence, and, being placed at the head of one of the legal departments in the office, was invited as a guest to Mr. Maudsley's house. The little sylphide in blue had grown into a beautiful girl; and as Joe—we beg his pardon—Mr. Joseph Gimber—was by no means a bad-looking fellow, it was not surprising that Kate Maudsley should look with favourable eyes upon him. An incident which I am obliged to confess was singularly unromantic, led to want in affairs of the heart is called "an interesting discovery." It happened in this way:—Kate was one evening busily engaged at a table near a window in the drawing-room when Joseph entered. "Oh! Mr. Gimber," she cried, "I'm so glad you are come, for you can help me to string these beads: they have nearly tired me out of patience."

The young man was delighted, and immediately set about his task, but, whether from awkwardness or his thoughts being otherwise occupied, he repeatedly pricked his fingers with the needle, and at length let the box containing the beads fall on the floor. Gimber, in great confusion, begged pardon for his awkwardness, and stooped to gather the beads which rolled about the carpet at the same instant that Kate had bent forward with the same intention. I can't pretend to say how it occurred, but their cheeks accidentally touched in the attempt; both drew back, blushed, and mutually apologised; again they stooped, and again the lady's curls lightly brushed the gentleman's whiskers; this time, however, the blush was accompanied by a smile. The smile was the preface to certain disclosures which I do not feel myself at liberty to repeat. I may, however, state that, although the beads remained scattered on the carpet, Joe had succeeded in obtaining from the lips of the fair Kate the rapturous confession that he was not wholly indifferent to her. In this way did Mr. Joseph Gimber gather to himself the affections of a lovely girl.

My readers must now leap with me over several years, and imagine that we have reached the fifteenth anniversary of the Christmas on which Joe Gimber learnt his great lesson of life from the rolling snowball. It is night; but a rich, ruddy radiance streams from the crimson-curtained windows of Mr. Maudsley's house upon the cold white snow without. Let us enter, and see what changes time has wrought beneath that roof. Mr. Maudsley having run an honourable and prosperous career, has retired from active life, and transferred his interest in the business now to his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Gimber, who is the senior partner in the firm of Wotherspoon, Gimber and Co. As this, it is true, has been for some years the case, Mr. Maudsley, of mind and body, often can still enjoy the pleasures of existence, and indulge in the festivities of Christmas, which are kept up with much genial hospitality by his children, in whom he lives again. Of my hero it is enough to say that prosperity has not rendered him unmindful of the claims of the poor; for although, as he says, the wise man gathers how the snowball as he goes, 'tis the good man who dispenses of his abundance to those who need it:—

Kind hearts can make December blithe as May,
And in each morrow find a Christmas-day.

J. Sterling Coyne.

CHRISTMAS IN THE KITCHEN.

It is Christmas-eve in the kitchen of Harkaway Hall, Herts. Twelve o'clock is striking, yet the fire still roars and crackles up the chimney as though it had only just begun to spend the evening. Round it, or, to speak accurately, half round it, sits a semicircle of about a score of persons, varying in age and size from my Lady's "buttons" of some four feet in altitude and five in circumference, to the squire's old nurse of ninety—years that is, not feet. From their exertions in dancing, flirting, romping, laughing, singing, talking, blind-man's-buffing, kissing under the mistletoe, and last—by no means least though,—eating and drinking, the company are all of them pretty well exhausted, and so, too, from the silence that prevails, would seem their stock of conversation.

"Now Mister Jeems," cries the jolly, fat-voiced butler, coming in from his pantry with a jug of hot spiced elderberry-wine, which from time immemorial the butlers of the Hall have been accustomed upon Christmas-eve to mix by way of nightcap—"Now Mister Jeems, the turn's with you t'year. You're the greatest stranger here, and you knows the rule—sing a song, tell a tale, or topple."

"Lorble see! Mr. Jorkins, Sir," returns the gentleman addressed, who looks like a Lablache stuck into plush tights, "really I'm so short o' breath I haint got no voice for singin. I minds as how sing is a'most too much for me. And as for topplin! why, a man o' my figger might as well engage hisself as tightrope dancer, or undertake to do the jumpin through them oops at Hanley's. But, though I don't pertend to be a story-teller, I thinks as I can pawsably amuse the cumpny with a bit o' reshtauhan. You recollects perhaps ladies, that perticuler friend o' mine from Lunding, as was a stayin at the All last summer?"

"What, that Mister John Thomas—him as ad them beautiful legs and whiskies?" says, or rather signs, the sentimental housemaid.

"Percisely, Miss. Ah! perhaps you mightn't think it, but my legs was as beautiful as 'is is once. But one loses in figger as one ages in 'sperience. Well, as I was agoin to re-mark, I appens to 'ave a letter in my pocket which I ad from that ere gen'elman on is return from Parris, wich you may have ard p'raps e went there on the 'casion of Er Majesty's state visit: and i'll do my endayvours to read it aloud to you."

This proposition being carried *nem. con.*, with a pause now and then to "take or each," as he expressed it, but which means in reality, to take a sip or two of the butler's mixture, the latter proceeds—or, more correctly, spells—as follows.—

"Lundino, Horgust the thutty fust, hating fifty five.

"Since leavink hof yure ouse, deer Jeems, to Parris hi ave been.
To see the sites in cumpny with Prince Halbert and the Kween:
Wich the yew'll find em drored to life in the hillustrated news,
Some sketchink by jon Tommus Lof belgravy may amews.

"Hon satterdy the hayteenth hinst from Hosbun put to see
The Halbert and Victory with er majesty and me:
For the fammily as hi lives with a beeink hot the sweet,
Hin course i ad a passidge two along of the heleet.

"We reached Bowlong at arf past wun amid the cannings rawr,
And a reggelar french roll of drums a beetink hon the shore:
Then down at wunst the Hemprur came to greet is royal mate,
Hand in token of fraternity hon both er cheeks e kist er;
So I too umbly hemulatink such a ugh eggsample,
Hupon my natral moddysty took french leave there to trample:
And the hanglo-french hallyance more closely stall to hit, O,
Hi ketched our French maid round the waste, and dewiy did the ditto!

"A startink horf hexpress we ony stopped at Hamyens, where
The Queen received a booky from the dawter of the Mare:
And, mid the hacclimashuns of a most serpisink crowd,
By arf parst hate, or so, we reached the Pallis hof Seut Cloud.
The cheers wos most wosiphrus; but I really carnt hexpaine,
Hon sich a nice fine hevening, why they called out "*We're in rain!*"

"We spent the Sundy hindors, and ad dinner *en famile*—
I mite say on the kviet, bony tuther's more genteel;
And heven in Bellgravy, I must own, I've seldom seen
A nicer spred than that from the Himperiall queezeen.
Hit's trew that in their servents' al there aint no tap o' beer,
But wen wos wun as sartingly to notice shood be brort—
The Hempress Uginny with half the bawtles hof er cort;
For tho to cumpy sewers ni seam heggstraway in my vews,
I haint a taist for french bose R'al so much as french bose Us.*

"We visited Wersails next day, an I sor the famed Grand Hos,
Wich grander O's at Scutum we shall hev they say than to see;
Then harfter to the Hopperer we went figged out in state,

---

* Mr John Thomas's orthography is at times a little puzzling. We understand him, however, to avow less admiration for the *beaux arts* of Paris than for the *beaux yeux* of the Parisiennes.—Ed.

Were I compelled for a [illegible] to select what to quote:
The [illegible]
On [illegible]

"On wendy I orf'r [illegible] I'd [illegible],
But this hannoyance daly hi soon found I wos to ave:
And hunused as I ham to sich howdayshus herly risin's,
The very I ave survived it, Jeems, is really quite serprisin'!
We sor the Xpositaun, an' I then took our brad and cheese
(In coarse hi'm speskink figgratively) at the Tweelereas;
And harfter a grand bankwet, which we'd bankwets heavy d'y,
We finished hup our hevening's work by seein hof a play.
Next nite I ad to show my calves at the hotel de Weal,
Wear the hemprur and her majjisty led horf the fust quadreel:
The rooms woz like a hoven, and hi realy thort next morning
My legs was so much thinner that my missus ud give worning.

"Hi fear I'm gettin tejus, but hive yet to tell yew ow
On fry.ly at the Hopperer Comeek we maid our bow;
Retiring rayther early, for weed spent a longish day,
Hindeed I halmost feared the work ud waste my carves away:
To the Palais hof Hindustry befaw lunch we ad been,
And harfter a slite fite on the sham de Mars ad seen.
As yew takes in the Illustrated, on satterdy yew'll sea
We finished up at Wersailis with a gorjus fete de nwee:
And ho! to see the fountings hand the fireworks as were thare,
They halmost beat the Surrey gardings and traphalger sqara;
Hand really, Jeems, such dresses scace in Regent-street one sees,
I ardly no wich looked the best, the grand o's hor grandees.

"Hour time bein hup on Mundy, we to Parris bade ajew,
And hony stopped at Boolong, wear there was a grand revew:
The troops looked scace so igh as hours, but it must be confest
Not even the milisher K at present better drest.
And so our visit hended, and i thort like that it did maw
To strengthen the halliance than 'most hennythink befaw.
Hand realy, Jeems, been now it makes my buzzum eave with pride
To think such tramps of fellers is a fitink hat our side!
Wich now that and in and they've been and took Sebasterpool,
There aint no fear hour millinktairy harder soon will cool;
Vich to ear the Roshan Haughtyorat a singink hof peccavy
Is the hardent haspersaun of Jon Tommus hof Bellgravy!"

"Brayvo!" cries the butler, waking up at the finish,—"does your friend credit. Ere's is ealth, Mister Jeems; ladies, I looks towards yer! Verry good, hindeed, and verry well read: hand now, as it's lateish we'd best get to bed."

A CHRISTMAS NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

BY EDMUND H. YATES.

The adventure which I am about to relate is the only one that I really ever had. Some people are perpetually having adventures; they never go anywhere or do anything without being placed in most peculiar positions by wonderful combinations of circumstances. My friend Vavasour Pelham rejoices principally in amatory adventures, and his experiences are full of raven tresses, flashing eyes, exchange of love-tokens, dark nights, stolen meetings, with concluding hints of sharp poniards and yawning sacks; whereas little Griggs never returns to the Draft and Docket Office after his month's ramble on the Continent without having been crushed by avalanches in Switzerland, seized and carried away to the mountains by brigands in Italy, and, in the back slums of Paris, put into wonderful beds which sink through the floor, and deposit him in some blood-stained cellar, whence he is only rescued by his own personal valour and acquaintance with the noble art of self-defence. But to me these things have never happened: I have never seen an avalanche, except from a safe distance, never met a brigand except Mr. James Wallack, and never found anything in the beds of Paris worse than—you know what I—and yet I have had one adventure in my life, and this is how it occurred:—

A few years since (no matter how many, suffice it to say that at the time I was unacquainted with rates and taxes and the price of babies' shoes!), finding that, owing to there having been a death in the family where I usually dined on Christmas-day, our annual gathering would not take place, and being rather knocked up and over-fatigued I determined to take a holiday and spend the Christmas out of town. The resolution once made, the difficulty was to decide upon a destination, and with a blank face I looked through the list of invitations I had received. First and foremost I found the noble name of Dunsinane—his Grace the Duke of Dunsinane, who is now keeping open house at his magnificent castle, "The Haggis," Renfrewshire. I was acquainted with his Grace's younger brother, the Hon. Malcolm Macbeth, and was sure of a polite reception. Should I go down to those noble people? Should I put up with a bachelor's bed-room on the fourth story of the Castle?—a bed-room bell-less and uncomfortable, into which the wind whistles and the Scotch mist penetrates; in which I should have to climb on to the bed when there was occasion to open the door, and where the domestic rat would hold his nightly revels. Should I consort with the company there assembled, making up my mind to hear old General Banquo's blunt vulgarity, and young Captain Fleance's lisping impertinence? Could I endure Sir Hercules M'Nab's ancestry and Lady Cawdor's rheumatism? Should I, surrounded by all the Dunsinane males, and followed by all their gillies, stamp and struggle over barren moors? or should I, extended on my stomach, in the words of the lyric poet, "follow the stag from his slippery crag, and chase the bounding roe, ho, ho, ho, ho"? Finally, while this noble company was fuddling itself over claret and toddy after its hard day's sport, should I make mirth for it?—should I be funny, sharp, smart, and witty, in my usual agreeable manner?—N.B. This being expected of me, as payment for my board and lodging, I being regarded by all present as a rather superior Jack-pudding!—No! that last thought decided me—to the Haggis I would not go!

Where, then? Should I spend my Christmas with Dibal?—Tom Dibal, of the Stock Exchange, who married my cousin Barbara? Tom is a good fellow, with a nice house in Hertfordshire, good horses, pleasant grounds, and exceedent wine. There is the bed-room first rate, there could I do as I chose—eat, drink, smoke, read. No! not read; there's the rub. There was not a book in Tom's house except "M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary" and a list of Lord Derby's foxhounds. I spent two wet days there once, and was driven nearly mad. Besides, Tom's conversation, though pleasant at first, loses after ten minutes [illegible] that the ages and prices [illegible] to him, though perhaps they possess not such attraction to the world at large, and although the rates of Consols and Shares deservedly occupy a large share of public attention; yet, when you happen to possess neither [illegible] you don't much care what they were "done at." Tom's friends are all alike, and no one dines the first time at the curate of the parish—an unwholesome young man, who wears a wonderful waistcoat and no shirt-collar; who believes in auricular confession; and who sometimes looks at Barbara in such a way that if I were Tom I should forget my respect for the cloth, and commit an assault upon his clerical person. Worse than all, Tom has inoculated Barbara with his City notions; and she bores me with such Stock-Exchange jokes, Mark-lane *on dits*, and rumours of Threadneedle-street that, at the recollection of them, I gave up Dibali's in despair, and blotted him out of my list.

Where, then? One more invitation I found, without reckoning the "Mind you come to us at Christmas, old fellow" (which never means anything beyond meals, such houses being invariably full when you arrive). "But you can have a very nice bed at the Pig and Whistle." Very nice! Bed-room situated either over the stable, where the horses champ and kick all night; or above the taproom, where convivial rustics persist in loudly explaining what may happen to be their delight on a shiny night, until the small hours in the morning. No: this was a regular specific invitation to Trumpington Hall, a glorious old specimen of Elizabethan architecture, situated in the heart of Kent, with a magnificent garden—fine lawn sloping down to the lake, fine cornfields all round, and the best shooting in the county. Inside of the house there are fine old family pictures, splendid oak panneling, queer little mullioned windows, and, above all, a right down hearty welcome. Old Sir Max Trumpington is a gentleman of the old school—open hand, warm heart; won't hear of your going away when once he gets you there. The house is always full of pleasant company—good fellows and delightful girls. Were there any drawbacks? Yes, confound it, always something! I was going for rest and health, and none but seasoned vessels could find those at Trumpington. I remembered old Sir Max being very particular that each man should take his regular allowance of wine, which regular allowance (about two bottles) it was impossible to shirk, and the "next morning" headaches was unavoidable; besides, I had a tolerably vivid recollection that the previous autumn, as Laura Ashton and I were strolling through the Home Copse, Fanny and Nelly Trumpington, who are always up to some mischief, saw me blow a fly—I repeat distinctly, blow a fly—off Laura's face. They would not believe it was a fly, chaffed me about it before the assembled company at dinner, and would infallibly recur to the subject. Being fearfully susceptible of ridicule, I dared not go to Trumpington Hall.

The sea is a good place at Christmas. Should I go to Brighton? I asked myself. No; I always hated Brighton as the strongheld of monotony. Day after day the same people. Same old gentlemen, with mouths and nostrils wide open, gasping and inhaling the sea air—same officers, with tight girths and lacquered moustache, galloping up and down, and dealing destruction to the female population—same female population nodding and riding and flirting—same valetudinarians in same Bath chairs—same tarry-trousered man shouting, "Sail, sir!" and pointing to same boat—same look-out man at the Custom-house looking through same telescope—same noise, and galloping, and driving, and flirting, and blue sky and red pavement, day after day.

No; I was utterly at a loss, and was going to give up any expedition in despair and decide upon remaining in town, when a sudden thought flashed upon me—I would go to Germany, to that old town on the banks of the Rhine where I had passed my student days, and pass the Christmas in the society of the University students and the artist who there do congregate. There I should get a cordial welcome; there I should be allowed to do as I like, and the change of language and manners would brighten me up and restore me for the winter campaign. My determination was scarcely complete when I began to act upon it, obtained a passport, and started off.

I will pass over my journey to Dusseldorp, and my reception there on Christmas morning, by my old comrades. Suffice it to say that of twenty invitations I accepted two—one to dinner at one o'clock, at a great meeting of artists and students held in the Bokhalle, their principal *kneips* or drinking-house; the other to supper at the house of an Englishman named Woodbridge, who had come to reside at Dusseldorp since my time, and to whom this was my first introduction.

"You must come to Woodbridge's supper," said O Scardon, a six-foot Irishman in the Austrian service, and an old friend of mine—"you must come to Woodbridge's supper, for of all the devils you ever saw, he tops 'em all! We can't make out what he is! He's heaps of money, but no one knows how he gets it or who he is. He collects a wonderful lot of people round him, some of the fastest and most riotous of the students here, and he's always got a Polish Count with him—a good looking, impertinent scoundrel who is so dreadfully offensive that my longing to kick him is growing into a positive disease. Woodbridge, though he has only been domesticated here a few months, has already had several rows with the police and the Government, and, as they say to-night's supper is to be the boldest thing he has yet attempted, I advise you by all means to come."

After having been talked to in this strain I need scarcely say that I looked forward to my supper at Woodbridge's with much curiosity. The remainder of the day was spent in lounging about and in a very noisy dinner with the students; and at about eight in the evening I found myself at Woodbridge's lodgings.

He occupied handsome apartments over the shop of the principal saddler of the town; and when I arrived there were some ten or a dozen young men seated about, some of whom I knew. Scarcely, however, had my name been announced before a tall, elegant-looking man of about thirty years of age stepped forward, and, addressing me, apologised for Woodbridge's temporary absence, introduced himself as Count Zintorski, and begged me to take a cigar and make myself at home. There was a frankness in the fellow's address which corresponded but badly with a look of subdued distrust and shiftiness in his eyes, and I felt I could not reciprocate his apparent warmth. Our host soon after arrived, and, the party being very shortly completed, we sat down to a game of vingt-et-un to pass the time until supper arrived. Now, hating cards with all my heart, and never playing except when politeness compels me, I happen always to enjoy wonderful luck; and according, on this occasion, when I was dealing I doubled the stakes at every hand, and won a considerable sum. My greatest opponent, and consequently the largest loser, was Count Zintorski; and, though he tried every manœuvre of which the game is susceptible, my luck still stood by me, and I rose from the table, having cleaned him out of his last *Friederich d'or*. He was perfectly calm, congratulated me on my luck, and took the foot of the supper table, opposite to Woodbridge, with the air of a man who felt himself thoroughly at home.

Reader, were you ever present at a German students' supper party? If not, you have no idea of noise—of wild, mad fun—of practical jests pushed to their utmost extent. My experience in these matters had been small, but never was I present at such a scene of riot as was enacted at Woodbridge's that night. Englishmen and Germans treated each other in noise; song followed song; the health of each member of the party was drank in rapid succession, and each member of the party was drank himself. My illness prevented me from joining to much extent in the dissipation, and I sat looking on and wondering whether I had ever found real amusement in such a pandemonium. At last, while O'Scardon was telling a wonderful story of a run with the Bally-bunnerum hounds, half in English and half in German, the landlord entered the room and declared that if the noise was persisted in he should be compelled to call in the gensdarmes. This announcement was received with yells; he was told to fetch whom he liked. Woodbridge muttered some vague sentence about "Englishman's house's cassle," and the landlord retired amidst a storm of groans. The uproar was renewed, but five minutes after we heard the heavy tramp of the gensdarmes ascending the staircase, and all of us determined to resist this invasion by force. Some seized sticks, some laid hold of pieces of furniture to hurl at the intruders, and I grasped an empty champagne bottle by the neck and slipped it into my coat-pocket, keeping my hand upon it the while. The door was flung open and the chief of the police entered, leaving two of his men outside the door.

"Gentlemen!" said he, in an authoritative voice, "in the name of his Majesty I command you to quit this house at once."

A roar of derision was the reply.

"Suppose we don't intend to go?" said a student with a long red beard, tastefully decorated with scraps of salad, shreds of tobacco, &c.

"Then I shall proceed to execute my duties and turn you at once into the street."

A second derisive roar, much louder than the first.

"By the holy Malone!" said O'Scardon, rising slowly before the astonished gendarme, and pulling himself up to his full height, "I've a mind to fling you out of this window. And I'll do it, too, before you can say 'knife.'" He made two steps forward and seemed about to execute his threat, when Zintorski interposed.

"One minute!" he said. "Gendarme, where is your permit?"

The gendarme looked astonished, but did not reply.

"Your permit?" repeated Zintorski. "You are aware that after midnight no gendarme can enter a private residence without a special permit from the burgomaster?"

"Herr Graf!" stuttered the wretched functionary, edging towards the door. "I—I regret that"——

His courage failed him, he said no more, but rushed down the stairs followed by his men, and in a minute we heard the door close behind them.

Immediately upon their departure fresh wine was brought in, and the orgies continued until about two o'clock, when the party broke up. I had secured a bed at a house where I had lodged in my student days, and it so happened that my way lay in a different direction from that of my companions; I therefore bade them good night and started off alone. It was a dull, murky night, with a sharp sleet driving from the north; the only light shed upon the wretched streets was from the oil-lamps swung at intervals across the road. On I hastened, wrapping myself up in my large coat; and meeting no one. Not a sound did I hear until, just as I was reaching the street where my lodging was situated, which turned up out of one of the principal *allees* of the town, I thought I distinguished the sound of advancing footsteps. I listened, and was convinced that my surmise was correct; but, thinking nothing of it, I proceeded up the street. I had reached my door, and was endeavouring to turn the rusty piece of German mechanism supposed to be a key, and mentally contrasting it with my own neat Chubb at home, when two men advanced towards me, followed at some distance by a third. This I could just distinguish by the light of a neighbouring lamp. As the two men came up to me, one of them said, "Good night!" "Good night!" I replied; "or rather Good morning; for it must be almost that by this time." The words had scarcely escaped my lips when the foremost man hit me a tremendous blow between the eyes, which lit up a thousand candles before me, and knocked me violently backwards. As my back dashed against the door I heard something crash! In a second I recollected myself: *it was the champagne bottle I had placed in my pocket when the gensdarmes entered!* In a second I grasped it by the neck, withdrew it from my pocket, and, whirling it in the air, brought it down with my full force on the head of my assailant. He gave one groan and fell heavily to the ground, while the blood spurted from the wound like a fountain. His companion turned and fled, while the third man, who all this time had remained at a distance, also immediately made off. My state of horror can scarcely be imagined, I knelt down by the man's side, I bathed his head with water, which I fetched from the kennel in my cap, I strove to stanch the blood which was pouring from the wound. I spoke to him—I offered him all my money if he would only look up. I was in momentary dread of the arrival of the gensdarmes, and of being conveyed to prison as a murderer. For more than an hour did I remain in this fearful state. The man never opened his eyes, but lay apparently in a lethargic stupor. No one came near me, and my excitement was at its height, when by the dawning light I perceived that are approaching. It neared me, and in it I thought I recognised the companion of the robber. Not a word was spoken, and, with my assistance, he raised his friend, twined his arms around him, and half carried, half dragged him out of sight.

I need scarcely say that I did not go to bed that night. I went in, struck a light, collected the few things I had unpacked from my carpet bag, and, needless of my friends and intended pleasure, hurried off by the first train, and returned at once to England, so apprehensive was I of the consequences.

Two years passed and I heard no more of my nocturnal adventure. I had letters from O'Scardon, and from some German friends, full of wonder at my sudden departure, but giving no hint as to its cause, and the circumstance had almost faded from my recollection. Last autumn, however, I was again in Germany, and, hearing that an old tutor of mine had become Protestant chaplain at the gaol of Verden—a place a few miles from Düsseldorp—I went over to see him. He acted as my *cicerone* round the prison, and, while going through one of the wards, I caught sight of a face that turned me faint sick. This face belonged to a convict—a short, thick-set man, who was sitting apart from the rest. I recognised him in an instant as the man whom I had nearly murdered. I approached; he raised his head, started, and then grinned calmly.

"Do you know me?" I asked.

"*Verstehts ich!*" (I believe you) he answered. "I only saw you once, as you came out of the saddler's door; but you saw me after that, and gave me *this*."

He raised his matted hair as he spoke, and showed me a red scar on his temple about three inches long. I shuddered at the recollection.

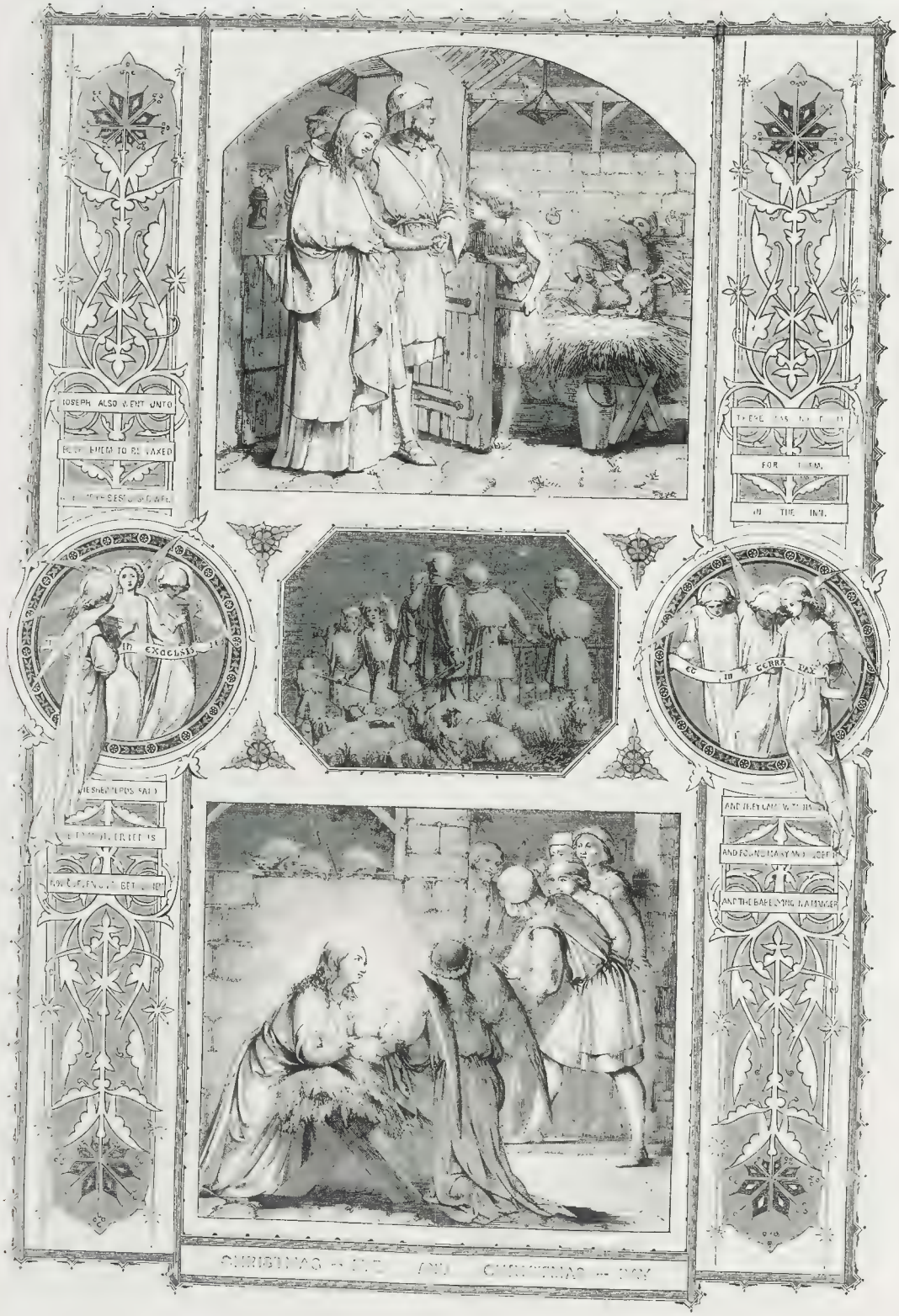
"And why did you attack me?"

"Why?" he replied; "because I was paid for it, as I had been for many more. That Polish Count was my master and partner; we were one firm all that winter, and shared alike. He pointed you out to us, told us you had won immensely at cards, and that the money about you. He was close behind us at the time, and if it hadn't been for that letter I'd rattle"——

"What the?"

"Why, if you'd given much trouble, we should have pitched you into the canal."

And this was the explanation of my Christmas Night's Adventure.


JOSEPH ALSO WENT UNTO
IN EXCELSIS
AND FOUND MARY AND JOSEPH
AND THE BABE LYING IN A MANGER

A Legend of Christmas.

SWEET is the Christmas! In our childhood pleasures,
In youth, in age, still is the matin chime
A sound that echoes from the hearts fond treasures
How well beloved is the Christmas time!

Yet midst its sunshine there is one strange story
That seems unwelcome in such hours of joy!
As though it bore away its crown of glory,
And cast a shadow of most sad alloy!

It breathes of DEATH! that still so dreaded name;
As though it sought amidst those scenes of gladness,
To still remind us of our Sin and Shame,
And cast a shade around of gloom and sadness.

Ye, may be, if we read it with true faith
Its dark cloud may be lined with light so golden,
That we may each forget its tale of death
As an unheeded legend quaint and olden.

Thus may we wreathe a mystic crown of flowers
That mourners well may wear in sorrow's time;
For, though it tell of dark and weary hours,
Peace reigneth in this legendary rhyme!

THIS is the Legend, that a mystic number
Of Angel-visitors on this our earth,
Wakes each an infant from its first sweet slumber
And bears away the gem of priceless worth!
In mystic honor of the CHILD-CHRIST JESUS,
To chant a new-born lay with harps of gold,
Of HIM whose blood from Sin and Sorrow frees us;
Of HIM who leads us to His Heavenly fold!

NOW in a homestead where the poor are dwelling
An infant sleepeth on its mother's breast:
One little spark of life! a wave once swelling
Has borne it safely to eternal rest!

For as the first soft ray steals thro' the casement,
And shines with golden light upon its head;
A bitter cry of grief and wild amazement
Tells that it shines so fair upon the dead!

And voices sweet seem dying in the distance
As swift the Angel-child is borne away!
While one scarce seen yet spirit-felt existence
Seems lingering still upon that golden ray!

And whispering of the "SIN-DESTROYED Creation
"Of Pain—and Sin—and Sorrow—all passed by!
"Of Toil and Poverty, and dread Temptation;
"O fierce tempestuous waves, and darkening sky!
"THIS FOR THE LIVING!—This each weary morrow!
"Who then shall mourn for those who find their rest!
"At once from Sin, and Shame, and earth-born sorrow
"To flee for refuge to the SAVIOUR'S breast!"

AGAIN the Angels with their heavenly mission
Are visitants of Earth with noiseless treads;
Again the radiance of the mystic vision
Shines with its golden light upon the dead!

AND yet once more, where in the lordly castle
The child of wealth & pomp first tastes of life
There, tho' unrecognized by Lord or Vassal;
They bear the Spirit from its mortal strife.

STILL in each home is left this hope celestial;
That borne from evil is each well-loved child;
That still the roars around the storm terrestial!
They are safe anchored from the treacherous wild.

YET as each mourner weeps with vain repining
They fail this glorious truth to recognize—
Three Angels clad in robes so fair and shining
Find entrance at the gates of PARADISE!

And three dark Spirits of Earthly Dread, temptation
Are thus defeated by those Angels bright!
No power to touch the ransomed of Creation,
They flee despairing to the realms of Night!

O HAPPY CHRISTMAS! If upon thy day,
Thou canst reveal to man so sweet a story,
That Spirits cast their earthly bands away,
And soar unfettered to celestial glory!
O GLORIOUS LEGEND! Tho' the infant dying
Leaveth but sorrow in the Mother's breast;
One peaceful slumber, in those fond arms lying,
And then—borne upwards to eternal rest!

THE ARABESQUE FORGET-ME NOT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GUSTAV VON FUCHS.

NEAR a fresh meadow-stream, on a soft cushion made by the mossy covering of a stone, two little sprites sat together, and looked at the waves splashing and glittering at their feet. One was a comical little man, somewhat broad-shouldered, with a short neck and stooping figure, which evil-disposed persons might have called humpbacked. What at first made him appear so strange was his slender legs, which he had carefully drawn up, fearing the contact with the water, which rose up good-naturedly towards him. His features were brown, and not at all graceful. On his head he wore a brown leather hat or cap, which hung strangely over the ugly, pale, yet benevolent face. The other spirit was an elegant slim female form. Her fair hair fell in ringlets over her shoulders and arms; her lovely but roguish face was mirrored by the glittering water in which she splashed her naked foot; and, when her neighbour was not looking, she slily spattered a little in his face. She wore a robe of flower-leaves joined together, with an auricula-blossom pressed on her curls as a hat.

"O Heinzelmann," said the amiable beauty, "are you always afraid of the water?"

"I have shoes on," replied he.

That was not false; but it was not precisely the ground of his dread of the water.

"But," continued he, to give the conversation another turn, "do not call me Heinzelmann. My great family name sounds so strange. Say, rather, Kappchen, or Kütchen, as people call me when they love me."

"Good!" said the Elfin, for such was the neighbour. "You call me Lilli, and we will be friends."

This was, at first, a bathing acquaintance, which had become a friendship, progressing at the bath, though it was only preserved during the bathing season. Afterwards, they never wrote to each other, and probably never so much as thought of one another.

This evening, they had given each other a rendezvous on the same stream as for many past years—Kappchen, hard and pedantic, to commence his water cure, which must refresh him after the dusty work on which he had spent the whole year; Lilli, for amusement, and for the sake of the acquaintances whom she found congregated at the stream, and to greet the beautiful flowers she found there—although, it is true, Kappchen showed her that she found the same species and genera in a thousand other places. Kappchen had wandered on foot, and with difficulty. Lilli had her four-in-hand of butterflies, dragon-flies, or grasshoppers (I do not know which would seem the most elegant this season) harnessed, and flew by through the air. They arrived almost at the same time. Kappchen bathed and drank his prescribed dew-drops, which he stripped from a healthy flower. Lilli paid visits, chattered and gossipped, and studied whether any other little Fairy had discovered any new fantastic fashion of sewing petals into dresses. In the evening, the friends assembled to relate the little events of the day, the occurrences of the past year, and the dreams for the future. We will watch them for once.

"You look pale, Kappchen," said the Elfin, after a pause, her roguish face assuming for the moment a sympathising expression. "Have you roam yourself out again in the close dusty atmosphere of your room?"

"There was really a great deal to do," replied the little man. "The dust has stirred again amongst the books, and between the fatal political pamphlets which it threatened to overwhelm as it rises hither and thither on fresh poetical images, or his thick on stately scientific folios. I am now the printers' Heinzelmann, and I have had much work this year. Letters and written characters came to light which had long lain dormant in their chests. Then there was a great deal of dust raised, and it fell on my breast, so the journey to the bath was very necessary."

Lilli laughed aloud. "Shall I condole with you? What do books, pamphlets, letters, signify to you, or even men?"

"You do not understand the reason, my beautiful friend. Everyone must work in that place to which he is assigned by destiny. The wasp must build her cell, the ant must drag her hill together, and if you destroy it she commences again. I must help and work like them, and that is my happiness. Do not you work?"

"No; I dance in the moonlight, I chatter with the flowers, I watch the glowworms, I live and enjoy."

"You are like a butterfly—that is your nature—enjoyment is your work. See, amongst the men with whom I so frequently come in contact there are different natures. Some are industrious, like me, and give themselves trouble; others resemble you, and live in Nature and listen to her—they are of poetical dispositions; their work is loitering, and loitering is their work. People chide the dreamer and laugh at him; what he builds up no one knows. But if he devote himself to opening this world to other men's eyes—be it through words, tones, colours or what not—then he is called a poet or artist. Your occupation is to weave the poetry of Nature, to poetise the graceful form of the universe in your heart and being. Be content with your lot, but do not jest at mine as humble."

Did the Fairy understand him? No matter, she felt herself flattered. "It is very possible you must toil," said she; "I believe it, but you, poor fellow, it is hard sometimes, very tiresome?"

"Not in the least," cried Kappchen, proudly drawing himself up "You cannot believe how satisfactory it is. There lie the black letters each arranged, according to custom, in their little dwellings. It is my business to watch over them that they do not fall together. In the next place, when I sit on the chest, I hear here and there a buzz. That is disorder. Or a poor little letter complains that he has fallen into strange company. Very soon the poor little 'A' will be laughed at and mocked. Soon a vowel will be exposed to the teasing of the consonants amongst whom he has fallen, turned upside down, for every one imagines himself somebody when apart and amongst many of the same they have to support. I arrange them all in order, and when the compositor comes in the morning he does not at all imagine what trouble I took during the night. The compositor now seizes some here and there in the chest, and throws the letters together, and who saw it would fancy it made horrible disorder; yet he forms them all after the ideas which other men dictate, and, when the letters are printed on paper, they speak so wisely and beautifully that they rejoice mankind. I read all the proofs, it is my recreation."

"Charming recreation!" scoffed Lilli.

Heinzelmann, wishing to be more earnest, cleansed his throat, as if he had taken a great resolution, and said, "We are friends, Lilli; that gives me the right to be sincere. You are clever, and have mother wit."

"Indeed!"

"Do not interrupt me. You want coolness, you despise literature and science, because you do not know them, and that is not right."

"Heinzelmann," cried little Lilli, turning suddenly away, "you are ungallant."

"That may be," said the little man, rubbing his hands together. "You know very well I do not mean any offence: you are so clever now, what would you only be if you would read! In the winter you have charming leisure for it."

"I have winter," replied the Elfin, still a little provoked, "in the winter I have just the very least time. Then, I visit my dear flowers, where they sleep in their small hard brown seed beds in the bosom of the earth. I go to them and tell them of the delights of Spring and the joy of Summer, in order that they may, in their season, willingly awake and come forth to a new life of colour and perfume. I listen to the souls of withered flowers as they hover around, and they teach the others how they must bud, blossom, and glitter."

"The souls of the flowers?" said Kappchen, inquisitively.

"Do you not know about them? Oh, the book-learned!" cried Lilli, "what should they know about flowers; what have they to do with them?"

"You must tell me," said Kappchen, trying to gain her confidence. "Formerly, in books, one read something about the souls of the deceased, but it has ceased in later time. Do tell me."

"When the flowers wither," began Lilli, "their souls rise clothed in the garb of their last perfume, for scent is properly their soul, as thought is the soul of man. Long they hang over the dead form, and then go further. Indeed, you may remark them, if you think of them, for the perfume is wafted through the air from flowers which grow far away,—from plants no one knows. The dead flower falls off—the seed grows till it sinks and falls upon the earth. Therefore they care for the souls of the flowers, and consider themselves faithful nurses around the cradle of their faithful sisters. What they experienced in the fleeting course of their lives, what they learnt from intercourse with nature and mankind, they sing in lovely cradle songs, and fold up in the heart of the slumbering germ. Thus the coming life grows and strives in the bosom of the silent earth, so the flowers forebode whether they will be loved or despised by men."

"You talk poetry," said Kappchen.

"Will you have proof?" asked Lilli, bending herself back and gathering a Forget-me-not from the wall of flowers which concealed and shadowed their seat. Look at this flower; you know what signification men give it. It is the Forget-me-not."

"*Myosotis pratensis*, or mouse-ear," corrected Kappchen.

"What does your learned name signify to me?" replied Lilli. "Man's heart and the fairies gave the name Forget-me-not, for it is the flower of friendship and truth. That it knows, when growing on its green stalk, although it is still ignorant, and mistakes the feelings. The bud will open red, clothed in the garment of love, and putting on its appearance. At the right time it thinks on what the soul of the flower predicted, and colours itself blue around a deep yellow chalice, round which the petals range themselves as a request for fidelity, as a greeting at the parting hour. How would this be possible if it did not know its name?"

Kappchen, who had studied all the botanical literature of the world, had nothing to reply in spite of all his learning.

"And, because I do not read, you reproach me," continued Lilli. "Probably you think there are no other books than those formed by your black letters. Poor Kappchen! your dumb black-printed characters appear the whole world to you. In creation there are thousands of modes of writing, only you cannot read them. I understand many. Look at this Forget-me-not. Look at the tender blue velvet, and, when I hold it up towards the sun, the tender veins now cross each other, now separate and entwine. Do you believe that they grow without design and thought; that the flowers open without reflection? Do you believe that nature writes with as little spirit as the hand of your compositor seizes the letter-box, which you keep in order? Every touch is feeling; each fibre, plan; every breath, thought. On every little leaf something is written in clear writing. I can read it, and if you were a poet instead of a printer you could read it too."

Heinzelmann wavered between curiosity and conviction at what the Elf had shown him. He would not beg for the reading, because the request might be confession that he gave credence, and yet he was anxious to know what was on the leaf. He conjectured a sort of classification of flowers, a catalogue which each would carry. He blinked slily with his eye, as if he knew the reason, and hinted at more as he asked, "But is the same on all leaves?"

"Not at all," said Lilli; "the rich power of creation never repeats itself. Because you possess understanding and a cultivated mind," added she ironically, "I will tell you the reason. I have already related how the souls of flowers relate their histories to the germ, and, when the flower grows, every leaf writes its story. For those who know how to read it, a flower is a book with many leaves. I read them in my leisure hours, and you reproach me because I do not try to form my mind by reading. What could I know of men, with whom I never hold intercourse, if the flowers did not tell me about them?"

"Do read me what is written on the Forget-me not," cried, Kütchen.

"Of course, something very simple; what can happen to a Forget-me-not?" said Lilli.

"Oh, only what stands on the five leaves which you hold in your hand. Do begin, my beautiful, witty friend."

Lilli looked long and silently on the leaves. Kappchen hoped she would not decipher anything.

"It is not like your books, in which one begins at the beginning," said Lilli; "here we seek the thread, and then the rest follows."

"In the same way as the soothsayer reads the destiny of man in the lines of his hand?"

"Exactly," answered she, "only my art is the surest. Listen then. On this first leaf is the history of a Forget-me-not's soul."

She began.

On the meadow in which I bloomed, romped and played two lovely children—a maiden with fair flowing locks, and a boy a few years older. They chased after butterflies—at least the maiden did. The boy looked more at her than at the gay butterfly: they were neighbours' children.

"Oh, dear!" cried the maiden, "it is wet here, and there is a wide ditch. The beautiful peacock's eye is flown away, and I cannot get over."

She stood sadly by the ditch, looking as if a great happiness had vanished. Who knows if she will ever possess it?

"No further," said the boy; "I will carry you over the ditch."

"No, no; you will let me fall," cried she.

But just then, the peacock's eye fluttered close on the edge of the ditch, and she could almost reach it with her net. The boy was turning away offended; but the fair child, ever looking after the butterfly, beckoned him back.

"Quickly!" exclaimed she. "Here it is again."

And the boy took her in his arms and stepped into the ditch. There, he stood with a dear lovely burden.

"What will you give me for this service?" asked he.

"Nothing; but make haste. I am too heavy."

"Nothing! Then I will remain standing."

"Naughty boy, you will sink still deeper. What will you have?"

"A kiss."

"Foolish!" said she, casting her eyes down and turning away her head.

"Oh, what beautiful Forget-me-nots!" cried she, forgetting her anger and her bearer's demand. "You must pick them for me;" and she quickly bounded from his arms to the other bank. The boy remained standing in the ditch.

"The Forget-me-nots?" asked he.

"Yes, the Forget-me-nots."

He stooped to gather them, and she clapped her hands joyously "I will put them in a cup with water, lay a stone on their stems, and place them in my mother's room: then they will grow and flower."

A little while after they both sat together on the bank. The maiden gathered up the flowers he had picked, and collected a regular little bundle in her lap. The boy looked quite happy, and had already forgotten that she had refused him a kiss.

"Give me a flower as a remembrance," he entreated.

"No; why did you try to force a kiss from me?" She took hold of both corners of her apron and skipped home. The boy frowned, and shook his fist at her. Then he went his way as if both had happened. A few days after, the frivolous little creature had forgotten the butterfly, the refused kiss, and the denied Forget-me-not. But we had grown up high, had unfolded our buds, and bent our heads together to chatter over the stone which separated us, and ask after the boy whom we had not seen so long. Then he happened to enter. He had a commission from his mother to his playfellow's mother; and, as he delivered it, his eyes fell on the cup with the Forget-me-nots. The blood mounted into his cheeks, and, as the mother turned away, he approached and picked the stem on which I bloomed, and stuck it in the button-hole of his waistcoat. "What are you doing?" asked the mother. "Nothing," replied he; but he became still redder, and held his cap before the Forget-me-not. Shortly after, I faded between the pages of his Latin grammar. I remained there a long time till it was winter, and snow lay on the ground. The boys snowballed each other for the first time in the court of the school; the books were put down hastily on a heap of wood, and therefore I fell out, and was afterwards carried away with the wood, and almost burnt in the oven of the school; and then the boy was rebuked because he had turned over the pages of his grammar for an hour without being able to say what he was seeking. I have never learnt even so much as why he blushed when he picked me out of the cup.

"That is the history of the first leaf," said Lilli, whilst she picked it off, and let it fall into the stream which carried it away. Four leaves remained standing round the chalice. Kütchen did not know what to say to the story, and sat during the whole time in painful impatience. He partly waited for the point, partly thought of a criticism which would annoy his friend as little as possible. "Very pretty," said he, "but for all that you must read my books. There is more incident in them—from them you would learn what happened afterwards, what wonderful circumstances occurred before the children became a pair; for I have always been waiting to learn this."

"I know as little about that as my Forget-me not," replied the Elf. "It is no book, only a page, and my poor Forget-me-not has no more to relate, only to observe what Fate permits. Shall I read more?"

"It will be the same end," said Kappchen, "for that is all that happens to Forget-me-nots."

"Let us see!" She held the second leaf against the light, studied it awhile, let it fall, and without interruption related what the other had told. It was this:—

I sprung up on the banks of a friendly river. The waves prevented my immediately seeing a little meadow kept moist by the drops of water which the cheerful rolling waves left behind them on the banks, and which penetrated through sand and small stones to where the soil was which bore me and many sisters. On one side I heard the river rushing, yet could not see it, perhaps because I was not grown up, and my flowers had only been unfolded one way. On the other side I saw the high mountain wall of the valley. On the mountain slopes were three ruined castles, around which the first sunset I had ever seen cast a wonderful glow. The sun had gone down, and I remained in the quiet splendour of the evening. Soon I heard a perplexing noise of many men's voices, the tramping of horses' hoofs, intermingled with the splashing of oars on the river. I turned with all my power from the castles, to which I had longingly raised my flower eyes. I felt how my curiosity increased. I thrust my head between my sisters; it was open to my eyes, and I could see what occurred on the bank. A long train of young figures galloped on horseback and rode in carriages. Then came a number of six-horsed carriages, with riders alike. A row of four-horsed followed by two-horsed coaches concluded the procession. They were ordered to halt on the bank. Two youths, with little students' caps on their waving hair, stept out of the carriages. Horses and carriages, in disordered throng, turned round and returned the same way. A boat lay by the bank, with a pennon at the mast, the colour of the scarfs and caps. It was decked with crowns, garlands, and oak-branches. Music greeted their arrival. Most entered the boat; some wandered with light steps along the bank. The boat pushed off, the band struck up the melody of a student's song. The youthful voices began:—

On the cool shores of the Neckar
Stand mountains bold and high.

It resounded through the air; the oars struck regularly on the waves; and I again turned my eyes unwillingly to the castles, which, in the sunshine, and in the glory which the song threw over them, in spite of their dark stems, looked proudly down on the festive troop. Suddenly I was torn from my wandering meditation. The students, who had gone down on the bank, had picked, on the way, a tuft of flowers, or a green branch, and stuck it in their caps. One cap wanted an ornament just as its owner stepped over me—he stooped, and with a wrench I was gathered, with many others. A thick Forget-me-not tuft decorated the cap; and I rejoiced, for I should now share in the festival, and help to ornament the students. Every one had left the boat, and dispersed themselves in small and great parties over mountain and valley, or along the shore, where they had pleasure, frolic, and adventure. I waved on the brow of my bearer up to the castle, to which I had so long looked lovingly in the distance. Through ivy and brambles I was carried to the highest battlements of the old ruined walls. I saw the wide, wide world before me, and looked down (to my shame I must confess it) almost with contempt on the little place from whence I sprung. The students who had followed us went further on: my friend climbed up the mossy tower, I was quite giddy. A yellow wallflower, which I touched in ascending, whispered to me, "What do you do up here, valley flower?" I looked at her with a proud smile; but, before I could reply, we were above. My friend sat astride on the wall; swung one arm round the trunk of a tree which had firmly fixed its roots in the moistened ruins, and looked down on the broad earth spread out beneath us. He had become warm in climbing: he took off his cap in which I waved, and placed it on a great stone by his side. After my first astonishment was over, I felt such an undefined melancholy, yet poetical frame of mind, that I longed to make a poem which the gloomy tone of the surrounding ruin had suggested. The same desire must have occurred to my student; he drew out his pocket-book, laid it on the stone; by so doing he pushed the cap aside, and wrote some

verses with his pencil. I might otherwise have read it so easily, for I was convinced that he had taken away the poem that had not been commenced, and of which I already felt proud, but both the cap and I were thrust away. The sun shone on the paper, the student wished to read it; but the space was too confined. He reflected for a short time; then he laid the cap so near the pocket-book that the shadow of the tuft was thrown on the paper, and I could read all he had written. It was not the poem I thought of. No tears for the past, no hope for the future, quite content with the joy of the present. Truly he who had produced was a student. Student! there lies the answer.

"What are you doing up there?" some one cried out.

"Nothing," answered my student, shutting up his book; and blushingly pressed his cap on his brow, and swung himself nimbly down from the bower, from whose side the mosses came rolling after him. He went quickly down the mountain to the inn by the river, where the whole joyful company was assembled in a large room. A long table was covered; bottles stood on it; at both ends were two naked rapiers, crossed. The musicians had arranged themselves in the orchestra, opposite, the student's coat of arms burnt in a variegated transparency. Lights decked the room and table; the coats were cast off lightly; the shoulder band of the corps slid from the shoulder to the breast; badges were given with the rapiers; each took his place, and the meal began. All was cheerfulness, overflowing gaiety, youthful courage, fun, and happiness. The glasses were filled and emptied over and over again; they drank to each other, then sounded again the music of some song. The rapiers rattled down on the tables. "Silentium" sounded from the president's mouth. The conversation ceased, and all joined in the solemn melody. The first song was of friendship, and I, the flower of friendship moved softly to the waving melody as it sung:—

Does not joy the beaker fill?
Does not the heart with joy o'erflow?
To every gallant quaffer still
Our brisk, with friendship true will glow.

I blinked proudly to the other flowers in the cup, to the table, the walls, as if they paid me this homage. As the song was finished all stood up and clashed their glasses together, their hands clasped; and it seemed to me as if a tear of joyful sadness welled up out of my deep chalice. I am now a sentimental flower. So it continued till late in the night. It grew ever louder and louder, and more joyous; but many cordial words were whispered. My student sometimes went out on the balcony, and slung his arm round the neck of a friend. Over us was the starry heaven in its eternal silence; at our feet the rushing Neckar; behind, darker than the dark night, the seam of mountains formed the horizon. Near us rose the clash of glasses that excited the voices. My student pressed his friend's hand; I knew what that meant, for I had read his poetry. Again the rapiers rattled down, and Silentium sounded imperiously through the room. The voices were silenced, the coats taken again, each ordered to his place. To the gay confusion followed solemn, earnest, silence. The "Fatherland" was called for, and the wonderful melody began. The first verse was sung as the first song only. Then each president arose at the ends of the table on his chair, and kept time to the melody with his sword:—

See how flashes the hand
To a blade unsullied by stain!
I pierce the hat and swear—

and, as if for an oath, they laid their fingers on the crossed swords which had bored through the caps, and sang on:—

Honour shall be my guide,
Brave youths for evermore.

The sword was handed to his neighbour, the verse repeated, one cap placed over the other on the blade, and the swords met at each end. We poor flowers were badly off; and, as our neighbour's cap pressed on the cup which bore me, I felt as if the stem bent and loosened. I had thrust myself between the edges of the cap, and could see the sword turned over the table; and now the presidents sung:—

So let it be: thy head I now will screw,
Stretch forth the blade,
Long life to our new brother!

Then they stretched over the caps and laid the naked sword on his head as if blessing him, till all stood up with covered heads. The president's representatives put on their caps; the swords rattled down; "Exist commercium inidium fidelitatis!" sounded, and through the solemn song, long-restrained rejoicing brought forth tears. How are we off? As the cap was taken off which pressed on the bouquet, all we, Forget-me-nots, fell out and were all strewn over the table, and he who had plucked me headed it not. My neighbour fell so that she remained hanging on the edge of his glass, and as he put it to his lips she kissed him, and then fell dying at his feet. I envied her. Although scattered and crushed, we did not remain unnoticed. My friend's neighbour looked down on me, and, as if seized by a sudden recollection, he took me up.

"A Forget-me-not!" whispered he; "a Forget-me-not, like the one she denied me. Now she is grown up beautiful, I wonder if she would refuse it me again? As if she had ever given it to me," said he, and threw half me between the leaves of his book, just on the side where the sword said:—

And Love shall follow him—lead him her hand,
Make him a happy home in every land:

There I breathed forth my soul. Some day, after years are passed, if the student opens the book again, the poor dried Forget-me-not will tell of the maiden at home, or of the joyous ——

Heinzelmann had listened quietly, whether from interest, resignation, or gallantry, is not known. He only said, "Men make wonderful feasts, especially when they are students."

"Our Forget-me-not's soul appears quite captivated with it," replied ——. "The feast affected her to tears."

"You," interrupted he, "at what does not a Forget-me-not weep? Are you not appears solemn."

"Poor Forget-me-nor," continued Kappchen; "and yet it is pure nonsense—so many carriages, the drunking, and piercing the caps."

"It may be. I have not to answer for my story," said Lilli, and let the two leaves fall into the brook.

As if to restore them, Kappchen stooped as if he would hold them back; but the stream had already borne them far away. "Shame!" said he. "I will write out the student's history."

"Wherefore?" asked the Elf. "There are stories on a thousand leaves more beautiful than this."

"I doubt properly how to make use of it, if a page on a printing sheet were blank," said Kappchen. "It is good enough for that. We let the book be prettily and gracefully bound, and ornamented with gilt edges and gold vignettes. The little book now supplants art, the other paintings which formerly adorned the table. People rejoice at the outside, and turn over the pages, but do not ask about the contents."

"I am all beings, men," mocked Lilli, "and that you call taste for binding."

In the meanwhile the sun had gone down, twilight lay over the plain, mist rose out of the damp ground which extended to the little place on which our pair sat. The broad damp veil increased, and waved gently in the evening breeze. Kitchen drew down the brim of his cap, the Elf gathered some of the white flowers which grew in the meadow, and spread them on her seat. Then she set about reading the third leaf of her fiveleaves.

"You will injure your eyes," said Kappchen, trying to take the flower out of her hand.

Lilli laughed. She rose up, and called with clear voices over the meadow, "You, glow-worms, wake up and shine." And over the meadow they began to shine in the dewy grass. Here and there a spark that became clearer and clearer, then the lights began to glitter and whizz hither and thither in the grey fog; first slowly, and then more lively.

"Come to me!" commanded the Elf, "and whoever keeps still and lights me well may hear what I read."

The glow-worms set themselves down on the moss which covered the stone, or hung on the flowers that overshadowed her, so that their friend sat in clear light. The water shone as the flowers were reflected which bent over the waves.

Kappchen was delighted: "How it shines, just like a ball-room!"

"I will conduct you to a ball-room," said Lilli, who had found the thread of the story written on the third leaf. She read:—

I was not born in the free air of nature. I grew up in a large hall with glass windows—it was very pretty there, but I always severely missed the fresh, blowing rain. We were a great society of flowers, come from all parts under heaven. There, waved the proud palm, the wonderful butterfly, flowers of the orchid hovered, and climbed down from the ceiling. The coquettish camellia let her flowers come out from her shining wall of leaves, while the pomegranate increased the glow. What were they called, and who may tell again the cries for home from all the parts of the world? It is true I had not been deprived of home, but listening to them confused the seasons to me; they deceived me about spring and summer. The sunbeam told me that, as it visited us, when the matting was taken away from the windows, and we could look out into the world full of ice and glittering snow, why not also on us? I often complained to a party of violets which grew near me. Why are we people, who care so little for it, by the side of these bright foreign plants? There was not a long time to think over the answer, for the gardener, our guardian and waterer, appeared one day, and cut flowers and branches from all, and carried us away together. Neat hands bound us in little bouquets, placed us in a crystal vase, and carried us together, well protected against the winter. The icy blast half-froze me. I half longed for the free blowing of the pure air, and so I considered, and occupied myself with the cold resignation with which the camelia braved the winter air, and scarcely at all with the gentle lament of the orange blossom, which sorrowfully closed, and consoled itself under the leaves vainly comforted by a hardy orris. Suddenly a warmer-scented air rushed towards us. A brilliant beam of light penetrated through the crystal vase in which we were laid; the covering was taken away. Astonished, I gazed on the never-seen wonder of a ball-room; lights streamed down from a brilliant chandelier in the centre; lights streamed from the walls. A gaily-dressed crowd were assembled; melody sounded from the orchestra, and the music and the crowd rushed thither, struck by the electric blow of the sound. It seemed to us as if the festival had come to an end; and a sprig of myrtle, which had fallen out of the bouquet of some fair lady, was thrown carelessly into the vase, and, happening to come near me, collected and explained all the wonders to me, which, charmed, I had almost turned my head. We flowers were put aside in a modest place, and people did not appear to care for us. We were placed in a window-niche behind a fluttering curtain, but so that I could overlook everything. I was at first intoxicated with the splendour of the dance-music, the glitter of the ornaments, the beauty of the forms. When I had quiet to observe, my friendly myrtle-twig was always ready to answer my questions. What wonderful goings on! how quietly the dancers step up to the fair ones; how earnestly they bow, and how formally is the presented hand the found! A few seconds after, a pair rushed past us, the eyes lit up, and the slender form of the lady trembled in the arms which surrounded her. But, when they returned to their places, the same quiet bow, the same formal greeting. A longer pause occurred. The instruments were tuned, people walked up and down the room, were placed together, then the orchestra began; the dancers led the ladies to their places, the chairs were taken away. Now the first couple presented themselves. The lady was of the most brilliant appearance—the Queen of the festival—a tall, stellar figure; both arms down to the shoulders; round her proudly-carried head flattered the purple bells of the fuschia; her eyes beamed through the room, sure of conquest and conscious of it, more brilliant than the diamonds that sparkled on her breast; the beautiful arm, with its heavy bracelet, leant lightly on her partner's.

The myrtle remarked the object of my admiration. "That is the daughter of the house, whose betrothal is now celebrating; her partner is the bridegroom; I know that, for I fell out of the bouquet she holds. Before the party, he presented both bouquet and jewels." "How happy they must be!" sighed I. An old lady and her daughter sat near the window-niche, privately looking down on the dancers, and whispered to a gentleman standing near, "The mother has caught him, and that was not difficult, for he is no great light." "The bride is my most intimate school friend," added the daughter; "she told me in confidence, eight days ago, that she found him tiresome in the highest degree. She is such a coquette, and"—"It is a brilliant party," said the gentleman." Two young officers happened to be near me. "Is she not beautiful?" asked one. "But she has no heart,' replied the other." Opposite me, by the door, stood a young man dressed in black; he did not dance, spoke little, but his dark eyes were fixed on the bright apparition who was the talk of the evening, the object of all attention. I sympathised with him, and knew not why. I believed that we poor flowers were forgotten, when some one took up the vase in which we rested and placed me on a little table in the middle of the room. One dancer after another stepped up and selected a bouquet to present to his lady—and a dance, a look, was recompense for the gift. The vase was quickly emptied, the last dancer came up, the bouquet in which I lay was once cried. I saw the young man, who, unmoved, still followed the beautiful bride with his eyes, now, for the first time, leave his place. He went firmly towards the vase: "A Forget-me-not," whispered he, seizing the bouquet which he brought to the daughter of the house. As he bent before her, his dark eyes were fixed questioningly on her features. She could not meet his glance, she looked down on the bouquet which they danced, and just as if she would conceal her emotion said, "A Forget me-not! Do you not remember the time when we were children, and gathered Forget-me-nots in the meadow?" "And later," added he, "but no recollections for to-day." He offered her the arm, and danced through the room. Some minutes afterwards I looked around me: he had not returned to his place, but vanished. The dance was ended, the company dispersed, and the hall was empty. The beautiful bride had laid aside all her bouquets, except mine, which she pressed in her hands. She left the room—streamed through the illuminated room, passed inconsiderately by all its brilliancy, carelessly treading on the flowers which lay on the ground. Her treat was sure, her eyes clear, her head lofty as before. She seized a silver lamp and entered her chamber, where her maids awaited her. The wreath was taken from her hair, the diamonds unfastened, the dress stripped from her arms. She turned to the table without further consideration. When she was undressed, and the maids had left her, she stood thoughtfully in the middle of the room. She did not turn to the bed, but to the table where the jewels lay. She held me look again with delight on the ornaments which she had got to it. No; she grasped the bouquet; her fingers trembled, she sought amongst flowers and leaves. I guessed it—she sought me. Then she drew out the drawer of her toilet taste. A costly brooch which lay before it rolled on the floor; she heeded it not; took the scissors out of the little case which stood by, and tied the bouquet together, threw the rest of the flowers aside, and drew me out. She bent down to me. I was faded, her head sank. I felt a warm tear fall in my chalice, and as I once looked up—what a change in those proud, cold features! The head was bent, tears rolled over her cheeks, her whole form heaved. "I am not happy?" I sighed my all. "Had she no heart?" She had sunk in the chair and supported her head with her hands. How long she sat thus I know not. The lights were burnt down—daylight appeared through the curtains. It seemed as if I saw a dark shadow spread over the window. She started up, took a box from the table, and pressed on the spring. A book of hair fell out. She pressed me into the box as she put it to her lips—I felt it, and died in her locks.

THE BACHELOR'S PERSONAL ECONOMIST.

BY AN EPICUREAN STOIC

CHRISTMAS is a time of much enjoyment and little bills. An almost primary object with nearly everybody is to increase enjoyment and to render little bills less. A few hints and suggestions towards the attainment of that object may not be unseasonable at this season of general festivity and disbursement.

Economy, in the primitive sense of the word, is the regulation of a household. It should not be confounded with parsimony, as it commonly is. Its object is judicious expenditure rather than saving. Personal economy is the art of spending money to the greatest advantage; that is, so as to purchase as much happiness as can be had for the amount. We are informed by divers heroes and heroines, in every melodramas, that money is not happiness. True; and more is not mutton: but no money no mutton, without sponging or stealing. Money will simply buy all the happiness that the world has to sell, and in so far as happiness is the same thing as enjoyment, the quantity of that is pretty considerable.

It is perfectly consistent with the most rigid economy to devote nearly the whole of one's income among decrepit and unabsolved paupers, if one takes pleasure in relieving them, whether from the hope of being rewarded for so doing some other day, or from the exercise of constitutional benevolence. But the great majority of economists reserve for the distribution of their money among their own ordinary and minor wants, even at Christmas.

Economy, under certain circumstances, is a pleasure employment. When one has to consider how much, out of ample means, one had better allot to house-rent, how much to hospitality, how much to carriages, how much to travelling, how much to the subscription-list, how much to the cellar, and so on, the labour of economising is one that we delight in—which physics pain. But when the question necessary to be decided is, which of these or any other good things we can least inconveniently do without, economy becomes a bore, and evil only for the sake of averting judgment and execution—a virtue. The alleviation of the economical bore is our present object. We have nothing to say about the nobler and pleasant species of economy, because we have no experience of it; having been convicted only of the baser and disagreeable.

By far the least painful economy that a man can practise is economy in dress. Stint yourself in those wants of which you can most easily divest yourself. You cannot divest yourself of the love of beef or the love of port or claret, nay, not even of the love of venison and turtle, of Johannisberg and Cham'ein. Self-denial in any of these particulars is attended with an aching void. In respect of dress you can not repudiate, nor stifle, nor subdue your wanted warmth and comfort: nor you can at least soothe and stifle, if not absolutely banish, a too anxious and concern for appearances, whereby you will effect a great saving. You can, by a resolute effort of the mind, refuse to think about the look of your clothes, or you can bring yourself to a disregard for it by exerting your reason. Reflection will show you that the only importance of other people's opinion of you lies in the confirmation which it gives to your own opinion of yourself. If you feel quite satisfied that your dress is good, that if you were sufficiently well off you would keep a tailor instead of going to a slop-shop, what signifies it to you that your acquaintance suppose that you are insensible of the difference between a good coat and a bad one?

Of course if your livelihood depends upon your costume, that is another matter. Your respectable exterior is a part of your investment. Many rational persons—medical practitioners, for instance—are unfortunately precluded from economising in apparel by the prejudices of society, which will not believe that pills and draughts can be judiciously prescribed or administered by the wearer of a shooting-coat and a pair of strong boots.

What is true of economy in dress applies, also, in a less degree, to economy in furniture. In a less degree, because your coat is not displeased by the objects surrounding you, which you can see reflecting, whereas you need not look in the looking-glass unless you please.

It is astonishing how many years a coat will wear, even a dress coat, worn at evening parties, which take place by candle-light. If the threadbare state of the garment is imperceptible. A hole, however, should be ironed out for occasions of that sort. A patch, if necessary, scoured; moreover, if the seams are visibly white, should be washed with the black and blue reviver; for you have not gone to a man's house and partake of his hospitality if you are ashamed of it: or if it gives your host annoyance, however unreasonable.

The time for which a pair of thick shoes, especially if nailed, will last, with occasional repairs, would scarcely be believed by a gentleman of the class denominated "swells." The shoes will bear four-piecing and heel-piecing several times, with intervals of many weeks between, and soles altogether for as many more, the upper leathers in the meanwhile remaining perfectly sound. Then, after the latter have begun to give way, the existence of the *chaussure* may be protracted for an indefinite period by a series of patches.

Does a sometimes obliged to dress more splendidly than one can afford by the taunts and jeers of one's friends, because they, by those remarks and observations of theirs, pester one in the same way that a little boy does at the beginning of the oyster-season, by giving one no rest, importuning one to "remember the grotto!" whist one is engaged upon more interesting, perhaps or about the essential nature of the distinguished from matter, or on things in general, then, to abstract your thought from the consideration of fit sentiments of other people entertain respecting you as long as they keep them to themselves; but when the exercise of their private judgment on the merits of your thoughts, which is very vexatious, calls for your wished that those who consider a man's dress of more moment should refrain from ridiculing it before his face.

Where you are unknown you can have no difficulty in wearing what suits your circumstances, consulting only comfort and cleanliness. Nobody will take any notice of you unless you choose to attract it; and what then, if a person, whom you neither know nor care for, and who neither knows nor cares for you, takes you for a working-man because you have a flannel jacket and a pair of corduroys? Suppose you ease him the way, and he answers you in a contemptuous tone, under the impression that you are a snob? You smile to think how greatly he is mistaken, a nd pass on.

Whenever, then, you are called upon to retrench to any amount, you will, if a sensible man, consider in what particulars you may screw that amount out of your dress. The necessity for deterioration of meals may be obviated by wearing cloth gloves instead of kid, or you wear gloves at all. A sunk hat may be economized for an old Havannah cigars for Cubas; or a reflector by a refresh of wine or grog, might be met, instead of by the ordinary conventional resistance, adopting the same means of deadening already alluded to, and substituting the strong waistcoat for patent leather boots: though these last are certainly your poverty is not subject, and you have to do it out of choice, for in goloshes with these without furnishing them, which is not the case with black dboots, and you save the bleaking into the bargain.

Apropos de bottes, it is a great pity that the bonnets of ladies could be made of leather, or some equally durable substance; which is impossible, not on account of the nature of leather, but by reason of the nature of ladies, to whom durability, even if combined with economy, would be an objectionable quality in a bonnet. As are human beings in general, a most important to the female mind, and the thought from every nail is quite so: unhappily, therefore, for economy, the principle of economy above recommended can be only by bachelors who mean to persevere in single blessedness, or by widowers who intend to persist in enduring the privation of conjugal felicity.

"COLD WITHOUT."—DRAWN BY S. READ

"COLD WITHOUT."—THE PASSER-BY.

My coat is worn threadbare and thin,
My shoes are very old,
The wind and snow alike creep in,
And bite me with their cold.
I've not a penny in my purse,
Nor friend to give,—not I;
And yet my fortunes might be worse.
Here are the reasons why.

I might have been, perhaps, fool enough
To give my heart away,
And met with coldness or rebuff,
As men do every day,
A wayward woman is a curse,
You'll find so if you try;
My state you see might still be worse,—
And there's a reason why.

I might have found a faithless friend,
To change my sweetheart's mind;
Falsehood like this you may depend
Is worse than "wintry wind."
Though to good cheer I'm not averse,
Yet I can pass it by,
And feel my state might still be worse,—
You've heard the reasons why.

M. L.

WAYFARER IN THE SNOW.

Cheerily the firelight plays
All about the little room.
How the dancing, glancing blaze
Doth from nook and corner chase
Like a ghost—the gloom!

Here the world is wan and white;
Lonely is the way I go;
Only stars with trembling light
Look down on the Christmas night,
On the Christmas snow.

So, the starlight for the fire,—
Forth I pass upon my road;
And remember, if I tire,
Earthly darkness brings us nigher
To the light of God.—M. J. J.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES: THE SHOWER OF TOYS AT CHRISTM[illegible]

CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

WITH SOME HINTS FOR GIVING THE SAME.

We [illegible]rs a pleasant custom has grown up in England—introduced, [illegible] mas-tree from Germany. I mean the practice of g[illegible] parties—not hobbledehoy balls, where [illegible]re too old to be childish, and not old enough to be manly or [illegible] as the [illegible]s, where [illegible]res for the evening [illegible], I contrive now and then to gain admission to some of those [illegible]therings, and, sitting down quietly in a corner, participate in the enjoyment of the scene, without disturbing it. [illegible]mblages there are smiling faces worth looking at, for the sunshine upon those dimpled cheeks and rosy lips a[illegible] sparkling eyes is real and honest, and not the sham that too often hid aching hearts and envious thoughts, or blighted hopes. You never doubt the truthfulness of the mirth which makes the welkin ring, nor question the existence of the innocent jollity whose exuberance escapes from the twinkling feet of the happy dancers. We sure that it cannot always be so, that change will come, and it would be a sorry sight indeed to look upon a gathering of the same beings when twenty years have passed, and to know and see all that time has done. Enough for the present to be certain that the little revellers we are now observing are innocent and happy, and to feel assured that those joyous eyes have never wept a tear which flowed from the heart, but that their "hottest drops" have been shed over the fractured nose of a wax doll, and to be comforted by the thought that those curly-headed gallants dividing plum-cake with blondes and brunettes are quite as unconscious of their powers of fascination as they will be thirty years hence, when their curly pates are bald, and their little noses are crowned with spectac[illegible]

It is wise and good to mark the season of the advent of our [illegible] our by acts of gentleness and good will, and to impre[illegible] kindness and sober cheerfulness upon the infant mind by [illegible] which will be reme[illegible] forgotten. In thoughtful G[illegible] largely considered, and our Illustration gives a representation of a pleasant hoax played off upon Christmas-eve. A fire is made of chips of the yule-log under a large chimney, and, as the smoke curl upward, in honour of St. Nicholas, a ponderous head, but merry withal, descends, and bears in a pair of huge arms "a shower of toys" t reward the happy group assembled to watch the result of th[illegible]

to. When the new apartment has been safely landed, its laughing occupants are to exult, at which bulls are thrown, and those who could enter the ponderous and pasteboard jaws are rewarded by a ticket for the Christmas-tree. There were no Christmas-trees when you and I, Mr. Fifty, were boys; but do you not remember many a joyous game of Snap-dragon, Hunt the Slipper, and Hot Cockles, that even now make some of your wrinkles look like smiles? Take my advice, Fifty; give a child's party, and make sure of passing one happy night this merry Christmas time. You should not know how to set about such a thing? Pshaw, man! it's as easy as lying, and a great deal more honest. Come with me to-night, and be instructed; for I am off to my first party this season, and will ensure you a hearty welcome: it is only next door. Can you hear those peals of laughter, ringing out into the street like the sounds of silver bells, and hesitate? No!—that's right, Fifty. And did I not tell you that your welcome should be a hearty one? We are rather late—half-past eight.

The first dance, you see, is over, and I will sit here, in this corner, while you join the desperate charge about to be made on the refreshment room.

Who can doubt that Julia Lowther thoroughly enjoys that large piece of orange which she devours with a zest that cannot be questioned? I wonder if she will, in five years' time, "mince" over an ice and a wafer.

Rosa Gould—rude, unaffected Rosa—has actually asked Charley Crowder to give her a glass of ginger-wine! If she remembers doing so when Charley shows in his ragimentals at the County Ball in 1861, and tries Mr. Stiggins to dance with him—won't she blush? O, won't she?

I am driven from my corner, having confessed myself too old to join in the *pieans*; but, nevertheless, I have consented to be the reader. You don't know the game, I dare say? It is a paraphrase of a pleasant Anne Boleyn romp called "The Family Coach;" but perhaps you are not much wiser now? As I am appointed narrator of the story, and have taken my place in the middle of the room whilst our merry little friends take possession of the roul-stools, listen!

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

We are about to play the highly-exciting and moderately-gymnastic game of the *picnic*, and, as you all have to take a part in it, be kind enough to bear in mind the characters you represent. The following are the persons and things to be embodied:—

Mr. Brown.	Pigeon-pie	Tablecloth	Water	Salt
Mr. Jones	Mrs. Brown	Knives	Hamper	Mustard
Mr. Briggs	Mrs. Jones	Lamb	Vinaigrette	Pepper
Mr. Smith	Mrs. Briggs	Salad	Forks	Cows
Mr. Briggs' Baby	Mrs. Smith	Rolls	Spoon	Wasps

Rosa Gould, you represent Mr. Brown. Eh! O, very well, Mrs. Brown, if you prefer it. Charley Crowder is Mr. Brown, Rosa Gould is Mrs. Brown, Tom Webster is Mr. Jones, Julia Lowther is Mrs. Jones, Fanny Joyes is Mr. Briggs' Baby, Jemmy Herbert is Pigeon-pie, those six little girls are Knives and Forks, Mary Turner just so. You understand now. So, Kate Diamond, divest me the rest of these characters, whilst I run over the story. Well, are the characters all given out? They are. Then, ladies and gentlemen, pay attention to me. Whenever your names are mentioned you must rise from your seats, turn round once, and sit down again; and, failing to do so, or rising when you are not named, you stand with your face to the wall until you are again mentioned; and whenever the word *picnic* is said, you all change places with your opposite neighbours. Now, then, to begin

THE PICNIC.

Why, I told you to change places whenever the *picnic* was mentioned. That's right; but don't seize the tails of my coat, or you'll leave me only a jacket. Attention!

"Nothing would give me greater pleasure," said *Mrs. Brown* (quite right, Rosa; turn once!) "I'm sure I shall be delighted," said *Mrs. Jones* "And I! and I!" said *Mr. Smith, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Jones, Mrs Smith* and *Mrs. Briggs*. "And so will Bunky," said *Mrs. Briggs* (meaning of course *Mr. Briggs' baby*); for I do so love a *picnic*." It was agreed, therefore, that on the 4th of June, in spite of the *cows* (you should *moo!*) and the *wasps* (you should buzz), which *Mrs. Jones* (Ha! Julia did not turn round. Face to the wall!) said were her many objections, *Mr.* and *Mrs. Smith, Mr.* and *Mrs Briggs, Mr.* and *Mrs Brown, Mr. Jones* and *Mrs Jones*, and *Mr Briggs' baby* should all start for Epping Forest, and regularly enjoy a *picnic*. The day was very hot; but what is a *picnic* without a little heat? It is like tea without boiling water, good for nothing. Well, they arrived safely, though *Briggs' baby* during the journey in a wasp which had been attracted by the sugar-stuck *Briggs' baby* was sucking (Fanny turned only once—face to the wall!). When they arrived at the forest, all helped to unpack the *hamper* (Hamper! Hamper! Bessie Brown, face to the wall!). *Mr. Jones* brought *pigeon-pie*, *Mr. Smith* brought *pigeon pie*, *Mr. Briggs* brought *pigeon pie* (very good, Johnny Herbert!), *Mr Brown* brought some *lamb* and a *salad* (Salad, to the wall! Too quick, am I? That's the fun of the game), besides the *hamper*.

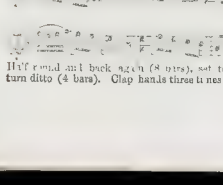
"Don't trouble me," said *Mrs. Smith*, "I was quite alarmed in case everybody else brought *pigeon-pie* to the *picnic*."

They sat down on the grass, and spread their *tablecloth*, and laid out the *knives* and *forks*, the *spoons*, and the *salt*, and the *mustard*, and the *pepper*, and the *pigeon pie*, and the *lamb*, the *rolls*, the *water*, and he *salad*, and began regularly to enjoy the *picnic*. Glass of wine, *Mr Smith*? Thank you, *Mr. Brown*. The same to you, *Mr Jones*. Trouble you for a *knife*, *Mr Smith*, and a *fork*. Ah! cried *Mrs. Briggs*, here's a *wasp* as big as the *pigeons* in the *pigeon-pie*. Up jumped *Mrs. Jones* with a *spoon*, and, trying to drive away the *wasp*, put his foot in the *salad* bowl, and tumbled over *Mr. Smith*, who declared he had never seen such a *picnic*.

When order had been restored nobody could discover what had become of *Briggs' baby*; *Mr. Jones* thought the *wasps* had carried it away; *Mrs. Brown* thought it might have tumbled into one of the *pigeon pies*; but *Mr. Briggs*, directed by his paternal instinct, found it in the *hamper*, where it was sneezing its head off, having snuffed up a quantity of loose *pepper*. As nobody can be comfortable lying upon *knives* and *forks Briggs' baby* was taken out of the *hamper* and laid on the *tablecloth* by the side of the *pigeon pie*. Poor *Mrs. Briggs* had fainted (not pleasant at a *picnic*); and *Mrs. Jones*, in her desire to revive *Mrs. Briggs*, gave *Mrs Briggs* the *mustard* to smell instead of a *vinaigrette*. To make matters worse, two fierce *cows* jumped over the hedge; and *Mrs. Smith*, having found the *tablecloth* into her bosom, sprung up and overthrew *mustard, salt, pepper, rolls, knives forks, spoons, pigeon-pies, lamb salad, Mr Briggs baby*—in short, everything they had brought for the *picnic*. The *cows* pranced about, the *wasps* buzzed. *Mr Jones, Mrs Brown, Mrs Smith, Mrs Jones, Mrs. Briggs, Mr Briggs*, and *Mr. Briggs baby*, declared they would never come again to a *picnic*.

There—and now, John, a glass of sherry! Hallo, hallo! I am nearly borne away by the rush to the refreshment-room, where the consumption of lemonade, orangeade, and negus is really quite alarming. Arthur quadrille, a polka, and then the DUNKIRK CHIMES. That is the dance for me—to look at I mean! Oh! I am to be tugleman, am I? Well, take your places, join hands and form a circle—the larger the better. You have to keep time with the tune, and obey the word of command. Now begin—

THE DUNKIRK CHIMES.



Half round and back again (8 bars), set to partners (4 bars), and turn ditto (4 bars). Clap hands three times (3 bars), stamp your left three times (3 bars), turn partners half round and back again, and repeat the figures until you are tired. Twenty minutes I decide at Capl al exercise to prepare you a l'ar supper.

What is there for supper? Bring me with a kiss and I will tell you: Cold chickens turkey, ham, cold beef, tongue, sandwiches, jellies, custards, cheese cakes, pound-cake, bon-bons, grapes, oranges, and plenty of bonbons! With proper caution you may make merry, little people, and have no fear of the doctor and his nasty draughts to morrow.

"Supper is ready, if you please."

But the party is too large to be seated altogether. Suppose some of you remain with me, and play at CUPID'S COMING. Capital game, and one which will tax your knowledge of participles.

Now, Louisa, Cupid's coming! Ask how is he coming.
How is he coming?
Acting.
Now ask Arthur. Cup id's coming!
How's he coming?
Attesting.

Now go on until you have exhausted the participles, beginning with A, and then proceed with B, whilst I go down stairs and carve the turkey.

I have the honour to be received with a salute of *bonbons*, and one gentleman in all rounders, a Mr. Chairman in embryo, has proposed my health in a glass of ginger-wine, and requested the thanks of the party for my conduct as director of the *Picnic* and the *Dunkirk Chimes*. I return thanks in an appropriate speech, very short, but remarkably expressive, as it has the effect of clearing the supper-room, and making way for the lingering detachment in the drawing-room. At last supper is at end, and the great event of the evening is about to come off. Nothing less than drawing the prizes of

THE CHRISTMAS-TREE.

I am old enough, and so are you, Mr. Fifty, to remember the days of the Christmas, when Cooper's Hall was crowded by men and women of all sorts and condition, watching with feverish anxiety the declaration of the many prizes, and the still more numerous blanks, each one envious of the other's success. Here is the same excitement without the gravy, for the prizes are all (or should be) all of equal value, and the fortunate holder of a gold watch made by Mr. Gunter, the confectioner, and jewelled with a hundred sugar-drops, is not a whit the richer than the recipient of two chocolate cigars and a box of comfits. Dear me! to think how very few shillings have purchased all this merriment, and then to remember how many pounds we guzzle and waste on dinners, which first produce dyspepsia, and then all the evil humours which go to the making of a gouty toe.

The Dunkirk Chimes once more, to assist the digestive organs after supper: Round and round, my merry lads and lasses, for Christmas comes but once a year, and not always then with its cheerfulness and kindly feelings, but it is here to-night; so welcome it heartily, and dance away till the holly flirks upon the walls as though it were conscious of the mirth, and felt it in every scarlet berry and shining leaf. Now a game at Whist? What? and Where? or some other time-honoured verbal pastime; and when you are all cool enough to go home give a kiss to the old man, and pack yourselves up in your snug furs and warm cloaks, shawls, and comforters. And as you kneel beside your beds, to address, in the words of the great founder of Christmas-tide, the Giver of all good, pray also that we may remember that there are the poor and needy to keep Christmas too.

Dear little people! if you hear some of your older and graver friends pooh-pooh this article upon children's parties, ask them to bear with it for your sakes, for it was written to give you pleasure.

M. L.

GRACE BENSON'S LITTLE PLOT.

BY JOHN SAUNDERS,
AUTHOR OF "LOVE'S MARTYRDOM."

CHAPTER I.

HOW FARMER BENSON'S HOUSE WAS HAUNTED BY A FAIRY.

I WONDER whether the Sun, that greatest of sight-seers, ever looked in upon a prettier picture than he beheld one morning in September 1854, through the flame of a quaint old fashioned window in the homestead of Farmer Benson? It was not the cluster of roses, still dripping with the morning dew of the garden, that delicate hands had arranged so exquisitely in the tall vase on the window-sill; nor the cheery fire, blazing and bubbling with a kind of glad life of its own on the wide hearth; nor the genial, healthful feast that clustered round the pleasant warmth, where the farmer, while waiting for his breakfast, had taken a couple of chubby, flaxen-haired little fellows—twins—on his knee, and felt his cares (and, alas! he had had many) smiled away, one by one, as he played with his spoiled favourites;—no, it was none of these things that made—though they might help—the picture. Look it is the sunshine, perhaps. Nay, let me rather whisper in your ear, there is a fairy in the place. There! She passed even now: a true fairy, notwithstanding her flesh-and-blood aspect; little, somewhat plump (for a fairy), but quick, agile, graceful; seen now here, now there, like a wandering sunbeam, making everything she touches laugh as it were in the joy of her presence. Lucky Farmer Benson! How his little fairy has tidied and brightened up for this morning the somewhat dingy home! What a spirit of life, like an embodied April, has she not infused into all around her, as they catch the contagion of enjoyment that is revealing in her low, sweet, silvery tones, and in the not infrequent outbursts of her irresistible laughter.

But if she be a true fairy in some respects, she is a truer woman in all. Could you stay her in her rapid flittings to and fro, and make her for one moment pause while you looked in her fair face and upon those strangely soft, as well as wondrously bright, brown eyes, whose tender darkness suggests a new shade in nature; could you then tell her some story of a neighbour's misfortune, you would see how deep and loving a woman's heart lay beneath the airy and dazzling exterior; or, should some one then narrate to her the particulars of a gallant exploit, you would startle to see those soft eyes flash out and expand as though the soul cried through them—"Ah, noble! noble! to do and to hear of such things is, indeed, *life!*"

But it must be owned our little fairy is somewhat more selfishly occupied this morning, though no one seems to know exactly what inward thought it is that so pre-engages her, and yet that makes her so full of outward manifestation. The day seems set apart as a holiday, and Grace Benson loves holidays. What then? She has certainly never welcomed any holiday as she welcomes this one. Always scrupulously neat in her person, she could not well improve that; but as to the house, she has perfectly worried the poor mother, by her incessant labours to beautify it, by calling forth from their secret keeping-places whatever remains of patrimonial wealth has been preserved through the peculiary difficulties of the family. An old silver flagon, and two or three small parcels of plate, gleam resplendently on the polished, almost black, mahogany sideboard; the circular mirror, whose gilded frame has long been tarnished, is now wreathed completely round by a long branch of the flexile trumpet honeysuckle in full and brilliant flower; richly-coloured antique covers of worsted hangings, made to wear rather than to sell, hide the seats of the chairs, and, in one or two instances, hang within the low window-seats; in short, there is a bright, cheerful, fresh air about the whole room, from the rest of the room.

A mother's eyes cannot but look inquiringly on all these signs of a new-risen presence, which, in truth, did, and for good reason, gather place. Dame Benson. She saw, and almost knowing as she noticed Grace again and again pause to look through the window across the common, now purpled over with the blossoming heath, and towards a road, the end of which alone could be seen from the farm.

"Grace!" at last exclaimed the mother, as with a sudden determination on

"Yes, mother," was the reply. Then there was an inquisitive look up; a recognition, half-fearful, half-comic, of a something in the parent face, inconvenient to deal with just now; and so, while Dame Benson planned her opening attack, she suddenly found herself clasped in those saucy arms, and a kiss upon her lips sealing them up so closely, that it seemed doubtful whether they would ever be allowed to open again,

"Nay, nay, Grace—I will speak."

"Oh, very well;" and therewith the demure maiden placed an arm-chair, then a foot-stool, took her mother's hand with an air of great ceremony, and seated her. She next sate herself down on the stool, and looked up as innocently expectant as though she had not the smallest idea what it was that was likely to be said, after so much preparation.

"Grace, when your father invited your cousin, Sergeant Cole, to spend to-day with us, I don't think he anticipated *you* would be so much interested in his visit."

"Why, is he not a hero? Nay, a hero-make? You saw by his letter what a number of recruits for the Crimea he boasted he had picked up. I admire heroes. Don't you, mother?"

"Come, be serious. I am growing anxious about you."

"About me, mother!" and the eyes opened—oh, so wide!

"What means this sudden change? To look at you now, who would think that you have of late lost all appetite—taken no interest, or very little, in our affairs—kept aloof from us all? Why, it was but the day before yesterday the tears sprang into your eyes, when I found you sitting alone in the garden, and asked you what ailed you. But instead of answering me, you ran away."

"Dear mother! you know that Phil and I had met that afternoon."

"Oh, then to meet one's lover is a good reason for being miserable!"

"Now, mother, will *you* be serious. I doubt if Phil does love me—I doubt if he can love. I don't think it is in his nature."

"I know he is one of those men who can *do*—and *lie*—and *feel*—but cannot *speak*; but I didn't think my own little Grace, who has known him so many years, would have found out that fault—if it be one—just now."

"Mother, I dare say—nay, I am sure—mine is a foolish dear and fancy; but—but it seems to me that out of the fulness of the heart of Love speech must come; and as with Phil it does not come—why—why"——

"You will give him up, and look in some other direction. Very well. As he can only, it seems, give you the substance without the show, suppose we try whether this young sergeant can be persuaded to favour us with the show, without the substance."

"Mother, can you think so meanly of me?"

"Do you love Phil Gordon?"

A roseate glow escaped as it were from the soul's innermost recesses in answer, but was suddenly drawn back, as by a stern effort, and succeeded by a marked paleness; there was then a dead pause, and the only sign of feeling or movement was the dropping of a few tears.

"Come, come; I know you love him. That is no secret. Every one knows it."

Here there was a flash from the maiden's eye that seemed to ask proudly—"Does he know it?"

"Your recent discomfort spoke too plainly; but if so, what means this sudden change yesterday and to-day, called forth, so far as I know, merely by the coming of your father's nephew—this young soldier?"

"Dear mother, ask me to-morrow."

"Well, may I guess to-day?"

The little head turned away in silence.

"You think to make Phil jealous—to rouse what you suppose to be his sluggish nature—sting him into eloquence and love. Ah, my child, these are tricks to which you should not stoop."

"Mother, I will do no wrong."

"You will *mean* none. But will you succeed? If I rightly read Phil's character, you will only thus repel him whom you should try to invite. You will wound his personal dignity, and"——

"Ah, yes—his personal dignity. He cares for that—not for me. Mother, I cannot, will not, marry him while this weight hangs upon my heart. But do not spoil my little plot, if I must own to one. It is hard work to jest and laugh when one wants to weep, and wouldn't much care to die."

"Nay, my own darling, I wish but to warn you. Have your own way. And see, here comes Phil, across the fields.

At once the conference broke up, the last tear was dashed away, and presently the little maiden might have been seen in the adjoining half-underground dairy trying the impossible task of making cleaner the milk vessels, and heard singing with a brave semblance of lightheartedness an old May-day song. Nor, as Phil follows her, does she cast one look aside in consciousness of his presence. It is her dress in fancy, plainly enough, the tall, majestic figure moving like a tower, and, it must be owned, at about as slow and methodical a pace as we might imagine a tower would move were it inclined for a walk. But it is an attractive as well as a commanding figure. A profusion of short brown curls fringe the under edge of the felt wide-awake; the face is ruddy with health, and remarkable for the placidity of its expression; the eye is gentle, yet with a certain occasional severity in it that stops at once any advances its owner may not choose to permit. He wears a tight-fitting, dark velveteen shooting coat, with long leather overalls coming high up the leg, and his hands are cased in thick leather gauntlets, which, with the sharp pruning hook in the hand, betoken the early morning's occupation—trimming the hedges of his farm.

A sudden darkness causes Grace to look up. It is Phil's head peering through the little window. And could he but know with what a tumultuous rush of the blood the maiden beheld him, notwithstanding all her self-tutoring to meet him calmly, he would perhaps have spared her and himself much sorrow. As it was, what he did know and see was the obvious indifference of her manner as she answered his frank cordial greeting. This suddenly froze him, even while, with his usual outward calmness, he passed it by, as if unnoticed, and so increased the evil.

"Who is the stranger, Grace, expected to-day?"

"Why, don't you know? My cousin, Sergeant Cole, who is recruiting in his neighbourhood for the Crimea. Why, Phil, perhaps he would take you."

"I think him can't you"

He was a neighbour of ours in our former residence, and a great favourite with us all before he enlisted; and as soon as my father heard of his coming on a visit, he invited him to spend some hours with us. We will see in the house, how busily we have been preparing to give the hero a fitting reception. Women to be pitied!"

"I hear from the kitchen you have been busy in the"

"If I do not, I do, you may be sure, from the gravity of your face as you answer me to me the a touching sort.

"Will you now hear me say a few words?"

"Never—if *he* does not call me away."

"Grace, I can bear no longer your strange treatment. I do not think I deserve it. One day a smile, the next a frown; and then the third a tone from that may be either, or both, for aught I can make out."

"Well?"

"It is not well; and you must explain to me"——

"Must!"

"Nay, you shall answer me!"

"Let me pass, Phil."

"I will not. If I am not worthy of you, say so; but if"——

"And you think I am to be forced into what you please to call love, do you? Fool! There!" So saying, the little figure gave two rapid bounds—one on to the stone table below the window, and the other through the latter on to the greensward outside, where she alighted unhurt, burst into mocking laughter, and was gone before Phil could recover from his astonishment and alarm.

All was bustle in the house ere Grace entered. The Sergeant had arrived, and was already on the best terms with every one, from the farmer himself down to the black cat at the fireside, that was already perched away on his knee, as though she had known him these twenty years. Even Phil, who having gone home to change his dress, presently followed his wayward mistress, could not resist the good-humoured frankness of the soldier's manner, which evidently sprang from a genial temperament. Though every inch a soldier, Sergeant Cole had neither the walk nor measured dignity. Slight, round, and wiry, his every gesture revealed superabundant activity, that never allowed him to be still. His mobile face, too, was full of wandering and, for the most part, pleasant expression—a very mirror, as it were, of all that was passing around. It did not require the proverbial penetration of a lover's eyes to see reflected in that face very soon a great and growing sense of the beauty and fascinations of Grace Benson; who, on her part, found an unexpected support in the young soldier's buoyant liveliness and unflagging animal spirits, and was thus enabled to play out to perfection her little comedy. While keeping within certain maidenly limits, which she would have found it as impossible to pass as a true coquette would have found it difficult to avoid passing, she managed to keep the Sergeant and herself in such close companionship through the day, that Phil could only stand by, and watch. Now some tale of *their* youth was revived; now *they* went abroad to look at the farm; as evening came on there was a dance, and *they* led off. When tired she went to rest in the bow window behind the partially looped-up curtains, and there *he* leaned over her chair, and occasionally whispered words that made her laugh; though once Phil thought they produced a different effect, and that she rose suddenly, with a heightened colour—whether of pleasure or offence he could not guess, until he saw them once more dancing together, and he doubted no longer.

But, thoroughly wearied at last, Grace announced her determination to dance no more; and while she stood by the open window, cooling her inflamed cheek, and putting back the rose that, borne in by the wind on the top of its long stalk, gently tapped against her face, glanced half sideways towards Phil, with a feeling of pleasure and expectation that the end—after a scene (she expected—nay desired—*that* to begin with)—would come soon, and reward her for her weary, false day. He had come to come towards her, for the first time for some hours, and there was in his face an expression less stern—she thought even more tender—than had been recently visible there. Oh! how handsomely she would acknowledge her misdeeds, if he but——

He came, slowly as usual, towards her, took her hand, looked in her face with a kind of earnest pity, then she felt the grasp quiver a little, heard the words "God night!" said,—was it possible? Yes, he was gone!

Some hours later, at midnight, but with one of the loveliest of autumnal moons shedding its soft radiance upon those it so soothe—her agitated face, Grace sat by the casement of her bedchamber, looking toward the adjoining farm. She saw that lights were moving about past the different windows, though usually the household were all in bed long before that time. What could the lights mean? A door opened—Phil (there was no mistaking him, even at that distance) came forth with his younger brother (and partner) in the management of the farm. They went from barn to outhouse, outhouse to stable, passing apparently the round of the whole place; but stopping every now and then, as if engaged in deep talk. A horse was brought to the door. Grace could remain quiet no longer. She hardly knew yet what she feared; still less could she interpret her own wishes and resolves if she had any. All was chaos in her mind. But she put on her bonnet, drew a shawl over her, and ran down the stairs. No one heard her. She went forth, shivering under the chill and heavy dews. Quick as she was, before she could reach the high road that led past both farms, she heard the feet of a horse clattering along past the opening into the green lane that concealed her from the rider; an instant more, and she saw the well-known riding-cloak blown outstretched towards her, as Phil, striking his spurs into the animal's sides, galloped desperately away.

And then, as Grace drooped down on the grassy slope of a hedge, and said to herself "He leaves me!" she felt all that sickness of heart, all that sense of utter desolation and hopeless misery, which comes but seldom in a lifetime to any of us, and which, when felt, never passes away to leave us what we were before.

CHAPTER II.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Before Sebastopol!—and on a day that will send a wail of sadness or a shout of exultation through half Europe, and the echoes of which will scarcely die before they have touched the farthest limits of human habitation. Before Sebastopol!—and with only a few minutes of time dividing us from the event so long worked for, and on which such stupendous issues hang—the grand assault! The cannon have done their work on the walls, as cannon never did work before. Week after week that horrible rain of shot and shell has fallen upon the devoted city almost unceasingly; to be changed during the last three days of the bombardment for a storm of the same elements so utterly beyond human experience that we need not wonder to find even official language describe it as a "fire of hell." But, nevertheless, if we glance along the lines of closely-packed men, who fill to overflowing every yard of the trenches nearest to the enemy, we may see in their set, stern, terribly-earnest faces no overweening confidence in the result of the coming battle. They have learned, by painful experience, the strength of those rude-looking irregular walls and mounds; the self-sacrificing devotion of the Russian soldiery; the skill, courage, chivalry of the Russian officers. They will do it, if it can be done—I think. Many, doubtless, add, "it *shall* be done!" and it is they who, whether they fall or survive, will be the true conquerors of Sebastopol, if the town is this day taken.

What a moment is that—when men are expecting the signal that calls them to such a battle—one that they know will be famed in the world's history! What a concentration of thought, feeling, hope, ambition, regret, aspiration is crowded into that small space—possibly the last of life! What a light is suddenly thrown inwards into the darkest recesses of one's being! How clearly—perhaps for the first time—do we know ourselves! How wonderfully the problems of individual life seem all at once to solve themselves in the calm truthfulness of such an hour! Some such thoughts has possibly crossed the mind of one of two men who are earnestly engaged in conversation together in low tones, a little in advance of the neighbouring masses of soldiery. One is an officer, the other a sergeant. But there is evidently a common understanding between them not usual to persons so divided by social rank."

"I wish, Sergeant, our men had not these two hundred yards to cross before getting to you angle of the Redan."

"They will do it, Captain."

"If there are but a score of men like you among them I know anything can and will be done. But, Sergeant, one friendly word: do not unnecessarily expose yourself. I own I suspect you of trying to defraud the Queen—God bless her!—of faithful service."

"I! Captain?"

"You! I have watched you pretty closely, and I believe you want to be killed. That is neither manly nor patriotic. Eh! Sergeant Gordon. Come, come, my good fellow; whatever your secret trouble, depend upon it you can live it down—that is, if these Russians will let you. I take an interest in you: can't spare you, except in the cause of duty. Besides, you are a man to rise—skilful, educated, calm in the most exciting hours of action; excess of bravery your only fault. I wait but for an opportunity to recommend you for a commission, and can promise you a brotherly welcome at the mess-table. We live in a place and at a time when days will do the work of ordinary years—nay, of lifetimes. Hark! By Jove! there's the signal for the French! They are off for the Malakoff." The Captain ceased—his thoughts, drawn away by the excitement of the first rush on the batteries; and so he did not notice the changes of expression that had swept over the manly face of our old friend, Phil Gordon, as he listened to the words, at once so kindly and so unexpected, that his superior had uttered; still less chance was there of the Captain's noticing the moisture that bedewed the lashes of the young and stalwart warrior's eye. As usual he could not speak, but that mattered little here; he was understood quite well without words. How could it be otherwise? Since he had carried into effect his long-meditated scheme of enlisting in the army—moved thereto by the double desire, first to escape from the presence of one whom he loved passionately, but believed to be unworthy of his love; and, secondly, to calm the despair of his soul by the thought of serving his country in what he believed to be the most glorious of wars;—since, I say, he had done what he had so long thought of, but hoped to avoid doing, he had so rapidly learned the duties of a soldier, had so decisively manifested, in a thousand ways, the superiority of his mind and character, that the private soon became the corporal, the corporal the sergeant, and the sergeant distinguished among all his brethren of the same rank by service that, while flowing without effort, showed how far he yet was below the position he was fitted to fill.

But he, too, soon turned away his thoughts from his own to his country's interests, and stood, like a gallant hound in the leash, ready to spring when the word was given. It came. The French flag—O glorious bit of bunting!—waved from the tower of the Malakoff, and off went the British towards the Redan. Ah! could little Grace Benson have seen her lover now, she would certainly have thought love for him an inadequate word to express his deserts—she must have worshipped him. Now his hand was upon one of the ladders, helping its bearers—now a word of trust, because most moving eloquence, sent on a knot of panting, half-pausing soldiers with increased speed; now he stands on the other side of the ditch, helping up one after another of his men over a difficult spot, and getting in reward a bayonet prick in his forehead, which he only discovers after the battle. And now at last he sees his men—sadly, alas! reduced in number—forming under the shelter of the parapet before they mount it and come to the bloody hand-to-hand struggle with the enemy. Impatient of delay, he yet sees the propriety of yielding for one moment to the breathless soldiers, who evidently find it necessary to brace up their nerves and strength for the great trial above. "Follow me!" again cries Sergeant Gordon. And like the waves of a blood-red ocean (when lighted by the glory of some magnificently portentous sunset) they burst over the edge, and the battle in the Redan begins. We shall not pause upon its details. It is but too well known that, through the absence of reinforcements, the gallant band were sacrificed in their hour of success, and, after a long but useless struggle, were compelled to retreat. In vain then the Captain's kindly warning. Hither and thither raged Sergeant Gordon, rarely striking but there was an enemy left dead behind; again wounded, but only enough to call forth, rather than repress, whatever there was of reckless heroism in that brave soul; and it was thus his Captain passed him—not without a thrill of admiration for the spectacle.

"Quick, Sergeant! Retreat is inevitable. Save the men as much as you can." And Phil, at once obedient and sagacious, felt his thoughts turned into a new channel, and tried to do what he was requested. But he was borne along by the mass of fugitives sheer over the edge of the parapet down towards the ditch; then as filled with serried bayonets as ever was pond with rushes, and into that he leaped, dividing with his arms the points, and so reached the bottom safely. A cry of anguish, and the movement of a limb beneath his feet, arrested the attention of Phil even at that moment and he was passing on with a sigh of pity for the wounded man he had injured in his leap, when to his astonishment he heard his name, followed by a cry for help. The crowd began to open out a little, and Phil looked eagerly round. Whom should his eyes light on but Grace Benson's relative, Sergeant Cole!

What passed in those few seconds of delay through the heart of Phil Gordon it would be difficult to learn. The sight of the man who had, however thoughtlessly, been so mixed up with the causes of his despair, brought forth whatever of evil that naturally kind nature possessed. He turned, and was passing on; half excusing himself to himself by thoughts of duty to his men in the retreat; but the poor wounded man, uncertain whether he had been recognised through all the smoke, and clamour, and excitement, again called to him. Phil could resist no longer, he turned, and, without word or gesture of recognition, took up the sufferer in his arms, and ran up the opposite slope of the ditch, slipping every instant in the gore that almost hid the natural colour of the earth, and so on, and back to quarters, where he arrived in safety. Some comrades advanced to relieve him of his burden, and spoke to him; but he was deadly white in the face—his eye glazed—and, without opening his lips, or uttering the slightest exclamation, he suddenly dropped as if shot through the heart.

CHAPTER III.

CHRISTMAS COMING, AT THE FARM.

Another holiday come! "'Tis but a week to Christmas!" cry the delighted children, who have been counting for a long while the slow steps of advancing Time. Already, in these remote country districts one begins to hear every where the stir of preparation, to note the daily-growing hum of busy and cheerful-voiced people, to witness the gathering stores heaped up for the great day's enjoyment. Already there seems everywhere experienced a foretaste of the rejoicings that do for once at least in the year spring up spontaneously in the hearts of our sober countrymen and country women at the sound of "Christmas coming!" everywhere—we should have said, but in the heart of poor Grace Benson, and in the hearts of others like her, labouring under the consciousness of a wrong committed, and misfortunes thereby brought on which no efforts now appear capable of remedying. Not a word from Phil Gordon during all those long months of anguish and depression, chequered only by an occasional gleam of hope that, somehow, a happier future might yet be opened for them. But as nothing occurred to justify even these transient glimpses of relief, the poor girl yielded more and more to the thick gloom that hung around her, and the little fairy seemed to be transformed into some wandering daylight ghost: her eyes had strangely darkened; her cheeks had lost their peach-like roundness; her voice became weak and indistinct, as though the effort of speech was a pain and difficulty.

She was sitting by the fire, looking with eyes that saw not, upon a great branch of mistletoe, that the twins had brought home in triumph, and who were now clapping their hands as they watched the farmer nail it up to the beam that projected from the ceiling; when, to the surprise of her mother, who was watching her with an aching heart, the maiden's eyes suddenly expanded and flashed in the old way. She stood erect, pale and trembling, staring on the doorway, where stood—no, dear reader, not her lover, Sergeant Gordon, but—her relative, Sergeant Cole, looking with eager interest and curiosity on the inmates, and full as ever of spirit and joyousness, notwithstanding the loss of an arm. Did Grace continue to gaze at the doorway with a vague instinct that *another* was about to enter? If she did she could only turn away and smother once more the bitter, humiliating sense of disappointment, for her lover appeared not.

All welcomed the maimed warrior; and scarcely had the first excitement of his presence subsided, than they were all listening to his story of the taking of Sebastopol; and need we say with what breathless interest his hearers hung upon the narration of his own position in the ditch of the Redan on the eventful day of the assault, of his preservation, and of the heroism of the man to whom he owed his life. Every one cried out for his name. The relater looked at Grace and was silent. But that look was enough. Her face was illumined as by a sudden flash of lightning, her breast heaved, she half rose, and then again in agitation seated herself before she could say, with some appearance of calmness—

"It was Phil Gordon!"

"It was."

Poor Grace! She could only bury her face in her hands, and run away to hide the tumult of emotion that shook her little frame, and threatened to make her heart burst with she knew not what torrents of love, remorse, shame, exultation! But, to the surprise of all, she returned in a few minutes, and expressed her wish to speak to her cousin alone. She was now perfectly quiet and collected. The mother drew away the rest of the family, and Grace found herself alone with the Sergeant.

"Tell me all about him," were her first words. "I am prepared for the worst, whatever it be. Did he recover? Does he live?"

"Yes. We nursed each other in the hospital, and no two brothers I believe, ever loved each other better than we now do. We came to England together, invalided."

"Why did he not come with you—I mean to his home?"

"I asked him, but he refused."

"Yes, I understand. That is enough. Thank you, dear cousin." And with that Grace was going, but the soldier now quietly slipped between her and the door, and said—

"Not so fast, fair cousin; I have something to say also. What if I were to tell you I loved you?"

"I should say—but no—you are incapable of mocking one so—so"—here her voice failed her for an instant, but she resumed—"one in my position."

"And yet Grace, when I last saw you on that holiday"——

"Oh, for Heaven's sake, be silent about that!" Grace cried with a shiver.

"Was I altogether deceived in thinking you paid more attention to me than to him who had been, and as I supposed falsely, called your lover?"

"No, you were not deceived. I did so."

"And why?"

"Do you wish to put me to all this torture? Forgive my fault to you. I have suffered for it, believe me."

"Still, I must ask why did you do this?"

Grace then bitterly and passionately answered him, "Oh, cousin must you force a woman to speak? Can you not guess how I loved him—how doubtful I was of his love—how pride made me demand that which I might have found was already given? In a word, I know him now; know how he loved me, by the sacrifices he has made; and, cruel that you are, I know, and you know, that he thinks me, perhaps rightly, unworthy of him. He will not forgive me?"

"No! but he asks forgiveness from you, Grace! Grace—my own—my heart's darling!"

Merciful heavens! what words are these? Who is it that has rushed suddenly forward, and now kneels before the half-incredulous maiden, who dashes her long hair aside, and gazes wildly on that beloved face—manlier than ever—full of new life, and energy, and joy—waiting at her knees, to receive from her all the happiness that earth can have in store for him. A loud hysteric cry brings in the alarmed farmer and his wife, who stare with open mouths on the group before them—Grace, weeping away her very soul as it seems, on the neck of Phil Gordon; while Sergeant Cole alternately laughs and cries at the success of his little plot—one so much wiser, he thinks, with pardonable egotism, than the little maiden's had been.

As the lovers calmed a little, Grace asked Sergeant Cole, with a reproving eye, "You said he refused to come?"

But Phil answered, "I did so, doubting your love and earnestness; but he seemed to learn so well through our long conversations in the hospital the exact state of affairs between you and me that I yielded at last to his truer and better faith. How much have you not to forgive me?"

"And you me?"

"And what do we not owe to our friend here? He has promised to join my brother in the farm (he was bred a farmer, you know) and help to take care of our affairs, while I fight my country's battles."

"What?" faintly asked the little lips, "do you not leave the army?"

"Can I, dearest? I bear her Majesty's commission. My little Grace shall have no reason to be ashamed of her husband, Ensign Gordon."

"Ah, I shall be but too proud of him."

Here Sergeant Cole suddenly broke up the dialogue: he had collected the whole household, given the word for Fun and Frolic, and now proposed to propitiate those sprites by a short walk when Grace under a certain tree that, he said, had taken the liberty to grow from the air downwards. Grace looked a moment at her cousin and her lover, took the hand of the former, and—to his surprise, which he showed whimsically enough—saluted him rather than wasting to be kissed, there imprinted upon his bronzed cheek a warm, sisterly kiss. And then, while the glow yet burned in her own face, she took the hands of both, and said—

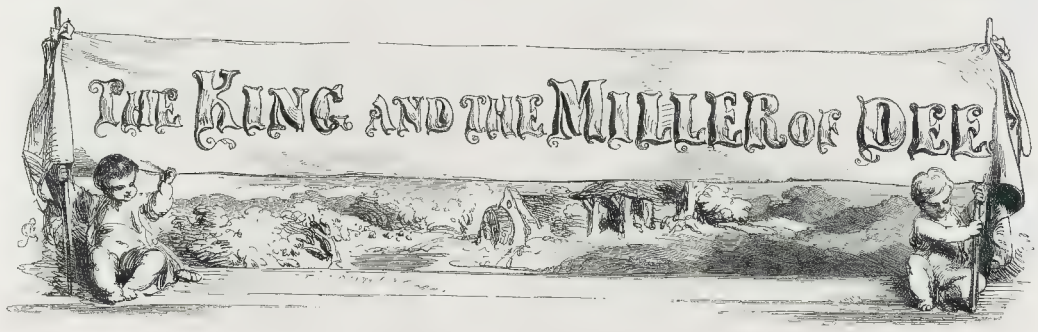
"Bear witness to Grace Benson's last act of coquetry!"

THE KING AND THE MILLER OF THE DEE.—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT

NOTE ON THE MELODY BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.—The fine tune, "There was a jolly Miller," which, prior to the Reformation, appears to have been used in the Cathedral Services of the Church, became popular in consequence of its introduction into the ballad-opera of "Love in a Village," with Bickerstaffe's words, in 1762. The original words to it were probably those of the old "harvest-home" song beginning—

Here's a health unto our measter,
Th' vounder o' the yeast!

and which have lately been printed, with the tune, in Mr. John Youge Akerman's "Wiltshire Tales." This song, however, besides being sung in Wiltshire, is commonly sung at "harvest homes" in Leicestershire, and, I believe, in numerous parts of the country. It will be perceived that in the present version the notation in the first bar of the tune differs from that which is printed in "Love in a Village," the seventh of the scale being *minor* instead of major. This is certainly the proper notation, according to the system on which melodies in a minor key were formerly composed: and I have no doubt of its having invariably been so sung by the country people, who, after all, seem the most *honestly* to have preserved the integrity of our old tunes. The first verse of the present song is by Bickerstaffe, with the exception of the first and last lines, which Mr Mackay has altered to suit the sentiment of the three new verses which he has so judiciously added.

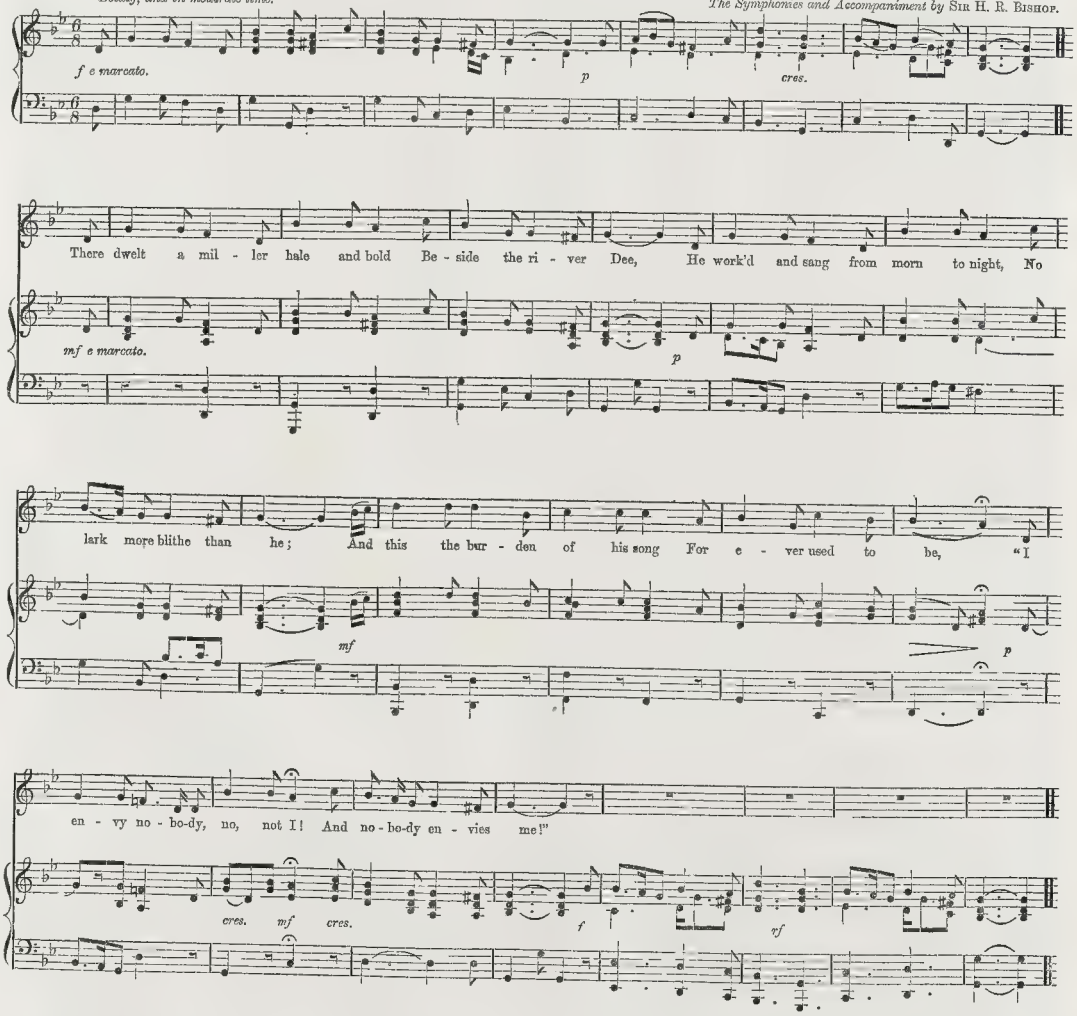


Poetry by Charles Mackay.

Boldly, and in moderate time.

Air, "There was a jolly Miller."

The Symphonies and Accompaniment by Sir H. R. Bishop.


f e marcato.
p
cres.
There dwelt a mil - ler hale and bold Be - side the ri - ver Dee, He work'd and sang from morn to night, No
mf e marcato.
p
lark more blithe than he; And this the bur - den of his song For e - ver used to be, "I
mf
p
en - vy no - bo-dy, no, not I! And no - bo-dy en - vies me!"
cres.
mf
cres.
f
vf

I.

There dwelt a miller hale and bold
Beside the river Dee,
He work'd and sang from morn to night,
No lark more blithe than he;
And this the burden of his song
For ever used to be,
"I envy nobody, no, not I!
And nobody envies me!"

II.

"Thou'rt wrong, my friend," said old King Hal;
"Thou'rt wrong as wrong can be;
For could my heart be light as thine,
I'd gladly change with thee.
And tell me now what makes thee sing
With voice so loud and free,
While I am sad though I'm the king,
Beside the river Dee."

III.

The miller smiled, and doff'd his cap.
"I earn my bread," quoth he;
"I love my wife, I love my friend,
I love my children three:
I owe no penny I cannot pay,
I thank the river Dee,
That turns the mill that grinds the corn.
To feed my babes and me."

IV.

"Good friend," said Hal, and sigh'd the while
"Farewell! and happy be;
But say no more, if thou'dst be true,
That no one envies thee.
Thy mealy cap is worth my crown,
Thy mill my kingdom's fee;
Such men as thou are England's boast,
O Miller of the Dee!"

A SMALL WATER-PARTY.

BY CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.,

AUTHOR OF "VERDANT GREEN," "SYRINGALINE," ETC., ETC.

PERHAPS you don't know Norman Grange?—and if so, you've a loss, I assure you.
'T is the prettiest spot you could find in the beautiful county of Blankshire,
And of all county families there, the palm is borne off by the Mortons.

Comes the Paterfamilias first: tall, smiling, complacent, and courtly;
With his face finely colour'd with health, and perchance by some magnums of claret;
With his coat of the bluest of blue, and its buttons the brightest of brass;
And the whole of his costume, as far as his wife and the fashion allow him,
Partaking of that remote cut, assigned by unanimous counsel
To old English gentlemen, when there were pigtails, and powder, and Tories.
Well rides he up to the hounds, on one of his thorough-bred hunters,—
A study for Landseer or Grant, as he sits there compact on the pigskin,—
A model for Leech, who would masterly sketch him as nobody else could,—
Manfully facing a bullfinch, and flying o'er raspers, and five-bars,
While the woods echo back his rich voice as he cheerily yoicks his hark-forrard!
A dead shot is he with the birds, and the terror of partridge and pheasant,
Keeping up all the sports of the field, as an old English gentleman should do.
A Solon is he on the Bench—at all the Board-meetings a Draco;
Terrible, too, on the Rates, and at Quarter Sessions, tremendous!
As Commissioner, too, of the roads, an authority, great as MacAdam;
As a Magistrate, upright and stern; as a Guardian, fierce as a lion;—
But in all the relations of life, affable, frank, and good-hearted.
When he rides forth o'er his fields, or walks at foot-pace through the village,
The white-headed children rush forth, and pull at their hair for a greeting.
And the hearts of the Clodpoles are glad, when the Squire pulls up to address them.
Great is he then on the crops; learned on subsoil, and compost;
Knowing on Mechi, and Pusey; and quotes Mr. Huxtable's porkers;
Draining, and short-horns, and lime, and oil-cake, and Leicesters, and fallows,
And words to which Cockneys can't give any due agricultural notion,
(Although they once got up the "Georgics" by rote when they went to Grey Friars,)
Fly about like a juggler's brass balls, whenever he talks with his tenants,
Who respect "Squoire Morton as much—why, as dang it! the Queen, or Prince Holbut!"

Comes his good-natured better-half next, rustling in richest of satin;
With that well-preserved comeliness that's so peculiar to matrons of England,
Where the roses of beauty and health, can bloom without rouge and cosmetics.
What she was in her maidenly prime, we may judge from her fair eldest daughter,
Miss Lizzie, of "sweet seventeen," who came out to the world this last season,
And in her young rosebuds reflects the expanded full bloom of her mother.
Such a friend to "the young folks," he'er lived, as good Mrs. Morton of Blankshire!
To chaperons motherless girls—to giving of parties, and picnics,
And filling her house full of guests—no woman there ever lived like her!

Not long since she sent me a note, with a pressing and kind invitation,
That I'd come the next week to the Grange where a party would then be assembled;—
"But come on the Thursday, be sure! for then, we've a small Water-party;
We shall have a lunch-dinner at three, and afterwards go on the river."

I accepted (of course!); and next week, having sent on my bag and my baggage,
I over to Norman Grange rode, and reach'd there in time for the luncheon.
As I took the short cut through the park, it brought me out just by the stables,
And there, in the courtyard, I found a sample of each kind of carriage,
From the stately old family-coach to the stylish, but fast-looking, dog-cart;
Betok'ning our party that day was one of the largest dimensions.
And so I soon found that it was a regular county assembly,
Among whom, as the newspapers say, "we noticed the Earl of Trimorben;"
Her Ladyship too, with her sons, the little Lord Gules, and his brother;
With the Broughtons, the Dalrymples, Hayes; the Gurdons, Saint Quintins, and Wyatts;
The Darnells, and Campbells, and Thorneys; the Haslewoods, Howards and Clintons;
And all the best families round, and all the presentable Curates.
The children had also been asked—and all who had juveniles brought them;
And since many could boast that their quivers were pretty well furnish'd with arrows,
The infantile prattle and laugh were decidedly in the ascendant.

We all, until feeding-time came, wandered about in the gardens;
And a beautiful prospect it was to see all the beautiful women
In their many-hued muslins and silks, go gleaming about mid the flowers,
The loveliest bouquets of all, and where all was fair, yet the fairest,
Promenading the terrace in groups, while their children played gaily around them;
Strolling about through the park, and flashing, like wandering sunbeams,
Down the broad avenue where the elms threw their quivering shadows.

In a spacious marquee in the park, close by the Italian garden,
There was the luncheon laid out—comprising, of course, every dainty
That French cooks had ever devised, or confectioners ever invented,
A *déjeûner* ample and varied—and not like to some I could mention
That are more ornamental than useful, and made up of garnish and flowers—
But a good and substantial repast, to which a great many doomed the summons.

I was delightfully placed: On one side I'd Miss Lizzie Morton;
On the other, the fair Mrs. Hayes, with her two olive-branches near her—
Their little cheeks rosy and soft as the peaches they then were devouring.
She was one of those capital people that shine with full force when they're married;
And few can enchant us so much as a nice, little, well married woman,
Who has passed Hymen's rubicon long, and the honeymoon's billing and cooing,
And has settled down into the stern and practical duties of marriage,
With little, live, miniature shapes of her husband and self to hang round her,
And invest her with motherly cares, and the dignity too of a matron.
How delightful is she to converse with! so unreserved, easy, and piquant;
With that free confidential discourse denied to the maidens of England,
Whom the laws of "society" bind in conventional stays, and strait-waistcoats,
And, denying them freedom of speech, thus cripple their natural feelings,
Quite as much as in China their feet would be pinch'd, and distorted, by Fashion;
So that Miss on my right, may not say what Mamma, on my left, says so freely;
For Etiquette then would step in and say, "You are sinning against me,
Thus to talk with that gentleman, whom you treat as a man and a brother!
Pray remember that others might think our affections were his, for the asking!"
So, to quite put an end to these gross and very improper suspicions,
Poor Miss puckers up her sweet lips, and, to use a most vulgar expression,
Picks and looks at her words, e'er she speaks, and sinks into commonplace parlance.
Thus it is that the gushings of youth are frozen and chill'd in their fountains,
And often, it may be, choked up by "society's" heartless conventions.

But whilst Mrs. Hayes and her talk are thus my attention engrossing,
The luncheon has greatly progressed, and the champagne as greatly diminished;
And young ladies—who probably made a very good luncheon are starting—
Lean back in their seats, and declare "Not a drop more: now really I couldn't!"
But the children, who cannot as yet entertain such etherial notions,
Whilst they see all those beautiful sweets, and the tempting pineapples untasted,
Would never give over, unless their mothers cried "Hold, enough!" for them.

At length—away sail the ladies and children, the gentlemen leaving behind them
Disconsolate, as, of course, men always are when the ladies have left them;
But trying to drown their regrets, when the Squire puts in this suggestion,
"We've just a few minutes to spare before we go down to the river:
"You'll find this most capital port, but there's claret for those who prefer it."
So, when one or two hobbledehoys, who are secretly shaving for whiskers,
Look vacant, and wild in the eyes, and in language are oggy and misty,
Some one winks to the Squire, and says, "We'd better, p'raps, go to the ladies."

The Swinney, as every one knows, is the principal river of Blankshire
And flows with a beautiful sweep by the Norman-grange mansion and meadows.
The boathouse thrusts out its black nose from under a fringe of green willows,
And thither we all of us troop, and are marshalled with skill to our places.

When a young man at Oxford, the Squire was great in all matters aquatic
And, as captain, had got up his boat by degrees to the head of the river;
So that when he left College he brought the St. Vitus's boat to the country.
And there, with the four oars, it was drawn up to the steps at the landing—
An eight-oar cut down to a six, with the stern fitted up for the ladies;
No cranky and modern outrigger, but a good, patent-safety flat-bottom.

The rowers are chosen, and strip; and the boats, one by one, are in motion;
Then, a snuggy-caparisoned barge receives all the rest, and the children.

The Squire to me has been kind; of St. Vitus's boat I'm the coxswain;
And the gay tassel'd cords of the rudder I tug with a nervous excitement,
For the ten chosen belles of the party depend upon me for their safety.
T' e Squire pulls stroke, as he did in the days of his youth and his vigour;
An' the rest, though they keep not their time, nor feather "with skill and dexterity,"
Yet are passable oars on the whole, and decidedly jolly young watermen.
Charley Grey, of the Guards, who performs pretty well on the cornet-à-piston,
Has "come with his music," and lies in the bow, lest the ears of the lad as
Should be pierced with the sharp, ringing notes, which the distance will mellow to sweetness.

The St. Vitus's boat takes the lead; and we sweep, with a spurt, up the river,
And our pennon streams out in the breeze, as Grey blows a blast of defiance;
While I, who am single, and flirting with ten flirting, single young ladies,
Have lost all my presence of mind in a plessing delirium-tremens,
And steer the St. Vitus's boat slap into a bed of tall rushes!

The blast of defiance is hush'd, and mild objurgations succeed it,
And the oars are all rapidly shipp'd, while the ten bonnets duck to the rushes;
And I with the reeds and confusion am covered as though with a garment.

We drift out at length; and, of course, I promise amendment of steering;
And we soon leave the shouts of derision the four-oars and barge have sents to us;
Then, in a soft, green, floating shade, underneath the cool droop of the willows,
We lay-to awhile, and look out for the rest from our watery harbour;
And the ladies bend over the side, and pluck at the white water-lilies,
Or the more sentimental forget-me-nots, fringing the banks of the river,
With their flowery masses, that seem as though bath'd in the bright blue of heaven.
'Tis pleasant to look up the stream, as the four-oars come dropping down to us,
While the heavier barge lags behind, with its freight of mammas and their cherubs.
The breeze bears their musical laughter, the water reflects their fair figures;
The oars cleave the stream into ripples that break up the many hued shadows;
The silvery willows are fring'd with a brightness that seems like a halo;
The pastures are dappled with kine, cud-chewing, lazily lying;
The haymakers, ruddy and brown, are at work in the sweet-smelling meadow;
The bean-fields throw out their perfume, and the reeds pipe their Pandæan music;
And the sun, sinking low in the west, lights up all with his own golden splendour.

It is pleasant to see this, and float through the cool of the evening shadows
With ten pretty girls by your side, and you wishing you'd ten hearts to give them.
And p'raps it is better for me that the people who manage the office
Where I'm just now insuring my life, were not present to see, and report me.
Disease of the heart, or at least some affection in that tender quarter,
Would have surely been laid to my charge, and my bachelor's life prov'd in danger,
And the risk I was running, of course, would have raised the expense of insuring.
However, I craftily cover'd my love-germs with heaps of loose small-talk,
And, Spartan-like, never cried out while my heart was thus being devour'd.

The star of the ev'ning comes out ere we have come off from the water
And the twilight is gathering round as we turn us away from the river.
While Grey of the Guards trumpets out the air that is called "Isle of Beauty."

Then when the coffee 's been served, the tuning of harps and of fiddles
Gives the prelude to other delights, and summons us all to the ball-room;
And there, demi-toilette asserts its *negligée* charms over full dress.
Quadrilles unto waltzes succeed, and polkas are polked to distraction;
And "Pop Goes the Weasel" is tried, but condemned to be thence shelved for ever;
And "La Tempête" is danced in its stead, and seems to give great satisfaction;
And the juveniles vanish with speed, and leave the room free for their elders.

The ball-room's three windows lead out to the terraced Italian garden,
And there by the moonlight we stroll, to cool from the heat of the dances.
And some loving couples are seen extending their walk and their converse,
Down the broad avenue where the elms make a cheque-work of shadows.
Dangerous strolling, indeed!—the first figure of Pop Goes the Question.

But ethereal joys must succumb to material needs and necessities;
And, while Lubin is piping his love, his thoughts may be busy with—supper!

And great is the charm of the supper, besides the mere business of eating:
That we will leave to the gourmand! Give us the light feasting of reason,
And the flow of the soul that will spring like the champagne's own brilliant bubbles,
And burst into sparkles of wit, whose grave is the pleasures they rose from!

Dancing commences again; and the hobbledehoys, growing bolder,
No longer as wallflowers stand, nor sheepishly lurk up in doorways,
But, primed with champagne, rush to polkas, and madly e'en think of a *deux-temps*,
And flounder about on the toes of the good-natured girls who will take them.

Lady-mothers at length get to gape, and, unlike the song's "winking may-buds,
'Gin to close," not to "ope sleepy eyes," and look most unnaturally drowsy;
And, though their fair daughters protest they must throw overboard many partners,
Yet all's to no use! and the prayer, "but just one more dance," won't be heard more;
And, "you know your papa never likes for the horses so long to be waiting."

So the hens take their chickens away; and wraps are in great requisition;
And the steps and the doors of the carriages bang with a loud demonstration;
And the rattle of wheels on the gravel dies faintly away in the distance;
And the last "Sturm Marsche Galop" is whirl'd, and the last "good night" wish'd to the hostess;
And the last ringing laughter of girlhood floats lightly its heavenly music,
Till 'tis drown'd by the cornet-à-pistons on which Charley Grey is practising,
That till morning we do not go home, to end this, our SMALL WATER-PARTY.

EASTERN COUNTIES STATION.—THE MORNING BEFORE THE CHRISTMAS MARKET.

THE time is four a.m.; the scene, the great Cattle Station of the Eastern Counties Railway; a procession, apparently endless, is composed of oxen, cows, calves, sheep, and pigs—all fat—all doomed to form part of the great Christmas sacrifice to the meat-eating propensities of Britons; the scene-shifters and promptors are E. C. R. porters, badged Islington drovers, and a few natives of rural dialect and costume—the only unprofessional spectator is our artist. A lowing, a bleating, a squeaking form at once the chorus and the band of sacrificial music, loud enough for a grand military quadrille. The pigs are wheeling their knives and dressing the altars out of sight—in the distance. If an agricultural audience could be secured, the subject might become the plot of a pantomime. The opening scene—Views of the Highland mountains, the Devon hills, the Yorkshire and Herefordshire valleys, the rich grass plains of Ireland and of Holstein, where the cattle, black and dun, long-horned and polled, dappled, and pure white, short-horns, blood-red Devons, and white faced Herefords, graze peacefully in their tender youth. Then might follow the long land journeys, the tossing sea voyages, by which the future beef makers are transferred to the fairs, whence the Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Cambridge farmers draw the tenants of their fold-yards. The third change would show not the lion lying down with the lamb, but the wild Highlander and Devonian from the hills of Quantock peacefully chewing the cud of cake and roots beside the mild short-horn and sober pale-faced Hereford. In the distance ships might be sailing to the tune of "Rule Britannia," laden with bones of the Pampas or soda of Chili, or taking in cargoes of turnip producing guano shovelled out by perspiring Chinese labourers. If transformat on were the order of the day, the British farmer, in his new abandoned costume of top-boots, might appear distributing a magic powder from his waistcoat pocket, and growing turnips as the Clown used at one time to grow a deal box into a hair trunk with a dose of kalydor. Then if Harlequin would condescend to be a shepherd we might have a fine moorland scene, all gorse, broom, and sweet grass,—solitary, picturesque, and barren,—with here and there an active long-horned Norfolk sheep—a sort of pastoral Cossack. To them should come presently Harlequin Shepherd driving a regular army of grey-faced, round-bodied Southdowns, backed up by a train of agricultural artillery in iron ploughs, harrows, cultivators, drills, and guarded by Sappers and Miners, with formidable draining tools. Then should follow a grand battle: the Cossacks—Norfolk sheep—headed by the giant Prejudice, assisted by his aids-de-camp, the Sir Wisdom of our Ancestors and General Routine. Triumph of Harlequin Cultivator; and, hey, presto! the moor becomes a well-ploughed farm, dotted with sheep, a cairn of rocks, a snug farmhouse, with well-stocked folds yards. The curtain before the next scene must draw up to the tune of the "Roast Beef of Old England,' which at present includes mutton, and be strongly underlined as *departure of the stock for the Christmas market.* The farmer prepares to accompany them, and there is room for some fine dumb show when he persuades his wife by promising a new bonnet and silk gown. Clown and Pantaloon preside their goods—gallygaskins and other preparations for a long journey—but the Harlequin Farmer gives the conventional signal; and the railway train appearing receives in its capacious vans the stall-fed oxen, flock after flock of sheep, and all the turkeys, geese, ducks, and pullets that a Norfolk Columbine can supply. The procession with which we began we would make the last scene but one, extending from the Tottenham station to the New Market, Islington; while a grand close would be given to this agricultural performance in the transmutation of the market into a general Christmas banquet, with barons, sirloins, rounds of beef, saddles numberless of mutton, under the auspices of genii of British agriculture and commerce—commencing at Windsor Castle, and extending down to Whittington's Almshouses, or as far as the Artist chose to carry it. In the course of the fun a turnip might with great propriety be turned into a fat sheep, and a dry lump of oilcake into a serious bullock; smock-frocked Hedge of the flail into a fustian-garbed, smutty stoker firing up the farm steam-engine.

At least these are our notions; but we must confess we are more at home in a foldyard than among the flies of a theatre, and our notions may be quite wrong as to the possibilities of pantomime. The sober truth far exceeds any stage transformation. More than half the cargo of the Christmas live stock is fed on land that was barren moor, or poor sour grass, within the memory of farmers who are still stout enough to make their annual Christmas visit to what is no longer Smithfield market. In that time the capacity of farms to support live stock has been doubled, trebled, and quadrupled. There are among the horned and woolly passengers of the Eastern Counties some that will have made three rail journeys before finally arriving at the spit or pot. First, when carried from their early grazing-grounds to—say, for example—the Norfolk farmer, to be fatted up on roots (which, the year after the peace of Waterloo, were almost unknown as a regular crop in that county), with cake or corn. Secondly, when fat, and travelling in full blown state to the central market. Thirdly, when dead, and dispersed—the steaks, perhaps, remaining in the great metropolis; the other cheaper joints going to suitable manufacturing markets, where price is of more importance than quality.

We must not pass without notice, amid the crowd of native breeds, the utilitarian Durham and aristocratic westland Scot, the large contributions which the Eastern Counties Rail—the greatest live-stock line in the kingdom—brings, by way of Grimsby and Lowestoft, from Denmark and Holland; especially from the Holstein provinces of the former kingdom. These in four months amount to some eight thousand horned head—light and legacy at present, but destined to be soon improved up to a British-beef standard.

Yes! it is impossible any longer to conceal the fact, however mortifying to the respectable brown coated baronet school, who don't believe in superphosphate and guano; but it is true that we, descendants of the Britons of whom Cæsar wrote, *lacte et carne vivunt* (they live on milk and meat)—we, countrymen of Hogarth, who sing "The Roast Beef of Old England," are now dependent on the foreigner for beef at less than 1s. a pound; and more, if it had not been the chemical discovery of the German professor (Liebig), who taught us how to dispense with winter hay by making the root crop secure, we must have long since been put on half-rations of both beef and mutton.

Here we pause, much afraid of growing too dry and technical, and conclude by begging our jovial town friends not to conclude that because our corn and meat manufacturers are not quite so fluent or so well up in the books or news of the day as those who live within a stone's-throw of libraries and reading-rooms, that farming enterprise has lagged behind the rest of this active British world. If they will only go north and east, to where their bullocks and sheep are fattened, they will find old English hospitality not extinct, and the farming man up, alive, and doing his part to feed the nation.

S. S.

CONJURING FOR CHRISTMAS.

BY THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH.

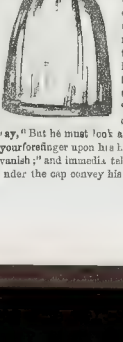
HAD it been my lot to have lived in Elizabethan days of the Tudors ago, it is very probable that I should have been burnt for a witch, or, more properly, a wizard; and that, instead of illuminating Wellington-street with the refulgence of the electric light from the summit of the Lyceum Theatre, I should have been myself illuminated by a warm but uncomfortable blaze of faggots and tar-barrels. Even within my own experience there have been places, especially those in which the Holy Inquisition has influence, where I should not much like to trust myself. The martyrs of science are quite numerous enough, I think, without the addition of a "Professor," sacrificed by popular prejudice and superstition for his addition to the "black art."

The "Black Art": Black it was, indeed, in those worst of days, for they were full of folly, ignorance, cruelty, and superstition, which we misname the "good old times." In the good old times the magician was looked upon as a being in direct connection and alliance with the Evil One. The more learned was he, the more certain was he of perdition. The scientific researches of such men as Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Paracelsus, and Cornelius Agrippa, were regarded only as so many diabolical spells and infernal enchantments. The imagination pictured to itself the magician as a gloomy, long-bearded man in a robe, embroidered with grim cabalistic characters. A staff encircled by serpents was in his hand, spectacles of magic crystal perched on his nose. He sat on a tripod in the centre of a circle of zodiacal signs traced in blood. He studied out of books of weird and mysterious lore. Skulls, phials of poisons, dried toads and snakes, were on his table; hideous stuffed monsters hung from the ceiling. He was waited upon by a demon dwarf. Shrieks and groans were heard from his dwelling; hideous bats and gigantic spiders flitted about him. He passed all his time weaving maleficent spells, sticking corking-pins into wax figures of persons he wished to injure; distilling love-philters, watching the simmering of magic cauldrons, and changing men into beasts and beasts into men. He attended witches' sabbaths, whisking through the air on a broomstick; he appeared unbidden at banquets; he dropped through roofs and rose through floors; and, some day or other a gentleman in black, and on a black horse with a long tail, left his card on him, and there was a strong smell of sulphur palpable, and the magician was seen no more. The Black Art! *Tempora mutantur*; times have vastly changed since then. The professor of the black art now wears a white waistcoat, pays rates and taxes, has a wife and family; and, instead of mystic adjurations of "hocus pocus" and "abracadabra" and "mumbo jumbo," issues invitations for his friends to come and see him at a theatre or an assembly-room. And yet, believe me, the magician's art has in no way deteriorated. The marvels of magic are as feasible now as they were in the day of the Dioscuri and the magicians of King Pharaoh. Nay, more; we can do even more wonderful things now-a-days, only we are not bold or impious enough to ascribe them to supernatural agency. We are content to hail, shining on our magic works, the pure light of science, chemistry, and natural philosophy.

At this genial season of the year, at this time of merry-making and social unbending, any device that can add to the general enjoyment and amusement, especially of the "younger branches," must be hailed as a boon. I have been bold enough to add my little bag of magic lore to the Christmas-tree, and to suggest for the delectation of the juveniles a short course of parlour magic, consisting of tricks of glamour and legerdemain, simple though sufficient to set "Katterfelto's hair on end, staring at his own wonders." I have, from a pretty vast stock of such magical recipes, taken care to select only those capable of being performed by amateurs, and with no more than ordinary skill and dexterity; and, above all, tricks not requiring expensive and elaborate apparatus. Such simple magical appurtenances as are needed for the performance of the feats I am about to describe can be procured, if desired, from me. I will now proceed *à la Soyer* to give succinct descriptions of the most approved recipes for cooking magical-made dishes, necromantic roasts, and boiled and sibylistic soups.

THE VANISHING PUZZLE.

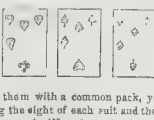
This famous and historical feat (it has been practised in all ages, and in every country under the sun), and perhaps more familiarly known as the "Doll Trick," is thus performed. You must be provided with the figure of a man made of wood, about the size of a small Dutch doll, the head of which takes off and on by means of a peg in the neck which fits into an aperture in the body. You must also have a cloth cap within for the purpose of concealing the head; but this must be very neatly constructed, in order that it may not be readily perceived. Now show your little man to the assembled company, saying, "Gentlemen, I call this my *bonus genius*." Then show the cap, saying, "This, gentlemen, is his coat." Add, "Now look as steadily at him as ever you can, yet, nevertheless, I will deceive you." Then hold the cap above your face, and take the little man in your right hand, and put his head through the hole of the cap, as represented in the engraving. Proceed to dress him the doll's virtues as eloquently as you can, saying, "Now he's a great traveller. He is ready to convey messages I like to send him to—to France, to Spain, to Constantinople, to the Crimea, or to the North or South Pole, whatever and wherever you like; but he must have some money to pay his expenses." Then pull out your right hand from under the cap, and with it the body of the doll privately, put your right hand into your pocket (as if you were feeling for money), and leave the body there. Then take your hand out of your pocket and say, "There is a shilling for you, and now be off on your travels, Sir." Then turn the head and say, "But he must look about him before he goes;" then say (letting your forefinger upon his head), "Just as I think my finger does, he will vanish;" and immediately with the assistance of your left hand put the head under the cap convey his head into the little bag that is within the cap, then turn the cap inside out, and, knocking it on the palm of your hand, say, "See, he is gone!" Take your cap and turn it again, drawing the bag out of the little bag, and say, "He's gone to London, hub," and give a whistle, at the same time thrust the head of the doll in the cap, and hold the head by the peg, and turn it about. You can thus cause the doll to appear and disappear as many times as you like, to the great amazement and bewilderment of the company.



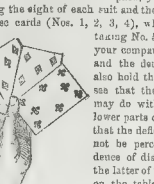
THE PER-STIDIGITORIAL METAMORPHOSIS; OR CARDS WHICH BECOME ANYTHING.

Having shuffled a pack, select the eight of each suit, and also the deuce of diamonds. Hold the four eights in the left hand, and the deuce in the right, then, having shown them to the company, take in the deuce among the four eights in the left hand, and throw out one of the eights. Give them to be blown upon, when they will be turned into four deuces. You will now exchange one of the deuces for the eight; and, giving them again to be blown upon, they will appear all black cards. Again, take in the deuce and discard the ace; blow upon them again, and they will all turn red. And now, for the last time, take in the eight and throw away a deuce, when they will be found to be four eights and a deuce, as they were at first.

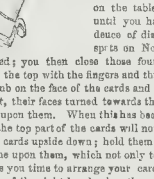
To perform this ingenious deception, you procure five plain cards the size of playing-cards, which you paint to resemble the five cards as under:—



Mixing them with a common pack, you next, under the pretext of selecting the eight of each suit and the deuce of diamonds, take out your false cards (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4), which you hold as under; and, taking No. 5 in your right hand, you show your company that there are four eights and the deuce of diamonds; you should also hold them up to the light to let them see that they are not double, which you may do without fear of detection, as the lower parts of the cards will be so opaque that the deficiency of the pips or spots will not be perceptible. You now place the deuce of diamonds between Nos. 3 and 4, the latter of which you withdraw and throw on the table; but take care not to do so until you have first taken in No. 5 (the deuce of diamonds), else the deficiency of spots on No. 3 will cause the trick to be discovered; you then close those four cards together, and taking them by the top with the fingers and thumb of the right hand, having the thumb on the face of the cards and the fingers on the back, hold them out, their faces turned towards the floor, and desire some person to blow upon them. When this has been done give your wrist a turn, so that the top part of the cards will now be the bottoms—in fact, you turn the cards upside down; hold them up to your mouth, pretending to breathe upon them, which not only tends to mystify the company, but gives you time to arrange your cards, which you do by opening them out of the right hand, when they will appear to be four deuces in the order represented in the following figure. You may again hold them to the light to show they are single cards.



The next change, though more difficult to accomplish, is decidedly the best, for the cards are never shut up nor removed for a moment from sight. Having shown them to be four deuces, you take in the deuce of clubs and place it between Nos. 3 and 5, withdraw No. 3, and, holding it up to the light, you desire the company to observe that the cards are not double, and, while all eyes are turned to the card, turn your left hand containing the other four with its back towards the ceiling and the face of the cards towards the door, keeping them in a horizontal position; throw down the deuce of diamonds, and continue your remarks on the cards not being double—by saying, "You perceive any of them will bear examination;" at the same time take care of the card next but one to your right hand with the finger and thumb of that hand, taking care to have the thumb above and the fingers underneath the card. Take it out still keeping it in a horizontal position; and while making the above observation turn it round with the forefinger of the right hand, until you have got hold of the other end, when, before anybody has taken time to take hold of it, return it to the situation from which you took it, taking care to return it exactly to the same angle.



You now hold these cards out, with the backs upward, to be blown upon. But you have no occasion to shut them up at this change, as, if you turn them over, it will be perceived that they are all black. You now take the deuce of diamonds, as you did at the first change and discard the eight of clubs; close them up, and, taking them *by the top*, hold them out to be blown upon; give your wrist a turn as before, open them out yourself while pretending to breathe upon them, when on showing them to the company, they will all be red. You now again take in the eight of clubs, throwing out the deuce of diamonds on the table with its face downwards, and, taking hold of the card next but one to your right hand, throw it down in the same manner, saying, "Oh, I beg pardon, only one of the deuces!" at the same time take up the last card you threw out by the opposite end to that by which you formerly held it, and return it to its own place, taking particular care of the angle; let them be blown upon, when they will be found to be four eights and a deuce, as they were in the first instance.

Should any person now desire to examine the cards, tell them you can only give them one at a time; break the upon the deuce of diamonds and present it to them. When they have returned it to you, and before they have time to ask for another, hand them the eight of clubs, mentioning that perhaps they would like to look at a black card; and, being you so confident, it is not in the chapter of probabilities that they will ask to examine any more.

THE MAGIC OF TERPSICHORE; OR, HOW TO TEACH AN EGG TO DANCE.

Three eggs are brought out, and two of them are put on the table and the third in a hat; a little care is borrowed from one of the company, and it is shown about, to convince the spectators that there has been no preparation. It is then placed across the hat, the hat falls to the ground, and the egg sticks to it as though it were glued. Then ask some one to play on the pianoforte, and the egg, as though sensible of the harmony, twists about the cane from one end to the other, and

continues its gyrations till the music stops. The egg is fastened to a thread by a pin, which is put in lengthways; and the hole which has been made to introduce the pin is stopped with white wax. The other end of the thread is fastened to the breast of the person who performs the trick, with a pin bent like a hook: the thread passing under the cane near to the egg serves for it to rest upon. When the music begins the performer pushes the cane from right to left, and from left to right. It then appears as if the egg ran along the cane, which it does not: being fastened to the thread, its centre of gravity remains always at the same distance from the hook that holds it; it is the cane which, sliding along, presents its different points to the surface of the egg. To produce the illusion, and persuade the company that it is the egg that moves, the performer should turn a little on his heel. By this means the egg receives a deceptive motion.

JUVENILE CONJURING.

THE AFFECTIONATE CARD

This trick, if properly managed, will appear marvellous. Having forced a card upon one of the company, after shuffling it up with one of the pack, you will know the card by feeling. You then take a small piece of wax and place it under the thumbnail of your right hand, and by this wax you fasten one end of a hair to your thumb, and the other to the chosen card. By these means, when you spread your cards on the table, by drawing about your right hand, the chosen card will follow you all round the table, as though attracted by some magic sympathy.

THE PENETRATIVE SHILLING.

To perform this trick you must have a handkerchief with a counter the same size as the shilling, sewed up in one corner of it; take your handkerchief out of your pocket, and ask some person in company to lend you a shilling, which you must seem carefully to wrap up in the handkerchief, but at the same time keep the shilling in the palm of your hand, and in its stead wrap the corner in which the counter is sewed into the middle of the handkerchief, and bid the person who lent you the shilling feel that his money is there. Lay the handkerchief under a hat upon the table, take a glass or teacup in the hand that holds the shilling, place it under the shilling, under which knock three times, saying, "Presto! come quickly!" Then let the shilling drop from your hand into the glass. Take the handkerchief by the corner that holds the counter and shake it, and the shilling not being there it will appear to have passed through the table into the glass or teacup.

THE MAGICAL WEDDING RING.

This is a feat somewhat akin to the preceding, but far more marvellous in its seeming effects. The trick is, pass a ring from a handkerchief in which it is firmly held on to a cane, the same cane being firmly held at either end. The following is the manner in which the trick is performed.—You must provide yourself with two rings, exactly similar. One ring is suspended by a string, the other end of which is fastened inside the handkerchief. You feign to place the ring which is to appear on the cane into the handkerchief, and desire a person to feel that the ring is really there, he feeling, of course, the suspended ring. You then desire two persons to hold the cane, slipping the ring adroitly over one end of it to the middle, where you keep it clasped in your hand. You desire the two persons holding the cane to hold it as tightly as ever they can. You then hold the handkerchief over the plate, and allow the suspended ring to drop on it, the sound of its fall being distinctly audible. You then remove your grasp from the cane and flourish the handkerchief; there is nothing in the plate and apparently nothing in the handkerchief, and lo and behold the ring is found on the cane, to the utter amazement of the persons who have been holding it so tightly. The result of the trick and its effect upon the astonished juveniles is depicted in the sub-Engraving.

Space will not permit me to describe *in extenso* many other tricks of magical dexterity. Those which I have noticed may perhaps tend to pass a gay half-hour, and provoke a little wonder and much laughter. As my readers will observe, I have purposely excluded tricks requiring mechanical appliances; and the feats I have set down can be performed by the most verdant of novices.

I don't know whether it be good policy for a magician to describe his own "hankypanky," and show people what there really is inside his cups and balls; but I am satisfied that the more "parlour magic" is practised, and the more ample information is given of what simple and easy deceptions the most seemingly-marvellous tricks are, the more we shall free the rising generation from the silly and debasing superstitions too often implanted in their minds by foolish and ignorant servants. In bringing my "hocus pocus" into the nursery I am doing, I think, my best to banish "bogey," the "sweep," and the "black man" from it.

And now, wishing my readers a "Happy Christmas!" and that, among the cosmopolitan readers of the Illustrated London News, there may be found between Boxing-day and Twelfth Night a whole army of youthful wizards both of the north, south, east, and west, I take my leave, and very respectfully subscribe myself,

John Henry Anderson.

CHRISTMAS CATTLE" ARRIVING AT TOTTENHAM STATION, EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. (SEE PAGE 751.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE DEPARTING YEAR.

As the heads of firms, establishments, and households balance their accounts, and review the failures and the successes, the shortcomings and the achievements, the faults and the good deeds, the reverses and the progress of the year—so it devolves on the public journalist, by a custom which we cannot but think to be a good one, to review at this particular season the great ledger and the great heart of the nation, and to strike as far as he can the balance for or against the Commonwealth. The task, if performed in a boasting or vainglorious spirit, or with a foregone conclusion to prove one's country to be right and the rest of the world to be wrong, or *vice versâ*, answers no good purpose; but, if conscientiously done, with a truthful spirit, and an ordinary amount of honest judgment, it guides public opinion, and helps to mature that wholesome moral sentiment, which, in spite of many errors of action, makes a nation great, and keeps it so.

The year 1855 opened amid difficulty and self-humiliation. An army of heroes, which had fought but seven weeks previously one of the most glorious battles recorded in history—which had driven back an overwhelming force of the Muscovites, seven times its superior in numbers, was left to perish from cold, hunger, and disease; not by an ungrateful or careless country, but in consequence of the defective administration of the army by the authorities at home—by the want of organisation—by the incompatibility of existing means to the desired ends—and by the obstinate adherence of men in office to rusty formalities and effete routine. Great Britain was shamed in her own eyes and those of her allies, and imperilled before her foes, by the disclosures which were made. They were not wanting men who maintained that the evil lay not in the state of things which was proved to exist, but in its divulgation; and who hurled their wrath, not against the blind routine which damaged our fame, and which had nearly lost us an army,—but against the fearless press that had laid bare the iniquity. Their councils, however, did not prevail. Publicity did its appointed work; and though many a reputation that once stood high was wrecked in the discussions that ensued,—though our enemy was pitilessly informed of our weaknesses and our defects—and though our friends stood aghast at the fatuity of the men who had blocked our path to victory,—the nation came out of the difficulty reinvigorated as well as wiser, and friends and foes were alike compelled to own that manly life was yet in us, and to admit the advantages of free discussion over a system that hides evil till it becomes too mighty [for a remedy, and engulfs in its fall all that surrounds it. The close of the year finds us not only in an infinitely better position as regards the condition of our army, but as regards the character of the nation in the eyes of the world. We have learned how to profit by adversity. We have turned calamity to good account. We have made error the beacon to light us to the truth, and proved to all interested that peace, if it lulled us into false security, has not made us indifferent, or taken from our hearts all remembrance of the heroism of our ancestors, or from our good right hands all power of imitating it. Though successes have attended our arms; though our enemy, smitten on every point, finds himself without a friend in Europe; though the fiery circle closes rapidly around him; though dubious friends, that would have joined him if he had proved himself the stronger, prepare to unite with that side where Right and Might have struggled and conquered together;—the universal feeling in these islands is that we have scarcely done enough for our fame, and that far more than we have accomplished ought to have been attempted. The feeling is wholesome. It augurs well for the future. It shows that the nation is sound at heart; and that it will begrudge no expense, and stop short at no sacrifice in support of the cause which it believes to be just. It shows also that the mass of the people are better informed than its rulers of the duty and dignity of the State; and that they are able to drag Governments and Administrations after them in a rightful course,—to conquer their unwillingness by the force of their honest opinion,—and to bear aloft to new triumphs, either in peace or in war, the spotless banner and the glorious name of England. Desirous of peace, but ready for war;—such is the attitude of the nation at the close of 1855. If the year 1856 do not terminate the struggle, it will not be because Great Britain is unreasonable in the one case, or unprepared in the other; or that she lacks either heart or means to complete what she has begun, and to gain greater victories, and more likely to be productive of future peace than any which have preceded them. It was a great achievement to take Sebastopol; but there is greater yet to come. The Allies that determined upon the one, and succeeded, have determined upon the other. In that they will succeed also, if Great Britain be true to herself in the approaching campaign in the Baltic. To France, aided by England, belongs the glory of Sebastopol; to England, aided by France, will belong—unless Russia accepts peace from Austria in the mean time—the equally great, if not greater, glory of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

While as a nation we have shown in the conduct of the war that we are not mere worshippers of Mammon, it cannot be denied, by any one who calmly reviews the history of 1855, that there are deep stains on the commercial character of large classes of our people. A lax code of commercial morality, or rather of immo-

CROATS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. FENTON, IN THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

rality, has been growing up amongst us in our forty years of peace, and has tainted the spirit both of the middle and upper classes. We live in an age of adulterators and slop-sellers when unscrupulous men, eager to grow rapidly rich, and uncontent with the honest gains of business, seek inordinate profit by deteriorating every article necessary for the health or comfort of the people. We are drugged with adulterated meats and drinks. We live in slop houses—sit and sleep in slop chairs and beds—dine off slop tables, with slop knives and forks, and with sham finery of every description—and we deluge the markets of the world with bad cutlery, with muskets that murder those who discharge them, and with cotton goods from Manchester as false as the philosophy and rotten as the patriotism of many men whom that city has delighted to honour. Fraudulent bankers, swindling merchants, reckless railway managers, dishonest contractors, corporations that are huge jobberies and sinks of corruption; and, worse evil than all these, the prevalence of secret murder by slow poison;—such are a few of the social ulcers that have been exposed to the execration of the world, by our ruthless but wholesome press, during the last few months. We are fain to believe that in these respects we are not much, if any, worse than our neighbours, either in the Old World or in the New; and that Mammon-worship, and all the social iniquities that follow in its wake, flourish in as fatal luxuriance in every other highly-civilised and over-peopled country; but, in consequence of the absence of a free press, are not divulged. It may be so. In this country there are no secrets. Our heart is on our sleeve, for daws to peck at. We tell the truth, though it shame us. Our house is of crystal, and the full daylight streams into it, and shows things which in other countries are shrouded in darkness. This may be considered either an evil or an advantage. Some look upon it in one way and some in another. For our own part we incline to the belief that publicity corrects the evil which it exposes; that a people which can be shocked by such disclosures is an honest people; that the disease, instead of being skin-deep, might attack the heart and the vitals, if there were no press and no pulpit to denounce the scandal, and to point out the remedy. It is for the teachers of the people to turn this disgrace to account, and to do, each man in his own sphere, his utmost to elevate the tone of the public sentiment around him, so that Great Britain may remain, what she has long been, at the head of Europe, and the world, in all that adorns as well as extends civilisation.

CROATS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE characteristic group engraved upon the preceding page is from one of Mr. Roger Fenton's beautiful photographs in the Crimean Exhibition. One of the most striking attractions of this collection is the great variety of national character which it presents, arising from the multiplicity of people engaged in the great war. Had the contest lain between two individual nations, the impersonations or portraitures would neither have been so varied nor numerous as in the Crimean Collection, from which we have taken several illustrations.

Croats, it will be remembered, have been variously employed at the seat of war. Their aid in the Transport and Commissariat Service, at Balaclava, were vividly sketched by our Artist and special Correspondent, in his letter at page 310 of the present volume. In the photograph here engraved is a family in the trenches; where the superior Croat has "the badge of authority a stick," as mentioned in our Correspondent's letter. A picturesque Engraving of the Croats' Camp at Balaclava was also given in our Journal of Sept. 8, page 293.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

ALAS! the good old greetings of "Merry Christmas!" and "Happy New-Year!" sound but too often out of place this season, where so much of unessiness and anxiety mark the period. Still people do their best to greet the anniversaries especially the latter, which here is the much more important one of the two—with becoming festivities, and *dreamse* and *bonbons* are being prepared and purchased with all due activity. Nor has the war or any other depressing cause affected the inventions of the purveyors of such seasonable commodities. Giroux, Susse, Tahan, &c., display in their brilliant shops fresh wonders of taste and invention, in the way of nicknacks, articles of fancy furniture, bronzes, &c. The Grande Magasin du Louvre (probably the largest shop in Europe, certainly one of the best and cheapest), the Trois Quartiers, the Tentation, &c., produce marvels in the way of silks, velvets, gauzes, embroideries, furniture, stuffs, and innumerable and unnameable other fabrics and manufactures: Contantin and his compeers display flowers infinitely fresher—*to let Parisiennes* declare—than those produced by nature; Boissier and Bertrand have prepared *bonbons* surpassing in deliciousness all the ambrosia compounded by Elysian *confiseurs*; and Sajou, Helbrenner, Bona, and others, have specimens of embroidery and all needlework that would have put Penelope to the blush, and would have easily explained why she spent the night in undoing the labours of the day, setting aside any other motive.

After the reception of the *jour de l'an*, there is to be a set of dinners, balls, and soirées at the Tuileries, and the Senate proposes to give a magnificent entertainment. The banquet to be given to the troops on their return from the East is settled to take place on the 29th. It is arranged that every soldier of the home army shall receive from the private purse of the Emperor a sufficient sum to treat one or more of those of the returning army, according to the relative proportions of the numbers of each force.

With regard to the question of increasing the number of the Imperial Guard, one report states that the privilege of entering this chosen body will be accorded as a special recompense to the soldiers who have most distinguished themselves in the late campaign. This, however, is only one of the many rumours afloat on the subject, and must, therefore, be received with all reserve.

A magnificent cradle is now being executed for the expected heir to the Imperial throne. This costly piece of furniture is to be taken partly from the model of that of the King of Rome, now at the Louvre, which bears the figures of Victory raising the curtains, partly from a design of M. Ballard, which is said to be singularly beautiful in taste and conception.

The intense cold of the last week has happily given way to a thaw and milder weather. It was feared, a few days since, that we were about to be plunged into all the rigours of last winter. The Seine, after floating large blocks of ice, became finally frozen all over at the end of the week, and the accounts from some of the provinces speak of the severity of the season in the most lamentable terms. At Chambéry, the lutendant of the civil list of the King of Sardinia died from cold in the night at the castle, and another servant perished from the same cause, in the neighbourhood.

The will of the late Comtesse de Cayla, whose name is one of historic interest, left, at her death, the splendid château of Ecouen, near St. Omer, to the Duc de Bordeaux. The Prince, from motives of delicacy, however, declined the bequest, which, by a codicil in the will, now falls into possession of the city of Paris. It is said by some that the château will be converted into a refuge for female orphans, to be established under the patronage of the Empress; by others, that it is to be employed as a branch of the house of the Legion of Honour of St. Denis.

It is stated that the Sultan, departing for the first time from the rule hitherto observed, has consented to accept, from the hands of the Emperor, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The idea, started some time since, of establishing the sale of horseflesh as an article of habitual consumption, daily gains ground, and finds more advocates. A company is already formed for the purpose of advancing the project: speeches and lectures have been delivered on more than one public occasion; and a few days since the director of the school at Alfort gave a dinner to some twenty persons, in which a large proportion of the dishes was composed of this novel ingredient. The guests were not warned beforehand of the nature of the feast, and many of them gave a decided preference to the dishes thus composed. But further than this, it has, it appears, ever since the establishment of the institution, been the custom of the pupils thus to utilise the flesh of all the healthy horses which have been accidentally ill or hopelessly maimed in the school.

The sellers of toys, &c., who from time immemorial have had the privilege of establishing at this season their canvas booths all along the edges of the Boulevards, are this year forbidden to erect them before the 29th inst., after the passage of the troops returning from the East. This measure has filled these itinerant merchants with consternation, which the permission to extend their stay beyond the usual period does not at all diminish,—for the reason that almost all their customers make their purchases before New-Year's-day, in order to serve as gifts for this festival. It is said that they propose to offer a petition to the Emperor for an indemnity.

The appearance of the "Saisons" at the Opéra Comique has brought about a great artistic discussion. The principal part was originally designed by the composer for Mdlle Caroline Duprez, but accorded by the manager to Mdme. Ugalde. M. Massé, asserting a privilege to which it seems he was entitled, insisted upon the rôle being restored to Mdlle. Duprez; hence a report that Mdme. Ugalde had, temporarily or otherwise, lost her voice. In order to disprove this rumour, the cantatrice insisted upon singing three of her most fatiguing parts in succession. The first trial, in *Galathée*, was quite successful; but, M. Massé still holding to his choice, Mdlle. Duprez maintains her place. The great marvel of the season is the performance of the blind Apennine shepherd on a wretched three holed pipe, from which he, utterly untaught, produces the most exquisite sounds. The thing is really miraculous.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

The general belief at Vienna is that Count Valentine Esterhazy has received instructions to communicate to the St. Petersburg Cabinet the conditions of peace, of which he is the bearer, as propositions coming from the Western Powers; but reliable information has been given that such is not the case. The Austrian Cabinet has learned from England and France the minimum of what will be required from Russia, but it has not been officially requested by those Powers to make known their conditions to the Russian Government. Under such circumstances, Count Esterhazy will have an extremely difficult game to play; and it is highly probable that some weeks may elapse before he is able to forward any positive information to his Government relative to the intentions of Russia. If any great hope of success had been entertained, Count Esterhazy would hardly have returned to St. Petersburg before the reply of the Porte to the communication of her allies had been received. It is possible that Russia is willing to make concessions, but the diplomatic world is by no means inclined to believe that she will at present accept such terms as those now proposed by the Western Powers.

The *Dresdener Zeitung*, the organ of the Saxon Government, states that Russia is willing to agree to the proposed neutralisation of the Black Sea, subject to certain admissible modifications required by European interests.

WHAT RUSSIA THINKS OF THE WAR.

The following private letter from St. Petersburg, dated December 12, gives some insight into the state of feeling in the Russian capital:—

"I have hitherto only spoken to you of the rumours of the city—rumours confined, it is true, but pervaded in and which show that the Russians continue still in a state of excitement. You are aware that, properly speaking, there are but three classes here—the nobility, the merchants of foreign origin, and the native Russian merchants. These last receive visits among each other, and never permit any member of the nobility to enter their houses. The foreign merchants no longer receive; the greater par are ruined, or on the point of bankrupt, by the war, the blockade of the Baltic, and the enormous imposts they have to pay. The nobility receive in company and with superior orders. The principal personages have been obliged to open their salons—if the term "salons" can be applied to apartments furnished with ostentatious luxury, the arrangement of which betrays vile parvenu. A considerable number of persons assist through these rooms, but no one dare leave himself, not though he may have lost by death a member of his family. The men gather in groups of two or four around the card-tables, but on which no longer glitter those heaps of gold exposed in other times to good or to bad chance. Since the war those heaps have grown smaller and smaller. The women chat among themselves about indifferent subjects, fashions, or the character of their absent friends. But not the slightest allusion to the war is heard, and the young men, though burning with a desire to speak or get information, dare not open their lips for praise or blame. In spite of the powers of dissimulation attributed to these people, it is easy to see that they are not at their ease.

Nothing transpires as to the frequent consultations of the Ministers with the Emperor—no more than on what takes place at the interviews which the Czar accords to certain strangers passing through, or to the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Too nobles, who imagined that after the death of Nicholas they could force his successor to modify the rigour of his Government, and give them a part in the administration of the State, find themselves gravously disappointed. They had waited for thirty years, and their patience has been in vain. Alexander II. assumed the reins of Government with more firmness than was supposed, and tolerated no more than his father that conditions or reforms should be imposed on him. In certain circles here allusion has been made to the alleged intention of the Czar to free all the serfs. This is not the first time that the report has circulated, and if the author of it could be detected he would be punished severely. You may be certain that if such a project has ever been seriously entertained this is not the moment to realise it.

I learn that the Government is uneasy about the Mussulman population belonging to the Government, both on the banks of the Volga, as also those of Kazan. Though accustomed to the iron yoke which Russia has fixed on them, they are not the less sincerely attached to their religion, and are, consequently, desirous of seeing Russia succumb in the struggle. The religious enthusiasm which has acted on the Russian people may also produce its effects on the population who profess Islamism, particularly in places where they form the majority. At Astrachan great numbers have been arrested, and have been, most of them, sent to Siberia. In this city it is said that eight Mollahs have disappeared.

Finland is in a state of feeling difficult to describe. Formerly the people of that country had been subjected to none of the onerous charges and the burdens pressing on them since the war. They can no longer dispose of their produce in Swedish, Danish, and German markets. All trade is at an end, and yet the imposts are trebled; and, moreover, they are forced to work for the State, and are obliged to lodge the Russian soldiers, who lay their hands on everything. They now feel for the first time the yoke of Russia, and are, they say, punished for having abandoned Sweden.

The sympathies of the Finlanders are turned towards Sweden and the West. A great number have flocked to the frontiers in order to pass the winter at Stockholm, and those who have efforts to transact in Germany have taken the way of Sweden in place of St. Petersburg. The Government has adopted measures which will make them many enemies in this country. It has formally prohibited, for this winter, all temporary emigration for Sweden. The Russians work without ceasing at the defence of the military roads, which a little before Wiborg are lost in the marshes and lakes. In violation of the Conventions of 1809, they have also taken all the healthy young men for the army and navy.

The Finns complain, and if the Mussulmans of the Taurida and Astrachan are agitated, it may complicate the situation of Russia, and force her to make peace, and cause a rising. Add to this danger for Russia the rumour which pervades every village and every hut of an approaching and general emancipation. It is evident to every one here that if the Allied armies could reach Ekaterinoslaff, the Government would be in great danger. And, who knows? we may one day behold Russia in the same state she was in under the Czar Schouiski.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED.

The only news brought by the *Cairo* steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, relates to the engagement with the Russians mentioned in Marshal Pelissier's telegraphic despatch received in the early part of the week. It appears that as the French have retired in the presence of winter, the enemy have thrown forward their advanced posts at Koluhz and Markul to the north-east, and from Aitodor and Ozembash to the north of Baidar. The morning of Sunday, the 9th inst., was dark and drizzly, and the previous night had been wet and stormy. The Russians, with their usual feline aptitude for surprises, crept round the little village of Baga in the dark, and just at the dawn rushed in upon the small party of French which occupied it. For a time the surprise was complete; but our gallant allies soon got together, and at the point of the bayonet, after a smart fusillade, drove out the enemy, who had many horsemen with them. In the pursuit of the Cossacks our allies managed to capture some forty horses, for the former gentry fled by a road which in old times was good enough for a run, but they were astonished to find themselves stopped by a deep scarp at a pretty spot where a wall of rock closed the road at the right-hand side, and a precipice formed the left-hand boundary, so they had nothing for it but to dismount and scramble across, leaving the horses, accoutrements, and all to their fate.

The following letter, written by a French officer, dated Sebastopol, 9th inst., gives an account of the affair:

"Yesterday morning at break of day 2500 Russians, hoping to surprise our 5th battalion of foot Chasseurs, encamped at Ourkousa, on the site we occupied previous to our last retrograde movement, descended from the positions of Kadem Otar and Kemer Tchermez into the plain. A patrol of the 4th Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique fortunate y perceived their movement, and lost no time in apprising the nearest corps of the approach of the enemy. In a few moments the whole of our first division was under arms and prepared to meet the Russians. The 5th battalion of foot Chasseurs, under the orders of Commander Garnier, who received five dangerous wounds at the first attack upon the Malakoff on the 18th June, assisted by a few companies of the 26th Regiment of the Line, commanded by M. Richebourg, brave y stood their ground, and 12 assaults, deceived in their expectations, precipitately retreated, leaving 200 men on the field of battle, with twenty prisoners, among whom were two officers. It is to be regretted that the nature of the ground prevented us from pursuing the enemy in his retreat. Our loss does not exceed eight'en or twenty men, and an officer of the 26th Regiment, who was so dangerously wounded that he is not expected to survive. The recent surprise of a post of eight men we had at Kaden Otar no doubt encouraged the Russians to make the attempt.

The weather was frightful, both in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, at the time the steamer left Constantinople. Twelve merchant-vessels had been wrecked in the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

The news from Kertch and Yenikale are to the 8th instant. The new regiments given over to General Vivian are described as very superior to those he had at Constantinople, as regards both discipline and the demeanour of the superior officers, who accepted their British commanders with much cordiality, and even, it is said, with joy. A formidable line of works was in course of construction at Kertch. The hutting of the troops was nearly completed, but had been interrupted by rain. There was little sickness: out of 4000 men at Yenikale there were but twenty-seven of all ranks in hospital. So the officers were hopeful of getting through the winter without much loss, and of being ordered upon active service in early spring.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

In the early part of the present year the Russian Government ordered that anybody who came to Finland from Sweden must remain there till the end of the summer. A new order is now promulgated, and foreigners who henceforth visit Finland must remain there till the end of the war.

The Austrian *Gazette* contains a letter from Odessa, under date Dec. 10. The writer says:—

For several days past large bodies of militia have arrived here from Kazenga, Vladimir, and Orel. The preparations for the reopening of the campaign in the spring are greater than ever. The fortifications of Nicolaeff are completed. General Todleben is here, on his return from St. Petersburg. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff is about to receive leave of absence; but nothing certain is known on the subject.

Prices continue to rise in the Crimea, as indeed they may well do, looking at the mass of military and speculators now assembled there. So great is the number of additional arrivals, that more than 80,000 persons are said to be at this moment at Simpheropol.

As the ordinary population of the town is only 12,000, it may be guessed that the price of bed and board must be at a considerable premium.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The additional particulars received this week regarding the capitulation of Kars have caused more interest to be taken in the movements of Omer Pacha. It was on the 6th ult. that the passage of the Ingour took place, and since then he has had one successful encounter with the Russians.

In his march upon Kutais, Omer Pacha has taken the road which connects that place with Redout Kaleh, in order to keep as near the sea as possible, with a view to the commissariat. On the 19th ult. the Turkish army was within two days' march of Kutais; but, as it had halted for a day or two, the belief was that Omer Pacha and his army would not appear before the town before the 23rd or 24th of November.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, of the 13th inst., has the following explanation of the expected evacuation of Kutais by the Russians:—

According to the latest news the Ottoman army was at Siva, six leagues from Kutais. It appears that the Russians will not defend the town. They seem to follow a preconcerted plan. The garrison of Kutais evacuates the citadel and concentrates itself on Gori, at the entrance of the defile that leads into Georgia through the Imaneret mountains, a branch of the Caucasus. This passage, the only one that leads directly out of Imeritia, may be defended by a division against a whole army. It is announced that Omer Pacha will take up winter quarters at Kutais. General Mouravieff, it is said, has detached from the army of Kars a brigade which he sends to Akhaltzik, to meet Omer Pacha.

THE SPANISH MANUFACTURES AND THE NEW TARIFF.

Accounts from Madrid state that the Catalan Deputies in the Legislative Chamber are endeavouring to overthrow the project of the Minister of Finance to reform the tariffs of Spain. They have had a conference with Senor Bruil on the subject, to see if he would yield to their arguments; but in this they failed to alter the opinions of that Minister, who, in his answer to them, stated positively that he would go on with his measure of reform, against all opposition.

The Spanish Government have announced in the *Madrid Gazette* that they intend to contract certain loans with a great financial establishment at Paris and other foreign banking-houses, and that the half-yearly interest on the "Debt of the Interior" will be paid by them.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 12th instant, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The question of the Speakership is not yet settled.

The *New York Courier and Inquirer* of the 12th reports:—

No organisation of the House yet; and the prospect is less promising than ever. Forty-five more votes are taken place, and every new trial only serves to make more difficult the attainment of the requisite majority. Meantime the President's message and the annual statements from the various departments, for which the country are looking with eagerness and anxiety, are completely withheld from the public eye, and all legislative business is at a stand-still. The people are getting wearied and impatient—they find nothing to please them in the perpetually-recurring figures which the telegraph transmits; but, on the contrary, everything to displease. It looks very much like factiousness and trifling with the interests of the country and the good repute of our institutions.

The forty-fifth ballot resulted as follows:—Richardson, 74; Banks, 106; Fuller, 27; Zollikoffer, 4; Orr, 2; Scattering, 10. Two hundred and twenty-three votes are necessary to a choice, 112 of which must be given to one candidate.

The *New York Herald* of the 12th, on the Speakership, says:—

The conferences last night are said to have been unsuccessful in securing additional votes for Mr. Banks. It is believed that after a few more trials he will be abandoned, and that the Republicans will concentrate upon Pennington; but it is also believed that neither Banks nor Fuller can command a majority of the votes of the House.

In this state of affairs the Democrats gain courage, and confidently predict the eventual success of one of their number.

A despatch from Washington, dated Dec. 6, says:—

It has just been ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, that a despatch

has been received from Mr. Buchanan relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenour of which is that the British Government, in a courteous but positive manner, decline giving such explanations as have been demanded by our Government regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by British agents. This aspect of affairs imposes on our Government delicate obligations, and will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from the present dilemma.

Advices from California state that the Indians in the north were continuing their depredations upon the whites, while those in the south were beginning to show signs of dissatisfaction.

MUSIC.

The musical performances at this period of the season are almost entirely of a sacred character. During the last and the present week the "Messiah" has been performed at Exeter-hall by both the Sacred Harmonic Societies and at St. Martin's Hall by Mr. Hullah; and on all these occasions has attracted immense audiences. Jenny Lind sang a second time in the "Creation" on Thursday; and, on New-year's-eve, is to sing in the "Messiah" for the first time in this country. Great expectation has been excited by the announcement of this performance.

In the provinces, likewise, oratorios have been given at several of the principal towns. A Yorkshire Correspondent sends us some particulars respecting a performance of "The Messiah" on Christmas-eve, at Bradford, one of the most important and rapidly-increasing manufacturing towns in England. It took place in the newly-erected and magnificent St. George's-hall, which was crowded to the doors. The principal singer was Madame Rudersdorff, who gained fresh laurels by her powerful execution and pure Handelian style. In the two great airs, "Rejoice greatly" and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," she was enthusiastically encored. Her sister Mathilde, a young contralto singer, made her début in this country, and was very favourably received, especially in the pathetic air, "He was despised and rejected," which she sang with much simplicity and feeling.

Mr. Hinchliffe, of York Cathedral, was the bass. He acquitted himself admirably, and was encored in his principal air, "Why do the nations?" The chorus, as might be expected in a district which is, *par excellence*, the land of vocal harmony, was excellent—both correct and powerful; and a very efficient instrumental orchestra was ably conducted by Mr. Barton.

THE PANTOMIMES.

Covent Garden.—The Great Wizard of the North has achieved a new triumph which will throw all his previous marvellous achievements into the shade. Finding, after the experience of a hundred and odd successive nights, the walls of the Lyceum Theatre too narrow to accommodate his numerous patrons, he resolved to remove to Covent Garden, and to add to the attractions of his feats of "Magic and Mystery" a regular Christmas pantomime. The result has been a distinguished success, as well as a marvel of rapid organisation; for, although the stage of this theatre had only been in his possession a clear week, the "grand national historical and chivalric pantomime" of "Ye Belle Alliance; or, Harlequin Good Humour and ye Fielde of ye Clothe of Golde," was produced on Wednesday evening with a gorgeousness of scenic display, and a *luxe* of material and physical appliance which have seldom been surpassed, amid the boisterous plaudits of an audience packed to the ceiling. The subject of this pantomime is somewhat different from the ordinary run of Christmas entertainments. It aims at a higher object, and in place of a nursery fable adopts a grand political principle as its foundation—that involved in the friendly alliance now happily existing between the two great Western Powers. Opening with "the Caverns of the Gnome *Britannicus* (Mr. J. Neville), in Subterraneanassia," we are treated to a fine display of "Old English" prejudice, which denounced everything foreign as abominable and unconstitutional—the aforesaid *Gnome's* uncontrollable wrath being excited at the news of Henry VIII.'s intended visit to Francis I. of France, and he forthwith takes his departure in a dragon-car to thwart the project. Then comes *Good Humour*, in the person of Miss Harriet Gordon, who of course acts as the beneficent genius; and, amidst much vocalisation, displays a dioramic prophecy of the visit of Napoleon III. to London, and that of Queen Victoria to Paris, where she inspects the tomb of the First Napoleon in the Invalides. We have next a very grand scene, an admirable mixture of pictorial effect, State pageantry, and comicality, "The Deck of the *Great Harry*, four-decker, lying alongside the Quay at Dover," and the embarkation of Henry VIII. (a part capitally filled by Mr. Harry Pearson), accompanied by his Queen, Cardinal Wolsey, and all his Court. An impromptu hornpipe, in which the "Defender of the Faith" takes part, was a fine exhibition of artistic agility and genuine drollery. The scene of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," with the tournament after Holbein's celebrated picture at Hampton Court, was the next grand display, occupying the whole depth of the stage, the chivalric jousts being marked with a due infusion of mock gravity. The French Monarch, whose narrow angular physiognomy was in studied contrast to the expansive features of the merry Monarch, was played with considerable humour by Mr. W. Shalders, who only wants to "speak louder" to be a favourite with the gods. "A Pas de Rosiere," introduced into this scene, by Miss Emma Horne (as *Blondette*, a young village lass, afterwards *Columbine*) and the corps de ballet, is an agreeable diversion, and is made to lead to the usual "pantomimic changes," in the following manner;—the two monarchs are smitten with the charms of the young danseuse, and resolve to pay their addresses to her (each unknown to the other), sallying forth at night to serenade her at her farm, where all sorts of ignoble troubles and perils attend them. *Blondette*, of course, has a rustic lover, *Coquelicot*, who does not approve of their proceedings, and to his aid comes, in a trice a Fairy Queen, who orders the transformations leading to regular comic business; the pantomimic quartette being *Harlequin*, Mr. C. Brown; *Columbine*, Miss Emma Horne; *Pantaloon*, Mr. W. A. Barnes (the Transatlantic pantomimist); and *Clown*, "the great Flexmore," perhaps in most respects the best *Clown* of the day. Some little delay took place in the setting of Mr. Wm. Beverley's scene "the Golden Groves of Good Humour," in which these transformations took place (and for which the indulgence of the audience was asked), but when it made its appearance its magnificence amply compensated for any annoyance occasioned by the interruption. The Watteau of scene-painters has seldom produced anything to surpass this one effort: glittering with pale silvery hues, innumerable jewelled pillars supporting the crystal roof, and the whole crowded with nymphs standing on golden pedestals. A burst of loud and protracted applause greeted its production, and secured the triumph of the piece. The comic business opened in "Adulteration-buildings, Turmeric-row, Red-lion-square," where some telling exposures were made of the tricks of trade, which the publication of Dr. Hassall's analyses has lately rendered so notorious. From these scenes of imposture it is but a step to the region of legitimate imposition "the Wizard's Laboratory in the Castle of Mephistopheles, Heligoland," where *Clown* and *Pantaloon* display their handicraft in some of the Wizard's most popular tricks, including the Magic Portfolio and the marvellous Extinguisher; then by a sudden transition so sudden as almost to look like an accident—the scene falling down over the performers as they stand on the stage—we find ourselves in a cornfield in view of the new Castle of Balmoral. The subsequent scenes are full of variety and bustle, and appropriate hits at some of the prevailing nuisances of the day:—street musicians, athletes, patent perambulators, Dirty Father Thames, &c.; the whole interspersed with wondrous evolutions by the indefatigable Flexmore, including a burlesque equestrian performance on two wooden horses; and all the multifarious incidents of bewitched doors and windows, haunted coal-holes, magic bottles, self acting bells, misplaced and misused policemen, &c., which traditionally fill up the measure of a Christmas Pantomime. The concluding scene, "the Apotheosis of ye Belle Alliance," designed by M. Guerin, is a masterpiece of scenic design and structural contrivance. In the midst are mourners at the tomb of the slain; on either side, groups of soldiers, representing every regiment in the English, French, and Sardinian army; and above, the victors, enthroned and crowned with coronals of valour by the Genius of Victory, who descends from the skies to complete the tableau. The highest credit is due to everyone concerned in getting up this splendid pantomime, which we have no doubt will command a long and profitable run. The Wizard received a hearty welcome on his first appearance in his magic arena an earnest of the high appreciation in which all his efforts to amuse are appreciated by his friends—the public.

Drury Lane.—The title of the pantomime at this house is "Hey Diddle Diddle; or Harlequin King Nonsense and the Seven Ages of Man" It is a happy idea, well worked out. The mere statement of it in the advertising column is, as it were, a poem—the performance on the stage is a poem acted. The usual transformations introduce us to a succession of gorgeous scenes and brilliant tricks. The scenery, painted by Mr. Beverley, is worthy of his reputation. With Boleno for *Clown*, Veroni for *Harlequin*, Tanner for *Pantaloon*, and Mdme. Boleno for *Columbine*, the pantomime went off admirably. Duplicates of these characters were also given; but we do not think that they added at all to the effect of the tricks.

Princess'.—The performances at this theatre on Wednesday evening consisted of the "Heir at Law," and the new Christmas pantomime of "Harlequin and the Maid and the Magpie; or, the Fairy Paradisa and Hanky-Panky the Enchanter." The house was crowded long before the orchestra had assembled. Greater attention was paid to the admirable acting in Colman's comedy than might have been expected, considering how much the holiday folks must have been occupied with anticipations of the Christmas novelty. The overture to the pantomime consisted of a *pot-pourri* of those popular tunes which the professors of the street-organ have been insisting on during the past year, and was exceedingly well played. The household story of the "Maid and the Magpie" is already well known. The rôle of *Annette*, the unfortunate maid of Palaiseau, was taken by Mr. Daly, and that of the *Magpie* by Mr. Saker; the good genius of the piece, the *Fairy Paradisa*, Queen of the Island of Birds, being represented by Miss Kate Terry; and the evil genius, *Hanky-Panky*, the Enchanter, by Mr. F. Cooke. *Annette*, having been taken under the special protection of *Paradisa*, *Hanky-Panky* conceives the plan of annoying his rival by persecuting her protégée. The scheme of the "silver spoon" is carried into execution through the instrumentality of the *Magpie*, and *Annette* is carried to prison. The discovery of the missing spoon at the last moment defeats the malicious purposes of the Enchanter and completes the triumph of the Good Fairy. The customary transformation takes place; masks and disguises are thrown aside, and our old friends *Clown*, *Harlequin*, *Pantaloon*, and *Columbine* (personated by Messrs. Huline, Paulo, and Cormack, and Miss C. Adams) commence their gambols. The scenes throughout are of the most gorgeous description, and do great credit to the artists who conceived and executed them. The first scene, the "Fairy Aviary of Queen Paradisa," in which are discovered the Fairy Queen herself, surrounded by her maids of honour in the shape of resplendent Canaries, her body-guard of the First Royal Goldfinches, and other dignitaries of the feathered tribe, in the shape of Larks, Humming-birds, Tom-tits, Sparrows, &c., presents a *coup-d'œil* of unparalleled magnificence. The transformation scene, consisting of the "Golden Bowers of Groundsell and the Silver Avenues of Chickweed," completes the wonders of the first portion of the entertainment. The Harlequinade is in every respect equal to that of "Blue-Beard," produced at this theatre last Christmas. More praise than this it would be impossible to give. Miss Caroline Adams (engaged at the last moment as a substitute for Miss Phoebe Beale, who unfortunately sprained her ankle at the rehearsal) danced with extreme grace and elegance; while Messrs. Huline, Cormack, and Paulo sustained the high character they have obtained as pantomimists. But, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the whole entertainment was the introduction of Mr. Tanner and his *troupe* of dogs, whose performances are justly styled "wonderful." Had we space, we might give an account of their extraordinary feats. But for fear of being charged with exaggeration, all we shall say is, "Go and see them." The last scene but one consisted of a "Juvenile Version of 'King Henry the Eighth,'" the whole of the characters being performed by children. The pantomime concluded with a "general reconciliation and union of all parties," and the curtain fell on a splendid spectacle—the Fairy Temple in the realms of Paradisa—amidst a *furore* of applause.

Adelphi.—Faithful to its ancient traditions, and not forgetful of its modern successes, the management at this popular little theatre presents its numerous holiday visitors with an ingenious combination of pantomime and burlesque in an entertainment entitled "Jack and the Bean-stalk; or, Harlequin and Mother Goose at Home Again" The burlesque portion is written by Mr Mark Lemon, who, in the opening scene between *Mother Goose* (Miss Wyndham), *Burlesque* (Miss E. Arden), and *Old Adelphi Pantomime* (Mr. J. Saunders), is exceedingly happy in his hits at passing topics, which he touches with light and dextrous skill. The *Spirits of Past Burlesques* pass in review before us, from "Norma" to "Sardanapalus"; and it is at length determined that the redoubted hero of the Bean-stalk shall be the genius of the Christmas novelty. We are then transported to a village on the English coast, whose peaceful inhabitants are disturbed during a festival by the landing of a Danish giant and pirate, *Grim Griffinhoof* (Mr. P. Bedford), who devastates the country, knocks down castles with a blow of his club, and carries off men, women, and children—and amongst them *Sir Gilbert*, an unfortunate knight who leaves behind him a wife and infant child. Sixteen years are supposed to elapse after this event, when we find the wife of *Sir Gilbert* living in a lonely valley with her son *Jack* (Madame Celeste), who has the reputation of being a fool—and justifies that reputation by allowing himself to be cheated by a "card sharp," who gives him a bean in exchange for his mother's cow. The benevolent fairy, however, directs *Jack* to plant the bean, which immediately springs up so rapidly that Jack, making a ladder of it, ascends to the Snowdown Plains in Cloud land, where the Giant *Griffinhoof* has his castle. The Giant has in his service *Æolia*, the Spirit of the Harp (Miss Mary Keeley), and *Gallinacea* (Miss Kate Kelly), besides his submissive wife, *Adeleva* (Mr. R. Romer), and his stout gamekeeper, who proves to be no other than the unfortunate *Sir Gilbert*. On *Jack's* arrival in the Giant's territories, the fairy *Mother Goose* raises a regiment of female snowball volunteers for his assistance; *Æolia* and *Gallinacea* declare in his favour, and *Sir Gilbert* discovering that he is his long-lost son, they secretly depart from the Giant's castle, and, by the help of grim *Griffinhoof's* seven league boots, reach the bean-stalk and descend. The Giant attempting to follow *Jack*, the latter cuts off the bean-stalk at the root, and brings down their pursuer in a manner rather sudden than pleasant, when the transformation takes place. The change is not, however, effected in the ordinary way, for the performers to whom, according to stage tradition, the pantomimic characters should be assigned, severally excuse themselves, and the harlequinade is in danger of having no performers, when *Jack* volunteers to play the part of *Harlequin*, and *Mother Goose* as kindly consents to appear as *Columbine*. Now this, we know, is not a "make believe" of the stage, but a fact which it would be unjust to those ladies not to mention. In the first place, Madame Celeste undertook an arduous and fatiguing *rôle*, entirely out of her line, to strengthen the cast of the piece; and her example, as we have said, was followed by Miss Wyndham, who acquitted herself with remarkable grace, and looked the part to admiration. When these two artistes descended from the tableau—in which the characters of Ancient and Modern Pantomime were represented *à la Watteau*—the applause was spontaneous and enthusiastic. Both were habited in the fanciful costume of the period of Louis XIV., and wore powdered wigs. The *Harlequin* was especially noticeable as the perfect realisation of the gay, graceful hero of Florian's charming compositions, and the amusing companion of the French Monarch from whom Molière learnt much of his art. Throughout the piece these two characters were cordially supported by the spectators, who were perfectly charmed with the sparkling little *pas* introduced by Madame Celeste. We have also to speak in terms of praise of Mr. Garden, who made a very good *Clown*; and Mr. C. J. Smith, who acted *Pantaloon* with much ability. Mr. Le Barr was the *Pierrot*: he does not want for humour; but the loose dress he wears caused him some embarrassment in his movements. Of the comic tricks and changes we have seldom seen a greater number put forward in any pantomime; many of these were excellent, but some, as might be expected, were less successful; however, the only absolute breakdown we witnessed during the evening was with a Lancaster gun, which being dismounted was carried off the stage in a disabled state. Some of the political bits produced a great deal of laughter, but none were relished more than the photographic portrait of a celebrated Manchester *Friend*, which, instead of presenting the features of the sitter, shewed a Russian eagle. "The Camp at Aldershott" and the "Pas Militaire" were good; and the production of a little military figure from beneath a huge bear-skin cap was warmly applauded. All the allusions to military matters were, indeed, the most popular with the audience. We cannot close our notice without a word of praise to Messrs. Pitt and Turner for some beautiful scenery; and to Mr. Alfred Mellon for the very clever music of the pantomime, which promises to have a considerable run.

The Haymarket. We described last week the plot of "The Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast," and may, therefore, be now spared repetition. It only remains to add that the pantomime was very successful. The introduction is written with great neatness, and the scenery is exceedingly beautiful. Great attention has been paid to the dancing, the music, and the costume of the drama—all alike brilliant and indicative of fine taste. Mr. William Calcott, the artist of the scenery, was deservedly called before the curtain at the conclusion.

Sadler's Wells.—The pantomime at this theatre is entitled "The World and his Wife," *alias* "Harlequin and Puss in Boots; or, the Ogre of Rat's Castle." The last year is described as a heap of ruins, requiring the presence of Mirth and Novelty to restore the world to Good Humour. The Palace of Illuminated Stories in the regions of Fable-land offers subjects for selection. In the Golden Corn-fields, Puss is repulsed by the Ogre; but, on a subsequent visit to the Rat's Castle by Moonlight, subdues the wizard by a cunning appeal to his vanity. *Harlequin*, Mr. C. Fenton; *Columbine*, Miss C. Parkes; *Pantaloon*, Mr. Naylor; *Sprites*, Masters R. and N. Deulin; *Clown*, Mr. Nicoli Deulin; and *Puss in Boots*, Miss Rose Edgnin. With a strong cast, this pantomime could not fail to be eminently successful.

Olympic.—Mr. Planché, as usual, has furnished the fairy extravaganza. It is entitled "The Discreet Princess; or, The Three Glass Distaffs," and is founded on one of the tales of Mother Goose, the three daughters of King Gander being the heroines. During the monarch's absence in the wars these fair ladies are intrusted with three glass distaffs as tests of their prudence. Moreover, they are confined in a round tower. By means of a rope and pulley, however, an old ballad-singer is admitted through an upper window to the *Princess Babiliarda*. Divested of her disguise, the intruder proves to be *Prince Richcraft* (Mr Robson), son of *King Fogrum* The distaffs of two of the Princesses are broken. The third, *Finetta*, guided by her distaff, precipitates the audacious lover to the bottom of the tower. Stirring and even tragic scenes succeed; all leading, of course, to a happy catastrophe. *King Gander*, too, has had his perils. An unknown knight has delivered him from a band of barbarians. He proves to be the *Prince Belavoir*, the poor and younger brother of *Richcraft*. For him, of course, the hand of *Finetta* is destined. *Mother Goose* appears at the conclusion to deliver the moral, which is directed against the evils of idleness. A magnificent fairy-land scene closes the spectacle. Robson and Emery support the principal parts; and Miss Julia St. George leads off the female *troupe*, who are fairly represented by the Misses Marston, Ternan, Maskell, and Stephens. The spectacle was entirely successful.

Marylebone.—"Harlequin King Domino; or High, Low, Jack, and the Game, and the Fairy Queen of the Golden Water," is the rather prolix title of the pantomime at this theatre. It is the production of Mr. John Douglass, and designed to show how *Folly* betrays the young with cards and dice, to the annoyance of *Old Honesty*. The struggle of certain suitors for the possession of the heroine (afterwards *Columbine*) forms the subject of the opening, which is ingeniously conducted. A procession of the different games, involving some 150 persons, is amusing; and there is also a striking scene representing the encampment of the Emperor of All the Russias. The harlequinade portion is exceedingly clever, and well impersonated, Mr. H. Holland being *Harlequin*; Mr James Ridgway, *Pantaloon*; Mr. John Douglas (from Edinburgh), *Clown*; and Madame Suzannies, *Columbine*. In addition to these there were two *Sprites*, by Messrs. Juan and Felix Carlo. The house was crowded.

The Standard.—The title of the pantomime here is "Harlequin King Candle and Queen Rushlight; or, Princess Prettydear of Taper Land." Imps, including *Old Nick* himself, open this merry interlude; the scene being the Half-way House to the Infernal Regions. *King Extinguisher* demands the Wizard's assistance to recover the *Princess*, his daughter, who has been stolen by *King Candle*, the gate of whose palace is guarded by two magic gamecocks. *Old Nick*, the wizard (*alias* the Czar), assaults and slays the gamecock. The lovers are at length lodged in the Demon's Coalhole; but the good fairy *Crystalia* transforms the place into the Fairy Hall of Prisms. Mr. Paul Kelliono is the *Clown*, and Mr. Bird the *Pantaloon*. The scenery of this pantomime is very brilliant—innumerable jets of gas playing a prominent part, and illuminating the principal objects with all the colours of the rainbow.

The Strand has a pantomime from the pen of Mr. Talfourd, on the subject of "Black-eyed Susan; or, All in the Downs, and Davy Jones' Locker." Puns are, of course, the order of the day.

The Surrey pantomime aims as usual at gorgeousness of effect, and is appropriately named "The Prince of Pearls, or, Harlequin and Jane Shore." The story of the unfortunate heroine is followed out through the streets and incidents of her wanderings. All ends, however, comically; and the transformations introduce some costly scenes, concluding with "The Surrey Gallery of Illustration—the Allied Sovereigns and their Heroic Leaders."

The pantomimes at the City of London and at Astley's we described in our last week's impression. It only remains to state that they were both eminently successful. The Queen's Theatre, the Grecian Saloon, and the Britannia, had also their respective pantomimes, well deserving of notice from their careful getting up and ingenuity of contrivance. "St. George and the Dragon," "The Sun and Moon, and Seven Sisters," and "Mother Shipton's Prophecy of Seven Women to One Man," form the respective arguments of these entertaining pieces; all of which we are happy to hear enjoyed their fair share of prosperity on Boxing-night.

Christmas Entertainments.—The various entertainers of the public this year put forth all their energies for the seasonable amusement of holiday audiences. Mr. Albert Smith climbs Mont Blanc twice a day; Mr Love polyphonises every morning and every evening, exhibiting himself in "all shapes," assisted not only by Miss Julia Warman, but by Mr. Roberts, the Welsh harpist, in his bardic costume; Mr. Woodin visits and revisits the Lake districts on each Saturday, and shows the versatility of his powers by reproducing Madame Rachel as *Camille*, in "Les Horaces;" Mr. Gordon Cumming advertises two new pictures—"The Hunter's Troop of Sixteen Horses," painted by Harrison Weir, and the river Limpopo, with large herd of hippopotami, by Richard Leitch; and Emma Stanley will also continue to illustrate "The Seven Ages of Woman," at St. Martin's Hall. This class of personal exhibitors is clearly on the increase; probably as the most amusing form of lecture, combining as it does dramatic illustration with the usual instruction in life, manners, and society. The Polytechnic and Panopticon institutions also put forth scientific programmes for the instruction of the student-mind; and Madame Tussaud offers new additions to her wax-work exhibition—namely, the Emperor and Empress of the French and the King of Sardinia.

Gift of the Emperor of the French.—The gift of £400 by the Emperor of the French to the poor of Windsor, on the occasion of his Majesty's visit at Windsor Castle, has just been distributed to 900 families, in sums of 6s., 8s., and 10s. The town was divided into ten districts, each district being visited by members of a committee formed of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Colonel Seymour, the Mayor and members of the Town Council, the Vicar, and ministers of various denominations. It was determined to distribute the gift in money rather than in goods, and that no mechanic earning more than £1 per week should partake of it. On New-Year's-day her Majesty will distribute her annual bounty to the poor of Windsor and Clewer, in food and clothing, to the value of £250.

The Nightingale Fund.—Extensive arrangements are in progress for the purpose of organising an auxiliary committee in the City in aid of the Nightingale Fund. A meeting was held at the Mansion-house on Wednesday, at which the Lord Mayor presided, and at which the names of many of the most influential merchants, bankers, traders, and manufacturers were announced as having consented to become members of the committee, and doubtless a powerful movement in aid of this most laudable object will be the result. A circular inviting contributions, which is to be addressed to the working classes, is in the course of preparation, and application will be made to the principals of large establishments to receive donations.

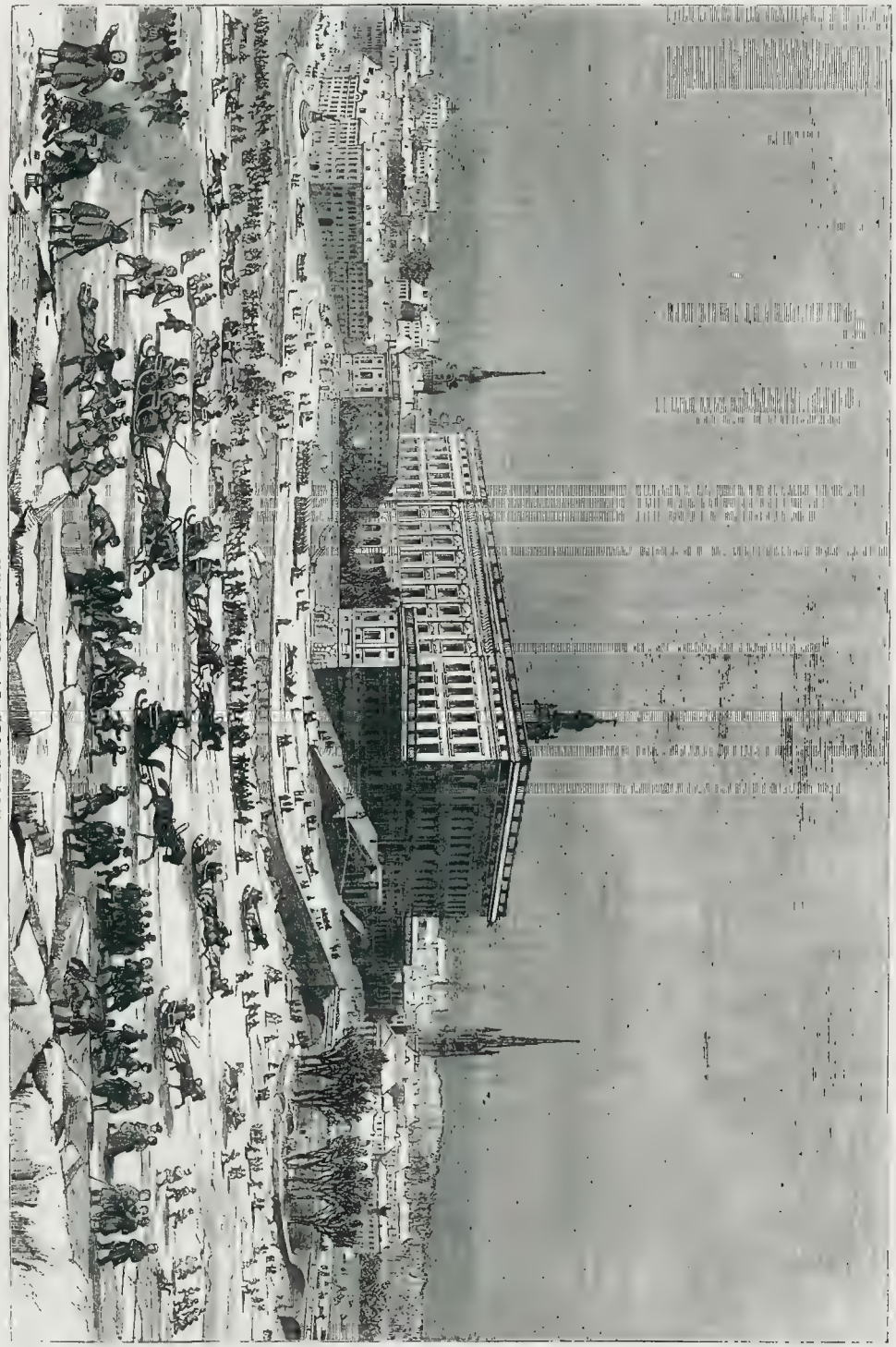
Return of General de la Marmora.—A letter from Turin of the 21st, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"A great sensation has been caused here by the announcement of the immediate return of General de la Marmora. He left the Crimea on the 18th, and is to pass some days here before going to Paris. Although thus far the Piedmontese troops have not taken a very brilliant part in the war, owing to the want of opportunity, their bearing, discipline, encampments, and bravery have obtained for them testimonies of esteem from all quarters. Though the Piedmontese soldiers have enjoyed at all times a good reputation for bravery and endurance of fatigue, the devotedness and calm which they displayed in the Crimea are due in a great part to the General who commands them. The General has inspired the whole army with the greatest confidence, and it fully relies on him, not only to lead it in battle, but to supply it with all the necessaries of li[illegible]. accordingly he occupies himself most minutely with all that concerns the clothing and food of the soldier. The reception which General de la Marmora will obtain here will therefore be brilliant, and we are proud that he should have been able to inspire confidence in him in the minds of the Marshal Pelissier and of the Emperor Napoleon. . . . . M. Ratti-Opizzoni, and all the gentlemen of the Sardinian Legation at Florence, with the exception of the young attachés Cavalchini and Casati, who are destined for other posts, are at present at Genoa, and are to embark for Florence after Christmas. A T[illegible]gation is also about to be immediately re-established at Turin."

Mails to Sweden.—General Post-office, Dec., 1855.—Information having been received that the steamer *London*, conveying mails between London and Gothenburg, under a contract with the Swedish Government, has ceased running for the winter, no more mails for Sweden can be forwarded by that vessel until the reopening of the navigation next spring, of which due notice will be given.

Steamer Lost.—(From a Correspondent.)—On Sunday morning last the screw-steamer *Faith*, 900 tons, belonging to the Turkish Government, bound to Constantinople, Young, master, foundered off the Isle of Wight. The captain, crew, and one passenger had scarcely time to leave th[illegible] she went down head first, within thirty minutes after discovering the disaster. The crew were picked up by the brig *Elizabeth and Ann*, of Shetland, Captain Robinson, by whom they were very humanely treated, and carried to Lowestoft. We regret to add that one man, a fireman, name unknown, went down [illegible] lost steamer.

A servant of an elderly lady, lately deceased, in Keswick, discovered in an old box, amongst a quantity of wearing apparel, the sum of upwards of £700 in bank-notes, which she immediately handed over to her late mistress's trustees.—*Westmorland Gazette.*

SCENE FROM THE NEW CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME OF "YE BELLE ALLIANCE; OR, HARLEQUIN GOOD HUMOUR AND YE JEWELS OF YE CLOTHE OF GOLDE," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS AT STOCKHOLM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CHRISTMAS AT STOCKHOLM.

(From a Correspondent)

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, is allowed to be one of the most beautifully-situated capitals in Europe. Venice, to which it has been sometimes compared, cannot boast of anything like so romantic a position: for Venice lies flat, intersected by sluggish canals; but Stockholm is built upon several rocky islands, with the clear waters of the Malar Lake running between them. The settled, and almost tropical, character of the climate in summer renders it a charming place of resort for the tourist; all the routes of approach, therefore, put forward their claims as possessing attractions of their own, although the passage of the Gotha Canal from Gottenburg is perhaps the best.

Our view, sketched during a scene of Christmas pastime, from the English Minister's residence, shows the Royal Palace in the centre, conspicuous for its great size and noble proportions. To the right is the Riddarholm Church, famous for its iron spire, and containing within its walls the monuments of many Kings of Sweden and remarkable heroes, and also several flags captured from the Russians. On the hill to the extreme left is the telegraph station; and immediately below are situated the "Schweitzen" and pleasure-gardens of Mose Backe—from which there is a glorious panorama of the city and surrounding country. A little to the left of the palace, and close to the water's edge, surrounded by semicircular flights of steps, stands the statue of Gustavus III. To the right, and below the Riddarholm Church, is the Norr Bro, or North Bridge, connecting the palace with the square of Gustaf Adolf. On the wooded island is a café, where in the summer the Swedes take their coffee and cigar after dinner. Beyond is seen some portion of the Malar Lake. Ample communication is provided from one part of Stockholm to another by paddle-boats, worked by Dalecarlian peasants; and from one part of Sweden to another by fleets of steamers which in summer ply up the Gulf of Bothnia as far as Torneå and Haparanda, in the Lapland region of the never-setting midsummer sun.

However delightful the place may be in summer, the Swedes maintain that winter is the time for enjoyment in Sweden. When that season does come, it is not like our winter, cold, wet, fog, and mud—a sort of compromise between autumn and winter—the cold of Russia one day, the fogs of Holland the next, and the mud of all three the next; but winter in all its severity, with frost that makes you doubt the existence of your nose every ten minutes; but the air is perfectly clear and calm.

For the first week or two the state of the ice would drive the members of our skating clubs frantic with delight. It is clear, black, and transparent as a looking-glass, and so thick after the first night or two that all fear of danger from its breaking is over. However, down comes the snow with a milder temperature for a day or two during the fall, and then all good fancy skating is over. Shaggy-coated men, with long snow-shoes and business-like ice-pattens, go lunging about as a great rate, only bent upon getting along somehow; but sleighing is now the thing, and the only sound in the streets is that of the sleigh-bells. The pavements are coated with a mass of conglomerated snow and ice, so thick and hard as to make it necessary for surface-drains to be dug or picked for the use of the houses. Gigantic icicles, several yards long and of immense thickness, fringe the fronts of the houses; and the Winter Garden in the park presents the appearance outside of being supported on columns of ice.

The whole population is now bent upon amusement. With their houses well defended from cold, and heated to an almost insufferable degree, and themselves securely wrapped in thick furs, the people of Stockholm bid defiance to any degree of frost. Sleighing parties, ice-hills, and skating out of doors, and balls, card parties, and visits of all kinds in doors, *ad infinitum*, make the winter pass away unheeded and unfelt, except as an opportunity for these interchanges of kindly feelings; for if there is one class of people who don't know how to enjoy themselves, and will do so at all events, it is the Swedes; while if any Englishman wants to pass a merry holiday among a genuine, kind-hearted, hospitable people, let him spend a Christmas in Stockholm.

The accompanying illustration of the gay scene which Stockholm presents out of doors at this season of the year is from a sketch by Mr. E. Dolby.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 30.—Royal Society established, 1660.
MONDAY, 31.—St. Sylvester.
TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1856.—Circumcision. Union with Ireland, 1801.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Edmund Burke born, 1730. Lavater died, 1801.
THURSDAY, 3.—General Monk died, 1670.
FRIDAY, 4.—Roger Ascham died, 1568.
SATURDAY, 5.—Duke of York died, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1856

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1855.

IT is difficult for plain-minded people on this side of the Atlantic to know what is the real feeling of the Americans towards this country. It is almost equally difficult to define what is meant by the word American. If by American we mean a descendant of the early settlers and a man of Anglo-Saxon lineage, we may take it for granted that the Americans look with some degree of affection upon the "old country"—that they are proud of reading the same Bible, speaking the same language, enjoying the same literature, and inheriting the same history and traditions. But if by Americans we mean the modern Irish immigrants or their children—if we mean the multitudinous runaways from the laws of Europe—the hybrids—that are neither Spanish, nor French, nor Anglo-Saxon, nor German, nor "Nigger," nor Creole, nor Hibernian, but a mixture of all these—we may with equal safety come to the conclusion that such Americans do not look upon this country with favour; that they sympathise with Russia, because Russia is for the present our enemy; and that one portion of them hates us with the bitterest intensity. Unfortunately it is this hybrid population in America that makes the greatest political noise, whose opinions and prejudices are represented in the journals of the largest circulation, and to whom Presidents and statesmen whose period of office is about to expire consider it necessary to make the most earnest and most ill-judged appeals. There is always a danger when a Presidential election approaches that this section of the American nation will run the States into difficulties, and embroil it with Great Britain or some other European Power. It is this class which flatters the Czar, which bullies the King of Denmark, which openly advocates the spoliation of Spain, which seeks to fasten a quarrel upon England, either on a question of boundaries, of cod-fisheries, of foreign enlistment, of the right of search, of the protectorate of Mosquitia, or, in default of other ground of complaint, of the tone of an article in a London journal. Until Mr. Pierce is either re-elected to the Presidential chair—which it is a pity he should ever have filled; or consigned to the domestic privacy—which he is well calculated to adorn, were it not for a failing which he shares with the King of Prussia—this "bumptious" and wrangleseme spirit will continue, we are afraid, to animate the Hiberno-Americans, and all that "go-ahead" portion of the people who think that the destiny of the United States is to oversawe and bully, and finally to step into the place now occupied in the world by, Great Britain. But this violence, which the Anglo-Saxon element in America does not seem to be sufficiently powerful to restrain, runs the risk of defeating its own objects. It not only brings the sober mind of America to question the expediency of reconsidering that article of the Constitution which decrees a Presidential election every four years, but forces the Governments of Europe to assume an attitude towards the United States which may prepare the way for an anti-slavery or some other catastrophe perilous, if not fatal to the Union. If America will intermeddle in European affairs—if she will give herself airs as if she and Russia were the two greatest Powers on the earth—Powers which if in alliance would be able to give the law to all the rest of the world—the Americans must not be surprised to learn that the public opinion of Great Britain and France approves the remark of Lord Clarendon, "that the Anglo-French alliance extends to both sides of the Atlantic," and that if America plays the part of an enemy she will be treated as one. Already the aggressive spirit of President Pierce and his Cabinet with regard to the Dues, which, under the sanction of Europe, Denmark, as the custodian of the entrances of the Baltic, has levied on the entrance of the merchant vessels of all nations into that sea, has had an effect which the Americans never anticipated. It has inclined the King of Denmark to join the Anglo-French alliance, to protect himself from the danger of Russian intrigue on the one side, and of American hostility on the other. Negotiations have so far advanced that we may expect every day to hear of the conclusion of a treaty similar to that just signed by Sweden and the Western Powers, the result of which will be another and a strong link in the chain that is being tightened around Russia, and a warning to America that a quarrel with Denmark will involve a quarrel with Great Britain and France.

There is another scheme afloat to which, as far as we are aware, the Government of the United States has given no aid. The Irish—as all good Americans know—share with the slave population the dignity of being a difficulty for the Union. This difficulty, as the "Know-Nothings" were fully aware, must be dealt with either now or hereafter. It has been suspected for some time that secret societies of Irishmen in New York, aided by a few citizens of American birth, have concocted a wild project for the invasion of Ireland, with the view of distracting the attention of the British Government, and of thereby aiding the cause of the Czar. The British Government, however, has been fully informed of the plans of the conspirators; and it scarcely needed the "Address" which has just been published in the New York papers to call their attention to the scheme, and to the means of giving the buccaneers who should attempt to carry it into execution—or the traitors in Ireland, if any such there be, who should give it aid or countenance—a reception befitting foreign pirates or domestic rebels. The first step, however, if the authorities at New York be not lost to shame, ought to be taken by the United States Government. Men—whether citizens of the United States, or aliens enjoying their protection—who in public meeting resolve that the independence of Ireland "and her consequent relief from the worst government on the part of her vampire oppressor the world ever saw, would be an act worthy of the noble character of American freedom," commit an act that calls not only for the disavowal of the American Government, but for punishment. The enlistment for the British Foreign Legion, about which so much has been said in America, was harmlessness itself compared with such unblushing effrontery as this. It is for the American Government to wash its hands of the guilt, or to take the consequences.

WITH a true instead of a false story to tell, the Russian writers on the fall of Kars speak with exultation indeed, but without bombast. All who have derived amusement from the inflated and exaggerated language which the *Invalide* has employed throughout the campaign, in reference to the deeds of the Russian Generals and of their armies, had expected that, now that an important success has really been gained, the announcement of it would transcend imagination. But, whether the fact that the Russian organs are unaccustomed to record real victories has disabled the writers, or whether, as somebody says, "the respectability of truth is contagious," there is little said at St. Petersburg or before Kars with which an Englishman, allowing for the circumstances, can find fault. General Mouravieff, indeed, in congratulating his army, admits that the triumph has come to atone for events of a different character; and in declaring that the key of Armenia is in his hands, with 150 guns, and flags of various kinds which will adorn the holy temples of Russia, he acknowledges the direct superintendence of Providence, and the victory of the Cross of the Saviour. He appears to have treated his captives well; to have released a great number whose powers of eating were probably more to be apprehended than their hostility, now that the fortress has fallen; and to have at once conducted his prisoners to a repast such as the gallant fellows had not enjoyed for many a weary month of privation. Of the destination of Williams and his brother leaders no news has yet been received; and it is made matter of remark that the transmission of intelligence between St. Petersburg and Kars is exceedingly tardy, and that important missions have to be intrusted to private hands, chiefly those of Greek merchants.

Meanwhile Omer Pacha is pushing his way, and, having, it is known, twice defeated the Russians, is supposed to have Kutais within his grasp. Of the vigour and skill displayed by this General, when left to follow the dictates of his own mind, there can be no two opinions. With a suitable force he might be left to conduct the struggle in Asia, until the Government of Great Britain shall make up its mind (if it have any mind on the subject) to carry on the war in that region with the vigour which British interests demand, and the friends and foes of this country alike seem to expect. To allow Russia to be, or even to appear to be, victorious in Asia is to provoke revolt, and to "sow dragon's teeth" in India. The matter cannot be left even to Omer Pacha. It concerns Great Britain far more than it does Turkey.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR SUSSEX.—A large and influential meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the county of Sussex was held last week at Brighton for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the establishment in the county of a reformatory school for juvenile criminals. The Duke of Richmond was named as president of the institution. The cost of the buildings is not to exceed £800.

POLISH INDEPENDENCE MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.—A public meeting was held in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, on Thursday week, for the purpose of advocating the restoration of Polish independence. There were about 2500 persons present. Dr. Games occupied the chair; and letters were read from Sir Joshua Walmsley, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. W. J. Fox, Douglas Jerrold, and Professor J. P. Nicol, LL.D., regretting their inability to attend, but expressing their approval of the object of the meeting. The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. Dawson and others, and resolutions were carried to the effect that it is the duty of England to assist Poland to rise against Russia as speedily as possible, on the ground that recognition and support of Polish nationality would establish a powerful and faithful ally within the present boundaries of Russia, and so cripple her power that she would be compelled to sue for a peace honourable alike to our arms and our nation. It was also resolved to present a memorial to her Majesty's Ministers, requesting the Governments of Great Britain and France to consider the re-establishment of Poland a necessary condition to the restoration of the equilibrium of Europe, to continue the war, and to conclude no peace until the freedom of that oppressed country is secured.

RAILWAY GAMBLERS.—On Friday last a party of gamblers left Edinburgh with the 10.15 morning train, and having enticed some sailors to play had won several sums of their money. On the arrival of the train at Polmont, the sailors found out what they were, and began to beat them, when the most active of the gamblers gave one of the sailors £5, and jumped out, followed by two of the sailors. Here he hoped to prevent them by giving them drink, and would have succeeded had not one of the railway officials told the sailors to have their money first. The gambler appeased them by giving them another £5, and induced them to go and drink with him, when the gambler made off from them through the fields; but the sailors' friend (the railway official) came to the rescue, and proved a faster runner than either. He caught the gambler, and held him until the sailors arrived, when they found he had no money, having passed it to one of his companions before leaving the carriage; and hearing a proposition to take his ring, he pulled it off his finger and swallowed it. The sailors seized his gold studs, and in the scuffle a handkerchief rolled out with a gold watch inside, which was speedily secured. The gambler was now in turn the loser, and was glad to treat with his captors to repay the money he had won from them, and also to pay the full penalty for gambling in a railway carriage.—*North British Daily Mail.*

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE AT SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday morning, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out in the Lyceum Theatre, and in a short time this beautiful little edifice was reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. The amount of damage sustained by the proprietor is not yet known, but it is said that he lately expended nearly £300 for alterations; and to this may be added £300, the value of dresses in one small room alone.

THE SUSPECTED POISONING CASE AT RUGELEY.—Mr. Palmer, the surgeon, who is now in Stafford gaol awaiting his trial for this murder, was well known on the turf as being the owner of several rather celebrated race-horses, one of which was Goldfinder, who won the Chester Cup in 1853. Respecting the nomenclature of his horses, it is a rather singular circumstance that some years ago he had a horse called "Strychnine," who figured rather mysteriously on the turf. He was also the owner of the mare "Nettle," who was first favourite for the Derby Oaks at Epsom, and on which Marlow, Lord Eglinton's jockey, met with no serious an accident. He also bought for a very large sum of money a horse called "The Chicken," but of the money he received from the assurance on his wife's life. It is said that the deceased Mr. Cooke was a witness to the proposal paper for an assurance on the life of Bates, a groom, whom Palmer represented as a gentleman of fortune, and which assurance was subsequently refused. Some extraordinary letters have been intercepted, showing the extent of the gambling transactions between the prisoner Palmer, the deceased, and other parties. The deceased gentleman, Mr Cooke, was quite a young man, and intended quitting the turf at the end of the present season. He was bred to the law, and was universally respected in sporting circles. It was rumoured on Tuesday that Palmer had poisoned himself, but the report appears to have been false.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE CONVICTS.—The Grand Jury sitting at Winchester have presented a memorial to Baron Parke, "earnestly urging on the Government the pressing need of abstaining for the present from issuing any further tickets of leave to convicts, except in cases where the most satisfactory proofs of reformation are given, and of taking the earliest opportunity of submitting to Parliament some comprehensive plan for enforcing the punishment of all offenders sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, either by the establishment of a new penal colony, or by adult reformatory establishments within the United Kingdom."

FIRE AT A RAILWAY GOODS WAREHOUSE.—On Friday morning, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the extensive goods warehouse of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, at Nova Scotia, Blackburn. By half-past six o'clock the fire was got considerably under, but up to five o'clock in the afternoon portions of the contents of the warehouse continued to smoulder, and the hose was kept in constant requisition. At the time of the outbreak of the fire there were known to be in the warehouse about £1200 worth of cotton, belonging to Messrs. Pilkington, Morrison, Constantine, and others, of Blackburn; Messrs. Harrison and Son, machinists, of Blackburn, had an extensive order for machinery, which they had completed in the building, a portion only of which was sent off on Friday. The total loss is estimated at from £10,000 to £12,000. It is at present a moot question whether the railway company is responsible for the loss.—*Manchester Examiner.*

PHENOMENON IN THE RIVER TWEED.—On the forenoon of Wednesday week the waters of the river near its confluence with the Tweed at Maxwelheugh mill, were observed gradually to subside, until at length the bed of the river became almost dry. It continued in this state for a considerable part of the forenoon, during which the mill was altogether without water. In the course of the afternoon the water again began gradually to flow, though not by any means to the depth to which it had been running in the morning.

GREAT FLOOD.—The breaking up of the late short but intense frost has been followed in some districts of the north by heavy rain and floods. In Lochbroom and neighbouring districts the waters have risen to a height unexampled even by the floods of 1829, which was then considered the highest ever remembered. Rain began to fall about three o'clock on Friday morning, before the temperature was much reduced. The ground being still hard with frost the rain was not absorbed, but swelled the burns and rivers with extraordinary rapidity. At Lochbroom the river Lael, which in former floods kept within its bank, broke through the Old-square, and cut up roads and fields. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude and impetuosity of the flood from the following incidents:—In the sheep tanks, about a hundred yards from the body of the stream, a number of trout were found after the subsidence of the flood, and a salmon of about 30 lb. weight occupied a little pool of water left close to the steading at Auchindrean. In the district between Lochcarron and Lochluichart the carcases of about forty sheep have been found, and also some belonging to Mr. Mackenzie, of Ord. Indeed, the damage inflicted on the whole of these western districts has been considerable; and, owing to the destruction of the bridges, and the cutting up of the roads, all communication by gigs or carriages is for the present suspended between Dingwall and Ullapool.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE COURT.

The guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle during the Christmas week have been confined to his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen, Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Lord Panmure, and Major-General Sir Harry Jones. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been a daily visitor, and on several occasions has joined the Royal dinner party.

On Saturday, before the breaking up of the frost, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince Ernest of Leiningen, skated on the ice in the Home Park. Her Majesty, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were present.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. Prince Ernest of Leiningen and Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas were also at the service.

On Monday Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Ernest of Leiningen, went out shooting. The Queen, with the Princesses Helena and Louisa, walked on the slopes in the evening. Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, commanding officer 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Christmas-day Divine service was performed in the private chapel of the Castle. The Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Ernest of Leiningen, attended. The ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household were also at the service. The Honourable and Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Holy Sacrament. The dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen, Lord Panmure, Major-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. N. and Lady Mary Hood, Colonel and Lady Emily Seymour, and Major-General Sir Harry Jones.

On Wednesday the Queen attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng, took equestrian exercise in the Riding-house.

Lord Canovy and Lieut.-General Sir F. Stovin have arrived as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The war and other circumstances of the time have contributed to deprive the present season of much of that joyous festivity which has generally marked the Christmas recess in the homes of the english aristocracy. A generous hospitality, however, still prevails in many families unfortunately too few—where the hand of death has not fallen upon one or more of its gallant members. One gratifying feature of the season is prominent as ever—the kind and sympathising assistance rendered to their poorer dependents by the higher classes of society.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have a numerous and distinguished circle at Broadlands. The party assembled on Monday.

Mr. Baron Parke is about to retire from the Bench as one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. His Lordship's long services have been appropriately rewarded with a Peerage by her Majesty, and the title conferred is that of Baron Ampthill.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CAITHNESS

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL SINCLAIR, thirteenth Earl of Caithness and Baron Barrowdale in the Peerage of Scotland, was the second surviving son of James, the twelfth Earl, by his wife, Jane, second daughter of General Alexander Campbell, of Barcaldine, Argyleshire. He was born the 24th July, 1790, and succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his father, the 15th July, 1823. His Lordship was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Caithness, and Admiral of its coast. He married, the 22nd Nov., 1813, Frances Harriet, youngest daughter and coheir of the Very Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall, Staffordshire, Dean of Hereford, and leaves issue two sons—the eldest of whom, James, his successor, now fourteenth Earl of Caithness, born the 16th December, 1821, married the 17th July, 1847, Louisa Georgiana, third daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., of Weston, county Warwick. Alexander, thirteenth Earl of Caithness, died on the 20th inst. at his residence in Rutland-square, Edinburgh. The house of Sinclair, or St Clare, Earls of Caithness, and formerly Earls of Orkney, is one of the oldest and most historic in Scotland.

LIEUT.-GENERAL LINDSAY.

LIEUT.-GENERAL JAMES LINDSAY, of Balcarres and Leuchars, Fife, was the eldest son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, younger son of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres. He was born the 17th April, 1793. He entered the Grenadier Guards the 6th December, 1807; he served in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809; at the defence of Cadiz in 1811; and in the Peninsular Campaigns of 1812 and 1813. He was severely wounded and taken prisoner in the attack on Bergen op Zoom; he was on the Staff of Sir Peregrine Maitland during the army of occupation in France; and he became Major-General the 11th Nov., 1851, and Lieut.-General the 13th May, 1855.

General Lindsay represented in Parliament Wigan, 1826, and subsequently Fifeshire. He was then 27 years conversant of that county.

The General married, first, the 16th Feb., 1819, Mary-Ann, daughter of Francis Grant, Esq., of Kingston; and secondly, the 2nd April, 1823, Anne, eldest daughter of the late Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart., by whom he had the second marriage he has had issue—two daughters, the elder of whom is the present Lady Lindsay, and two sons: the elder of these, the General's successor, is Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., who, pursuant to the limitation in the patent, inherited the Baronetcy of his maternal grandfather, Sir Coutts Trotter. Lieut.-General Lindsay died on the 4th inst.

THE DEAN OF DOWN.

THE Very Reverend Theophilus Blakely, Dean of Down, an able preacher and a powerful writer, was one of the ultimate survivors of those leading liberal men who were so distinguished at the close of the last century in Ireland. The Dean was an earnest supporter of all measures of public improvement: he was among the first advocates for the Parliamentary Reform and Education. In the pulpit the Dean's eloquence was persuasive and fervid, and, like his countryman, the celebrated Kirwan, he was eminently successful as charity sermons. At one time he was alternate morning preacher at Berkeley and Hanover chapels. The Dean of Down's family was originally English. The Dean was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated there. He early in life, held a small living near Dublin; and in 1811 he was preferred to the Deanery of Connor, thence to that of Down, and finally to that of Down. He married, first Miss Catherine Ball, of Ball's-grove, county of Meath, by whom he had a son and several daughters—one, of whom, Louisa, was married to Henry Metcalfe, Esq., M.P. for Drogheda—but who all died young. The Dean married, secondly, Mary Stewart, daughter of John, the youngest brother of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Ballydemond, county of Down, by whom he leaves one son, Theophilus Alexander, Major in the regular cavalry of the Turkish Contingent, formerly Captain in the Royal Artillery; and two daughters, Mary Stuart, married to Charles Chaine, the eldest of whom is married to Robert Spankie, Esq., magistrate and collector at Cawnpore. The Dean of Down died at an advanced age in Dublin on the 1st inst.

DR. CHAMBERS.

WILLIAM FREDERIC CHAMBERS, M.D., K.C.H., F.R.S., was descended of an old family long settled in the county of Durham. He was son of the late William Chambers, Esq., a political servant of the East India Company, and a distinguished Oriental scholar. By his wife Mary, one of the daughters of the late Thomas Fraser, Esq., of Balnain, in the county of Inverness. Dr. Chambers was educated at Westminster School, from which he obtained his election to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1803. He was appointed physician in ordinary to the late King William IV. shortly before his death, and attended him in his last illness. He was physician to the Queen from her accession till his resignation of the office two years since. He married his first cousin, Mary, daughter of Thomas Fraser, the younger, of Balnain, and leaves four children. Dr. Chambers was nephew to Sir Robert Chambers, some time Chief Justice of Bengal; and brother to the late Sir Charles Chambers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay. Dr. Chambers died on the 16th inst. at Hordle Cliff, Hants, aged sixty-nine.

WILLS.—Probate of the will of the Right Hon. John Stuart, Baron Wharncliffe, was proved in London under £14,000 personalty within the province of Canterbury.—General Sir John Brown, K.G.H., Colonel 6th Dragoons, also the wills of Colonel Richard Tyldon, Royal Engineers, Crimea, and Captain John Hutton, 97th Foot, Sebastopol.—Colonel James Abdy, R.N.C., £50,000.—Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., £100,000.—John Parsons, Esq., of Swansea, £200,000.—Joseph Watts, Esq., of Stratford-house, Gloucester, £30,000.—Miss Mary Sophia Ansell, of Louth, £40,000.—Joseph Sadler, merchant, Austin Friars, £35,000.—Roger Dawson, of Newgate-street and Tottenham, £50,000.—James Taplin, junr., £20,000.—Abraham Offin, of Hutton, Essex, farmer, £50,000.—John Baske, of Bicester, grocer, £20,000 within the province of Canterbury.

During the year ending Dec. 1, 1854, 263,827 immigrants arrived at New York; the number during the last twelve months has been only 136,798—showing a falling off in one year of 167,061, or nearly sixty per cent.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALS R. S. Dundas, Sir Michael Seymour, and Baynes, will strike the flags until the spring, when it is more than probable that all will again proceed to the Baltic, at the head of the immense armament now being prepared for that service.

To those sick and wounded officers from the Crimea, on their arrival in London, the expense of medical attendance, the Government has determined that Staff-Surgeon M'Gregor shall give them medical treatment. His office is established for the present at No. 4, Bennett-street, St. James's.

THE barracks of the Royal Sappers and Miners at Woolwich was entirely vacated last week by the corps, which has removed to Chatham, its future head quarters.

INSTRUCTIONS have been sent to Jamaica to complete to their establishment the six companies of the West India regiments on the coast of Africa, some native chiefs having shown a disposition to be troublesome to our settlements there.

CARTRIDGES will be issued on the 1st January, in which all articles will be furnished by the Commissariat Department, and a pensioner placed in each to conduct them. By this means the soldier will be sure of the value of his money.

ALTHOUGH the Land Transport Corps has been draughted off in large numbers, there are still many hundreds billeted in Bristol and quartered at the Horfield Barracks. A selected body of 300 of the best men will remain at the barracks after the others have been sent off, for the purpose of raising a large additional body of men. These men are to be dressed in high cavalry boots, glazed caps, and showy uniform; and the men so raised will be employed as drivers to the Royal Artillery, it having been determined to keep the gunners to their more immediate duties.

THE following Admiralty appointments were made last week:—Captain the Hon. Frederick Pelham, to be a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty; Captains—E. S. Sotheby, to the *Pearl*; L. G. Heath, to the *Seahorse*. The following officers have been appointed to command divisions of gun-boats:—Captains Charles Graham, C.B.; Hon. H. Keppel; R. Yelverton, C.B.; and A. Cooper Key, C.B. The officers in command of gun-boats are all to be subjected to an examination in gunnery, on board the *Excellent*, on the 1st January.

THE experiments which have been carried on for some weeks past in the Arsenal marshes at Woolwich terminated on Saturday last. These experiments were specially designed with a view of testing the durability of a commixture of metals for gun purposes. Various trials of an interesting and novel nature were made with guns cast from these mixed proportions of materials, which, without exception, stood the repeated test well. However, at the conclusion of the experiments, three 24 pounders of the same species of mixed metal, 9 feet in length, were fired with the ordinary prod charge, when each burst in succession at the first round.

THE whole of the first regiment of the Anglo-Italian Legion, consisting of 1070 men, is now at Novara, under the command of Major Pinelli, and is a fine body of men. The average age is about twenty-two, and full half of the number are made soldiers, having served their time in the Piedmontese service. They are armed with the Enfield rifle, weighing about 10 lb, with bayonet, lock, and sight and balance. The second regiment, which is now forming at Chivasso, under Colonel Crauford is to be a rifle regiment.

SIX experienced Royal Marine Artillerymen are ordered to be sent from each main of war, having detachments of that corps on board, to the Arsenal, there to be in readiness for the first vessel of that class building, after the launch of the *Orontes*, 24 Blast Furnaces to be added by Novem.

A VERY stringent order has been received by Colonel Eden, the Commandant of Chatham garrison, that in future the greatest care and caution are to be observed in removing powder from the magazine for the use of the troops. None but the most steady men are to be employed on this particular duty; and no nails, iron-hoops, or other metal articles are to be placed in the vicinity of the ammunition stores.

TWO ladies, sisters of an officer belonging to the Royal Artillery who lately fell before Sebastopol, have placed at the disposal of the regiment the sum of £1000 for any benevolent purpose that might be proposed. It is expected that a subscription will be entered into amongst the regiment to raise funds, in addition, to erect a lasting memorial of those officers and men who have so nobly fallen in the Crimea.

THE *Renown*, 90, building in Chatham Dockyard, owing to the number of hands placed on her to expedite her build, is getten very fast. all her outside work is nearly complete. She will be the largest screw war ship in the British service. The following are her dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 240 feet; length keel for tonnage, 210 feet; breadth, extreme, 60 feet 4 inches—in tonnage, 54 feet 6 inches, depth in hold, 24 feet 6 inches; register tonnage, 3617 tons 76-94ths. Her engines are to be 600 feet horse power. The *Cadmus*, 23, corvette, building, is advancing very fast towards completion. She will be ready for launching by the 1st February next.

THE second regiment of Warwickshire Militia, under the command of Major Granville, is now quartered at Armagh and Newry. Since April last it has given upwards of 600 volunteers to the Line, and there is still that number of men remaining.

ANOTHER regiment of the British German Legion, the third regiment of Light Infantry, arrived at Portsmouth, by train from Shornclife on Monday last, and embarked on board the screw transport *Imperador*, alongside the dock-yard, for conveyance to Scutari. This regiment is also composed of two battalions each 800 strong.

THE *Monkey* towed two more of the new gun-boats up from the building-slip on Saturday last, named the *Cheerful* and *Dove*. The former was taken in tow by the *Pidgeon* and moored up to Deptford to receive her machinery, and the *Dove* remains at Woolwich to be fitted for sea.

THE *Coquette*, screw dispatch gun-boat is progressing with her internal fittings at Blackwall, and is expected at Woolwich about the 17th of January, to be masted, rigged, and equipped.

IT is intended by the Government to effect a further increase in the Army Works Corps. This contemplated augmentation will consist of 750 men, comprising persons of every trade, but prine pally of masons, bricklayers, carpenters, bakers, butchers, smiths, wheelwrights, collar makers, and excavators. There are at present ready for embarkation upwards of 300 men for this corps, who only wait for vessels to convey them.

THE recruiting for the Royal Artillery progresses so successfully that it is estimated upwards of sixty volunteers and recruits arrive at the head-quarters, Woolwich, weekly, notwithstanding which it is proposed to increase the bounty to £15.

A FRESH supply of books has been sent from the War-office to the Commandant of the Garrison at Chatham, for the benefit of the soldiers in barracks during the winter evenings, a great many of whom appear to appreciate them. The rooms will be well lighted, and heated by a stove, offering every inducement to the soldier. There are 3000 volumes; those recently added are principally of a military character, offering instructive as well as interesting reading.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Bouverie Alleyne is appointed Colonial Secretary of Grenada, Mr. Henry Sharpe is appointed Provost Marshal of Grenada. Mr. Allert Adam is appointed Colonial Secretary at Tobago, Mr. Charles Berkeley is appointed Colonial Treasurer at Tobago.

THE BOAR'S HEAD AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.—The ancient custom of serving up a boar's head, "decked with bays and rosemary," and a large orange in its mouth, at the College, on Christmas-day, was duly observed on Tuesday last, and the spacious College hall was crowded with Oxonians and their town and country friends. The boar's head, which, borne on the shoulders of two servants, weighed upwards of seventy pounds, was announced by the sound of the trumpet, when the usual song was chanted; the Rev. T. Rennison taking the solo part, and choristers from Magdalen College singing the chorus, from the entrance of the Hall to the high table, where a sumptuous dinner awaited the invited guests. This, we believe, is the only place where the ancient custom of serving up a boar's head every Christmas-day, with the original chant, is still observed.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—The report is gaining ground that considerable support has been accorded in some parts of the Continent to the New Five per Cent Russian Loan for eight millions sterling. The price at which the loan has been given to the contractors is understood to be 82 per cent. The opinion is universal, however, that the patriotic resolution of the London Stock Exchange, refusing recognition of the loan, even after the restoration of peace, will materially disturb the calculation of subscribers. It is stated that Lord Clarendon ordered the resolution adopted by the committee to be immediately forwarded for publication to every official agency of Great Britain on the Continent.

GOOD SAMARITANS. On Tuesday last a committee of gentlemen, aided by the patronage of the Marquis of Bristol, supported by the Lord Mayor and the citizens of London, distributed at the Samaritan Institution, Victoria-street, Farringdon-street, a most plentiful supply of roast beef, plum-pudding, bread, and potatoes, to upwards of 1600 persons—men, women, and children—many being permitted to take home a supply to their families.

THERE is great competition for land at present in Perthshire, and when a farm is to be let the applicants are numerous.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

SINCE we last wrote, one of the ablest and best of men has been removed from among us. Who has not seen Belgravia—who has not heard of Thomas Cubitt? The Five Fields, commemorated by Sir Richard Steele in the *Tatler;* and the Willow Walk, where Jerry Abershaw (that other Johnny Armstrong) had his secluded house (in the midst of "cuts," or reservoirs of water), Thomas Cubitt metamorphosed by his talents his influence, and his purse, into that Belgravia in which fashionable London delights to dwell. This Wren and Inigo Jones of modern London was originally (all honour to him, therefore!) a ship's carpenter. When or in what way he escaped from such a life deserves to be told. His brother, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, a most able man himself, owes much of his success to his brother Thomas. A kindlier-hearted man, or a man more unaffectedly modest and intelligent, never fell within our "ken." He was building to the last. That stately residence of Denbies, near Dorking, with its passages twelve feet wide and its wonderful "creature comforts" at every turn, was his last great work. It was his own residence, within an easy walk of his old friend (that other great builder) Mr. Grissell. What his skill, and taste, and fortune enabled him to possess, his health did not, alas! enable him to enjoy. He died in his sixty-eighth year, and will be remembered when many architects of his age are utterly forgotten.

The men were wise who collected in advance of their age. For the following apposite illustration of what we state we are indebted to one of the best-known and largest purchasers of works of art (in the Portland, Walpole, and Bernal walk) now alive. We wish we could use our friend's name, but, not having (unfortunately) asked his permission, we cannot. Here is his note, and most interesting and instructive it is:—

(To the Writer of "Town and Table Talk.")

The three most important sales of articles of *vertu* that have been disposed of by public auction in England, since the dispersion of that formed by King Charles I., and sold by order of the Commonwealth, have been those of the Duchess of Portland; of Horace Walpole, at Strawberry-hill; and of Mr. Berna., sold the year by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The Duchess of Portland's sale consisted of thirty-seven days, and brought £10,973 2s. 6d. The Strawberry-hill sale was contained in twenty-four days' sale, and brought £33,450 11s. 9d. Mr. Bernal's thirty-two days of articles of *vertu* brought £51,984 11s. 3d.; to which, if his books and prints be added (seven days), selling for £6587 2s. 6d., would make thirty-nine days, and a total of £58,571 13s 9d. By those well acquainted with each of these sales it is affirmed that the articles at Strawberry-hill produced twice what they did at the Duchess' sale; and at the Bernal sale they produced twice what they did at the Strawberry-hill sale, and this in a year of war. It surely follows that the taste for articles relative to art and mediæval history has been progressing to a great and almost unforeseen extent.

The difference in the value of money may have had some miserable share in accounting for the difference, but the wonder (with this allowance) is still the same.

The "late Mr. Rogers" (how strangely the words sound!) was fifty years in collecting seventy pictures. Other collectors (we have known them), have had the supposed good (rather the ill) luck to find seventy so-called good pictures in seven years. Of these seventy pictures Mr. Rogers has left three to the nation. Nor are we disposed (his bequest was long known) to quarrel with the selection he has made. He has given us the best small Titian in England—shall we say the world?—the far famed "Noli me Tangere." In making this bequest he has given us the picture for which he gave the most. Money, therefore, in making his bequest, never entered into his thoughts. For the "Noli me Tangere" he gave, at Mr. Champerno ane's sale, 1000 guineas, a very large sum in those times (five-and-thirty years ago) for a small *Italian* picture. For a Dutch picture, when Plancus was king and Peel and Baring were collectors, it would not have been much.

We have spoken as yet of only one of Mr. Rogers' three bequests to the nation. The Giorgione (on panel, 15 in. by 11 in.) is the portrait of a young Knight, called among critics "Gaston de Foix." Very fine indeed is this picture. Knowing men attribute it to Raphael. It is a small full length of a man in armour, with his head bare and his face seen in front. The colouring is gorgeous—the figure and expression noble. Mr. Rogers delighted to call attention to it; and Mrs. Jameson has described it with her usual accuracy and point.

Mr. Rogers' third bequest is the "Head of Our Saviour crowned with Thorns," by Guido, so exquisitely engraved in the line manner by William Sharp. Mr. Rogers obtained this picture at the sale of Benjamin West, the painter. It is a very fine sketch. West was fond of asserting (what we believe to be true) that it was painted "in one day." The impasto is so thin that the canvas is merely covered. There is no trace of retouching, and most unquestionably there is no varnish.

A lurking wish must not escape some record in this column. We could have wished that Mr. Rogers had left the nation the far-famed "Puck" of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Rogers acquired it at Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery sale for the insignificant sum of one hundred guineas—the sum, Northcote states, that Sir Joshua received for it. Nay, he might have left us the "Strawberry Girl" of the same delightful artist, for which Lord Carysfort paid Sir Joshua fifty pounds, and Mr. Rogers obtained at something like pawnbroker's interest.

But to other matters. The "last Argonaut of classic English poetry," for so Byron in his better—not in his bitter—moments delighted to call him, chose his grave in Hornsey churchyard, in the Islington environs of London. We remember Hornsey Church ere the demon of so-called improvement lessened its attractions. It was here lies the infant daughter of Thomas Moore, and there that exquisite song-writer was wont, when in London, to make periodical visits to the grave of his infant daughter, Barbara. Youth and age will lie together in the same churchyard, and, many will quit Hornsey hereafter in the mood of Collins when quitting Richmond and the grave of Thomson, breathing pathetically:—

In yonder grave a DRUID lies.

THE CONCORDAT.—Apropos of it, Giuseppe Massari tells a story in the last number of the *Cimento*, to the effect that a Prelate and Nuncio, on his return from Vienna to Rome, visited the Minister of a Prince of Central Italy, to whom he narrated the fair promises he had received from Prince Metternich. The Minister listened with patience, and replied in diplomatic monosyllables, until at last, pressed by the emphatic Nuncio to declare whether he would not do as much for Rome as the Austrian Minister had done, he replied, "I, as the Minister of a small State, have not the same power as Prince Metternich." "How so?" asked the Nuncio? "I have not the power of not keeping my word," answered the Minister. This conversation, which took place twenty years ago, might, as the writer observes, be equally applied to the present time.—*Letter from Milan, Dec 19*

PRUSSIA AND THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.—Austria is said to have communicated to Prussia the preliminaries agreed upon by the Western Powers, and to have called upon her to advocate their acceptance at St. Petersburg. The *Indépendance Belge* asserts that Prussia consents to support these propositions, and that Count Arnim has received instructions to that effect. Le *Nord* disbelieves the story.

VETERANS OF THE CHASE.

WILLIAM DAVIS—WILLIAM LONG—JAMES MORGAN.

In any proof were needed that hunting is not a dangerous or an exhausting pursuit for those who are fond of it, it would be furnished by the names whose portraits we give, all still going with hounds, in more ample possession of voice, hearing, and eyesight, besides the many other qualities required in a huntsman, than scores who have passed their lives in constitutional walks and taking care of their health

Royality every where takes precedence, otherwise we could not speak of modern staghounds in the same day or even the same page with fox-hounds; so we commence with MF DAVIS, a gentleman whom accident made a stag-hunter, his tastes and talents being those of a thorough sportsman. A finer horseman, a better judge of pace, a more complete and sound, and enthusiast in everything that relates to hunting never rode at a fence or

halloed to hound. He joined the Royal Hounds in 1801, when they were a kind of slow, southern, half-bred bloodhound; in 1813 they were superseded by a pack of foxhounds, presented to the Prince Regent by the father of the present Duke of Richmond. In 1821 Mr. Davis became huntsman, and has thus worn the Royal livery for more than half a century, during which period he has seldom missed a day with the buckhounds, and often filled up the off days with neighbouring packs of foxhounds. In fact, he was born to ride to hounds, and to show how they should be ridden to. His most celebrated horse was Hermit, a grey, painted by Francis Grant, R.A., in his picture of the "Meet at Ascot-heath," and also many times by his brother, the late R. B. Davis, who at one time was well known for his clever pictures of field sports, of hunting in modern as well as in cocked-hat and jack-boot times. Few could paint a hound better than R. B. Davis: he loved all animals, was familiar with their habits,—and they loved him.

WILLIAM, or, as he is better known, WILL LONG, has just retired from the field after fifty-four years' service, and the Badminton hounds are now hunted by the Duke in person, but we imagine this is only a temporary expedient, to spare the feelings of an old retainer who has served four Dukes of Beaufort, by not giving him an immediate successor. Last year Long was good enough to send us a sketch of his life, so here it is:—

My services commenced in the year 1803; when my father was stud groom to the fifth Duke of Beaufort. It was my duty to fetch and carry letters from the post-office. In a few years I entered the hunting stables, and, being a pretty good horseman, was appointed to prepare the young horses for hunters, which I did with satisfaction to his Grace. In the summer of 1808 I rode after the sixth Duke as pad groom; his Grace being then Colonel of the Monmouth and Brecon Militia, then quartered in Bristol, and I had to ride the young horses with the regiment. In the season of 1808 one of the whippers-in, John Wood, had a bad fall, which prevented his going again, so I was appointed to assist in his place, and did for that season. John Wood not being able to return the next season, the Duke engaged another man, as he thought me too young, and not able to stand the hard place. But this said man was not at all suitable for the place; *he had no voice*, and was discharged a few days before Christmas, 1809. I was then installed second whipper-in to Philip Payne, and after a few years was made first whip, and so continued until the summer of 1826, when Philip Payne declined hunting. I succeeded him, and here I am; and now, I thank God, quite well, and none the worse, only a set of teeth (eight) knocked out with a horse falling upon me over a stile. Many other squeezes, thumps, with mother earth I have had, but no broken bones.

In 1844 a piece of plate was raised by subscription, among gentlemen and others hunting with the Beaufort hounds not being members of the Hunt, for presentation to Will Long. The ceremony took place, after dinner, at the village of Petty France, near Badminton. A respectable lawyer, and master of harriers, took the chair, and laboured through the usual toasts, including the toast of the evening, as well as he could; but when he presented the plate, those who expected the huntsman to return thanks in a few hesitating sentences, such as we have heard, not without pain, from noble and gentlemen orators, at public dinners, were agreeably surprised, for Will Long rose, and, with one hand in his breeches pocket, spoke the following speech with a degree of ease, fluency, grace, feeling, and self-possession, that we have seldom seen excelled by the most practised orators on similar occasions:—

MR. WILLIAM DAVIS, THE ROYAL HUNTSMAN.—FROM A DRAWING BY HIS NIECE.

Gentlemen,—For the flattering toast you have just drunk I beg you to accept my warmest thanks: it has often been my pleasing duty to acknowledge a similar compliment, and, though I am not much of a hand at a speech, I should be indeed ungrateful if I did not try to raise my voice, and acknowledge the favour you have now and at all times shown me.

Gentlemen, a huntsman's life is a very pleasant but a very eventful one, and, in looking back at the past, I find I have filled my post so long that, as you perceive, I have become rather grey in the service. Thank God, however, I am still strong and sound, and never in my life felt more able or more willing than I now do to show you sport. For six-and-thirty years (it must now be seven-and-forty.—Ed.) I have been connected with the noble pack now under my management; and, thinking it might afford amusement, I have this morning made a little calculation of my past duties: and the result *is*, that during the years mentioned I have ridden upwards of a hundred thousand miles across country, but the number of leaps and hairbreadth escapes are past my calculation.

My labours, too, have not been spent in vain, as I have been in at the death of nearly three thousand foxes; and, gentlemen, I have a favourite horse, well known to you, now in his twenty-fourth year, who has carried me nobly up to the hounds for the last seventeen seasons, and in distance upwards of twelve thousand miles, and I am happy to say that, although, like me, a little the worse for wear, he is still all right, and those who even now keep up with him will not lose much of the fun. Of the hounds, gentlemen, I shall say nothing; you must form your own judgment of their performances. In former days the pace was slow, and a good fox would last two hours; now the fashion is altered; and, as everything goes by steam, we manage to pull down the best fox in a quick thirty-five minutes; thereby verifying the old adage, that "it is the pace that kills." I hope, gentlemen, that you may long live to go the pace, and that I may have the delightful pleasure of showing you the way. Gentlemen, once more I thank you for your kindness, and wish you health and happiness in this world, and may you be happy at the last, where you see no more hounds

The plate consisted of a silver claret-jug, two goblets, containing twenty-five sovereigns. The huntsman and whips of the Badminton Hunt ride in green plush—probably the same livery of the huntsman of the staghounds which were kept by the Beauforts, until, in 1772, followed the prevailing fashion, and made way for foxhounds.

The Badminton is a good country to try the qualities of a hunter: inclosures a fair size, some grass vales, and stiff hedges with ditches, with a share of stone walls help on a straight-running day to thin the field; the hounds, divided into a dog and bitch pack, are first rate; and the present noble master as courteous and kind in the field to gentle and simple, members of the hunt or strangers, as his noble father, and that is saying much. "Keep back, gentlemen, pray don't spoil your own sport," with a wave of the hand to an excited field pressing on hounds at a check, is the style, instead of the choice Billingsgate in which two noted noble M. F.'s indulge round Cheltenham and the Vale of White Horse. The gentlemen who hunt with the Badminton—chiefly from Bristol and Bath—are bold horsemen, and well mounted, but inferior as sportsmen to the men of the north, and rather given to the heavy-swell style. The uniform of the Hunt is blue single-breasted coat, lined and faced with white, and silver buttons. Caps are seldom worn; but the Duke patronizes Napoleon boots.

JAMES MORGAN, our third Portrait, is, we believe, the one other huntsman of foxhounds not riding in scarlet. He wears the "orange tawny" plush coat in which the Lord Berkeley dressed his thirty men whom, with a pack of hounds, he kept at the village of Charing in time of William Rufus.

When the Earl of Lonsdale determined to take up the Old Berkeley country in order to indulge in a foxhound as well as harrier pack he wisely engaged the veteran Jim Morgan for the difficult task. Jim Morgan, like Davis and Long, must be considerably beyond threescore years, but time has no more tamed him than them, and he can go in a way to make younger men ashamed. We saw him ride across the country last season as straight as an arrow. He is the son of a farmer, and began by being for eleven years, commencing in 1803, whipper's-in assistant to Mr. Lloyd, of Wintlehamhall, Suffolk; then whipper-in to the Suffolk Border hounds, then huntsman to the Cambridgeshire hounds one season, then kennel huntsman and whipper-in to the Tickham hounds, in Kent, for three years—Mr. Rigden being master. "I then went," he says, "to Mr. Conyers, and was with him for fifteen years in Essex, the hardest place in the world for men, horses, and hounds. I next went for three seasons to the Essex Union; and, lastly, have been four seasons in the Old Berkeley."

A friend (himself a first-rate horseman and sportsman) writes us "that when Morgan was recommended to Lord Lonsdale, his Lordship remarked, 'Like me, I am afraid, a little too old for a huntsman.' 'Try him, my Lord,' was my answer; 'I don't think you will find him a day too old.' About a year afterwards, on asking the Earl how Morgan suited him, and whether he found him too old, the answer was, 'Old? no—he's too young for my horses.' Jim's own version of the story is. 'Good master, Sir, is *my* Lord; but he does like to see his horses *so* fat; if he would only let me ride 'em a little more it 'ud be better for the hosses, Sir.' And he adds:—

"Twenty years ago it used to be a treat to see Morgan with Conyers, mounted on screws, rise on a beaten horse at the end of a hard day, over a country that requires a good horse and a good man on him to go well at any time of the day. I remember once seeing him come to a meet at Bardfield with his right arm in a sling (from a fall with a horse a top of him the week before); he had galloped his back twenty-seven miles from his farm to the meet, after a breakfast at Mr. Cutts'. We found at Hempstead Wood, and Morgan, with one hand, rode as straight over that strong bank-and-ditch country of it was mere child's play; and twenty years do not seem to have tamed him. He likes as much as ever to lark over an ugly stile with a drop into a lane, or any other little difficulty. His seat is peculiarly buoyant and corky. Take him for all in all, he is, we should think, the best man in England across a rough country—a sportsman to the backbone. He is the sire of sons who follow in his line; Goddard Morgan, an extraordinary horseman, now whips in to the old 'un—a genuine chip of the old block."

The Portrait of Davis is from a sketch by his niece, Miss Davis, of Kensington; that of Will Long is copied by permission of Messrs. Bailey, of Cornhill, from a print they published a year or two ago; Morgan's has been engraved from a photograph by Kilburn.

JAMES MORGAN, HUNTSMAN TO LORD LONSDALE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

WILLIAM LONG.—FROM A LITHOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY BAILEY BROTHERS

THE ROYAL STAGS, "WOODMAN" AND "FARMER'S GLORY."

"THE HORSE FAIR," BY ROSA BONHEUR.

Rosa Bonheur's picture of the "Horse Fair," which astonished the town last year, is too well known, and its merits too well established, to render lengthened criticism necessary in this place. We are happy in being permitted to engrave a bit from this wonderful performance—a group of inimitable truth and vigour, which alone would be sufficient to establish the fame of an artist. Rosa Bonheur's chief merit consists in her fine appreciation of character, and the discrimination with which she marks it in her various subjects. In her "Horse Fair" the animals seem each to tell their own history and their breed and education, and the spheres more or less exalted in which they have been destined to move. The principal object in the group before us is a strong waggon-horse, well fed, good tempered: full of bone, muscle, and power, yet docile as a lamb in the hands of his driver. Behind him is a grey—the celebrated grey—of a higher breed than our stout friend in front, and whose mettle calls for the exertions of two grooms to manage. Great fire and life are thrown into this head. The admirable manner in which the action of the animals is shown in all cases is evidence of a deep and successful study of comparative anatomy.

SKETCH FROM "THE HORSE FAIR," PAINTED BY ROSA BONHEUR.

THE ROYAL STAGS—"WOODMAN" AND "FARMER'S GLORY."

THE casual pedestrian who perhaps once a year crosses Windsor park on his road to Ascot, and copies the freshly-dropped fawns lying for hours deserted by their dams in the cold and wet, must marvel how any "antlered monarchs" ever come to maturity. However, nature has strange laws, and the little fawn, left to nestle and to slumber the very sight of it for hours after its birth, is able, season after season, to defy the Royal pack till Mr. Davis promptly arrives to the rescue. In fact, it is but seldom that a stag is killed if he can bring the dogs to bay in a good spot; and we believe that never have five seasons successfully carried out the reverse of the first part of the adage, "he that fights and runs away may live to fight another day." The two stags engraved upon the preceding pages are among the most distinguished of the *chasses* who have of late years taken their "leap from the Royal cart" on Tuesday or Friday during the hunting season.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE sudden disappearance of the frost, when it seemed to have set in for at least a month, has brought the hunting-fields out in strong force after their week's rest. The Quorn sale has, however, been the most interesting event among the scarlets during the past fortnight, but as yet we do not hear that its future hunting arrangements are definitively settled. Sam Hills has had another magnificent run with the well-known fox of the Heythrop country, which escaped again, while the Pytchley have had a weary blank day at Loddington. However the Northamptonshire ones may fail, the Crimean covers seem "like to hold," as Mejr Hunter, of the Horse Artillery, has had some foxhounds sent out to him, as a Christmas-box, from his brother in Sussex.

The new year will be inaugurated at Manchester by the usual steeple-chase and hurdle races. Heaton has not opened his season for the old sort, as he was easily beaten over the hurdles at Wolverhampton, and we do not hear secret rumours of any crack horse in this line. York will, as usual, have its sales on New-year's-day, when fifteen of the late Mr. J. T. Henderson's stud (including Atherstone, Nelly Hill, Lough Bawn, &c.—will be brought to the hammer. Bolardo and Dervish, who once held the first favourite places, both in the St. Leger and Derby, have left the turf at last, the victims of leg infirmity, and are advertised to be let or sold. Long garon, the lucky sire of Coroner, has received promotion, and is to stand with Orlando next season at the Royal Paddocks. Breeders are rather grumbling that a horse who is only the sire of two winners should be thus selected, while others of greater pretensions are passed over. We think the choice is not an unwise one, as, although the horse never received anything but a 25l. forfeit in the shape of winnings, he ran among the first three for the Chester Cup, Somersaire, and Northamptonshire Stakes, one season, and always stayed a distance manfully, rather an uncommon accomplishment among modern thoroughbreds. He is a son of Lanercost, who was once at these paddocks, and his dam is the Lincolnshire mare Moonbeam, so that he combines the Tramp and Tomboy blood, which are among the very stoutest we have. As far as we can calculate, two hundred blood year rogs have been sold during the present year, at all prices, from 1800 guineas for Lord of the Hills down to 10 guineas. The average is 117 guineas, whereas last year one hundred and eighty-two averaged 137 guineas. The largest number of yearlings sold this year brought prices between 25 guineas and 30 guin as, and, oddly enough, the dam of one of the 10-guinea ones was "Baikless." Arthur Farr, junior, died last week at Newmarket in his twenty-first year. Unlike his father, who was all the rage in his day, he had very little riding, and one of his last engagements was under Fobert at Spiout lodge. There is a talk of Mr. Macenna retiring from the turf, and if so, Eckert will train entirely for Mr. Gratwicke in future. Knight of St. Georgeis said to have been all but broken down during the past season. It is very doubtful whether he will ever be seen at the post again. The four-year olds of 1854, as than expected, were all sadly unfortunate. Arcot and Bandrell "very early, than proved" a "cavalry," and the winner of the St Leger, Derby, and Oaks never even appeared. Voltigeur, Cossack, Vatican, and Midas are the principal sires whose stock will have their first effort in the coming year, and report speaks highly of the promise of the stock of the first two.

Dr. Palmer's death, from self-imposed starvation in gaol, has been rumoured; but at present the report, as far as we know, is premature. Recent discoveries seem more than ever to indicate that the deceased Mr Cooke was very deeply connected with him in betting transactions, which quite accounts for the strange fascination and influence the accused had over him, at the very time when he felt convinced who had "done" him.

The coursing meetings are not very numerous. Northumberland, Newcastle, and Durham" closes the year with one on Monday; Holt is fixed for New-year's-day; March (O) for the first week of January; Cork Southern Club (Killuddy Hill) for Wednesday; and Baldock (O) for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Apropos of shooting, we hear that the feat of firing at a penny-piece was performed with great success lately near Cork, as three pellets were sent through the middle of it at the second effort. Mr. Osbaldeston once bet a friend £100 that this feat was impossible; Gisborne, Groom or Bloodsworth (we forget which was selected by the taker of the odds) succeeded in sending a bullet through the middle of the penny, which he threw over his head himself. Woodcocks are said to be scarce, owing to the very severe winter of 1854-55; and we understand that the Clyde fishers have been introducing greyling into it from the Wye, by means of a clever contrivance of Mr. Eyres, of the Derby Anglers' Club. It is well known that when fish are confined to a small volume of water the more delicate kinds very soon sicken and die, in consequence of their rapid consumption of all the air naturally contained in the water, and that then suffocation takes place This Mr. Eyres obviated by attaching a small force-pump to the side of the vessel, with a pipe to the bottom, by which simple means a constant supply of air was kept bubbling up through the water, and the necessity of a constant change of water saved. The stocking of ponds, lakes, and rivers with new varieties of fish, and improved breeds, will now be a comparatively easy matter. This was the first occasion on which the invention had been tested, and it has been very successful.

TARPORLEY HURDLE RACE.—We have just seen a whip commemorative of the above race: it is mounted in silver, richly chased, representing a master of hounds surrounded by dogs, trees, &c., &c. On a shield is the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain HARRY COTTON, who rode Rattler for the Welter Hurdle Stakes at Tarporley Meeting, 1855, which he won by T. Longford Brooke." The whip was made by Carrow and Son, of Parr-street: the silver work is an elegant specimen of chasing, and the entire piece is executed in good taste.

PILGRIMAGES IN AUSTRIA.—There is in Austria a place of pilgrimage called Maria Zell, whither, every year, at certain periods, crowds of pilgrims repair to help their contributions to the coffers. Until now, this superstition had been left to the most ignorant classes of society. It is so no longer. Amongst the 80, 00 persons who went thither this year to merit or to purchase heaven, were the following, whose names are significant enough:—The Archduchess Francis Charles and Henry, the Marquis Bombelles, the Count Wenceslas Bruyssegg, the Count Traun, the Prince Bishop of Seckau, the Count de Chorinsky, the Princess de Metternich, the Archduke John, the Bishop of Passau, and a host of Bruyssegg, several noble families, and more than 300 priests. It is remarkable to see the Count de Chambord and the Ambassador of Napoleon III. meeting together on the same road of this political-religious farce.

AN ITALIAN TRAGEDY.—A dreadful event threw the inhabitants of the Place du Jardin Public, at Nice, into alarm this morning (Dec. 11). Marguerite Ferraro, a young girl of nineteen, attached to the service of the house of Laurenti, and sister of the porter, was stabbed in eleven places with a knife by an Italian employed as coachman in the same house. The murderer stabbed himself immediately after, and died on the spot. The girl lived for three hours. The knife which was used by the man was a common table-knife, sharpened at both sides towards the point, thus showing that the crime was premeditated. He had long to mented the girl with his assiduities, and it is thought the irritation of finding himself rejected led to the commission of the crime. The murderer is Cappi ni, a native of Turin, and his age about twenty-seven. He formerly had been a soldier. A letter was found in his pocket, addressed to his victim, in which he says, "You have broken your oath and you die."—*Journal du Nice.*

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Letters from reliable sources in Europe state that the United States, England, and France have made, not a treaty, but only for the term, I believe, which has been ordered as the price now to be paid for the recognition, as regards the Sandwich Islands, the great number of works in Chinese still on hand, and down with the disbanding expeditions against them The matter has been kept so quiet on this side that I should be disposed to doubt the fact, except that it comes from European authority. No doubt we shall know the full facts in the natural message. I, for one, wish it may be true; for Heaven knows we have enough to do for future troubles and expenses, of annexing islands in the ocean at 10,000 mile distance; and if the other great naval Powers will agree to let them alone, we can very properly and very safely do the same thing.—*New York Correspondent of the Washington Intelligencer.*

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A good deal of amusement, and possibly a little disgust, has been created during the week by the republication in the daily journals of the letter of one Fal P Shafner, a Colonel in the Militia of the United States, describing his journey through Russia in Europe. The Colonel—if there be such a person, and if he be not altogether as fabulous as Baron Munchausen or Lemuel Gulliver—professes to narrate his impressions of the Russians, from the Czar down to the lowest serf, and his opinions of the strength and invincibility of the country. The Colonel—supposed by a contemporary to be Barnum himself, or, at least, his *primo bufo*—does not stick at trifles. A small lie (we may as well use the word we mean, and not the more elegant peripbrast· that might be adopted) is not suited to his genius. He is a romancer of the most daring flights, second to no one we have ever read or heard of—the immortal Munchausen alone excepted. The war is highly popular in Russia; the nobles will give their last rouble and their last serf in its support; the merchants are in high feather from the increase of their trade in consequence of it; the burden of taxation has been scarcely felt; the private resources of the Czar are alone sufficient to defray its expenses, even if it should extend into many future years; the serfs are as enthusiastic as the nobility and the merchants—they feel and know that Holy Russia will conquer; and that it is their business their duty, their pleasure, to shed their blood in the cause; the war has stopped nothing—public works go on as usual with the utmost prodigality and magnificence, the capture of Sebastopol was a trifle, for the Russians would have evacuated it for strategic reasons, if the Allies had not got possession of it; the destruction of the stores and arsenal at Sweaborg cost England 23,000,000 dollars, while it inflicted damage on the Czar to the extent of 150,000 dollars only; the bombardment did not even prevent the citizens from taking their daily walks whilst it was proceeding;—Cronstadt, formerly impregnable, has been strengthened at an immense expenditure of money, and, what is still more valuable, of engineering skill; and, to crown all, so great, so mighty, so rich is Holy Russia, "*that the very domes of some of the churches are of gold; the ornaments in the interior are of the same valuable material, and many of them studded with diamonds and other precious stones.*" Space fails us to recount the marvels of the Colonel's too vivid imagination. How is it that your veritable Yankee, your out-and-out Republican cannot resist the fascinations of the smallest piece of courtesy from your out-and out despot? The travelling Yankee affects to despise the civilities of a constitutional Sovereign—Queen Victoria for instance—but he kneels down in the slush and kisses the toes of the Czar. Is it on the principles that extremes meet?

A council of war is about to be held in Paris for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching campaign It is stated that Marshal Pelissier strongly urged this course. The Duke of Cambridge is to attend, from England, with others in whose military sagacity it is possible that the public may be induced to place even more confidence. We have upon previous occasions intimated our own opinions and hopes as to the share which this country should take in the strife, basing our views not upon soldier speculation or newly-acquired facts, but upon considerations of national character and naval reputation; and we need say no more than that to the English navy will, we trust, be confided its own special duty, while the gallant armies of France deal with the enemy on land *Steam corps* is a good rule in war as in peace.

A long article by a Greek journalist has appeared, in which it is endeavoured to deny that the Greek sympathies are Russian The writer allows that Russia has been a great "benefactor" to Greece, which does not owe its freedo n only to France and England, but to the three Powers and, therefore, it may be permitted, he thinks, to the Greeks to remember this, and to abstain from hostilities with the two first Powers who fought at Navarino, inflict a blow upon a third Power which then helped them to strike for Greece There is no small amount of the dexterous plausibility of the modern Greek in this plea; but it will take a good many of such articles to convince Europe that the million or so of wily, greedy, shifty people who haunt the Mediterranean under pretext of being the representatives of the most glorious nation that ever flourished, are not the eager partisans and subservient tools of the Czar. The best thing they can say is that it is of such very little consequence which way Greece leans and acts in the struggle that the full-grown Powers might permit her to follow the bent of her feelings, so long as she abstains from offensively overt action.

The Wooler poison case has been succeeded by another, of even more singular character, although a case in which the feelings of compassion which were excited by the details of the gradual murder of an unoffending woman, are not aroused where the victim and the suspected criminal were but a couple of "betting men," whose loss, multiplied to any amount, society could bear exceedingly well. The accused person is a "sporting surgeon," and the deceased was his friend, and an ardent votary of the manly sport of making a book. The former appears to have been deeply in debt to the latter, and the circumstances of the poisoning, and the disappearance of the murdered man's betting-book, to say nothing of even darker imputations (to the effect that other lives had been assured, and strangely terminated under the auspices of the suspected party) leave little doubt upon the case In poor Mrs. Wooler's fate, a mineral poison, which can almost always be detected, was employed: a deadlier vegetable agent, which is rapidly absorbed by the system, was used to accomplish the last crime. While we write, it is stated, we know not how truly, that the accused has anticipated the sentence of the law. People who have a gift at finding out coincidences, liken this case to that of Thurtell and Weare, which nauseated the world some quarter of a century or more ago The only resemblance is in the fact that in both cases the parties have belonged to that sect in of life from which—if such things must be—society can spare a constituent occasionally —the "betting fraternity." In other respects the deeds are most dissimilar: Weare's murder having been a piece of brutal, vulgar ruffianism, whereas Cooke's seems to have been executed with unusual subtlety, and to have been detected chiefly from the overacting of the supposed criminal.

Before finally discussing the Wooler case until a new investigation takes place, let an act of justice be done to Mr. Baron Martin. He has been accused of forgetfulness of the duties of a judge, and has been severely censured for having, as was alleged, thrown suspicion broadcast among the group that surrounded the death bed of Mrs Wooler. We have already expressed our views as to the conventionalisms with which it is sought so sedulously to enmesh justice in days when the increased resources of crime demand that she should be proportionably unfettered. The old "bandage" is still to be kept upon her eyes, while those she has to deal with use telegraphs, railroads, and chemistry. But to pass from this, it should be said that the accusation against Baron Martin was simply unfounded. He describes himself as having been misreported, and to have really uttered the very harmless speech that his fancy would have laid the charge anywhere but where the prosecution had done so. This explanation is offered after the Judge has run the gauntlet of the formidable strictures of the metropolitan press and the reflected indignation of many provincial scribes, who wait for the morning mail to take their cue. It is hard that our legal authorities should be exposed to the double injury of being badly reported and unjustly castigated, but the occurrence is far from uncommon. While Parliamentary reporting for the London press is about as perfect a system as can be conceived, and the trash of House of Commons oratory is preserved with photographic fidelity, the far more important utterances of the heads of the law—and especially the sentiments and decisions of the poor man's oracle, the police magistrate—are far less faithfully rendered. Baron Martin's case is an illustration of one class of hardship but the law-reporter being generally a man of education and ability, he naturally does his work, if not scientifically, respectably. But the unhappy police-magistrate—every syllable of whose reported sayings is a text for some hebdomadal critic—is perpetually suffering through misrepresentation; and every one who has the honour of acquaintance with these invaluable officials can testify to the "Of *course*, I never said anything like it," which is usually their only comment upon an article of savage or polished censure.

THE REFORMATORY ESTABLISHMENT AT METTRAY.

IN our impression of last week we said a few words on the boys in the street, and ventured to suggest an idea for the improvement of their condition. Lord Leigh has written a letter to a member of a committee for carrying out an institution for the reformation of the young in Warwickshire; and, as the subject is one of deep interest for all who are anxious to better the condition of their fellow-men, whether from philanthropic or selfish motives, we call attention to the following extracts from Lord Leigh's letter, which appeared in the *Times* of Christmas day :—

The conduct of the Colonie Agricole of Mettray has the advantage of resting entirely with our admirable friend M. De Metz, who first set the institution on foot about seventeen years ago, in company with a friend, the Vicomte de Bretignières de Courteilles. It has been supported by private subscription, by his own and by his friend's benevolence, and by assistance from Government at the rate of 70c., or 7d. per head a day, with a gift of 35l. on the admission of the child into the colony, and 35l. at the close of two years more, with an annual subscription of 50,000f (£2000 English money), lately diminished to 25,000f., or £1000 The present number of children is 600, and increasing at the expense of the last mentioned. The fr. lings are in the middle of a flat open plain, remote from any town or large village, without wall or inclosure of any sort, for the purposes at least of confinement. The boys are divided into families of, in general, from thirty to forty each, to which families they remain attached during the whole period of their detention; and when they returned to visit Mettray, when out of a situation, they invariably seem to turn again to their old family. There are twelve houses (exclusive of the farmhouses) for the boys, divided into three stories each, the two upper form the sleeping and living rooms, while the ground floor is used for a workshop M de Metz started with the idea that he might exclude trades altogether, but his long experience has taught him that this did not answer; nevertheless, he makes a very great point of agricultural occupations, and something rather less than half the whole number of children are employed directly upon the farms. To return to the family division, to whose I conceive the success of Mettray to be mainly due, I am of opinion that this system alone allows of attention to every individual child, which is indispensable to the reformation of each individual character, while it produces for children who have perhaps never experienced them before the happy influences inspired by the love of home. M. De Metz is at very great pains, in introducing new boys, to place them judiciously as regards the families The family division presents great advantages on the introduction of any number of boys into the institution; for when there is an accession of bad boys—who, if turned in with ever so great a number of others, would remain a nucleus of evil, attracting all the evil round it to it—it is swelled and corrupted the while necessarily a careful watch kept, and by introducing but one or two boys into a family of improved and improving character, the spirit of evil is probably soon repressed by the preponderating good around, and no permanent injury is done.

The children have three meals a day—meat twice a week. The cost of their diet averages 4½ centimes, or 4½d. The trades the children learn are various—tailoring, shoemaking, *sabot* making, with blacksmiths', wheelwrights', and carpenters' work; and they also make agricultural implements. They take turns to assist in the domestic services of the house and kitchen Washing is done every day in an adjoining stream of laundry, and the boys wash their own clothes It is the chief object of all, to give the little rewards in money which are given to the best workmen among the whole number at the end of every three months, to the amount of a sou (½d.) for the best, with a graduated scale down to the 8th, if the industry consists of from forty to fifty boys, but only down to the 4th if it consists of from twenty to forty The *Livre de famille*, however, is kept upon the reward of the conduct of each of the boys, and has not been, as stated by Lord Carnarvon, the only one; the savings bank at Paris and, I believe, another bank are at the disposal of the chief, at the discretion of the *chef*, but the account-books are entirely in the hands of the controller of the finances of the establishment.

The strictest discipline is observed, and nothing is overlooked. Dry bread is an occasional punishment, but the chief is more frequent one Every fault whether it be called or repressed, and even the slightest deficiency of conduct book is kept, showing the behaviour of every child Most serious is the punishment, where it is inflicted upon the child himself, and a record which takes for the time being the name of *Salle de Reflexion*; he is kept there for the first hour or so, and meanwhile the *directeur* reviews his conduct-book, takes into careful consideration the previous circumstances and conduct of the boy, his general character, his advantages and disadvantages, and, having carefully weighed them and taken time to collect himself, and give the boy time to reflect upon his fault, he is in a position to pronounce, as far as human discernment goes, the exact measure of punishment deserved by the child Those confined to cells have to make from 2 to 3 decimes a day in chopping wood, or in some similar occupation.

There are six farms attached to the institution. The land amounts to a space of 260 hectares, or about 650 English acres. The farming is overlooked by a very gentlemanlike person in the pay of M. De Metz. The land appears well cultivated, and a large stock of horses, cows, and pigs is kept. It must be an excellent thing, I think, for children to have the care and tending of farm animals—"*Ennobli maires, sus a nul cose ferus.*" The farm buildings are as simple as possible—just such as the *colons* are likely to find themselves in in after-life. There is a large, rough, wooden, and thatched open outhouse put up in a field, where the children are made to break stones in wintery, rainy weather. They all do their work by the piece, so as to excite and accustom each child to industry The boys, moreover, are made to practise gymnastic exercises, and everything they do they seem to do heartily.

A ship has been put up—on dry ground, of course—for the boys to gain as much knowledge as they can of seamanship, and an old sailor is engaged to instruct them. Some of the boys, also, are formed into a fire-brigade, and have rendered at times substantial assistance in the neighbourhood, and only the other day saved the village church of Mettray from destruction by fire. It is scarcely possible without a personal visit to Mettray to form a correct idea of the amount of study and attention which is devoted to the consideration of every particular, and of every child in particular. The family division makes this easy by concentrating the attention of the several *employés* allotted to the same number of children; if assembled in an undivided mass the same amount of good could never possibly be effected, for the attention of each one would be divided by the whole number; but with the interest in each other he awakens, a kind of sympathy between the *chefs de famille* and the young people As for the *employés* themselves, who are gentlemen by station, and generally so by birth, it is quite impossible to see and converse with these intelligent, well-educated, and benevolent men without feeling how great must be the preserving influence upon the character and general tone of the boys. The two principal *employés* are in the receipt of £160 per annum each. They are of a standard of intelligence and ability which would ensure their advancement in any profession, and one can hardly devote to be the more admirable.

Lesson hours do not exceed one or two a day. I must add that the children are first received as innocent, and as having sinned without discernment, and therefore irresponsible for their actions; but when they have been once admitted to the benefit of the instructions given them in the institution they are considered to be capable of discernment, and become subject to the strictures observed in the institution.

M. De Metz and other French reformers [illegible] *superiority of the system in two over the Anglican, as they are able to receive children direct into their institutions; whereas our two wards them first to prison, and thereby disqualify them for ever for the army and navy*

THE QUEEN AND THE CRIMEAN OFFICERS.—Her Majesty the Queen is making a collection of photographic portraits of the most distinguished officers engaged in the Crimean campaign. Her Majesty's sympathy with her wounded soldiers is well known, as also is the hospitality and gracious attention shown to the officers who have returned to England on leave or otherwise and thus her Majesty has added the compliment of requesting a very large photographic portrait taken for the Royal portfolio The artist who has been intrusted with the taking of the pictures is Mr. Mayall, the well-known photographer of Regent-street.

THE VIENNA POLICE.—A physician of my acquaintance had a ball party the Saturday, which ended in a musical symposium. The company sat down to the piano and played a quadrille, and the Viennese, who never lose an opportunity of dancing, began to foot it on the light floor to the gay music. A gendarme who chanced to be passing went up to the musicians in which the amusement was going on, and, to the horror of the assembled company, ordered the whole of the dancing to cease. At Vienna the waltz is prohibited by the Archbishop of Vienna!—*Letter from Vienna.*

The last conscription in Bavaria has established the fact that only half the young men in that country possessed the physical conditions required for military service

THE LATE SAMUEL ROGERS.

SAMUEL ROGERS, author of "The Pleasures of Memory," and of other poems of a didactic and descriptive character, was the third son of Thomas Rogers, Esq., of Stoke Newington, in Middlesex, where his distinguished son, recently removed from among us, in his ninety-third year, was born on the 30th July, 1763. His father was a wealthy banker in London, and a man of eminence among the Protestant Dissenters in that land of dissent Hackney and Stoke Newington. His mother was a lineal descendant of Philip Henry. The family came originally from Worcestershire. The house in which the poet was born is the first that presents itself on Newington-green, on the west side proceeding from Ball's pond.

Old Rogers carried on his banking business at No. 8, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, under the firm of Rogers, Olding, and Rogers, from whence he removed to the present locality of the firm, No. 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, long known as the banking-house of Messrs. Langston, Polhill, Towgood, and Amory. Towgood married, in 1792, a sister of the poet, and was subsequently introduced into the firm at Freeman's court. The present firm is Rogers, Towgood, Olding, and Co. The elder brother of the poet was that Mr. Henry Rogers, of Highbury, of whom it was so beautifully said by his brother that it was pleasant always to be with him, for in his eyes he never looked old. The sister was that Miss Rogers, of Hanover-terrace, in the Regent's-park, who died only last year, and who had all her brother's cultivated taste for the Fine Arts. He received his education among the Dissenters, and derived his first predilection for poetry from the hymns of Dr. Watts. Watts lived and died in the neighbourhood of Stoke Newington, and the reputation of his piety and poetry was then even greater than it is now.

Of his early life nothing has been told, nor was he very fond of alluding to it. We first hear of him as an author in print in the year 1786, when he published in quarto, with Cadell in the Strand, his "Ode to Superstition." He had left his poem at the shop of that eminent publisher with, as he told the writer of this memoir, a bank note to pay for any loss by its publication. It is easy to see that he was fresh from Gray, and that "The Bard" and "An Ode to Adversity" were then, as they were through life, favourite compositions with the youthful poet.

There was then a dearth of poets. Gray, Goldsmith, Akenside, and Churchill were dead. Johnson had died some sixteen months before. Cowper was imperfectly known by his first volume. Crabbe was still less known by his "Village," his "Library," and "Newspaper." Hayley had his circle of admirers; his "Triumphs of Temper," first published in 1781, though now forgotten, was famous in its day. Peter Pindar was commencing his run of rough but ready, and at times vigorous, satires. Burns had not yet appeared. The ladies were then prominent in verse. The names of Hannah More, Anna Seward, Lucy Aikin, and Helen Maria Williams, were better known to the then generation than the names of L. E. L. and Felicia Hemans to our own. It was a good time for the appearance of a true poet.

In the year 1732 Mr. Rogers made his second appearance as a poet, by the publication, again in a quarto shape, of "The Pleasures of Memory" —a poem in two parts, written in our English heroics, with rhyme, with great elegance of language and great correctness of thought. As a poem, it is inferior to "The Pleasures of Imagination," which preceded it, and to "The Pleasures of Hope," which followed it. The poem of Akenside is for the present; that of Campbell, for the future; and that of Rogers, for the past. "Memory" is replete with tender and graceful sentiments, but wants the poetic inspiration of the poem on "Imagination," and the earnest and buoyant feeling of the poem upon "Hope."

Useful attention was called to the poem by the publication, in the *Annual Register*, of some well-timed stanzas said to have been written on the blank leaf of the volume. These verses afford an affecting reverse of the poet's picture, and Rogers has given greater permanence to them by inserting them in a note to his poem. They were published anonymously, but were written, as Mr. Rogers tells us, by Mr. Jones, a clergyman of Trinity College, Cambridge. They might be called "The Sorrows of Memory," as the late Mr. Darley called the reverse of Campbell, "The Sorrows of Hope."

We have had occasion already to allude to Mr. Rogers' high admiration of Gray. This admiration he extended to Gray's literary executor, Mason. We have heard him relate with what anxiety he sent a copy of his new poem to Mason (whom he never saw), and with what anxiety he waited for his letter of acknowledgment. But no letter came. At length he heard through Gilpin, to whom Mason had written expressing his approval. The never-very-genial Mason was soured by many disappointments, he was then old, and was then in the mood at which Rogers himself arrived—that of reading or liking no one's verses but his own. Long-lived, however, really liked the "Pleasures of Memory," and his approval was sixty years afterwards a source of innocent delight to the satirist of St. James's-place.

It merits mentioning that Coleridge, in his first volume of verse, made a heavy accusation against Mr. Rogers as a poet. He accused him of stealing the tale of "Florio" in his poem from the "Lochleven" of Michael Bruce. Lamb, in a letter to Coleridge, denounced the charge as a most barefaced, unfounded, impudent assertion—in short, that scarce anything was common to them both. Rogers, he was assured by Dyer (the G. D. of "Elia"), was hurt by the accusation of unoriginality. In his second and enlarged edition Coleridge thus acknowledged his error:—"I did (and still do) perceive a certain likeness between the two stories; but certainly not a sufficient one to justify my assertion. I feel it my duty, therefore, to apologise to the author and to the public for this rashness; and my sense of honesty would not have been satisfied by the bare omission of the note. No one can see more clearly the *littleness* and futility of imagining plagiarisms in the works of men of genius; but *nemo omnibus horis sapit*; and my mind at the time of writing that note was sick and sore with anxiety, and weakened through much suffering. I have not the most distant knowledge of Mr. Rogers, even as a correct and elegant poet. If any of my readers should know him personally they would oblige me by informing him that I have expiated a sentence of unfounded detraction by an unsolicited and self originating apology." Mr. Rogers was satisfied; but the two poets never became intimate. They were very unlike. Both were fond of talking; but Coleridge spoke golden discourses, while Rogers restricted himself to very short stories and still shorter epigrams.

The "Pleasures of Memory" was the means of introducing him to Mr. Fox—an introduction that coloured the whole career of the poet. No one could be ten minutes in Mr. Rogers' company without hearing some friendly reference to the name of Fox. He really loved him on this side idolatry, and Mr. Fox is known to have erected a statue in regard for the poet. Mr. Fox brought him from Highbury-barn and Ball's-pond to the Court end of the town—to Conduit-street and St. James's-place. When Mr. Rogers moved to what is now his far-famed house in St. James's-place, Mr. Fox was the leading guest at the house-warming dinner; and when (1806) Mr. Fox was buried at Westminster Abbey, the poet of "Memory" gave expression to his grief in some of the best turned and most tender of his verses.

His agreement with his bookseller we find recorded in a letter of the year 1808:—"I bear," he says, "two-thirds of the expense and take two-thirds of the profit." This he thought, however, too large an allowance to the bookseller. "The plan I have adopted," he writes, "would be reasonable enough, if Cadell could be acquitted of the misdemeanor of writing a third of my poems." His agreement with Murray was the same with that which he had made with Cadell.

His third publication—and his masterpiece, as many consider it—was (1798) his "Epistle to a Friend," of which the design is to illustrate the virtue of True Taste, and to show how little she requires to secure, not only the comforts, but even the elegancies of life. True Taste, he very properly observes, is an excellent economist. She confines her choice to few objects, and delights in producing great effects by small means; while False Taste is for ever sighing after the new and the rare; and reminds us in her works of the scholar of Apelles, who, not being able to paint his Helen beautiful, determined to make her fine.

The Villa of this Epistle on True Taste differs, of course, in every essential from Timon's Villa of Pope's Epistle on False Taste. Mr. Rogers' villa, to which he invites his friend in this epistle, is a sort of "St. Ann's Hill," charmingly situated in England's scenery, with a few graceful lines and those furnished with casts from the antique, and engravings from the Italian masters. The dining-room is then described; then the library; then the cold bath. A winter walk and a summer walk succeed. The invitation is renewed, and the poem concludes with sentiments suitable to the occasion. The verse is that of Dryden and Pope; but the execution is more in the manner of Goldsmith and Parnell.

In the first edition the poet had admitted the description of an ice-house, of very inferior execution to the other parts of the poem, and somewhat out of place. That no lines of so careful a writer may be lost, we shall transcribe them from the quarto copy of the first edition now before us:—

> But hence away! you rocky cave forbear!
> A sullen captive broods in silence there.
> There through the dog star flame, condemn'd to dwell,
> In the dark centre of a frozen cell,
> Wild winter mistress his dread control,
> To cool and crystallise the nectar'd bowl!
> Has fetter'd from an awful grasp retains;
> Stern though subdued, majestic e'en in chains.

Few will recognise in this description a cartload of ice from an adjoining pond, packed for summer use in a solitary ice-house, half concealed at the end of an overgrown shrubbery.

Before he made his fourth public appearance as a poet he had obtained the friendship of Lord Byron. They met through the instrumentality of Moore. They were prepared for friendship. In his satire of 1809, Byron had described the "Pleasures of Memory," the "Pleasures of Hope," and the "Essay on Man" as "the most beautiful didactic poems in our language." The poet himself he called "melodious Rogers." Their meeting was at a reconciliation-dinner with Moore at the table of Mr. Rogers. This was in November, 1811, and only four persons were present—Mr. Rogers, the host; Lord Byron, Tom Moore, and Tom Campbell. This was Byron's first introduction to these poets, whose names will honourably survive with his own.

It was known about this time (1812) in poetic and political circles that the poet of the "Pleasures of Memory" had a new poem nearly ready for publication. Great things were promised. It was a fragment it was true, but it was a Torso. Then the name transpired. The subject was the voyage of Columbus—a noble theme and nobly treated, so his admirers affirmed. Expectation was at its height, when this last appearance, the public had become familiar with Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Campbell, and still more recently with Byron. He was now about to fulfil the promise of his former efforts. He was not one who became a poet by necessity. He had no occasion to write for money. He had wine and friends on—his subject was his own choosing. Too much was perhaps expected, and disappointment was expressed when it was found that the much-talked-about "Columbus" was "suffered to glide into public notice without any of the usual forms of introduction." It was printed at the end of a new edition of his poems, in duodecimo, to which the graceful pencil of Stothard and the spirited graver of Clennell were both called in to contribute. "Columbus" neither engaged the public nor pleased the critics.

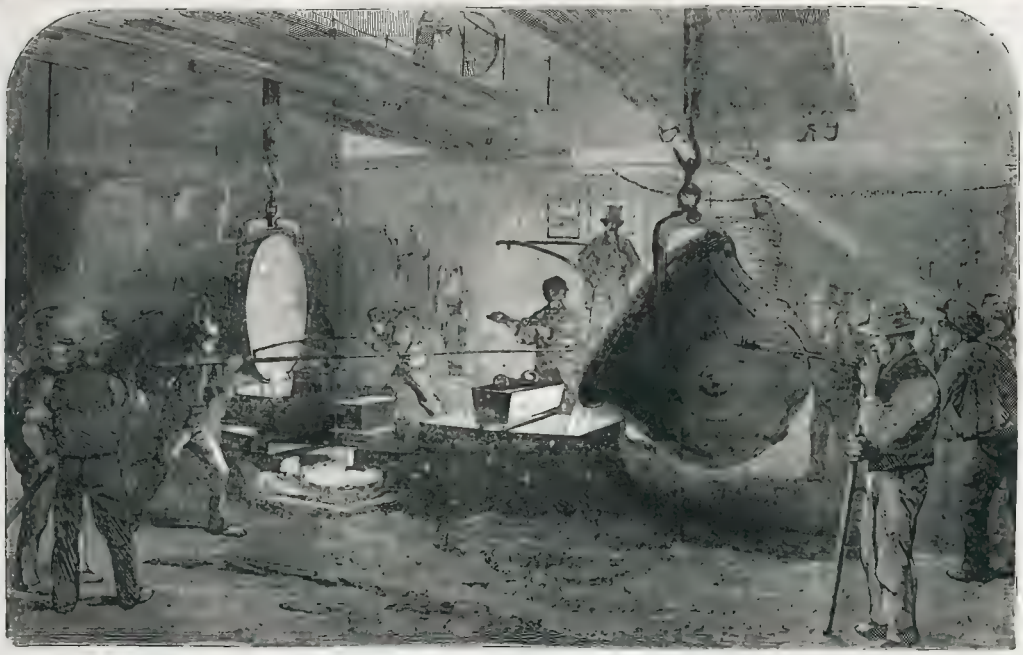
The *Quarterly Review*, then the friend of Byron and writers, was hard upon the poet. The critic was the late Lord Dudley, an accomplished scholar, and not wanting either in nicety of discernment or in literary skill. Rogers, always sensitive to adverse criticism, was greatly annoyed. His feelings are recorded by Byron in a letter to Moore:—"Rogers," he writes, "has returned to town, but not yet recovered of the *Quarterly*. What follows these reviewers are! They made you fight; and me (the mildest of men) a satirist; and will end by making Rogers madder than Ajax." Moore was anxious to ascertain the effect upon his friend:—"How does Rogers seem to bear the review of 'Columbus?' he writes to Miss Godfrey. "It is in many parts most insidiously done, and the seeming hum of *haste* is really quite impudent a humbug, when they and all the world knows so entirely to the contrary."

He had other consolation at hand. It was only the year before this hostile criticism that Byron wrote the following complimentary lines on the blank leaf of a copy of "The Pleasures of Memory":—

> Absent or present, still to thee,
> My friend, what magic spells belong:
> As all can tell who share, like me,
> In turn thy converse and thy song.
>
> But when the dreaded hour shall come,
> By friendship ever deemed too nigh,
> And "Memory" o'er her Druid's tomb
> Shall weep that night of woe can die,
>
> How fondly will she then repay
> The homage offered at her shrine,
> And bless, while Rogers still can say,
> *Her* name immortally with thine.

The volume in which these graceful lines were written was that edition of the Poems of its author in which the "Fragment of Columbus" was first given to the public. The story of their composition we have heard from Mr. Rogers' own lips:—"Byron asked me, the night of my Poems, I gave him a copy. This is it. He took it away with him, and returned it to me next day, with these verses, which I dare say you know." On one leaf is the pencilled copy in Mr. Rogers' handwriting, and on the reverse of the leaf the lines in Byron's handwriting. The copy of his poems which Mr. Rogers gave to his brother poet to supply the place of the one thus additionally enriched, is now in the possession of Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street.

But the complimentary stanzas of Byron were not the only marks of friendship and esteem which he received to soothe him for the hostile observation of his critic that his "Columbus" "had cast a shade upon the poetical reputation of its author." Byron sent the poet newly in the hands of more readers than Mr. Rogers addressed, his "obliged and affectionate servant, Byron," for so he calls himself, inscribed to him (in May, 1813) his "Tale of the Giaour," "as a slight but most sincere token of admiration for his talents, and of regard for his personal character." One



AT THE RECENT ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Monday, the 10th inst., the Gold and Silver Medals were distributed to the Royal Academy students for the successful Drawings and Pictures of the year. The following were the awards:—Gold Medals to Mr. J. Powell, for the best Historical Painting; and to Mr. J. Adams, for an Historical Group in Sculpture. Silver Medals to Mr. J. W. Johns, for the best Painting from the Living Draped Model: to Mr. P. R. Morris, for the best Drawing from the Life; to Mr. J. Waite, for the next best Drawing from the Life; to Mr. S. J. Carter, for the best Drawing from the Antique; to Mr. G. A. Freezor, for the next best Drawing from the Antique; to Mr. H. Burgill, for the best Model from the Antique; to Mr. S. Lunn, for the next best Model from the Antique; to Mr. G. J. Miller, for the next best Model from the Antique; to Mr. F. Sich, for a Perspective Drawing; to Mr. A. H. Parken, for a Specimen of Sciagraphy; and to Mr. J. S. Wyon, for a Medal Die.

We have engraved Mr. Powell's Historical Picture, "The Death of Alcibiades"—the composition taken from the account recited by Plutarch:—

Alcibiades at the time resided in a small village in Phrygia, having his mistress, Timandra, with him. One night he dreamed that he was attired in his mistress's habit, and that, as she held him in her arms, she dressed his head, and painted his face like a woman. Others say he dreamed that Magaeus cut off his head and burned his body: and we are told that it was but a little before his death that he had this vision. Be this as it may, those that were sent to assassinate him, not daring to enter his house, set it on fire. As soon as he perceived it, he got together large quantities of clothes and hangings, and threw them upon the fire to choke it: then having wrapped his robe about his left hand, and taking his sword in his right, he sallied through the fire, and got safe out before the stuff which he had thrown upon it could catch the flame. At sight of him the barbarians dispersed, not one of them daring to wait for him, or to encounter him hand to hand: but standing at a distance they pierced him with their darts and arrows. Thus fell Alcibiades. The barbarians retiring after he was slain, Timandra wrapped the body in her own robes, and buried it as decently and honourably as her circumstances would allow.

* * * * *

Some writers, although they agree as to the manner of Alcibiades' death, yet differ about the cause. They tell us that catastrophe is not to be imputed to Pharnabazus, or Lysander, or the Lacedæmonians; but that Alcibiades having corrupted a young woman of noble family in that country, and keeping her in his house, her brothers, incensed at the injury, set fire, in the night, to the house in which he lived, and, upon his breaking through the flames, killed him in the manner we have related.

We have only to observe that Mr. Powell has, in his composition, told the classic story so well as to merit the high Academic honour which he has received.

"THE DEATH OF ALCIBIADES," THE ROYAL ACADEMY HISTORICAL PAINTING PRIZE, BY J. POWELL.

SUPERB PORCELAIN.

Among the many ornamental objects of artistic merit which graced the Royal table at the entertainment recently given to the King of Sardinia at the Guildhall were some exquisite specimens of porcelain, which assert a high claim to notice for their pre-eminence in that class of British art-manufacture. The specimens to which we allude were manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. John Rose and Co., of Coalbrooke Dale, for Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, who were the Amphytrions of the banquet. The first of these works is a porcelain vase, three feet in height, in which, as well as the plates, the leading features of the design and ornamentation were carried out. These consist of heraldic and other devices, expressive of international concord.

PORCELAIN VASE, MANUFACTURED AT COALBROOKE DALE FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE KING OF SARDINIA, AT GUILDHALL.

The Vase is remarkably beautiful in form. In compartments on the body are the arms of the City of London, and those of the Allied nations flanked by their respective flags. They appear to advantage against a green ground—the prevailing colour of the vase. The suggestive character of the design is completed by the cre-cent and the star in silver upon the shoulder of the vase, supported by branches of oak and bay—the latter of raised gold and chased.

The Dessert Plates embody the same general features of design as those carried out upon the vase, but in greater detail—prominence being given to the Sardinian arms forming the centre of one plate, and to the arms of the respective capitals of the Allies upon another.

CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE, CONSTRUCTED FOR THE GREAT ISAAC ROCKS.

NEW MARKET-HOUSE, WEYMOUTH, DORSET.

This favourite resort of George III. possesses a bay and surrounding scenery unsurpassed in beauty. The esplanade for promenade and drive, which skirts the bay, is nearly a mile in length, and is admitted to be unequalled.

The markets of the town were formerly held under a building which existed on the site of the present Town-hall, but for many years they have been held in the open streets, which twice a week have been blocked up by a very unsightly and inconvenient mass of stalls, trucks, boards, &c.; and not until last year was anything done effectually to remedy the evil; when the Mayor (James Aldridge Devenish, Esq.), with the assistance of other members of the Town Council, took the steps necessary for the erection of a general Market-house and a Fish-market. The Act of Parliament was obtained, and the works were commenced in September of the same year.

The plan consists of a parallelogram of 94 feet by 80 feet, and is divided by three roofs—the centre one of 42 feet span, and the side ones of 24 feet each. These are separated by rows of five arcades of cast iron, supported by ornamental iron columns. The height of the centre roof is 48 feet from the pavement, and that of the others 32 feet. Under the centre of the building there is ample cellarage, extending the entire depth.

The arrangement, as well as the fittings of the Market-house are on an entirely novel principle, the intent being to equalise as much as possible the value of the stalls, by making them equally prominent. Two large entrances and avenues extend the entire depth, from each end of the building, and the passages and the rows of stalls, instead of being parallel to them, extend right and left from it. The best markets in the country have been examined to ensure completeness of plan in the present building.

NEW MARKET-HOUSE, AT WEYMOUTH.

The elevation of the principal front in St. Mary's-street is of the Italian style of architecture; and although a design of more than usual pretension has been adopted, still it is essentially a market-house in every feature and under every aspect. It is admitted that market-houses should be erected in the great thoroughfares; so should they be of proportionate importance and significance, and be an ornamental feature. The general Market-house and the Fish-market were erected from the designs of Mr. Talbot Bury, of Welbeck street, London, who has been generally employed on the improvements of the town. The Market-house was executed by the Messrs. Goodyear, and the Fish-market by Mr Hart.

The opening of both markets took place on Thursday morning, the 15th inst., when the stalls were taken possession of, and the public attended in very large numbers; but no inconvenience was experienced either by purchasers or sellers; and no doubt exists but that this market will be a great benefit. The Mayor and the members of the Town Council were present.

IRON LIGHTHOUSE.

The application of iron to the construction of lighthouses is yearly on the increase, and few of the instances can compete with the new Lighthouse which is now in course of execution by Messrs. Grissell, at the Regent's-Canal Iron works, by order of the Admiralty, from the designs prepared at the office of the Directors of Works. The Light is intended to be fixed on the Great Isaac Rocks, some hundred miles from Bermuda. The tower is 120 feet high from the base to the foot of the lantern, and 150 feet to the top of the lantern; it is 25 feet diameter at the base, and 14 feet diameter on the top; is composed of 155 large cast-iron plates, varying in weight from two tons to half a ton each plate. The plates are planed all round, and to a gauge, in a machine made by Messrs. Grissell for the purpose, which machine is so ingeniously constructed that two plates can be planed at the same time; and, with ordinary care, no error can take place, and the plate is sure to fit its required place in the

THE LIVERPOOL AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-CLIPPER "ROYAL CHARTER."—(See next page.)

building. The plates in the course of erection are securely bolted together, and horizontally the joints are what is technically termed "broken," so that, when the tower is completed, it does not depend altogether upon its bolt-rings for security; but the plates are so wedged into one another that they support each other, and form a perfect column equal in strength in all its parts.

In the interior of the tower are six iron floors, supported by girders resting on the flanges of the plates, and also upon flanges cast upon a column which is fixed in the centre of the tower. These floors are reached by wrought-iron staircases with oak treads. On the top of the tower is the lantern floor, or gallery, which is an iron balcony projecting 4 feet 6 inches all round the top, supported upon iron brackets, and protected by an iron railing, which gives the tower a finish as a sort of cap to the column. The tower is entered by an exterior staircase of iron and oak to a door 24 feet above the base. There are upwards of 6000 bolts used in the tower. It is proposed to fill the interior of the Lighthouse with concrete and masonry up to the door, which, with its fixings to the rock, will make the erection permanent. The whole of the tower is manufactured by the Messrs Grisell, at the Regent's Canal Iron Works. The light will be placed upon the top of this tower at Messrs. Grissell's, by Mr. Wilkins, of Long acre.

The following are the details of the lantern and light apparatus:—

Lantern—diameter, 9 feet; height from the floor to the top of vane, about 24 feet. The lantern is a polygon of sixteen sides, 10 feet high, constructed of gun-metal frames, glazed with very thick plate glass 10 feet high, with copper roof.

This is upon the catoptric principle, revolving, and consists of twenty one Argand lamps and silver plated reflectors, 21 inches diameter, and 9 inches deep, mounted upon a triangular frame of three faces, with seven lamps and reflectors on each face. They are revolved by a clock-work machine worked by a weight down the centre of the tower.

LIVERPOOL AND AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY'S CLIPPER-SHIP "ROYAL CHARTER."

On the 17th of January next the *Royal Charter* will leave Liverpool for Melbourne, and the principle of a clipper-ship with auxiliary steam power will now for the first time, be fairly tried. The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company - having arrived at the clear conviction that it is in vain to hope that steamers relying entirely upon their engines, or sailing-vessels trusting only to their sails, can make the passage with regularity and dispatch - have determined on combining the two motive powers, and giving their vessels the benefit of both.

The advantage of this is obvious. The mere steamer is either compelled to carry coal sufficient for the whole voyage, and thus lose much valuable space—or it necessitates the establishment of coaling stations, and thereby loses still more valuable time, and increases vastly the expense.

The *Royal Charter* has been designed and built by Mr. Patterson, the builder of the *Great Britain*, and in the construction and equipment of the vessel is carried out every discovery to the advancement of navigation, so also every improvement has been taken advantage of in the model to combine speed with ease in a heavy sea. In her are united in an eminent degree the important desiderata of speed, accommodation, and economy as regards the conveyance of passengers, and ample stowage for cargo. She is 335 feet in length over all, 41 feet 6 inches beam, 26 feet 6 inches in depth of hold, 2720 tons burden, spreads 18,000 square feet of canvas; and has a pair of trunk engines, direct acting, of 200 horses, nominal power, constructed by the Messrs Penn, of Greenwich, for working an auxiliary screw, so arranged that, when not wanted, it can be completely lifted out of the water, and even (if necessary) placed on deck. The accommodations of the *Royal Charter* are excellent. The chief saloon is divided by passages (running on either side) from the first-class state cabins—an arrangement most conducive to the comfort of the passengers. This saloon, which is 100 feet long, is beautifully fitted up; and the ladies' cabin, with its large poop-windows and elegant furniture has been most carefully adapted for its purpose. There are two large bath-rooms for the accommodation of the after-saloon passengers, as well as one three times the size, for the use of the 'tween-deck passengers.

The main deck below is arranged for the second and third class passengers: the berths are very light and well ventilated; and three good messrooms will prevent the usual disagreeable arrangement of tables passing through the sleeping-places of passengers.

The *Royal Charter*, independently of her steam power, is a full-rigged ship, and is the first English vessel which has adopted the American plan of double topsails on each mast. This rig gives the ship a most formidable appearance, by having each mast five times the distance between this and the ordinary rig consists in the lower topsail-yard being secured to the cap of the topmast by a truss; and, in the absence of slings, the yard is supported in the centre from below by a crane, stepped upon the heel of the bowsprit. Thus, the lower topsail is the size of a close-reefed topsail of the old rig, and sets entirely by the sheets. By this arrangement the ship can be reduced to close-reefed topsails at any time by lowering the upper topsails.

In her trial trips she has averaged a speed of nine knots per hour with her propeller; and under canvas alone, with a light N.N.E. wind, made fourteen knots per hour. It is calculated that fully eighteen knots may yet be obtained.

We may add that the *Royal Charter* is to be well armed. She is to have eight guns—four 18 pounders, and four 24-pounders; besides a large swivel-gun in the forecastle, and a good number of Minié rifles for the saloon. She has seven water-tight compartments, and tanks to contain 40,000 gallons of water. The coal to be used on board is anthracite, from which there will be no smoke; and 22 tons in the 24 hours, to produce a speed of nine knots with 76 revolutions, is the estimated consumption. Reducing the quantity to nine tons, a speed of six knots and fifty revolutions could be had.

The *Royal Charter* has been built expressly for Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., of Liverpool; and is commanded by Captain Royce, late of the clipper-ship *Eagle*.

"NELSON" MEMORIAL.—Pontefract is about to be honoured by the possession of a valuable memorial of our great naval hero, Nelson. Mr. Cousins, A.R.A., has just presented to Mr. Ingram, M.P., as a mark of friendship, to be devoted to some public purpose at the discretion of its recipient, the original model of the "Death of Nelson," which forms one of the panels in the base of the bronze column in Trafalgar square, London. The model is about fourteen feet square, and has been offered by Mr Oliveira to the Corporation of Pontefract, to be preserved as an historical relic in the town-hall.

THE KING of Sardinia has sent to Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Hotel, through the Marquis d'Azeglio, a letter expressing his Majesty's satisfaction with the arrangements connected with their department on the occasion of his Majesty's visit to the city of London on the 5th inst., accompanied by a valuable gold watch and chain, which the King presents to them as a memorial of that event. The committee of the Corporation for conducting the arrangements have passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Messrs. Staples for the very satisfactory manner in which they furnished the entertainment at Guildhall on the 5th inst., and expressing the entire approval of the Corporation for their services.

NEW LONDON CHURCHES.—The London Diocesan Church Building Society have opened a fund for the erection of seventy new churches in and about the metropolis, and upwards of £80,000 have already been subscribed. Towards this fund the land-revenues of the Crown in London have contributed £10,000; the Duke of Bedford, £10,000; the Marquis of Westminster, £10,000; the Bishop of London, £5000; Earl Howe, £1000; Lord Southampton, £1000; Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., £1000; Lord Cadogan, £500 Mr. J. G. Hubbard, late Governor of the Bank of England, has undertaken to erect a new church, and to provide an endowment; and Mr W. Cotton, another ex-Governor of the Bank, has undertaken to erect a new church at Lamehouse, and to provide an endowment.

THE NEW BELLS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.—After a silence of twenty-five years, these bells rang a merry peal on Monday (Christmas-eve) evening, and the life and joy which they imparted were universal. The third and sixth bells upon which the old clock struck the quarters were broken by the continued blows upon two sides (on one side by the clapper, and the other by the hammers), and these have been recast. The hanging of the pea. of bells has been rearranged and the framework strengthened, as the walls of the tower were much reduced in olden times to admit the bells. This has now been corrected. The peal, as of yore, now consists of ten, the largest one being used only for the clock and funeral.

M. Seebach, the Saxon Ambassador in Paris, and son-in-law of Count de Nesselrode, had audience of the French Emperor on Saturday, at two o'clock. He arrived at Dresden on Sunday, and it is said that he will proceed to St. Petersburg, to communicate to the Czar the result of his interview with Napoleon III.

The late Samuel Rogers has bequeathed to the nation three well-known paintings from his collection—the Titian, "Noli me Tangere;" the Giorgione, a small picture of a "Knight in Armour;" and the Guid., "Head of Christ Crowned with Thorns."

The question relative to the Kustendji canal was settled on the 20th of November. The great was made to Mr. Wilson, M. de Morny, Count Branda, a Turkish subject.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE great question of the Currency is likely to occupy public attention until the meeting of Parliament, when the renewal of the Bank Charter is to be discussed, and to participate with the War in the honour of being uppermost in the great Anglo-Saxon mind. It is said that, as a nation, we can think but of one thing at a time; but War and the Currency are two questions so intimately connected the one with the other that it is difficult to dissever them, especially when the war, as in the present instance, is a great one, that operates more or less sensibly upon all the ordinary transactions of commerce. Our own views upon the subject are before the world. For the present, we open our columns to the following communication which may help to ripen public opinion upon the subject.

THE BANK CHARTER—No. I.

PAPER PROVED TO BE THE BEST CURRENCY, BECAUSE IT IS LESS LIABLE TO FLUCTUATION IN VALUE, NOT BEING AN ARTICLE OF COMMERCE.

Scene in Railway. LORD OVERSTONE and EX-M.P.

Ex-M.P.: It is many years, my Lord, since we met, and as it appears we are likely to be alone, suppose we enter into a discussion upon the Currency Question.

Lord Overstone: Why, I really thought there had been very little to discuss, and that all intelligent persons were pretty well agreed upon that subject.

Ex-M.P.: Such, no doubt, is the opinion of yourself and your class, who derive such enormous pecuniary advantages from the present system; but inasmuch as those advantages can only arise from the misery and ruin of thousands of industrious persons, your Lordship can hardly be surprised that men of that class should be dissatisfied with the result. It is the old story of the eels, who do not see the merits of the operation of being skinned.

Lord Overstone: You surely are not commencing the discussion in a very logical mode by attributing to your opponents so dishonourable a motive as that they are careless of the misery of their fellow-creatures, because such misery may have the effect of making the rich more wealthy.

Ex-M.P.: For "may have the effect," I read, "must have the effect;" and I am so persuaded of your Lordship's candour as to leave it to yourself to say whether the years of commercial distress are not always those in which the profits of your Bank have been the largest.

Lord Overstone: Whether the fact be so or not, I do not see what bearing it can possibly have upon the Currency Question.

Ex-M.P.: Certainly not, except it can be shown by demonstration that, as surely as the same causes produce similar effects, so the closest reasoning will prove that commercial distress is enormously increased and purposely widened by our system of Currency rendering it incumbent upon the Bank of England to interfere with the natural operation of supply and demand in relation to that in which our Currency consists—namely, gold and paper.

Lord Overstone: Whether you are right or wrong, at present you must know that your statements are mere assertion, unsupported by any argument, and that it is quite sufficient for me to say, I do not believe your statements are correct.

Ex-M.P.: Granted; but I purposely began the discussion in this manner, in order to antic pate the general practice of those whom, for the sake of distinction, we will call "The Bullionists," who, as soon as they hear the word "Currency," immediately exclaim,—"Oh! are you for a little shilling?" "What! are you a rag man?"—and similar slang, with which your Lordship's ears and eyes must be pretty well acquainted. This is the way those who think with you on this subject treat those who sincerely believe that our present Currency system is alike vicious in principle and in practice, and that it was forced upon an ignorant Parliament by those who well knew it must in its operation contribute largely to their profit and advantage, at the expense of their fellow-subjects.

Lord Overstone: How is it possible that any question can be rationally discussed when parties who differ fundamentally on the subject apply to each other such epithets as the Socratic mole; and therefore I ask your Lordship what in your judgment, ought to be the first and most essential principle in a sound system of currency?

Lord Overstone. Surely no two men can differ as to the answer. The first and most essential principle, that which is the sine qua non of the whole, is that it be less liable to fluctuation in value than any other; indeed this, as you know, is our reason for selecting gold. You cannot object to my answer?

Ex-M.P.: Certainly not; and I appr-hend there will be as little difficulty in our agreeing to the answer which should be given to my second question, of supply and demand more subject to fluctuation in amount than articles which are not of a commercial quality?

Lord Overstone: Assuredly, if you can find any article which has not a commercial quality, that must be less subject to fluctuation than one which is sought for by the surrounding nations.

Ex-M.P.: I expect, from your Lordship's candour, that you will admit bank-notes are not articles of a commercial quality to the surrounding nations, unless you make them so by compelling the Bank to exchange them for gold; and therefore, bank-notes not convertible into gold would, in accordance with the principle which your Lordship admits to be correct, be a better system of currency than gold, as less liable to fluctuation in value, unless your Lordship can show some disturbing element which would or might render the amount uncertain.

Lord Overstone: And can you for one moment doubt that such disturbing element exists in the cupidity of the ruling power in every nation in the world to increase the amount, and therefore to lessen the value?

Ex-M.P: I do not for one moment doubt that such element exists in its utmost intensity in all despotisms, whether of the one or of the many, but I firmly deny that it would or could exist in this country, or that it would be possible for our rulers to vary the amount of currency, except by fraud or forgery to which the present system is equally liable.

Lord Overstone: Surely if Queen, Lords, and Commons fixed the amount of notes in 1855 at 50,000,000, they might, if they thought it would be beneficial to the country, increase that amount to 100 000,000 in 18-7.

Ex-M.P: So, having now fixed the sovereign to be of the weight of 5 dwts. 3grs., they might to-morrow pass a law fixing it at only 3 or 4 dwts. I understood, by ruling power, your Lordship meant the Minister of the day without the sanction of Parliament.

Lord Overstone: No—that would be very easily guarded against. I meant Queen, Lords, and Commons, with the assent of the people, who, seeing that their condition was improved by a paper currency not convertible into gold, of fifty millions, might fancy that such improvement would be increased by doubling the amount.

Ex-M.P.: Your Lordship is facetious. There are some things beyond the omnipotence of Parliament, and it appears to me that it would be just as wise, and just as practicable, for her Most Gracious Majesty and Parliament to issue a paper currency beyond the wants of the nation, as it would be to pass a law declaring that, after the year 1856, it would be useful, and it should be enacted that water should run up a hill. How would your Lordship suggest that this redundant currency, after it had been created, should be issued?

Lord Overstone: How? Why, in the most natural manner imaginable. What difficulty could there be? Government would lend money at low rate of interest, discount bills at one or two per cent. (and here a cold shudder over his Lordship's frame was very visible), and encourage the wildest schemes and most unprincipled adventurers.

Ex-M.P.: surely your Lordship is merely describing that which we know has repeatedly happened under the present system of currency; and you are so wedded to that system that you decline to admit its absurdities are to be imported into a more rational plan. What has Government to do with discounting bills, or lending money to unprincipled adventurers, or to enterprising men of straitened circumstances? Those are not the functions of a national bank, which is merely to receive the revenue and pay the dividends, expenses, and public servants. Confining the operations of a Government bank to these objects, how can this redundant issue of one hundred or two hundred millions, after it has been created, get out of the coffers of the Government bank into the hands of the public?

Lord Overstone: I certainly cannot answer the question at present; but you cannot doubt the fact that other countries have, on several occasions, not only created, but issued such an amount of paper money that it has become without value; and an assignat of the value of £100 would hardly purchase a loaf of bread.

Ex-M.P.: The distinction is so obvious that it can be hardly necessary to state it. A despotic State, whether monarchical or republican, may pay its army and its navy, and their supplies, with paper money to an unlimited amount, and decree death to those who refuse to take such notes at their full value. The profligate Monarch may throw his millions of paper money into the lap of his courtesans, or lavish them on his favourites. In such cases there is no difficulty in issuing a redundant paper currency, and in depreciating it to such an extent that even the courtesan and favourite decline to receive any more; but, long before such a state of things can exist in this country, it would not be worth living in.

Lord Overstone: Your argument would go to this extent: that it is of no importance whether the State should decree the creation of 50,000,000 or of 100,000,000, since no more could be issued than the public required.

Ex-M.P.: Exactly so;—try it by figures Suppose 50,000,000 of Government notes to be created, and 30,000,000 to have been paid to A, B, &c., for dividends, expenses, and salaries, and that a portion of the taxes, to the amount of £10,000,000, has been paid into the Bank in the Government paper, and another £10,000,000 in gold and silver, and that X, Y, Z, &c., want to be paid £10,000,000 for dividends, &c.,—will your Lordship suggest what possible object the Government of the day, supposing there was no war, could have in storing up the gold and issuing the paper?

Lord Overstone: Certainly there could be none; on the contrary, the gold and silver would be first paid to save the trouble of registering the notes. But you have omitted one most important feature—what standard of value would you have?

Ex-M.P.: Pardon me, I have not omitted it; we have not come to it. The standard of value has nothing whatever to do with the currency which is in use, except as a symbol of value to which the nation has agreed, to prevent the necessity of barter. If I have a quarter of wheat to dispose of, and want a piece of furniture, and there was no standard of value, it would be necessary for the upholsterer and myself to enter into a long discussion as to the terms on which the barter or exchange of our respective commodities could be arranged; but, with a standard of value, I sell my wheat to one who knows its worth in relation to such standard; whether he pays me in gold, or silver, or by bank notes, or bill of exchange, is not of the slightest importance, either to myself or any one else, provided the upholsterer will take that which I receive for the article I require, according to the same standard of value, and thus of every daily transaction between every one, from Rothschild dealing in millions to the schoolboy buying out his penny.

Lord Overstone: But you have not answered my question. What standard of value would you consider the best?

Ex-M.P.: I am content with gold, although fully aware of the objections which are brought forward against it, but have never been able to see my way clearly to the other standards which have been proposed, such as wheat, labour, &c.

Lord Overstone: But if your standard be in gold, your Government notes must also be payable in gold. I should like to see the note you would propose as the future currency of the country

Ex-M.P.: Here it is, and I shall really feel obliged to you to improve it.

STATE PAPER. (*Date*)

The Bearer is entitled to pay this note on account of all rates and taxes, or to discharge any debt or liability to any subject of these realms, at and after the rate of 5 dwts. 3 grs. of gold.

ONE POUND. (*Signature.*)

This would be the future Pound Note; larger notes of course of larger weights

Lord Overstone: At any rate your note is truthful; it does not promise to do that which events may render it impossible to do; with such a note there could be no fear of national bankruptcy, or a violation of the existing law. But do you really expect that such a note, not convertible into gold would not be depreciated?

Ex-M.P.: I find that depreciation of such a note would in this country be physically, and morally, and practically impossible. The word "convertibility" is only another instance of the abuse of terms

Lord Overstone: You observe that I did n.t use the word alone, but said "convertible into gold"?

Ex-M.P.: Exactly so; so used it has a definite meaning, but used alone its only meaning, and its only meaning ought to be, that it should be convertible into any article its possessor will bet to purchase, after the same standard of value as he had given for it. But I am only wasting time by saying that the note is not subject to depreciation. Will your Lordship be pleased to state any time the bank-note was depreciated although not convertible into gold?

Lord Overstone: Surely it was so depreciated when it required one pound-note and seven shillings to purchase one guinea, which, with one shilling, was the standard of value for a pound-note.

Ex-M.P.: I beg your Lordship's pardon, the pound-note was not depreciated, but gold had risen very much in value, and was appreciated; it was hardly procurable for the use of our armies abroad. The best proof that the note was not depreciated, but gold appreciated, consists in the fact, that to purchase it required one pound-note and seven shillings to purchase a guinea, twenty-six shillings in silver would not have purchased one; it would have required twenty-seven shillings.

Lord Overstone: I can give you encouragement for my conversion, although I shall have pleasure in resuming this conversation on other branches of this interesting subject, one which assuredly affects the welfare of every subject in these realms from the peer to the peasant.

Ex-M.P.: The pleasure will be equally great on my part. Whether our use of the words "peer or peasant" was accidental, or you meant to indicate that these, as representing the agricultural portion of the community, had been most plundered by the present system, I cannot say; but this I will engage to show at our next meeting. I should, indeed, be proud of converting our Lordship on that all-important question, but should be well content were you to say, "almost thou persuadest me to become a Christian."

THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN'S CASE.—Some days ago Mr. Baron Platt granted a writ of *certiorari*, removing the indictment against Dr. Vaughan from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench. Since that, Mr. Clarkson, on behalf of the prosecution, has appeared at chambers, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, with an application to set it aside. The learned counsel produced a number of affidavits to show that the ground upon which the writ of Baron Platt had been obtained was an entire misrepresentation of the facts of the case. He also urged that the application for the writ was made secretly and against good faith, no notice having been given to the prosecutors. Mr. G. G. Prideaux appeared on behalf of Dr. Vaughan; but was stopped in his argument by Mr Justice Crowder, who stated that he did not think it right he should interfere to set aside the decision of another Judge. Such an application ought to be made to the full Court; but, in the present case, the proper course to pursue was to remit the whole of the affidavits on both sides to Mr. Baron Platt, who could then reconsider the matter

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD OF WORKS.—A meeting of the newly-elected members of the Metropolitan Board of Works took place on Saturday last, in Burlington-house, for the purpose of electing a chairman. There were only three of the members absent. The number of candidates for the office whose claims were finally put to the meeting was ten. They were Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Deputy Harrison, Mr. Robert Dent, M.P.; Mr. Turner, Mr. R. Webb, Mr Corrie, Mr. T. Hawes, Hon. J. Percy, M.P.; Mr. Carden, and Mr. Rose. Each of the candidates was proposed and seconded by members of the board, and the majority of the gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of their claims. In order to arrive at the opinions of the majority of the board, it was arranged that the names of each of the candidates should, in the first instance, be put from the chair; those who received the lowest number of votes to be struck out, and the process to be repeated until eight of the candidates were thus disposed of. For Messrs. Rose and Dent there were no votes, and their names were withdrawn. The Hon. Mr. Percy received 4 votes; Mr. T. Hawes, 8; Mr. Corrie, 11; Mr. Webb, 12; Mr. Turner, 12; Mr. Robuck, 13; Mr. Deputy Harrison, 13; and Mr John Thwaites, 26. On the final question, that Mr. Thwaites be chairman of the board, the number in favour of the motion was 83

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MEAT, ETC.—In consequence of the large supplies of country killed meat of all descriptions that arrived in the metropolis during the past week—a very considerable portion of which sustained injury by the severe frost, was further increased through the rapid thaw—a great number of carcases were rendered unsaleable, and only fit for boiling purposes, and the remainder would, if possible, have been speedily in a similar state. In consequence of this the retail butchers in the principal markets and thoroughfares reduced the prices of their best on Wednesday 1½d in the pound, and in mutton and pork 1d. Greens, which were selling on Christmas-eve at 5s. to 9d. per bunch, could be obtained at 3d. per bunch; and other vegetables, but particularly potatoes, that were touched by the recent frost, also declined considerably in value. A very great reduction took place in the prices of poultry. Turkeys of large size that brought prices varying from 30s. to 35s. each on Monday could be obtained on Wednesday 18s. less; and geese declined in price fully 3s. There is scarcely an article necessary for human consumption, that is not now offered at prices considerably lower than on Monday last; and several bakers in the eastern districts of the metropolis have reduced the price of household bread one halfpenny, and there is a similar decline in that of country bread.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARED with some previous weeks an increased amount of Money-business has been transacted in most national stocks, and prices, though fluctuating, have shown a tendency to advance. At the present time the supply of stock in the hands of the leading jobbers is small; but it is likely to increase, as we understand that the Bank broker acting on behalf of the Government will be a seller for some time, in order to meet the dividend payments.

Rather large quantities of paper have been presented at the Bank for discount, and a portion of it leads us to conclude that some further large sums will shortly be withdrawn from London to meet the new Russian loan, on account of which about £400,000 has been taken away within the last ten days. That a large portion of the £3 000,000 has been subscribed for at Berlin, Amsterdam, and Hamburg is confirmed by recent advices. Money will, therefore, of necessity be dear in our market for a considerable period. The supply continues small, and the lowest rate for first-class sixty days paper is 5¾ per cent.

From a return just issued it appears that the exports of bullion this year to the East have been £948,272 in gold, and £6,409,589 in silver. In the last five years the value of gold shipped to the East was £4,836,782; of silver, £16,598 869.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that £7,500,000 of the Turkish Loan is still in the hands of the public; and it has been inferred that the whole of that amount has yet to be transmitted to Turkey in gold. We may observe, however, that that amount has been required for the special purposes of purchasing arms, ammunition, and steamers for the use of the Ottoman Government, and that the whole of it will be laid out in this country.

There was a steady market for Consols on Monday, and prices were on the advance. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 88¾ ⅞; the New Three per Cents, 89¼ ⅛; and Consols for Account, 89⅝. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 97¾ ⅝. Tuesday was observed as a close holiday in the Exchange. On Wednesday the Funds were rather heavy. The Three per Cents ruled from 88¾ ex dividend down to 88¾ ⅝. Bank Stock was 209½ to 207. Red. ced Threes, 88¾ ⅝; and the New Threes per Cents, 89¼ ⅛. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds, 7s. to 4s. dis. Exchequer Bonds, 97¾ ⅝. The Market, on Thursday, was rather flat. The Reduced were done at 88¾; Consols, 89¼ ⅝ ex div; and the New Three per Cents, 89¾. Long Annuities, 1858, 16¾. India Bonds, 3s. to 7s. dis.

The imports of Bullion have been 500,000 dollars from New York, about £3000 from Portugal, and £20,000 from Australia.

The last return of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England shows the introduction into the balance-sheet of the new issue of notes to the extent of £475,000. This issue has been made by an order in Council to fill up the void created in the circulation of country notes by the failure of provincial banking houses.

The average weekly rate circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales during the month ending on the 24th ult. was £1,103,415—being a decrease, compared with the previous month, of £13,042. Compared with the same period last year, there is an increase of £2,152. These banks are now below their fixed issues £1,114.

The closings in nearly all Foreign Bonds have been limited to a shade without reading to any material change in the quotations. Chilian 6s per cents have realised 102. Mexican, three per Cents, 19½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83¾; Spanish New Deferred, 21½; Ditto, Passive, 4¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 83½; Ditto, New Scrip, 1 per cent; Dutch Four per Cents, 94; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 76¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 83¾ ex int.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm. Australasia have marked 90¾; Bank of London, 55; British North American, 63; City, 30; Colonial, 61½; Commercial of London, 16¾; London Joint-Stock, 24¾; New South Wales, 40¾; Oriental, 33¾; South Australia, 40¾; Union of Australia; Ditto, New, 58; and Union of London, 30¾.

There has been a very limited business done in the Miscellaneous Securities, and many of the quotations have ruled nominal. Canada Company's Shares have sold at 140; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 110¾; Crystal Palace, 2¾; Ditto, Preference, 14¾; Oriental Gas, 1; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Royal Mail Steam, 77; Van Diemen's Land, 16; Victoria Dock, 20; Victoria Government Six per Cents, 100.

Most Railway Shares have been far from active, yet we have very little change to notice in the general quotations. The following are the leading prices for the week —

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22¾; Caledonian, 55¾; Chester and Holyhead, 11; Eastern Counties, 9¾; East Lincolnshire, 60; Great Western, 83½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100; Ditto, Newton and Kenyon, 6¾; London and Brighton, 94¾; London and North-Western, 94. London and South-Western, 95; Midland, 64; North-Eastern, Berwick, 92; Royal Mail Steam, 77; Vale of Clare, 8¾; Ditto, Leeds, 11; North Staffordshire, 9¾; South Devon, 11¾; South-Eastern, 65¾; Vale of Neath, 19.

LEASED LEASE AT FIXED RENTALS.—Edinburgh, Perth, and Southend, 113; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 21; Northern and Eastern, 5¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 92; Great Northern, five per Cent, 114; Great Western Four per Cent, 78; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 8; North British, 8¾.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 19¾; Eastern of France, 8⅝; Geelong and Melbourne, 19¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, A, 10¾; Ditto, 8 per Cent, 7¾; Great Luxembourg, 3; Great Western of Canada, 24¾; Ditto, New, 7¾; Ditto, Bonds payable in 1875, 103¾; Lyons and Geneva, Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 83.

In Mining Shares so few sales have taken place that the quotations make ruled nominal.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec 26th.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was again liberal, and the limited sale was at rates which were more favourable to the demand, at prices barely equal to those of last week; and the inferior produce was rather neglected. In foreign wheat—the show of which was to not on the increase no fitting business was doing, that the quotations were almost nominal, whilst floating cargoes were very dull. Flour being sold at full currencies; and the supplies maintained inquiry. No change in malt. We had a moderate inquiry for oats, at last week's currency. Beans gave way 2s per quarter—a heavy demand. Peas were in good request, and fetched extreme rates.

BARLEY.—Even being a holiday, very few buyers were in attendance, and no fitting business was transacted, that prices generally were unknown or unaltered.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 60s to 69s.; ditto, white, 63s. to 70s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s. to 68s.; rye, 54s. to 56s.; grinding barley, 34s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 40s.; malting, ditto, 38s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 80s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 70s.; Kingston and Ware, 75s. to 85s.; Chevalier, 81s. to 85s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Scotch and Irish ditto, 24s. to 28s.; ditto, white, 27s. to 28s.; tick beans, 42s. to 44s.; grey peas, 42s. to 44s.; maple, 44s. to 46s.; white, 44s. to 45s.; boilers, 50s. to 56s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 75s. to 77s.; Suffolk, 67s. to 69s.; households, 57s. to 59s.; Norfolk, 65s. to 67s. per 280 lbs. American sour, 42s. to 47s. per barrel.

Seeds—Our markets has been very dull this week. In prices, we have no change to notice.

Linseed, English, crushing, 78s to 80s.; Mediterranean, 78s. to 80s.; baseseed, 62s. to 66s per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 30s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 20s; white, 8s to 10s. Tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £14 5s. to £15; foreign, £13 10s. to £14 10s.; rape cakes, £7 5s. to £8 per ton. Hempseed, 43s to 45s per quarter.

Bread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 1s. 2d. of household ditto, 9d. to 10½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 70s. 9d.; barley, 40s. 6d.; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 54s. 6d.; beans, 50s. 8d.; peas, 43s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 69s.; barley, 41s. 2d.; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 55s. 8d.; beans, 51s. 1d.; peas, 43s. 1d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 68,151 barley, 130,121; oats, 58,740; rye, 781; beans, 9131; peas, 7367 quarters.

BUTTER.—There has been a moderate demand for most kinds at full prices. Common sound sorts are worth 92s per cwt. The show of fine qualities extends very limited.

Bacon—Owing to the holidays, no public sales have taken place this week. Privately, nearly any business has been transacted, but prices may be considered from 1os to 1os. per cwt. beneath the highest parity.

Coffee—Good and native Ceylon has been quoted at 51s to 57s. per cwt. The demand is usually inactive, but we have no change to note in the quotations.

Eggs—We have to report a very dull sale for all descriptions, and large supplies with difficulty supported.

Provisions—In the last qualities of butter are in moderate request, at former rates. Inferior kinds are very dull. The bacon market is steady, at former terms. Hams are heavy. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted 67s 6d. to 68s. per cwt., sellers' Town tallow, 61s. 6d., net cash. Rough fat, 3s. 7d. per 8lb. Coal.—Lisseel, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. slowly, at 44s. 9d to 45s. 6d. per ton on the spot. Good to fine pale is quoted at 46s. to 48s., and Cowpen seconds, 42s. to 43s. 6d. Turpentine comes off slowly—rough at 40s. 6d to 41s. English spirits, 31s. to 32s. 6d.; and American, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

Hops.—Mid-Kent.—Meadow hay, £4 5s. to £5. clover, ditto, £4 10s to £7.; straw, £1 4s to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Tanfield Moor, 17s. 3d.; Lawson, 16s.; Eden Main, 15s.; Lambton or Hetton, 17s. 3d.; Hetton, 17s. 3d.; South Kelloe, 20s. 3d.; Tees, 17s. per ton.

Hops.—Since our last report very little business has been transacted in any kind of hops, and prices are barely a quarter. Mid and Weald of Kent, £3 5s. to £6, Weald of Kent, £3 5s to £4 15s., Sussex, £2 15s to £4 15s. per cwt.

Wool.—All kinds are very dull in sale, and the quotations are almost nominal.

Potatoes.—The supplies are reasonably good, and a full average business is doing in them, at from 80s. to 110s. per ton

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The arrivals of stock have been limited, and the trade has not been heavy in the extreme, at almost nominal currencies —

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per 8lb., to sink the offals

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The demand has fallen off considerably, and prices have had a downward tendency—

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 21.

1st Life Guards: R. M. Biddulph to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

1st Dragoons: Cornet W. H. Cutler to be Lieutenant.

1st Dragoon Guards: Assistant-Surgeon W. E. Lynch to be Assistant-Surgeon.

11th: Lieut. C. R. Vansittart to be Captain, Cornet and Adjutant J. Yate to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet E. C. Cockburn to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class H. C. Wallace, M.D., to be Surgeon; Assistant Staff Surgeon T. J. Orton to be Assistant-surgeon.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Baring to be Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major G. Lord Bingham to be Adjutant.

Scots Fusilier Guards: C. F. Pemberton to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

4th Foot: Lieut. W. Winslett to be Captain; Ensign R. Bromhead to be Lieutenant; A. C. Twentyman to be Ensign; Lieut. R. A. Law to be Adjutant.

8th: Lieut. W. T. Bartley to be Adjutant.

27th: Lieut. and Capt. and the New Three per Cents Brevet-Major T. M. Vincent to be Lieutenant.

29th: Lieut. T. M. Vincent to be Lieutenant.

34th: Ensign H. Purvis to be Lieutenant.

41st: Lieut. G. Hunt to be Adjutant.

49th: Ensign T. Pinnger to be Ensign

50th: Major R. J. Eager to be Major, Lieut. R. P. Gould to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; J. R. Phillipson to be Ensign.

58th: R. Gun to be Ensign.

59th: A. G. V. Popte to be Ensign.

63rd: A. G. Smith to be Ensign.

68th: Lieut. F. C. Trent to be Captain.

69th: Brevet-Major G. G. Hibbert to be Major.

85th: Ensign E. C. Hilton to be Lieutenant.

90th: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Jones to be Ensign.

94th: W. H. Napier to be Ensign.

97th: Capt. J. Charlewood to be Captain; Lieut. B. Ramsay to be Captain

1st Lieut. M. A. Waters to be Adjutant.

2nd: Ensign J. Steele to be Ensign.

2nd: M. Brock to be Ensign.

2nd: R. A. Hunter to be Ensign.

2nd: Lieut. H. Hibbert-Ware to be Captain; Ensign C. M'Kay to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign A. Green to be Lieutenant.

1st West India Regiment: C. Smith to be Ensign.

2nd: Lieut. W. B. Herrick to be Lieutenant. R. T. Oldnall, T. Porter to be Captains.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: H. R. M. Humphreys to be Ensign.".

Provisional Battalion: Quartermaster J. Newlan to be Paymaster.

STAFF.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Leyland to have the Substantive Rank of Major; Brevet-Major H. G. Woods, C.B., Major J. J. Eager, to have their Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank.

STAFF: Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Turkey and the Crimea.

Hospital Staff: Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, G. Logan, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surgeon J. Reid to be Inspector of Hospitals; Staff-Surgeon of the First Class T. O. Parke to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class; Assist.-Surg. A. H. A. Lynch to be Staff-Surgeon, Acting Assist.-Surg. W. Morris to be an Assistant-Surgeon.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Sir R. Dacres, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey; Capt. and Brevet Major C. F. Chapman to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Turkey; Capt. J. Charlewood to be Major in the Army; Capts. C. Catheart, A. Murray, R. J. Gardon, A. W. Wilkens to have the local rank of Major in Turkey; Lieutenants J. Haviland, H. Bilham, R. Sibeon, D. Sinclair, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 21.

Royal Marines: Flint, B. P. Herrick to be Captain; Second Lieut. F. R. Holmes to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. THOMPSON, Sunderland, bookseller, stationer, and printer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. MORRIS, Marray-street, Euston New Town, straw hat manufacturer. [Turner, Newgate-street, solicitor.—W. KAY, York, boot and shoe maker.—J. JOYCE, Bromley, Kent, baker. R. LONGFORD, Bristol, builder.—J. Bennett to be Assignee.—W. WHITE, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, painter and seedsman.—L. HORSFALL, Accrington, Lancashire, tailor and draper. S. ANDREW to be Assignee, Bristol.—J. Bennett to be Assignee.—E. MARTIN, Mark-lane, City, wine merchant.—B. GARDNER, Banbury, Oxfordshire, pump maker.—J. MADEN, Hanwood, 30th Lancashire, cotton-spinner and manufacturer.—H. M. RANFORD, Lewisham, Kent, builder.—J. Bennett to be Assignee.—W. WHITE and S. WHITE, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.—L. G. F. MANN, and J. JUNCK, Mark-lane, City, wine merchants.—J. Bennett to be Assignee of both.—W. Woodhouse, Manchester, warehouseman.—J. Bennett to be Assignee.—W. SMITH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.—J. Bennett to be Assignee.—J. NICHOLSON, Salterbebbe, near Halifax, oil and flock merchant.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 25.

59th Foot: Lieut. the Hon. A. C. J. T. Hall to be Captain.

Rifle Brigade: Capt. C. W. Eadie to be retired.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

J. DANKS, Great Bridge, Staffordshire, timber-merchant.

BANKRUPTS

G. HASSE, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, City, licensed victualler.—J. WOODLEY, Leather-lane, Holborn, licensed victualler. J. T. MURRAY, Lower James street, Golden-square, pianoforte-maker.—H. H. WETTONE, Oxford-street, bookseller.—C. HALL, Aldgate-high-street, City, and late of Lime-street, City, ironmonger.—F. and J. HEYWOOD, Wood-street, Cheapside, and Melbourne New South Wales, iron-warehousemen.—E. M. HYLAND, Birmingham, wood-turner.—T. SPRAY, Loxton, Somerset, lime-manufacturer.—P. H. MITCHELL, Bond, Lincolnshire, builder.—J. NEWSOME, Dewsbury, Yorkshire woollen manufacturer.—J. and J. SMITH, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchants.—J. Wentworth, Durham, builder.—J. RICHARDSON, Low Coniscliffe, Durham, Cumberland, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

H. REID, Ayr, accountant and builder.—W. CALDWELL, Coldstream, draper.—J. and A. YOUNG, Edinburgh, solicitor.—M. H. HUNT, Glasgow, wholesale woollen draper.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at 49, Eaton-square, the Countess of Galloway of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Berlin, Prussia, the wife of Professor E. du Bois Reymond, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Stamford-hill, by the Rev. Robert Gordon, M.A., Rector of Bedingham Suffolk, Patrick Gordon, Esq., of Warwick-terrace, Upper Clapton, to Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Gordon, Esq., of Queen-street-place, London

On the 20th inst., at St. Pancras-hill, on the 20th December, by the Rev. C. J. Heathcote William Ker, Esq., of Santa Ana Manlio to Jessie W. Fletcher, Esq., M.D., of this island, daughter of the late Captain Theophilus Lattersen, Royal Marines, of Dublin and niece of Colonel Fletcher, Cross, Commanding Royal Engineers, Woolwich.

On the 20th inst., at Harrowgate Ainn, wife of Alfred Sorby, Esq., late of Broom h., Sheffie ld, aged 56.

On the 25th ult., at Drayton Villa, King's County, Rebecca, wife of Lewis Frederic Gaudoby

DEATH.

On the 27th October, at Yatta Bora, Orphalacs, after a short resilience of nine months, of yellow fever, Ma le Jane, the beloved wife of James W. Fletcher, Esq., M.D., of this island, daughter of the late Captain Theophilus Lattersen, Royal Marines, of Dublin and niece of Colonel Fletcher, Cross, Commanding Royal Engineers, Woolwich.

On the 19th inst., at Harrogate, Mrs. Sorby, Stamford-hill, by the late of Broom h., Sheffie ld, aged 56.

On the 25th ult., at Drayton Villa, King's County, Rebecca, wife of Lewis Frederic Gaudoby

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GREAT FIRE ON THE LANARKSHIRE MOORS — A large district of country in the parishes of Strathaven and East Kilbride has suffered from fire. On Friday, last week, the flames were raging over a district of between five and six miles, including within their grasp Logough Moor, Brown Castle Moor, Moss Mallock Moor, Gorchil Moor, Pallas Moor, Ardenrigg Moor, and Harstock Moor. —*North British Mail.*

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening the Comic Pantomime of the BUTTERFLY'S BALL and the GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST. Preceded on Monday (by that time) by "The Lady of Lyons," on Tuesday and Wednesday, by Browne in Canada, Thursday and Friday "The Rose Body" and "Try a Fellow," and on Saturday by the revived "Lady of Lyons." The last Saturday of the First Monday Performances of the Pantomime will take place on Saturday next at Two o'Clock precisely, and a Holiday at Four. Doors open at Half past One.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, and Friday, HENRY the EIGHTH. Tuesday, The RIVALS. Wednesday, AMILIA. Thursday, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAILING. Saturday, The CORSICAN BROTHERS. And the Pantomime every Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Second Week of Mr WRIGHT. Great Success of JACK and the BEAN STALK. MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL. DOMESTIC ONOMY.—Grand Fairy Burlesque and Comic Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEAN STALK. Mechanical Scenes, Wyndham, Kelly: Mr. Paul Bedford, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Terse for the Christmas Pantomime, Mr. J. H ANDERSON. THE WIZARD'S PANTOMIME. An improved and more extensive and more effective arrangement of MAGIC and MYSTERY, by Professor Anderson the Great Wizard of the North, as recently performed in the Royal Lyceum Theatre by command of Royalty, Contentations, and before an aggregate audience of 330,000 persons. The Comic Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEAN STALK. Mechanical Pantomime, which has been so long in preparation, and on the production of which so large an expense has been incurred, entitled FE BELLE ALLIANCE; or, Harlequin, Good Humour, and the Field of Waterloo. Scene 1, The Valley of Legend of the Nesting of the Hussarde. The doors will open at half-past six, commence at seven. Private Boxes, Orchestra stalls, and Dress Circle, 10s. 6d. Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d., amphitheatre stalls 3s., pit 2s., gallery 1s. Places for the Pantomime may be secured at Mr. Keith Prowse's, 48, Cheapside, and at Cabourn; Robbing for Oranges, Running in Sacks, Who Can Do Most, by William Morris, &c.

The Monthly Part for November is now ready, price 6d. The Volume for the First Six Months is also ready, price 5s. A library cover-moss. Ask for the PICTURE TIMES. Office, No. 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Booksellers.

Now ready, price 3s.,

NEW READING-CASES FOR PROTECTING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal.

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CASES for BINDING the Volumes, 3s. 6d. each.

May be obtained at the Office, 198, Strand; and of all Booksellers.

IMPORTANT SALE of GENERAL DRAPERY, on Monday next, December 31st. GREENWELL and CO. will commence selling the above Stock of Joseph Whitfield, 156, Edgware-road, consisting of a well-assorted stock of Silks, Velvets, Linen-drapings, Table Linen, Calicoes, Flannels, Baizes, &c., at half price. N.B. A large lot of Flannels, in all colours, at 1s. 10½d. per yard. Patterns sent by post free.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The sudden death on the 18th of September last, of Mr. SAMUEL COLLINS, who was for many years on the staff of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as Assistant Publisher, has left a Widow, 38 years of age, in delicate health, and six children in almost unalloyed destitute of the means of support.

The family consists of four boys, aged respectively seven, nine, eleven, and thirteen years; and two girls, two and five years old the latter being a cripple.

These distressing circumstances have induced the friends of the deceased to commence a subscription for the purpose of purchasing an Annuity, or otherwise providing for the support of the bereaved family.

The following Gentlemen have most kindly consented to receive Donations:—

Mr. Ernest INGRAM, Esq., 198, Strand (who will act as Treasurer)

THOMAS N. STOKES, Esq., 13, Clement's-lane, City

Mr. FREDERICK MORE, Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s Publishing-House, 65, Charlotte-row, Mansion-House.

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Mr. C. Cumberwell (per F. Weir, Esq.)	1	1	0
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Mr. Benjamin	0	2	6
Mr. Thomas	0	2	6
Mr. Lott, Albion Hall, Dalston	0	5	0
Mr. Mann, Manor Rooms, Hackney	0	5	0
Mr. Collard and Collard's magnificent bi-chord Piano, made expressly for the Exhibition	0	0	0
Mr. Albert Smith's Mont Blanc	1	1	0
Arthur Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Clements	0	1	0
Mr. A. Fraser, Esq.	0	1	0
Mrs. Birch	0	1	0
Mr. M. Gunn	0	1	0
Mr. J. Brown	0	0	6

BY COMMAND OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

NOTICE to the PUBLIC, and INSTRUCTIONS to all POSTMASTERS.—Newspapers and other Printed Papers for France and Foreign Countries via France.

Inland Post-office, December, 1855.

In accordance with the provisions of a new Postal Convention with France and other French ports, Foreign Postage on Printed Newspapers and other Printed Papers posted in the United Kingdom addressed to France or Algeria, or to any place beyond the French Mediterranean Packets, to any of the places in Turkey Sydria, Greece, or the Ionian Islands (these regulations take effect from the 1st of JANUARY NEXT, and thenceforward, to the 1st of JANUARY in each year) will be levied upon their delivery.

Under the new arrangement many kinds of new Printed Matter, which have hitherto been liable to the letter rate of postage, will be forwarded at a greatly reduced rate of postage. Newspaps a and other period-cal literature level on delivery in France have, it has been found, been much retarded, and will now be paid in advance, a considerable reduction of postage will be made in favour of them.

The following Table shows the charges which must be paid beforehand on the Printed Papers above mentioned viz.—

	Not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ lb. but not exceeding 3 ozs.	Above 3 lb. but not exceeding 4½ ozs.	Above 4½ lb. but not exceeding 6 ozs.	Above 6 lb. but not exceeding 7½ ozs.	Above 7½ lb. but not exceeding 9 ozs.
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For a Packet of British Newspapers (Stamped at the Stamp Office) Post Office for Transmission	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10
For a Packet of Printed Papers (not being British Newspapers duly Stamped at the Stamp Office) Post Office for Transmission	0 3	0 6	0 10	1 6	1 2	1 6

and so on, adding Twopence or Sixpence, as the case may be, for each additional half pound

The same rates of postage must be paid in advance upon Newspapers and other printed papers addressed to any of the following countries on a note, the correspondence for which is forwarded as a rule, through France:—Sweden, Sweden, Russia, Greece, Morocco, Tripoli in Syria, Latakia, Alexandretta, Mersine, Rhodes, Smyrna, Syria, Constantinople, Dalmatia, Gallipoli, and Constantinople.

All newspapers to be forwarded at the lower of the two rates mentioned above, must be delivered within three days from the date of publication; but newspapers of an older date may be forwarded at the rate above, or for ordinary printed papers. Many printed paper, not a newspaper, to be enclosed in the same packet with one or more newspapers, the whole will be chargeable at the higher of the two rates of postage.

Under the term "Printed Papers" are included periodical works, or those published at stated or regular intervals, books, pamphlets, sheets of music catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and advertisements, whether printed, lithographed, engraved, or in MS.

The following regulations must be strictly observed:—

1. Every packet must be open at the ends or sides, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

2. There must be no enclosure, except newspapers or other printed papers.

3. There must be no other writing or marks upon the cover or printed papers than the name and address of the person to whom they are sent, nor anything upon the cover but the name and address, the postage paid, the date of publication, and address of the publisher or vender who sends them.

4. Any of the above regulations being disregarded or if the whole postage be not paid in advance, the packets will either be detained, or sent to the office of delivery charged double.

5. Newspapers addressed to the Mediterranean or the East Indies, and intended to be sent to the closed mails by way of Marseilles will continue liable to the existing regulations including the present rates of postage. ROWLAND HILL.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—DOWN QUILTS, the warmest coverlet and carriage wrapper, in great variety, from 5s. to 4 guineas. The Royal Magnetic Page Turner, a novelty for the music of public, which turns over the leaves for the player, only 30s. 6d each. Also, a large assortment of Parisian, Opal, and Marguerite Work Tables, Jardinières, Kia gola, Cabinets, Envelopes, Bonheur de Jours, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices, at DRUCE and CO.'s, Upholsterers, Cabinet and Bedding Manufacturers, 89, 90, and 91, Baker-street.

On the 1st January, 1856, will be published, beautifully printed in small 8vo, bound in cloth lettered price 6s.

TORQUATO TASSO: A Drama, from the German of Goethe. and other Poems, translated and original. By M. A. H.—London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

THE RURAL ALMANAC and SPORTS-MAN'S ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR for 1856 is now ready, edited by CHRISTOPHER IDLE. Post free, and one stamp 13 large d awings by Ansdell Weir, and other artists. Price 1s., post-free for the Office for 13 stamps.—Field Office, 2 to 5, Tavistock-street, Strand

THE ROYAL PICTURES AT OSBORNE.

THE ART-JOURNAL for JANUARY, 1856, price 2s. 6d., contains—A Village from the Forest by W. H. Frost, A.R.A.; Bay of Naples, after W. Calcow and Gibson's bas-relief of Cupid and Psyche, in the possession of the Queen.

The principal literary contents are—Ariadne' Models, by F. W. Fairholt; Derwentwater Marbles, by R. Hunt, F.S.S.; A Few Words on Beauty; A Sonnet at the Pavilion at Brighton; the Art-Publications of H. M. Gospel; British Artists—No 11, Sir A. W. Calcott. R.A.; Illustrated Supplement—Subjects from the Ancient in Art; The Exposition General of 1855, and its Uses; the Country of Copy, by F. W. Fairholt; Illustrations—The Queen's Pictures. Osborne—The Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Mr. Gladstone—Sir Robert Peel—Lord Macaulay—Lord Clarendon—Lord Aberdeen—Lord John Russell—Lord Palmerston—Lord Derby—Lord Stanley—Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Bright—Mr. Cobden—Mr. Milner Gibson—Mr. Roebuck—Mr. Lowe—Mr. Layard—Mr. Sidney Herbert—Mr. Cardwell—Mr. Vernon Harcourt—Mr. Horsman—Mr. Bernal Osborne—Mr. Henley—Mr. Labouchere—Mr. Gladstone

THE LATE MR. ROGERS IN MIDDLE LIFE.—FROM A PAINTING BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, R.A.

THE LATE MR. ROGERS, AGED 92.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. PAINE.

DEATH OF MR. ROGERS.

[We quote the following from the *Inverness Courier*. It is from the practised pen of Mr. Carruthers, who long enjoyed the friendship of the distinguished poet and patron of artists and men of letters.]

It is not our intention to speak of the poetry of Mr. Rogers. In noticing it some time since we characterised it generally as presenting a classic and graceful beauty; with no slovenly or obscure lines; with fine cabinet pictures of soft and mellow lustre, and occasionally with trains of thought and association that awaken or recall tender and heroic feelings. Now that personal interest in a living poet is withdrawn, and kindness and respect towards him are of no avail, it may be questioned whether Rogers's poetry will maintain any prominent place in our literature. He will always be esteemed one of the purest disciples of the old classic school of Pope and Dryden—and to turn to him from the mystic ravings, tortures, and Red Indian chants of some modern poets, is like emerging from the wards of an hospital to fresh air and sunshine; but he wants vital interest, passion, and strength, for universal popularity. He had not what Gray terms the "golden keys" that can unlock the gates of joy or horror, or open the "sacred source of sympathetic tears."

It is as a man of taste and letters, as a patron of artists and authors, and as the friend of almost every illustrious man that has graced our annals for the last half century and more, that Mr. Rogers has of late years challenged public attention. He was a link between the days of Johnson, Burke, and Reynolds, and the present time. He had rambled over St. Anne's-hill with Fox and Grattan. Sheridan addressed to him the last letter he ever wrote, begging for pecuniary assistance, that the blanket on which he was dying might not be torn from his bed by bailiffs; and Rogers answered the call with a remittance of £200. No man had so many books dedicated to him. Byron inscribed to him his "Giaour," in token of "admiration of his genius, respect for his character, and gratitude for his friendship." Moore was no less laudatory, and Moore owed substantial favours to the old poet. By his mediation his quarrel with Byron was adjusted, and when Moore fell into difficulties the liberal hand of Rogers was opened. His benefactions in this way were almost of daily occurrence. "There is a happy and enviable poet!" said Thomas Campbell one day on leaving Rogers's house; "he has some four or five thousand pounds a year, and he gives away fifteen hundred in charity." And next to relieving the distress of authors and others, it was the delight of Mr. Rogers to reconcile differences and bring together men who might otherwise never meet. At his celebrated breakfast parties persons of almost all classes and pursuits were found. He made the morning meal famous as a literary rallying point; and during the London season there was scarcely a day in which from four to six persons were not assembled at the hospitable board in St. James's place. There discussion as to books or pictures, anecdotes of the great of old, some racy sayings of Sheridan, Erskine, or Horne Tooke, some apt quotation or fine passage read aloud, some incident of foreign travel recounted—all flowed on with quiet restraint, and charmed the hours till bed-day. Byron has described the scene of these meetings:—

> Rogers is silent, and, it is said, severe
> When he does talk he talks well; and, on all
> Subjects of taste, his delicacy of expression is
> Pure as his poetry. If you enter his house,
> His drawing-room, his library, you of yourself
> say, this is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book
> thrown aside on his chimneypiece, his sofa, his
> table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious
> opulence in the possessor. But this very delicacy must be the misery of his existence. Oh, the jarrings his disposition must have encountered through life!

Byron's sensitiveness coloured all he saw with his own feeling. There was none of this misery resulting from Rogers's taste. He enjoyed life—had money, fame, honour, love, and troops of friends. His recipe for long life was "temperance, the bath, and flesh-brush, and *don't fret*." But his house was really a magazine of marvels—the museum of the Muses!—and its opening view on the garden and lawn of the Greenwork in itself a picture. Paintings by Titian, Guido, Rubens, Claude, Raphael, and English artists, covered the walls. Every school, Italian and Spanish, had its representative, and not the least prized were the native landscapes of Wilson and Gainsborough, and the "Strawberry Girl" and "Puck" of Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the hall were Greek sculptures, busts, and vases, with endless articles of virtu. The library had its rare and choice editions, a drawing by Michael Angelo, an original bust of Pope by Roubiliac, antique gems and cameos, and many precious manuscripts. Two of these he lately presented to the British Museum. Milton's agreement with his bookseller for the copyright of "Paradise Lost" (for which he gave a hundred guineas), and Dryden's contract with his publisher, Jacob Tonson. The whole arrangement of these rooms bespoke consummate taste and carelessness of cost. The chimneypiece of the drawing-room was of Carrara marble, sculptured with bas-reliefs and miniature statues by Flaxman; and the panels of a small library displayed the "Seven Ages of Man," painted by Stothard. To comprehend how so much was done by one less than a noble, we must recollect Rogers's *bonâ*, his exquisite taste, and his long life. He had written Journals of Conversations with Fox, Erskine, Horne, Tooke, and the Duke of Wellington (some of which we have seen), and these can scarcely fail to be both interesting and valuable.

The severity of remark alluded to by Byron as characteristic of his friend, was displayed in a certain quaint shrewdness and sarcasm with which his conversation abounded, though rarely taking an offensive form. He could pay compliments as pointed as his sarcasm. Moore has recorded the pleasure he derived from one of Roger's remarks.—"What a lucky fellow you are! Surely you must have been born with a rose on your lips and a nightingale singing on the top of your bed." These and many other sayings, pleasant and severe, will now be remembered. But higher associations, even apart from his genius, will be associated with the name of Samuel Rogers. His generosity and taste—his readiness to oblige and serve, or to encourage and reward the humblest labourer in the literary vineyard—his devotion to all intellectual and liberal pursuits—the jealousy with which he guarded the dignity and rights of literature—the example

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. ROGERS, 22, PARK-PLACE, ST. JAMES'S—PARK FRONT.

THE POET'S SEAT, IN THE GARDENS OF HOLLAND HOUSE.

of a straight path and spotless life extended to more than ninety two years;—these are honours and distinctions which will "gather round his tomb," and outlast his monument.

We have engraved two Portraits of the poet—one by Sir Thomas Lawrence, painted many years since; and the other from a photograph taken last year by Mr. Paine, his attendant. The Park front of Mr. Rogers's house, in Park place, is the subject of the third illustration; and lastly is the arbour in the north garden-wall of Holland House, a favourite retreat of the poet, in his frequent visits to this resort of wits, painters, poets, scholars, philosophers, and statesmen. Within the arbour is inscribed this distich, by the late Lord Holland:—

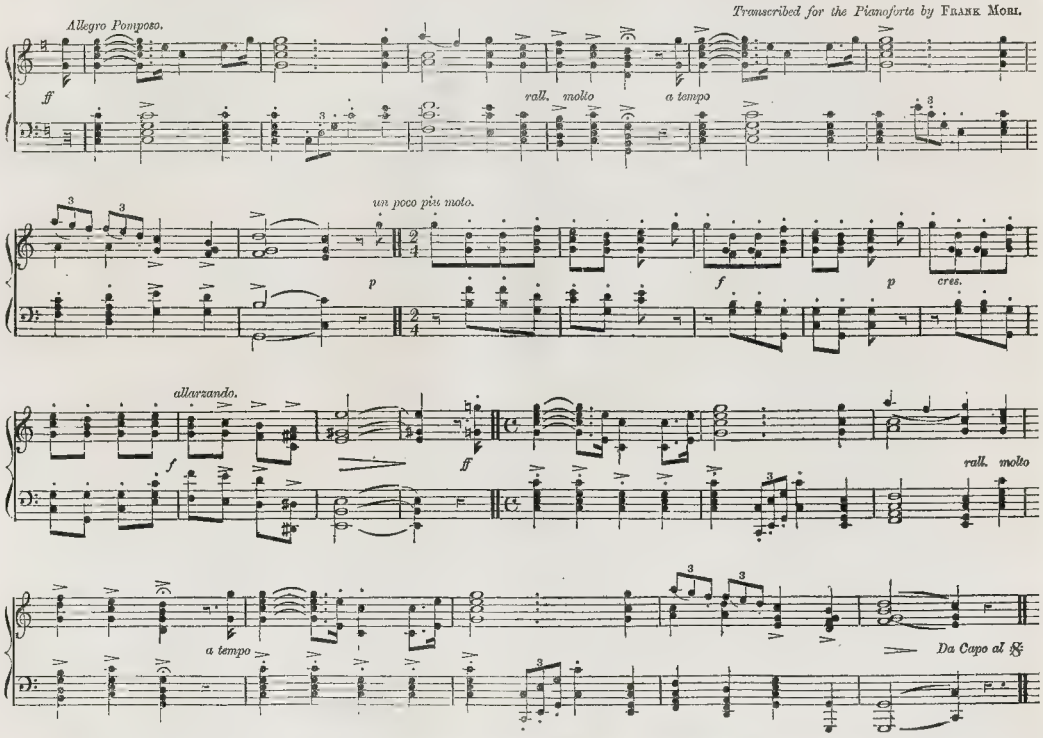
> Here Rogers sat—and here for ever dwell
> With me the tuneful "Pleasures" which he sang so well.—Vii. Hd.

Beneath are some lines added in 1818, by Henry Luttrell.

A biographical memoir of Mr. Rogers will be found in another page of the present Number.

THE SARDINIAN NATIONAL HYMN.

Transcribed for the Pianoforte by FRANK MORI.



THE KING OF SARDINIA AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, DUKE STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS. (SEE PAGE 774)

PICTURE OF AN INTERIOR.—REAL STATE OF RUSSIA AT PRESENT.

THE heavy veil which a jealous Government hangs between the internal condition of Russia and the gaze of her enemies, or the curiosity of indifferent spectators, is occasionally blown aside—or occasionally lifted, for a moment, by the blast of war and the fierce commotion of the times. Strange signs are then revealed. They speak for themselves at first; but they are presently forgotten by the careless observer, and *his* name is legion. This is the chief aid which the great imposture of Russian power can find towards playing out its desperate game; and therefore it will not be time lost to glance at a few—either unknown, or unremembered, or insufficiently examined—particulars, possessing real interest, though presenting of themselves to a great many minds nothing so salient as to arrest the attention which they in truth deserved from the outset. In many respects Russian power has been undervalued, after having been over-estimated in still more numerous instances. We all know that the Czar, in modern times, was the very soul of the ever-continued struggle to make special over-ride general interests; but it was a common hope that the continent of Europe, now inspired by a more enlightened and liberal spirit than formerly, would not, and could not, offer a chance of success to the autocratic principle of a comparatively new and barbarous State, barely emerging from the traditions of Asia: we need not recapitulate, in a catalogue, the too favourable impressions which, in the west, so long prevailed about continental Europe. Look at Prussia. Why, there is less reason to be dissatisfied and disappointed with Austria itself than with that State which, more than all others, excited the hopes of this land—or, at least, the hopes of our more advanced and sanguine politicians. Look at Sardinia again. Those in whom we most trusted have failed us in the hour of the great opportunity, the hour of the splendid trial. Those on whom we built no such calculations, have, on the contrary, adopted a magnificent and truly generous share in the great cause now pending. Does not all this (and more that we need not particularise) show some errors in our estimate of Russian influence, both as to its degree and as to its *direction?* May we not make similar miscalculations about the Czar's position at home, among his own subjects? Much more easily; for we have had much fewer means of judging in this last respect. Let us, then, look at some indications of the facts.

On the great patent feature we need not pass long; the Czar's empire is the sway at once of silent obedience and of ecstatic error. The character of his people is such as to make it this, or to end it. The moment it slips down a single point from this demented rapture of homage on the one side and of supposed sacredness on the other, it falls altogether. But, when we come to practical details, we find hasty conclusions everywhere. For instance, it was at first said we should contend with Russia's worst troops in the onset, but should meet her best in the end, according to the custom of Asiatic nations. We admit the custom; but it was forgotten that she had partly abandoned the principle of her own original vigour. We have already met her best troops; and they now exist not. General Bosquet declared at Lyons that there was a Russian army no longer. There is, no doubt, an insignificant exception in the case of the St. Petersburg Guards—an exception insignificant, when the extent of territory to be protected at all its extremities is borne in mind. They are a "spoilt corps;" but the Empire is no longer in "spoilt" times.

A similar hastiness was shown in judging of the financial effects which would accrue in Russia. Owing to the policy of the King of Prussia—that Prince who began by turning a promising people into a brother-in-law, and now turns them into an uncle (for such is his history, and such will be his epitaph)—owing, we say, to this man's policy, the external trade of Russia, which should have ceased, is only curtailed. But, had it altogether ceased—had even this, we say, happened—would an *immediate* paralysis have occurred internally? Certainly, the wound would have been grievous—might have been mortal; but mortal wounds, though they cause death, do not always cause it at once. For example, the first effect of the non-exportation of corn is so to glut the south of Russia with bread that the soldier not only has it everywhere for less, but has it here and there for *nothing*, to save the downright waste of the article. Doubtless, this cannot last. Still, a despot in a war is like a great gentleman at an election; he can find the money, he can fight the poll to the last, even though he have an execution in his house next day.

Again, there are the numerous conscriptions of Russia. It was confidently impressed on us that these would cause a revolution. But are the peasants so happy under the Boyards as to go mad because they are dragooned and speared out of the estates? No; they are speared, but not wholly on account of their own reluctance; it is because the Boyards prevent enlistment, wherever they dare.

But the real wounds are sufficiently deep. Russia can no longer show the wonted deliberateness and regularity of its warlike system, the boasted chastisers of its hierarchical discipline, the ancient alacrity of its fanatic people. The parade of military exactitude, the glitter of arms, the "purist" drill, the imposing superfluity of zeal are all flung to the winds. The chiefs are less themselves than of old, and they exact less from those beneath them. In place of these various qualities we behold, in all who have authority, impatience verging upon hurry. In the masses last summoned to defend the double-headed eagle we moreover discern a certain recklessness of deportment confessed and manifest in the very orders of the day issued by their dispirited superiors. These levies, in fact, listen to unusual instructions. General Lüders, for instance, gives to what we must call the *next* Russian army in the Crimea admonitions which betray all the humility of misfortune. Yesterday the realm from which his recruits have been collected was intractably aspiring; yet now the awards of conflict have imposed a new tone, and there is evidence not only of a different estimate of their opponents, but of a feverish anxiety *to save time*,—time, which the late Czar expected to prove his great ally.

In the great functionaries, firmness is not so visible as a lowering and cheerless desperation; in the men, a despondent fidelity.

If we turn to another quarter, the appeals to Heaven with which the late Czar Nicholas entered upon this war—his solemn prayers in the Kazan church, when he chanted the "Non confundar," &c.—have, to a degree which he could scarcely have anticipated, excited his people to look to results for the expression of the will of Heaven; and, in short, for a response to their ruler's invocations. With three exceptions—the butchery at Sinope, the skirmish at Petropaulovski, and the reduction of Kars by famine—all has been disaster. The charge of Balaclava was a gratuitous proceeding, not extorted by Russian arms; and, while it conveyed to Prince Gortschakoff's and General Liprandi's mind an idea of the sudden insanity of a British brigade, carried dismay and boundless astonishment into the ranks of their army. They had never included such an attack among the possibilities of martial daring. As to Sinope, they themselves now attribute to it much of their misfortunes. Petropaulovski they *know* to have been only an escape, though a creditable escape; for their fleet would not tarry on the scene of its success, or rather preservation—the forts were blown up, and the garrison was withdrawn. Everywhere else, failure, disgrace, ruin, and on the very largest scale. Add to this the sudden death of him who had been the author of the disastrous struggle, as if he were stricken down in answer to his impious prayers.

Alexander was reported to possess a mild and pacific character, and he took up his father's quarrel with more than his father's vehemence and animosity. It would not be unnatural if we ascribe the apparent anomaly to the working of some last injunctions on the filial disposition of a soft, feeble, and undiscerning person, who would, therefore, remain quite unamenable to reason and to enlightened counsels even in situations where the father himself, if alive, would reconsider his own behests and retrace his own steps. But how painfully high-strung is the nervous system of the new Czar amid the crash of the tremendous ordeal to which he has committed his dynastic heritage and his great empire! He shrinks by these irresistible fits of weeping to which he yields in the prime of manhood, and the pride of sway, before the observation of his subjects. He publicly enters Moscow, the ancient capital of his empire, and the place of his birth, to pray to the Omnipotent for suffering Russia: and as he is led by the Patriarch, the Bishops, the Archimandrites, and the clergy, under the gorgeous porch of the cathedral, he is bathed in tears, while all the people gaze in silent awe, until the solemn chant, broken with sobs, arises amid clouds of incense.

Again, at Nicolaieff—he visits the hospitals where the wounded from Sebastopol are lying. One soldier's face is covered; the Emperor removes the cloth, and beholds a man who has lost both eyes by a horrible wound. Once more the Czar bursts into a passion of bitter weeping, and takes no thought of hiding his emotion. "These are heavy days of dreadful suffering for Russia," he had publicly written at Moscow.

The conviction is not confined to the Czar. In all bosoms a similar proneness to give way to paroxysms of the profoundest grief or the wildest excitement is working. When Kinburon (so they pronounce the name in Russia) had been surrendered, its Governor, Major-General Kokonovitch, turns back with streaming eyes, and apostrophises the fortress which he could not defend:—"O Kinburon, Kinburon, glory of Suwarroff, and my shame, I abandon you!" Meanwhile, at St. Petersburg, the anxious and alarmed population flock to the churches night and day, fluttering under that solemn shelter like birds which take cover when a hawk is in the air.

But the two most singular tokens of distress at the present moment, and of misgiving about the future, are still to be mentioned. In the order to which we have alluded, published by General Lüders to his mixed and heterogeneous forces, he enjoins the veterans not to scoff at the great mass of their new comrades for their awkward or unmilitary bearing; and directs, moreover, that these recruits shall be drilled and trained only for elementary movements—inasmuch as all might be spoiled if too much were attempted in their necessarily hurried education.

The last indication which we will specify is more suggestive, if rightly considered, than all the rest put together. The Czar publishes a ukase, dated Nicolaieff, assuring the boyards and nobility that their privileges *shall* be faithfully and sacredly observed. Does the Autocrat already feel it necessary to propitiate and appease that perilous class, before whose clandestine anger none of his predecessors ever felt himself at ease on his throne or safe in his palace?

But now we hear of his anxiety to make peace, on terms honourable, just, and the rest of it. And what are these terms;—while brigands are beginning to infest the roads, and, still more (for more of them exist), the forest tracks of his Eastern European provinces—what are these terms? That, among other things, the Black Sea should be a sort of domestic lake between him and Turkey. Why, who is less *at home* there now than the Czar? Austria will no longer countenance this claim.

No, no, we know more of "the Interior;" and our present faint sketch of a part will serve to deepen the true appreciation of it by the British public.

OMER PACHA'S MARCH THROUGH MINGRELIA.—We continued our march along a magnificent road; the bridges, however, were almost universally destroyed; and, notwithstanding the activity of the Turkish artillery horses, and the excellent way in which they are managed, there is occasionally some difficulty in getting the guns across the ravines and muddy streams at the point the road is intersected. We frequently remarked tombs and shrines upon either side of the road wherever the Russians thought the position available for harassing an army, and it is not a little significant that they have not attempted to offer any opposition to our advance since the passage of the Ingour. It is a pleasant occupation after a short march to explore so beautiful a country, particularly when the principal object is to obtain provisions. With a good guide I sometimes gallop some miles away from the camp up narrow dells, where the houses nestle amid thick foliage by the side of some brawling stream, or over the level country, where there is no underwood to impede my rapid progress, and beach and oak trees are only now beginning to drop their yellow leaves. As we get near a village we see children and pigs tasking in the meadow, and pull up at the door of the largest house, considerably to the alarm of its inhabitants. This, however, is speedily dispelled by my companion, who tells them that I am a Christian, and will be delighted to prove it, by sharing their breakfast of pig's face, &c. After this and a glass of wine too sour to have much taste in it, they open their hearts in proportion as I do my pocket, and tell me they hate Russians and abhor Turks, but love English and French; in proof of which they open the whole to return for three sixpences, and I return triumphantly to camp with my prize—the envy of the whole army—swinging from my saddle-bow.—*Letter from the Turkish Camp, Nov.* 15.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Ismail Pacha, General-in-Chief of the army of the Danube, has received orders from the Government to come to Constantinople. He has made some very bitter complaints of the conduct of the Austrians towards the Ottoman authorities in the Principalities. The summons of Ismail Pacha has been called for by a very serious fact, the authenticity of which I can guarantee. The Austrians established a battery of sixty guns at Giurgevo, a town the strategical importance of which is well known, it being opposite Rustchuk and in the neighbourhood of Silistria. It is not known with what object they did this, as they certainly are not in a conquered country. The matter requires explanation from the Austrian Cabinet. What the Porte will do is not known, but Ismail Pacha protested so energetically against what was being done that the Austrians have thought right to suspend their works.—*Letter from Pera, Dec.* 10.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.—"I have already sent you an account of the betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas. He was born on the 8th of August, 1831; and the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, to whom he is affianced, on the 12th of June, 1838. The *trousseau* of the future Grand Duchess is exhibited at the Oldenburg Palace, on the Neva Quay, and is visited by crowds. The Emperor has paid for it from his privy purse, owing to the comparatively small fortune of Prince Peter, and the number of children he has to establish. When princes and princesses of the Imperial house of Russia are affianced, it is the custom to place at their disposal a special residence, and to create for their service what is called a court—that is, to designate the principal officers and functionaries of their household. The usage, however, has not been fully followed in the case of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and this has given credit to the report which has been current for some time, that his Imperial Highness will soon be called to the throne of Poland, it being intended to declare the Grand Duchy of Warsaw independent immediately after the death of Marshal Paskewitsch. The Queen Dowager of the Netherlands, Anna Pawlona, aunt of the Emperor, has, since her arrival, been residing in the Palace of Anichkoff. I am told that she has succeeded in establishing a sort of harmony between Alexander II. and the Grand Duke Constantine. The Emperor is generally beloved on account of his mild character; but the Grand Duke is heartily detested; he is likewise dreaded, his violence of character being such that he too often passes the bounds of ordinary brutality. This fault, which is generally so rare in a young man, is strikingly developed in the Grand Duke Constantine, who resembles in all respects his two uncles Constantine and Michael, of deplorable memory. The Grand Duke, who is sincerely to be pitied, falls at times into paroxysms of terrible fury; and these attacks are followed by a sort of physical and moral prostration. Do not, therefore, believe the newsmongers, who announce that the Crown of Poland will be given to the Grand Duke Constantine; the Emperor knows him too well, and the excesses to which the violence of his passions may carry him, ever to confide to him the task of directing either the whole or part of the empire."—*Letter from St. Petersburg, Dec* 11.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lady H. Seymour had the honour of being presented to her Majesty the Empress Eugénie at Arenberg, on the 17th inst.

The diplomatic soirée, which took place at Count Buol's on Saturday week was attended by the Ambassadors of France, England, Austria, Wurtemburg, Saxony, and others.

M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador, arrived in Paris on Monday, and, after a long conference with the Emperor, left immediately for London.

A "Te Deum" was celebrated at the Russian Embassy, Berlin, on Sunday last, for the fall of Kars, at which a very numerous assemblage was present. M. de Manteuffel, the President of the Council of Ministers, officiated there.

The freedom of the city of Glasgow is to be conferred upon the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine in the City Hall, on Friday, the 4th January.

His Majesty King Louis of Bavaria has forwarded a valuable present to the Empress of Austria, consisting of a picture, representing full-sized portraits of all the brothers and sisters of his Majesty, painted by M. Stieler, the Court painter.

A friend of M. Gérard's lately said to him, while he was preparing the picture, "Mais, mon cher, vous me faites Monsieur, pour qui me prenez-vous?"

Mr. Gibson's statue of the Queen, which arrived in England from Rome a few weeks ago, is now uncased and set up.

The rumour that the Sultan is coming to Paris has been revived. There is no reason to suppose that anything definite has been arranged on the head, but it seems to be certain that his Highness, having successfully established usages in Turkey, has accepted the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Lord Lyttelton, the first President of the Birmingham Institute, has expressed his willingness to deliver a lecture on Shakspeare to the members and friends of the Institute. The lecture will be delivered on the 14th of January, the day of the annual meeting.

The Archbishop of Paris has ordered the Curés of every parish in the diocese to open a depôt for the reception of old clothes, and of worn-out furniture, and broken victuals for the use of the poor.

The Marchioness Dowager of Londonderry has presented 100*l.* towards the restoration of Seaham Church, which was burnt down during the late gale from which we suffered.

Chevalier Josef Ortiz de la Torre, Archbishop of Vienna, was proclaimed Cardinal at a Privy Council held at the Vatican on the 17th inst.

On Saturday last Mr. William Keogh was sworn Irish assistant of the Home Office Council, on that gentleman's appointment as Judge of the Landed Estates Court in the room of Mr. Serjeant Shee, resigned.

Gregory Ghika, Hospodar of Moldavia, has proclaimed the entire abolition of serfdom in his Principality. This important act was carried into execution on November 25.

The Earl of Clarendon has transmitted to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, through Lord Wodehouse, an account of the progress of his Majesty's Minister at Berlin, reporting that the ravages from Polish rats have broken out in the eastern provinces of Prussia, where it is making considerable ravages.

During his stay at New Strelitz, the King of Prussia was present at the nuptials between a lady of the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg's Court and Lieutenant Seeler, and conducted the young bride to the altar.

Prince George of Kantakuzeno was married to the Princess Blesco in Vienna on Sunday last.

An Imperial decree promotes Sir Joseph Olliffe to the rank of officer in the Legion of Honour, and nominates Mr. Taylor a Knight of the same order—both having been members of the jury of the Universal Exhibition.

The Madrid journals state that the Cortes has granted M. Olozaga, on his own demand, permission to return to his post at Paris as Ambassador.

Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh addressed a meeting of the electors of Yarmouth, on the 21st instant, with reference to the late election, which was favourably received. A resolution to support him was carried unanimously.

A subscription has been set on foot by the Polish Society of Paris, for the benefit of the six orphans of the Polish poet Mickiewicz, whose death at Constantinople has been mentioned. In three days 1030*l.* had been collected.

Mr. Seely, who has been managing the election of Lincoln, has announced his intention of withdrawing from the contest, believing that the chance of success offers any person else.

Captain Simmons, who so gallantly led the advanced column of the Turkish force at the passage of the Lanyon, and who was formerly one of the Inspectors of Militia, has died of cholera.

Colonel Turr has been transferred from the Piedmontese to the military patron. It is not thought likely that he will be employed against Austria.

The New York papers indulge in very enthusiastic descriptions of the manner in which Mdlle. Ingresino and Mdme. Arthur Didier sang *Stradella* and *Arsace*, in Russian is celebrated opera.

All the jurors in the case of Strahan, Paul, and Bates have signed a memorial to the Queen, stating that if the facts all stated in the memorial had been proved before them, they would have found a verdict of guilty.

M. Thalberg has left Rio for Buenos Ayres, where his performances have been attended with brilliant success. A benefit concert upon the great pianist are equal to any that could be had in the city, even from any foreign Star.

The reading of his "Christmas Carol," by Mr. C. Dickens, at the Peterborough Corn Exchange, on Tuesday week, was attended by a large and brilliant audience. About 250 was received for tickets.

At Athens "Il Trovatore" has been produced at the Italian Opera; its success was immense.

The family of Mdlle. Rachal have received a letter from the celebrated *tragedienne*, stating that she is obliged, by the state of her health, to discontinue her representations in America, and that she is about to return to Europe, intending to reside at once.

The Rev. Rowland Williams, of King's College, author of "Rational Godliness," was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, who has recently relieved him from that office.

Mdlle. Alboni has appeared with great success at the Theatre Royal, Brussels, in "La Favorita."

The Rev. W. Wheeler, for many years Vicar of Old and New Shoreham, in the county of Sussex, has left the Church of England and become a member of the Church of Rome.

A move is being made in the West Riding in favour of the Right Hon. Mr. T. Baines, member for Leeds, as the Liberal candidate.

The *Moniteur* contains several decrees announcing nominations in the Legion of Honour, promotions in different regiments, and conferring thirty-six military medals.

The execution of Abraham Baker for the murder of his fellow-servant, Naomi Kingswell, at Southampton, is fixed to take place at Winchester on the 8th of January.

Several of the French provincial journals say that a grand council of war, composed of the Generals recalled or returned from the Crimea, is shortly to be assembled in Paris.

A notice of a recent steam-boat explosion ends as follows:—"The captain swam ashore; so did the chambermaid. She was insured for 15,000 dollars, and loaded with iron."

The war budget of the kingdom of Sardinia, just presented to the Piedmontese Chambers, fixes the expenses of the Eastern war during 1855 and 1856 at 74,350,849 francs, including 11,378,491 f. for the navy.

The town of Montmartre, which now possesses a population of between 20,000 and 25,000 souls, is about to borrow 400,000 fr. for the formation of a circular boulevard on the top of the hill on which it is situated.

The demand for shipwrights at the present time in the West of England is very great. Six months' certain employment is guaranteed, and the rate of wages offered is generally 6*s.* per day, with almost unlimited work as overtime.

The prison of Baden, in the canton of Berne, has been destroyed by fire. Out of 73 prisoners 15 are missing, most of whom it is supposed have perished in the flames.

From Monday next two provisions in the Metropolis Water Act will take effect. Water is not to be brought within the metropolis in open aqueducts, and every company is effectually to filter all water supplied by them within the metropolis for domestic use.

A theatrical company, destined for the Kamiesch theatre, sailed on Monday from Marseilles, in the *Euphrate*.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Flourens, speaking on the subject of chloroform, remarked that its use in the field hospitals of the army doubled the strength and power of the surgeons. In the campaign in the Crimea chloroform was employed, he stated, more than 25,000 times, and always with success.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, December 24th.

THE principal interest of the moment, after the reports *pro* and *con.* the peace question, is the entry of the troops, and the preparations made for their reception. It seems that certain difficulties of detail respecting the banquet to be given them in the Palais d'Industrie render it likely that this fête may be postponed.

It is decided that the balls and other Court receptions of the season will be given at the Tuileries—an arrangement which it was reported the position of the Empress might interfere with. Her Majesty continues to enjoy excellent health, and the approaching event is anticipated with every prospect of a happy termination. She continues, when the weather permits, to walk on the terrace in the Jardins des Tuileries set apart for her, generally accompanied by the Emperor.

A large number of medals are being struck at the Monnaie in celebration of the Exposition Universelle. The members of the Imperial commission have the great gold medal; the Presidents of the Juries each four large and small medals—two in gold, two in silver; and each member of the Juries two silver medals. The report that the Building of the Exhibition is to be utilised as a hippodrome gains ground considerably. It is supposed that it will be employed for public equestrian performances on certain days, and on the intervening ones, in winter, as a military riding school.

The façade of the new Louvre looking on the Place du Carrousel, now cleared from the scaffolding which surrounded it, presents a highly-imposing effect, notwithstanding that the difference it presents to the rest of the building is in questionable taste. The avenue conducting from the Place du Carrousel to the Cour du Louvre is 125 mètres in width, and receives the name of the Place Louis Napoleon. To the Court of the Louvre has been brought the colossal equestrian statue of François I. by Cavelier, after a journey of nine days from the atelier. For this statue the Emperor allowed the sum of 10 000 francs, to meet the preliminary expenses. It is in bronze, but yet covered with plaster, which will not be removed for some days. The same artist has just terminated a statue of Bernard Palissy, which is to be placed in the foyer of the Porte St. Martin theatre.

Among the various consequences of the dearness of meat, has arisen a singular one, viz., the foundation of a society in Paris for the introduction of horseflesh into the market! It is also a positive fact that M. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire has made this point the subject of one of his recent discourses in the *Cours Publics d'Instruction*, and that it was very well received. If the question of the economy of the measure can be proved (a circumstance which we greatly doubt), we really cannot see anything revolting or unreasonable in the project, nor any impossibility in carrying it out.

A variety of rumours respecting the appointment of a new batch of Senators among the ranks of art and letters, are afloat: Messrs. Delacroix, Auber, and the Comte Alfred de Vigny, are some of the names mentioned for the next peerage.

The pictures, statues and drawings of Camille Roqueplan has, we are happy to say, not entirely disappointed the expectations formed as to its result. A number of unfinished pictures, sketches and outlines, alone averaged 1,000 francs, the completed works fetched very considerable prices, and the sum realised will form a comfortable provision for the widow and daughter of the artist.

The theatrical world has been in a state of very great ferment and excitement respecting the piece at the Odéon, "La Florentine," mentioned in one of our preceding letters. A variety of reports—some stating that the work was the production of a certain Imperial Highness, others that it was in consequence of orders issuing from the Palais Royal that the piece had been accepted at the theatre—called the attention of the not very favourably disposed sets—those of the Faubourg St. Germain, and Messieurs les Etudiens of the Quartier Latin to it. Hence a cabal, the demonstrations of which have on one or two occasions called for the interference of the police, has done its best to put down the work, which, however, continues, perhaps the more for this reason, to command a considerable success.

Madame George Sand's new piece has been received by a majority of votes at the Théâtre Français, where it will ere long be represented. This celebrated writer is about, in connexion with M. Paulin Limayrac, to publish a singular work of considerable extent. The first portion, containing two volumes, is to be entitled "Les Amants Célèbres:" "Adam et Eve." Then follow in succession the histories, real or fabulous, of all the remarkable lovers of history, sacred and profane, of legend and of modern times Such a field affords unlimited scope for the exercise of Mdme. Sand's genius; and the work cannot fail to be one of the most singular and interesting of modern productions.

The new work, "Les Saisons," which was to have made its appearance at the Opéra Comique ere this, has been delayed in consequence of an accident occurring to the voice of Mdme. Ugalde, to whom the principal rôle had been confié.

In the last monthly meeting of the Académie, called in order that the members might communicate to the Assembly the various productions of the different members, M. Viennet read a Tartar tragedy, in one act, entitled "Zelim." The scene is laid in the Crimea, if not at Sebastopol itself.

The Théâtre Français is about shortly to produce the work of a young amateur dramatist, M. Armand Durantin, son of a counsellor of the Cour Impériale. This piece, a proverb, entitled "Il ne faut pas courir deux lièvres à la fois," has already been privately performed among a circle of the high magistracy, and is said to possess great merit.

The theatre in the house of the Comte de Castellane is preparing to open. The whole of this fantastically magnificent abode is being arranged and decorated for the winter campaign, with yet greater expense and originality than it already displayed.

The Variétés and the Palais Royal theatres have each brought out a *revue* of the events of the year—a custom somewhat resembling that of our Christmas pantomimes Both are sufficiently amusing: in that of the latter house, the name and general outline are taken from the popular song of the moment, "Le Sire de Framboisy." It is extremely well played by the elite of that most amusing company, and is highly popular. At the Italien Opéra the new work, "Florian," is moderately successful, notwithstanding the wretched feebleness of the libretto. This theatre is preparing for the season "Leonora," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," "Don Bucefale," "Beatrice di Tenda," "Don Pasquale," "Don Giovanni," "Semiramide," and——we must cry, "hold—enough!" surely.

La Grande—in common parlance Mdlle. Rachel Félix—has given a fresh proof of her immortality in the contradiction of the report of her demise, which, *du reste*, nobody, we believe credited for an instant.

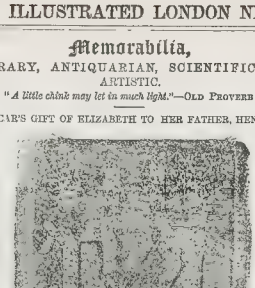
THE PEON, THE RAT, AND THE SNAKE.—One of those singular escapes occurred a few days back for narrating of which old Indians get accused of having the most formidable long-bows, when they settle down on their pensions in that portion of the metropolis dedicated to their retirement under the appropriate name of Asia Minor. This, however, is a fact, as doubtless in many a similar story which has made people stare and shake their heads. A peon in the Tamarind near the College Bridge observed a rat run across the floor. He stooped to look after it, having his turban off and his back bare loose. While in this position he suddenly felt as though some one were tugging him back by his hair. He put his hand up, and to his horror found there was a large cobra on his back, struggling to free its teeth from his hair, in which they had got entangled. Probably the reptile had also observed the rat, and had dropped from the roof, imbued with as keen a love of hunting as the peon himself. Be that as it may, the snake ultimately succeeded in getting loose, and escaped to a hole without inflicting any injury on the man. By the orders of the chief magistrate the place was pulled down the next day, and there, sure enough, was the snake, with the rat in his stomach half digested.—*Delhi Gazette*

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB

NEW YEAR'S GIFT OF ELIZABETH TO HER FATHER, HENRY VIII.



Among the literary treasures displayed for the instruction and amusement of visitors to the MSS department of the British Museum, is a small, unpretending-looking little volume, in the handwriting of Queen Elizabeth, when Princess, the embroidered cover of which forms the subject of our present Engraving. This interesting relic is about 5¼ inches long by 4 broad, and contains 104 pages of writing in the bold printing character so well known to have been used by Elizabeth in her younger days, before the cares of State sat heavily upon her. The subject of the manuscript is a collection of Prayers and Meditations in English, made by Queen Catherine Parr, and translated by Elizabeth into three languages Latin, French, and Italian. From the dedication it appears that the volume was intended as a New Year's gift to Henry VIII., and that at the period of its execution the Princess could not have been more than twelve years of age.

On folio 1 is the following title:—"Precationes aut meditationes quibus mens conversæ ad deum perturbationes hujus vitæ gaudentes tristitias, et varias ac insuperabiles hujus mundi contemnendam, et ad eternam felicitatem adhortationes expectendam. Ex quibusdam pijs scriptoribus per nobilissimam principem D. Catharinam Anglie, Francie, Hiberneq, reginam collecte, et per Elizabetham ex Anglico converse."

The dedication follows on folio 2, beginning—"Illustrissimo ac potentissimo Regi, Henrico Octavo, Anglie, Francie, Hiberniæ, regi, fidei defensori, et supremum Christum ecclesie Anglicanæ et Hibernice supremo capiti, Elizabeta, M. reg. S. humillima filia, omnem felicitatem precatur, et beneficentiæ suæ duplex petit," &c., &c.

This address occupies about seven pages of the manuscript, and ends thus "Ita rex regum cujus nam. corda regum sunt, ita gubernet animum tuum et totum tuentur, ut in vera pietate ac religione diu sub majestatis tue imperio vivamus. Hartford. m. 30 die Decembris. 1545."

The covers of the volume are formed of strong threads of crimson silk, knit together with gold. In the centre of each is the letter "Katherine" in form of a monogram, while above and below is the letter "H," and at each corner a rose.

An exact facsimile of the manuscript appears to have been executed for King George III., and forms No. 10 of his collection, also in the British Museum. The binding is likewise made in imitation, with monograms embroidered in gold, but one is different, and possibly contains the name of the transcriber; viz., "P. P." above, "F. G. W. A." in the middle, and "B" at the bottom.

The MS. now under notice became the property of the nation at the transfer of the Royal Collection in 1757, and is numbered 7 D. 8.

The following line, taken from the fourth page of the Dedication, will convey an idea of the beauty of Elizabeth's writing at that tender age:

eique magna industria Regine

SHAKSPEARE READINGS.

No. III.

Amid the many valuable suggestions to be found in Mr. Staunton's MS. are some curious examples of the facility and indisputable correctness with which some corrupt passages in our bard may be restored by a simple transposition of words. Of these I select one specimen, which is too convincing to require comment:—

They know your grace hath cause, and means, and might,
So hath your Highness *Henry V.*, act i., s. 2.

By a simple transposition of the words "grace" and "cause," Mr. Staunton restores the true reading:—

They know your cause hath grace, and means, and might,
So hath your Highness.

No. IV.

The next emendation I shall select is one of the most beautiful and conclusive in the collection:

Every fairy take his gait,
And each several chamber bless
Through this palace with sweet peace,
Ever shall in safety rest,
And the owner of it blest.
A Midsummer-Night's Dream, act v.

The Perkins' folio alters "in safety" to *it safely*, reading the penultimate line—

Ever shall it safely rest,

where "it," as also in the last line, refers to "palace."

This emendation is plausible and ingenious, but it is not to be entertained for a moment in comparison with that proposed by Mr. Staunton. He says that the *s* in the second word of the penultimate line is a misprint for *s y*, which in the MS. was probably mistaken for a tailed *s*. Accordingly he restores the line thus:—

Every hall in safety rest,
And the owner of it blest.

This reading is well supported by the following extract from Chaucer:—

Blessing halles, chamberes, kitchenes, and boures.

As likewise the following:—

Rushes * * * be good to strew in halles, chamberes, and galleries.
Bullaine's Bulwarke of Defence (1579).

No. V.

For what is inward between us let it pass. I do beseech thee remember thy courtesy. I beseech thee, apparel thy head. *Love's Labour's Lost*, act v., s. 1.

On this passage Mr. Dyce observes—"Nothing can be more evident than that Shakspeare wrote, 'remember not thy courtesy.' Holofernes had taken off his hat. Armado could scarcely say, 'Don't stand on courtesy, apparel thy head.' Most people, no doubt, are of Mr. Dyce's opinion, but both he and they will think differently after reading the following extracts, which Mr. Staunton cites in support of the original text:—

I pray you be remembered, and cover your head.
Ancient Morality of Lusty Juventus.

Then I pray remember your courtesy.
Fulwell's Like Will to Like.

Pray remember your courtesie * * * Nay, pray be covered.
Every Man in his Humour, act i., s. 2

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY

QUERIES.

BALAAM'S ASSE.—In the public library at Cambridge, there is a manuscript pamphlet, on long paper, of forty-eight pages, entitled "Balaam's Asse, or a free discourse touching the murmurs and fearful distractions of the time: directed to his Majesty K. J. by way of humble Advertisement." After the word "Advertisement," another hand has added "before his going into Scotland." There is no date to be found. On the first page is the following marginal note:—"The Author one Williams, an Inner of the Court, Gent., who, as I was informed by Mr. Terril, was afterwards, hanged." Can any of your readers answer the following questions? Was the pamph et of "Balaam's Asse" ever printed and published? Was the reputed author of it—"Williams"—hanged? And if so, why?—REDBEY.

INTONING THE CHURCH SERVICE.—Will you kindly inform me if there are any ecclesiastical records which speak of intoning the Church Service in the principal churches? The Rubric orders the service to be "said or sung," but it does not specify that it is to be *intoned* in one note, as in the present day.—M. STONEHOUSE.

SIDE SADDLES.—Perhaps some one can inform me what bold female it was who invented the present beautiful but somewhat perilous seat of ladies on horseback. Unquestionably, in olden time, ladies sat on horseback as gentlemen now do, for in Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims" the fair equestrian of the party is described by the poet as having

A paire of spurres sharpe.

At present, though the position is far more graceful and becoming for a lady, no fair rider can aspire to more than one spur. When and by whom was this change effected?—X Y Z.

NOTES.

ROYAL AND NOBLE NEWSPAPER WRITERS.—There is a curious fact in the history of newspapers worth remembering, viz., that the celebrated Card nal Richelieu was a frequent correspondent of the *Mercurie Français*, and that the King himself, LOUIS XIII., often contributed to its columns. D'Israeli the elder, who gives us this information, adds, "Many articles in the Royal handwriting, and corrected by the Royal hand, are still in preservation."—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

NOVEL DERIVATION OF THE TERM "SLOUTH" HOUND.—In the account of Olympian Matters concerning the Realms of Scotland, composed together," 1600, I find the following derivation of the word "Slouth"-hound. After a tolerably correct description of the hound, and his peculiar qualifications under the term of "Sleth"-hound, the account proceeds thus:—"But now, of late, he is called by a new popular name, the Slouth-hound. Because, when as the people doe live in slouth and idleasse, and neither by themselves, or by the office of a good herd, or by the strength of a good house, they doe preserve their goods from the incursion of theeves and robbers, then they are rewarded to the Dog, for the reparation of these slouth." RUSTICUS.

IT is apparent, on an examination of the map of England, that places whose names end in "by" are common in the north and north-east, but extremely rare in other parts. It is said that not a single instance of such a term nation to the name of a place exists south of Warwick. Appleby, Grimsby, Whitby, Selby, &c., are instances of such names. Few general readers are probably acquainted with the explanation of this circumstance, which is of some historical interest, and is as follows. The north-eastern coast of England was occupied chiefly by the Angles, the Saxons and Jutes settling in the south and west. In the language of the Angles the word "by" was a civic institution, and may be taken in the sense of town or city, and it was, therefore, a frequent terminative to their names of places. As they gave their name to the district of East Anglia, so we find, in the same district, places named Angle-by and Ingle-by, no doubt being two forms of the same word, meaning the "by" or town of the Angles. From this term "by" is derived the legal expression a by-law, which literally means a town law, and is defined by Blackstone ("Commentaries," i., 475), as the law which corporations have the right of making for their own government, so long as it does not interfere with the general law of the land. A by-road, by-street, by-play, &c., are also of similar origin, conveying, in their respective meanings, the same sense of secondary importance which a by-law has in comparison to a Royal statute.—BERN.

FELTON, THE ASSASSIN OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—The following note at page xx. of Mr Fairholt's introduction to "Poems and Songs relating to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham," edited by him for the Percy Society, will doubtless be acceptable to your correspondent, Mr Yates, who asks where the paper found in Felton's hat is preserved: "At this (Mr. Upcott's) death this paper was not found, and what has become of it is not now known for a certainty. A very exact facsimile was first published by him in his privately printed catalogue of autographs; and afterwards in Smith's Facsimiles of Historical and Literary Curiosities,' from whence we obtain the copy of Felton's autograph here given." * * * The contents of this paper ran thus:—"That man is cowardly base and deserveth not the name of a gentleman or Souldier that is not willinge to sacrifice his life for the honor of his God and his Kinge and his Countrie. Lest noe man commend me for doinge of it, but rather discommend themselves as the cause of it, for if God be I not taken away or harts tor or sinnes he would not have gone so longe unpunished. Jo: Felton."—J. K. R. W.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

TOADS.—I beg to inform you that I was present at the King's ARMS, Gilderson-street, near Adwalton, Yorkshire, kept by Mr. J. Holiday, Dec. 1854, when on a piece of hard stone-coal being broken, a *living* toad, of large size was found imbedded in the centre of it; and, after being exposed to the air a short time it died. The piece of coal can be seen at the house (King's Arms) any time, with the toad still in it, but quite hard and dry.—RICHARD TESKER.

ANALYTICS OF ARISTOTLE.—In the Organon, or Logical Treatises of Aristotle, by Owen (vol. i. p. 80—366, Bohn's ed.), the Prior and Posterior Analytics are translated, and I have found this information, and the notes, most valuable aid in penetrating into the mind of the great Stagirite. The prior of both volumes is but 7s., and the second volume contains an analysis of great utility, and, to some persons, indispensable. Many thanks are due to Mr. Bohn for so spirited an undertaking, especially by poor scholars.—T. J. BUCKTON, Lichfield.

"THE TALL PINTA."—There was no vessel whatever named the "Pinta" in the Spanish Armada. Macaulay has simply used a poet's license in adopting such a name as suited his rhyme. The word itself signified a *mark*, *spot*, or *drop* of any kind; also a *liquid pint*.—H. J. R., Lambert, Hants.

TEN COMMANDMENTS IN TWO TABLES.—The following statement, extracted from Rosenmüller on Exodus xx, 1—17, the original being too long for quotation here, replies to "R. W.'s" queries (ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 10th Nov., 1855, p 585). Moses himself calls these the ten commandments in Exodus xxxiv. 28, Deut iv, 13: x, 4: the Greeks, *Δεκάλογοι κατ ῥήματα*. From the division of Origen, which the Reformed Church follows, the *first* table comprises the four precepts of love to God; the first commandment is in the third verse; the second, in the fourth and fifth verses; the third, in the seventh: and the fourth, in the eighth verse. The *second* table, of duties to man, comprising six precepts, follows to the tenth commandment in the seventeenth verse. Augustine's division, followed chiefly by the Lutheran Church,* differs from Origen's: according to this division, the first table contains six of three precepts, and the second of seven; so that verses three to five form one commandment, and the seventeenth verse forms two commandments, of which the first forbids coveting another's house. "Ad summam causae nil refert, utra divisio eligenda sit," concludes Rosenmüller.—P. J. BUCKTON, Lichfield.

THE SILVER TASSEL AT OXFORD.—All Colleges at Oxford (not only the four mentioned by B.A.) which contributed their plate for the use of the Royal Mint have, I believe, the privilege of wearing the silver tassel in their caps.—H. S

OLD CLEM'S DAY.—In reply to "R. H.," I beg to say that "Old Clem's Day" is observed with all honours at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. St. Clement is the patron of the "cunning workmen in iron," and on the evening of his day the blacksmiths mute and celebrate the festive with shouting, singing, and firing of cannon. "R. H." will find a very interesting account of the customs on this day in HONE'S "Every Day Book."—H. M. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIR F. MADDEN'S article on the Battles of Hastings, Mons, Newbury, and Naseby, shall be given in our next, if possible.

"THE BISHOP'S HOUSE."—The Correspondent who writes on this subject has sent neither name nor address.

"YANKEE DOODLE."—It is the tune, not the origin of the phrase, our Correspondent inquires for

VERITAS.—While the space allotted for "Memorabilia" is so limited, there is no remedy but patience

Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Rimbault, A Layman, G. Y. Hunter, S. Jedding or Fedding (the signature a Lincoln), S. Molineux, William, C. N. B., W. F., S. B., Hyde, A Subscriber, J. F. R., J. W. Longford, W. S. W., Beta, A Reader, F. de R., John Millard, B. N., J. Cobb, W. D. C. M. S. J. A. Lee, W. Chilmead, C. R. Pearson, A. Z., Dunbeau and Board, R. B., P. A. Subscriber, Holy-Hill, H. Harris, Rusticus, L. B., Omega Terrace, before they send their

* The distinction between the Lutheran and Reformed Churches is well known in Germany, but less understood in England.

THE KING OF SARDINIA RECEIVING THE ADDRESS OF

CORPORATION OF LONDON, IN THE GUILDHALL.—[illegible]

VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

WE this week complete our illustrations of the recent visit of the King of Sardinia, with a view of the interior of the Royal Sardinian Chapel, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and his Majesty's attendance at Divine service on Sunday, the 2nd inst. The reception of the King, and the address of Cardinal Wiseman on the occasion, were given in our Journal of Dec 8.

His Majesty was then conducted by the Cardinal and clergy in procession to the throne erected for him in the chapel. The altar and sanctuary were as handsomely decorated as the very limited time allowed. The King stood or knelt during the service, and the congregation were struck with his unostentatious piety, and dignified, soldierlike bearing.

The mass was Beethoven's in C, and was admirably played and sung by the numerous choir. The organ was lately built by Bishop, and is of extraordinary richness and beauty of tone.

The celebrant was the Rev. William O'Connor, Senior Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Edward Price, as Deacon, and Rev. John Doherty, as Subdeacon. The Rev. Dr. Fau di Bruno, and the Rev. Sebastian Faenza, as assistant priests.

A large body of police were in attendance, who kept excellent order among the dense crowd assembled in front of the chapel to welcome his Majesty.

The large Illustration in the opening pages shows the interesting ceremony of the presentation of the Corporation Address to the King of Sardinia, in the Guildhall of the City of London. The fittings of the Hall were minutely described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 8th. The throne erected for his Majesty was of beautiful design; indeed, we rarely remember to have seen such elegance in the taste of civic decoration.

We give a few additional details of the reception from the *Morning Chronicle*:

The Lord Mayor having attended his Royal guest into the Guildhall, the whole company rose at once to receive the King; and for some minutes the cheering and waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c., was tremendous. His Majesty seemed hardly prepared for the brilliancy of the spectacle; he certainly expected to meet with a cold reception. After a hurried glance around him, and then recovering himself he proceeded and ascended the steps leading to the throne. He did not seat himself, however, but stood in front of the dais and bowed to the assembly, when the cheering was renewed. His Majesty is somewhat under the middle size, but of a compact and vigorous frame. There is not much of the Italian in his complexion; his appearance would rather denote him one of German extraction. His hair and moustache (his Majesty wears very long) are of a dark brown; he has a broad open brow; and under bushy eyebrows peer out two dark piercing eyes. His bearing is altogether of a military character, and indicative of great firmness of purpose; and it was not difficult to fancy, as he stood with his arms folded, his feet firmly planted, and his whole attitude expressing self reliance, that he was formed by nature to think for himself, resolutely to pursue his own purposes, and manfully to confront every obstacle that might be thrown in his way. His numerous suite, among whom the Marquis d'Azeglio and Count Cavour formed the principal personages, took their places behind the throne.

The Address was then presented in due form, as described in our Journal of Dec 8.

His Majesty read his reply in a firm, loud voice; and the reading was more than once interrupted by the cheers of the assemblage.

When the reply was finished the Lord Mayor introduced to his Majesty Aldermen and Sheriff Kennard and Mr. Deputy Taylor, the mover and seconder of the address; after which all the Aldermen present had the honour to be introduced to his Majesty. The Foreign Ministers and their ladies then passed down in front of the throne, bowing to his Majesty; and the Duke of Cambridge, whose arrival with the King had passed unheeded in the excitement of the moment, now came forward to converse with his Majesty, when he was at once recognised and greeted with general and vociferous applause. Soon afterwards the Duke of Cambridge, followed by their suite, passed down to the Council-chamber, when the assembly again rose and followed him with enthusiastic cheers. The public ceremony of the day was now over.

WINTER IN THE CRIMEA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS morning (Dec. 3rd) the Camp presents a scene of almost indescribable misery and desolation. The rain has been falling in torrents, with hail intermixed, for seven days—such rain, such a season of it, as you never saw in England. Not a glimpse of sky, not even a cloud is visible, but a dismal grey mist stretching over head, and almost touching the earth. Mountains surround us, yet not one is to be seen. The Camp is knee deep in mire: clay so stiff that it is almost impossible to cut it from one's boots, even with a knife. Looking over the whole Camp, not a single human being is to be seen. The road from the Camp to Balaclava, usually covered with strings of camels, mules, and bullocks, is utterly deserted. A few poor horses and bat mules are standing in the Camp with their heads down and tails touching the earth, whilst the rain streams in rivulets from their faces. There is also another animal within view, making the scene even more miserable—an enormous pet gander brought by Captain —— from Kertch. He (the gander) waddles with great difficulty through the stiff clay, croaking like a monster toad. In half an hour he will be more in his element, for heavy as he is, he will have water enough to swim about in at pleasure. Every now and then a hurricane sweeps the whole Encampment, and we expect to see tent-poles smashed and canvas torn from the ground.

Of course you all imagine in England that there is abundance of hunting and winter clothing provided for your soldiers in the Crimea. The reports in your daily newspapers are calculated altogether to mislead the public. They represent that the Camp now consists almost entirely of comfortable huts and houses. Undoubtedly the writers of these articles *are* very comfortable. They have houses with windows, chimneys, and stoves, and they need fear neither wet nor cold. Life in the Crimea is not to such very great advantage here if we may judge from the comfort of the officials, the corps is scarcely deemed worthy of recognition as a department of the army. The information I received was from one of the surgeons attached to the Transport Service, who has given me full permission to send you his name and address. I found him in his tent, sitting on his camp bedstead, a thin mackintosh over his shoulders, and very light summer boots on his feet, which were resting in a puddle of mire; indeed, the entire encampment was pitched in a swamp. Having presented my introduction, I expressed my regret that I did not find him more comfortably housed. I also remarked that I had understood every hospital in camp had been transferred to warm huts for the winter. He laughed with much bitterness at my observation. "I have never had a chance of getting into a hut," he said, "though I have urged my necessities a hundred times. Everything in the Crimea is dear, except human life. A hut costs the Government £1 or £2. Although the War-office says I am fully competent to be intrusted with the sole charge of the lives of a hundred sick soldiers, I am not by any means worth a hut. I have had a half-dozen of my best of real either under my feet or over my head. I am not worth a fragment of fire, though the thermometer stands below zero!" I expressed my surprise at seeing him on so bitter a day in such light clothing. "Of course," he replied, "you must think me insane. Listen to the circumstances. When I left England last summer, I was told that I need not take winter outfit, as I could purchase all such necessaries at the Government stores in the Crimea. Now mark this still accursed system of routine. On the 1st or 2nd day of November a clause appeared in general orders informing officers that they might purchase all winter clothing from their Quartermasters—fur coats, caps, gloves, boots—the price £7 7s. The next day I went to purchase, and was laughed at. It was necessary that I should present a requisition signed by my commanding officer. So I got at once a requisition signed by Major Cox, who informed me that I could undoubtedly get my warm clothing on the following day. On [illegible] my requisition to Quartermaster Jones, he was of opinion that the document must be sent to General Airey, as the front, and we could not act in it," my informant continued, "our complaints are as nothing compared with the miseries of the poor creatures in our hospital marquees. More than [illegible] patients at the two wings of the corps are shivering and moaning. All these patients are afflicted either with fever, cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, or rheumatism. The floor of their tents is made deep with mud, and the rain streams through the canvas roof, saturating [illegible] Last night (December 1st) a violent storm swept over us. The marquees were blown over the patients' heads; and at three o'clock in the morning, many are denying themselves comforts to provide us, as they imagine, with necessaries. They would scarcely believe the statement I have made to you. Let the authorities deny it if they dare." Such, as nearly as possible verbatim, was the extraordinary information conveyed to me by one of the surgeons of the Land Transport Corps. At the same time he referred me to his colleagues, and they, without hesitation, confirmed the preceding statement in every particular.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. R. B., Liverpool.—We mean that the mate cannot possibly be effected in a less number.

N. N. E., New York.

Chess Novice.—Such mistakes are worth a great deal of unnecessary trouble, every one would, before, be glad to make.

OMEGA.—The annual subscription to the St. George's Chess-club is three guineas for town and one guinea for country members. The club year begins on the 1st of January.

H. W., Clifton.—It shall be examined, and reported on shortly.

[illegible] Mate in three moves, by Mr. Kipping, is very nice, and very now under consideration.

[illegible] Many thanks for what we have obliged. Some of the Problems in it are excellent [illegible] of a capital.

Von H. d. E.—Replied to by post.

W. De R.—See our last No.

G. A., Glasgow.—The Solution of Problem No. 593 was given among the Notices to Correspondents in the No. for Oct. 6th.

R., Holland.—The best plan is to give the initials of the men in capital letters, as W. h. B. q., and the like.

T. W., of Sunbury, DERBYON.—In Enigma No. 569, the White Bishop does not as standing on Q R 3rd should be placed on *Q B 3rd*.

EDEN HOUSE.—The Leeds Chess-club holds its meetings at the Mercantile New Rooms, Bond-street, Leeds. Address, the Secretary, Mr. Millard, who will furnish you with full particulars.

J. T. G., Clifton.—1. A player refusing to finish a game, must forfeit it. 2. See the Laws at p. 8 of the "Chess-player's Handbook." 3. Mr Horwitz probably alluded to error[illegible] tions in the famous analysis of a Rook and Bishop against a Rook. 4. There are [illegible] ormally played games recorded before the time of Philidor. 5. They [illegible] of a match 6. The tourney in question never came off. 7. Impossible. 8. Harry Wilson was not a player of Philidor's day. 9. The defence mentioned is not perfect. Stand

J. T. L., Baldock.—Open to all. If you wish an answer the same week, send early.

READING.—There are two Chess-clubs in the neighbourhood of Reading, one called the "Caversham Chess-club." President, the Rev. H. U. Brain, M.A.; Vice-president, John Wilmers and D. Vines, Esqrs.; Treasurer and Hon. Secretary G. Sumsion, Esq. The latter club meets for play every Tuesday evening at Mr Hunt's room, at the Caversham Bridge Hotel. The other club is held at Phillips' Athenæum.

F. M., Upper Tooting.—It shall be reported on shortly.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 614, by J. B. F., Diggory, Sheddon, W. P. [illegible] rival.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 615, by T. L., Glasgow; Alpha, Bristol; P. P., Leeds; [illegible] John, J. Mosley, Sheddon, Tumlan, A. L., [illegible] Rook, J. H. [illegible] Rook, J. D. D., Bristol; W. J. Brough, London; [illegible] Wyvern, Sheffield; C. J. W. Rev., F. R., Norwich; R. Smith, Chirurg.-Rurs, K. K. O. J. M., Twickenham, and [illegible].

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 616, by Price of Bonar, F. R., Norwich, Alfred H., Tumlan, [illegible] Tarsdon, Canada, F. C., Derby, and [illegible] Rook, in Engraving.

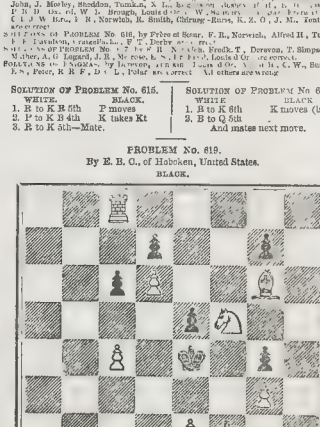
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. [illegible] H. Norwich, Frede. T., Dereton, T. Simpson, P. Maher, A. C. Logard, J. B., Mercer, [illegible], Louis d'Or, and several.

[illegible] Many thanks.—Jacobus, Sunbury, [illegible], Peter, R. R. F., D. L., Polar, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 615.		SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 616.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
1. R to KR 6th	P moves	1. B to K 6th	K moves (best)
2. P to K B 4th	K takes Kt	2. B to Q 5th	
3. R to K 8th—Mate.		And mates next move.	

PROBLEM No. 619.
By E. B. C., of Hoboken, United States.

BLACK.



White to play, and give mate in five moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Lively game in a match lately played at the New York Club between Messrs. PERRIN and LOYD.

(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr P.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. K B to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. K Kt to his 5th	Q to K R 6th
3. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P	15. P to K Kt 3rd (d)	B takes K B P (ch) (e)
4. Kt takes P	Q Kt to K 3rd		
5. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3rd (a)	16. K to Kt 2nd	B takes R
6. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	17. P takes Q	B takes B P
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt takes Kt	B P takes Kt
8. Castles	K Kt to Q Kt 4th	19. Kt takes Q B P	P to Q Kt 4th
9. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	20. K B to his 3rd	R takes B
10. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	21. Q takes R	B to Q Kt 2nd
11. B to K Kt (b)	Q to K R 4th	22. Q takes B	Kt takes Q (f)
12. P to K 6th.	K Kt to Q B 4th (c)	23. Kt takes R,	

And after several more moves, preparatory to such an event, Black announced Mate in six moves.

Notes by Mr. C. Stanley, of New York.

(a) This move, we think, can hardly be commended. Instead of it the "Handbook" proposes—5. K Kt to B 3rd; and also, after the second move of Black, P to Q B 3rd, may also play P to Q B 3rd, and, as the subjoined variation shows, maintain a good defence.

5.	P to Q B 3rd	6 B takes Kt	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q takes K Kt	8. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th
		9. Castles	

This positions are about equal.

M'Donnell adopted the move in question against La Bourdonnais, under the following circumstances—

1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	4. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3rd

"It is ingenious, but gives an irksome and restricted position to the defence for a long time," says the "Handbook."

(b) Black now proceeds to place a group upon his adversary, which every struggle only tightens.

(c) Driving his adversary's Bishop in this way is only a manœuvre; surely.

(d) [illegible]

(e) Unexpected and ingenious, certainly, but not of steady strength; still less advisable to [illegible] a story.

(f) [illegible]

NEW OF LONDON, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

ARCHITECTURAL embellishment has received little encouragement at the hands of the Banking interest south of the Tweed. Edinburgh and Glasgow can boast several magnificent structures devoted to banking; but London has yet to acquire the reputation of having contributed from the profits or business to the elevation of street architecture. The London and Westminster Bank in Lothbury was a step in the right direction; and that structure, although not faultless, has been generally considered as a great advance upon the architecture of Lombard-street—the wealthiest, but, architecturally, one of the most commonplace streets in the metropolis.

The same remarks are suggested by the course taken by the Directors of the Bank of London, the interior of whose large Hall we this week illustrate. The elegant building erected by the late Mr. Moxhay for a Hall of Commerce, admirably located and possessing every capability for banking, has been purchased by the Directors, who have determined to adapt it to their purposes, and to render it a credit to the metropolis and worthy of the flourishing interest to which they belong.

The history of this edifice and its site is interesting, as illustrating the changes in political, social, religious, and commercial—which have taken place in our country during twenty centuries. The site was originally occupied by a Roman building of some note, a beautiful tesselated pavement having been here discovered about twelve years since. This work of art, which was represented in our Journal, is now deposited in the British Museum.

"In the reign of Henry III.," says Stow, "a Jewish synagogue stood here, but the particulars obtained of the king that [illegible] to dedicate to our blessed Lady and [illegible] Augustine, occupied by one of the numerous religious communities also established here before the dissolution of the monasteries, called the Hospital of Saint Anthony; respecting which the following story is quaintly told by old Stow:—

The protectors of the house were to collect the benevolence of charitable persons towards the building and supporting thereof. And, amongst other things observed in my youth, I remember that the officers (charged with oversight of the markets in this city) did divers time take from the market people, pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for man's sustenance: these they did sell at the cart's tail, and the Proctors for St Anthonies tyed a Bell about the neake, and let it feed, on the Draughts, no man would hurt, or take it up: but if any gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, and follow for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: whereupon was raised a Proverb, Such an one will follow such an one, and whine as it were an Anthonie Pig: but if such a Pig grew to be fat, and came to good liking (as oft-times they did) then the Proctor would take him up to the use of the Hospitall."

The history of the hospital funds is not without parallel in modern times. Stow writes:

One John became a Prebend of Windsor, and then (by little and little) followed the spoile of this hospitall: he first dissolved the Quire, conveyed away the plate and ornaments, then the bells, and lastly put out the almesmen, from their houses, appointing them portions of 12 pence the weeke to each. But now I heare of no such matter performed; for their houses, with other, ben letten out for rent, and the church is a preaching place for the French people.

From the French Roman Catholics the church of the hospital passed in the course of years to the use of the French Protestants, who sought our shores on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: the building remained in such use until the year 1842, when it was purchased by the Corporation of London for the purpose of widening Threadneedle street; it was then taken down, and part of the site was sold to Mr. Edward Moxhay, who erected the present building in the pure Greek style.

Mr Moxhay's project of a Hall of Commerce not having succeeded with the merchants of London, the building has now passed by purchase into the occupation of the Bank of London, who have converted the spacious eastern hall into a banking office, as represented in our Engraving. This elegant hall is 103 feet long, 45 feet in width, and 55 feet high. The public counter and desks for cashier, ledger-keepers, and clerks, occupy the foreground: behind the screen which crosses the hall are the manager's, sub-manager's, secretary's, and waiting rooms: in the coved recess at the north end is the board room, lighted by a domical skylight; while behind the side-screens are retiring-rooms for the clerks, and other accommodation.

The Bank is presided over by Sir John Williams Shelley, Bart., M.P., John Griffith Frith, Esq. (of the house of Frith, Sands, and Co.), being vice-chairman. It was founded by Mr. Benjamin Scott, lately at the head of the City Chamberlain's office, a gentleman well qualified by his antecedents for such a task; his father and grandfather were likewise identified with London banking—the latter being a partner in the firm of Sir Peter Pole, Thornton, and Co., whose house succumbed in the year 1825, so disastrous to bankers.

Mr. Andrew Marshall, son of the chief cashier of the Bank of England, has been appointed manager: and, judging from the very satisfactory progress which has been made since the Bank was projected and opened, it would seem destined to enjoy a considerable share of public patronage: the Bank, although projected only ten months since, shows, by the last monthly return published in the *Gazette*, assets considerably over £300,000.

Mr. Edmund Woodthorpe is the architect under whom the alterations have been conducted; and the builders employed are Messrs. James Browne and Co., of College-hill.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, 23rd Nov., 1855.

HAVING read an article in your paper of the 3rd inst., in which you attribute the taking of the 16-pound gun at Alma to the 33rd Regiment, I take the liberty of sending you a correct account of the capture of that field-piece. When the Light Division first entered the redoubt, two black horses were attached to the said brass gun, a driver was mounted, and attempting to drag it off. Captain (now Major) Bell, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, went up and laid the Russian on the man's head, who jumped off and ran away. The Captain then led the horses round the inside of the redoubt to the rear of our line: he was assisted by a soldier of the 7th Fusiliers. That gun was never retaken by the enemy. The horses were afterwards used in our Black Battery. The above fact was acknowledged by Generals Codrington, who saw the occurrence take place.

D. LYSONS, Colonel, Commanding 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

A VENERABLE MONASTERY.—The country became more beautiful as we advanced, and a lovely view burst upon us as we reached the river and saw the Monastery of Chelp perched upon a bank about 300 feet high, overlanging the stream. We ascended the steep hill, and, pitching our tents upon its summit, encamped in a glorious prospect. To the west a rich, wooded plain extended, without an undu ation, to the Black Sea, too distant to be visible. On the right we saw the broad, fertile valley of the Chopi winding away to the base of the Caucasian range, where fields of yellow maize bore testimony to its abundant cultivation; villages clustered among the woods which clothed its hill sides. These sometimes swelled gently back, at others terminated abruptly with a precipitous bank, which was reflected in the blue water at its base; until they gradually assumed a bolder character, and became at last lofty mountains, to be in their turn overtopped by the snowy summits of Elbrus. Immediately below us all was bustle and activity. The artillery is fording the river, and the opposite plain is alive with troops piloting their teams or collecting round their camp fires. Having feasted our eyes with the view, we go to inspect the Monastery, and find it inclosed by the crumbling wall of an old fortress, oval in shape, like the one before mentioned: but the tower here is surmounted by an octagonal belfry. The church is elaborately ornamented with rude frescoes of the saints on the inside columns, which at some former period seemed to have formed part of a Byzantine edifice, are built into the walls. It is evidently very old, but the venerable priest who showed us over presented nothing that can lay any claim to great antiquity when he assured us it was built 3000 years ago.—*Letter from the Turkish Camp, Nov. 18.*

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—The following are the terms in which the *Moniteur* announces the intended entrance of the Imperial Guard into Paris:—"The Imperial Guard and the regiments of Infantry of the Line which have just returned from the Crimea, are to make their triumphal entry into Paris on the 29th (to-day). The troops will assemble on the Place de la Bastille, at twelve o'clock, in complete order. The Emperor, followed by the Princes of the Imperial family and the Minister of War, will proceed to the Barrière Vendôme, where they will file off. The troops will follow the line of the Boulevards from the Place de la Bastille in the following order:—The regiments of Infantry of the Line; the Foot Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard; the Zouaves, the two regiments of Voltigeurs, the Artillery and Engineers, the two regiments of Grenadiers, and the regiment of Gendarmerie, all of the Guard, the Marshal commanding in chief the army of the East of France will march at the head of the [illegible], accompanied by all the Generals of the above army, and such other Generals as may [illegible] to it as they may [illegible] to join him. Battalions of the National Guard and of the Line will form on each side along the line of march. The troops will quit the Boulevards at the Rue de la Paix, and proceed through that street to the point where they are to file off before the Emperor and the Empress, who will place herself on the balcony of the Ministry of Justice."

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